E BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

. 57 VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1912. $1.00 A YEAR

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G CLASS VIEWPOINT OF RECENT PROVINCIAL ELECTION

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themselves, and having had lots of practise in shooting off their mouths in the locals, their flow of language and fine sounding phrases hold the half-baked new comers spellbound, and the element that has been endeavoring to get posted on Marx and keep its feet on the ground is voted down and has to see the organization degenerate into a bunch of sloppy, compromising incompetents. Small wonder that they lose heart occasionally and let the other bunch go to it. The propaganda inevitably suffers, losing the positive note of Marx and assuming a nondescript character that threatens capitalism not at all and amuses it a good deal.

Small wonder that the vote shows a decline if this state of affairs is general throughout the province. Having for years listened to the Socialism of Marx, which alone adequately interprets the conditions of these critical days, the workers of the province are not taking kindly to the products of the hermaphrodite pseudo-Socialists who now compose such a large percentage of the party membership, and it is a good sign.

(It is to be understood that the foregoing remarks are not intended to apply to the situation in Vancouver. Both the English locals in that city are, in the aggregate, of a type in which the element referred to in this article would find a short shrift. When the present lack of mutual understanding has given place to mutual appreciation of the different viewpoints, the result will be an organization without an equal on this continent. To one who has been outside the local scrap, the air seems to be already clearing.)

* * *

What is the prime essential for a militant Socialist party? To the writer it seems that a small numerical membership well posted on the fundamentals of Marx and willing to do spade work for the movement is of great value, and a large membership, gained by appeal from the platform, and admitted without question as to their understanding of the proposition, is a distinct danger. The former type keep the issue clear, the latter inevitably obscure it. The necessity for a large dues-paying organization seems to be past, and the time now here for a tightening of the lines.

—J. H. B.

On the same day that the news arrived of the British coal miners returning to work despatches appeared in the press announcing that 90,000 had walked out in the anthracite and bituminous coal fields of the United States. Over 400,000 men are directly affected.

CONGRESS TO PUT ORGANIZERS IN THE FIELD SOON

Secretary P. M. Draper, of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Ottawa, has sent out a call to affiliated unions and other bodies for the second instalment of per capita tax for the year 1912.

"No doubt you are aware," says the call, "that the president of the Congress is now engaged watching legislation at Ottawa. As soon as parliament prorogues he will go east as far as Sydney, C. B., on an organizing tour, which will, we hope, be productive of much good to the international labor movement in the Eastern provinces. The provincial executives have been both energetic and watchful as to provincial labor legislation. * * * If the finances of the Congress will warrant it, the executive council is anxious to have an organizer in central Ontario for a few months as well as one in the Western Provinces for a like period during the coming summer."

PRESIDENT WATTERS IS DOING EFECTIVE WORK FOR CONGRESS

J. C. Watters, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, with headquarters at Ottawa, has recently been doing a little missionary work in the province of Ontario, and incidentally while at Guelph made arrangements for the 1912 convention of the Congress which takes place in September next.

President Watters will spend the next few weeks visiting the eastern and maritime provinces in the interests of the Congress.

During the session of the federal house just closed the executive of the Congress has done its utmost to watch and safeguard Labor interests against tremendous odds, and while the tangible results are not unlike those accomplished in some of the provinces the knowledge of our weakness, so long as old-party representatives are elected to do the law writing, is rapidly being disseminated among the members of organized Labor throughout all Canada.

It must be remembered, too, that Labor has not a solitary representative in the federal house, a handicap that must be keenly felt by the Congress executive.

While Westerners are of the general opinion that the Congress does not give publicity enough to its efforts in Labor's behalf at Ottawa, that is a matter that can be remedied in convention.

Like other Labor organizations, the Congress is just exactly what its affiliated membership makes it.

The Federationist is satisfied with the work of President Watters to date. He is making good.

More Applicants Than Jobs.

At the labor exchanges in Germany 3,708,000 men and women operatives offered their services for sale in 1909. Employers made 2,208,000 applications for employees.

NANAIMO WORKERS WILL CELEBRATE THE FIRST OF MAY

Splendid Programme Is Arranged and All B. C. Workers Invited.

NANAIMO, B. C., April 2.—The miners of Vancouver Island are planning a monster demonstration for Thursday, May 1st, to be held here, and they have secured the use of the Exhibition Park for that day.

There will be sports, consisting of races for both ladies and gentlemen, tug-of-war, five-a-side and eleven-a-side; football matches, and a money prize will be given for the winners of the football match, Vancouver Island vs. Mainland.

A number of speakers have been asked to attend and meet the international president of the United Mine Workers of America, John P. White, who, if his duties in the Eastern States permit, will be present.

Ladysmith, South Wellington and Cumberland locals are going to turn out their full membership and arrangements are being made to run a special train from each of these points to Nanaimo; fuller details of which will be given later.

The workers of Victoria have also decided to celebrate the only real International Labor Day by taking a holiday on Thursday, May 1st, and they have been asked to journey to Nanaimo and help the miners to have a real first-class Labor Day demonstration. At present no mention has been made of the part that the workers of Vancouver are going to take in the celebration, but we hope that Vancouver will live up to the reputation they are supposed to have, and make a noise like men.

Ho for Nanaimo on May 1st. Show the intelligent members of the working class on Vancouver Island that they are aware of the importance of this celebration and that if they cannot attend in a body they will attend in hundreds if not thousands.

Edmonton Falling Into Line.

Edmonton city council will probably adopt a minimum wage clause for all employees of the corporation. It provides for not less than 30 cents per hour, and the union rate of wages must be paid to mechanics. The eight-hour day is also to prevail on all work. At least this recommendation has been made to the commissioners, and it is more than probable that the suggestion will be accepted.

Royal City School Board.

New Westminster school board has instructed its architect to insert the following provision in all future contracts for school buildings: "The contractor must pay the minimum standard rate of wages prevailing in this district to all employees engaged by him, either directly or indirectly through a sub-contractor, and he must exhibit the pay sheets when called upon by the architects."

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND OF M'BRIDE'S PROSPERITY

Low wages; long hours; slavish work, isolation and "he" life; punk grub; unsanitary camps; lack of proper hospital facilities, in short inability to make even a living—these are factors at work in railway construction camps in B. C., working for the general revolt among the slaves who build the roads that the government pays for, and Bill and Dan will own when completed.

The countless strikers have decided that they must have a $3 per nine-hour day, instead of $2.25 for ten hours.

The contractors, of course, will have none of it, and intend to throw dust in the public eye by blaming I. W. W. agitators, rather than the rotten working conditions, for the general discontent and cessation of work by the employees.

Whatever opinions may be held as to the correctness or otherwise of the position taken by the I. W. W. as to what is the most vulnerable point in the armour of capitalism and the most effective methods of combat, the thoroughness and determination with which they are putting their policy to the test compels admiration from those who most strongly disagree with them.

History affords few, if any, instances of such working class movements as the one in question, not only in the vigor with which the tactics advocated are put into execution, but also in the widespread acceptance they have received from a section of the workers previously looked upon as the most difficult to organise and least susceptible to the idea of united action, owing to the multitude of different nationalities involved, with the, hitherto, invincible national prejudices.

The present strike on the C. N. R. affords a striking object lesson as to what a movement animated by the uncompromising spirit of revolt against the slavish conditions that capitalism is imposing upon its victims can accomplish, in welding the widespread discontent among the most heterogenous army of slaves that any system of production ever assembled together.

But the most sinister portent to the ruling class of today lies in the the fact that the system of which they are the beneficiaries and defenders is being undermined by that section from which they least expected danger, because they had selected it with the deliberate calculation that the national antipathies involved, which they were careful to foster, by pitting one against the other, would prove an insurmountable obstacle to the propaganda of revolt.

That their object has so signally failed of accomplishment, in spite of the elements in their favor, is another of the multiplying proofs that the signs of the times provide of the utter incompatibility with further social progress of a slave system of production.

Feudalism fell when it could no longer provide an existence for the majority of those who depended upon it for an existence, and made way for the present order, which is now on the verge of a similar revolution, that is being propelled by the same inexorable laws of social evolution, and the economic necessity of the vast majority, to whom the next step in advance has become a matter of life and death.

By whatever methods it is accomplished; that step will place the workers in possession of the political power by which the present owners of the means of wealth production are enabled to subject the rest of society to the level of hewers of wood and drawers of water.

Once in possession of that power, they will use it to perform the role that is historically theirs, by entrenching themselves in the position of ownership of the machines they alone can create and use, thus ensuring to all willing to perform their share of the social task the full social equivalent of their labor performed.

It can't be to soon.

THE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIALISM ENDORSED

Advices from Secretary Midgeley, of the B. C. Federation of Labor, who is now located at Victoria, B. C., indicate that the referendum calling for a declaration on the part of B. C. unionists for or against endorsing the principles of Socialism has been carried by a sweeping majority.

The results will be tabulated and submitted to an executive meeting, which will be held some time next month, and then conveyed to all affiliated unions through the official paper of the Federation, the B. C. Federationist.

ABERDEEN AND HOQUIAM MILL WORKERS ON STRIKE

The Federationist is in receipt of a communication from J. S. Biscay, I. W. organizer, now at Aberdeen, Wash., regarding the strike in the saw and *shingle mills now in progress in the* Grays Harbor district. Out of 17 mills affected there are only two not closed up tight. The longshoremen of both Hoquiam and Aberdeen are out in sympathy, and all sections of the militant workers are standing together, whether of the Socialist party, the I. W. W., local unions, or unattached, until the matter is settled by the concession of all demands and reinstatement of all strikers.

The hunger whip has been brought into play by the masters. Having passed through a hard winter, the strike has brought many to the point of destitution, and the mill owners have supplied the local merchants with lists of the strikers and are bringing pressure to bear to make them refuse credit to them.

The situation has become so urgent that help is badly needed. The majority of the workers have families and cannot jump away, many not being able to hold out a week longer without relief. The money already raised has been expended. Biscay says that circulars will be issued calling for relief, but the present call has been issued because every moment is valuable.

Those able and willing to help keep the kids from starving can send their contributions to F. H. Allison, 211 Occidental (rear), Seattle, Wash.

A Boy Scout armed with a rifle shot and killed a nine-year-old boy in New York last week.

PRESS TELEGRAPHERS LATEST TO ORGANIZE

A charter has been issued covering the Dominion of Canada to the Press Telegraphers and their officers have been elected.

The general chairman is H. E. Newsom, of Toronto, and the general secretary-treasurer, C. H. Whitney, Ottawa.

The membership will cover from Prince Rupert, B. C., to Halifax, and those carrying cards with the Commercial Telegraphers' union will be transferred to the new branch.

This branch was found necessary owing to the great difference in the work covered from the general commercial, and it will be better adapted to handle matters pertaining particularly to this branch of telegraphy. Of course, sympathetic touch is still maintained with the other telegraphers' unions and they will be found working together.

WHY WORKERS LOSE ON ELECTION DAY

There are over 600 men employed at the Trail, B. C., smelter. Of this number less than 200 are on the voters' list.

There are some 1200 miners working at Michel, B. C. Less than 300 votes were cast at the recent election.

It would be a conservative estimate to say that less than 70 per cent. of the workers of British Columbia have their names on the voters' list, not to mention the thousands of non-citizens and floaters.

B. D. GRANT APPOINTED BROTHERHOOD ORGANIZER.

B. D. Grant, secretary of New Westminster Trade and Labor Cuncil, and a vice-president of the B. C. Federation of Labor, has received the appointment from headquarters of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, of organizer for the district of British Columbia, including the mainland and Vancouver Island.

Mr. Grant was in Vancouver this week, conferring with local officers of the Brotherhood relative to work to be undertaken and will assume the duties of his new office on Monday next.

The appointment is one that will meet with general favor among Pacific coast unionists, who already have much evidence of Mr. Grant's executive ability.

Mr. Grant has just returned from a two weeks' campaign in the upper country, in the interests of the candidature of Andy Shilland.

At a mass meeting in Trafalgar Square, London, thousands of people protested against the arrest and imprisonment of Tom Mann, the syndicalist leader. They sang the Marseillaise, and carried red flags and banners.

Eastern Unionist Sends Greetings to the West

Your magnificent building, dedicated to the cause of Labor, will be an unanswerable argument to those who claim that Labor will never unite. It will stand as a monument to the unswerving loyalty and untiring work of the leaders and rank and file of the Vancouver trade union movement. Vancouver, located on the shores of the Pacific, needs a strong organized Labor movement to cope successfully with the many problems arising from its geographical position as the western gateway of Canada. The same need for thorough organization exists in Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Halifax, as these ports are the dumping grounds for alien importation of labor. Halifax, through its location on the shores of the Atlantic, is the port of entry of thousands of immigrants, who, garnered from the four corners of the world and from the innermost recesses of older Europe, bring to this country all their old-world traditions, which are more or less based on the low standard of living which generally accompanies long hours and low wages.

These immigrants should be met on the threshold of this country by a powerful organized movement, so as to bring these new citizens in immediate touch with the aims and objects of the Canadian Labor movement. How many of the leaders of our movement fully recognize the importance of watching the inlets through which the tide of immigration is flowing? The ranks of the strike-breaking element must of necessity be largely recruited from the men who daily are being dumped almost penniless on the shores of Canada.

Much has been written of the capacity of Canada for assimilating foreign immigration. "The Melting Pot of Canada" has become a worn-out and dangerous phrase, because it insinuates that Canada can readily absorb any amount of foreign immigration, which is not true, as it takes years to wear away the traditions and customs of a lifetime; and it is the interval of time taken up with the wearing away process that is fraught with much danger to the Canadian workmen. So the necessity of thorough organization of the maritime ports of Canada becomes an immediate necessity, as the task of educating the new comers to a proper conception of the wants of labor will naturally fall upon those most interested—the workmen who are subject to injurious competition for employment. One way of arriving at this desirable strength of organization is to erect labor temples in every maritime port in Canada, which will serve to consolidate the various units of Labor.

The trade unists of Halifax have long since recognized the advantages of having a labor temple, but so far have found it practically impossible to make any forward step in the matter. The Halifax Trades Council have manfully wrestled with the problem, but on account of local conditions not being favorable, were reluctantly compelled to abandon for the time being the proposition. The workmen of the city are injuriously affected by the influx of foreign labor and at times have found it extremely difficult to maintain their organizations. The example shown by the Vancouver unionists will provide an impetus to the movement for building a labor temple, and it is to be hoped that ere the New Year ends its course plans will be formulated, and carried into effect, that will provide for the erection of a chain of labor temples, beginning in Halifax and Sydney in the far east, and stretching across the continent to Victoria and Vancouver in the far west.

JOHN T. JOY.

Halifax, N. S.

WILL CELEBRATE MAY DAY IN THE DIAMOND CITY

Vancouver Island locals of the Socialist party, in conjunction with the miners' and other unions, are preparing for a fitting celebration of May Day at Nanaimo.

It is expected that John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers of America, will be one of the speakers of the day.

J. W. Wilkinson, president of the B. C. Federation of Labor; R. P. Pettipiece, J. H. McVety, E. T. Kingsley and other mainland speakers have also been invited to be present.

Victoria unionists will be asked to cancel their proposed arrangements for May Day and adjourn en masse to the Black Diamond City for International Labor Day.

The miners on Vancouver Island have just completed organization work, after a lapse of some years, and the prospects for the immediate future are somewhat brighter from Labor's viewpoint.

It is therefore in keeping with the eternal fitness of things that the Pacific Coast workers should gather at Nanaimo and get acquainted.

The women, too, will be there in force, and there is every prospect of high jinks as becomes free men and women for at least one day of the year.

RELIGIOUS QUARRELS SETTLE NO PROBLEMS

We are unconcerned whether a man is a Protestant, Catholic, Jew, Mohamedan or any other believer or non-believer respecting religious matters; but we are concerned in every movement that tends to uplift humanity and to make life worth living while we are here on earth—we are concerned in the questions of abolishing poverty and all its attendant evils, and to establish freedom and justice for all mankind.

We know that those are the ideals for which the organizations of the workers, industrial and political, are striving, and therefore we caution them to beware of the sinister schemes that are being concocted by the privileged few to incite religious quarrels for the purpose of once more blocking progress and inaugurating a period of reaction.

The robber classes in all ages used a religious cloak when necessary to cover their villainies and perpetuate their power. The robber class of today, knowing there is worldwide dissatisfaction with its barbarous and unjust rule, will attempt to utilize all the means within its reach to divide the people into warring camps to prolong its reign.—Max S. Hayes.

ALD. JOE CLARK GETS BUSY IN EDMONTON CITY COUNCIL

Ald. Joseph A. Clark of Edmonton has succeeded in getting the council to adopt the eight-hour day and the minimum wage for civic work, but the Saturday half-holiday is not included. That will probably come later.

The opposition used all kinds of parliamentary tactics to defeat the proposal, but it carried by a majority of one. The new wage scale is as follows: Hod carriers, 30 cents per hour; bricklayers and masons, 65 cents; carpenters, 45 cents, stone cutters, 65 cents; machinists, 47½ cents; plumbers, 60 cents; plasterers, 65 cents; lathers, $5.50 per day, second class $5 per day.

Printed and all kindred work must bear the union label. All contracts must include a guarantee that the above scale will be paid, and if it turns out that a contractor as not done so, the amount missing and due to the employee is to be deducted from the unpaid balance due the contractor and handed to the underpaid workmen.

A Saddened Home.

The many friends of John W. Bruce, international organizer for the Plumbers' union, throughout all Canada will be sorry to hear of the death of Mrs. Bruce, which took place recently at Toronto. The wives of union officers are compelled to accept many responsibilities unknown to the average unionist's helpmate; many nights are spent alone, awaiting the homecoming of husband and father, who is engaged in the duties of his office, at home or along the fighting line; the home life is broken to a large extent, and it is sometimes difficult for them to reconcile themselves to the necessity of standing by their husbands through thick and thin. But Mrs. Bruce always had a cheery letter and word of encouragement for J. W. B. and was just as enthusiastic over the triumphs of Labor as those who are most closely identified with the movement. Unionists everywhere will extend to Bro. Bruce the right hand of good fellowship and share with him in his bereavement.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters.

The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters in Vancouver are carrying on an active organization campaign. Friday last a meeting was held in North Vancouver and a branch of the society opened in that district. W. Garrick was elected secretary. Another meeting will be held on Wednesday, April 3, in the Club Block, Esplanade, North Vancouver, to complete the formation of the branch. All members of the society resident in North Vancouver are requested to attend that meeting. No efforts will be spared by the above society to strengthen their position. Organization committees have been elected, and the slogan of the society in this district is every member a new member. All members are requested to attend the branch meetings and take their part in the work before us.

—A. S. W.

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FRIDAY.....APRIL 5, 1912

Ho, for Nanaimo on the first of May!

The undertakers have a hard time of it when the coal miners are on strike.

"If this paper pleases your boss, fire the editor," advises the Industrial Worker.

Over forty thousand Orientals now resident in British Columbia. Hurrah for McBride's "White B. C."!

It is rather in keeping with the eternal fitness of things that the new provincial asylum should be located at Coquitlam.

This would be a slow old world without the man with a hobby. Hobbyists have been the forerunners of progress.

The constitution of this and every other commercialized nation is the product of dead men. About time live ones ceased to be dead ones.

Farmers' co-operative schemes are doing for the agriculturalist what the trusts are doing for the manufacturer—getting things properly organized for collective ownership.

Mr. Justice Murphy, at the Vancouver Law Students' banquet last week, stated that "the Canadian constitution was free as freedom was known nowadays."—News-Ad.

"No Men Wanted; Keep Out!" is the sign-board that greets job-seekers on many of the big buildings being erected in the city. Great is our "prosperity!"

The secret of accomplishments lies in organization. It is true of industry and politics. It is true of the workers. If they ever expect to get any place they will have to organize.

The government, in its estimates of revenue for the coming year, figures on $500,000 to be collected in Oriental head taxes. "A White B. C.," forsooth!

"The political struggle is not a struggle for jobs for a few favored or self-seeking individuals. It is a fight for class privilege and its perpetuation."

McBride "prosperity" in the Crows Nest coal fields has resulted in the coal-diggers working half time, at wages that would puzzle an Oriental to live upon. The "incentive" under corporate ownership of coal mines is nothing to write home about.

If railways and population make for "prosperity," the tales of suffering from London, New York, Chicago and all other big industrial centers, due to unemployment of the workers, are not submitted as corroborative evidence.

Have you ever paused long enough to figure out the time and energy and ceaseless hours and years of organization and educational work it required to make possible the calling out on strike of a million and a half of miners? Dreamers, eh?

Mr. Congdon, K. C., on the floor of the House of Commons at Ottawa: "* * * The ideal I have of Canada is not a country with fortifications here and there and the people listening to the drums and tramplings of soldiers, nor of a country whose seas must be patrolled by hideous battleships. * * * "

If the workers of British Columbia ever expect to get any place politically, they will have to do a little more work and organizing between election days. Elections are not won by prayer or platform oratory; as the many Bowser fire wardens, road bosses, policemen, civil servants, etc., can well attest.

Pensions are sort of soothing to the capitalist conscience, after the recipient has contributed the bone and muscle and mind of a lifetime in coining profits for the owner of the job. If the workers owned the means of life and were producing wealth for use instead of profit, they would receive their pension as they earned it, without any of the uncertainties of the present reform tinkering.

We receive through our exchange list every other day copies of the debates in the House of Commons at Ottawa, which are promptly consigned to the W. P. B., as containing none of the matters that are of immediate concern to the most numerous and only useful class in Canada. It goes without saying that the present complexion of the House looks like peaches and cream to the employing class of Canada, and has the appearance of pimples, warts and blotches to every intelligent worker.

Every unionist in British Columbia will learn of the defeat of Andy Shilland, secretary of District 6 of the Western Federation of Miners, Sandon, in the recent election for the Slocan riding with regret. Shilland is one of Nature's noblemen and thoroughly liked by all acquainted with his sterling qualities. Had he been elected, he would have made a creditable addition to His Majesty's loyal opposition at Victoria. Too much McBride "prosall the mines closing down; therefore no miners left to vote for Shilland or any other working-class representative; a condition that prevails in many of the interior constituencies.

Immigrants are arriving in British Columbia at the rate of hundreds per day. Even with the opening up of tremendous public, railway and other works, the labor market is glutted to such a degree that it seems impossible for the unions to anywhere hear maintain the standard of wages or working conditions that prevailed a few years ago. And this despite the fact that the purchasing power of a dollar today is equivalent to about six bits two years ago. The corporations which own British Columbia have eliminated competition among themselves; but they are taking mighty good care that there shall be plenty of it among the job-seekers. The workers seem to like it, for only last Thursday they voted to have the government that makes such conditions possible continued in office.

The late Sir John A. Macdonald used to say that in order for a political party to win, it must have a policy. So far as the workers are concerned, the only portion of the international labor movement worthy of the serious consideration of wage-workers is the party that stands for the collective ownership of the things used collectively; as against the present system of corporate ownership of the things the workers must have access to in order to live. It is a "policy" that is today compelling all other political parties to unite against it in a frantic endeavor to stem the tide; a policy that is occupying the minds of the brightest men on this old planet; a policy that is bound to win if the workers are to survive.

A banner convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor in January; a jail-sentence within twenty-four hours after adjournment as the result of participation in a free-speech campaign in February; the responsibilities of a member of the Labor Temple Co., Ltd., executive board, just completing a quarter of a million venture; and the springing of a provincial general election, in March; these combined with the usual duties of an official in the organized labor movement, has made it impossible for The Federationist to be given the attention it was entitled to. As a result, some of the improvements proposed at the beginning of the year remain undone. As soon as the trial and result of The Federationist editor is over, on a charge of being a party to an "unlawful assembly" on Jan. 28th last, a number of improvements will be made, the first of which will be an enlargement to eight pages, and, as soon as possible, a weekly publication instead of twice a month. Meantime the co-operation of every union and unionist in British Columbia is needed.

The "news" service being circulated from the Vancouver Daily Province office, relative to the pressing need for laborers in this province, could be no better calculated to deceive the working-class if it were sent direct from the Pacific Coast Employers' Association headquarters. Not content with conduct that compelled the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council to place it on the unfair list, The Province furnishes interior papers with lurid stories of the demand for labor on the coast; and this at a time when thousands are looking for jobs, up and down the Pacific Coast. The truth of the matter is that the labor market is already so glutted that wages have been forced down to a point that bodes no good for the coming months. The problems of the older countries are rapidly being transferred to this province. The few corporations which already control the natural resources of the Canadian West seem to have become drunk with power and nothing short of rebellion is courted if the present lying and ravenous grabbing for profits is further accentuated. The employers seem determined to officiate as their own grave-diggers, thanks to the economic ignorance and stupidity of the workers themselves, who elect law-makers to act as an executive for the corporations.

The lessons to be drawn from the British strike do not seem to support the claims of the advocates of the general strike as a cure-all for the conditions that the workers are suffering under, but rather they give point to the arguments of those who contend that the task of uniting the workers on the economic field is an impossible one, and the only possible way is to unite politically. "Class solidarity" applied to the struggle in question is a mis-nomer. The struggle is not between the miners and the owners, although they are the parties to the dispute. The actual struggle takes place in the ranks of the miners themselves, and resolves itself into a test of the state of the labor market. That market is chronically overstocked, and the efforts of the unions are concentrated in the endeavor to prevent others of their class from offering their commodity (labor power) for a cheaper rate than the one they are demanding. The owners, on the other hand, are not competitors in buying labor power, as there is more than sufficient for all requirements, and they can afford to wait until competition forced on by the threat of starvation gets in its work in the ranks of their opponents. Their children are not hungry, their wives do not have to worry about the credit at the grocer's, and they can confidently await the outcome.

CARLYLE'S DIFFERENTIATION.

"Many a man thinks that it is goodness that keeps him from crime, when it is only his full stomach. On half allowance he would be as ugly and knavish as anybody. Don't mistake potatoes for principles."—Thomas Carlyle.

There never came from the lips of man more truthful words than the above from Thomas Carlyle, says the Miners' Magazine. It is an easy matter for a man in a comfortable home and a well-filled larder, to respect the law and merit by his acts and conduct the title of law-abiding citizen. The man who is supplied with the necessaries of life and at times enjoys some of the luxuries, is but little tempted to become a lawbreaker. But the man who feels the pinch of hunger and the insolent sneer that is usually accorded the victim of poverty, is always treading the dangerous pathway that leads to a prison cell.

Every student of social questions is realizing more forcibly than ever that poverty breeds crime.

The young lady surrounded by the comforts of life and shielded by the affection of loved ones, is deserving of no vast amount of credit because she retains upon her brow the crown of chastity. But the woman who has met the storms of life's battle, who has felt want clutching at her vitals and remained unsullied, is a heroine whose womanhood is worthy of the most glowing tributes that can be plucked from the flowers of rhetoric.

Criminals are the products of wrong economic conditions, and when the time comes that the earth will be blessed with a humane civilization, man will become what he was intended to be—"the noblest work of God."

MUSINGS FROM THE TANKTOWN GAZETTE

Clippings by a Native of Tanktown, or Parings from the Potato Dispatch.

To that "Ticket."—There are some Socialists in this city whose Socialism is in high danger of being dislodged by one square meal.

To V. R. M., Victoria.—Where angels fear to tread, thou art a gallant youth and gay. 'Twas ever thus; whilst the would-be wise ones are pondering over much in the houses of fools, the magnificent folly of youth outruns the sagacity of greybeards.

To Andy o' Sandon.—Can any place be as slow as the Slocan can? Hoots, Sandy, me mon, but 'a doot it, lad. Thou wast a valiant candidate and true, but 'twas a shame to drag thee from the sylvan haunts of "Sandon i' the snow" with the object of consigning thy worthy carcass to the "thieves' kitchen." Tell Johnson we shall "come back."

To Harrod o' Nelson.—Mefears thou didst make "arrod" for thine own back. Up-to-date version of Nelson's message: "Every man this day shall do as he is told and never mind a dam what those crazy Socialists at the Opera House say."

To G. H., Greenwood.—There are other green things at Greenwood besides greenwood. Warn B. de W. not to "de Wile" away any of his o'er busy hours trying to explain things or how it happened, for 'twere thrice distilled folly so to do. There are two distinctive types of idiots in every community—the one who tries to explain how an election was lost, and the other who believes him.

To J. W. W., City.—So the circus is back in town, eh? We understand you spoke at fourteen meetings on behalf of four candidates and they all got licked. Splendid man you are—but then of course you can't be held responsible for the candidates, can you now? Sure! That's exactly what we said on election night. Only Science could explain them.

To R. P. P., City.—Why mir mir about Ymir? If they had not the intelligence to elect you, it's their loss, not ours. Be of good cheer, friend. Whilst there is a rubber factory there is hope, and you will always be more interesting as a scalping critic than as an occupant of the Treasury Bench. We are "satisfied" it suits your type of beauty better.

To W. J. B., Parliament Buildings, Victoria.—Bow, Wow, Sir! Let us congratulate you on the way you have trained your pups. Mongrels doubtless, but worthy of their mother, every son of 'em.

To L. D. T., late of Rossland.—A Liberal education is apparently never complete, but we would not have it for the world. Meanwhile the Sun will need a lot of spots knocking off it before it can shine properly.

THE MINERS' OFFICIALS READY FOR BUSINESS

President Harlin of District 10 of the United Mine Workers of America, covering the State of Washington, was a recent visitor to Vancouver Island locals, and expressed himself to The Federationist as being well satisfied with the progress being made in organization work over there.

Mr. Harlin and International Board Member Pettigrew of Nanaimo left for headquarters at Indianapolis last week on business in connection with the submission of a wage scale in various districts.

Mr. Pettigrew is an ardent supporter and booster for the B. C. Federation of Labor, and takes much interest in its activities and convention proceedings.

FOSTER NEW PRESIDENT OF DISTRICT 28, U. M. W. OF A.

As a result of the recent election of officers for District 28 of the United Mine Workers of America, embracing jurisdiction over Vancouver Island, Robert Foster has been elected president, to succeed Geo. A. Burt. He is well spoken of by those competent to judge of his executive ability, and is big enough to assume the duties of the office.

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS HAVE NEW ORGANIZER

A. S. Wells, for some years identified with the trade union and Socialist movement at Regina, Sask., but more recently a resident of Victoria, B. C., has received the appointment as western organizer for the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and has already assumed the duties of the office.

PACIFIC WATERS' COOKS AND WAITERS ORGANIZING

Organizer W. Briscoe of the International Seamen's Union is in Victoria. He will make an effort to add to the membership the cooks and waiters of the Pacific Coast marine service, plying in British Columbia waters. Reports to date indicate a desire on the part of the employees in question to organize and take their place among the federated trade unions of the province.

Victoria Stevedores Win.

The Empire Stevedoring Co., Victoria, B. C., has conceded the demands of the International 'Longshoremen's Union, and hereafter none but members of the union will be employed.

'Longshoremen Getting Uneasy.

Waterfrontmen in and around Vancouver are once more giving some evidence of life, despite the congested condition of the local labor market. An effort is being made among themselves to organize a union.

The "Freedom" of Slaves.

Last week sixty-five unorganized teamsters decided to strike for $3 a day for a work day lasting from daylight to dark. Men who were nearer the point of starvation were put on in their places. Great is McBride's immigration policy, ably assisted and abetted by the Emigration Department of the Salvation Army.

ONTARIO MAY YET FORM FEDERATION OF LABOR

S. L. Landers, editor of the Hamilton Labor News, is renewing the agitation for the formation of a provincial federation of labor in Ontario. He advises the dissolution of the Labor Educational League and the merging of the organization into the proposed federation. A convention of Ontario unionists will probably be called for May 24th next, to further discuss the question and take definite action, rather than referring the matter to other sources.

TO LABOR.

Shall you complain who feed the world?
Who clothe the world?
Who house the world?
Shall you complain who are the world
Of what the world may do?
As from this hour
You see your power
The world must follow you.

The world's life hangs on your right hand,
Your strong right hand,
Your skilled right hand;
You hold the whole world in your hand—
See to it what you do!
Or dark or light,
Or wrong or right,
The world is made by you!

Then rise as you ne'er rose before,
Nor hoped before,
Nor dared before
And show as ne'er was shown before
The power that lies in you!
Stand all as one
Till right is done!
Believe and dare and do!

—Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

The Tailors' Union.

The Tailors' Union is thriving. A few new members have been added to the local membership, and things are moving along much as usual.

The following statement has been issued from headquarters:

"We take this opportunity to inform you of the following facts: In buying clothes please observe that the J.T.U. of America have a desire to stamp out once and for all, the undesirable sweatshops, which is a menace to public health. We, therefore, ask your co-operation in this matter by selecting only union-made clothing. We beg of you, as union men, to examine the three garments, coat, trousers, and vest, and observe that our label is inserted in each garment, as some unfair employers have this same label, attached to coat only, while the vest and pants are made by unfair methods by the same establishment. We would also like to state that in the near future we will supply you with cards with names of union shops. Thanking you in anticipation for your help in above request, Journeymen Tailors' Union of America."

The Bakers' Union.

If the good people of Vancouver were aware of the unsanitary and other unclean conditions under which their breadstuffs were made, there would be a genuine demand for union-made products, the only guarantee at present obtaining, in the absence of proper civic inspection, and the non-enforcement of the Shops Regulation Act.

A good way to compel decent conditions in the trade is to demand union-labeled bread, and accept no other kind. Take no chances!

Miners Organizing.

Over fifty applications for membership were received by Nanaimo Miners' Union last week.

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OUR BLACK SATEEN SHIRT AT $1.00 is the best shirt that the makers know how to make. It has a double yoke that comes well over the shoulders to meet the most wear. Double stitched throughout and made of an extra tough dead black sateen.

WHITE OVERALLS—For painters and plasterers; extra stout drill and double stitched. Jackets to match. A garment - - 65c

ENGINEERS' OVERALLS—In blue stripe drill with bibs and suspenders, Price, $1.00. Jackets to match - - - $1.00

CARPENTERS' APRONS—Made in three sizes, short, medium and full length, three to seven pockets; large aprons have rings and snaps. Prices - - - - - - 35c, 65, $1.25

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

TRADES UNION DIRECTORY

¶ Secretaries are requested to notify manager of change of officers.
UNION CARDS INSERTED FOR 50c PER ISSUE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL FEDeration of Labor—Meets in annual convention in January of each year. Executive officers, 1912-13: President, J. W. Wilkinson, P.O. Box 1195 Vancouver; vice-presidents, Geo. A. Burt, Box 798, Nanaimo; H. D. Grant, 713 Fifth avenue, New Westminster; Wm. H. McVety, 1744 Broadway west, Vancouver; R. P. Pettipiece, 2349 St. Catherines street, Vancouver; J. Roberts, Box 35, Moyie; C. Siverts, 1278 Denman street, Victoria; J. J. Taylor, Ladysmith. Secretary-treasurer, Victor R. Midgley, Box 1195, Vancouver; delegate to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, R. P. Pettipiece, 2349 St. Catherines street, Vancouver; fraternal delegate to Washington State Federation of Labor, Jas. H. McVety, 1744

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL MEETS first and third Thursday, Labor Hall, 112 Cordova street west, (upstairs). President, J. W. Wilkinson; vice-president, John McMillan; general secretary R. Parm, Pettipiece, 2349 St. Catherines street; phone Fairmont 426; secretary-treasurer, Jas. Campbell, 1994 Fourth avenue west, phone Bayview 953R; statistician, Mrs. Rose L. Gardiner; sergeant-at-arms, Fred A. Hoover; trustees, J. Kavanagh, James H. McVety, Victor R. Midgley.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL—MEETS every Friday in Labor Hall, 112 Cordova street west. President, J. Kavanagh; vice-president, J. Bicton; secretary, J. McMillan, Labor Hall; financial secretary-treasurer, Wm. M. Herforth; business agent, J. McMillan, Labor Hall. Phone Seymour 1380. Office hours, 8 to 9, 12 to 1, 4:30 to 5.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL of Vancouver—Meets second Monday in the month in Labor Hall. President, E. Jarman, Pressmen's Union, 925 Hornby street; vice-president, George Mowat, Bookbinders' Union, 515 Dunlevy avenue; secretary, A. H. England, Typographical Union, 567 Hornby street, P. O. Box 66.

AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Pioneer Division No. 101—Meets in Oddfellows' Hall, Mt. Pleasant, second and fourth Wednesdays at 2:45 p.m. and first and third Wednesdays at 8 p.m. President James Fletcher; vice-president, H. Schofield; recording secretary, Albert V. Lofting, Box 178, City Heights P. O. Financial secretary, Fred A. Hoover, 2409 Clark drive.

AMALGAMATED SHEET METAL Metal Workers' International Alliance, Local No. 280.—Meets every Thursday 7:30 p.m. at 112 Cordova street west, Room 4. President, A. J. Crawford; vice-president, H. Spear; recording and corresponding secretary, Jas. Jamieson, 921 Drake street. Financial secretary, E. A. Edworthy, 112 Cordova street west. James Mude, treasurer; business agent, J. Peters, Labor Hall.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARpenters and Joiners; Vancouver District—Business agents, J. W. Wilkinson and J. A. Key; office hours at Labor Hall, 8 to 9 a.m. and 4 to 5 p.m.; phone Seymour 1380.

BRANCH NO. 1.—MEETS ALTERNATE Tuesdays at 8 p.m. in Labor Hall. President, Mr. Wright; secretary, H. Carter, Box 991.

BRANCH NO. 2—MEETS SECOND AND fourth Wednesdays in Orange Hall, Hastings and Gore avenue at 8 p.m. President, W. Manson; secretary, D. Mitchell, South Hill, B. C.

BRANCH NO. 3—MEETS ALTERNATE Mondays at 8 p.m. in lodge room, 2233 Granville street south, at 8 p.m. President; J. Titley; secretary, J. Fowler, 833 Pacific street.

BRANCH NO. 4—MEETS FIRST AND third Thursdays in Room 4, Labor Hall at 8 p.m. President O. Lamberton (Factory Workers); secretary, J. Thompson, 149 Tenth avenue east.

BRANCH NO. 5—MEETS ALTERNATE Mondays in Orange Hall at 8 p.m. President Wm. A. West; secretary, A. McLaren, 1033 Richards street.

CENTRAL PARK BRANCH MEETS Alternate Fridays in Agricultural Hall, Central Park at 8 p.m. President, G. Manson; secretary, J. Anderson, Jr. Box 293 Central Park, B. C.

SOUTH VANCOUVER BRANCH MEETS in South Hill schoolhouse, South Vancouver, every alternate Friday at 8 p.m. President, H. Rayner; secretary R. W. Jackson, South Vancouver, B. C.

BRICKLAYERS' AND MASONS' INTERnational Union, No. 1—Meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., O'Brien's Hall, corner Homer and Hastings streets. President, James Haslett; vice-president, J. J. Welsh; corresponding secretary, W. S. Dagnall, Box 53; financial secretary, F. R. Brown. Business agent, W. S. Dagnall, 108 Hastings street east; phone Seymour 8799.

BARTENDERS' INTERNATIONAL League, No. 676—Meets 514 Keefer street, first and third Sundays of each month at 2:30 p.m. President, Chas. Lehr; vice-president, H. H. Harrison; secretary, Richard Dalton; treasurer, Wm. Mottishaw; business agent, John A. Fraser, 514 Keefer street. Phone Seymour 6285.

MACHINISTS NO. 182—INTERNAtional Association of Machinists—Meets in Labor Hall, second and fourth Thursdays at 7:15 p.m. President, Robt. Thomson; vice-president, Chas. Mattison; recording secretary, J. Brookes; financial secretary, Jas. H. McVety, 1744 Broadway west. Phone Bayview 1141.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND Joiners, South Vancouver Union No. 1906—Meets in Staple's Hall, Fraser and Fiftieth avenues, first and third Tuesdays of each month. President, E. Hall, Cedar Cottage; vice-president, S. Fraser, Fraser avenue, P. O.; recording secretary, E. H. Belsey 253 Tenth avenue east; financial secretary, J. A. Dickenson, South Vancouver P. O.

CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL Union of America, Local No. 357—Meets in Labor Hall on the first Tuesday in each month at 8 p.m. President, Robert J. Craig; vice-president, D. A. McMillan; secretary, J. C. Peuser, Mainland Cigar Factory, 112 Cordova street west; labe custodian and treasurer, S. W. Johnson; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, J. C. Peuser, Miles Nugent, R. J. Craig.

GLASS WORKERS, LOCAL UNION NO. 40.—Meets at Labor Hall second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. President, Bro. Fox; vice-president, Bro. Hunter; secretary, Wm. M. Herforth, 2138 Westminster avenue; treasurer, Bro. Beaver; delegates to Building Trades Council, Bros. Herforth, Thompson and Glinsdale. Delegates to Trades and Labor Council, Bros. Fox, Loransky and Hunter.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF Electrical Workers, Local No. 213—Meets every Monday evening at 8 p.m. in Labor Hall, 112 Cordova street west. President, H. E. Durant; vice-president, C. L. Hardy; recording secretary, R. S. Morris; financial secretary, H. Lauder; treasurer, Sam Cawker; trustee, H. T. Johnston; foreman, W. P. Carr; first inspector, R. O. Sheppard; second inspector, C. W. Teag; business agent, E. L. McMillan, 75 Broadway west.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF Electrical Workers Local Union No. 621 (Inside Men)—Meets in Bartenders' Hall, 34 Cordova street west, second and fourth Wednesdays at 8 p.m. President J. Montgomery; vice-president, F. Duff; recording secretary, J. H. Carney, Empress Hotel; financial secretary, F. Woods; Treasurer, W. Jarvis; business agent, F. Eatinghausen.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' UNION OF America, Vancouver Local No. 120—Meets first and third Wednesdays in Labor Hall at 8:30 p.m. President, C. B. Herritt; vice-president, J. W. Green; recording secretary, Geo. W. Isaacs; secretary-business agent, C. F. Burkhart, 439 Abbott street. Phone Seymour 2170.

JOURNEYMEN BAKERS AND CONFECtioners' International Union of America, Local No. 45.—Meets in Room 4, Labor Hall, every second and fourth Saturday at 7:30 p.m. President, McCormach; vice-president J. Hendricks; treasurer, R. Leaworthy; secretary and business agent, B. Hutchings. Phone 1380, Labor Hall.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF America, Vancouver Branch No. 178—Meetings held on the first Friday in each month at O'Brien's Hall, corner Hastings and Homer streets, 8 p.m. President R. Nordland; vice-president, A. Larsen; secretary, W. W. Hocken, 1383 Thirteenth avenue east, P. O. Box 503; financial secretary, L. Wakley, Box 503.

JOURNEYMEN STONECUTTERS OF North America, Vancouver Branch—Meets in Labor Hall second and fourth Tuesdays at 8 p.m. President, Fred Rumble; vice-president, Henry Hague; corresponding secretary, James Rayburn; financial secretary, Wm. Jardine; treasurer, P. Tainsh.

PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS AND Decorators' Union, Local 138—Meets in Labor Hall, 112 Cordova street, every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. President, W. J. Nagle, 1656 William street; vice-president, Johnson Bradley; financial secretary, F. J. Harris, 1668 Robson street; recording secretary, Skene Thomson, Sub. P. O. No. 8; treasurer, E. Staples, 688 Hornby street; conductor, H. Whiteside; warden, G. Powell.

SHINGLERS' UNION, VANCOUVER Local N. 1—Meets 514 Keefer street, every Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. President, T. Burkes; secretary, R. M. Wright, 517 Pacific street. Headquarters 514 Keefer street. Phone Seymour 6285.

SHEET METAL WORKERS' INTERNAtional Alliance, Local No. 280.—Meets every Thursday 7:30 p.m. at 112 Cordova street west, Room 4. President, H. Spear; vice-president, J. W. Heath; recording and corresponding secretary, Jas. Jamieson, 921 Drake street; financial secretary and business agent, J. Peters, 112 Cordova street west; conductor, H. Anderson; warden, Thos. Edgar.

TILE LAYERS AND HELPERS, LOCAL No. 62—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Labor Hall, 8 p.m. President, R. Neville; secretary, P. O. Hoeuke, Suite 2, 1203 Woodland drive.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENters and Joiners, Local No. 617.—Meets every Wednesday evening in Labor Hall, 112 Cordova street west at 7:30 p.m. Executive committee meets every Tuesday evening 8 p.m. President, Murdo McKenzie; recording secretary, Geo. C. Lesley; financial secretary, L. H. Burnham; treasurer, J. W. Schurman; business agent, Geo. W. Williams. Phone Seymour 1380, Labor Hall.

VANCOUVER TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 226—Meets in Labor Hall last Sunday of each month at 2:30 p.m. President, W. S. Armstrong; vice-president, G. W. Palmer; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, P.O. Box 66; sergeant-at-arms, C. Proske; reading clerk, W. H. Youhill; executive committee; presidens, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, W. R. Trotter, G. Bartley, H. Hunt and L. E. Dennison; delegates to Allied Trades Council, A. H. England, T. Kean and H. Neelands; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, R. P. Pettipiece, W. R. Trotter, H. C. Benson, G. W. Palmer, W. S. Armstrong and G. Bartley.

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COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS' UNION of America, British Columbia Division, Canadian Pacific System, Division No. 1. Meets 11 a.m. third Sunday in month, at O'Brien's Hall. Local chairman, J. F. Campbell, Box 432, Vancouver. Local secretary-treasurer, A. T. Oberg, Box 432, or 1003 Burrard street, Vancouver.

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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF B. C. MOVEMENT

The Struggles of B. C. Workers in Various Forms for Past Quarter of a Century.

(With this issue The Federationist continues the publication of a series of articles compiled by an old-timer in the organized labor movement from authoritative sources, covering the history of the local labor movement for the past twenty-five years. That the review will be appreciated by even those who are busy "making history" in these stirring days—days worth living—is certain).—Ed. Federationist.

1887-88.

The year 1887 saw Port Moody move down the inlet to Vancouver and also the passing of its struggling little newspaper, the "Gazette," which had been launched in great expectations of becoming the "monarch of all dailies" of this province.

Vancouver now enjoyed activity in continuous building operations, there having been over 300 buildings erected during the year. In addition to the extending and grading of streets and laying of sidewalks and other road improvements, some of the huge city undertakings were now being pushed forward, among which were a general sanitation and sewerage system. Consequently employment for navvies—mostly "Otalians," "Pat" being on the job too—was brisk during 1887 and 1888.

Eleven hours a day was the rule—the eleventh hour being considered overtime—at 17 to 20 cents an hour. Of course the most important event that happened was the completion of the Capilano waterworks.

The First Pipe

across the First Narrows was successfully laid by Capt. Chas. Cates on August 28, 1888. In May, about 50 Italians went on strike near the Capilano Canyon, and refused to dig any more in the trenches unless an increase of wages was forthcoming. In a couple of days they went back to work on the contractor's terms, but in order that no one could do as much work as formerly, each man cut a piece off his shovel, consequently all had short shovels and less work was done.

All sorts of trickery was now indulged in to get names on the voters' list, the K. of L. taking a leading hand in persuading workingmen to enroll. Contractors and others also were busy getting voters. As a result, 1536 names appeared on the 1888 lists. It was estimated that there were fully 2000 men located in and around the city, and it did not matter what their nationality was—so long as they were citizens—they were expected to register anyway. When next election day arrived, there were a great number of absentees, and it was openly declared that the lists had been "stuffed."

Labor Legislation.

Among other things agitated by organized labor was "that it shall be lawful and right for the government to give grants to night schools."

Another thing that the K. of L. agitated for was "the repeal of all laws tending to the monopolization of land, and for the gradual abolition of private ownership of land and the present system of indirect taxation; and the substitution therefor of a system of taxing land values whereby the people will be reinstated in their inherent rights as possessors of the land."

"That on all money by-laws all householders shall be entitled to vote."

"To make the establishment of armed and uniformed private police and detective bodies illegal."

"Contractors on all government work to observe the eight-hour day, and five hours on Saturday, under penalty of forfeiture of contract."

"To provide pupils of all schools with books free of charge."

"To abolish the Senate of Canada."

"The abolishing of

Convict Labor

by the Federal Government, and that prison-made goods be marked to inform intending purchasers that they are such."

"That all workshops in Canada shall be regularly and properly inspected by competent government inspectors, holding the confidence of organized labor."

"That the assessment rolls shall be published."

"That the working class of Canada bring out candidates in the constituencies in which they reside."

"The abolishment of assisted immigration."

Treason (?)

"That the office of Lieutenant Governor in each province be abolished, as being unnecessary, and that the office of Governor-General be filled by popular vote." This resolution was carried by the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress on Sept. 28, 1887, and approved by K. of L. members here.

Wm. McAndrew, delegate of Hamilton Typographical Union, held that the Congress was treading on dangerous ground, and would incur the risk of being called anarchists and Socialists. A delegate called the Governor-General a bull pup. A representative of Queen Victoria should not be called by that name, he argued, amidst ironical laughter. They might just as well start to abolish the connection of Canada with the British Crown. It may be added here that a strong feeling in favor of Canadian independence prevailed in the ranks of organized labor all over the Dominion.

The law for the collection of debts was declared oppressive and condemned.

(Many decisions of the Small Debt Courts of B. C. are shining examples of how poor people can be persecuted.)

Organized labor "demanded (1887) manhood suffrage at the hands of the legislature."

The "Truck System"

for the payment of wages was common in the lumber mills and canneries of this province, and was condemned in scathing terms by labor leaders of B. C. as well as in Eastern Canada. The "fair" or "standard" wage clause was advocated for all government contracts.

"That an act be passed to abolish the principle of voting for municipal officers and councillors in other wards than that in which the voter resides."

The contract system on all public works was recommended.

Proper inspection of stationary engines and boilers was advocated by the K. of L. in 1887.

(The Local Trades and Labor Council disposed of this in 1898.)

"Bonusing industries" and "professional bonus hunters" was condemned by the working people in general of this province.

"The organization of female labor, to the end that better wages and shorter hours of labor may be accorded them," was strongly advocated by labor leaders of the province.

A New Era.

Subsequent to the local Chinese riots of 1887, large numbers of workingmen kept coming and going. In 1888 work in Vancouver, in fact in all the cities in British Columbia, was good, but it was better across the line in the neighboring State of Washington, where higher wages were the rule. In Seattle the real estate boom had just began to show itself, but greater doings were going on at Tacoma. The old steamer, Premier, left this port weekly for Puget Sound ports with more than a full passenger list—all bound to "the land of promise" to reside there permanently.

For the time being nothing seemed to be settled. Several of the leading Knights of Labor worked their political "pulls" to a finish; old members and true left one by one, and the once thoroughly organized and powerful Knights of Labor became a body in name only, with only a few Knights in good standing on the roll. It may here be stated that this once noble order held that the rights of labor could only be obtained through political action, and that meant that all public bodies must be controlled by "true" Knights. This gave rise to factions in the local assemblies, which ultimately broke them up.

A new tide then set in in labor affairs. Skilled trades and other occupations began to grow large enough to form trades unions. This was the first turning point of organized labor. The initial trade union in this city was that of

The Printers.

In May, 1887, they applied for a charter for a Typographical Union. It was granted to Messrs. Ed. Cameron, Henry Murray, "Hobo" Thompson, "Pet" Maher, A. A. Anderson, Robert (Dr.) Matheson, Ed. Evans, Ed. Sargison and Robt. Todd.

Just previous to this embryo union, Fred Shakespeare, secretary of Victoria and organiser of the I. T. U., in answer to Mr. F. C. Cotton's request, deputized Robt. Todd to go to Vancouver and settle the trouble which had arisen over a proposed new scale in the Advertiser office. On the morning of May 24, 1887—the day of the arrival of the first through passenger train on the C. P. R., in this city—all differences were adjusted, and a wage scale agreed to by Mr. Cotton and the men, in the old Regina Hotel, which was located on the present site of the King Edward Hotel. This hotel was the only building that was left standing after the great fire of the previous year.

The first charter got lost in the mails, and after a few months' duration another effort was made, and through the offices of Secretary Shakespeare, Typographical Union No. 226 came into existence. Several of the first contingent of printers had left the city and became scattered. Then on January 22, 1888, a meeting of the journeymen printers of Vancouver was held at the White Swan Hotel (on the site of the St. Francis Hotel), to form a union. There were present Messrs. W. M. Watters, F. J. Waterman, W. A. Calhoun, A. A. Anderson, D. A. Munro, P. Whitworth, T. Kerr, J. W. Grier and J. W. Gunn. Mr. Watters was appointed chairman and Mr. Gunn secretary. Letters from F. Shakespeare, of the Victoria union, and the secretary of the I. T. U. were read, showing that the charter sent by the latter in the previous year—the year of the Queen's Jubilee in 1887—had been lost. Then on motion of Mr. Waterman and Mr. Anderson, it was decided that application be made for a new charter and a new list of names be forwarded, which was accordingly carried out, and the union has ever since maintained a permanent organization. The new charter was issued on Feb. 7, 1888, and at a subsequent meeting permanent officers were elected as follows: President, W. M. Watters; vice-president, Alex. A. Anderson; financial secretary and treasurer, D. A. Munro; recording secretary, J. W. Gunn; sergeant-at-arms, F. J. Waterman. The executive committee comprised A. A. Anderson, J. M. Wright and D. A. Munro. About the first trouble the new union had was in the spring of 1888. It was the enforcing of the scale and new rules in the Herald office, then located on the corner of Cambie and Hastings streets. Ex-Alderman Brown was editor and publisher. The Herald was the first paper published in this city.

In December, 1888, A. A. Anderson, Michael Garvey, Bert E. Nye, D. Carley and Jas. Webster were appointed a committee, with full powers to act, to interview the other labor organizations in the city for the purpose of forming a trades and labor council, but it did not materialize till a year later.

The union has always adopted a policy of progressiveness, but at the same time was sure of each foot before attempting to make a step forward. Unionism by the printers is looked upon as a purely business proposition, and it is only when politicians interfere with the rules of the organization that the union as a body will go into party politics, and this they have no hesitancy in doing the world over.

Stevedores.

The next union on record formed in Vancouver was that of the Stevedores in the spring of 1888, in Keefer's Hall on Alexander street. For about 15 years afterwards this body maintained a thorough organization on the waterfront, and was one of the strongest on the coast. Wages were low, and a great deal of favoritism had been shown, but this was soon rectified. The stevedores was a purely local organization, being known as Stevedores' Union, No. 1. Among those who were prominent at the time were P. A. Olsen, Geo. Noonan, "Belfast" Courtney, J. Spearing, Colin Macdonald, "Shorty" Amos, Ben Hughes, Jack Hardy, C. H. Thompson, C. Leah, W. Cartwright, F. Lamb, C. Leer, W. Elliott, J. Powell, J. Austin, W. Brooks, and a host of others. A large number of the membership had been members of the Knights of Labor. The longshoremen were certainly a power for good. About the first piece of legislation put forward by them was: "That the Federal Government be petitioned to pass a law compelling all Canadian bottomed vessels, whether steam or sail, to carry competent crews of seamen; also a law making it necessary to have hulls and rigging properly inspected; and also a law to stop the loading of vessels below a certain mark, to be designated by said inspector."

Brewery Workers Get Raise.

The Brewery Workers at St. Catherines, Ont., have received an advance in wages as the result of the efforts of Secretary J. D. Corcoran of the Toronto local. In addition to an all-round increase of $1.50 a week a nine-hour work day is provided for.

How the "Dreamers" Do It.

The coal miners of Nanaimo subscribes $350 towards the Socialist campaign fund some three weeks before the recent election. This probably accounts somewhat for the results obtained. Goods are generally delivered to those who pay the freight.

Between Ourselves

"Enclosed find a dollar for a year's sub. to The Federationist. * * * More later, as the boys have just "discovered" the best labor paper in Canada. * * * Will be glad to see it converted into a weekly, as has been suggested."—W. B. McIsaac, Ymir, B. C.

"I desire to thank you for having been good enough to send me a sample of your paper. I appreciate it very much, and to my mind the trade unionists of B. C. should be proud of it, and if they give it the support it deserves there is no doubt that The B. C. Federationist will be a great factor in solving the many problems confronting Labor. You will find an order for $1 in payment of a year's sub."—R. S. Ward, Winnipeg, Man.

Bertram de Wiele (it spells like the name of a count) of Greenwood, B. C., secretary of the Miners' Union, sends along three subs. and threatens to do it some more. All of which will count for more than countless counts.

Ten yearly sub. cards for $7.50. Order today.

Has your union subscribed in a body yet? In bunches of over ten, 50 cents a year, if paid in advance.

It would be interesting to know what formula would have to be prepared to stir up the dozens of union secretaries in this province who have fallen sound asleep. Some one of the membership should suggest an obituary notice in the very next issue of The Federationist.

McBRIDE PROMISES BETTER MINE INSPECTION IN FUTURE

The executive board of District 28 of the United Mine Workers of America, with headquarters at Nanaimo, have been after the provincial government for the non-enforcement of the Coal Mines Regulation Act. Letters recently addressed to Premier McBride, covering a number of gross violations and making specific charges have seemingly stirred the premier to action, for he has replied to the district secretary that unless the regulations are enforced hereafter there will be mine inspectors put on the job who will do their duty. As a result there has been a shaking of dry bones, and the percentage of accidents and unnecessary death toll among Vancouver Island coal-diggers may be materially lessened as a result of the agitation of the miners' organization. Another factor that probably had something to do with the promptness of the premier's action is the fact that the miners carry their unity of purpose to the ballot box on election days as well as work days; as was splendidly shown on Thursday of last week. The miners of the Crows Nest coal fields might well take notice.

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR BYLAWS ARE RATIFIED

With few exceptions the constitution and bylaws of the B. C. Federation of Labor, adopted at the second annual convention in Victoria in January last, have been ratified by the membership and will, therefore, be enforced after the next meeting of the executive. The most important change was an increase in the per capita tax from 1 cent to 2 cents per month per member.

CALGARY AND EDMONTON STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

Magnus Sinclair, executive board member of the Street Railway Employees' Association, with headquarters at Toronto, is covering an assignment in the province of Alberta. He is completing organization work and assisting in scale negotiations for the Calgary and Edmonton divisions.

Ontario Machinists Active.

Lou Beuloin, general organizer in Canada for the Machinists, is busy in Ontario towns just now, and reports good progress.

'Frisco Unemployed Demonstrating.

The unemployed of San Francisco are becoming noisy, and, like the workers of this portion of the Pacific Coast, refuse to calmly and meekly starve to death. Hence street parades with the usual results.

Winnipeg Typos Sign Up.

Winnipeg Typos (news) have signed up a new scale for one year, carrying an increase of $1 per week all round. The job scale is still under negotiation. Winnipeg Bookbinders are also after a raise in wages.

O'Neal-ograms.

When labor declares a strike, the brutality of capitalism becomes exposed.

The many strikes in various parts of the world will teach the working class to strike at the ballot box.

Massachusetts that was once hailed as the "cradle of liberty," is now known as the morgue of freedom.

The individual working man is absolutely lost in so far as the means of improving or maintaining his position is concerned in the modern mill, factory, and mine.

Trade unions enable the workers to collectively achieve by united effort that which it is impossible to acquire single-handed and alone — Cigarmakers' Journal.

The International Typographical union celebrates its sixtieth anniversary this year.

Trafficking in His Name.

Fraternal Delegate Roberts, in his address to the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, said, in part: "* * * A few years back one of our progressive newspapers organized a sweated industry exhibit, and I learned there (in England) that the folding of the Bible and Prayer Book sheets was done for a penny a hundred sheets. And I learned that the women and girls who had been folding up God's Word were compelled to go out at night and earn what their employers denied them."

Though the capitalists remain in the background, they nevertheless command the political situation.

To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, or as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any government.—Abraham Lincoln.

The power of the people to produce should be the measure of their freedom to consume; for, if they are able to produce in abundance, they should be free to enjoy that abundance.—John Collins.

A wage-slave is a man, woman, or child who produces wealth for a boss and only gets a fifth of what is produced in the shape of wages.

Those superior people who preach "dignity" of labor to the workers are content to remain "undignified" all their lives.

Workers united are invincible; divided invisible.

UMBRELLAS

It is a good thing to know where you can buy a good Umbrella, and where your ideas as to price and quality can readily be satisfied. You probably know of our SPECIAL UMBRELLA AT $1.00, good top and trustworthy frame and a variety of handles.

T. B. Cuthbertson & Co., Limited
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345 Hastings W. 819 Hastings W. 888 Granville

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION — UNION STAMP — Factory

Named Shoes Are Frequently Made in Non-Union Factories

Do not buy any Shoe

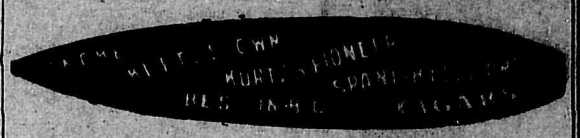
no matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Stamp.

All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for absence of Union Stamp

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.
John F. Tobin, Pres. Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

Get Your Money's Worth



ASK FOR THEM AND INSIST ON GETTING THEM

Many dealers will try to induce you to take some other brand Why? For larger profits sake. Don't let them fool you.

Union MADE Beer — Ale AND Porter — OF AMERICA
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EVERY UNIONIST WHO

patronizes a Bar should not only insist upon being served by Union Mixologists, but demand

UNION MADE BEER

The Kegs Bear the Label
ASK FOR UNION MADE BEER

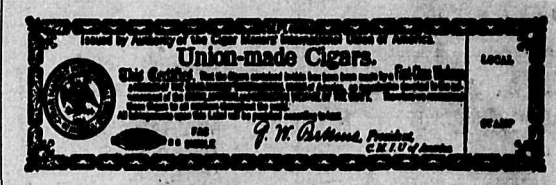
"Boom all Union Labels"

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL VANCOUVER, B.C.

PRINTERS' LABEL

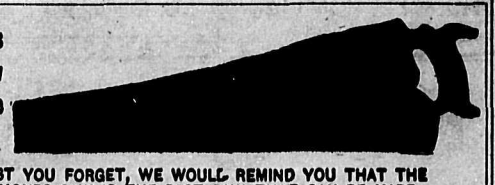
Don't You Want to Do That?

—should receive the support of trades unionists above all labels. Every time it is used it means a boom for all labels and unionism. ¶ Union newspapers are more favorable to organized labor than non-union sheets. ¶ That's support you want when in trouble. ¶ By demanding their label you not only help printers, but advance labor's cause, and that HELPS HUMANITY.



Select your Cigars from Boxes bearing this Label

The Simonds Saw, the saw that has no equal.



LEST YOU FORGET, WE WOULD REMIND YOU THAT THE SIMONDS SAW IS THE BEST SAW THAT CAN BE MADE.

If easy running, fast cutting and an absolute guarantee count for anything in a hand saw, then every mechanic should use this Simonds Saw.

It is certainly much different from other saws. Let us tell you why, or better yet, let the Simonds tell its own story.

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Invites you to visit the store to look as well as to buy
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HAS moved from 835 Pender St. to 518 Hornby St. a few doors from Pender. Before you order a suit come in and look over our stock. Use the label

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LABOR TEMPLE PRINTER

"The shop where progressive thought is merged with the artistic"

PHONE SEYMOUR 824

Hardy Bay
PORT HARDY
Farm Lands and Building Lots

CHINA AND JAPAN RE DEVELOPING AN INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM to supply the world from their mills, mines and factories; the captains of industry all over the world have spent millions to help wake up the Orient; the same men indirectly caused the building of the Panama Canal to handle the slow freight and resources of the Orient for the markets of Europe.

The same captains of industry are to make Hardy Bay the terminal for all the passenger service, mail and fast freight, are now spending fortunes on preliminary work in the district.

HARDY BAY IS THE NEAREST HARBOR TO CHINA AND JAPAN ON THE PAIFIC COAST, which will connect the three great trunk railroads with the Oriental and Alaskan fleet.

PASSENGER SERVICE, MAIL SERVICE AND FAST FREIGHT CAN BE SHIFFED FROM HARDY BAY BY RAILROAD—THUS SAVING A FULL DAY'S TIME OVER ANY OTHER PORT ON THE PACIFIC.

HARDY BAY IS THE NEAREST COALING STATION ON THIS PACIFIC TO THE ORIENT. Mammoth coal and iron deposits have been discovered near the harbor. Well-known financiers are contemplating building one of the largest Steel plants in the world. They also intend to build a Pulp Mill that wil be second to none on the continent. Hardy Bay wil also capture the Alaskan trade, and is the only natural gateway of the Pacific Coast—and is destined to become the Metropolis of the North.

40-Acre Farms City Building Lots
GROUND FLOOR PRICES AND EASY TERMS.

Western Farming and Colonization
COMPANY, LIMITED
Office: 5 Winch Bldg. Vancouver, B. C.

NEW SPRING SHOES

Cushion Sole and Extra Dry Shod - - - - - - $5.50, $6.00

Men's Velour Calf and Gun Metal Blucher, new styles, high toes — $4.50, $5

W. J. ORR
420 MAIN STREET
Opp. City Hall Repairing

U. B. C. AND J. OF A.

Since writing The Federationist last, several things have happened in the U. B. and we feel that some of the happenings will be to the benefit of the Carps. in this vicinity.

First and chiefest of all was the appointment as organizer for the Northwest, of B. D. Grant of New Westminster. Bro. Grant had the unanimous endorsation of all the local unions in this district and also of Victoria, a good, in fact the best, testimonial he could receive of the high esteem and confidence the membership have for and in him.

Next in importance is the step taken by the D. C. They having arranged to take over the management of business agents and placed another agent in the field. We believe this will work greatly to the advantage of the U. B. and indirectly assist in organization and re-organization of several of the other trades.

Mr. Bert Phillips of South Vancouver Local was the new man selected to act as business agent for the D. C.

Mr. G. W. Williams, the old wheelhorse and best business agent in British Columbia, was of course retained, and very wisely, too, for who could do better?

Incidentally we might mention that B. A. Williams has erected a house on his property in Collingwood East, has removed his family and the dog thereto and now puts on all the airs of the country gentleman. All right, George. Continue to be proud; all the rest are envious.

That there is more work doing is evidenced by the fact that more than twice as many calls for carpenters during March as compared with February was had in the secretary's office.

Do you all member the pleasant, courteous little lady who formerly presided in Labor Hall as stenographer and typewriter? But, of course, you do, for who could forget? Well, your scribe had the pleasure of spending a most delightful afternoon and evening with Mr. and Mrs. LeFaux Sunday, March 31st, at Hollyburn, the beautiful. I would advise the carps. that in our opinion it is all right and that Mr. Lefeaux may, without reserve, be endorsed by the union. Not that he is good enough for our sister carpenter, but just that he is not too bad. Many thanks, my kind host and pleasant hostess. May your content and happiness grow greater, if that be possible.

To the non-union carpenter: If there is nothing except the dollar that appeals to you, if the principles of unionism are not sufficiently developed in you to make you see the advantage of organization, let us appeal to you in the only other way. We are having more calls for carpenters than we can fill, and, of course, we give the job to the man who carries a card. Get busy and get yourself a card. Call on Secretary Burnham at Labor Hall, make your application for membership and get a job as a prize. This is about the only way you can be reached and the quicker you call and make arrangements, the quicker you get the prize (the job).

THOUSANDS
of these books selling

Ingersoll's 24 Lectures - - .50
Dr. Brown's True Marriage Guide - - - .50
The Escaped Nun, Mary Moult - - - - .50

The People's Bookstore
152 Cordova W.

E. BURNS & CO.
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Stoves and Metals Housefurnishings

MECHANIC'S TOOLS OUR SPECIALTY

Stove Castings and Repairs Kept in stock

138 Cordova St. East

LADYSMITH MINERS MAKE MERRY WITH SONGS AND SPEECHES

Combine Business with Pleasure and Add Many Recruits to Membership.

LADYSMITH, B. C., April 2.—The miners here held a grand smoking concert for the purpose of educating their members as to the advantages to be obtained by organization.

Among the speakers of the evening were President Harlin of District No. 10; International Board Member Pettigrew, J. H. McVety, J. McMillan, Vancouver, and the Conservative candidate for Ladysmith, Dr. Dier, who has since died a political death.

After refreshments were served, the chairman, in a neat and concise speech, outlined the purpose of the smoker and that it was the intention of the executive to hold these gatherings every two weeks, and he was sure that they would result in much good accruing to those who attended.

Mr. Dier was asked to speak on Industrial Unionism, but he asked to be excused as he did not come to the concert with the intention of speaking; he came to listen to the songs and recitations and was sure the audience would not care to listen to speeches with such an excellent programme before them.

Mr. McMillan made a few remarks along the line of solidarity and hoped that the lessons to be learned from the British miners' strike would be of much benefit, not only to the miners on Vancouver Island but to the craft unionists of the province. He also said that if they wanted legislation for the better regulation of the mines that they would get it by electing a member of their class; and that all the legislation passed by the McBride government in the interests of the working class could be written on the back of a postage stamp.

President Harlin of District No. 10 was very pleased to be with the coal miners of Ladysmith and hoped that they would keep up the good work they were doing in getting the camp organized.

Mr. McVety congratulated the miners of Ladysmith in having a mayor whom they thought worthy of inviting to their social evenings; as it was more than any union in Vancouver would do, invite their mayor to attend such social functions, owing to the manner in which the mayor of Vancouver had handled the recent free speech fight. He would have liked to have heard Dr. Dier's speech on Industrial Unionism, and would like the audience to look up the Dental Act on the statutes of the province and see for themselves what sort of closed shop the dentists had in this province; that it was impossible for a dentist to practice without becoming a member of the dentists' union. He was of the opinion that if they wanted a tooth pulled they should have it done by Dr. Dier, but if they wanted to have better enforcement of the Mines Regulation Act it should be done by one of their own class, a man who had worked in the mines, who had been taken from the mines to represent them in the house at Victoria, and that man was Parker Williams. He was sorry that the unionists of the Mainland were not so much alive to their interests as the workers of Ladysmith. Every time a delegation from the unions visited Victoria on legislative matters, Parker Williams was the first to offer assistance.

Board Member pettigrew was pleased to see so many members present. It was a better way to spend a Saturday evening, where every one could enjoy himself and hear a first-rate concert for a very small sum.

Over twenty songs and recitations were listened to, and while none of the performers were of the Signor Caruso class, the miners have every reason to congratulate themselves on having such a variety of talent.

Seventy-one miners have been brought up dead from a mine in Welch, West Virginia, in which an explosion took place March 26. The miners, who are unorganized, claim that it could have been avoided and that they had warned the officials. Two hundred orphans have been made as the result of the explosion.

No man ever created a single atom of anything in nature; all he does is to labor to make it useful. For millions of years the little cell-builders labored to store up coal and build up forests and perfect plant life, and here the Rockefellers and Morgans claim that it all belongs to them on account of what they call their superior brains. Poor, silly Rockefeller can't make a hair grow on his own head, far less add anything to nature, nor does he expend any labor power to make anything useful.—From "Nature Talks on Economics," by Caroline Nelson.

THE INTELLIGENT SLAVE VOTER.

I ain't the man who led the way
A ridin' proud and stately;
I walked for miles in the display:
The same fatigued me greatly.
I wasn't of the chosen few,
Silk hatted and high collared;
I did jes' what they told me to—
I am the man who hollered.

They told me I was needed there;
Sech doin's always has 'em—
The folks who forwards the affair
With their enthusiasm.
I never tried to make a speech,
Not bein' any scollard;
I merely jined the general screech—
I am the man who hollered.

I've had to meet with some expense
That couldn't be neglected.
My achin' head, it feels immense,
I'm weary and dejected.
Not one of 'em could tell my name—
Those leaders what I followed.
A patriot all unknown to fame—
I am the man who holleed.
(Isn't he a beaut?)

R. A. F.

We have been trying to tell the Liberals for the last four years that they were dead. Now perhaps they will be convinced.

Soldiers have been sent for to drive the strikers out of Aberdeen, Wash., and surrounding districts. Who said the ruling class had any brains?

Vancouver Building Trades Council.

The Building Trades Council was organized for the purpose of giving its affiliated unions the greatest possible return for their per capita tax; by doing its best to have every man that works on a building join the union of the trade he follows, and to secure a standard workmanship on buildings, in order that the people who want buildings erected will have the value of their money, and will also have the pleasure of saying that this building was erected by men who received a living wage, and no more.

There are a few buildings being erected in this city where the minimum rate of wages is not being paid; and, needless to say, there are no union men employed on the jobs.

At our last meeting we decided to endorse the principles of Socialism, by a vote of eighteen for to four against, and one delegate refrained from voting.

With the exception of the Tilelayers, the affiliated unions reported trade improving, and in some instances membership increasing—the blacklist of the various meal ticket associations of the employers and others who never worked on a building notwithstanding.

The report of the Building Trades department for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1911, shows a loss of $587.60, although there is a balance on hand September 1, of $3,235.96.

The Brotherhood of Painters paid in per capita tax the sum of $3,216.21, and were the largest union affiliated. The union paying the smallest per capita was the I. A. Heat, Frost, Snow and Wet Weather Insulators and Asbestos Workers, with the sum of $46.00.

The president and secretary-Treasurer of the Building Trades department each receive a salary of $2,000 per year, and the expenditure for the past year was $19,086.09. A great deal of time is spent by the secretary in dictating circular letters to local councils enunciating the laws, rules and regulations of the department. As a sure cure for insomnia they can give the American Federationist cards and spades, and that's going some!

J. McM.

Bricklayers Lining Up.

At the last convention of the Bricklayers and Masons favorable action was again taken to submit the question of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor to a referendum vote of the membership. The entire western section of the country is practically unanimous in favor of affiliation, and is using every influence to secure favorable action when the vote is taken. The national officers of the Bricklayers and Masons have for years expressed themselves as favorable to affiliation, but the membership has thus far refused to become a part of the general movement by affiliation. The prospects at this time are brighter for favorable action than at any period heretofore.

Tuberculosis and Unions.

It is becoming recognized by scientific health authorities that tuberculosis is a result of poverty and malnutrition, at least to a very large extent. Of course this disease finds victims among the well-to-do classes, but the fact that the death rate continues without perceptible diminution proves that while modern science has been able to apparently cure the dread disease in its early stages the cause of the disease has not been seriously attacked.

Dr. Edwin F. Bowers, an eminent authority on this subject, prescribes good food, proper clothing, sanitary homes, short hours, high wages, compensation for injured workmen and the substitution of the "Golden Rule" for the "Rule of Gold." His prescription and that of the unions are identical—Shoe Workers' Journal.

Under the monopoly of our industries and the private ownership of our natural resources, that "equal chance" has been lost which our fathers enjoyed through the freedom to all of forest and farm and undeveloped industrial opportunity. What we Socialists want is collective ownership by the people of the things which are necessary to their collective industries to make them independent of private control. This is the only basis upon which it is possible to establish an efficient administration of industry and equality of opportunity for the people who are to do the work.—From "Incentive Under Socialism," by Warren Atkinson.

Supply and demand will compel the readjustment of the pay for agreeable work downward and of the pay for disagreeable work upward, so that the human energy consumed will be at least as well compensated in one occupation as it would be in other occupations. Nothing else is finally possible because nothing else is right.—From "Incentive Under Socialism," by Warren Atkinson.

Winnipeg Single Taxers are trying to show the phenomenal growth of Vancouver and Victoria under single tax. These cities are new compared with Seattle and other American cities, and anybody with any common sense knows they must grow as their geographical position forces them to; because they are growing does not prove that the working class get better off. It acts just the opposite. Come here and see.

There can be no question that the avenues of personal development in the United States are fast becoming closed and that henceforth the American working man will have to rely more upon his efforts as a member of his class than upon his own personal efforts for his individual success. Henceforth his lot in life becomes to an ever increasing degree dependent upon the conditions of others like himself. He cannot rise out of the working class. He is inevitably and irremediably confined to the class to which he belongs, and his economic position becomes more and more determined by the economic position of the class. Hence his whole salvation depends upon class action.—From "The Militant Proletariat," by Austin Lewis.

As far as can be gathered, nearly 170,000 workers are on strike in the United States, without counting the miners who have just gone out.

TO THE WORKING CLASS OF AMERICA.

Comrades and Brothers:—

A war of extermination against all organized efforts of the working class is on in San Diego. Big business has begun its rule of "blood and iron" so long threatened by Harrison Gray Otis of the Los Angeles Times.

"Emergency ordinances," "move-on ordinances" have been whipped out of the council and are used with bloody vengeance to move pickets, break up all street meetings, and terrorize weak hearts into servile submission.

The city and county jails are filled with old and young, with broken heads—Socialists, Unionists and Industrialists—for the crime of congregating upon the public streets and discussing the unemployed problem; for holding street parades and for daring to defend members of organized labor when in the clutches of the master butchers.

Other jails in other counties are being filled with union men arrested and beaten up in San Diego. Money appropriated to build big stockade to hold other hundreds. Union carpenters refused to build bull pen; scabs at work.

Thirty-eight Socialists and union men indicted by grand jury charged with criminal conspiracy. Many of them of national reputation. Big business boasts it will send them all to San Quentin. Meetings broken up by police with drawn clubs. Men and women left with broken heads bleeding unconscious on pavement. Hundreds drenched with fire hose for hours, among them many women and children. Mrs. William Thurston Brown, wife of the well-known Socialist writer and author, nearly drowned while standing on sidewalk.

Entire working class of San Diego standing a unit against the most atrocious barbarities by police thugs since the days of Cripple Creek and Telluride. Daily capitalist press calling for murder of all active workers by militia. Members of Western Federation of Miners among the arrested.

J. Edward Morgan, who is here in the fight, bulldozed for hours and threatened with being put out of the way for the part he played in raising money for the defence of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. Police told him he was marked and would be put out of the way. He is still on the job.

Union men thrown into auto, taken many miles and beaten nearly to death by thugs in uniform. War to the death is declared here. Pinkertons skulk everywhere. No backing down! We must whip these tyrants into the dirt. We need money at once. Come to our assistance, brothers and comrades everywhere. Lend a hand while we have yet strength and life to fight. LEND A HAND!

By order of the Executive Board,
KASPER BAUER, Secy-Treas.,
531-532 Union Building,
San Diego, California.

Some industrial unionists insist that government is but the "shadow of economic power." In San Diego the "shadow," in the form of the police clubs, is manifesting itself in an exceedingly material manner. Strikers, sympathisers, and the public generally, are being beaten up with generous impartiality by the police ruffians, recruited from the ranks of the working class. Not unlike Vancouver some weeks ago, in fact.

May Day In Europe.

May Day will be celebrated upon a large scale in Europe this year. It is planned to have all the organized workers in Great Britain take a day oy May 1, and similar demonstrations of labor's solidarity will doubtless take place in many of the continental countries.

Longshoreman Organize

At a meeting of the longshoremen of Vancouver in Labor hall last Saturday evening an application for a charter, signed by 60 members, was forwarded to headquarters. Provisional officers were elected, and a good organization committee provided for. It is confidently expected that the new organization will soon embrace every longshoreman on the job.

Common Hypocrisy.

Some of the daily papers would have one believe that if the suffragettes in the Old Country had refrained from kicking up their latest particular kind of publicity stunts that the franchise would have been granted. All of which is just common, every day newspaper lie, and the editors who write such trash know such to be lies when they prostitute themselves to the interests to write them. Such silly arguments provide an easy way for governments to stave off the inevitable, and place the responsibility elsewhere. It is an old game, and one that applies with variations to more than the suffragettes.

Minimum Wage in Canada.

The federal government has for some years, in a more or less haphazard sort of way, provided for "the minimum standard rate of wages prevailing" in contracts awarded throughout Canada.

But it is not generally known that the principle of government establishment of a minimum wage has been accepted by the law-makers, a question which is just now occupying the attention of Old Country public men.

For instance, a contract recently let by the Ottawa authorities for a big jetty in this province the minimum wage set for carpenters is fixed at $4 per eight-hour day, while laborers must receive not less than $2.75.

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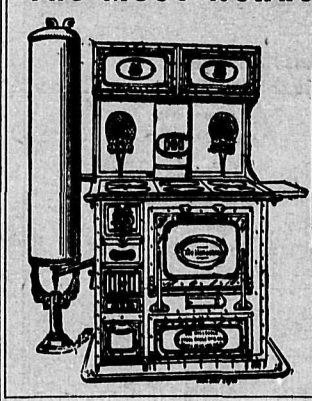

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