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THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

Fourth Year, No. 58. VANCOUVER, B. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1912. $1.00 A YEAR

LIBRARY, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, VICTORIA, B.C.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL SETTLING DOWN TO BUSINESS

Our last two meetings have not been so exciting as of yore and a number of the delegates seem to have an attack of ennui, but we hope it won't last long, as there is too much at stake for the unions to permit their delegates to attend the meetings whenever they feel like it. If delegates don't want to attend they should say so, and the unions elect others to take their place.

From information received we learn that the Kelsey Furnace Company of Syracuse, N. Y., is employing non-union sheet metal workers and molders in the making of their furnaces, and all our members are hereby advised to take notice of this fact and govern themselves accordingly.

The Button Workers are now being civilized by the powers that be (who ever they are) in Muscatine, Iowa, and their strike for "more" and better sanitary conditions in the workshops has been continued all winter. They wrote us asking for financial assistance and their request was referred to the affiliated unions.

All the unions reported trade fairly good, with the exception of the Shinglers and Tilelayers, who reported trade very bad and a large number of their members idle.

The Cement Workers reported that they were holding a real smoker in O'Brien's Hall on Friday evening, April 19th.

The Stonecutters have not sent any delegates to the Council for some time and it looks as if they are content to remain Union Stonecutters. However, they will come to us when they need our help.

A delegation from the Free Speech Committee was admitted and asked for financial assistance to help in the defense of the men who were arrested in January and we agreed to donate the sum of $10.

The Building Trades Department wrote, advising that copies of the revised constitution were now ready for distribution.

EMPLOYERS PICKLING A ROD FOR THEMSELVES

The brutality of the authorities, both Canadian and American, as exemplified in Vancouver recently, and at the present time in San Diego, in their treatment of the workers who have the temerity to voice their protest against the conditions they are enduring, is producing a state of mind in the workers immediately concerned (and in a less degree among those at a distance), that will make the coming revolution as complete and sweeping as the French revolution. The longer they use such tactics, the more fitted will the workers be, animated as they will be by the spirit of revenge for cruelties suffered, to see it through to the bitter end, and never cease until the last vestige of power is stripped from the hands of the most brutal ruling class that ever robbed a slave class.

J. H. B.

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR PROCEEDINGS

If you have not received a copy of the proceedings of the second convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor, drop a card to the secretary-treasurer, V. R. Midgley, Box 1007, Victoria, B. C. No unionist in British Columbia should neglect to read this 100-page booklet.

Well-Picked Juries.

A man named Albert Parrish was recently killed in Vancouver, the stage on which he was working having collapsed. At the inquest the evidence showed that it had been constructed to carry a weight of 600 lbs., but there had been placed on it in addition, twelve bags of sand, nine iron plates, and a wagon load of bricks, as well as other material. Verdict: "Accidental death."

NERVOUS RULING CLASS FEARS EDUCATIONAL WORK OF AGITATORS

A daily paper maliciously says: "Our recollection of previous strikes is that considerable 'educational work' usually goes with a strike of the railroad men."

Yes, there is much educational work resulting from every strike.

The workers are educated to the fact that the powers of municipal, provincial and federal governments are used against them.

They are educated to the fact that such papers as The Province are against them.

They are educated to the fact that only by their own united strength can workingmen gain that to which they are entitled, whether it be on the political field or on the economic field.

They are educated to know the clever, malicious, insinuating, deceptive ways in which capitalist newspapers twist and distort facts in order to create prejudice against the strikers.

On the other hand, the big business interests are educated to the fact that in the united working class they are confronted with a power to which they must make concessions.

They will be educated during the railroad construction workers' strike. They will be shown that the workingmen will not be divided by the influences of their opponents, that they will stand together and insist to the last ditch upon their rights.

This is not the kind of educational work that The Province would have the public believe accompanies a strike. It would insinuate that the strikers are predisposed to violence.

It would like to prepare the way for civil war; jail sentences for agitators; huge profits for the bosses—and overalls and corned beef for those who build the railways.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

Secretary Pipes of the Central Labor Body parliamentary committee wishes to impress upon members the importance of better attendance. The committee meets the Friday previous to Council nights, first and third Thursdays. Members, too, are requested to give their addresses to the secretary. All vacancies will be filled and an effort made to give Chairman G. W. Palmer the support he deserves.

Lay on Macduff.

A few years ago the Anaconda Copper Co. boasted that they had stamped out the socialist movement in Butte and vicinity, for all time. Now comes word that the corpse has revived and walked on with the mayoralty and the rest of the city offices. When the trust recovered from their astonishment, they fired 400 active socialists, and both sides are now stripped for a fight.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL TO ACCEPT FREE SPEECH FUND

The executive committee of Vancouver Trades and Labor Council has opened a Defense Fund, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the payment of legal fees in connection with the trial of unionists upon the charge of "unlawful assembly," including Secretary Pettipiece.

A few contributions have already been received. When the fund is closed a list of the contributors will be published.

Victoria Sheet Metal Workers voted $25.00.

Send remittances to Jas. Campbell, treasurer Trades and Labor Council, 1994 Fourth Ave. West, Vancouver.

B. C. UNIONIST'S PEN PICTURE OF MALODOROUS PACKINGTOWN

The vegetarian societies of America have adopted many attractive means of propaganda for their beliefs. Much ingenuity and scientific skill have been expended in devising an infinite variety of edible dishes which would contain no animal matter, but it would seem that they have neglected the possibilities of Chicago as a means of obtaining converts.

Packingtown is a smell more than a place, and if a man still remains a meat-eater after spending half a day witnessing the sights and sniffing the stinks of that malodorous suburb, then it is absolutely useless attempting to convert him by any other method. The first thing the vegetarian society should do with would-be converts is to take them round Packingtown for a day, then if they still show any inclination to flirt with the juicy "porterhouse," just drop them right there for they are past redemption.

Outside the packing houses proper are many acres of pens built on the ground. The sides of these pens are made of strong planks with spaces in between through which the animals can be seen. The top is open in most cases so that the rain and sun alternately soak and dry the deep deposits of manure which lie on the floors of the pens. This produces an effect in smells against which the average English dictionary is useless.

An ordinary visitor makes his way very gingerly down the road which leads through the pens to the slaughter house; for here are scores of stock men on horseback, with broad brimmed hats and long crackling whips, racing hither and thither and shouting all kinds of blasphemous instructions to innumerable herds of bewildered pigs and oxen which even in their confusion, seem to have an instinctive desire to go down the opposite way to that which leads to the killing house.

Here also are to be seen the buyers of the various packing establishments, making daily purchases of as many as 12,000 oxen, 30,000 pigs and 15,000 sheep.

The animals when purchased are driven into the pens of the particular firm by whom they are bought, and from there they commence the journey to that bourne from whence none return alive—the slaughter house.

The pigs are brought into the slaughter house in batches of about fifty at a time. They enter an enclosed pen wherein stands a man. Above him is a large, solid wheel with a number of round pieces of iron screwed into it at right angles. From these hang hooks which, being loose, hang upright all the while the wheel is going round. The man in the pen has nothing to do but put a chain round each animal's leg and slip the chain onto the hook as the wheel goes slowly round. This all looks very orderly and simple to read, but imagine if you can the terrific noise made by the squealing of the animals and the clank of the machinery whilst all this is going on.

The animal, when attached to the wheel, is suspended by one leg and gradually raised as the wheel goes round until the chain by which he hangs automatically slips from the wheel on to a sloping rod down which the animal slides to the place where the slaughter-man stands with his knife. This man does nothing but thrust his knife into the throats of the pigs—except when he sharpens his knife. He looks a veritable demon incarnate, for the animals when cut immediately commence to twist and struggle, thus throwing the fresh blood which is flowing from them all over him from head to foot. He does his part so quickly and so deftly that as many as twenty pigs are sometimes struggling together at once. The concrete floor is actually swimming in blood, the air is rent with the agonised shrieks of the dying beasts, mingled with the clanging din of machinery, and the sickening stench of hot fresh blood mixed with manure.

After leaving the slaughter man—sometimes quite dead and sometimes not quite—they are transferred by machinery to a large tank of boiling water and most of the hair is scraped off the carcase. On the bottom of this tank is a moving platform which conveys the animal to the end of the tank by which time it is scraped, then tumbled through a hole and down an inclined board on to another moving table. Two men stand there, one on each side of the table and all they do is, to turn the pigs all one way for the convenience of the men next to them. All these men have to do is to cut off their heads. Next to them are the U. S. A. Government inspectors who look very wisely at the throat of each animal. If they don't say anything—they don't seem very talkative—then a stamp is put on the carcase which certifies that the United States Government is satisfied that the meat is good enough to eat. The carcase then passes on through a multitude of hands, each of which performs a certain amount of labor upon it and finally enters the refrigerator twenty-five minutes after it entered the slaughter house alive.

The oxen are more powerful and take longer to dress, but the machinery for handling them is just as effective.

On the floors where these animals are killed are long rows of heavily built boxes with open tops and strong flap doors hung horizontally along the front. The animals are driven into the boxes from one end, and are separated into pairs by partitions which are lowered after they are inside. The head of one beast points one way, and the other the opposite way. Above these boxes is a platform. When all is ready a man comes along the platform wih a long handled hammer. As he looks over the edge of the box, the animal naturally raises its head to look at him, and in doing so places its head in the most convenient position to receive a terrific blow between the eyes which brings it to the floor of the box—providing the butcher aims straight. Sometimes he will miss his aim, or the animal may move its head slightly, with the result that its eye is burst out by the blow, producing terrible pain and making the place resound with the thunderous bellowings of the tortured brute. Whatever happens to the first one, the effect on the other animal is painful. It cannot understand what has happened to its companion which lies struggling in the bottom of the box, and the butcher has to wait whilst it sniffs the fallen beast, all the while trembling itself and plaintively bellowing with fear until in its turn it collapses on to the body of its mate felled in like manner by crushing blows from the hammer.

The front of the box is then thrown open, and the animal rolls out on to the floor where it is pounced upon by an army of butchers, whether it be entirely dead or not. On the killing and dressing floors may be seen men of every color and nationality rushing hither and thither with knives in their hands like so many demons. The owners of the packing houses have evidently taken a leaf from the book of Jehovah himself who had his own very novel and effective way of dealing with the strikers on the Tower of Babel job. All notices posted in and around the works are printed in four different languages, which suggests that the men and women working there have not enough knowledge of one language to enable them to combine effectively for the purpose of improving the conditions under which they work.

J. W. W.

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR EXECUTIVE MEETS ON APRIL 28

President J. W. Wilkinson has called a meeting of the B. C. Federation of Labor executive board for Sunday, April 28, at 10 a. m., in Labor Hall, Vancouver.

General matters of importance to the affiliated membership of the Federation will be presented by Secretary Midgley for consideration, among which is a long, delayed reply from Premier McBride to representations made to the executive council of the government at Victoria on Jan. 27 last.

NOTHING MUCH DOING WHEN MINES INSPECTORS FAIL TO DO THEIR DUTY

The Conservative press in the province is uttering dire forebodings as to what is going to happen to the persons responsible for the explosion at the Diamond Vale colliery.

The coroner's jury reported infractions of the Act by the company, and negligence on the part of the Mines Inspector in the performance of his duties. Eight miners lost their lives. We will soon see if anything is done or not.

A Question of Viewpoint.

The Edmonton Builders' Exchange and the Trades and Labor Council are at logger-heads over a question of fact. The former say that they will require at least 50 per cent more mechanics than are at present employed, while the latter say that out of 300 men only 90 are now employed.

Making Rebels.

"Compelling persons to kiss the flag and sing a stanza of the national anthem is not a new way of producing patriots. The Czar of Russia has had that system perfected for a number of years."—Edmonton Capital.

If you think yourself a union man, why not work at it?

Name on the voters' list?

IF IT HAPPENS, LET BLAME BE PLACED WHERE IT BELONGS

A few "agitators" among local building trades contractors are reported to be "stirring up strife" by advocating a general reduction in wages, especially to carpenters.

If the employers have as much sense as Nature endows little geese with they will leave the present wage scale alone.

Those who go looking for trouble generally find it.

GOOD BUSINESS FOR RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

According to sub-contractors who are endeavoring to beat the wage game on C. N. R. construction work in this province, the real contractors have a cinch; one that would put a broncho-buster to rout or a mule-skinner to shame.

"The contractors have us coming and going," they say.

"They can't lose, for we take all the risk. We have a station contract to take out some 80,000 yards of rock.

"We have to wheel this to a fill and get 85 cents a yard for it.

"We have to buy our supplies from the contractor and must pay him for our board.

"It costs us 50 cents a yard for drilling and blasting, and we have only 35 cents left for moving the stuff. For this we have to take the chance of a slide or a back-break from a shot which will bring down thousands of yards of rock on us. All this extra we must remove for nothing.

"The contractor buys his powder for 90 cents a keg in Vancouver and sells it to us at $3 a keg.

"He makes from 30 to 50 cents a yard on the rock we remove.

"He makes money on our board.

"As for us, we work hard. We take the chance. We may make money. We may not. The contractor is sure. He has three good chances. We have one chance, and that an uncertain one.

"It is this sort of thing that makes the men sore."

T. Eaton Co. Fighting Unions.

The Federationist holds no brief for "home merchants," but wage-workers throughout Canada will do well to remember that the T. Eaton Co. has locked out its cloakmaker employees, who rebelled against wages and conditions that prohibited a living, let alone decency. Cut the psalm-singing outfit off your calling list, and let 'er go at that.

A wage-workers' meal ticket and his vote have a close relationship; the better the job, the less he is aware of the relationship.

CRACKERJACK MAY DAY PROGRAMME IN DIAMOND CITY

Nanaimo, B. C., April 16.—Final preparations for a fitting celebration of International May Day here have been made.

A splendid programme of sports will be pulled off, and as the miners have decided to take a general holiday there will be plenty of athletic competition.

Among the speakers will be J. Place, M. P. P., Parker Williams, M. P. P., Frank H. Shepherd, M. P., F. J. Hayes, international vice-president of the U. M. W. of A., Chris Pattinson, Geo. Pettigrew, and one or two executive members of the B. C. Federation of Labor.

Robt. Foster, president of District 28, U. M. W. of A., will be master of ceremonies.

Every Pacific Coast unionist invited to "come on over."

GARMENT WORKERS NEED A LIFT FROM B. C. UNIONISTS

The membership of the Garment Workers' Union in Vancouver, as elsewhere, is made up largely of young women. They are working an eight-hour day, under sanitary conditions, and the average wage runs around $10 to $12 per week. They are employed for the most part in the manufacture of overalls and shirts. Unionists who wear the goods may they stand up well with imported union goods and are away ahead of the non-union product of eastern sweatshops, even where the relative price only is considered. If there is one union in Vancouver that deserves the support of union men that union is the Garment Workers'. A visit among the pretty, jolly and union girls employed in the two local shops would convince even a married man that home-made union-made working shirts, overalls, mechanics' aprons, etc., should be the only article found on wage-workers in this province. Merchants are prone to boost the non-union article because there is more profit in them. But the duty of union men in the premises is plain. The young lady delegates to the central labor body threaten to "come to meeting" as soon as the new Labor Temple is opened, and appoint themselves an examining committee. The Federationist, therefore, gives fair warning before the revelations among union men is commenced.

A MODERN SLAVE PLANTATION LOCATED AT POWELL RIVER

Conditions in Government-Assisted Pulp Industry a Concrete Example of McBride Prosperity.

As a modern haven of slavery the "development of 'our' pulp industry," as personified at Powell River, is probably the rankest in the province.

The chattel slave of old would refuse to stand for the working conditions and sharp practices of the company operating in that locality.

The company stores have the Kelly Truck Act shot to smithereens; the wages run around 22½ cents per hour; $6.00 per week for board, and the bunk-houses would be condemned as rabbit pens.

As a modern slave plantation the Powell River pulp "industry" is in a class by itself.

BAKERS' UNION HOLDS ORGANIZATION MEETING

Bakers' Local 46 held an organization meeting in Labor hall last Saturday evening, with about sixty members of the trade present.

Addresses were delivered by officers of the Trades and Labor Council and members of the Bakers' union, in which the need for a more thorough organization of the Bakers was required, in view of immense developments now going on in the province. Near the close of the meeting, applications were called for, and eight of the Bakers present responded to the call. Five new members were initiated at the business meeting, which brings the membership up to sixty-eight.

Next meeting of the Bakers will be held in Labor hall tonight, Saturday, April 20. Business Election of international officers.

New Brand of Students.

A recent press notice said that a trainload of immigrants arrived from Halifax which included 100 Cossacks from Southern Russia. The Federationist was under the impression that the existing Vancouver brand were fully up to Mayor Findlay's requirements. It is a possible explanation that the "Little Father" of the Russians has heard of their fame, and has sent these tyros in the art of beating up unarmed men and women to learn something from Mayor Findlay.

Personnel of the National Civic Federation

At the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, in Atlanta, Georgia, the delegates of the United Mine Workers of America brought in a resolution calling on those officers of the A. F. of L. who were members of the Civic Federation to withdraw from that body. Mr. John Mitchell, who was at one time President of the United Mine Workers, was given the alternative of withdrawing from the Civic Federation of resigning from his membership in the Mine Workers. He resigned from the Civic Federation. The incident at that time attracted considerable attention. The miners, after setting their own house in order, then carried the fight right into the American Federation of Labor itself. The debate occupied the whole of one day and brought forth some very candid expressions of opinion, both with regard to men and matters. The resolution was defeated by an over-whelming majority, and the position of the officers of the A. F. of L. as members of the Civic Federation was thereby endorsed. A list of the Executive of the Civic Federation is a delicious morsel as will be seen from the following:

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

SETH LOW, President.
SAMUEL GOMPERS, Vice-President.
NAHUM J. BACHELDER, Vice-President.
ELLISON A. SMYTH, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN I. WHEELER, Vice-President.
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN, Treasurer.
RALPH M. EASLEY, Chairman Executive Council.
JOHN HAYS HAMMOND, Chairman Committee on Pure Food and Drugs.
WILLIAM R. WILLCOP, Chairman Employers' Welfare Department.
ALTON B. PARKER, Chairman Department on Reform in Legal Procedure.
NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, Chairman Industrial Economics Department
AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman Department on Compensation for Industrial Accidents and Their Prevention.
GEORGE W. PERKINS, Chairman Wage Earners' Insurance Department.
SETH LOW, Chairman Department on Regulation of Industrial Corporations.
EMERSON McMILLAN, Chairman Department Interstate and Municipal Utilities.
MRS. JOHN HAYS HAMMOND, Chairman Woman's Welfare Department.
E. R. A. SELIGMAN, Chairman Taxation Department.
D. L. CEASE, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
On the Part of Employers:

WILLIAM D. BALDWIN, President Otis Elevator Co., New York City.
WILLIAM BARBOUR, President the Linen Thread Co., New York City.
WILLIAM C. BROWN, President New York Central Lines, New York City.
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, President Consolidated Gas Co., New York City.
FREDERICK H. EATON, President American Car and Foundry Co., New York City.
OTTO M. EIDLITZ, Building Trades Employers' Association, New York City.
DAVID R. FRANCIS, President Francis Bros. & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
MARCUS M. MARKS, President Association of Clothiers, New York City.
SAMUEL MATHER, Pickands, Mather & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
CHARLES A. MOORE, Manufacturer, New York City.
GEORGE M. REYNOLDS, President Continental and Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
FRANK TRUMBULL, Chairman Board of Directors Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, New York City.
THEODORE N. VAIL, President American Telephone and Telegraph Co., New York City.
HARRIS WEINSTOCK, Weinstock-Nichols Co., San Francisco, Cal.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
On the Part of Wage-Earners:

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.
WARREN S. STONE, Grand Chief International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Cleveland, Ohio.
JAMES M. LYNCH, President International Typographical Union, Indianapolis, Ind.
A. B. GARRETSON, President Order of Railway Conductors, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
JAMES DUNCAN, General Secretary Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Quincy, Mass.
W. G. LEE, President Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen, Cleveland, Ohio.
WILLIAM D. MAHON, President Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America, Detroit, Mich.
TIMOTHY HEALY, President International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, New York City.
W. S. CARTER, President Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Peoria, Ill.
DANIEL J. TOBIN, President International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. L. CEASE, Editor "Railway Trainmen's Journal," Cleveland, Ohio.
JOHN F. TOBIN, General President Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Boston, Mass.
JOSEPH F. VALENTINE, President International Molders' Union of North America, Cincinnati, Ohio.
DENIS A. HAYES, President Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada, Philadelphia, Pa.
WILLIAM D. HUBER, President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Indianapolis, Ind.
AND MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
On the Part of the Public:

WILLIAM H. TAFT, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.
FRANKLIN MacVEAGH, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.
ELIHU ROOT, United States Senator, New York City.
ANDREW CARNEGIE, Philanthropist, New York City.
JOHN IRELAND, Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church, St. Paul, Minn.
JAMES SPEYER, Speyer & Co., New York City.
WALTER GEORGE SMITH, President Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, Philadelphia, Pa.
ALBERT SHAW, Editor "Review of Reviews," New York City.
V. EVERIT MACY, Philanthropist, New York City.
THEODORE MARBURG, Political Economist, Baltimore, Md.
JEREMIAH W. JENKS, Political Economist, Ithaca, N. Y.
FREDERICK N. JUDSON, Attorney, St. Louis, Mo.
TALCOTT WILLIAMS, Economic Writer, Philadelphia.
CHARLES STELZLE, The Men and Religion Forward Movement, New York City.
JOHN M. STAHL, Farmers' National Congress, Chicago, Ill.

WHERE WILL YOUR LOCAL UNION MEET?

"When the old Labor Hall is surrendered there is likely to be a scramble for halls," said Manager McVety of the Labor Temple Co. Asked for an explanation he said that many of the organizations had not made arrangements for quarters in the new building, although circular letters had been sent to them months ago urging that accommodations be arranged for. As a result some unions will have to change their meeting nights to secure halls, as the early applicants have naturally taken their choice of the building.

The following are the organizations as yet unprovided for: Bakers, Barbers, Civic Employees, Engineers (Stationary) Firemen (Stationary) Garment Workers, Marble Cutters Helpers, Moving Picture Operators, Pattern Makers, Plasterers, Pressmen, Quarrymen, Structural Iron Workers, Stage Employees, Commercial Telegraphers, Upholsterers, Longshoremen.

Amalgamated Carpenters.

The Amalgamated Carpenters are bnsy these days. An active organization campaign is being carried on and the members are taking a greater interest in the meetings at this time than at any time since last year. A live committee has the organization campaign in hand, and they are doing fine work. The members, however, will need to do their part if they intend the work of the committee to have a lasting effect. In the near future an aggregate meeting will be held to discuss the B. C. Federation of Labor's referendum on the Principles of Socialism and to discuss the methods to be adopted in the work of building up the membership. North Vancouver branch, which has been opened recently, meets every alternate Monday in the St. Andrew's Club room, Lonsdale avenue. The next meeting will be held on Monday, April 22nd, at 6:00 p.m. North Vancouver members please note.

A. S. W.

"The working class is being punished for the crime of contentment."

Ready for You now

Spring Suits

WHEN you walk along Granville St drop into the store and take a look at the new $15 Suits for men on display. They represent the latest styles in men's suits and incidentally they represent the best men's suit values ever shown in Vancouver. They are made of specially selected Scotch tweeds. The coat collar and fronts are made so that they will retain their shape. The vests show a neat cut and are trim. The trousers hang well. We doubt very much whether you would see better looking suits than these in any store and we are positive you will not find as good value. Come in all sizes.

$15.00

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CORNER OF GRANVILLE AND GEORGIA

Buck Brand

SHIRTS AND OVERALLS

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ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM

Bearing this guarantee of good workmanship and quality

Wm. J. McMaster & Sons, Ltd.

1176 HOMER ST. VANCOUVER, B. C

Traders Bank of Canada

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113 Branches in Canada

Paid-up Capital and Surplus $ 6,550,000.00
Total Assets - 50,000,000.00

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Vancouver Branch
Hastings Street, Corner of Homer
Open Saturday Evenings 7 to 9

The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

Paid-up Capital,	$ 6,200,000
Reserve	7,200,000
Total Assets	100,000,000

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TEN BRANCHES IN VANCOUVER

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Capital Paid-up -	5,000,000.00
Reserve Fund - -	6,000,000.00

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Where Everybody Goes

THE B.C. FEDERATIONIST

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"Unity of Labor; the hope of the world."

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SATURDAY.....APRIL 20, 1912

AN IRRESISTIBLE FORCE.

We often read and hear the statement that in Canada there is an assured future for the poor man who is not afraid of work. Opportunities, particularly in this B. C. of "ours," are simply laying around waiting for some one to pick them up and make his fortune. Lack of success is due either to laziness, waiting around for something respectable at least, if not "classy," to turn up, or, in the case of the small business man, lack of astuteness and up-to-date business methods.

One often reads these and similar remarks in the daily press, but the same issue often contains one or more news items of the following nature, taken from the A. F. of L. weekly news-letter: It is a dispatch from Washington, and is an extract from a speech by Congressman Mott, made on the introduction of a bill to prevent tobacco manufacturers enclosing any offer of a premium or gift in packages of their products. The measure is being supported by independent tobacco manufacturers all over the country. The Congressman said:

"There was a time when a man could enter the tobacco business with the hope of some day owning a store, but the big organization which controls so much of this business now has a way of swallowing up the retailers, and the best a young man can hope for is a job managing one of the trust's retail stores."

The process has attained such proportions in the United States and has aroused such world wide attention that the similar process going on in Canada has attracted little attention from Canadians, but the indications are that the doom of the small producer and merchant will be accomplished in much shorter order and more completely than has been the case in the country to the south of us.

For one thing, Canada is next door to the country in which capitalism has reached a higher pitch of development than any other, where the most scientific methods of machine production have been more generally in vogue for a longer time, and in which the productivity of the individual worker, due to the fore-going, far surpasses that of other nations.

American capital, seeking investment for the surplus produced by the American workers, over and above the value received in wages, has to look abroad for new fields to conquer, and finds at its very door a new country, with natural resources of fabulous extent, in many cases offering exceptional opportunities for production on a grand scale, rendering the elimination of the small competitor an easy matter.

In the United States large capital has been a growth; in Canada it is an importation, and in that fact lies the justification for the statement that the development of Canada will be more rapid and complete than was the same process in the former country, for the incoming capital will have, (or rather, has) at its back, all the accumulated experience, the latest machinery, the best brains and the most callous commercial instinct—all developed under a regime in which the feudal sentiment and institutions that have hampered, to some extent, the development of other countries, has been totally absent.

The following items will serve to illustrate the process that is going on without any fuss being made about it.

The number of industrial amalgamations consummated in Canada from January, 1909, to December, 1911, was 41.

The aggregate authorized capitalization of 39 of these, including bonds, was $334,938,266.

The 41 amalgamations absorbed 196 individual companies.

The 28 securities issued to the public, resulting from the amalgamation movement, totalled $44,071,266.

With 13 of these, amounting to $15,950,000, an aggregate bonus of $6,567,500 was given.

The largest amalgamation was the Canada Cement Company, which absorbed 12 companies, and now has an authorized capitalization of $38,000,000, including bonds.

The number of banks has also been reduced from 41 to 27.

The same process of absorbtion or elimination has been going on among the smaller concerns.—Vancouver World, Jan. 24, 1912.

For a nation of 8,000,000, this is not a bad twelve month's work.

It is this universal tendency towards concentration of wealth into ever fewer hands, with the dispossession and exploitation by them of the rest of the community, that is the reason and justification for the positiveness of the Socialist propaganda, which is so irritating to those people who love to argue on these questions without having previously studied them.

Far from trying to set back the clock of time, by storming and railing at the trust and seeking to dissolve it and revert to the days of free competition, which is the manner in which the nearly eliminated middle class draws attention to the fact that it is down and out, the Socialist welcomes the advent of the trust as a great advance in human achievement, and a step towards the final goal—it may be the last step—the time when the means of producing the social necessities will be under the control of society as a whole, and the jungle struggle for a bare existence on the part of the great majority give way to a period when a full and free development will be possible to all.

The main motive that has impelled the introduction of ever improving tools and machines for supplying human wants has been the desire to attain the most results with the least possible expenditure of energy, from the time when the savage conceived the idea of scratching the ground with a stick to the advent of the modern trust.

Under capitalism that motive is manifested in the discarding of as much wage-labor as possible, by introduction of labor saving machinery, with the object of making the share of the laborer in the wealth produced by him as small as possible.

As machinery develops the total sum paid in wages declines, compared with that employed for the purposes of production, buildings, machinery, raw materials, etc., with the result that the largest consuming class—the actual producers—are unable to buy with their wages anything but a small fraction of what they have produced.

This results in that periodical suspension of production known as a panic, when the wheels of industry are stopped and the wealth producers turned adrift, to starve, shiver, beg, or become criminals and prostitutes, for the fault of having produced too much food-stuffs, too much clothing, too much wealth of all descriptions.

Whole hecatombs of the workers perish during these crises, and multitudes of the small-fry capitalists are squeezed out and fall into the ranks of the working class, there to make the competition for jobs so much the keener. Many of them prefer suicide to that prospect. Some find a temporary lodgment in the ranks of the small shop-keepers, but they are constantly being squeezed out and gravitate to the lowest economic strata—the unemployed.

Thus the ranks of the dominant owning-class are being constantly depleted and those of the dispossessed as constantly reinforced. The contradiction is now so glaringly apparent between the respective positions of the actual producer and the non-producer, the manner of wealth production and its appropriation, the resulting discontent is so widespread and crystallizing so rapidly, as the result of the development of these economic forces that the end seems to be now in sight. The pressure on the great majority is so fierce, and their necessity so great, that in self-preservation they will be compelled to make the method of appropriation correspond with that of production, which is social.

"That means confiscation," cry some. May be. Others call it "restitution." It all depends on the point of view, which is determined by the different economic interests involved. But one thing is certain—economic laws work to their end independent of all codes of human ethics.

LABOR'S NEED OF MEN.

The international labor movement is growing. It has almost developed into manhood. It has reached a stage where the services of men are required. Its units must soon accept the responsibilities of administering the affairs of the world. There are many things to unlearn and undo.

The organization of wealth production is reaching a point where the form of ownership must be made to harmonize with it.

Never was there a time when the world stood more in need of MEN. And only from the workingclass can the proper men be developed.

When Japan wanted experts she sent her youth to all corners of the world to seek the necessary knowledge; and they returned experts, armed with the latest results of centuries of investigation. Now Japan is reaping the reward.

If organized labor is to evidence a like wisdom it will select its students and give them every opportunity of studying the workers' history, needs and requirements, in conventions, by travel and observation, in a word, experience.

This having been done the most thorough and deserving "students" should be sent to conventions of the International Socialist Congress, where they will have an opportunity of mixing with the MEN of the labor world and "graduating" into a sphere of real usefulness to the international working class.

The great industrial army is too busy working, or looking for work, to effectively do their planning. Men must be chosen from the ranks and trained to assume the duties which will shortly be placed upon us.

The labor press is growing and doing splendid work. Countless speakers are crystalizing a world-wide discontent among the propertyless workers. Economic pressure is forcing the issue.

But we still lack MEN; or at least sufficient of them to constitute a World Administrative Central Body.

What we have accomplished in the recent past in the matter of "international" organization we must enlarge to international scope and comprehension.

There is need and justification for MEN coming into, and staying in, the greatest movement the world ever knew—the united international hosts of Labor.

Judas Iscariots there no doubt will be; lack of confidence and real backing on the part of the workers we may expect.

But, all things considered, the labor movement today offers the greatest inducements of all to MEN.

McBride prosperity—and more jails!

"Leave it to me."—Bowser.

Mayor Findlay—Ald. Williamson. A tough pair to draw to.

Has McBride "prosperity" hit you yet?

The workers will win respect when they can command it.

Dr. McGuire's "coal inquiry" is still coming up.

The corporations own the beefsteak; the workers the appetite.

If railways bring "prosperity," why didn't you stay where you were?

One thing that commends the I. W. W. to the labor press: Its enemies.

Well! What about that royal commission, to investigate labor conditions in British Columbia?

New Westminster's proposed civic coal yard seems to have got lost in the shuffle.

Here's to "the clique that runs the union." May their number ever increase.

The workers create all wealth and receive very little of it. The workers build the jails—and live in them.

King Capital will make its last stand in the Last Great West. It will likewise meet its Waterloo.

About the only escape from real death or mutiliation in the industrial world is to join the militia.

Listen: "Nanaimo's Nature Treasure Chest!" But it all belongs to Dan and Bill, with McBride as hired man.

Nanaimo Socialists caught a Place in the personel of the B. C. legislature. Ladysmith, too, was once more relieved.

The days of "plantations" are not over. Several interior sawmill companies are still conducting them on an improved basis. More anon.

A little touch of the old Spartacus spirit seems to permeate the minds of the modern slaves of the mill, mine, railway and factory.

Boss Bowser should be prevailed upon to abolish the present provincial voters' list. Nearly all the present voters are on the government's payroll.

Every jail in British Columbia is overcrowded and new pens are being rushed to completion—by the workingmen, for the workingmen.

As soon as the workers take a notion to "mind their own business" there will be lean pickings for coupon-clippers.

There can be no fault found with capitalists as individuals. The same can be said of bedbugs. It's the way they make their living we object to.

Railway and other corporations live up to arbitration awards and agreements—just as long as their employees have the organization (power) to compel them to do so.

Now, if the Hon. W. R. Ross would only tell land-seekers WHERE the FREE LAND is located, in specific terms, several inquirers would take a chance on going "back to the land."

The "standard" rate of wages in British Columbia for unskilled workers is $3.00 for an eight-hour day. And none but abject slaves will consent to work for less.

The wage-worker who is loudest in proclaiming his freedom and patriotism generally loves the boss, says "the workers won't stick together"—and would starve to death if out of a job thirty days.

"There shall be no distinction of race or religion and people shall have freedom of speech and assembly."—Draft constitution of Chinese republic; not an excerpt from Mayor Findlay's ukase.

The Leather Workers' union should remember Ald. Williamson. One year's free sub. to the reader who will provide the best suggestion for the medal inscription.

The difference between a "gentleman" and a useful citizen is the difference between a clean-shaven, bathed and well-clothed man and a "hobo." A hobo is a wage-worker out of captivity.

The bathing beaches and "privileges" of Vancouver should not only be owned but operated free of charge by the city of Vancouver. This from any and every standpoint but one—the "privileges!"

Ex-Pres. Roosevelt fooled the people of the United States a lot longer than his namesake will fool the patrons of the B. C. Electric Ry. Co. in Vancouver. The employees, too, will take slowly to being "Americanized."

The "minimum wage" of members of the British Columbia legislature was, some years ago, raised from $800 to $1200 per year. The "minimum wage" of several judges and other governmental officials has recently been raised. The "minimum wage" of wage-workers, however, remains subject to the inexorable laws of the condition of the labor market.

Looks as though the chances were a 10 to 1 shot in favor of the B. C. Electric Railway Co. getting away with a 25-year consolidated franchise for Greater Vancouver. The composition of the city council should make the bet an easy one. While the "dear peepul" are attracted by daily press "scandals of the cockroach," the parties interested will pull off the steal.

It keeps a "labor" paper busy in these stirring days of international industrial warfare to compete with the capitalist daily press in the matter of "news." Doesn't seem to be much else "in the papers." And it will be worse before it's better. The fight must go on until the social and economic system that produces strikes and extremes is supplanted by a system more in harmony with the modern mode of wealth production.

The workers of the world are getting tired of fighting each other for the sake of determining which "nation" shall control new markets. The corporations have about arrived at the conclusion that they have interests everywhere and see no particular use in destroying their own property. Hence the workers refuse to fight for a country they do not own, and the capitalists refuse to finance wars among themselves. The real mission of the militia and soldiery, therefore, is to keep rebellious workers in line; internal rather than external. Get that?

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council is agitating for the appointment of a food inspector, especially meat and milk. If the present brand of McBride prosperity continues the workers will have so little of either that it will not make much difference about inspection. A few more inspectors, however, would strengthen Bowser's voters' list; so there is some probability of an appointment.

The Vancouver General hospital should be owned, operated and maintained by the provincial government, under a department to be established and manned by a competent minister. The best hospitals known to the world should be built, or taken over, throughout the provinces and run with a view to protecting life and limb. This action is just as necessary to "conserve our resources" as the army of policemen, fire wardens and other governmental "protectors" and "servants." And certainly would be a lot more useful and appreciated.

"Doc" Morgan's New Barber Shop. If there's a better known union barber shop magnate in Vancouver than "Doc" Morgan, Labor hall philosophers would like to know it. "Doc" has just opened a swell new shop at the corner of Homer and Hastings streets (Homer street entrance under McMillan's store). Take a look at his advertisement elsewhere, then call and get acquainted with the bunch. "Archie" says: "All branches of the tonsorial art executed with ambidextrous dexterity."

Between Ourselves

If you are one of the "live" ones, send for 10 "Fed." sub. cards, and, when sold to fellow workers, remit $7.50 to the man who pays the printer.

Bert de Wiele, Greenwood, comes back with 7 more sub. cards, and asks us to potlatch 10 more. Our auburn-haired stenographer just smiles.

John L. Martin, Victoria, catches a place this week and hits her up for 10 sub. cards. The Capital City seems determined to be different to most of its kind, judging from advices round Labor hall.

Ten annual sub. cards, $7.50. Pay when sold to the uninitiated. Get in on the All Red Route. It's great!

A. S. Wells, located wherever he hangs his hat, and agitator-in-chief for the Manglemated, gets time to remember The Fed. with a few sub. cards. He says every unionist in British Columbia should be on our mailing list, and, of course, it is agreed.

The Federationist will be what its supporters make it possible to be. If you like it, boost; if not, tell us your troubles. Let's get acquainted, "anyhow."

A few more subs. from Vancouver Island coal miners would be strictly in order. How about it, over there?

John McMillan, business agent Vancouver Building Trades Council, makes it his business to dig up a new paid-up reader a day for The Federationist. What are YOU doing?

Arrangements are being made by The Federationist to place a representative among the miners of Vancouver Island. The working conditions will be portrayed in each issue, and in return we expect 2000 new readers.

L. H. Burnham, J. W. Wilkinson, B. D. Grant, J. H. McVety and Bob Craig are helping to swell The Fed.'s circulation. There is room for 150,000 more.

Eight hundred and thirty-five Street Railway Employees in one fell swoop! Gee! It's great to be an editor!

Several communications, some of them too long at any time, along with "copy" of interest to every unionist, is held up this issue. Simply haven't got room. Paper too small. Revenue too small to make it bigger. Needs only one thing—circulation. With circulation all other things are added, if one rustles for it. May Day would be a fitting day to make the enlargement to eight pages. Ask your union to subscribe in a body (50 cents per year) at next meeting. Send for ten sub. cards, sell them for $1 each and remit $7.50 when sold. But do it before May 1st.

"Notes of the notables" list too short this issue. Must have more subs. to enthuse.

"Victory will be ours the moment we make up our minds to be the victors."

Fred Perry
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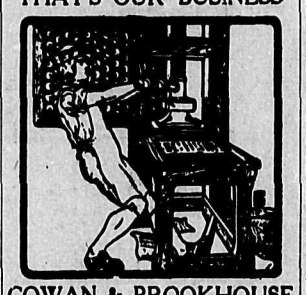

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TRADES UNION DIRECTORY

¶ 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 792, Nanaimo; B. D. Grant, 713 Fifth avenue, New Westminster; Jas. H. McVety, 1744 Broadway west, Vancouver; R. P. Pettipiece, 2349 St. Catherines street, Vancouver; J. Roberts, Box 35, Moyie; C. Silverts, 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. Ricton; 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, 923 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 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 G. 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 223 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 6225.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND Joiners, South Vancouver Union No. 1208—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. Pauser, Mainland Cigar Factory, 112 Cordova street west; label, custodian and treasurer, S. W. Johnson; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, J. C. Pauser, Miles Nugent, R. J. Craig.

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.

GLASS WORKERS, LOCAL UNION NO. 372—Meets at Labor Hall second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. President, Bro. Fox; vice-president, Bro. Hunter; secretary, Wm. F. Herforth, 2138 Westminster avenue; treasurer, Bro. Beaver; delegates to Building Trades Council, Bros. Herforth, Thompson and Ginnadale. 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 secretary, H. Lauder; treasurer, Sam Cawker; trustee, H. T. Johnston; foreman, W. P. Carr; first inspector, E. 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. Estinghausen.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' UNION OF America, Vancouver Local No. 120—Meets first and third Wednesdays in Labor Hall at 8:30 p.m. President, C. E. 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. 46.—Meets in Room 4, Labor Hall, every second and fourth Saturday at 7:30 p.m. President, McCurrach; vice-president J. Hendricks; treasurer H. 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 H. Nordland; vice-president, A. Larsen; secretary, W. W. Hocken, 1582 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.

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 1141L.

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, 1556 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, 658 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. Burke; secretary, T. M. Wright, 517 Pacific street. Headquarters 514 Keefer street. Phone Seymour 6225.

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, 1202 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. Lestey; 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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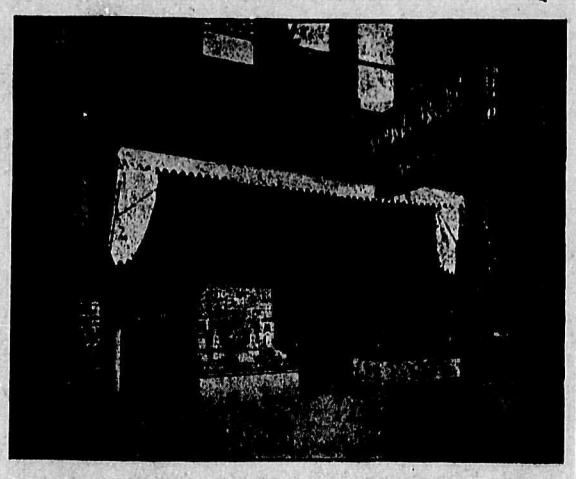

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"Under Socialism Will Craft Unions Be Needed?"

E. H. Gadsden, secretary of Vancouver local union No. 105 of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, has propounded a query to the editor of The Federationist, which may prove of general interest enough to warrant public discussion.

The subject matter may be taken as an indication of the general discussion which has been stirred up among British Columbia unionists as a result of the recent submission to a referendum vote, by the B. C. Federation of Labor, asking for a pronouncement as to whether the Principles of Socialism shall be endorsed or rejected.

Bro. Gadsden asks:

"* * * Under Socialism will craft unions be needed?"

Although disliking to be considered as prophesying as to what will be the details of the new social organization, which role is better left to those utopian Socialists who are infected with the bourgeois conception that ideas and not material conditions are the source from which we can draw our explanations, I think it can safely be said that the craft union, and also the industrial union, as we know them today, will not be needed under a system in which all the means of wealth production will be owned in common.

To properly understand this, it is necessary to understand the present function and purpose of the union, whether it be craft or industrial.

Society, as at present constituted, is founded on class divisions. These had their origin in the dim ages of antiquity, thousands of years before the earliest records that have been discovered were written, and appeared with the institution of private property at which the historical period of the human race commences. (By historical period is meant that which has supplied us with written records, whether such writing be on parchment or in the form of hieroglyphics, as in the records of the Egyptians and Assyrians). According to Lewis Morgan's work, "Ancient Society," (which I believe is in the Free Library) a period of 50,000 years had elapsed before private property appeared as a dominant institution, and with its appearance classes appeared.

Under the preceding stage of evolution (tribal communism), all the proceeds of the activity of the tribe were enjoyed by all members, without distinction of age or sex. Men and women alike had an equal voice in tribal councils, and there was a solidarity of interest in those communities that no succeeding stage of society has attained.

Class distinctions gradually arose through the elected tribal chiefs, usurping or being accorded rights that were not the privilege of the rest of the community, and which soon were claimed as an hereditary right by their immediate successors. As these chiefs were usually the ones to whom the community entrusted the management of the defence against raiding tribes, they used their military power to enforce their increasing demands for special privileges at the expense of the community, and that is the origin of the modern State.

Thus slavery was established—forced labor for another.

In Ward's "Ancient Lowly" are found references to a system of trades unionism that had grown up alongside the existing system of chattel slavery of the Roman Empire. They were composed of free-born Roman citizens and emancipated slaves, and the records they have left show most conclusively the purpose for which they were organized.

It is one long story of struggle with the owning class as to the terms on which they should sell their services, and brings out most vividly the class divisions that had appeared and grown with the growth of private property, and the irreconcilable antagonism that existed which necessitated the formation of the unions.

I hope it will not appear too prosy, but I have been endeavoring to give you a bird's-eye view, as it were, of the reasons for the existence of the union.

The subject cannot be properly understood without a knowledge of the origin and growth of class divisions.

Chattel slavery gave place to feudalism, under which the slave was known as a serf, being tied to the soil, and a part of the baron's farm stock, having a patch of land he was allowed to cultivate to meet his own needs, the balance of his time being put in on his lord's estate, without remuneration.

At the same time, in the cities, there existed the counterpart of the Roman trade union, organized for similar purposes and engaged in a similar struggle with the dominant class as to the prices to be received for their services.

The tools of production were small and capable, owned and operated by individuals, so that the struggle did not take on the aspect of one between the slave and his master, but between the independent producer and his customer, in this case the feudal nobility.

But the forces of evolution proceeded to assemble the scattered tools and transform them into a machine, which soon grew to be both too large and too expensive to be operated and owned by an individual, and the latter was reduced to the position of having nothing to sell but labor-power, which could only be utilized by operating the new machines.

The struggle then opened up between the owners of the machines, who had become the dominant class through the ruin of the larg landholder, and the craftsmen, reinforced by the freed serfs, who had been driven off the land by the breaking up of the baronial estates.

These formed unions, against which the master class enacted the most ferocious legislation, (see Thorold Rogers' "Six Centuries of Work and Wages," and Gibbon's "Industrial History of England"), but they persisted until they forced legal recognition in the early years of the 19th Century.

The struggle that the modern unions are engaged in today is in all essential particulars identical with that waged by the ancient Roman union and the dispossessed serf and craftsmen of dying feudalism.

Like them the modern trades uionist has no property in the socially necessary means of production and has to offer his services to those who do own them.

He lives up the sale of his labor-power, without which the means of production cannot be operated.

The primitive machine of early capitalism has grown into the vast industrial plants of modern industry, around which are assembled armies of workers, who are thus compelled to act in large masses in their disputes with the employers.

The whole system of production is now so complex and interwoven that hardly any industry can be said to be independent of another.

Specialization and subdivision of labor is the order of the day, and the craft union, the members of which were originally masters of every detail of their trade, is finding the special skill of which it was the repository supplanted by machines which can be operated by unskilled man, woman, or child.

All labor is rapidly being reduced to one common standard of common, unskilled labor.

The craft union has, speaking broadly, outlived its usefulness, and in the natural course of evolution is bound to be supplanted by the industrial or federated union, which, in contrast with the exclusiveness of the craft union, seeks to embrace all the workers in a given industry, skilled and unskilled.

The evolution of the organization engaged in the building trades is a striking example of the truth of this.

As to whether the craft union will be needed under Socialism, I think that from the foregoing you will gather that it is unlikely to be in existence for any considerable length of time, if industrial evolution proceeds at the rapid pace it has set within recent years.

Unions are absolutely necessary as long as the labor-power of the worker is a commodity, that has to be sold in competitive market.

Without the union the position and stadnard of living of the worker would be absolutely at the mercy of the capitalist, to be beaten down at his pleasure.

By banding themselves together the former are enabled to put a brake on the downward tendency not to stop it), and form a center of resistance to the encroachments of capital.

But when all is said and done, and it is no use covering up the truth, the unions, as such, are fighting a losing battle. The immensely productive capacity of modern machinery is rendering more and more of the workers unnecessary, skilled and unskilled, resulting in the market in which the unionist is endeavoring to sell his labor-power being chronically overstocked, a fact which is fully appreciated by the buyers, (the employers of laobr) and which provides them with a most effective weapon in resisting the "exactions" of the unions.

Even the mass-action, as we have seen it recently in England, of industrial unionism only lays bare the terrible conditions existing under this system, when by that attempt of one section of the working class to better its condition the precarious living of multitudes in other sections is immediately placed in jeopardy, causing them to give voice to their distress and use their influence to get the strikers back to work, in order that they may still be enabled to extract a miserable wage from the industry in which they were employed.

With the means of production in the hands of society (Socialism) all the members of that society will be part owners, operating them as they do now, in common, but enjoying the result of their labors, which they do not now.

No longer will they be compelled to sell their labor-power to a small class in society in exchange for a more or less precarious existence, the necessity for combining in order to resist the demands of a hostile class will no longer exist, and the union, as we know it today, will be of no use,—but the organization of labor that has been created by the evolution of the machine itself, that has resulted in every man knowing his place and duty in the social mechanism of production, that organization will remain in the new society.

In closing, what you doubtless consider a too lengthy answer to your query, I would like to point out to you the fact once more, that unionism is a constituent element of a society divided into classes, and with the disappearance of class society unionism will disappear also, being unsuitable and superfluous in a society in which the ownership of the means of production is vested in the whole of that society, and not in a small fraction.

All previous owning classes have been compelled to seize the armed force of the State in order to ensure to themselves that their ownership shall not be merely a nominal one, but that they shall reap the fruits resulting they shall reap the fruits resulting from the operation of the things owned and in that is to be found the object and purpose of the International Socialist movement—capture of the reins of power, the forces of government, army, police, militia, without which the present owners could not own, and the possession of which is absolutely essential to the workers.

Class society is founded on class ownership, and both will go out together.

J. H. B.

AN INVITATION TO VISIT EDMONTON

Alberta Capital City Agitator Extends Glad Hand and Invites Fomentation Among the Slaves.

Dear Fellow Agitator: If still engaged in spreading the glorious doctrine of discontent, allow me to hereby notify you that there is a cut rate on soap boxes in Edmonton at the present time. Dynamite can be had here at "standard" prices and there is nothing you need be afraid of from the dictograph, as the current supplied from the municipal plant (which is the nearest we have to the Marxian in these parts) cannot be relied on long enough at any one time to record the framing of a plot for the elevation of a dog house. It is merely as a statement on the side that I mention that the supply of steam beer is adequate in this vicinity for the emergency.

This is a fertile field in which to stir the populace to a realization of their wrongs, and if such a thing should transpire that at the expiration of the slavery agreement by which you, some three years ago, tied up the slaves of the print shops to their inexorable masters, you should be again called in as an expert promoter of fomentation against the capitalist class, I beg to hereby make it plain to you that you will be welcome to our city and that there are members of the Cammora, who would be glad to chaperon you to regions * * * of which Mr. Parkhurst and such other illustrious servitors of the good of the human race bid us beware!

"THE GOAT."

Edmonton, Alta.

The U. S. "Busted" Trust.

The roast beef of old England is a myth. The British market is as much controlled by the American beef trust as—well as the Canadian market.—The World.

ROYAL CITY CENTRAL LABOR BODY MEETING

New Westminster, B. C., April 10—(Special to Federationist)—Regular meeting; Vice-President Stoney in chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Credentials received from Del. Casper from the Barbers, and Dels. Dodd, Morris, Duncan, Grimmer and McLean of the Street Railway Employees.

Communication read from J. D. Taylor, M. P., in which he stated that altho' the government had decided not to place fresh sockeye on the free list, concessions had been secured from the canners which would ensure the Fraser River fishermen a fair price for their fish and also a larger proportion of the catch than heretofore. Filed.

From the Typos re the taking over of the unfair Werner Co. by the Bryant Publishing Co. was filed and secretary instructed to send a letter of protest to the Bryant Co. The statutory report of the Labor Temple Co. was read, showing a very satisfactory state of affairs.

Delegate Grant reported for the committee which waited on the School Board re the fair wage clause, stating that the committee had laid their case fully before the Board, but had found no very enthusiastic supporters among the trustees. Chairman Trapp had expressed surprise that union men only work eight hours per day and drew overtime for Saturdays. He claimed it is a crime to man to work only eight hours during the lovely summer weather. Trustee Thornbur considered the duty of the Board was to get the work done as cheaply as possible. Trustees Green and Peck favored some sort of wage guarantee, but objected to the insertion of a definite scale. Trustee Mrs. Cross stated that the Board had no time to waste discussing such a commonplace subject as mere wages, while Trustee Mrs. Gilley stated that union men seemed to have too much time to stand around street corners. If they would stay at home and assist their wives there might be a reason for a shorter work day. She asked the members of the committee if union men gave 10c to their wives every time they spent a dime for tobacco. Delegate Christie assured the Board that union men were allowed two bits per week for tobacco and other luxuries. However, the report stated that altho' the secretary had received no notice from the Board, it had been stated in the press that some sort of fair wage clause had been inserted in the specifications.

Delegate Darke stated that one contractor who secured the plans in order to tender on the work, refused to tender at all because he considered the wage clause unsatisfactory. Merely a blind.

Delegate Cameron stated that the T. & L. Council had made a mistake in endorsing the two women candidates at the last election. "We thought we were supporting intelligent women for the position, but find we were mistaken. We should place workingmen's wives on the Board."

Delegate Gilchrist suggested that these women are but the reflex of the vote that placed them there.

Delegate Duncan, reporting for the municipal committee, stated that they had secured from the City Council a fair wage clause embodying a union schedule of wages, the Council seeming on the whole to favor progressive legislation for the workers. The Council stated they had no power to exempt the Y. M. C. A. or any other semi-public or business institution from taxation.

The City Solicitor had stated that the Council could not prevent the School Board from placing the High School on Tipperary Park, which evidently they are determined to do, contrary to the expressed wish of the ratepayers.

The question of Municipal Coal Yard had not been yet taken up. Report adopted.

Delegate Stoney reported that the Switchboard operators of the B. C. E. R. had held an organization meeting.

All unions reported their members all working and the Street Railway Employees and U. B. Carpenters reported weekly additions to their numbers.

Delegate Grant introduced a resolution which was carried asking the Trades and Labor Council to circulate petitions against the placing of the High School on Tipperary.

A committee consisting of Delegates Grant, Cameron, Chockley, Gilchrist, Duncan and Newsome was appointed to attend to the details.

In speaking to the resolution, Delegate Grant stated that Tipperary will soon be in the centre of the business portion of the city and would be a most undesirable place for any sort of educational institution, while on the other hand the city owns 30 acres of land, centrally located, which will soon be a central location and an ideal site for a High School and such supplemental buildings as will gradually have to be added to it.

The Labor Temple was asked to place a directory board at the front of the Hall.

Delegate Duncan was nominated to represent the Council on the Labor Temple Committee Board.

The secretary was instructed to send a protest to the Minister of Railways against any loan being given to the G. T. P. Railway until such time as they reach a settlement with their machinists.

The secretary was instructed to confer with the secretary of the Machinists' Union re their capita tax to this body.

Receipts, $15.

Meeting adjourned at 10:30.

NEW WESTMINSTER U. B. CARPENTERS HOLD BIG MEETING

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., April 15.—The regular meeting last Monday night was well attended by a live bunch of members. Bro. Burnham, secretary-treasurer of the District Council, B. D. Grant, general organizer of the northwest, and Business Agents Williams and Philips were present. The meeting was most enthusiastic, every member taking an application blank and forming himself into a committee of one to bring a new member to the next meeting.

New life has been infused into the Local by the appointment of an organizer for the district and the taking over of the business agents by the District Council.

An office has been opened in the Hub Cigar Store, phone 823, where the secretary will be found on Saturday afternoons from 2 to 4.

Contractors and others desiring men call at above address.

There will sure be things doing in Local No. 1639 this season. The carpenters of the district are beginning to realize that only by thorough organization can the present conditions be maintained or improved, with the present rapid influx of men from every quarter.

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Do not buy any Shoe
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246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.
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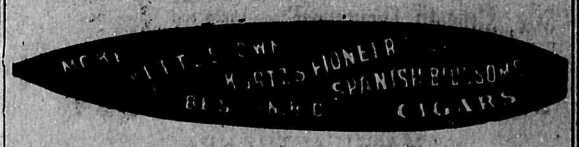

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The Kegs Bear the Label
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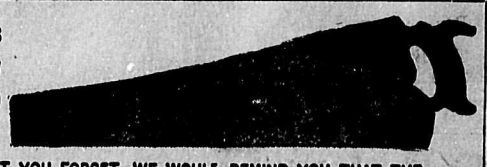

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INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND ELECTRICAL HOISTING ENGINEERS, 397

Notwithstanding that engineers are more numerous than good boilers, most of our members are working and membership increasing.

We meet every second and fourth Monday in Labor hall, and an invitation is extended to all competent engineers to attend our meetings and hear what we are doing to improve working conditions for the members in this line of work.

Our organization has been instrumental in securing for all competent engineers the eight-hour day and a wage of $4.50.

If you are not working under these conditions, and have no idea how they can be obtained, come and join us and we will show you how to get them.

Don't think that we obtained these conditions by lying on the sands at English Bay, or that we got them by burying ourselves in a back room in some downtown block trying to settle as to the best method of keeping the flywheel on the boiler; we got these conditions by demanding them, and, as the bosses, having "their" business to maintain, urgently needed our services in order that he might continue to do business, he granted these demands because he could not find any other packages of labor-power of our particular commodity.

A number of engineers have a very high opinion of their abilities. We take this opportunity of reminding them that ability does not count for much in this world of profit, and in most cases the man that gets the job, when the labor market is overcrowded, is the man who works the cheapest and who is the hungriest; he has a contract with his stomach, which he must carry out at least once per week, or he ceases to exist.

If you want to get a larger return for your labor-power, come and join us.

C. T.

FROM THE CAPITAL CITY.

John L. Martin reports from Victoria that the strike of the employees of the Canadian Mineral Rubber Co. is pretty well complete. Only a few faithful slaves remain at their jobs, and as the work cannot proceed without a full gang, they are not much use. They are out for $3 per day, the city employees' wage. The abolition of overtime, and full pay from 8 a. m. until sent home. In their perplexity the company sought the assistance of the mayor, Beckwith, and received immediate assurance that the company would be "protected," the promise being put into effect by the use of the police to prevent the orderly strikers from standing on the street corners, and similar exasperating tactics. Up to date they have failed to induce the strikers to play into their hands by resenting the overbearing conduct of the police. The strikers are nearly all from Italy, very few of them can speak a word of English, but the tie-up is as complete as it could possibly be. The I. W. W. are managing the strike.

Another strike is in progress on the addition to the Parliament buildings, the "foreigners" there having been compelled to come out for better terms. The high cost of living is the motive for both strikes.

TENDERFEET FAIL TO COMPLY WITH LOCAL REQUIREMENTS

Two arrivals from the Old Country last week managed to find their way to Labor hall before the local Conservative Association employees got to them. They will therefore find jobs in the usual manner and get their names on the voters' list in due course. Of course they will be barred from civic or provincial work; nor will they catch a place on the police force. When they are in town longer they will, of course, learn the proper way of getting in on McBride's prosperity.

Necessity the Real Agitator.

Socialists may get lax in their work of agitation, but hunger forever keeps the wage slave in rebellion against his master.

MUSINGS FROM THE TANKTOWN GAZETTE

Rabbit Hill Correspondent Writes From Parm's Potato Patch.

Labor Hall Philosophers—Yes, Parm is about to try the simple life. He has joined with a fellow-sinner in a 120-acre pre-emption at Gibson's Landing and will become a "rancher"—at long distance, however. The incubator is already on the way. Other developments will soon be in order. The boys, including the Tanktown scribe, have been invited to a week-end seance. Bob Edwards and Col. Lowery are eligible and will probably be lured into spending their holidays hoeing Parm's Potato Patch.

Lawyers' love trouble, and it's mutual.

J. W., City—Archbishop McKneel is credited with making the following statement. "Families in the West are being broken up more rapidly than in the East." And they do say Socialism "destroys the home."

To the Law Society—A client in the office is worth two in the penitentiary.

To F. W. N., City—While Mr. Norton Griffiths is busy making speeches in favor of the closer drawing together of the "Imeprial Ties" the local branch of the firm buys their lumber in Seattle.

While there's life there is a chance for subscribing to The Federationist.

R. P. P., City—The Minister of Education is going to have a first-class pedagogue as principal of the University of British Columbia. We agree with this declaration, but why not start at the top?

A lawyer is known by the clients he keeps—guessing.

The Law Student's Primer Lesson—"Oh! See the sad little fel-low with the plug hat! Is he the under-taker on his way to a fu-ner-al? No; he is a law-yer on his way to de-fend a crim-i-nal. What has the crim-i-nal done? The criminal has broken the law, and the lawyer has broken the crim-i-nal. But why doesn't the poor fel-low get a doctor, then? Because the law-yer is the only fel-low al-lowed to doctor the laws. Is he a doctor of laws? Oh, no, but he doctors the laws just as if he were a reg-u-lar prac-tition-er. His business is to de-fend the ac-cused. How does the law-yer man-age to de-fend him, if he is guil-ty? By getting his fee first." Even lawyers who are not fastidious have to observe correct forms or the Law Society will take away their gowns.

McBride's Army of Voters—Game wardens; more game wardens; road superintendents; road foreman; road employees; fire wardens; more fire-wardens; railroad financiers and their friends too numerous to mention.

British Columbia for British Columbians—The prairie provinces, with less American capital invested, have clamored less about being thorough Britishers than British Columbians, where more than half of all the capital invested is American. Here is something for the "flag-wavers" to think about.

The Gentle Art of Murder.

An exchange puts the following before a theoretically intelligent public, and expects that it will go down. It is from a column headed "Boy Scout's Gazette—Headquarters Bulletin": **"Scouts and Cadets—A number of people are under the impression that the League of Boy Scouts is in opposition to the Defence Act. This is not so by any means. The Scout movement, while it is essentially non-military, is yet intended to foster and cultivate all the faculties necessary to the soldier.** While its drill scheme is of the simplest character, its methods of instruction in first aid, rifle shooting, signalling, watermanship, pioneering, and a host of other allied subjects, are most complete. It can be truly said that the cadet who has a Scout training has a great advantage over the one who has not." Notice how the innocent "recreations" of "watermanship and pioneering" are sandwiched in between the purely military stunts of "rifle shooting, signalling" and "a host of other allied subjects." These people are not even skilful liars.

Tom Mann, Disturber.

The imprisonment of Tom Mann, the famous British Socialist and industrial unionist, because he called on the soldiers to refuse to shoot their fathers and brothers when the coal strike began has created a general furore among the working people. Mann was committed to jail without bail upon the charge that he was attempting to induce the soldiers to commit mutiny. In other words, Mann was accused of being guilty of treason, because he advocated peace and order, and the Socialists challenge the government to try him on the charge of being a traitor to "merry England." It is admitted by able politicians that the Liberal government, in attempting to serve capitalism faithfully, is getting in very bad. There is a deep-seated antipathy growing towards the Liberal party, and it will require all the astuteness of Lloyd George to save the Asquith regime from an early fall, unless the government changes front.

A Slight Recognition.

News-Ad.: "The moral of the Crow's Nest strike and of the great British strike is one and the same. The destiny of nations, or at least their commercial prosperity, is in the hands of organized labor. This new sovereign power has, with the best possible intentions, inflicted upon Eastern B. C. and upon Great Britain respectively, staggering blows which would have cost the old-fashioned kind of sovereign either his throne or his head."

In the sinking of the liner Titantic 1800 lives are reported as being lost. The great majority of these will, in all probability, be found to be of those who produce the world's wealth, the minority the useless class that never created anything but trouble for the others. Yet we find, in the early reports of those saved, no reference to the former, but columns of names of the first-class passengers who shipped and other columns devoted to the enumeration of the wealth owned by them. Hard cash is the only thing that can arouse the enthusiasm of the scribblers of the capitalist press. Columns can be devoted to the worship of the golden calf at a time like this, when thousands of the relatives of the working class victims are tortured with grief and anxiety, and scanning these papers for news that would dispel or confirm their worst forebodings, to be met with particulars as to the wealth owned by the Astors, Guggenheims, Strauss' and other magnates whose families were represented on the vessel. It is only one more of the constantly recurring instances of the contempt in which the workers are held by the dominant class.

UNTRIED SOLUTIONS OFFERED

Here Is What the Socialist Party Has to Offer the Workers.

We, the Socialist Party of Canada, in convention assembled, affirm our allegiance to and support of the principles and program of the revolutionary working class.

Labor produces all wealth, and to the producers it should belong. The present economic system is based upon capitalist ownership of the means of production, consequently all the products of labor belong to the capitalist class. The capitalist is therefore master; the worker a slave.

So long as the capitalist class remains in possession of the reins of government all the powers of the State will be used to protect and defend their property rights in the means of wealth production and their control of the product of labor.

The capitalist system gives to the capitalist an ever-swelling stream of profits, and to the worker an ever-increasing measure of misery and degradation.

The interest of the working class lies in the direction of setting itself free from capitalist exploitation by the abolition of the wage system, under which is cloaked the robbery of the working class at the point of production. To accomplish this necessitates the transformation of capitalist property in the means of wealth production into collective or working-class property.

The irrepressible conflict of interests between the capitalist and the worker is rapidly culminating in a struggle for possession of the reins of government—the capitalist to hold, the worker to secure it by political action. This is the class struggle.

Therefore, we call upon all workers to organize under the banner of the Socialist Party of Canada with the object of conquering the public powers for the purpose of setting up and enforcing the economic program of the working class, as follows:

1. The transformation, as rapidly as possible, of capitalist property in the means of wealth production (natural resources, factories, mills, railroads, etc.) into the collective property of the working class.

2. The democratic organization and management of industry by the workers.

3. The establishment, as speedily as possible, of production for use instead of production for profit.

The Socialist Party when in office shall always and everywhere until the present system is abolished, make the answer to this question its guiding rule of conduct: Will this legislation advance the interests of the working class and aid the workers in their class struggle against capitalism? If it will, the Socialist Party is for it; if it will not, the Socialist Party is absolutely opposed to it.

In accordance with this principle the Socialist Party pledges itself to conduct all the public affairs placed in its hands in such a manner as to promote the interests of the working class alone.

Here Is What the Industrial Workers of the World Say Must Be Done.

The preamble of the I.W.W. constitution may be of interest as indicating the lines upon which the organization is working. It is as follows:

"The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

"Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production and abolish the wage system.

"We find that the centreing of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class has interests in common with their employers.

"These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organiaztion formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

"Instead of the conservative motto, 'A fair day's wages for a fair day's work,' we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, 'Abolition of the wage system.'

"It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old."

The conditions in San Diego have reached such a pass that the Federated Trades local council have notified Governor Johnson that unless he took a hand and protected the workingmen, they would take steps to protect themselves against the police and the "vigilantes." If he refuses to act they will establish a guard of 1,000 men to patrol the streets and protect the workers. On the other hand, the "citizens" have formed a committee of 1,500 to aid the police against the I. W. W. members.

Premier McBride has gone to London to encourage some more financiers to develop "our" resources.

Synonymous terms: Vancouver's mayor and the chain gang.

IT HASN'T "ALWAYS BEEN AND ALWAYS WILL BE"

The first trade union in the United States was incorporated in New York 109 years ago today. It was the Society of Journeymen Shipwrights, and had a considerable membership in the metropolis. Three years later, in 1806, the House Carpenters in New York formed a union. The organied labor movement gained little ground until 1817, when the printers of New York organized the New York Typographical union. It was not until 1825 that unions extended beyond the bounds of a single city where organized. From that time on, with the extension of the factory system, labor societies constantly increased in membership and influence. The International Typographical union, which dates back to 1850, is the oldest existing American trades union.

OLD BRAND OF SLAVERY RENEWED BY FINDLAY

Vancouver is the one city in western Canada that so far disgraces itself as to maintain a civic chain gang, one of the many insults handed to the workers by Mayor Findlay. The autos used to convey the victims to work last month cost the city $300, but "his worship" points out that the city got $1200 worth of work for nothing. The chain gang will be one of the things that will help consign the lofty pinnacle of blunderbuss, Vancouver's excuse for a mayor, to oblivion next January.

Law and Order.

The Illinois Staats Zeitung, a capitalist daily, is quoted as saying: "We have always been of the feeling that a devil is needed to drive out Beelzebub, that socialism must be fought with anarchism. The maize-bugs and kindred insects are killed by letting other insects on them, which kill them and eat their eggs; so should the state cultivate and bring up anarchists in the socialists' stronghold and leave to them the work of destroying socialism. The anarchists will do the work more effectively than the police or prosecuting attorneys would be able to." From an advocate of capitalist "law and order" this is quite consistent. The manner in which they put their anarchistic principles into practice has been quite edifying, as witness San Diego, McKees Port Rocks, Colorado, Vancouver, Toronto, Lawrence, St. Petersburg, Warsaw, etc.

The Plot Thickens.

The Appeal to Reason asks why the investigation into the so-called dynamite conspiracy, which was launched with such stage thunder a month or two ago, has been boycotted by the capitalist press for the last few weeks. They have probably found out who were responsible, or were getting too close, and had to be called off.

Slaves As An Asset.

Returns have been received by the Washington house of Congress showing that the railroads subsidary to the steel trust have returned dividends to the amount of 24 per cent. This represents the results of the unpaid labor of the workers, without which the whole plant would be as valueless as so much junk.

More Identity of Interest.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in the United States are balloting on fifty of the eastern railroads as to whether there shall be a strike or not, to enforce their demand for increased wages. So far, the ballots received indicate that the men are in favor of striking.

INSTANCE OF RANK METHODS OF McBRIDE AND BOWSER MACHINE

An Enderby correspondent to The Federationist, discussing the recent election in Okanagan riding (Price Ellison's) says: ". . . Did not have a polling booth in all of the polling places advertised. In one place, 16 miles from here (Huples P. O.), where we polled a Socialist majority in the Dominion election last fall, the voters did not get a chance to vote at all—no polling booth opened. . . ." The rest of the comment is too warm for publication, but contains a world of truth concerning the Bowser Beavers.

Too Slimy to Crawl.

"I would rather see a child of mine lowered into the grave than become a detective in the ranks of wage-workers' organizations."—R. P. P.

Worse Than War.

"The railroads of the United States kill or injure an employee every six minutes, and every two hours a man is killed."—Senator Chamberlain.

The "Seattle Spirit."

The Socialist party of Seattle received 24,000 votes in the recent municipal election. There seems to be a lot of red-skins in the west yet.

The Bosses Understand.

The city clerk of Hoquiam, Wash., has been discharged by the city commission for taking an active part in the mill-workers' strike.

Still "Going Up"!

It is still going up! The U. S. Bureau of Labor states that the wholesale prices of food stuffs have increased 2% over last year.

Don't Be an "Indian."

Join a union and get your name on the voters' list. Then learn to look the boss in the eye, and make a noise like a Red.

Mule-Skinners Balk.

Over 500 teamsters in Toronto went out on strike on April 2 for $2 per day. They are getting $1.81.

The government of the province of Alberta has appointed a commission to investigate and report upon its mining laws. The commissioners are Messrs. J. T. Sterling, W. F. McNeil, and Wm. B. Powell, president of District 18 of the U. M. W. of A. The coal miners are looking with anxiety for some needed amendments as a result of the report of the commission.

Fernie, Lethbridge, and Bankhead are going to celebrate the International Labor Day, May 1, in style. Well-known speakers will address the crowds, and the usual sports will be pulled off. The miners of the Island are emulating them, and intend to set a standard that other camps will have to accept as a standard for their future efforts.

Fernie workers intend to take a hand in future municipal elections, just to keep their hand in for the next provincial contest. A campaign to place names on the municipal and provincial voters' lists has been started.

A correspondent of the Granite Cutters' Journal says that the trade outlook in Vancouver is not good. Some of the gangs are idle, with prospects of their ranks being increased.

Pacific Coast wage-workers will wend their way to Nanaimo on May Day, where an excellent program has been arranged by the coal-diggers' organizations.

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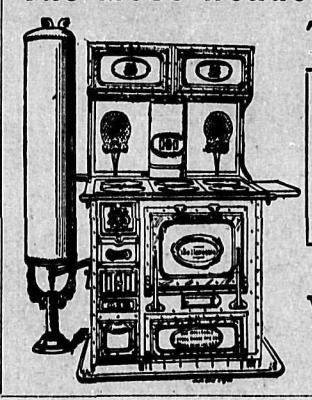

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