CIRCULATION 7,000

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

Fourth Year, No. 79. VANCOUVER, B. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1912. $1.00 A YEAR

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS MAKE NEXT MOVE

As announced exclusively in The Federationist some weeks ago, the Western Federation of Miners have adopted a new schedule of wages and working conditions which the membership intends to put into effect at the earliest possible moment.

Official sanction of the demands of District 6 has been secured from headquarters, and the usual local preliminaries provided in such cases is all that remains to be done.

The miners having agreed among themselves, in convention and by referendum vote, upon what they do want, the next step is to notify the employers of the proposed change.

With this in view, Secretary-Treasurer A. Shilland, of Sandon, has prepared a statement to be addressed to the employers and mine workers and millmen within the jurisdiction of the District by the respective local union secretaries. In part the statement reads:

"For some years past the steady increase in the cost of all those things—food, clothing and shelter—which the worker must have in order to continue to live and labor, hs been so great that it has been evident that a demand for a corresponding increase in wages was not only just and logical, but inevitable. As long as the market value of those metals which jointly furnish us a livelihood continued at low ebb we refrained from pressing our case. Now that metal prices have ruled high for some time past, and from all indications will continue so to rule for some time to come, we can conceive of no reason why, in justice to ourselves, we should not ask to be allowed to participate in the general prosperity which the mining industry is at this time enjoying.

"We would direct your attention to a report and recommendations of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, which I enclose, that sat at Moyie in 1907.

"If the conclusions then arrived at by three dispassionate lawyers—not one of them could be accused of being prejudiced in favor of the working class—were sound, and the scale of wages they recommended appeared to them to be just, assuredly in the five years that has elapsed since their investigation was made no circumstances have arisen that would lessen the soundness of such conclusions or deny the justice of their recommendations.

"Rather is the contrary the case. The price of metals has advanced beyond that point under which these gentlemen classified mining conditions as 'abnormally favorable,' and the cost of living, the other factor on which they based their conclusions, is greater now than when the award was made.

"At the solicitation of a number of its affiliated locals, a special convention of District Association No. 6 of the Western Federation of Miners was held, in Nelson, on the 23rd day of August.

"This convention gave the wage question and its corelatives a very earnest consideration, and decided to submit to the mine, mill and smelter workers of the province, affiliated with the Western Federation of Miners, a wage schedule.

"It was the understanding that its endorsation by a majority vote would be followed automatically by its presentation to the employers in each local jurisdiction.

"A referendum vote of the membership of this Local has been taken on this wage scale, and the same has been almost unanimously endorsed.

"It becomes my duty as financial secretary of Sandon Miners' Union, No. 81, of the Western Federation of Miners, to request that thirty days from the receipt of this notice you grant your several employees such increases in pay as the enclosed (endorsed 'District Wage Scale') calls for, or formally advise me of your unwillingness to do so and of your intention not so to do.

"I will, on receipt of your answer, or of any other communication that you may desire to make on the question, refer the same to the members of this organization for their consideration and instructions.

"I trust, and I speak for our entire membership, that whatever correspondence may ensue will be conducted without animus or insincerity. With us it is purely and simply a business proposition. With yourselves I presume, that it will be the same.

"In the camps of Britannia, Hedley, Grand Forks, Phoenix, Greenwood, Rossland, and Trail an advance in wages has been conceded, within the past month, and we in this jurisdiction feel that our need for increased remuneration is as great as theirs and our title to it as clear.

"Trusting that you will give this matter the consideration that its importance deserves, and that you will communicate with me at your earliest convenience. I am, yours——."

FACTORY WORKERS OF THE CAPITAL CITY.

The Factory Workers' union, Victoria, organized by the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, although losing their strike, are busy again. I say lost, but a strike is never lost. The employers never knew the value of those men until they ceased work; 92 walked out, leaving only 15 in 9 mills and remained out for two weeks, when we had over 150 outside men idle for finished lumber. The rumor has reached my ears that one large firm lost $5,000, for demurrage on a boat of lumber, and the manager got fired. So everything was not so sweet for them.

Organizer Wells has been amongst them again, and they now realize that their conditions cannot exist as they are, and are determined to build up their ranks, and by the time this is in print they will have held a smoker and organization meeting, at which they hope to add a number to their membership. H. J. S.

Royal City Nearly Went "Dry."

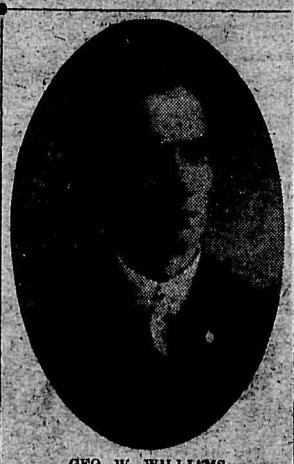
The New Westminster Bartenders' union received an awful slam this week. A telegram that Attorney-General Bowser had addressed to the New Westminster Bar Association, reached the Bartenders' offices in due form. After reading "Assizes adjourned till Oct. 28," the secretary became excited, and lit out to the telegraph office for an explanation. Naturally enough the message was intended for a bunch of lawyers. The Bartenders' assizes will continue to meet twice a day as usual.

J. W. Wilkinson Returns.

J. W. Wilkinson, president of the B.C. Federation of Labor and western organizer for the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, reached Vancouver Thursday, after a three months' organizing tour of British Columbia and Southern Alberta.

The jurisdiction of the B. C. Government has been extended. It now includes oysters as well as lobsters.

There's no poetry in slavery



GEO. W. WILLIAMS

Business Agent Vancouver Local 617 Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, with headquarters at Vancouver Labor Temple.

NELSON WORKERS ADOPT EFFECTIVE METHODS IN SETTLING THEIR DISPUTES

Nelson, B. C., Oct. 8.—Union conditions continue to improve here, so much so that in the case of the following unions every wage-earner must hold a paid-up working card: Teamsters, Hodcarriers, Laborers, Carpenters, Bricklayers, Bartenders, Plasterers, Electrical Workers, Macinists. We desire to put this record up to any other industrial centre of the province.

The great Sir George Askwith, campion strike-breaker of England, has paid us a visit, with a view to securing ideas for the promotion of strike-breaking by law in the Old Land, via the Lemon Act (apologies to McV.); but having met Frank Phillips, Mat Austin, and George H. Hardy, he must have received anything but a comfortable reception.

A local contractor here recently sent a bricklayer to an out-of-town job, but refused to pay the travelling expenses for same. The matter was placed in the hands of a solictor, but several sessions resulted in nothing being accomplished. The Trades and Labor Council took the matter up, invited the complainant and concontractor to the meeting, found in favor of the bricklayer, and upon refusal to settle, instructed Business Agent Hardy to notify the contractor that the ten local carpenters, two plumbers and six laborers in his employ would be called off the job unless he came through. After a brief period in which to adjust his dignity, the contractor settled. No bill as yet from the lawyer. Workers, please copy.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH AT NANAIMO DECLARES FOR STRIKING MINERS

Startling Precedent Established Last Sunday Evening in the Diamond City.

Well, what do you know about this?

Listen to the resolution passed by the Baptist Church at Nanaimo, last Sunday evening.

Resolution put by Pastor Howe and passed unanimously:

"Resolved, That this meeting assembled in the First Baptist Church, Nanaimo, at the close of the evening service on Sunday, October 8th, desires to express its sympathy with the Extension and Cumberland miners in the sacrifice they are making to vindicate the rights of the fellow-workmen, and urges upon the Provincial government the introduction of such legislation as will protect miners from discrimination for reporting the true condition of the mine

Here is the Miners' Reply:

NANAIMO, B. C., Oct. 8.—Convention District No. 28, U. M. W. A.:

"Whereas, the congregation of the First Baptist Church of Nanaimo have by resolution expressed their sympathy with the miners of Cumberland and Ladysmith in their struggle to secure justice for their fellow-miners;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we the delegates of District No 28, U. M. W. of A. in convention assembled go on record as heartily appreciating the action of the congregation of this church, assuring them that such acts in the interest of justice and fair dealing would go far to change the attitude of many working men toward the churches and their opinion that the churches are the bulwark of the present industrial system that inflicts such monstrous cruelty, hardship and injustice on the working classes."

THE TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL MEETS OCT. 17.

Delegates to the central labor body are reminded that the Council meets next Thursday evening, Oct. 17, at 8 o'clock sharp.

A number of questions of importance to organized labor locally will be up for disposition.

Herein fail not.

Parliamentary Committee.

The Central Labor Body parliamentary committee meets the second and fourth Fridays of each month, Labor Temple. Every union should be represented. Secretary: W. J. Pipes, 233 Keefer Street.

Accidents Should Be Reported.

Local unionists are requested to report all accidents in the industrial world, occuring in Vancouver and vicinity to the secretary of Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, Room 210, Labor Temple. Such reports are required for statistical purposes.

CROWS' NEST COAL MINERS CONDEMN THE LEMIEUX ACT

A. S. WELLS

District Organizer of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Jointers, who is at present doing effective work in Vancouver.

Factory Workers Organize.

The men engaged in local woodworking factories are realising the necessity of getting together, and splendid progress has been made during the last month, many members having been admitted into the organization. There is, however, room for further improvements, and special efforts are being made by No. 4 branch of the Amalgamated Carpenters to bring the men into line, and it is the desire of the members of the organization to see, in the near future, the complete organization of all men engaged in the factories.

Local Job Printing Trade.

The job printing trade in this city has not been so dull in several years as at present. Though no failures have been reported, some half dozen plants have been put in storage. As usual, in quiet times, a few of the officers are making cuts in prices. About 25 journeymen are idle and prospects poor.

I.T.U to Spend $41,000.

The International Typographical Union will expend $41,000 in enlarging and improving the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, Colo., during the coming year.

Sir George Askwith met President Clem Stubbs and the Executive Board of District 18, U.M.W. of A., at the Sanatorium, Frank, Alberta, on Monday afternoon, Oct. 7th. Those present were Sir Geo. Askwith, Mr. I. H. Mitchell, of the British Board of Trade; Clem Stubbs, president of District 18, U.M.W. of A.; J. O. Jones, vice-president; A. J. Carter, secretary-treasurer; J. Burke, secretary Bellevue Local, and J. W. Wilkinson, president of the British Columbia Federation of Labor.

President Stubbs presented the views of the miners concerning the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in a masterly resume he covered the operations of the Act in District 18, since the inception of the Act in 1907.

The interview lasted from 2.30 until 6.30 p.m., during which the miners made no disguise of the fact that their experience of the Act had proven to them that in its present form it is worse than useless to them.

President Clem Stubbs and the members of the executive board of District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America met in session at the Frank hotel, Frank, Alberta, last Tuesday, Oct. 8.

Boilermakers' Official Here.

Vice-President Atkinson of the International Boilermakers' union, was a visitor in Vancuver during the past week. He addressed a meeting of the local union, and a number of local issues were dealt with, which will probably result in renewed interest by the membership.

How "Property" Votes.

Out of about 2,500 voters in the district of North Vancouver, 91 were cast last Saturday on two money by-laws, aggregating the sum of $58,000. This very fact should condemn the "property qualification" property voters. Residents, though propertyless, are more interested any time in civic affairs than "outside" landowners, the latter comprising the great bulk of names on the voters' lists.

South Vancouuver School Board.

A deputation waited on the South Vancouver School Board, on Tuesday evening, from the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and lodged before that body a protest against the violation of the contract labor clause and by some of the contractors. It appears that the rule provides an eight-hour day, with a Saturday half-holiday, at the current rate of wages. In a number of instances workmen put in nine hours a day and all day Saturday.

Trustee Neelands pointed out that the fair contractor on the General Wolfe School was further advanced with his work than the unfair contractors, and held that it was doubtless on account of the cheap labor that they were behind with their contracts.

The Board instructed the architect to see that the work was done according to specifications in the future.

Vancouver Building Trades Council.

A meeting of all unions interested in the formation of a central council for the building industry was held in Labor Temple on Monday evening, October 7th. The following unions were represented: Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Brotherhood of Carpenters, Cement Workers, Elevator Constructors, Hoisting Engineers, Lathers, Marble Workers, Machinists, Plumbers and Steamfitters, Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators, Tilelayers, Sheet Metal Workers, Iron Worker and Bricklayers. After an interesting discussion a motion "that the delegates present report to their unions on the advisability of forming a local council of building trades, and all unions interested in the matter, be requested to return an answer within two weeks, and that they send properly credentialed delegates to the next meeting," was unanimously adopted. A number of plans for the thorough organizing of local building tradesmen council should do something, have now be a live organzation in the building industry in future. A great deal of work lies ahead the Building Trades Council to do, such as the inspecton of pay-rolls on school work, getting after the city council regarding their "fair" wage scale, and the organizing of laborers, carpetlayers, and other men working in and on buildings who are at present unorganized.

All those interested in the organization of the building trades council, and who have been saying that the council shiuld do something, have now every opportunity of telling the council what to do. In the meantime put out and work for it.

For Dividends and the Old Flag.

As a side light on things as they really are, the judicious observer may care to know that all there is to the controversy between the United States and Great Britain about the Panama canal is a struggle between two railroad interests.

Nothing else in the world.

When Great Britain prates about treaty obligations, and when the United States replies with an appeal to jingo sentiment and all that, both countries are acting at the command of capitalists that have railroad investments to further.

Great Britain is trying to get advantages in the canal for the Canadian Pacific, and the United States is trying to get advantages for the Standard Oil group that owns or controls the greater part of our transportation system.

For the sake of these investments the two governments are standing and making faces at each other, and the newspapers are filled with palpable distortions of the facts, and with sloppy appeals to patriotism.

This is what patriotism means in these days. The gentlemen that are shouting their heads off with excitement on one side and the other are expending their breath for the sake of two gangs of exploiters, and for no other object on earth.

It must be grand to be that kind of a patriot. Think of a man going into battle and being shot to pieces for the sake of John D. Archbold and his dividends!—Coming Nation.

Canadian Co-Operative Associations.

According to the Canadian Co-Operator, a Brantford, Ont., publication, there are only fourteen co-operative societies in affiliation with the Co-Operative Union of Canada. Ontario leads with five—Guelph, Preston, Ideal, St. Thomas; Civil Service Supply, Ottawa; Twin City, Berlin. Nova Scotia is next in line of provinces with four—British-Canadian, Sydney Mines; Workmen's Stor, Dominion; Inverness; Glace Bay. Third in place is Quebec, with three—L'Avenir de Magog, Magog; Industrial, Valleyfield; Lachine Locks. Saskatchewan and British Columbia have one each—Saskatchewan Purchasing, Broadview; and New Westminster.

Man and Machinery.

Man learned the uses of steam and electricity and how to apply them to his needs. Today he stands aghast at the monster machinery of production that his energy and knowledge have brought forth. But today he is governed by it, enslaved by its productiveness. The machinery has turned into a curse where it should be a blessing. However, the mind of man will yet turn the productiveness of machinery to his own benefit, marking the next step necessary to his freedom. The private ownership of the machine has created the newer slavery—industrial slavery. The social ownership of the machines will bring the newer freedom—industrial freedom.—Peter Kinnear.

"When machinery was invented the ruling class, who became the owners of the machinery, found that it was more profitable to pay wages to a laborer when they wanted him and let him shift for himself when they did not want him, than to "own" him and be responsible for his livelihood. Then they decided that chattel slavery of human beings was 'wrong.' The eternally right thing, to their minds, came to be free competition, laborers competing for jobs, capitalists competing in the sale of the goods produced by wage-workers."

Chas. Derry, for the past 26 years or so a sojourning printer on the Coast, is here. He was a candidate against President Lynch, of the International Typographical Union, some years ago, and caused consternation in the administration camp of the day. Charlie is one of the best-known compositors on the continent. In all probability he will settle down for life in Vancouver, providing he can get used to the tall buildings and the small type.

A. F. OF L. PROVIDES FOR LABORERS' UNION OF WIDEST SCOPE.

Leaves No Room for Federal Unions in Canada, Chartered by Dominion Congress.

The executive council of the American Federaton of Labor seems to be doing its utmost to provide for the federation of existing unions into larger groups, covering industries, as rapidly as possible under existing conditions.

One of the latest moves in this direction was made at an executive meeting, held at Washington last week. An excerpt from the official minutes read:

"The application of the Hodcarriers' and Building Laborers' International Union contained in Resolution 129 of the Atlanta convention, for jurisdiction over common laborers employed in the construction of streets, sewers, and tunnels, was granted and authority given for the charter to be issued to the international union under the title, Hodcarriers' and Common Laborers' International Union."

The above has a special significance in Canada. Briefly, it means that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will no longer have any excuse for issuing charters to federal labor unions, inasmuch as its constitution provides for no organizatons covered by existing international unions.

It also gives the Congress a splendid opportunity to stick to its own legislative knitting, and thus keep clear of trade disputes, jurisdictional squabbles and the necessity of getting men into a union that cannot, in the very nature of things, pay strike benefits if need be.

The action of the A. F. of L. executive council has made it easy to strengthen the position of both the Federation and the Congress.

Capital City 'Manglemated.

The Amalgamated Socicety of Carpenters and Joiners in the Capital City are very much alive, although Sammy Gompers made use of the steam roller at the last convention of the A. F. L.

Our members have settled down to organizing, and swear by the old card of the Mais. During the last three months our business agent (H. Sheen) has taken over ninety applications, and our ranks are swelling daily, and instead of being put out of business, we are progressing more favorably than ever.

Our membership having increased to such an extent, we found it impossible to conduct business and collect dues on meeting nights, so the members decided to place a permanent secretary in the field and to consolidate the Branches and meet weekly; and in doing so they made a glad choice in selecting Bro. A. E. Wrench, who for several years conducted that position in Salt Lake City.

I.T.U. Representative in B.C.

R. A. Stoney, president of New Westminster Trades and Labor Council, has been appointed as a representative of the International Typographical Union, of which he is an old time member on the Pacific coast, for the province of British Columbia.

CLEM STUBBS.

Elected as a Member of the B. C. Federation of Labor executive board, vice Geo. Burt, resigned.

PRES. CLEM STUBBS ELECTED TO VACANCY ON B.C.F. of L. Board.

Coal Miners Pay Per Capita and Will Be Well Represented at Victoria Convention.

Clem Stubbs, president of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, with B.C. headquarters at Fernie, has been elected by the executive board of the B.C. Federation of Labor to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Vice-president Burt.

Secretary-Treasurer A. J. Carter has forwarded to Secretary-Treasurer V. R. Midgley, of the Federation, per capita tax for the current half year upon 1,578 members, divided as follows: Fernie, 925;; Hosmer, 240; Michel, 333; Corbin, 80. This constitutes the average membership of District 18, in British Columbia, for a period covering the big strike, and will be considerably augmented by the end of the present fiscal half year.

The coal diggers of the Crows Nest Pass coal fields will be well represented at the forthcoming convention of the B.C.F. of L., at Victoria, and none will be more welcome than Pres. Clem Stubbs himself.

Mr. J. F. Gray Killed.

A very sad accident occurred on Monday evening, which resulted in the death of Mr. J. F. Gray, an old-time carpenter of this city. He was struck by a taxicab while he was standing and waiting for a street car at the corner of Cypress street and Fourth avenue west. The chauffeur, R. Toynbee, was arrested immediately after the fatal accident. He and Mr. A. B. Cody, manager of the Reliance Auto Company, were on the front seat of the machine, and E. E. Gagnon, Mrs. E. A. Sharpe and Miss Constance Sharpe were in the cab. At the inquest it was shown that for about a block the taxicab had been following a westbound Fourth avenue car. Arriving at Cypress street the car stopped to allow passengers to get off. There was another automobile near the front of the street car. The chauffeur turned to the right, cutting across the tracks behind the westbound car. Seeing another street car approaching from the west he found it impossible to get around the first car, so he turned to the extreme right. Applying the brakes until the wheels locked and twisted, the taxi was brought to a sudden stop, but not before Mr. Gray had been knocked down. The jury found that the unfortunate man had met his death by an automobile in charge of R. Toynbee, through neglect in running his machine on the wrong side of the street.

The late Mr. Gray was well and favorably known as a good citizen. He leaves eight children and a widow to mourn his loss. The family are pretty well grown. He was a member of the Carpenters' union.

WILL SOCIALISTS ENTER MUNICIPAL FIELD NEXT YEAR?

Question Put up to Three Vancouver Locals by Trades and Labor Council.

The following excerpt from the official minutes of last meeting of Local 69, S. P. of C., will prove of some interest to the unionists of Vancouver:

Messrs. McVety and Pettipiece, as a deputation from Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, enquired on behalf of that body if the S. P. of C. would be entering the next municipal campaign. Speaking as members of the party, both comrades expressed themselves strongly in favor of the step. *Comrade W. W. Lefeaux* thouught the step would be a good one from an educational standpoint. Comrade Burroughs spoke against the proposition, as the issues at stake were practically all affectng property owners, and he could see no prospect of any educational work being done. Comrade Watts thought the party was strong enough in intelligence and education to keep clear of confusing issues in a municipal campaign. Comrade Kingsley was emphatic in his approval of the step, and spoke at length on the question. He said that actual experience in administration was a prime necessity for the workers, and the sooner they set about acquiring domination in social administraton, the sooner would their ultimate object be attained

After further discussion, Comrade Kingsley moved: "That this local is in favor of entering municipal politics, and that a committee of three be appointed to draft a manifesto."

Comrade Burroughs moved an amendment: "That all locals in the city be asked to meet to consider the question." The chair ruled the amendment out of orded, and the motion carried. Comrade Burroughs then moved: "That a mass meeting of all locals in the city be called to consider the question in all its aspects." Motion lost.

Comrade W. W. Lefeaux moved: "That the committee of three be instructed to explain the position of this local to Local No. 1." Motion lost.

The foregoing motions and amendments were lost on the ground that it was better to wait until the delegation from Trades and Labor Council had interviewed Local No. 1.

Committee on manifesto: Comrades Kingsley, Squires, and W. W. Lefeaux.

The central labor body committee visited Local No. 1 S. P. of C. on Tuesday evening last and repeated the enquiry made of Local 68.

By a vote of 13 to 11, Local No. 1 decided to take no part in the coming municipal campaign.

The Finnish local will be visited by the council delegation during the coming week.

S. D. P. Meeting.

Vancouver Local of S. D. P. will hold a public meeting tomorrow (Sunday) evening, in the Labor Temple.

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THE B.C. FEDERATIONIST

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2 inches, per issue	70c	1.40
3 inches, per issue	60c	1.80
4 inches, per issue	55c	2.20
5 inches and upwards	50c	2.50

Transient advertisements, 10c per line; subsequent insertions, 5c per line; 14 lines to the inch.

Correspondence from unions and unionists invited.

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

80 WATCH THE LABEL ON YOUR PAPER. If this number is on it your subscription expires next issue.

SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 12, 1912

WHAT NEXT?

The duty of the trades union movement of today is to agitate, educate and organize. This is admitted by all schools of thought and activity in the labor world.

Such a programme does not mean that the unorganized workers must be herded together and stampeded into a strike, on the strength of all kinds of promises. It aims rather to do exactly what the slogan implies: Agitate, educate, organize!

Before the organized labor movement can hope to accomplish very much it must have not only organization, but education. The agitation will follow as a natural sequence.

Because of the rapid introduction of the modern machinery of wealth production the skilled worker has to a large extent lost his grip when it comes to wringing better terms from the employing class. It is now a much easier task for the employer to replace strikers than heretofore. First because the government, as the executive of the employing class, has developed a liberal immigration policy, which has resulted in an overstocked labor market. Next because the machine has reduced to a dead level the productive power of the workers.

Under such circumstances, therefore, the strength of trade or federated unions in future will depend upon numerical strength rather than ability to withhold necessary skilled labor from the market.

With the line of demarcation between hitherto craft unions almost obliterated by the machine and the consequent massing of unionists into fewer and bigger organizations the necessity of eduucation along correct lines becomes more and more apparent to students of the international labor movement.

A recognition of this basis gives to every union a starting point. Within such premises there can at least be some question as to the wisdom of unionists forever looking for a scrap with the boss, except in cases of self-defence. If the organized workers are to recruit the large numbers necessary to attain their ends, there must be more time, money and energy devoted to that purpose, and less to carrying on a guerilla warfare that leads to nowhere, of which there has been altogether too much in British Columbia for the past year or two. Every union treasury in this province should be depleted in a supreme effort to organize and educate the wage-workers of the mines, mills, factories, and various industries of this province; not in encouraging men to strike for the sake of striking. Let there be some definite object in view, and the union movement builded and directed to that goal.

The powers of state, including the militia, the policemen, the courts, the judges, the jails, the penitentiaries, the press, the pulpit, the civil service, and all that the machinery of government implies, are today in the hands of the employing class. The workers, on each succeeding election day, have made such a condition possible, and are even yet perpetuating, in this and every other province of the Dominion, the folly of expecting concessions from legislative representatives of the Manufacturers' Association, and railway, mining, lumber, elevator, and other corporations.

The employers have not only organized themselves into associations, but their industries have been so highly and perfectly organized that competition has been practically eliminated, and the output of their respective commodities is regulated to meet the requirements of the market. The visible supply is kept at a point where the unwritten law of supply and demand does the rest.

In direct contrast, the competition between job seekers has been aggravated and increased to such an extent that it is well nigh impossible for the workers to maintain their previous standards of living, let alone secure advantages or participation in some of the benefits of their increased productivity as wealth producers, as the result of the introduction of modern machinery and the extended application of the forces of Nature.

It would seem, then, that the activities of the workers must soon be transferred to the task of securing the powers of state, so that they may be able to write and enforce laws that will meet these new requirements. This because there can be no further progress without it.

Premier McBride and his colleagues have done absolutely nothing for the wage-workers of B.C. for the past three years. They have not even deigned to enforce "labor" laws already writ upon the statutes.

The B. C. Federation of Labor has held two annual conventions at Victoria. It will hold a third one in the Capital City in January next, just prior to the opening of the B.C. legislature.

The Federation is organized to do for its affiliated membership what its membership gives it the power to do. It has, in less than three years, affiliated with it practically every union and unionist in British Columbia, a dues-paying membership of some 15,000.

The last convention decided to submit the question of the adoption of the principles of socialism, as its ultimate aim and object, to a referendum vote of the membership for approval or rejection. This was done, and the Federation unequivocally and overwhelmingly decided that such a programme would meet its needs and requirements.

But the Federation cannot stop with such a declaration of policy. It must be followed with an organization and educational campaign that will secure results.

As to just how best to go about the accomplishment of such a stupendous task, in the shortest possible time, is one of the subjects that will require the best thought and consideration of the delegates who will be elected to attend the next convention.

The Federationist is in receipt of many letters favoring the Federation of Labor going directly into the political field on its own account and under its own banner. Others point out, with some degree of truth, that the Socialist party is not an organization outside the wage-workers, but is, in fact, the wage-workers' own party, and that it is already here to meet the requirements of the situation. But, truth to tell, it does not seem to fill the bill. It lacks numbers, organization, the machinery for the maintenance of a political party. The Federation of Labor has all save a proper understanding, on the part of a large portion of its membership, of the task that lies before the working class. And there the matter stands!

Something will be done, because something must be done. The unions of this province have reached a place where they must take a chance on a forward move or die of dry rot, apathy and cowardice, aided and abetted by a government-assisted importation of jobless men, women and children from all quarters of the earth.

For these and other reasons that might be cited the next convention of the B.C. Federation of Labor will be one that will write history in the provincial labor movement; be the final results of its deliberations what they may.

WHAT IS A GREAT MAN?

The question is often asked, "What is a great man?" It is always an interesting question and the answers to it are always interesting, says the Chicago World.

If a GREAT man must be a GOOD man, then there are many FAMOUS men who can not be called GREAT. Some of the biggest rascals that ever escaped the hangman's noose have been famous. But it is one thing to be famous and another thing to be great.

Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, Napoleon the First—here we have famous men. Every schoolboy thinks of them as heroes of story. But many people nowadays refuse to call Alexander or Caesar or Napoleon a "great" man.

We are beginning to see that no man ought to be called "great" unless he was also a "good" man, a friend of humanity.

Alexander and Caesar and Napoleon were warriors. Each of them made a life business of war. Each of them planned war, started war, ended war, and began war anew, and lived WAR from the beginning to the end of his life. These men were experts in human slaughter.

It is not a great action nor a good action to kill ONE man. We call that murder and the man who does it we call the worst of criminals.

But in our history the warrior who kills a MILLION people and wastes and crushes human life by wholesale is often recorded as a hero and a "great" man. Alexander the Great should be changed to Alexander the Great Butcher of Men.

We are changing our standards. The day is almost here when we recognise that the great man is the man who saves human life and makes human life more worth living.

Labor unions are just exactly what their membership make them.

The most interesting "news" of every modern daily newspaper is the "copy bluue-pencilled by the city editor.

For the first time in the history of the local organized labor and socialist movement the workers will take a hand in municipal elections in January next.

Thanks to the activities of private employment sharks the civic free labor bureau, established in 1911, has been relegated to the scrap heap by Gold-chain Findlay.

Findlay is evidently anxious to get another opportunity to instruct ignorant police to beat and ride down men and women guilty of no other crime than a public discussion of the unemployed.

Findlay will have an opportunity, during his 1913 campaign, of meeting on the platform some of the workers he was instrumental in clubbing two weeks after his election this year.

A paper purporting to voice the needs and requirements of Labor and at the same time carrying political advertisements of old-party candidates for office, should be watched with suspicion by unionists.

"A labor organization's greatness does not alone depend upon its numerical strength, but upon the education of its membership towards affiliation with other crafts, and knowing why they are organized."

The strongest argument in favor of the workers going into municipal politics is the strenuous opposition given the proposal by old-party politicians, backed by civic contractors.

Once more Premier McBride has announced that the iniquitous poll tax of $3 per year is to be abolished. Like the royal commission promised to inquire into labor conditions throughout the province, it is still to be.

Judging from recent events at the Capital City, the delegate at the last convention of the B.C. Federation of Labor who prophesied that Bro. Webb might some day be created King's Painter, was nae sa' Heilan.

Wage-workers must learn to organise and educate before plunging into a guerilla warfare with employers which lands the strikers into the position of beggars within a week. It takes more than noise to wring concessions from profit-mongers.

Competition has been practically eliminated from the sale of every commodity except that of labor-power. So far the government cold storage plants have not been utilized in the preservation of the only thing the workers have to sell.

Color schemes sometimes work out peculiarly. The Redness of the delegation that composed the Guelph convention of the Dominion Labor Congress has caused a Greenish hue in the vicinity of Hamilton, Ont., and a Bluish tinge around the sanctum of the Labor Snooze of the same city. The SLander-ous part of it, too, is that the present complexion seems to suit the union membership of Canada, with prospects of a development into firecracker Red.

Montreal unionists will have been well advised if they eliminate, at the next convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, the time usually given over to old-party politicians to talk a great deal upon subjects they know very little about. At Guelph some two days was given over to such a waste of time and patience. It would not only save a lot of time to the delegates, but it would prevent a host of lies being told to men who know them to be lies. Old-party sophistry and punk economics are some of the things the Congress can get along without.

If the federal Department of Labor concedes the request of the executive council of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada a royal commission will be appointed to investigate the conditions of the steel mills and plants of Nova Scotia. If statements officially made at the Guelph convention, as to the employment of company police to trail union organizers and the deplorable working conditions of the slaves in captivity of the steel trust be only half true, there are likely to be some startling revelations made as a result of the inquiries and publicity given of the proposed governmental commission.

The Brewery Workers, Miners, Molders, Machinists, Blacksmiths, Car Workers, Printers, Pressmen, Switchmen, Cigar Makers, Painters, Iron Workers, Plasterers, Carpenters, Bookbinders, Shoe Workers, and Plumbers are among the international trade unions to contribute to the United States Socialist Party campaign fund this year. The Brewery Workers voted $1000, and while the others put up lesser amounts the testimony to the growing solidarity of the organized working class is worthy of note. The workers are beginning to appreciate the need of financing the party of their class. Every penny received is published in the monthly Bulletin of the party, showing where the funds came from and how expended.

The local daily press had no difficulty in discovering and announcing in scare head lines that the prince of fakers, Dowie's successor at Zion City, addressed a few hundred people at the Empress theatre last Sunday afternoon, with due emphasis on the fact that "socialists"—sure, who else could it be?—had resented public misrepresentation of their position in a public meeting. But the mass meeting of workers, jammed to the very roof, addressed the same evening in the same theatre by Com. Fitzgerald, was easily overlooked by the same reporters and press. The meeting together of some 3000 working men on a Sunday evening to discuss their own affairs is of no concern to the press that is always willing to make a mountain out of a mole hill when it comes to doing anything that may throw discredit or disrepute upon the 15,000 or 16,000 socialists and unionists of this province.

Ontario "Sand Rats" Win 9-Hour Day.

The International Molders' union throughout the province of Ontario report splendid progress towards the establishment of a nine-hour work day.

Stewart, B.C., Miners Win.

The disagreement reported last week between the Stewart Miners' Union and the Portland Canal Tunnel Co. has been adjusted. Secretary Cas. Davis, of Local 181, W.F. of M., wires: "Everything settled; we win."

Industry's Toll in Canada.

Industrial accidents occurring to 393 individual work people in Canada during the month of August, 1912, were recorded by the Department of Labor. Of these 88 were fatal and 305 resulted in serious injuries.

Simpson A.F. of L. Delegate.

James Simpson has been elected by Toronto District Trades and Labor Council as its delegate to the Rochester convention of the American Federation of Labor next month.

Another Head in "Red's" Basket.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, representing 150,000 trade unionists, have demanded that any official of the Carpenters' union who insists upon remaining a member of the National Civic Federation shall at once withdraw from that organization. The action of the carpenters is in line with that taken by the United Mine Workers of America, who some months ago compelled John Mitchell to resign from the Civic Federation. "Bill" Huber has announced his retirement from the Brotherhood presidency at the end of his present term, and has also decided to resign from the Federation.

UNION DIRECTORY

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B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR—Meets in annual convention in January. Executive officers, 1912-13: President, J. W. Wilkinson; vice-presidents, Clem Stubbs, B. D. Grant, J. H. McVety, R. P. Pettipiece, J. Roberts, C. Siverts, J. J. Taylor; sec.-treas., V. R. Midgley, Box 1044, Vancouver.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—Meets first and third Thursdays. Executive board: J. Kavanagh, president; John McMillan, vice-president; R. P. Pettipiece, secretary; Jas. Campbell, treasurer; A. Beasley, statistician; J. H. McVety, sergt.-at-arms; F. A. Hoover, W. J. Pipes, J. W. Wilkinson, trustees.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL—MEETS every Monday. President, P. Sabin; vice-president, Jas. Bitcon; secretary, John McMillan, Labor Temple.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL—Meets second Monday in month. President, E. Jarman; vice-president, George Mowat; secretary, A. H. England, P. O. Box 66.

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BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' Local No. 46—Meets second and fourth Saturdays, 7:30 p.m. President, J. Kignaird; corresponding secretary, W. Rogers, Room 220, Labor Temple; financial secretary, P. Robinson.

BARBERS' LOCAL, NO. 120—MEETS first and third Wednesdays, 8:30 p.m. President, C. E. Herritt; recording secretary, Geo. W. Isaacs; secretary-business agent, C. F. Burkhart, 439 Abbott Street. Sey. 2170.

BARTENDERS' LEAGUE, NO. 676—Meets first and third Sundays of each month, 7:30 p. m., Room 306. President, Walter Laurie; secretary, A. MacDonald; treasurer, Wm. Mottishaw, Tel. Sey. 453 (Yale Hotel).

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and Joiners, Local No. 617—Meets Monday of each week, 8 p.m. Executive committee meets every Friday, 8 p.m. President, A. Richmond; recording secretary, A. Paine; financial secretary, L. H. Burnham, Room 304, Sey. 1380.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and Joiners, South Vancouver No. 1208—Meets Ashe's hall, 21st and Fraser Ave., every Friday, 8 p.m. President, Wm. Robertson; recording secretary, B. T. Phillips, Collingwood East; financial secretary, J. A. Dickenson, South Vancouver P. O.; treasurer, Robert Lindsay, Cedar Cottage.

BRICKLAYERS' AND MASONS', NO. 1—Meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., Room 307. President, James Haslett; corresponding secretary, W. S. Dagnall, Box 53; financial secretary, F. R. Brown; business agent, W. S. Dagnall, Room 215. Sey. 8799.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Vancouver Lodge No. 194—Meets first and third Mondays, 8 p.m. President, T. Barclay, 352 Cordova East; secretary, A. Fraser, 1161 Howe Street.

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

COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS', British Columbia Division, C. P. System, Division No. 1—Meets 10:30 a.m. third Sunday in month, Room 204. Local chairman, J. F. Campbell, Box 432, Vancouver. Local sec.-treas., A. T. Oberg, Box 432, or 1003 Burrard street.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 213.—Meets Room 301, every Monday 8 p. m. President, W. F. Carr; vice-president, Fred Fuller; recording secretary, A. A. McDonald, 5 Lorne street east; financial secretary, Harvey Sauder; treasurer, H. H. Free; press secretary, Arthur Rhodes; business agent, H. A. Jones, Room 207, Labor Temple.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS', LOCAL NO. 621 (Inside Men)—Meet every Friday Room 205 8 p.m. President S. S. Duff; recording secretary, L. R. Salmon; treasurer and business agent, F. L. Estinghausen, Room 202. Sey. 2348.

GLASS WORKERS' LOCAL, NO. 40—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. President, J. Fox; vice-president, Wm. Thompson; financial secretary, Wm. Worton; secretary, A. O. Hettler, 425 Dufferin street. Telephone, Fairmont 1288.

LONGSHOREMENS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, No. 38 x 52—Meets every Friday evening, 132 Water street. President, B. Hughes; secretary, Thomas Nixon, 132 Water street.

MACHINISTS', NO. 182—MEETS second and fourth Thursdays, 7:15 p.m. President, Robt. Thompson; recording secretary, J. Brookes; financial secretary, J. H. McVety. Sey. 6360.

PAINTERS', PAPERHANGERS' AND Decorators', Local 138—Meet every Thursday, 7:30 p.m. President H. Murry; financial secretary, F. J. Harris, 1668 Robson St.; recording secretary, Skene Thompson, Sub P. O. No. 8, Box 3; business agent, W. J. Nagle.

SHINGLERS', LOCAL NO. 1—MEETS every Tuesday, 8 p.m., Room 221. President, T. Burkes; secretary, Mike Kneiling, 882 Richards street.

SHEET METAL WORKERS', LOCAL No. 280—Meets every Thursday, 7:30 p.m., Room 302. President, H. Spear; recording secretary, Jas. Jamieson, 921 Drake street; financial secretary, Ed. Dormody.

STONECUTTERS', VANCOUVER Branch—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays, 8 p.m. President, Fred Rumble; corresponding secretary, James Rayburn; financial secretary, Wm. Jardine.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY Employees, Pioneer Division No. 101—Meets Labor Temple, second and fourth Wednesdays at 1:45 p.m. and first and third Wednesdays, 8 p.m. President, H. Schofield; recording secretary, Albert V. Lofting, Box 178, City Heights P.O.; financial secretary, Fred A. Hoover, 2409 Clark drive.

TAILORS, VANCOUVER BRANCH NO. 178—Meetings held first Friday in each month, 8 p.m. President, H. Nordland; secretary, W. W. Hocken, P.O. Box 503; financial secretary, L. Wakley, Box 503.

TILE LAYERS AND HELPERS', Local No. 62—Meets first and third Wednesdays each month, 8 p.m. President, R. Neville; secretary, P. O. Hosuke, Suite 2, 1202 Woodland drive.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 226—Meets last Sunday each month, 2:30 p.m. President, W. S. Armstrong; vice-president, G. W. Palmer; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, P.O. Box 66.

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Review of Congress

R. A. Rigg, the permanent secretary and business agent of the Winnipeg Trades Council, and the Vice-President of the Congress for Manitoba, dealt with the Guelph Convention in his report to last Council meeting, and said in part:

"I propose to deal with the general features of the convention, believing as I do that the Congress sessions furnish the very best criterion of the development of organized labor in this country. It is the main artery through which there pulses the life-blood that feeds the organism generally designated as the labor movement. It is of importanct that we should take stock and ascertain where we stand. This is revealed in the resolutions submitted and passed upon. But it is of greater moment that we should find ouut whither we are heading, and this is only discernible in the spirit which dominates the members, and that struggles very ineffectually for expression in resolutions. One very marked characteristic of the Congress is the increased respect in which it is held by the outside world. This is clearly shown by the attention paid by the press to its deliberations and ultimate decisions, and also by the increasing numbers who seek to gain access to its platform. Regarding the last-named feature, I desire to say that the time has come when the Congress should reduce to narrow limits the time allowance for fraternal greetings, and old party political fame hunters.

Prison was Preferable.

"While in Guelph we visited the prison farm, and I will content myself at present by stating that it was somewhat commonly remarked that the prisoners appeared to have a much more secure and satisfactory existence than millions of the so-called 'free, toiling class A delegate from Springhill, N.S., stated on the floor of the convention that it was 'better to be a criminal in Ontario than a cial miner in Nova Scotia.' One of the outstanding features of the convention was the presence during the first two days of that veteran champion of working class interests, the Grand Old Man of the British Labor Party—Keir Hardie.

Keir Hardie Well Received.

"The spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm with which he was greeted, the breathless interest and vociferous applause accorded his utterances, both on the convention floor and in the public meeting held on Tuesday evening, betokened the heartfelt appreciation of his services to the cause of international working class interests. But it did more than this. It revealed how closely the mind of the Canadian labor movement approximates to that of Great Britain. A few years ago the word Socialism was tabooed in Congress conventions, and its advocates dubbed dangerous fanatics whose influence muust at all costs be curbed. Today Socialist sentiment dominates the Congress and a general desire expresses itself in favor of the solution of the problem of securing the solidarity of the working class along independent political lines. It is utterly impossible for one to attempt to convey to you any adequate conception of the influence exerted by Keir Hardie upon the minds of the convention delegates. The germ of socialistic thought received a powerful quickening impulse of life and the day of realizing the consolidation of the present divided political forces of the working class into one overmastering organization brought perceptibly nearer.

Value of Congress to Labor Movement

"In endeavouring to estimate the worth of the Congress to the labor movement it seems to me that it has two principal values. First, and most obviously, it acts as an agent for giving expression to the voice of labor concerning legislative demands. Secondly, as the most effective machine at the present time for giving direction to the consolidated labor movement.

"In this connection the congress must be estimated, not according to its immediate value, but as a factor making for a stage of development when the working class will no longer be exploited, but when every toiler shall be economically free. In this sense the Congress has a value not merely for what is, but what is to be. As every new movement must, the labor movement is making the men qualified to give it prestige and ensure a policy of success. The problems that confront us challenge the best thought and stimulate the maximum ability. And these high qualities concentrate themselves upon the congress convention floor.

Influence of Convention.

"The influence of the convention is not measureable by the business transacted at Guelph, nor even when to this is added the efforts of the Congress execeutive throughout this year. The social co-operation and the interchange of thought gave a wider vision, a fresher inspiration, and a more ardently determined spirit to those present, and these will return to their widely scattered centres of activity radiating all over the Dominion something of this influence which they have imbibed."

Between Ourselves

Vernon Typo. union sends along six bits a piece for each of its membership this week, an example worthy of emulation.

If half the unions in B.C. were to subscribe for The Fed., in a body, there would be no difficulty in securing and holding sufficient advertising patronage to pay for an eight-page paper. Besides, The Fed. would be placed in a position which would make possible the expenditure of more money for good live labor news of the province.

The Fed. is with the workers when they need assistance. The workers should be with The Fed. in times of industrial truce.

Ten annual sub. cards for $7.50. Order ten today, and sell at $1 each. Pay for cards when sold.

St. John, N.B., Machinists.

St. John, N.B., Machinists' union is drafting a new schedule of wages and working conditions, which it will present to the employers for consideration this month.

Technical Education in B.C.

The present system of technical education as a part of the public school system is to be considerably widened in scope in British Columbia, according to Dr. George Bryce, who has returned to Winnipeg from Victoria, where he had a long interview with Dr. H. E. Young, minister of education.

UNION DUES SHOULD BE BASED UPON CARDHOLDERS' EARNINGS

Such Is Opinion Expressed by Eastern Writer Who Favors Percentage System.

Labor unionism is becoming a business—the business of the workers. As a business it must copy (where original devise is impossible or impracticable) the methods of other business enterprises. This last is particularly applicable to our financial system.

We cannot maintain conditions or bring about betterment without money, and money must be raised in a manner that is not only just, but that goes a step farther, is equitable.

There are certain expenses, those of parent bodies, internationals, that are set; that is, that can be compared to the "overhead" or "fixed expenses," chargeable to "maintenance," "wear and tear," "tax," "insurance," etc., accounts of business enterprise. These are justly covered by per capita taxes. They are constant and not affected to any great extent by varying local conditions because of the scope and influence of international bodies. Where there is a slump in membership in one locality there is usually a corresponding increase in another sufficient to cover varying conditions; so that the flat rate of tax to support the general movement is as good as any that could be devised.

But for local purposes, for the very reason of varying employment, a flat rate of taxation is unjust to the membership, and for that reason threatens the welfare of both the international and the local unions. Conditions and hours should be maintained by the general movement—public opinion—but wages is a matter of local jurisdiction, and as such must be paid for out of the money earned locally.

By no method of money logic can we ask a man who, say, as a carpenter makes $15 during a given week, to pay the same amount for the privilege as he who earns $30 during the same period of time. The extent if protection is not the same. Both get the same hours of labor, during the time they work, but not the same amount of money for the week's time, and it is what you get in your pay envelope on pay day that pays grocery bills and enables you to meet assessments and dues.

A percentage method of lapiny local taxes is both just and equitable. It makes the man who is steadily employed (gets all the benefit and protection possible out of the union) pay the bulk of local expenses. The man out of work pays nothing for the time he is earning nothing. When he does go to work he has no "dead horse" account of accumulated local dues and assessments against him to settle, and as a result remains in good standing, instead of being read out of the union for not doing what he cannot do.

CRAFT UNIONS ARE SCHOOLING GROUND FOR BIGGER THINGS

Units in the Future Great Industrial Army Out to Win Industrial Freedom.

When a nation drills an army it doesn't "bunch" 10,000 men in one gigantic mob and teach them how to handle a gun, how to "keep step" and how to know other things connected with military life, observes the Union Leader.

Instead, we find a small number of recruits placed in charge of a drill-master, and just as fast as the would-be soldiers acquire enough knowledge they are attached to a company; regimental drills find the increasing numbers ready to form a brigade; then comes the divisions, and finally the monster army corps.

All through this chain runs the thought that the individual and first be taught to act with a few, and the number increases as they become intelligent and disciplined.

This illustrates the "craft system" if unionism, as favored by the American Federation of Labor, and which, experience has shown, is best adapted to the needs and life of American workingmen.

Under craft unionism, men form small groups, called "locals" or "unions." They first learn to act and move together; they acquire their first idea of independence; they find for the first time in their lives that power gives them confidence, and they begin bettering shop conditions.

They interest fellow workers in nearby towns. They spread the thought throughout the state, and finally a convention is called and a national organization is formed.

Slowly, step by step, and many times unconsciously, the men of this craft find themselves drifting into more friendly relations with their fellows in other crafts working in the same industry. This is the logical result of organization. In time these crafts get together and form what is called a "department." These organizations give each craft the right to manage their own internal affairs—wages, conditions, etc.—but continually urge that no contracts be signed unless contracts for all other crafts in the department are signed. A craft cannot be stopped from signing a contract, for the American trade union movement denies the right of interference to every one. A stronger, authority, however, than force is being developed, and that is the unionism—the fraternity—of organized workers, who are stopping this cut-throat policy through a development of intelligence and the idea of ONENESS that naturally comes through unity.

So the craft unions are slowly merging into one body that will act as one after the various crafts—the units—have agreed between themselves as to wage rate and conditions.

To illuustrate the workings of this system: The Metal Trades department, for instance, says that Machinists are better equipped to talk wage scales and conditions for Machinists than is the Boiler Maker or the Pattern Maker. But after the Machinist, the Boiler Maker and the Pattern Maker settle between themselves these questions, none should sign a contract until all do.

In the railroads, in the printing industry, in the building branch and in other industries is this plan being worked out by men who see their dentity of interests, and who see that only by federation can they right wrong. But they also see that this is no more possible without numerous mistakes and slow development through various grades, as shown above, than it is to expect an army to act in concert without the preliminary training experience has shown is absolutely necessary.

Craft unionism is but a means to an end—it betters conditions today, but, more than this, it prepares workers before they are merged into the industrial army that takes years to educate, discipline and equip.

The Workers Forum

"Society" in Vancouver.

To Editor B. C. Federationist:—

With smiles of complacence on their faces, and with envy, hatred and uncharitableness in their hearts, a mob—that is the only term that can be applied—of Vancouver's more or less elite struggled for two hours to look at ease at the reception to Their Royal Highnesses. The flower of Vancouver's society was there, the chief qualifications for guestship evidently being a pull with the powers that be. Looks of disdain were cast by those who possessed gowns with trains on those who wore ordinary party dresses, and those who wore silks and satins plainly intimated by their glances that they did not consider themselves in the same class as those who were wearing dresses of less expensive material. Supercilious shrugs of the shoulders and significant nods of the head, indicated surprise that Mrs. So-and-So was present, these little amenities being generally reciprocated all over the crowded rooms where the "crush" was held.

Some of the guests chatted restrainedly and dropped their "g's" and "h's" with the most reckless abandon, and fidgeted uneasily in their unaccustomed—and in many cases borrowed—garb. The Duke and Duchess, consumed with ennui, wearily nodded their heads as the guests passed in a seemingly unending line, cogitating how in thunder many of those present had managed to evade the vigilant guardians at the doors, or had managed to secure tickets for the affair. Snobbishness reigned supreme. Nowhere in Canada or on the American continent could such an aggregation of women have been gathered together as assembled at the Vancouver hotel that night. All the arts of the dressmaker, the hairdresser and the make-up specialist were of no avail to change the unprepossessing character of some of those faces. Good looks were decidedly at a premium. It seemed as if a pretty face was a handicap that precluded the possessor from securing a ticket for the reception, judging by the array of unlovely women who were present.

Comments could be heard on all sides of "I am surprised to see you here," with emphasis on the "here," which left the impression that the person making the observation was cogitating as to how the other party could have possibly secured an invitation.

In the refreshment room some of the guests were more at their ease, although quite a number lined up at they were snatching a hasty repast the buffet and behaved as though a quick lunch counter. Men choking in unaccustomed boiled shirts and stiff collars, enquired if "them there sandwiches contained "'am", or if that there dark colored liquid was "booze" or "soft stuff," and ladies of wash-tub persuasion loudly whispered their intention of staying a little longer and having some more ice cream, as it was not every day they could have two or three dishes with impunity. Thoroughly tired, but flushed with social aspirations at last realized, and with the happy knowledge that they could now drop frequent references about their introduction to royalty to their less distinguished friends, the heterogeneous mass of humanity wended its way home well satisfied with the whole proceedings, while the newspaper representatives wended their way towards their offices, trying to figure out a new set of adjectives to describe the affair and to concentrate their thoughts on what they were expected to write and to suppress their own personal impressions of the hollow mockery of the whole business.

Another "Findlay" at Edmonton.

The eight-hour day for civic employees has been restored at Edmonton by the city commissioners, after the aldermen and mayor had legislated it out of existence. Commenting upon the mayor's action the Daily Capital editorially says: "For the mayor to make it apparent tht he believes he can assure peace and stability in the labor world by marching out platoons of police armed with clubs and guns is probably the best evidence of his colossal ignorance of the thing with which he was dealing."

Pres. Huber to Retire.

William D. Huber, for thirteen years president of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, has declined nomination for re-election.

Advocates Six-hour Day.

The Montana State Federation of Labor has declared in favor of a six-hour work day in the mines. Editors and apologists who have never worked underground are very much disturbed over the "preposterous" proposal.

Teamsters and Chauffeurs.

The newly-organized Teamsters and Chauffeurs' union in Vancouver has started off with 89 members. Local officers are considering the placing of a permanent business agent in the field with a view to building up sufficient membership to enforce new working conditons and a raise in wages.

Sunday Morning Mass Meetings.

Toledo Central Labor Body has commenced holding a series of open mass meetings every Sunday morning. The experiment is meeting with much success, and the ranks of various unions are being considerably recruited as a result of the educational work accomplished at the meetings.

Edmonton Bridge Workers Strike.

Ironworkers, bridge carpenters, and other employees of the Canadian Bridge Co., on the Edmonton, Alta., high-level bridge, are out on strike. They demand 50 cents per hour and a nine-hour work day. The Structural Iron Workers' union holds the key to the situation, and the officers claim that the labor market is in their favor, and they will therefore win.

Calgary Building Trades Council.

Secretary J. E. Young, of Calgary Trades and Labor Council, has submitted a proposition to affiliated unions to organize a Building Trades Council, independent of the central labor body. The question of whether it shall be affiliated with the A.F. of L. Building Trades Department or remain a local organization will be submitted to a referendum vote of the building trades unions affiliated, after the first question has been decided.

To Builders Artisans and Mechanics

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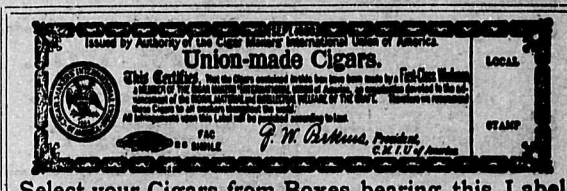

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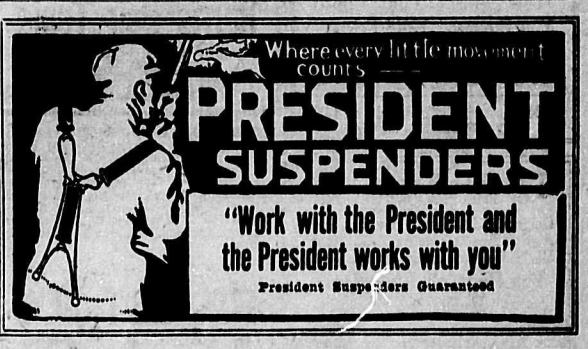

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GO WITH THE BUNCH
TO THE
BRUNSWICK
POOL ROOMS

My Friend the Barkeep'

By Mac.

"Hello, Pal!" said the genial barkeep' the other evening, as I dropped in casually to have a chat. "How are they going?"

"Oh, fairly well," I replied. "How are things with you?"

"Why, this is my busy day," he answered in his breezy way; "didn't you notice my announcement in the society columns that this is one of the evenings that I'd be home to callers, an', believe me, they're calling all right. Gee! I've had more nutty guys in tonight than I've had for an age. I don't understand it; but there's three or four nights in the month that some people have a screw loose somewhere; maybe its the change of the moon or the weather, but its always been a mystery to me how it happens. Now, for instance, here's a man that will come in every night for several weeks and talk intelligently on any subject, and all at once he shows up some night with the greatest line of fool talk that ever happened. Now if you've a little leisure time, just stick around for awhile and see what turns up. Ah! What did I tell you; see who we have with us. Willy off the yacht!"

With the latter ejaculation I turned to see whom he was addressing, and as my eyes rested on the newcomer I realised that the truth of the Barkeep's remarks that there are people dwelling in our midst that on certain periods, so far as their mental condition is concerned, are decidedly "off."

The stranger was a slim, delicate man, with a high forehead and eyes that seemed to burn with a feverish fire; on his head was a tall silk hat, considerably the worse for wear; his coat and trousers were much too large for him, and clung to his slender form like a wet sack.

As he approaced the bar he struck a tragic attitude, and in a deep voice that seemed to come from his shoes, said: "I have arrove."

"I noticed that," said the Barkeep quietly.

"Yes," said the strange newcomer, "I came unanimously. I came to shed the light of my presence on the kindred spirits gathered here."

"May I ask who we have with us this evening?" asked the Barkeep.

"Ah! now you have it," exclaimed he of the tall hat and tragic air. "I, sir, I am the man, sir, that wrote the Almanac."

"I always understood that Julius Caesar wrote the Almanac," said the Barkeep.

"No, sir! I wrote the Almanac, sir. I, Junius Brutusu Boggs, I wrote the Almanac, sir. The scribes gave the credit to Julius Caesar, and I was the victim of a foul conspiracy, sir; a conspiracy hatched by Cardinal Richelieu and John L. Sullivan, a conspiracy to deprive me of my lawful heritage, but kind sir"—and here he dropped his tragic air and lowered his voice almost to a whisper, "I seek a little liquid refreshment to stimulate me, sir, to stimulate me as i journey on my way to seek justice, sir."

"Oh! that's the point," said the Barkeep, as he poured out a drink. "Gee! but we've been a long time coming to it."

"Ah!" said the stranger as he set down the empty glass, "that was nector for the gods, and for your kindness, sir, I will make you famous. Your name will go ringing down the corridors of Time," and with a wave of his hand the stranger passed out into the night.

"Well," asked the Barkeep with a smile, "how do you like it as far as you've got?"

"Is that a speciment?" I queried.

"That's one of the fifty-seven varieties," replied the Barkeep. "Now you can guess what the others are like."

Just then we were interrupted by a tall Swede that all unnoticed had been standing close by. "Say," he asked, "have you a job for me?"

"A job for you?" replied the Barkeep. "No, I'm sorry to say that I haven't, but hold on. Yes, I have, too, and I think you're just the man for the place. The boss has just bought a ranch up the coast, and he has about seven thousand jackrabbits on it, and he wants someone to go up and brand them."

The Swede received this information with the stolid expression of his kind, but after a while the true import of it dawned on him, and he woke up with a start.

"What's that?" he yelled. "Seven t'ousan' yackrabbit?—Aye want a yob, but you tank aye ban a foxtarrier I shall chase seven t'ousan' godam yackrabbit," and with a snort of disgust the Swede vanished through the door.

After the smiles had chased themselves away, and my face had resumed its normal expression, I bade my genial friend goodnight, and started home firmly convinced that any time I sought relaxation from the humdrum monotony of business cares I knew where to go and get it.

The Workers Forum

Benefits of Single Tax.

Editor B.C. Federationist:—For a considerable time I have been thinking along the line of Single Tax, and in my poor illiterate way I want to ask your readers a few questions:

In the first place, the single taxers assert that taxation of land values is the correct form of taxation, because the people settling on the land are the people who increase the value of the land, and not the previous owner.

If all the increased value belongs to the people who live on the land, then I guess we must go back and see what the value was before anyone lived there, and we find it is worthless to the race before it is inhabited, and all the value belongs to those in residence, and not to the landlord.

Oh, Gee! First thing I know I will be finding out that my landlord is getting something out of me for nothing, and that the lot I am living on belongs to me because I am making it valuable by living there.

I will try again. You should tax the land because the people's residence or coming into contact with that land makes it of a given value. Let us see. Does not the same apply to the groceries in the store? Does not the fact of people wanting groceries place a price on the same, and if by any means no one wanted groceries, would not the price fall?

Well, then, the contact of the people to the groceries, to the goods in the store, and the demand, raises the price. Then we will tax the food in the store not sold. Oh Lord! Again I am in a mess——

We have got protection; now the tax is added to the price of the goods, and we can't buy.

Is it not reasonable that the manufacturing class, from the profits of industry, buy the land from the landed class and the working class, because they cannot meet the taxes, will add the taxes to the cost or selling price before you or I can buy——

I must give it up. I started out to explain the wonderful benefits of single tax; but goodness, I hope some other good brother will do, because Henry George says it is there, only I can't see it.

C. H. HARDY.

Nelson, Oct. 5.

NEW WESTMINSTER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL MEETING.

Routine and Legislative Work Occupy Attention of Delegates in Busy Session.

New Westminster, Oct. 9.—Regular meeting Trades and Labor Council convened this evening, Pres. Stoney in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

Communications were read as follows:

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council—Asking that we endorse the principle of Industrial Unionism. Moved that this be made a special order of business on the last meeting in November, and that in the meantime the locals be asked to take a referendum and report back to the Trades and Labor Council.

International Typographical Union—Asking that we take action re unionizing the Curtis Publishing Co. Secretary instructed to write Curtis Publishing Co. and ask various locals to do the same.

Trades and Labor Congress—Giving detailed financial report. Filed.

Report of Committees.

Investigating committee re horse show job reported as follows:

New Westminster Trades and Labor Council:

We, your committee selected to investigate the agreement made between the U. B. of Carpenters and the Powers Construction Company whereby carpenters on the horse show building being erected in Queen's Park would work twelve hours per day, find upon investigation that the business agent of the U. B. of Carpenters made an agreement with the said Powers Construction Company to permit of union men working twelve hours per day for straight time pay on condition that the carpenter work on the horse show building be given to strictly union men and strictly union conditions would be observed after the week that the life of the agreement would last.

We also find that the Powers Construction Company had to have the horse show building completed in time for the fair and also were to receive a bonus of $1750 if the building were completed by that time. Permission was granted to the Powers Company by the City Council to work more than eight hours, provided that union conditions with reference to overtime were observed. We are of the opinion that if the business agent who negotiated the above mentioned arrangement had made proper investigation of the matter he would have found conditions as we have stated and this union would not then have deemed it necessary or expedient to have entered into the agreement that it did. We do not think that the business agent was fully alive to the necessity of properly safeguarding the interests of his union, and we believe that the union itself acted with undue haste in endorsing his action in the case. Further, we hold that the U. B. of Carpenters should have notified the Amalgamated Carpenters of their action at the earliest possible moment, and we regret that this was not done, no matter what the reason may have been for the omission of this simple act of trades union courtesy. We would suggest that hereafter the U. B. of Carpenters pay more attention to these amenities and also be more careful in their scrutiny of the arrangements made by their business agent, as we cannot ignore the fact that they have set what may be a troublesome precedent in the matter of working overtime at straight time pay. We regret that the business agent of the U. B. of Carpenters did not attend the meeting of your committee, although he was aware of the time and place of meeting, as he appears to have been the one person that might have furnished us with the exact information that we sought. In conclusion we would suggest that both bodies of carpenters endeavor to work more in harmony in the future for the good of all concerned.

Respectfully submitted,
J. B. CHOCKLEY,
W. E. MAIDEN.

Moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted and recommendations be concurred in and that this be referred to the U. B. to be read at their meeting. Carried.

Labor Day Committee reported, recommending that we hold a celebration on Labor Day, 1913, and that strong representation be made to the B. C. Federation to declare for a Provincial celebration to be held in New Westminster on the above date. Also that each local be asked to name two members to be added to that committee.

Reports of Unions.

Typographical Union—All working. Have endorsed Labor Day proposition. Bro. R. A. Stoney has been appointed International Typographical organizer for British Columbia.

Bartenders—No delegates present.
Plumbers—All working.
Cigarmakers—All working.
St. Ry. Employees—Twelve new members. Now a total of 545 members. Del. McIvor made a splendid report of doings of Trades and Labor Congress
A. S. Carpenters—All working.
Barbers—Absent.
Teamsters—All working.
U. B. Carpenters—All working.
Painters—All working; plenty of work.
Letter Carriers—All busy.

New Business.

Del. Christie moves that secretary be instructed to memorialize the attorney-general re the increase of pay for jurors. Carried.

Moved and seconded that this body endorse the action of the Barristers' Association in asking that fall assizes be postponed to Nov. 14th. Carried.

Moved and seconded that this body put a card in The Federationist, with names of officers and dates of meetings. Carried.

Delegates instructed to ask their locals to subscribe in a body for The Federationist, where possible.

Good and Welfare.

Del. Hogg stated that it was a hardship on delegates not to be able to discuss questions without a motion while under the head of new business. The chair pointed out that we were acting under Cushing's Manual.

Del. Maiden, on behalf of Typos., presented the council with a framed facsimile of the union labels of the unions of this continent. The fac-simile was accepted and a hearty vote of thanks tendered to the Typographical union for same.

Civic Elections.

Moved that a committee be appointed to get as many voters on the list as possible and to take up question of advisability of placing candidates in the field at next election.

The matter of opening the city library on Sunday evenings was brought up. Action was deferred until next meeting, as Library committee was reported as still working at it.

Moved and seconded that an entertainment committee be appointed to report on series of open meetings for the winter months. Carried.

Committee for voters' lists—Dels. Christie, Whitelaw, Smith, Bacon, Maiden.

Committee on entertainment—Dels. Knutsen, Grant, McLaren and Gibb.

Moved and seconded that these committees have power to add to their members. Carried.

Bills were passed as follows: Secretary's salary, 3 months, $30.00; capita to Trades and Labor Congress, $7.74. Receipts of evening, $17.50.

"The poll tax must go," so saith Chief Tomorrow.

"Jack" Carswell, carpenter, was here from Edmonton the other day. He has been away from Vancouver for about fifteen years.

Nelson Brotherhood of Carpenters kicked in with a renewal of a bundle of 20 this week.

What is your union doing or contributing to make The Fed. a bigger and better exponent for Labor?

BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOR

The British Columbia Provincial Federation of Labor was formally organized at a meeting held on May 3, 1910. Delegates met at Labor Hall, Cordova street, Vancouver, B. C., represeting the cities of Victoria, New Westminster and Vancouver, and unanimously resolved that a federation shall "be organized to do industrially and legislatively what its affiliated membership gives it the power to do."

A call was issued by Secretary Pettipiece to hold a general convention at Victoria on March 13, 1911.

The first annual convention of the new B. C. Federation of Labor was called to order in Labor Hall, Victoria, B. C., at 10:30 a. m., by Christian Siverts, of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council. He addressed the gathering at some length, extending a most hearty welcome to the delegates. "You present to the world," he said, "now a complete and perfect labor movement, built from the foundation to the top. We have an organization not appointed, but elected by the workers of the province to look after their interests. We cannot get the legislation we want; nor can we resist the legislation that we don't want unless we are organized for that purpose, and for that reason this convention will have its first task today." Mr. Siverts closed a most interesting address by calling upon President J. C. Watters to take the chair. After a few brief remarks, saying that "since the federation was formed there was ample evidence that it was needed. It will be but a short time before we will have 100 per cent of the unions of British Columbia."

Following officers were elcted for 1911-12.

President, J. C. Watters, Victoria, B. C.

First vice-presidenut, J. Wm. Wilkinson, Vancouver, B. C.

Second vice-president, R. A. Stoney, New Westminster, B. C.

Third vice-president, Christian Siverts, Victoria, B. C.

Fourth vice-president, Jas. H. McVety, Vancouver, B. C.

General secretary, R. Parm Pettipiece, Vancouver, B. C.

Secretary-treasurer, Victor R. Midgley, Vancouver, B. C.

Delegate to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, J. C. Watters, Victoria, B. C.

* * *

On January 22, 1912, the British Columbia Federation of Labor held its second annual convention at Victoria, B. C.

President Pierrot of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council called the meeting to order.

Christian Siverts on behalf of organized labor made a very optimistic address of welcome to the delegates.

Parker Williams, M. P. P., and Hon. Richard McBride, Premier, followed with able addresses complimenting the Congress on their work.

Mayor Beckwith welcomed the delegates from all parts—and remote parts—of the Province.

Among the many resolutions carried was one to take a plebiscite of the unions of the Province regarding the adoption of the principles of Socialism.

Following officers for 1912-13 were elected:

President—J. W. Wilkinson, Vancouver.

Vice-Presidents—George A. Burt, Nanaimo; B. D. Grant, New Westminster; James H. McVety, Vancouver; R. P. Pettipiece, Vancouver; J. Roberts, Moyie; C. Siverts, Victoria; J. J. Taylor, Ladysmith.

Secretary-Treasurer—Victor R. Mid

Secretary-Treasurer — Victor R. Midgley, Vancouver.

Delegate to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—R. P. Pettipiece, Vancouver.

Fraternal Delegate to Washington State Federation of Labor—James H. McVety, Vancouver.

Declaration of Principles.

The British Columbia Provincial Federation of Labor is organized for the purpose of voicing the needs and aspirations of Labor, legislatively and otherwise; and to provide a place for worthy members of its affiliated unions to participate in the discussion of those practical problems upon the solution of which depends their welfare as workers, individually and collectively.

With the introduction of the modern machinery of production and the harnessing of the forces of Nature, it is only fitting that the wealth producers should participate in the benefits derived.

Ladysmith, B.C., sub. list is growing. New Westminster and Victoria unionists are almost sound asleep. The miners up-country are adding a few live ones each week. But there's plenty of room for improvement. No excuses. Kick in——now!

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LIFE STORY OF EUGENE V. DEBS

As an orator, Debs stands without an equal in the United States. I say this, having heard every orator in the United States who is worth hearing. Beside him Bryan is an the moon's beams are to sunlight. I have heard Debs speak, every ten minutes, to little crowds at stations through which his campaign train passed. I have heard him speak in little halls, big halls, and in tremendous auditoriums in New York; but never did I hear him speak when he did not sway his audience as the wind sways the leaves of a tree, gently if he desired to, with cyclonic fury if he wished. And the whole secret of his oratory, as he himself has said, is in believing so mightily in something vital that the thing says itself.

Nothing pleases Debs better than to gather the flowers of language and hand them to some one whom he loves—and he loves everybody; even those who hate him. Debs cannot express any pleasure moderately. He feels no pleasure moderately. When a public reception was givn to him upon his return to Terre Haute, after the Great Northern victory, Debs did not say, "I am much obliged to meet you," but instead:

"As a rosebud yields to the tender influences of a May shower, just so does my heart open to receive the expressions of gratitude and esteem from you, my friends and neighbors." Debs was married in 1885 to Miss Katherine Metzel—his "Kate," as he affectionately calls her. She believes in him, idolises him, works with him and for him. Whatever she can do to make his burden lighter, she does. They have no children, so they have taken a little nephew to live with them.

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