THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

FIFTH YEAR. No. 89. No. 899. Watch your address label. VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1912. $1.00 A YEAR

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DISTRICT 6, W. F. OF M., CONVENTION WILL MEET AT NELSON ON JAN. 8

District 6 of the Western Federation of Miners, with jurisdiction over all the metalliferous miners, and men employed in and about the mines and smelters of British Columbia, will hold its fifteenth annual convention at Nelson, co[illegible]ncing January 8. The "call," [illegible] issued by Sec.-Treas. Shilland, S[illegible]n, gives a fairly good idea of the w[illegible]k ahead of the convention, and re[illegible] as follows:

[illegible]e of District Association,
No. 6, W.F.M.,
[illegible]andon, B.C., Dec. 9th, 1912.

To [illegible] Membership of Local No. — [illegible].F.M.

D[illegible] Sirs and Bros.—You are hereby noti[illegible] that the fifteenth annual conve[illegible] of District Association No. 6 of [illegible] Western Federation of Miners will be held in Nelson, at 9 a.m., on Wednesday, January 8, 1913.

Under the terms of Sec. 3, Art. II. of the District constitution and bylaws it is provided that when practicable the date of the district convention shall depend on the assembling of the provincial legislature. No proclamation having been issued so far, nor any information available as to its probable convening, it was deemed advisable to hold our convention at such a date as would make it convenient for any delegates selected by his Local to attend the convention of the B.C. Federation of Labor, or such delegates as the District convention may see fit to select to go direct from our District convention to the coast.

The B.C. Federation of Labor convention will be held in Victoria on January 13. Although nothing definite is so far known in this connection, it is probable that the provincial legislature will convene while the B.C. Federation of Labor convention is in session.

Local unions of the District are entitled to representation at the convention of the B.C. Federation of Labor, aside from such delegates as the District convention may choose to send.

The B.C. Federation of Labor—contrary to the method adopted by this District—does not pay the travelling expenses of delegates attending their convention.

I would suggest that you keep these points in view when selecting your delegate to the district convention.

One matter of vital importance that will claim the attention of the delegates in attendance at the District convention is the present agitation for an increase in wages, and in view of its intimate relation to every wage-worker in this jurisdiction, your executive board earnestly advise that each local union make a special effort to be represented at our convention, as fully as their circumstances will permit.

To such Locals as have been making regular quarterly reports to the District office, I would suggest that they hurry up their current report, and to those Locals that have been dilatory in this regard I would suggest that they let me have all statistical information possible relative to their present numerical strength, the conditions obtaining in their vicinity, and the amount of compensaton they have been able to collect, or expect to collect from pending negotiations or litigation.

If all of the Locals will send me a summary of their financial transactions for the year dealing with sick and funeral benefits, compensation, etc., I will endeavor to tabulate the data, so that each Local may know how its neighbors are progressing, and perhaps profit from whatever of virtue there may be in the administration of the business of any particular Local.

For this purpose a copy of the yearly report that each Local is required to make to the Federation will be sufficient.

This matter is of considerable importance in that it will enable your representative on any Board of Conciliation that is, or may be, appointed, to show that organized labor is performing a beneficient office in looking after its sick and injured, and burying its dead.

If a local union has any matter of immportance that it is their intention to present to the convention, I would draw attention to Sec. 5 of Art. III. of the District constitution. If such Local will send me such resolutions or their subject matter as they intend to bring up, I will send the same to the other local unions, in order that all of the delegates may have an opportunity of learning the wishes of their Local on the matters that will come up for discussion.

I enclose credential certificates that I believe will be sufficient for your needs. The basis of representation at the District convention is, as set forth in Sec. 1 of Art. I. of the constitution, a delegate for each one hundred members in good standing, or fractional part thereof. If I have not sent enough certificates, wire me collect, and I will remedy the defect. If I have sent too many, please return the overplus.

Have your delegates to the convention ask their respective selling ticket agents for receipts in standard form. Steps will be taken to secure reduced transportation for delegates, or members in good standing of the Federation who may desire to attend the convention. In order to profit by such probable reduction, these receipts in standard form are essential.

Yours Fraternally,
A. SHILLAND,
Secretary-Treasurer.

While on the subject of miners' affairs, The Federationist herewith prints in full a recent application made by District 6 to the Department of Labor at Ottawa for a board of inquiry, prior to the general adoption of a wage increase in those parts of the province where not already conceded. The application is printed not so much as a matter of its news value as to give other members of organized labor in the province a line on how to proceed when a federal board of inquiry is deemed advisable. With changes to suit the case the same form will fill the requirements in most instances:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
CANADA.

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

Form of Application for Appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

Sandon, B.C., Nov. 26, 1912.

To the Registrar,
Boards of Conciliation and Investigation,
Department of Labour,
Ottawa.

The undersigned hereby makes application to the Minister of Labor for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, to which a dispute between the parties named in the accompanying statement may be referred under the provisions of the said Act, and submits the statement and statutory declaration prescribed under the Act as necessary in making such application.

(a) STATEMENT.

Locality of ispute: Slocan and Ainsworth Mining Divisions, Kootenay, B.C.

ARTHUR E. ROBB,
President-elect of Vancouver Typo. Union, No. 226.

Trade or Industry: Metalliferous mining.

The Parties to the Dispute—

(1) Employer: Luck Jim Zinc Mines, Ltd., Rambler-Cariboo Mines, Surprise Mine, Hope Mine, Noble Five Mines, Richmond-Eureka Mines, and Idaho-Alamo Mines.

(2) Employees: Sandon Miners' Union No. 81, Western Federation of Miners, the membership of which is employed in various capacities in and around the mines and mills operating in this vicinty.

Approximate estimate of number of employees affected or likely to be affected:—Directly: Males, 21 years or over, 210; males, under 21, nil; females, nil; total, 210. Indirectly: 90.

Nature and cause of dispute, including claims and demands by either party upon the other to which exception is taken:—The cause of dispute is a demand on the part of the employees for an increase in wages, averaging fifty cents per day per capita, which demand is more specifically set forth in the attached schedule, "District Wage Scale," and further explained in correspondence marked "Exhibit A."

Outline of efforts made by parties concerned to adjust the dispute:—In conformity with Section No. 57 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, which provides that: "Employers and employees shall give at least thirty days notice of an intended change affecting conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours"—a copy of the enclosed communication, together with the other data mentioned therein, and marked Exhibit (A), was forwarded by register and regular mail to the several mine operators in the jurisdiction of Sandon Miners' Union. The receipt of this communication has not been acknowledged, nor have any overtures looking toward a settlement been made by any of the companies so addressed, excepting that the Richmond-Eureka Mine posted a notice on that property granting an increase in wages of fifteen cents per day to miners and twenty-five cents per day to muckers or carmen.

Person recommended as member on Board of Conciliation and Investigation:—Name in full: John E. Smith, Coal Creek, Fernie, B.C.

This application is made on behalf of the employees.

Signature of parties making application:—James R. McMillan, Vice-president, Sandon, B.C.; Anthony Shilland, Financial Secretary, Sandon, B.C.

Authority:—At a special meeting of Sandon Miners' Union No. 81, W.F.M., held on Saturday, November 9th, 1912, a resolution was unanimously adopted authorising the above officers to make application to the Department of Labour at Ottawa for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

(b) Statutory Declaration.

Canada: Province of B.C., County of Kootenay, to wit: I, James R. McMillan, of the City of Sandon, in the Province of British Columbia, and I, Anthony Shilland, of the City of Sandon, in the Province of British Columbia, do severally solemnly declare as follows, that is to say: that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, failing an adjustment of the dispute herein reerred to, or a reference thereof by the Minister of Labour to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, a strike will be declared, and that the necessary authority to declare such strike has been obtained; that the dispute has been the subject of negotiations between the committee and the employers, that all efforts to obtain a satisfactory settlement have failed, and that there is no reasonable hope of securing a settlement by further negotiations.

And we make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

Signed.
JAMES R. McMILLAN,
Vice-President.
ANTHONY SHILLAND,
Financial Secretary.

Declared by the said James R. McMillan and Anthony ShSilland before me at Sandon, in the County of Kootenay this 26th day of November, A.D. 1912—W. J. Parham, J.P.

Leather Workers' Union.

The Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America has just issued a charter to a local union of tanners in St. Johns, Newfoundland. The new organization starts out with a good sized charter list.

Toronto Civic Elections.

Western unionists are interested in the result of the Toronto municipal elections, to take place on January 1. James Simpson is a candidate for the board of control, with bright prospects of making way with election. Fred. Bancroft, vice-president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, is a candidate for the board of education, and a number of other unionists are in the field. May they all win.

Redistribution Measure.

Premier McBride has announced that there will be no redistribution measure introduced at the coming session of the provincial legislature, but that before the next appeal to the country such a measure will be passed.

The Bakery Workers.

The Bakery Workers ask you for your assistance when buying bread; to see that the union label stands as a guarantee that the best of sanitary conditions prevail and that decent wages and hours are maintained in these plants using the label, thereby protecting the public as well as the bakery worker.

The Bakery Workers of Vancouver are asking you for this assistance in order to maintain their union; and if you do your duty and buy only bread tha bears this label our fight will be somewhat easier against the non-union shops.

Barbers, Local 120.

The members of Vancouver Local of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, No. 120, have made a little innovation by fifteen volunteers making a tour of the various civic children's orphan homes and cutting their hair gratis, as a sort of Christmas box. The participants have already visited two of the institutions, and received such a hearty welcome by the children and those in charge of them that the tonsorial artists declare they got more good out of it than the children. As a sample of "something different," The Fed. passes it up to other Barbers' unions of the Dominion.

UNION MEETINGS AT LABOR TEMPLE FOR COMING WEEK

Sunday, Dec. 22.—Nil.

Monday, Dec. 23—Glass Workers, Lathers, Waitresses, Electrical Workers, 213; Brotherhood of Carpenters, Amalgamated Engineers. Aggregate Meeting Amal. Carpenters.

Tuesday, Dec. 24.—Sign Painters; Shinglers; Amal. Carpenters; Stone Cutters; Bricklayers.

Wednesday, Dec. 25.—Cement Workers; Marble Cutters; Metal Trades Council; Amal. Carpenters; Street Railwaymen; Plumbers; Steam Engineers.

Thursday, Dec. 26.—Garment Workers; Horseshoers; Marble Cutters' Helpers; Painters; Sheet Metal Workers; Machinists.

Friday, Dec. 27.—Structural Iron Workers; Parliamentary Committee; Cooks; Floor Layers.

Saturday, Dec. 28.—Bakers.

DISTRICT 6, W. F. OF M., SECURE ADVICE AS TO WAGES NON-PAYMENT

Vexatious Question of Miners Waiting for Wages Due Subject for District Convention Next Month.

District 6 of the Western Federation of Miners, with headquarters at Sandon, has decided to investigate the question of non-payment of wages due, and see what can be done for its affiliated membership.

In presenting the case to their solicitor, Alexander MacNeil, of Fernie, Secretary-Treasurer A. Shilland, on behalf of the membership, says:

"A condition of affairs has, particularly of late years, arisen in this jurisdiction, where men are dismissed from their employment and compelled to wait for several days for wages due them. I need hardly point out the hardship this inflicts upon a man who may have a home in another town, where he may desire to live during his period of idleness; or the expense that it is to any man to have to hang around some locality where employment is scarce, awaiting the payment of his wages, when, had the latter been paid promptly he might have been successful in getting work at some other point. . . . I have frequently heard it so stated that a man so treated can recover from such delinquent compensation for the time during which his wages have been unduly retained. Whether this principle is law or mythology I do not know, but as secretary of the District this matter has been referred to me, and I would like to have you look into the matter and let me have the benefit of your opinion in this connection. An opinion in extenso is not essential, but I would like to have one of such definiteness that I may print it for circulation among the local unions of the District."

Solicitor MacNeil's reply is as follows: "Re Workmen's Wages: An employee who has been discharged cannot recover wages for the time he losses whilst awaiting payment of the amount due him up to the time of his discharge, but if he has been discharged wrongfully and without cause or notice, he can recover damages for the loss sustained by him by reason of such wrongful dismissal. We cannot give an opinion offhand as to the amount of damages a workman who has been discharged wrongfully can recover, for that is a question to be decided by the court. If a workman is employed at a day wage, the damages would be the wages which he would have earned had he been given the proper notice, but where the wage of the workman is not a day wage, it is a little more difficult to say what damages would be assessed. It would depend a great deal upon the time it would have taken him to obtain employment had he started out to find other employment immediately upon being discharged. But nothing would be allowed him for the time he spent trying to obtain from the employer the wages which he had earned up to the time of the discharge.

B. C. F. of L. Convention Railway Fares.

Delegates to the forthcoming convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor at Victoria should remember to secure railway certificates, paying their fare one way and thus make possible the usual rates given, upon signature of the secretary of the convention. Thirty of these will be required to secure the special rate of fare and a third.

THE UNITED SUPPORT OF ORGANIZED LABOR WILL WIN FOR COAL MINERS

J. J. TAYLOR,
District Officer of United Mine Workers of America—and a Vice-president of B. C. Federation of Labor, with headquarters at Ladysmith, V. I.

The following is an additional list of unions which have responded to the call of the B.C. Federation of Labor for funds to assist the miners on strike at Cumberland and Ladysmith, Vancouver Island:

Previously acknowledged	$442.00
Horseshoers' Union, Vancouver	10.00
Barbers' Union, Vancouver...	10.00
Electrical Workers, No. 344 Prince Rupert	25.00
Stone Cutters' Association, Vancouver	4.00
Pressmen's Union, Victoria..	32.50
Railway Carmen, Vancouver..	5.00
St. Railway Employees' Union, Vancouver	50.00
Kimberley Miners' Union, No. 100, W. F. of M.....	50.00
Total to date	623.50

A meeting under the auspices of the U. M. W. of A. was held in the Opera House at Vancouver, Sunday night, Arthur Jordan presiding.

Objection was taken by Robert Geo. Foster to the figures appearing in the local papers of the output at Cumberland. These were erroneous. Only five scows left there this week, the daily working only amounting to 600 tons. Reports circulated about troublesome miners were false and gotten up. Chief David Stephenson had wired for the provincial police on the excuse afforded by having trouble with one man on the sidewalk. He had tried to get the true facts of the strike into the local press, but the reports were so blue pencilled and garbled by those in charge, he had given up supplying information. The position at Ladysmith and Cumberland was that there was as much chance of winning as ever. The U. M. W. of A. had offered every inducement to settle the crisis amicably by submitting their miners' grievances to any committee or commission which the Premier might appoint, but all to no avail.

Mr. Foster censured the writer of a letter appearing in the Free Press under the non de plume "Nanaimo Citizen," throwing discredit on the U. M. W. of A., the speaker observing that the communication came at a most untimely moment, just when a collection was being taken to brighten the Christmas of the children at Ladysmith and Cumberland, victims of the strike. The U. M. W. of A. were, and had always been, willing to meet any representative of the Canadian Collieries Company, from the commencement of the trouble.

Arthur Jordan said that at Vancouver some days ago the employment bureaus were placarding a demand for miners at Cumberland at $3.50 a day, "no strike there," which information was misleading and deceiving those seeking work.

Robert Harland, of executive board, No. 10, drew attention to the necessity of organization.

Mr. Farrington, of the executive board of Illinois, and representing President White in B.C., gave a brief history of the good work the U. M. W. of A. is accomplishing for the workers. In 1897 the membership was 9,000, today it is 370,000. In the course of his remarks he said with the opening of the Panama Canal the audience might expect an influx of alien immigration into America and Canada, and much of this would be Asiatic. The steamship owners were competing with one another as to holding out rosy accounts of the money to be made. When the men from Southern Europe were fetched out they would enter the mines, or clear the timber, and if the present workers were not organized and could offer no resistance to the cheap labor, they might be prepared for being reduced to the low standard of living of the newcomers, if the latter were not compelled to be members of trades unions. If, as at present, the worker depended upon the generosity or whimsicality of his boss, then the latter was a mighty poor keeper. They would always meet organized opposition from the masters, who had behind them the churches, the capitalists and the big interests, whose one sole idea was to get more dividends. In the name of God, the speaker asked, by what right they owned the mines and the minerals therein, and was the flesh and bone of the underground worker not to be considered? Was the mission of the miner only to batter out his brains below? The fallacy that the U. M. W. of A. fostered or sought strikes was a pure fallacy gotten up by those who loathed the idea of the workmen being organized for their mutual protection. The organization detested strikes, but when the employing classes, refusing to listen to amicable appeals for conciliation, set their teeth at them, what could they do but defend themselves? At Cumberland and U. M. W. of A. recognized the justice of the strikers' cause, and the former had used every effort these three months to effect a settlement. They had shown a willingness at all times to meet whomsoever the company might appoint to discuss matters, they had appealed to the provincial government and the Premier. The result had been nil. Mr. Farrington stated that $100,000 had been distributed in Ladysmith and Cumberland in strike pay, and so long as their organization lasted they would support the miners in both places until their legitimate demands were satisfied. It was up to the miner, and indeed to every manual laborer, to be in a union, a duty he owed to himself, his home and his family.

The speaker referred also to the letter signed "Nanaimo Citizen," and presumed the writer was one of those men too thick in the head to see why men should organize, and in criticizing the U. M. W. of A., Mr Farrington said their actions were above board. It was an attempt to throw discredit on the organization. The audience knew what the U. M. W. of A. had done for the Christmas fund, and he would like to compare their work with that achieved by outsiders. They would not accept a red cent from the writer for such a charitable and humane cause as the Santa Claus fund, which permitted the kiddies to have a few toys on their Christmas trees. The miners should find out from the editor of the Free Press who the writer was, that they might return the latter's donation.

After an appeal to the miners on Vancouver Island to join their forces the meeting adjourned.

LADYSMITH, V.I., Dec. 16.—We are confident of winning the struggle, though the situation is unchanged as far as outward appearances go, but to those in the know things are breaking our way. We are going to give the children a good time here Christmas; have $600 collected for that purpose. The locked-out miners and their wives and daughters participate in a social dance every Thursday evening, and we will hold a masquerade ball on Dec. 30. A reference in a previous issue of The Fed. to Jas. Gleason should have read Jas. Glenn. We desire to express our thanks and appreciation to the B. C. Federation of Labor for the splendid aid it has been instrumental in giving us, through its affiliated unions throughout the province, during these stirring times. We appreciate the odds we are pitted against, but we understand the price of anything that partakes of industrial freedom, and we are prepared to go the limit to win out on this occasion.

VICTORIA, B.C., Dec. 16.—It is understood Mr. John Jardine, Vancouver Island's representative upon the recently gazetted Royal Commission on Labor, is strenuously urging that that body lose no time in visiting Cumberland, the centre of present discontent seriously affecting the coal production industry, with a view to the presentation of an interim report thereupon in advance of the meeting of the Legislature in January, so that recommendations with the object of satisfactorily ending the present situation may be given immediate effect. The commission is to hold its organization meeting here on the 23th inst., when its plan of procedure will be considered and decided upon.

Firm friends of the administration in the directly interested district are much exercised over what they regard as a grave tactical blunder on the part of the government in dealing with the Cumberland strike and by not granting an inquiry into the grievances of the men when it was first applied for, as thereby averting not only much suffering on the part of the workers and their families, but also provincially wide inconvenience in a mid-winter shortage of coal, and very serious disarrangement of the export trade. Instead, the policy has been adopted of spending from $45,000 to $50,000 of public money in a quite unnecessary maintenance of a large police force, the presence of which has been fully taken advantage of by the operators to introduce Oriental strike-breakers to the number of about 700.

"The result will inevitably be," says one Comox Conservative, "a drastic, well based white labor attack upon the government at the first opportunity in which labor men of independent views, Socialists, Liberals and a good many hitherto staunch Conservatives will find common ground, and which in every probability will lose the government and the party at least four Island seats."—Daily World.

The mayor of Cumberland is credited with saying that "whatever chance the miners had of winning before, since they started to fly the red flag there is no hope for them at all. The company and the government can stand anything but that." The mayor is sadly mistaken. The only real hope of the miners, as well as the rest of the working class, lies in organizing politically under the red flag of labor, and proceeding therby to sweep to well-merited oblivion such silly mayors as the above mentioned, as well as all capitalist governments and the tools and the tools and henchmen of the class that rules and robs.

"If the people in the cities far removed from the mines would only stop to think under what conditions the coal that keeps them warm and comfortable is being dug," said Mother Jones a few weks ago, "if they could only realize at what a great cost to human life these black diamonds are being brought out from within the earth, they would see a tear in every particle that composes each lump of coal. They would, instead of the red flames, see bloodshot eyes, and in every one of these flickers they would see an accusing finger pointed at them, holding them responsible for the maintenance of a system which breeds such conditions. They would know that every piece and every grain of coal is baptized in workers' blood."

Building Trades Department.

The building trades department, which has derived its funds from a 1-2 cent per member per month per capita tax, at the Rochester convention reduced this per capita tax to 1-3 of 1 cent per member per month. This action was taken pursuant to the fact that it was found that the revenue produced by the reduced per capita tax would produce sufficient funds to conduct the operations of the department. The primary reason for the reduction in per capita tax was the large increase in membership.

Barbers' Union, No. 120

Local 120 of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, at their last regular meeting in Room 210, Labor Temple, spent a goodly portion of the evening's session in the election of officers for the ensuing term, which resulted as follows:

President—C. Hald.
Vice-President—Geo. Wilson.
Financial Secretary—C. F. Burkhart.
Recorder—Geo. Isaacs.
Treasurer—C. Herritt.
Guardian—Wm. Goodman.
Guide—H. A. Knickerbocker.

During the meeting we received a pleasant visit from representatives of the Cooks' and Waitresses' unions, asking that we, as union men, should patronize restaurants where a Union Shop Card was displayed; also to look for the working card and button.

Local 120 also voted $25 to the striking coal miners of Vancouver Island, and while we were at it decided to purchase 50 more shares in the Labor Temple Co.

The Barbers' Union is thriving, and a plan for the complete organization of the city is on foot for the coming year. Watch the Barbers' Union Grow!

Typo. Union Election.

Election of officers for the ensuing term took place at Labor Temple on Wednesday of Typo. Union No. 226, with the following result:

President—A. E. Robb.
Vice-president—A. H. England.
Secretary-treasurer—R. H. Neelands.
Executive committee—E. Kirkpatrick, W. C. Metzger, H. Mountstephen, J. E. Wilton, W. H. Youhill.
Audit committee—W. C. Jones, E. Trumper, N. Williams.
Trustees—George Wilby, H. C. Benson, W. R. Trotter.
Sergeant-at-arms—C. Proske.
Delegates to B. C. Federation of Labor—H. Neelands, H. C. Benson, R. P. Pettipiece, W. R. Trotter.
Sick committee—W. Allinson, N. Williams, G. Fleetwood, C. E. Phillips, N. Mason.
Delegates to the Trades and Labor Council—H. C. Benson, G. Bartley, W. R. Trotter, J. Rankin, R. P. Pettipiece, A. F. Reid.

Building Trades Meeting.

A meeting of the Federated Building Trades Council will be held at Labor Temple on Friday, Dec. 27. Every delegate is expected to be present.

"Invictus Shoes"

for men--are leather all through

SOME makers of cheap shoes claim that they use oak tanned leather for the soles. If they do it's certainly different from the oak tanned sole used in Invictus Shoes. Did you evere xamine the sole of cheap shoes? If you did, the color was apparently all right. But did you notice the texture of the leather? Did you observe what a coarse, spongy, and porous appearance the leather had? Compare it with the sole leather used in Invictus Shoes. The soles of Invictus Shoes are made of genuine oak tanned solid leather.

There's no better grade made—a fine-grained flexible leather. It's really so fine and tough that you wonder how the soles ever wear out. We have your size in Invictus Shoes at, per pair

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

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DECEMBER 20, 1912.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

It has been said that "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet." This is equivalent to saying that it is the essence of things that counts rather than the particular term used to designate them.

Time was, in human history, and not so very long ago at that, when the great bulk of the world's laboring class was held in chains of chattel bondage. The workers were slaves, owned and controlled outright by the masters, just the same as pigs, chickens or dogs. The master's power was absolute, and he was within his rights when he exercised that power over his slave, even to the extent of taking his life. No matter how brutal and arbitrary the master, the slave had no redress within the law. If he took matters into his own hands and struck a blow in his own defence, the wrath of the master was speedily visited upon him, without scruple or mercy.

With no other standing in human society than mere property belonging to their masters, these old time workers for thousands of years carried upon their shoulders the burdens of a civilization, the foundations of which were laid in their own enslavement and cemented with their blood and sweat.

From the days of chattel slavery down to the present is no far journey. Within the memory of thusands now living human beings were still sold upon the auction block as merchandise, and driven under the lash like oxen to the plough.

But now labor is free. The working man in sold no more upon the auction block; no master longer holds him under the laws of property. He is, theoretically at least, master of himself. In some lands he is termed sovereign, in others subject, but in *any event he is a free laborer.*

The free workingmen of today does exactly what their chattel slave predecessor did some thousands of years ago. They carry upon their shoulders the burdens of a civilization in every essential the same as that which existed when workers were chattles and masters were the owners thereof.

The world's industry is carried on now for the same purpose as it was in the days of the great slave empires of the past, and that is for the continually increasing enrichment and aggrandizement of the ruling class, the masters of property.

The status of the working class in modern society is that of property only. The worker has no standing under the law other than that of property. True, this property right is supposed to be vested in the worker himself—that he is supposed to be owner and master of himself. This is but another way of asserting that he is free—that he is not the property of another.

Unfortunately *for himself and his* freedom, however, he cannot exist without access to the earth's resources, through and by means of the instruments and processes of modern industry. These are the property of others, and because the workers must have access to these things or starve, the resources and tools of production thus owned become the means whereby the owners command the services of the workers and obtain for themselves what the chattel slave masters of old obtained through direct ownership of the slave himself.

Under the present order of things the workers are as completely enslaved as were the chattel slaves of 6,000 years ago. Out of the product of their own labor the wage slaves of today receive whatever they may be able to get in the way of food, clothing, shelter and other creature comforts. The chattel slaves got that, and so did their immediate successors, the feudal serfs. No matter how great the abundance resulting from the toil *and sweat of wage slaves, they dare* not lay a hand upon it or avail themselves of it without permission of their masters, a permission that is granted only to the extent of their wages, which in turn are quite scientifically graduated to cover the cost of the very cheapest grade of living. The chattel slave got a similar cheap grade of living without the bother of wages at all.

The size of it is that the enslaved has to work for his master, the latter getting all that the slave can produce in excess of his own actual living expense. The slave is entitled to nothing better, and may even be forced to accept less, without the master overstepping his property rights and privileges.

The wage slave is peculiarly at a disadvantage as compared to the chattel slave, for the reason that he costs the master nothing. When a master no longer needs the slave he drives him from the premises forthwith. This is called "discharging a *hand." If the "hand" fails to find* another master who will kindly loan him a job he will soon be without either food, raiment or shelter, a condition that is strictly against the law of this greatest Empire upon which the sun ever shone. A slave with neither a job, food, raiment or shelter becomes, legally speaking, a public nuisance. The chattel slave cost too much—and was therefore too valuable an asset—to admit of his owner allowing him to sink to the level of garbage and ordure.

Slavery is a curse. It is the parent of all crimes, a prolific mother of a vile and numerous brood, a reeking stench in the nostrils of decency. The vile stench of slavery is neither lessened or changed by designating the slaves as free men. "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet." So would a skunk.

While we are expending tremendous energy in trying to prevent our condition as slaves becoming worse, it would appear as wisdom to not overlook the necessity of still greater effort for the purpose of bringing that slavery to an end by wresting from the capitalist class its control of the political and economic power of modern society.

Some of the anti-White Slave exponents might suggest the payment of sufficient wages to permit of girls and women remaining independent.

The average business man or firm of today is but a collecting agency for the industrial pirates higher up.

The hope that something will turn up tomorrow keeps a lot of us over today. In fact, the human animal is the most hopeful cuss on earth.

The industrial freedom of woman, giving her equality of opportunity, remuneration and franchise, will settle more of the discords, contradictions and subjects for modern yellow journalism than any other factor on the map.

A local daily reports that the postal *authorities are working overtime* to cope with the great quantities of letters, postal cars and parcels which are deluging the Vancouver post office." This is the first time on record that the Letter Carriers and Clerks have been referred to as the "authorities."

The flag-wooers who come around election times and tell us about the glorious Empire and what a great blessing it is to be a British subject (object), are now busily importing Japs and Chinamen to take the places of the striking miners on the Island.

"What is said by employers of labor against agitators is unquestionably true. Agitators are a set of interfering, meddling people, who come down to some perfectly contented class of the community and sow the seeds of discontent amongst them. That is the reason why agitators are so absolutely necessary. Without them, in our incomplete state, there would be no advance toward combination."

One brand of Direct Action that is not overworked is rustling subscribers for the Labor press. The Militant Minority are those who do the work that the fellow never ceases grouching about. Sabotage is accepting an increase in wages that the union secured, and staying outside. Progressives are generally mental dyspeptics. Unionists are the men who keep right on doing spade work while oh-what's-the-use critics bellyache.

"Who was or is the greatest woman in all history?" Two hundred girls answered the query, and with enthusiasm and unanimity the judges awarded the prize to one who made this reply: "The wife of the working man of moderate means who does her own cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, brings up a family of boys and girls to be useful members of society, and finds time for intellectual improvement."

"It is a very simple operation, and one that appeals to certain superior types of social saviors, to go aloof from the rank and file and save the working class by doctrinaire methods. It is nothing short of sensual indulgence to colonize, to form a small company of selected Utopians, who separate themselves from the rest of their fellows, and being immaculate themselves, make it their bounden duty to point to the blemishes upon those who are down in the dirt of the battle."

Vancouver's phenomenal building trades activity is said to be in preparation for the "business" consequent upon the opening of the Panama Canal in 1915. If one is to judge by the present trend of events in the industrial world along the Pacific coast, combined with the announcement of very cheap ocean traffic and passenger rates and the feverish anxiety of employers to flood this province with cheap and docile wage-workers, the "opening" bodes no good to the present standard of living throughout the Pacific northwest, as scant and uncertain as it already has become to thousands of workers. Only complete organization of Labor's forces and a mutual understanding of the task before them can prevent social conditions compared to which the eastern manufacturing centres will be a paradise. With the merging of practically every industry in the province *into the hands of the foreign* corporations, and the importation of the smoothest bunch of labor skinners that eer graced the earth, there are interesting times ahead for Labor. The members of organized labor should lose no time finding fault with each other; they should every one be up and doing. There is no time to be wasted. These and other important phases of the labor question should provide plenty of material for discussion at the coming convention of the B.C. Federation of Labor, to be held at Victoria, commencing January 13.

Vol. 1, No. 1 of The Alberta Federationist, a weekly four-page paper, published at Calgary, of which L. T. English is managing editor, is the successor to the Western Labor Review. The change is for the better, and with the ownership vested in the Alberta Federation of Labor and the Calgary Trades and Labor Council jointly, on similar lines to The B.C. Federationist at Vancouver, the future usefulness of the new Federationist is assured. Inasmuch as organized labor benefits by the publication of labor papers, they should own and control them. And this idea is gradually being worked out all over Canada. Besides, if there must be a loss sustained, it is unfair to expect individuals to bear it. There has been too much of that sort of thing in the past. Those who pay the freight generally see that the goods are delivered to their own address. And if this is not done, the fault must be laid to the membership of organized labor. The International Typographical Union, with a membership of some 60,000, has adopted the principle that five cents per month of the per capita tax goes to pay for the I. T. U. Journal to each member, which ensures proper circulation and at the same time makes the venture a financial success. An extension of this principle to all labor organizations and their official journals would result in less wrestling with the sheriff, better service from editors, and the accomplishment of the purpose of labor publications. There are 16,000 unionists in British Columbia. If the B.C. Federation of Labor were empowered to levy an assessment of two cents per member per month for the payment of an annual subscription to The B.C. Federationist, it would mean a circulation of 20,000 each week, with comparatively no expense for book-keeping and collections, and make possible a paper that would be a cerdit to the organized labor movement of the province. Each union secretary would then supply the names and *addresses of their respective* memberships; there would be no individual subscriptions, and the increased circulation and economy in collection would make it possible to secure an eight-page weekly paper at 24 cents per year. The idea is one worthy of the consideration of the unionists of every province in Canada, especially where provincial federations of labor have already been formed.

The 'Frisco Way.

The question of an assessment of 50 cents per month on men and 25 cents on women, to run for eight months, was presented to the Labor Council last Friday night by the Hall Association. The money is needed in order that work may be started on the new labor temple. Voluntary investments by the unions have not raised sufficient money, so that the plan of unions raising it by assessment will be tried. —Labor Clarion.

Vancouver Labor Temple Co.

The Vancouver Labor Temple Co., Ltd., after a hard campaign of over three years, is now on easy street. Rents derived from the Labor Temple, which has been occupied since last May, run around $2,100 a month, while the expenses and interest are about $1,200. A second mortgage of $30,000 has already been reduced to $22,000, or at the rate of $1,000 per month. With the payment of the second mortgage there will be ample funds available to provide a sinking fund for the first mortgage and the payment of whatever "dividends" the shareholders deem advisable. The total value of the company's holdings run well over $250,000, with a first mortgage of $107,000, runing over a period of ten years.

B.C. of L. Activities.

The executive board of the B.C. Federation of Labor has received over $500 from unions throughout the province in response to its appeal for aid for the striking miners of Cumberland and Ladysmith, Vancouver Island. And more coming in daily.

The collection and compilation of statistics in reference to the workings of the Workmen's Compensation Act, "in order that the executive board may report to the next convention as to the advisability and probable cost of assuming the management of all cases that may arise in the various affiliated organizations when compensation *for injury in industry is to be* collected," is bringing a better response than expected, which will materially assist in the presentation of a recommendation at Victoria next month.

Any unions which have not received forms to fill out or calls for the convention are requested to immediately write Sec.-Treas. V. R. Midgley, Box 1044, Vancouver, B.C.

Bartenders' League

Our international *union, as you will* recall, began a campaign for a larger membership about this time a year ago, and while we have not in reality reached the pinnacle yet we have made very nice progress as can be seen from the following table which shows the voting strength of sixteen international unions—the real leaders of the American Federation of Labor—this tabulation taken from the roll call of the Rochester, N. Y., convention, Nov. 11 to 23 inclusive, 1912:

		Votes
1	United Mine Workers of America	2670
2	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners	1923
3	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers	685
4	International Association of Machinists	598
5	Lady Garment Workers, International	584
6	International Typographical Union	547
7	Western Federation of Miners	506
8	Int. Moulders Union of N.A.	500
9	Musicians, Am. Fed. of	500
10	Hotel & Restaurant Employes Bartenders I. League of A.	476
11	Garment Workers, United	464
12	Brewery Workers, United	450
13	Cigarmakers Int. Union	420
14	Teamsters, Chauffeurs, etc.	415
15	St. Railway Employes	402
16	Boot & Shoe Workers	333

Capital Punishment

Editor B. C. Federationist—Behind the grey meagre walls of a prison, in the death row, a remote corner of the institution, separated from civilization like infected lepers with a barrier between them and the outside world, men are awaiting their doom. The silence of the cold walls, and the tediousness of their environments, wroughts upon their nerves; they become mentally deranged from fear and impatience. The march from the condemned cell to the death chamber is beynd description.

Some shout and curse, pray and rave, and others become insane and have to be carried bodily into the chamber of horrors. Those that appear to maintain a bold front during the proceedings of the entry to the gallows become terror-stricken at the sight that meets their eyes, their knees tremble, and they bite their lips until the blood flows to keep from breaking down completely. A greenish hue settles down upon their prison-paltered faces, they become regardless of their surroundings, they seem to be children again and the gallows with the hangman attired in his hideous robe appears grotesque. He seems to have a very vague impression of the whole ceremony in which he is the central figure, and he mounts the scaffold unconsciously.

Some gaze pitifully from one face to another to find a spark of pity and compassion, and he only meets the cold stare *of some dreamy-eyed government physi*cian who regards the whole affair with indifference, owing to his practice which has inured him to the sight of suffering.

Some see a vision of the courtroom again with the pompous judge in his judicial robe pronouncing the death sentence and they curse at him in a fiery tone.

Women have been carried away madly insane after bidding the condemned one hood-bye forever, and others have dashed their brains out against the wall in the prison yard.

Some condemned women terror-stricken at their approaching death submit themselves to humiliation and dishonor; have given birth to illegitimate children whilst in prison in the hope of softening the heart of those who have sentenced them to die. Unfortunately, such actions are held in abhorence by these worthy gentlemen, and the women have only in vain added another touch to their scarlet past.

After the fire of life is extinguished in their dissipated bodies they become fresh stock for the vivisecting tool.

Those charitable and soft-hearted classes who shudder when reading their classics of new methods of torture, and the Spanish inquisition appears a hideous nightmare to them, and yet today in our civilised state there exists this miserable human torture that sends men *and women to their doom* fighting maniacs and skeletons of their former self, worn down to the bone by suffering.

With the rapid growth of Socialism we can see on the horizon the dawn of a new world—a merciful and bloodless life. DAVID M. APPLEBAUM.
Montreal.

CHRISTMAS MORNING

By Bill Uno.

Honest partner; this ain't Christmas,
Sure it can't be, way out here.
Why, this crazy, gloomy bunk house
Makes old Christmas seem so queer
That it sounds almost unholy
To repeat its name so dear.

Now there's Bill, that's known no better;
What? The beggar says I lie,
Well he looks so damn neglected
That I thought that may be I
Had been made of better flannel—
See him look away and sigh.

Sur enough, he started even,
Loving mother, doting dad,
Way back somewhere in the eastland
And they thought their little lad
Would grow big and strong and famous
And would make the *old folks glad.*

Told him tales about Kris Kringle
And his prancing team and sleigh;
Filled his stockings by the fireside,
Drove to church on Christmas day
Where the preacher told of heaven
With its angles bright and gay.

Well, those things are nigh forgotten,
Not much wonder when you know
How his fondest dreams were shatter'd
How he's taken blow on blow,
'Till he's growing old and battered
And his feet are getting slow.

No, it wasn't wine and women
Put him with the losing throng—
Though he's had his days of sunshine
And his nights of mirth and song;
Some have piled together millions
Who had characters less strong.

Only somehow he was chosen
Like the myriad other men
Who are gathered at the bottom,
Where the chance is one to ten
Of your climbing up the ladder
Into luxury again.

But, what use is idle pining
For the things that "might have been?"
Only let's search a pathway
At whose end all men may glean
Recompense in full for labor,
Making life less cramped and mean.

Christmas morning, bless its memory,
Once its dawn held hope and cheer;
Little worry for the future,
Fame and fortune seemed so near.
Now its just a day more labor
'Neath a sky that's cold and drear.

Printing Trades "Industrialism."

Vancouver is probably the only city in Canada where the Allied Printing Trades Council affiliated unions have agreements all expiring on or about the same date, near enough to mean a settlement with all five unions during the same month. It has taken some *years to work out, and is as near the* "industrial" idea as can be reasonably expected for some years in the printing trades. The arrangement has been of incalculable value to the Stereotypers, Pressmen and Engravers, making it possible for the Typos. and Bookbinders to give them a lift at a time when it was needed.

B.C. F. of L. Convention.

Credentials for delegates throughout the province are already reaching Secretary-Treasurer Midgley, of the B.C. Federation of Labor. The big convention will take place at Victoria, beginning January 13. New Westminster Trades and Labor Council is out for the next convention.

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; J. W. Wilkinson, secretary, Room 210, Labor Temple; Jas. Campbell, treasurer; A. Beasley, statistician; J. H. McVety, sergt.-at-arms; F. A. Hoover, W. J. Pipes, E. Trainor, trustees.

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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AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARPENTERS and Joiners—Room 209. Sey. 2908. Business agent, J. A. Key; office hours, 8 to 9 a.m. and 4 to 5 p.m. Secretary of management committee, Wm. Manson, 928 Raymur avenue. Branches meet every Tuesday and Wednesday in Room 302.

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

BARBERS' LOCAL, NO. 120—MEETS second Thursday, 8:30 p. m. President, Geo. W. Isaacs; recording secretary, Charles Brown; secretary-business agent, C. F. Burkhart, Room 208, Labor Temple. Hours: 11 to 1; 6 to 7 p.m. Sey. 1776.

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. 458 (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, W. J. Robertsen; vice-president, J. W. Dickieson; recording secretary, Thos. Lindsay, Box 36, Cedar Cottage; financial secretary, J. A. Dickieson; treasurer, Robt. Lindsay; conductor, A. Conaher; warden, E. Hall.

BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS' International Union, Local 97—Meets second and fourth Friday, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. President, J. A. Seeley; secretary, A. W. Oakley, 738 Semlin Drive, phone Sey. 649.

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, 1151 Howe Street.

CIVIC EMPLOYEES AND GENERAL Laborers' Union.—Meets first and third Fridays, Labor Temple, 8 p. m. President, P. Hurst; secretary, E. Trainor, Room 220, Labor Temple.

CIGARMAKERS' LOCAL, NO. 357—Meets first Tuesday each month, 8 p.m. President, Robert J. Craig; secretary, J. C. Peuser, Kurtz 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 1008 Burrard street.

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ELECTRICA 621 (Ins day Room 2 Duff; recordi treasurer and inghausen, R

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By W. R. GAYLORD.

The world is getting HUNGRY—dangerously hungry!

When the world gets too hungry, somebody gets hurt.

Telling the people to "eat grass" started the French revolution.

* * *

More food per capita is produced than ever before.

The labor of the world produces the food.

With the wages paid for labor the world must buy food.

If wages go higher, the cost of producing food goes up, too.

The price of food is fixed by adding the profits of the idlers to the wages of the world.

The world's wages can never equal the price of the world's food—under this system.

The same is true of everything that the world makes—and must use.

The capitalist don't care what wages are—if they fix the selling price.

* * *

Capitalists used to suffer from over-production."

That was when they believed in "competition"—before the trusts came.

Sometimes the world could not buy the food at the market price.

Then prices had to go down, and the world got a little relief.

Manufacturers had to sell to get their money back.

* * *

Now the trusts stop making food when the world cannot buy at the price.

Or—they store up the food, and hold it until the world buys—at the price.

Coffee, beef, oil, and other trusts do this on an international scale.

THE TRUSTS CONTROL PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION AS WELL.

THEY DO NOT SELL FOOD NOW—UNLESS THEY GET THEIR PRICE.

AND THAT IS THE REASON FOR THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

* * *

Prices go up with high tariff, low tariff—or no tariff.

As long as the trusts control production and distribution, the high cost of things will continue.

They will force it as high as they can—without starting riots.

The trusts guess wrong on where the riots will start.

That is what has usually started revolutions—ignoring the danger line.

* * *

Socialists don't want riots. They want bread!

Being workers, they do not get wages enough to buy the bread they need.

Declining to starve quietly, they propose to change the rules of the game.

They know that control of the bread lies in the means of making bread.

Therefore they, who make the bread, want to own the means of making bread.

System is good—it saves labor. But it must save the laborer, too.

The Socialist Party is busy getting control of the system.

They propose that THE PEOPLE SHALL OWN THE TRUSTS.

THAT IS THE FINAL ANSWER TO THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

* * *

Just now the farmers are gettting the best of the increase in prices.

But the coming of the tenant farmer changes all that.

And tenants now operate one-third of all farms.

Trade unions raise wages enough to help for a while.

But a change in machinery starts that fight all over again.

Co-operatives help those concerned in them, to some extent.

But co-operatives cannot buy the trusts—nor control them.

* * *

We must apply co-operation to the industries of the nation.

THE NATION MUST OWN THE TRUSTS.

If you don't believe that—vote any old ticket!

United Brotherhood of Carpenters

Since our last communication, several things have happened, chief among them being the election of officers in Local No. 617, when Mr. A. Richmond was re-elected president without opposition, as was also Arthur Paine, recording secretary, this action telling better than words of their past efficiency and the satisfaction of the membership with them as officers.

Mr. George Williams was elected financial secretary, after a spirited contest with three other candidates. Former Financial Secretary Burnham refused to allow his name to be resubmitted.

We bespeak for Bro. Williams the support and aid of the membership, and feel sure that if past record and fidelity to duty are a basis for judgment, Local 617 will have a good secretary for the succeeding term.

The social at New Westminster last Tuesday eve was attended by 65 from Vancouver taken over to the Royal City by special car via B. C. E. R. and a royal good time was enjoyed by all. We herewith return our earnest thanks to Local 1639 for their splendid and generous entertainment.

Local 617 at last meeting elected seven delegates to the B. C. F. of L. and wil decide Dec. 31 how many shall be sent.

LABOR PARTICIPATES IN VICTORIA 1913 MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Victoria, Dec. 18.—At last regular meeting of Victoria Trades and Labor Council it was decided to call a mass-meeting for Dec. 17 to find out if the workers of this city desired to be represented by men of their own class in next year's City Council.

This meeting was held last night in the Labor Hall, which was fairly well attended considering weather conditions.

A platform drawn up and submitted by the Trades and Labor Council was adopted unanimously.

Three candidates were selected to run for aldermen and two for school trustees, namely:

McDonald, Olliver and Sivertz, aldermen; and Mrs. Clayton and J. L. Martin, school trustees.

A campaign committee was also elected and things seem to have started on a businesslike footing, which argues well for the campaign from the workers' standpoint.

1913 is the first year that the ward system is to be replaced by voting at large and it is felt in labor circles here that a great obstacle has been removed from the way of labor representation on future city councils.

A. VARNEY,
Sec. Campaign Committee.

A Credit to Union Workmanship
5c **HUMBER** 5c
CIGARS

ROYAL CITY TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL IN REGULAR SESSION

Municipal Election Activity and Two B. C. F. of L. Convention Delegates Elected.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Dec. 11.—Regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council was held in labor hall, Vice-President Cameron in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

Communications

B. C. Federation of Labor, convention call. Referred to new business.

B. C. Federation of Labor, asking for report of accidents. Referred to unions.

Street Railway Employees, re vote on industrial unionism. Filed.

Typographical union, naming L. Netherby and P. Smith on Labor Day Committee. Filed.

Credentials were read from the Letter Carriers for John McDell, W. Taylor and John Gough. Received.

Reports of Committees

Del. Dodd reported that his special committee had visited several unions to get as many delegates as possible to attend the B. C. Federation and had met with considerable success but had yet several unions to visit. Report received and committee continued.

Del. Malden reported for campaign committee that two meetings had been held and candidates had been nominated for aldermen, Walter Dodd, Archie Hogg and Ralph Wilsn, and for school trustees, R. A. Stoney, Fred Mackintosh and H. C. Chamberlin, and had turned over the campaign to a general committee. Report received.

Del. Knudsen reported that the entertainment committee has a balance of $10.05 from the Benefit Concert, also that some members have withdrawn and asks that new members be elected on the committee. Report received.

Del. Hogg reported that some progress had been made in preparing matter for the Labor Commission, but much yet remains to do. Committee continued.

Reports of Unions

Typos—Nearly all working. The delegates laid sample of letter to be sent by all unions to Curtis Publishing Co. before the delegates.

Bartenders—Absent.

Plumbers—All working.

Cigarmakers—All working.

Street Railway Employees—Taking in new members.

A. S. Carpenters—All working.

Barbers—Absent.

Teamsters—Nearly all working. Intend holding a smoker on Dec. 19 in Labor Hall.

U. B. Carpenters—Nearly all working. Held a very successful social in Odd Fellows hall on the 10th.

Painters—Nearly all working. Have considerable inside work just now.

Letter Carriers—All busy.

Lathers—Many non-union men in town.

New Business

Mr. Minthorn addressed the meeting, asking the labor men to bring several matters before their candidates during the coming municipal campaign, notices ably in connection with the administration of the city water and light. The city owns its own light plant and charges consumers 11c per kilowatt, which they get at a cost of 1-47c and merchants only pay 4c for sign lights. Citizens of New Westminster pay $1.30 per house, while in Victoria only 90c is charged and in Vancouver 80c.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Minthorn.

Del. Dodd explained that a fight was put up in the council during the present year to have the electric light system run at cost, by himself and Ald. Grey, with the only tangible result of having the meter rent struck out. He believed it foolish to collect a surplus of $30,000 a year from electric light and $20,000 a year from our water system.

As an illustration of the way in which business men on the council safeguard the interests of the workers he cited the instance of Ald. Curtis moving that the V.P.R. Meat Co. be granted a reduction in their water rate, and when the matter was laid over for investigation it was discovered that it would result in a revenue loss to the city of $400 per month.

Dels. D. S. Cameron and B. D. Grant were elected delegates to the B. C. Federation of Labor, which convenes on Jan. 13, 1913.

On motion the secretary was instructed to notify the bank manager that the name of the secretary-treasurer is sufficient to get the vouchers from the bank.

Moved and seconded that the Council donate $10 to the municipal campaign fund. Carried.

The Secretary was instructed to write, thanking Mr. J. Henley for his donation of soda water for the benefit.

On motitn the next regular meeting will be held on Friday, Dec. 20, instead of the 25th.

Meeting adjourned at 10:15.

B. D. GRANT,
General Secretary.

Letter Carriers Elect Officers.

Branch 12 of the Federated Association of Letter Carriers held its regular monthly meeting on the 6th inst. with a record attendance.

A large amount of important business was disposed of, including a considerable amount of correspondence from the Federated Secretary and others dealing with various improvements in the condition of the Letter Carriers of Canada.

Like all the rest of the working people we are up against the increased cost of living (or which really means a decreased wage) and we are living in hopes that the Government will see its way clear to grant us a substantial increase this session. Much interest was taken in the election of officers for the coming year the voting in some cases being close and exciting. The following were duly elected:

President—John Cass.
Vice-president—Alfred Wyborn.
Tyler—Geo. J. Tanner.
Secretary—Maurice W. Buck.
Treasurer—Edward Bellhouse.

Collectors for the General Post Office—L. C. Carl and David Samson.
For sub-station C—M. H. Harlock.
For North Vancouver—A. Prime.

The present delegates to the Trades and Labor Council, Bros. Cass, Buck and Harlock, will hold office until the next regular meeting in January.

Bros. Kemp and Squires were elected to audit the books of the Association for the closing year.

Much regret was caused by the retirement of Bro. G. P. Carr from the office of secretary-treasurer, which he has well and faithfully filled continuously for nearly eleven years. The success of Branch 12 is largely due to the able manner in which Bro. Carr stuck to his post and kept hammering away when most of us felt like quitting in disgust, and steps are being taken to substantially recognize his services at the January meeting.

Our metings are growing in interest every month, largely due to the fact that our younger members are taking hold of matters with a will, and this is as it should be for, after all, our meetings are what the membership make them.

W. A. S.

Fraternal Delegates.

The next meeting of the British Trade Union Congress will convene in Manchester, England. The fraternal delegates elected at the convention at Rochester to represent the American Federation of Labor at that congress were Louis Kemper, secretary of the United Brewery Workers, and Charles L. Baine, secretary of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. W. J. McSorley, president of the International Union of Lathers, was elected a fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

Miners in Bath County, Kentucky, had to arm themselves against the assaults of the mine guards and hired thugs employed by the mine owners to drive miners to work.

A STEP FORWARD.

By D. L. HUNT.

E. T. Baker, of the Amalgamated Carpenters, who has recently returned from a visit to England, reports that the building trades organizations of that country are now taking a vote upon the amalgamation of all men in the building industry, into one international organization of Building Trades craftsmen.

Our brothers in England are to be congratulated upon their action, as it is indeed a "STEP FORWARD," for only through such an amalgamation can the majority of the men following the building industry be organized.

I have been advocating a move of this kind for a number of years, but so far have received nothing but discouragement and ridicule and have been repeatedly told, owing to the position I held, that I should be the last man to advise such an action.

Consider brothers, whether or not it is logical: Why should we maintain the great number of international organizations with their headquarters, that we are now maintaining, when ONE INTERNATIONAL with ONE HEADQUARTERS, could look after our needs as well if not better than they are looked after at the present time.

I appreciate the fact if an amalgamation of this kind were brought about it would mean the loss of position and prestige to a considerable number of men who are now representing the different internationals as general officers, but if they are successful in their present positions and are earnest in their endeavors for the betterment of the conditions of the men they represent, they could equally well fill positions as Organizers of ONE GRAND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION of BUILDING TRADES MECHANICS. Even though they should loose their positions many a good man has been and many more will be sacrificed for the interest of the majority.

The great aim of the labor movement is to better the condition of the majority of the workers, but the consummation of this aim cannot prevail under our present system of organization, as each "craft" now acts independently of the other instead of in unison; (except in a few isolated cases where the Building Trades Council is strong enough to control the local situation) whereas, with the International of building trades mechanics, every member thereof interested equally in the condition of every other member, who will say, when one branch of the industry asks for better conditions 'I will not work until every man in the industry is granted the conditions he asks," a solidarity would be brought about that has never prevailed and our membership increased by hundreds of thousands through the organization of the small town from whence come the larger per cent of the men who take our places when we are "LOCKED OUT" or "ON STRIKE" for better conditions, and are too small to support organizations under our present system; Therefore it behooves us "MEN OF THE BUILDING TRADES" to get together for a greater solidarity and a "STEP FORWARD" in the LLabor movement.

Let US have ONE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF BUILDING TRADES, MECHANICS, with ONE General President, ONE General Secretary, ONE General Treasurer and ONE General Vive-President representing EACH branch of the Building Trades Industry, with local autonomy for each branch, and use the money that is now being used to maintain the different International Headquarters to place men in the field and organize every village and hamlet in the country into local unions of building trades mechanics, so there will be none to take our places when we are "LOCKED OUT," and to build up a "DEFENSE FUND of sufficient size that every man who goes "ON STRIKE" for better conditions may be maintained indefinitely.

The day of "NO LOCKOUT" for us will never come until all men following the Building Industry are organized; neither will the day ever come when we will not, at some time, be forced to go on strike, until every employer knows that we have a DEFENSE FUND large enough to provide for every man until our demands are granted.

Think it over, Brothers; talk it over with your fellow workman, even if he does not follow the same trade, and let us show our brothers across the water that we have decided "AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL," and are ready to take a "STEP FORWARD" for the greater good for the greater number

Business and Religion.

"Parson," exclaimed Ephraim, "I'se got 'ligion—'ligion I tell you!"

"That's fine, brother. You are going to lay aside all sin?"

"Yes, sah."

"You're going to church?"

"Yes, sah-ree."

"You're going to care for the widows?"

"Ah, yes sah."

"You re going to pay your debts?"

"Sah? Hold on heah parson. Dat ain't religion; dat's business."

A WORLD OF WARES.

The most prominent feature of society as at present constituted is that it is a world of wares. Everything is for sale. Everyone a huckster. Selling their own wares or another's. Their own labors or the crystalized sweat of another's. Not only vendors of wares, but of human flesh and blood and themselves vendible. Courtier and courtesan, artist and artisan, all transformed by the alchemy of gold to the common level of commodities. Man's "honor" and woman's "virtue"; genius and thuggery; all alike. "Every man has his price," and also everything the hand of man fashions or the heart of man desires.

Yet few have ever stopped to enquire what determines the price, and most of the few have been content to blame it on the trusts, the railways, or Providence.

To go further seems simple enough on the surface. We see the price of a commodity rise when that commodity is scarce, fall when it is plentiful, hence we say that the condition of supply and demand governs the price. Yet, there is more behind that, for, with the money we receive in selling a commodity, we buy other commodities, so that the sale and purchase amount actually to a barter or exchange of commodities for one another, a trade.

Whence arises afresh the question, what determines the exchange relations of commodities to one another? On what basis can they be compared in value? They are more varied than the hues of the spectrum. They are of stone and steel, wood and wool, of paper, of gold, of clay, of all materials to be found upon the earth, and many of no material but purely abstract. In no respect do they resemble one another, neither in weight, or form, color or consistency. Nothing common to all anywhere meets the eye.

Yet one thing hidden they all contain, and one thing alone—human labor. Without labor none of them could have any being. The raw materials of which they are composed, have, untouched by labor, no value and no price. When labor has discovered and developed a new territory, its natural resources become saleable. A demand arises for them as potential means of production and of exploitation. As labor, delving into Nature's treasures, fashions the raw materials to the uses of men, they, too, become saleable, wares with a price, varying in accordance with their scarcity and plentitude, but with a value determined by the labor necessary to produce them.

The laborer receives in wages less than the value his labor creates. The difference, the unpaid labor, is the profit of the capitalists.

With the same process taking place on a national and international scale, we have profits being taken in various fields of production whose average gives us the average rate of profit.

When the price of any commodity rises above the prices of commodities of similar value, the profit in the production of that commodity rises above the average rate of profit, and so tends to attract capital, ever profit-hungry, to that field of production. The greater the rise the stronger the attraction. The production of that brand of commodity is accelerated beyond the requirements of the market and the price falls below the prices of commodities of similar value, cancelling the previous rise.

Thus the law of value asserts itself indirectly and by roundabout methods, bringing commodities in the long run to exchange one with another at their exchange values.

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When your Grocery Bill
comes due, why not pay it to yourself?

Did you ever think of the tremendous difference it would make to you, were you on the other side of the cash register when pay-day comes round?

Perhaps you did, but you immediately concluded there was no use—the more you thought about it the more disgusted you became.

With beef-steak rapidly climbing into the realm of luxuries, and wages remaining practically stationary, the butcher bill is even worse than the grocers.

Still, the butcher and the grocer can't help it. Neither can the baker. Some of them are failing every day. They are all competing against one another, wasting time, money and energy—and you pay the bills.

Some of the people in Vancouver have become tired of it. They have organized themselves into an association which is already supplying them and others with groceries and will soon supply them with all other household necessities.

Their store in here in the Labor Temple. Wage and salary earners entirely own and control it. Whatever profits are made are given back to them in the shape of either yearly dividends or monthly rebates, or both.

In this way when they pay their grocery bills they are really taking the money out of their pocket with one hand and putting it in the cash register with the other.

When we get fully organized and secure larger store space it is our intention to branch out into meats, hardware, clothing, furniture, in fact everything needed in the house.

How about yourself? Which side of the cash register are you on? If you persist on being on the wrong side of course we cannot interest you, but you should at least investigate this, and see how easy it will be for you to change your position.

Try us for groceries. Our stock is fresh and pure. Service courteous, delivery prompt. Use the telephone. No left-over, worn-out stock at eye-catching prices, but pure-food articles at prices as low as elsewhere, or lower. Information gladly given any time.

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

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FRIDAY.....DECEMBER 27, 1912

THE NEXT STEP.

The older we get and the more experience we gather, the more convinced we become that names, after all, don't matter very much. It is the object that counts. After having decided on the object, the next in order of consideration is the means of attaining that object.

The object we wish to specifically refer to just now is the socialisation of the means of wealth production.

For many years past we have considered it our chief duty, and found it our greatest pleasure in life, to endeavor to convince the workers that they should, and eventually must, combine for the attainment of this object.

One thing is certain—that object will never be attained until enough of the workers realize its necessity, and another thing is equally certain, judging by results on the political field, that slow, if any progress, is being made in this part of the world in this direction.

Now, we happen to be so fortunate as to be very optimistic by nature, and our optimism is as great as ever at the present time. We know that the little work we have done in the past has not been in vain; we know that the labors of such rebels as *Kingsley, Mortimer, Hawthornthwaite*, O'Brien, Harrington, Leheney, Simpson, Volkovski and a host of others, most of whom have, through death or for other causes, dropped out of the fight, have borne, or will yet bear, fruit.

We know that all over the Dominion, and especially in this Western country, there are a great number of workers, quiescent at present, who will rally to the standard of labor on the political field when the right sort of call is made. We do not wonder that they are quiescent at present. In some cases, no doubt, it is because they have grown weary, but we are convinced that in most cases it is through disgust at the state of things on the political field from a labor point of view—a disgust which we confess we share.

We claim this disgust is justified, but are not going to dwell on the matter, as we are looking forward, not backward.

The question is: What to do now? A great deal is said about scientific socialism. It seems to us the most scientific socialism is the socialism which gets there.

The object once being stated, the more simple and clear the arguments in its favor, the more scientific they are; the more effective the means of attaining the object the more scientific those means.

We may become so scientific (?) that we spend all our time wrangling over words, heresy-hunting, hair-splitting and criticising adversely what others are doing, while doing nothing ourselves.

As far as we are concerned we would sooner see anything done than nothing.

To come to the point. It is our opinion that it is up to the B.C. Federation of Labor, as such, to go into politics—on clear, uncompromising, working class lines. After much thought, we have become convinced that this is the only effective way of dealing with the problem. We expect criticism of all kinds on this stand, but we know that the stand we take is already taken by many. It is necessary for someone to take this stand publicly for the first time, and it seems to us the time has arrived for that stand to be made.

When the workers of the world decide to quit doing the fighting there will be an end to war.

If the industrial pay roll o. this province were transferred to the voters' lists, the workers would have no excuse for not electing members of their own class to legislate for them.

If a jobless worker goes on the street and begs he is apt to get thirty days. This begging graft is reserved for the exclusive use of organizations masquerading under the cloak of religion. "Keep the pot boilin'."

The fact that big corporation representatives hate the ground certain "attornies" for unions walk on should be taken as a certificate of loyalty. Look out for "union" officials that receive praise from the employers' press.

If one watches closely they will generally find that the member who deplores independent political action on the part of the working class is busy around election times pulling off some dark-lantern stunt with old-party politicians.

It has been discovered that 85 per cent. of the money contributed to the welfare association of Kansas City goes for salaries and only 15 per cent. reaches the poor. It may be something of a scandal, but, after all, "it's business."

One drawback to having the American Federation of Labor not only committed to political action but to one working class political party would be the destruction of any opportunity for "leaders" to dicker with old-party politicians about election time. The exchange value of being an "independent" must not be overlooked. Political contortionists of the Sammy Landers type who run "independent" labor papers would have an awful time if the political policy of organised labor were definitely fixed. It's so convenient to be free to pan-handle old-party "friends of labor" in the guise of election cards every once in a while!

Every wage-worker in British Columbia should be a member of a union. The union is what the membership make it. If working conditions are to be improved, if wages are to be increased, if legislation is to be secured, it must be made the business of some one to do it. The per capita tax, to the individual, is insignificant, but the aggregate sum makes it possible to employ the most competent of the membership to secure for wage-workers what they themselves have not the time to go after. The employer cannot always discharge a union official, though ofttimes he creates slimy stories for the consumption of his employees. Just as the big corporations employ solicitors and attornies, so must the trade unions employ representatives to look after the interests of their membership. If, however, the unions desire to get permanent results they will have to make up their minds to transfer a few of their business agents to the legislative pay roll of their respective Capital Cities. Necessity is rapidly compelling the workers to take the correct line of action.

The delegates (A.F. of L. convention) evidently represented the average opinions of the members of the unions that sent them. The more progressive element cannot go ahead very far until these others become convinced of the necessity of adopting their ideas. To educate them to that point we must stay with them; accept the verdict of the majority while we continue our work of education. We may become impatient, disheartened by the inertia of the mass, but we cannot go far ahead of the mass. We can only lead our fellow workers in the light by staying with them. We have the right on our side. Grim necessity will continue to forward our programs. The one fatal mistake we could make would be to sever our relations with those who, in time, will be forced to see the logic of our position. In each convention the minority, representing the real leaders, is becoming more formidable. Let us stick with them until we become the majority.—United Mine Workers' Journal.

Lecky, in the fifth chapter of his "History of European Morals," says: "There has arisen in society a figure which is certainly the most mournful, and in some respects the most awful, upon which the eye of the moralist can dwell. That unhappy being whose very name is a shame to speak; who counterfeits with a cold heart the transports of affection, and submits herself as the passive instrument of lust; who is scorned and insulted as the vilest of her sex, and doomed, for the most part, to disease and abject wretchedness and an early death, appears in every age as the perpetual symbol of the degradation and the sinfulness of man. Herself the supreme type of virtue, she is ultimately the most efficient guardian of virtue. But for her, the unchallenged purity of countless homes would be polluted, and not a few who, in the pride of their untempted chastity, think of her with an indignant shudder, would have known the agony of remorse and of despair. On that one degraded and ignoble form are concentrated the passions that might have filled the world with shame. She remains, while creeds and civilizations rise and fall, the eternal priestess of humanity, blasted for the sins of the people."

The capitalist party of Canada is very busy and very happy these days. Just now its two sections are greatly elated at having found an issue of minor importance over which they can declaim and debate, and therefore befool the people into thinking that although one has succeeded the other in office without any vital change of policy, that there is still some fundamental difference between them. The difference between tweedledee and tweedle-dum is a most marked contrast indeed when compared to the artificial lines of separation on an alleged naval policy which are supposed to divide the two sections of the capitalist party into conservative and liberal. We are now to be treated to a very realistic parliamentary sham battle—in full dress, the dispatches say—between the two political regiments of capital, and doubtless some of the explosions of hot air will make a noise like a real fight. This will be very amusing to those who know and understand, and will provide a fair substitute for mental food for those who think they think. If the conservative and liberal wings of the capitalist bird of prey were to start to debate on their main point of agreement which is fundamental to both, the utter depravity of their common master—Capital—and its right to exploit and defraud labor would make many of their political dupes in the working class open their eyes in amazement when they came to understand the real but hidden principle of both conservative and liberal. —Alberta Federationist.

Scullin's Victoria Meal Ticket.

Only a few months ago the emissaries of the local Industrial Peace Association collected large sums from the merchants and other prominent people of this city. The ladies worked on a commission basis, and were most importunate in their demands. Since that time a very disastrous strike has been in progress on Vancouver Island, and Victorians have suffered as a result. We have not heard, however, that the local branch of the Industrial Peace Association has taken any action to try to bring about a settlement. Apparently the Scullenites work only for Scullen, and not really in the interests of Industrial Peace. We are surprised that several prominent clergymen and business men should continue to lend their names to a fake movement that has wormed money from people's pockets and given absolutely nothing in return. We do not want this to be constructed into an attack on the men who were induced to join the Scullen organization. We have too much respect for them to do that. We think, however, that they should either see that the society acts up to its professions or they should publicly withdraw. It was largely because of the influential names that were connected with the local branch that people dug down for the dollars when the lady canvassers appeared on the scene.—Victoria News.

Old Country Miners' Way.

The Welsh Miners' Federation, in convention, have recommended that the sum of $50,000 be invested in The Daily Citizen. Arrangements are now being completed to have The Citizen published simultaneously at Manchester and London.

The Liberty to Enslave.

To own slaves it is not necessary to own men. It is quite sufficient to own the means of their work. You have them as surely one way as the other. Indeed, you have them at even a worse advantage under wage slavery than under chattel slavery. For under chattel slavery you had to maintain them when they were sick, or when one piece of work was finished and another was not ready to begin. But under wage slavery you avoid that responsibility. You can turn them out into the streets, and can even get up a reputation for philanthropy by subscribing to the unemployed fund got up for their relief. Liberty, then, in the capitalist sense, means the liberty to enslave men through their work and to bring them into as perfect subjection to the capitalist from the responsibility of saving his slaves from starving.—Fred Henderson, M.P.

G. T. P. Strike Settled.

After a strike or lock-out lasting over a year the Machinists' and Boilermakers' Union have secured a settlement with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. On this occasion it must be admitted that the Federal Department of Labor proved of some value to the strikers, as through the peculiar circumstances surrounding the conditions between the government and the railway company regarding the Transcona shops it was possible to bring pressure to bear that could not be warded off. A federal board of inquiry had been instituted early in the dispute, but the company ignored the decision, and the strike resulted. It has been a bitter fight, and one that organized labor in general will be glad to see terminated, inasmuch as the men have secured tentative terms that make a settlement possible, chief of which is recognition. The company has agreed to accept the findings of a board that will be appointed by the Labor Department in the spring to adjust matters not covered in the present agreement.

Why We Organize.

One of the greatest dangers that beset organization of labor is the ever readiness on the part of many to magnify the shortcomings of some of the members. There is a too great tendency to let petty and personal differences overshadow the real purpose of our organizations.

We are not organized through any great love that we may feel for each other, or through religious belief, or through political aspirations or ties, but through the overwhelming necessity of united action to gain better living conditions, to elevate the mental, moral and physical standard of ourselves and those dependent upon us.

It is our purpose to raise wages, to put our children in schools, the women in the homes, where the true instincts of their nature may reach their highest stage of development.

When men and women are forced into competition with their offspring in the industrial world in order to earn a bare exitsence, it is nothing less than a crime; it is a blast upon the claims of civilization. The savage beast of the forest does not live upon the toil of its young, no bird lives upon the effort of its fledgling; man is the only creature of the universe that lives by the sweat and tears of youth and childhood.—Harry Call, in Shingle Weaver.

Enemies as an Asset.

You can't make real success without making real enemies.

You can't hold a strong position without strong opposition.

You won't seem right to any if you don't seem wrong to many.

A useful life can't be entirely peaceful and care-free.

You must do your duty as you see it.

Every earnest man in every generation has paid the price of individuality.

You can't dodge.

The greater you are, the greater the penalty of your progress. The farther you go, the wider you range, the more you increase the points of contact with which you must reckon; and, therefore, you multiply your battles against misconception and slender and malice.

You can't avoid or evade your allotted destiny—you can only hold your share of trouble by holding back.

In every sphere men gibe and sneer—even the peace of the ditch-digger is threatened by the unemployed laborer who covets his job.

So long as you aspire, others will conspire.

You'll have hostility to face in every place and at every pace.

Go straight on to your goal.

So long as your conscience isn't ashamed to acknowledge you as a friend, don't you give a rap for your enemies.—Herbert Kaufman.

Private Detectives in Unions.

An officer of one of the local unions has handed the Federationist a set of instructions to private detectives employed by a local Secret Service company. The detectives are called "operatives," and are placed in the shops of unions by the companies to make daily reports on everything they hear. There are 51 questions to be answered daily, among them being the following:

"No. 17—Do you note any dissatisfaction on the part of employees in regard to wages? State in full.

No. 25—What man exerts the greatest influence, and to what extent? To whom do employees look for advice in the event of labor disputes?

"No. 26—Report conversation amongst the men in relation to factory affairs. If such is important, name those who participated in same."

It can be seen from the above how employees keep in close touch with union affairs, and how they can readily distinguish whether some resolution or wages demand passed by the local is only a bluff, or whether it is backed by a united and firm determination of the men to enforce their demands.

The following advice to "operators" is found in the instructions: "It is at all times essential that you place yourselves in the position of the owner of the plant. Judge from this viewpoint the way the factory should be run. Do not be overzealous in pushing things along."

To beginners, this advice is given: "Never for a moment allow yourself to think that your mission is known amongst the employees until you have a very good reason to believe it. An operative is rarely ever known as such by the employees, and even then it is only made by his own indiscreet tongue in telling relatives and very near friends. Never allow prejudice or favor to color your opinions—be absolutely impartial and loyal to the company."

SHOW ME THE UNION LABEL

Show me the union label,
And prove you're a union man.
Don't adopt some ruse, with a lame excuse—
That's the artful dodger's plan.
Do not be a sweatshop agent—
An "alias" union man.
When you're asked to show the label,
"Get by" fairly, if you can.

Show me the union label;
It's proof you're on the square.
You have no excuse to offer
If the label isn't there.
With union cards some still believe
That ends it, there and then;
But the union label's treasured
By all loyal union men.

Show me the union label
On your garments, hat and shoes;
Show me the union label
On the things you wear and use.
If your unionism's of the kind
That reaches to the core,
When you're asked to show the label
You'll "come through" without a roar.

—Thomas H. West.

A NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION.

By BILL UNO.

Though rich in a lordly palace,
Or poor in a squalid pen,
We each on New Year's morning
Make high resolves again.

The coming year will find us,
We pledge, more kind and true
To those who travel with us
While life we journey through.

And then before the evening
We scold the office boy,
Or call the boss a tyrant,
Or some one else annoy.

In short, we're just the sixpence
That passed a year before;
The same old face a smiling,
But worn a little more.

Still, New Year's resolutions
Are not entirely bad,
And help to show the heart within,
And keep it warm and glad.

So here's my resolution,
And may you vote an aye:
We'll surely find the sunshne,
If there's any in the sky.

A MODERN BONNIVARD.

(Dedicated to E. V. Debs.)

A score of years our leader,
Our comrade in the van,
With fearless, hardy manhood
He fought the tyrant's plan.

Recked not of loss or sorrow
That on himself might fall,
While through those years of trouble
He nobly served us all.

His life for ours he gives, men,
For life or death is he
Our loyal friend and leader,
The foe of tyranny.

But tyranny still lives, men,
A fiendish, vengeful goul,
And seeks to bind our comrade
In prison dark and foul.

A lie for their indictment,
A bribe to seal his fate
With mercenary jury
And judges of the state.

No ransom will be give, men,
No quarter does he cry;
He is fighting for our freedom—
Shall we sleep and let him die?

—ANN EXILE.

UNION DIRECTORY

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BARBERS' LOCAL, NO. 120—MEETS second Thursday, 8:30 p. m. President, Geo. W. Isaacs; recording secretary, Charles Brown; secretary-business agent, C. F. Burkhart, Room 208, Labor Temple. Hours: 11 to 1; 5 to 7 p.m. Sey. 1776.

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.

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BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS' International Union, Local 97—Meets second and fourth Friday, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. President, I. A. Seeley; secretary, A. W. Oakley, 738 Semlin Drive, phone Sey. 639.

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, F. Barclay, 358 Cordova East; secretary, A. Fraser, 1151 Howe Street.

CIVIC EMPLOYEES AND GENERAL Laborers' Union.—Meets first and third Fridays, Labor Temple, 8 p. m. President, P. Hurst; secretary, E. Trainor, Room 220, Labor Temple.

CIGARMAKERS' LOCAL, NO. 357—Meets first Tuesday each month, 8 p.m. President, Robert J. Craig; secretary, J. C. Peuser, Kurtz 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.

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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.

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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.

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.

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