THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

FIFTH YEAR. NO. 95 No. 705. Watch your address label VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1913. $1.00 A YEAR

FALSE CREEK AGREEMENT CONTAINS BAD WAGE CLAUSE

Every worker in Vancouver—whether he is a member of a trade union or not—should get the following facts firmly fixed in his head.

1st. That the City Council is about to give the Canadian Northern Railway Co. the bed of False Creek, which is estimated to be worth at a conservative figure $9,000,000.00.

2nd. That at least five hundred laborers will be needed on the work of filling in the creek bed.

3rd. That the Railways and Bridges Committee of the City Council have refused to put a clause in the agreement, stating in definite figures what the wages and working hours of those laborers must be.

4th. That the Trades and Labor Council has demanded that a minimum wage of $3.00 for 8 hours' work *must be paid to laborers engaged on the work.*

5th. That the demand of the Trades and Labor Council has been refused, in spite of the fact that the city, as the doner, should at least be able to insist that the Canadian Northern Railway Co., or their sub-contractors must pay the same wages to laborers *which the city pays to its own laborers* working on the streets and sewers, etc.

6th. That after the proposed agreement has been approved by the City Council, it will be open for the inspection of the citizens for 20 days, and will then be voted upon.

7th. That it will need three-fifths of *the votes cast, to ratify the agreement.*

8th. That unless the City Council will insert a clause in the agreement stating that the Canadian Northern Railway Co. (or their sub-contractors) must pay a wage of at least $3.00 for 8 hours to all laborers engaged on the work, then every worker in the city should use all his efforts to prevent the agreement from receiving the necessary number of votes, and thus choke the Canadian Northern Railway Co. with their own greediness.

Those are the main facts in connection with this colossal piece of civic jobbery, as far as the ordinary workman is concerned. It does not matter so very much to the workers who actually gets the creek. The workers can only live by getting jobs, and the higher the wage they can get the better chance they have of being able to live decently. The workers by their votes have elected the City Council and now the Council is prepared to throw the wages of these laborers to the tender mercies of the C. N. R. *jackals.*

If the workers will only get busy before the agreement is put to the vote they can blow the whole thing higher than a kite.

Trades Council Wanted Clause.

A committee from the Trades and Labor Council went before the Railways and Bridges Committee at the *City Hall* and asked that a clause be put into the agreement to secure for the laborers on the work a minimum wage of $3.00 for eight hours' work.

The aldermen who have just been putting forth so much gush about their tender regard for the welfare of the working class were there along with Col. Davidson (of the C. N. R.) and His Worship Mayor Baxter. After listening with obvious unconcern whilst the matter was put before them from the laborers' point of view, they went to work on the wage clause again, and the labor pains of the mountain have brought forth a mouse in the shape of Clause 38 of the agreement, which reads as follows:

Clause in Agreement.

"The railway company shall pay, or couse to be paid, to any and all workmen, artisans, mechanics and laborers employed in connection with the construction of any of the works referred to in this agreement upon the railway property or the city property, the current wages paid in the City of Vancouver by contractors doing work for citizens of Vancouver, to competent workmen engaged upon similar work."

Worth Nothing.

All of which means nothing at all and it is not worth the paper it is written on, and the aldermen who put it there know, as business men, that it is only a piece of elaborate fooling for the purpose of trying to keep the mouths of the workers shut until the C. N. R. has got all it wants.

Mayor Gives Game Away.

When the Trades Council committee was at the City Hall they had an informal interview with Mayor Baxter himself and asked him to use his personal influence to have a clause put in stating in definite figures what the railway company must pay their laborers on this work.

Mayor Baxter said that if they did that the railway company would have *a difficulty in raising the money for* the job at a good rate of discount.

That means that Mayor Baxter as good as said that the discount rate on the bonds of the Canadian Northern Railway Co. must be squeezed out of the bodies of the laboring men who work in the ditch.

Humbug Exposed.

There you have the whole thing in all its naked ugliness. Stripped of the words and verbiage under which the city fathers would try to hide their humbug and deceit from the eyes of a class which they do not think is sufficiently well informed to know what is really being done.

If the thing goes through as it is the laborers will get no more consideration from the Canadian Northern Railway Co. than the men who worked for the same company on the banks of the Fraser River last year. The strike which took place then has never been settled and the atrocities which were heaped upon the men finally stank so badly that even the Department of Labor as far away as Ottawa could smell the trouble. The wages were bad, the camps were filthy, the food was not fit for dogs and had to be seasoned very high to keep the smell very low.

Workers Must Act.

Now unless something can be done to prevent this agreement from going through in its present form, it will be a bad business, not only for the laborers who will actually be working on False Creek, but for all other laborers, and especially those working for the city at $3.00 per day for eight hours.

The Trades and Labor Council will doubtless take the mattr up at its meeting next Thursday and if necessary *some real money will have to be* spent in advertising the fact that the agreement must not be allowed to get the required number of votes.

In the meantime it behoves every workman, skilled or unskilled, union or non-union, to do all he can to put any agreement in the garbage can which does not guarantee at least $3 per day of eight hours to all laborers who will be affected by this fishy transaction between the city and the Canadian Northern Railway Co.

"Bill" Haywood will speak in the Dominion Hall, Thursday, Feb. 13th, at 8 p.m., and Labor Temple Saturday, Feb. 15th, 8 p.m. Admission 25 cents.

BRICKLAYERS' INAUGURAL PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE.
Held in Vancouver, B. C., January 22 to 24 inclusive.
Standing, left to right—W. J. Pipes, Vancouver; O. F. Lindgren, Bakersfield; T. W. Child, Salt Lake City; Alex. Riach, Victoria; Carl Lehman, Seattle; J. Corley, Vancouver; Alex. Stuart, Seattle; J. A. Wylie, Fresno; W. Dagnall, Vancouver.
Sitting, left to right—O. W. Horn, Portland; J. W. Collins, Los Angeles; F. P. McMahon, Los Angeles; J. Haslitt, Vancouver; F. L. Snider, Salt Lake City; J. Brown, Vancouver; Chas. Noonan, San Francisco.

BRICKLAYERS INAUGURAL PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE

Recognising that the trend of events forecasts clearly the need for more concerted action on the part of the unions of the Pacific Coast, and realizing the fact that the recent indictments secured against the union officials of this continent, when taken in conjunction with the so-called "open shop" policy of the employers in the building industry, are in reality only the beginning of a campaign having for its object the destruction of the labor *unions, the Bricklayers and* Masons' Union of Vancouver issued a call for a conference to be held in this city.

The ready response on the part of the bricklayers of the coast proved that they also had been giving this matter serious consideration. The result was that delegates from California, Utah, Washington, Oregon, and British Columbia gathered at the Labor Temple on January 22nd, and continued in session until the evening of the 24th. Bro. J. Haslitt, of Vancouver, was elected chairman, and Bro. F. P. McMahon, of Los Angeles, was the secretary.

After various members from different parts of the coast had expressed their views, it was decided to form a Federation to be known as the Pacific Coast Conference. The first duty of the conference will be to thoroughly organize the bricklayers of the coast.

A constitution and bye-laws were *drawn up, and will be submitted to the* various unions for their endorsation.

Various resolutions were submitted and adopted. Among others it was recommended that all local unions affiliate with the Trades and Labor Councils in their respective cities. The last convention of the Bricklayers' International Union, which was held at St. Joe Mo, decided to take a referendum as to the advisability of affiliating with the American Federation of Labor, and the Pacific Coast Conference went on record as favoring such affiliation and closer relationship with the other trades in the building industry was favored.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, J. Haslitt, Vancouver; Vice-president, O. W. Horn, Portland; Secretary-treasurer, F. P. McMahon, Los Angeles, the choice in each case being unanimous.

The next convention of the conference will be held in Portland, Oregon, *on the first Monday in October next.*

As a result of this conference, it is believed that the bricklayers' unions of the west will be more solidified to the end that they will be better able to assimilate the influx of immigration which must inevitably result from the opening of the Panama Canal.

That was the object the bricklayers of Vancouver had in view, and they are satisfied from the result of the conference that their efforts are being rightly directed.

PREMIER AND MINERS' STRIKE

Below is given the text of a resolution submitted by the Executive Board of the B. C. Federation of Labor to Premier McBride, and the results, which are self-explanatory:

"WHEREAS, there exists in the Province at the present time, an unnecessary industrial conflict between the miners of Cumberland and Ladysmith and the Canadian Collieries Company, which is bringing needless suffering and hardship to that portion of our citizens in the above-mentioned localities,

THEREFORE, be it resolved:

THAT the B. C. Federation of Labor ask the Hon. Sir Richard McBride, K. C. M. G., Premier of British Columbia, to use his good offices for the purpose of bringing about a conference between the contending forces, in order that a settlement may be arranged."

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 25, 1913.
W. L. Coulson, Esq.,
Canadian Collieries, Ltd.,
Victoria, B. C.

Dear Sir:—

I enclose copy of a resolution submitted to the Government some days ago by delegates from the conference of the B. C. Federation of Labour recently in session.

You will observe that my offices were asked in order to bring about a meeting between the Company and the men with the view of arranging a settlement of the strike at your Cumberland and Ladysmith mines.

It is not necessary to go at length into the question in this note since it must be quite patent to your Company that the consequences resulting from the present troubles must have been disastrous alike to the Company and the men.

Will you be good enough to advise me at the earliest possible moment of your disposition in this matter.

I may add that it will be a course of much satisfaction to the Government if through the means of a conference such as is proposed the situation may finally be cleared up.

Yours truly,
(Signed) RICHARD McBRIDE.

Victoria, B. C., January 25, 1913.
Hon. Sir Richard McBride, K.C.M.G.,
Premier of British Columbia,
Victoria, B. C.

Dear Sir:—

Your esteemed favor of the 24th instant enclosing copy of a resolution submitted to the Government some days ago by delegates from the conference of the British Columbia Federation of Labor is duly received.

We note that you suggest a meeting between the Company and the men, with a view to settling the strike at our Cumberland and Ladysmith Mines.

Permit us to state that at no time have the officials of our Company refused to meet in friendly discussion committees of our employees when regularly authorized to meet us on behalf of themselves and the fellow workmen.

This policy we propose to continue.

We may further add that conditions at our mines are improving daily and we are hopeful that in the near future our normal output will be attained. Our mines have been, and are now open to those who wish to secure employment.

We regret that there may have been some suffering and hardship endured by our former employees. We assure you, however, that for this condition our Company is in no way to blame.

Appreciating your kindly offices, we are,

Yours truly,
CANADIAN COLLIERIES (D) Ltd.
(Signed) W. L. Coulson,
General Manager.

WASHINGTON STATE FEDERATION ELECTS OFFICERS.

The new officers of the Washington State Federation of Labor are:—

President—Ernest P. Marsh.
Secretary-Treasurer — C. P. Taylor.

Vice-presidents were elected as follows:

First District—C. S. Hall.
Second District—W. J. Coates.
Third District—L. F. Clarke.
Fourth District—F. Jennings.
Fifth District—J. R. Montgomery.
Sixth District—T. H. Bolton.
Seventh District—C. J. Folson.

Labor Commission Here March 7th.

The Labor Commission will commence its next sittings in Vancouver on Friday morning, March 7th. One of the chief delegations to appear before the commission at that time is the special committee from the British Columbia Federation of Labor. The committee consists of Messrs. McVety, Johnston, Watchman, Dunn, and Foster. The Vancouver Trades and Labor Council will also be there. Meanwhile the commission is expected to go to Cumberland for Wednesday, February 19th, where the strike situation will be laid before them in no uncertain way by the representatives of the miners.

UNION MEETINGS AT LABOR TEMPLE FOR COMING WEEK

Sunday, Feb. 2.
Picture Operators; Bartenders.

Monday, Feb. 3.
Boilermakers; Electrical Workers, No. 621; Electrical Workers, No. 213; Builders' Laborers; Bro. of Carpenters; Elevator Constructors.

Tuesday, Feb. 4.
Sign Painters; Cigarmakers; Shinglers; Tailors; Amal. Carpenters; Locomotive Firemen; Bricklayers.

Wednesday, Feb. 5.
Cement Workers; Tile Layers; Photo Engravers; Amal. Carpenters; Street Railwaymen; Plumbers; Steam Engineers.

Thursday, Feb. 6.
Patternmakers; Ship Carpenters; Painters; Sheet Metal Workers; Railway Carmen; Trades and Labor Council.

Friday, Feb. 7.
Upholsterers; Civic Employees; Molders; Letter Carriers.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

Victoria, Jan. 22nd.

Tisdall, of Vancouver, resumed the debate on the reply to the speech from the throne, and in doing so he could not find enough words in his vocabulary to express his delight at the kindly way "Capital" was taking to British Columbia. But really this coal question was a nuisance, and he would have the prime minister inquire into it. At the same time the quartz mining left nothing to be desired. Indeed, he himself had just been to the Britannia mines (where they will *not* allow the miners' secretary to visit them), and he had found the conditions such as would do anyone in the British empire good to see—only he had not time to stay long. Then followed a stream of "prosperity" slobber which gave the honorable member a fine chance to look the part, but did not strike me as suitable for stopping holes in meal tickets.

Thursday, Jan. 23rd.

McLean, of Nelson, said his little piece, and was stupidly virtuous, as only a provincial minded tradesman can be. It was all about those dreadful Dourkobors. Why he had even heard that on occasion they would divorce each other without the tender ministrations of a B. C. lawyer; and as to their "dress" clothes, well he felt positively annoyed to hear that for brevity they sometimes surpassed the efforts of some women of his class whose physical charms were of that quality which makes quantity absolutely essential to results.

J. Place, the new Socialist member, followed with his "maiden speech," and surprised everyone by delivering in forty minutes a trenchant denunciation of Capital and all its works, which came as the breath of the gods after the twaddling common-places of the machine men. He demonstrated that figures quoted as to the prosperity of a country did not prove that all the people in that country were prosperous. Later on the honorable Dick was a little annoyed to hear "my friend the Dook" criticised, and to be told that organized labor was beginning to be less responsive to the blatant flag-waving which is so popular with his party at election time, and further that the workers were now more in favor of letting the war talkers do their own fighting.

Parker Williams tried to get a motion through making it possible for two members to call for a division instead of three, as is now the order; and in doing so pointed out that the rules of the Alberta and Saskatchewan legislatures permit such a course, and that in the federal house, with 220 members, it only requires five to move for a division. McBride slammed the proposal, and on voice vote Williams and Place were supported by a few Tories. A show of hands made all the difference, however, and with fear of the Tory machine in their hearts all the opposition put up their hands lest Dick should be watching. So the *names of members will not be recorded* on the journals of the house.

Questions were subsequently put by Parker Williams regarding the amounts paid to the Colonist Printing Co. during 1911-12.

Also regarding the work and wages paid on the Penticton Fish Lake Road during June, 1912.

Place, Nanaimo, asked questions regarding the amounts paid for livery and horse hire to Hoskins, Nanaimo, Combatley, and the A and B Livery Barn, also of that city.

(Continued on page 4)

HALIFAX TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL REVIEWS WORK OF BUSY YEAR

The past year began most auspiciously, and with the coming of spring came also an awakening in the trades union movement in the city.

The campaign of organization inaugurated by the Council in the month of May resulted in the formation of several craft unions, and the building up of the membership of a number of the older organizations.

At several meetings the Council was honored with the attendance of President James C. Watters, of the Trade and Labor Congress of Canada, who visited the city in connection with his organization tour of the Maritime provinces. President Watters, assisted by the officers and delegates of the Council, organized the Boilmakers, Building Laborers and Coopers, and completed organizing and installed a local of Blacksmiths.

During his stay he also visited and addressed many of the locals of the city, and was largely instrumental in consolidating the Street Railway Employees into a strong international local.

The building trades apparently were actively employed during the year, and other trades also reported fair employment.

The general activity coupled with the strengthening of the local unions, were the principal factors in securing for a number of unions substantial increases in their wage scales.

The attendance of delegates at Council meetings could not be termed entirely satisfactory, as the attendance for the year was only 25 per cent. of the total membership. This is the lowest average attendance for many years, and an effort should be made this year to overcome this evil and have the delegates appreciate the importance of attending Council meetings, even at some personal inconvenience. The Council has its own particular functions, which are somewhat different to the work of the ordinary local.

It is purely a legislative body for the purpose of expressing the collective opinions of all the trades unionists of the city. It is the only common ground where all the unions can arrive at a combined policy, and for that reason should be strengthened as far as possible by having the delegates recognize the importance of regular attendance at meetings.

The Labor Day celebration of 1912 was carried on under rather trying circumstances. For the first time since the Council has been using the Exhibition grounds for the holding of sports, a percentage was required by the Commission. They first asked for 30 per cent. of the gross gate receipts, the Council to pay all expenses from the remaining 70 per cent. By complying with the terms of this proposal the Council could not proceed with the usual celebration with any hope of success, and after much agitation on the part of your Labor Day committee, the commission reduced their original terms from 30 per cent. to 20 per cent. Your committee, believing that it was necessary to hold the parade and sports for the purpose of stimulating interest in the movement, and hopeful only of being able to provide the expenses of the parade from their share of the proceeds of the sports in the afternoon, decided to accept these terms. The sports were subject to the counter attraction of a baseball game on the Wanderers' ground, and it is to be regretted that although held in opposition to the Labor Day sports, it was patronized by some of the Council delegates and many of the rank and file of the various local unions. However, it is pleasing to note that in spite of these obstacles the amount netted from the sports paid all the expenses of the parade with a small *surplus.*

In September the convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was held in Guelph, Ont. Delegates Joy and Brooks represented the Council at the convention, and their report as presented to the Council gave evidence to the steady progress of the Congress, and its ever growing importance to the workers of Canada.

At the last session of the Nova Scotia Parliament several important amendments to the workmen's compensation act were introduced and enacted.

These amendments reduced the number of workmen necessary under the act from 10 to 5, bringing a larger number of workers under the operation of the act. A weekly minimum of five dollars was established, and the wording of a section heretofore unsatisfactory to the building trades was improved. The two weeks' exemption from compensation was also reduced to one.

A Board of Control Act which passed during the same session is of interest to the council, as it removes the property qualification clause of the former law, thus enabling workmen to aspire for the position of alderman or controller. It is pleasing to note in connection with this matter that Delegate Joy has been nominated for the Board of Control on behalf of the citizens' committee.

During the year an effort was made to form a building trades section in the Council, and the necessary rules, etc., were passed, but the movement fell through owing to the non-support of several of the unions concerned.

The Council dealt with a circular from the secretary of the select committee on the matter of old age pensions for Canada, and supplied the required information in connection with same. It may be noted in connection with the old age pensions question that Delegate Joy appeared before the committee at Ottawa, and presented a full case in favor of old age pensions for Canada.

Bricklayers Banquet Coast Delegates.

The Pacific Coast Conference of Bricklayers, which met in Vancouver Labor Temple last week, terminated with an enjoyable little banquet at the new Stratford hotel, on the corner of Gore and Keefer, on Friday evening, January 24th. The entertainment was provided by the local union of bricklayers, and the following members from various parts of the Pacific coast were present: From Vancouver, Messrs. J. Haslett, W. J. Pipes, J. Brown, J. Corley and W. Hutton; from Victoria, Messrs. A. Riach and F. Mitchelson; from Fresno, J. A. Wylie; from Los Angeles, J. W. Collins and F. P. McMahon; East Bakersfield sent O. F. Lindgren, and C. Noonan came from San Francisco; Portland, Ore., sent O. W. Horne; from Salt Lake City were F. L. Snider and T. W. *Child, and C. A. Lohman* was there from Seattle.

The Vancouver Trades and Labor Council was represented by Secretary J. W. Wilkinson, R. P. Pettipiece and J. H. McVety, who were present at the invitation of the local arrangements committee.

The banquet was served in excellent style, which left no room for the criticism of the most exacting of epicures. After that part of the proceedings had been disposed of, several interesting speeches dealing with the activities of organized labor on the west coast were delivered by the men from the various parts, and the opinion was generally expressed that this inaugural gathering of the bricklayers will result eventually in co-operation between the various districts which will redound to the advantage of all who work at the craft on this coast.

Shinglers Endorse Socialism.

The convention of the International Shingle Weavers, which met in Portland, Oregon, January 16th, endorsed the principles of Socialism, and adopted plans for the organization of the loggers of the Pacific coast in conjunction with the Shingle Weavers. Initial efforts in that direction have been partly financed during the past year by the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council and the B. C. Federation of Labor assisting to keep Organizer G. Heatherton in the field to continue the work which he had started up in face of great obstacles. Heatherton was sent to the Shinglers' convention by the B. C. Federation of Labor, and it is expected that he will be working on the staff of the American Federation of Labor by the early days of February for the Loggers and Shinglers.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Trades and Labor Council was called together by President H. C. Benson last Monday evening. The object was to consider what action could be taken to secure the minimum wage of $3 per day of 8 hours for all laborers engaged on the work at False Creek, which will be involved in the proposed agreement between the city and the Canadian Northern Railway Co. The Secretary was instructed to notify the City Council that nothing less would satisfy the Trades and Labor Council, and proposals for systematically opposing the agreement with a view to preventing it passing the polls when it comes before the electors were considered, and will be put before the Council at its next meeting.

Porcupine, Ont., miners still on strike. Keep away.

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THE B.C. FEDERATIONIST

Published weekly by The B. C. Federationist, Ltd., owned jointly by Vancouver Trades and Labor Council and the B. C. Federation of Labor, with which is affiliated 16,000 organised wage-workers.

Issued every Friday morning.

President.....Jas. Campbell
Vice-President.....J. W. Wilkinson
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Office: Room 210, Labor Temple
Tel. Sey. 3690.

Subscription: $1.00 per year; in Vancouver City, $1.25; to unions subscribing in a body, 75 cents.

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

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

FRIDAY.....JANUARY 31, 1913

ARE YOU ONE OF THEM?

One of the most difficult problems which confronts the trade union movement in British Columbia is the practice of working men speculating in land.

Those who are in the best positions to know calculate that about 50 per cent. of the trade unionists have real estate, mortgages and financial obligations. These are not seen in the piping times of peace but only come forth in all their ugliness when a strike has to be fought and an extra demand is made upon the endurance of the workers.

Then it is found that large numbers of the men are only a few weeks away from cash poverty.

Land enough to choke them, but not enough money to tide over the weeks without wages, and the trades union movement in British Columbia will never realize its full fighting power until the possibility of the workers speculating in land has been exhausted.

Many working men will then be able to decide exactly which class they belong to. At present thousands of them are far from knowing.

In this respect they are not so wise as their employers, who are able to see these things or pay others to point them out, and it is not without reason that the workers are urged to "jump in and share the prosperity"—on the basis of one bite for Jack and a good many for his master.

The scheme works fairly well until the day comes when a stand has to be made. Then the worker finds himself face to face with a dilemma which offers little chance of his emerging with any satisfaction to his sense of self-respect. On the one hand is his allegiance to his trade union and his loyalty to the class to which he belongs. On the other is the prospect of losing the savings which he has put into partly paying for a house and lot by actual stint and self-denial.

He realizes then that important as his trades unionism is, yet the material comfort and happiness of his wife and children, and all that is compassed in the word "home," are perhaps something deeper than all else on earth. And bitter as the pill may be he has to swallow it and sacrifice his union.

Such happenings are going on around us every day, and will go on for awhile yet.

But the trade union movement will survive those things, not only because it is desirable that it should do so, but because industrial conditions are gradually developing in British Columbia which will force the workers by sheer economic pressure to gather together for mutual protection.

When that day comes, the real life of the trade unions in the west will begin in earnest and there will be work and plenty of it for all who are willing to take their part in the movement, each according to his abilities. Some there are who scoff at the idea that trade unionism has any mission left to it. They are lavish in voicing indefinite generalities, but not over fruitful with practical suggestions for producing that consciousness of their power as a class which it is essential the workers must realize if they are ever to enjoy those things which are theirs by right of having made possible all that is worth retaining in civilization.

Any workman who is sufficiently conscious of his position in society to combine with others of his class for the protection of his economic interests, has taken the first practical step forward.

The workers do not learn much from mere theorizing or abstract instruction, but by the hard practical object lessons which they learn from bitter experience which has only one saving grace—that they never forget it.

Those who can see farthest ahead are inclined to become impatient and disheartened by the apathy of the others, but they cannot go any faster than the mass can be educated. The only way out of the class struggle is to stay in it—a course of action which is Hobson's choice as far as the great body of the workers is concerned, and which relieves them of the embarrassing task of making their own selection.

Pressing necessity will be a grim hand-maiden and industrial evolution will thrust its message before the eyes of the workers in letters so large that even he who runs may read.

Meanwhile Vancouver has no reason to be despondent regarding trade union prospects. The Labor Temple is itself an asset, the value of which cannot be calculated in dollars and cents alone, and it is a standing denial of the assertion sometimes made by opponents of the labor movement—that it is a loose combination of irresponsible "ists" animated by still more irresponsible "isms."

It has been made possible by the foresight and sacrifice of those who have gone before, and it behoves the men of today and the future, to see to it that such a priceless possession remains forever the property of the workers.

Starting from this central point, the groundwork is laid in the form of labor movement which in point of numbers and liveliness compares favorably with other cities of its size and age on this continent.

However much the numerical strength of the unions may fluctuate during these early years of immaturity and occasional indiscretion, the nucleus is here upon which the future can be built. The chief thing necessary is that there should be men with enough imagination to grasp the possibilities which the rapid industrialization of the city contains for the working class, and who by sane advice and wise administration will seek to guide the affairs of trade unionism with regard for the responsibilities of the future.

THE DESPOILED.

If only people knew the conditions under which a great number of the things in which they take a great deal of pride in exhibiting to their friends were made, the consciousness of pride might give way to one of shame and indignation. What the things have cost in the way of human misery and the slaughter of childish innocence and glee, the purchaser is never sure of and, it must be confessed, very seldom appears to care much about. A housewife was recently exhibiting to the writer a small table cover made of fine Irish linen, beautifully and elaborately embroidered. The cover was retailed in a city department store at about $6. There are intricate flowered designs in each corner of the cover, which must have taken an expert quite a long time to work. Of the conditions under which this clas of work is performed some idea can be gleaned from the report of a committee of inquiry which investigated the conditions of employment in the linen and other make-up trades of the north of Ireland, and which report is just issued in the form of a blue book by the government. The report proves that a great deal of the work is done by outworkers in their homes. The rate of pay for such high-class labor is sometimes not more than one cent an hour. Often the pay for the finest fancy sewing and embroidery does not exceed two cents an hour. So well founded are these statements that employers who were challenged with the figures did not avail themselves of the opportunity that was afforded them to refute the statements made by the poor house slaves who did the work for these starvation wages. An investigation conducted in England recently into the conditions of the women and children who are employed in the carding of buttons, hooks and eyes, reveals the fact that the same holds true.

That these shameful conditions are not confined to the British Isles is proved by the revelations just published in Boston in the report of a committee on child labor. The report shows that a great deal of the work connected with the manufacture of ladis' mesh bags and purses, adjusting the buckles on hose supporters, carding buttons, etc., and stringing tags for holiday gifts, is done in the homes of the very por and that often a whole family consisting of the mother and several children are engaged in this kind of labor. Children of the very tenderest years were found working at these tasks in order to help eke out a miserable existence for the family. That the children hate the drudgery and have to be compelled to do the work instead of being at play goes without argument. Although compelled by law to attend school, the natural result is that frequently the children are absent—kept at home to earn a few cents more. Mothers and children are often obliged to work late at night and arise early in the morning. Children who have fallen asleep the night before with their task uncompleted are dragged from bed in the early morning to finish the work before going to school. Photographs were taken of a family of a mother and her six children engaged in making mesh bags. The ages of the children were 5, 6, 8, 10, 13 and 14. When all the family work steadily they make from one to two bags a day, each bag bringing them the munificent sum of 23 cents.

Nothing is more significant in connection with these reports than the failure to suggest some effective remedy for the evil that exists. Feeble suggestions and pious hopes avail very little in the teeth of a competitive system of capitalism which ruthlessly devours human life for the purpose of exploitation. Karl Marx stated the plain, unvarnished truth when he said "Capitalism comes to us dripping with blood from every pore from the crown of the head to the sole of the feet." With an overstocked labor market, the competition for jobs naturally produces the utmost degradation for those who are weakest, and an unconscionable system of profit making grinds as finely as the mills of God.—Winnipeg Voice.

Workers invent machines which increase the power of production, and ought therefore lessen the hours of labor for the workers. But capitalism seizes the fruits of invention, and instead of lessening the hours of labor cuts out a portion of the workingmen, and uses the invention for its own profit.

We are told by the wise men who are upholders of the present industrial system that socialism would destroy incentive. Whose incentive? Not the incentive of the slave who only receives one-fifth of the value which his labor creates, but socialism would destroy the incentive of the exploiter who now takes four-fifths of the value created by labor. The incentive to rob would be removed under socialism, and for that reason every exploiter and parasite, who live on the sweat of others, are arrayed against socialism.

In the matter of great industrial enterprises competition does not compete; it kills itself, and ends in combination and co-operation. Thus the great trusts are formed and they are operated on the principle of co-operation. The next step in our evolutionary progress is for the workingmen to stop competing and combine; then comes collective ownership of the trusts and not their destruction, for they are useful as economic producers and distributors, their objectionable feature being in their privately owned and used to despoil and oppress the people.

How shall the people obtain possession and ownership of the means of production and distribution? By enforcing the common law and by the use of some of the methods which the owners of the trusts and corporations have themselves employed. The law condemns and vitiates a contract secured through fraud. This includes bribery, false representation, threats and force. The law does not recognize a contract where the compensation is wholly or unreasonably inadequate. The law does not recognize extortion or extortionate rates. Nearly all the trusts and corporations in the United States would be more or less affected by the rigid enforcement of these fundamental and statutory laws.

THE MEANING OF PROGRESSIVISM.

By C. E. Ruthenberg.

Just prior to the election one of the monthly magazines published a symposium by representatives of various political parties, each pointing out that the party he or she represented was progressive and on that account deserved the support of the voters.

While some of the progressivism set forth in this symposium looked rather suspicious, on the whole the ideas presented showed a remarkable breaking away from previously accepted ideals and principles.

The dominant principle of political economy during the first few hundred years of capitalism was laissez-faire. The government which interfered least with trade and manufacture was considered the best government. To be let alone, without interference, in their effort to saddle themselves on the backs of society was all the capitalists asked.

This doctrine received its first important jolt when the English people stepped in to prevent further murder of the children of the poor in that nation by the rapacious manufacturers in whose factories they were dying like flies. During the last half century social legislation has been making steady progress in the face of the obstruction of those whose selfish interests made it logical for them to hold fast to the reactionary doctrine of the past. In the past decade this advance has been tremendous. In Ohio, for instance, constitutional amendments have been adopted providing for the regulation of hours of labor, compensation of injured workers, and for legislation to protect the health and comfort of those employed in the industries of the state. It is a fact that not only have the people at large overridden the ancient doctrine of laissez-faire, but the capitalists themselves have abandoned it. Poor old laissez faire has got so badly battered that today the small business men and merchants are crying for government interference to save them from the monsters which the system they wish continued has created—the great trusts and corporations. In some instances the great capitalists themselves are calling for government regulation of industry in order to save themselves from more drastic measures.

This growth of the social spirit—the demand that all who are dependent upon industry be given a voice in its management, did not come into existence as the result of the great vision of some individual. Nor did the people grab the idea out of the air.

"It is not the consciousness of men," Marx wrote, "which determines their existence, but, on the contrary, it is their social existence which determines their consciousness."

It was natural that feudalism and the early centuries of capitalism should give birth to the doctrine of non-interference with industry. Production was individualistic and this naturally gave birth to individualistic ideas of political economy.

Capitalism has evolved from the individualistic production of feudalism to the social production of our day. Production today is a co-operative effort. We work together, and through our collective work we bring into existence the necessities and luxuries of our civilization. Let the miners go on strike for a long enough period of time and practically all industry will stop. Let the railroad men refuse to work in order to enforce demands they make and production would be thrown into confusion and the life of all the people affected.

It is this social production which has given birth to our ideas of social control.

That this progressive spirit must crystallize into a demand for a reorganization of our system of production to fit the facts of social production is the basic principle of Socialism.

Already we have an effort by the capitalists to seize upon this progressive spirit and to use it to establish a benevolent feudalism, in which the parasitic capitalist class will continue to receive its interests and dividends, in the organization of the national progressive party.

To educate and organize the working class so that this transformation may result in an industrial democracy is the object of socialism.

"Progressivism" today stands merely for government regulation of the relations between the workers and the industrial masters. Industrial democracy means ownership of the tools of production by the workers and their own regulation of the work of production and distribution.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

(Continued From Page One.)

Motion—That the committee be authorized to advertise the meeting. Carried.

Reports of Unions.

Hurst (Civic Employees)—Last meeting went on record as favoring one general union of all laborers, and asked the council to endorse their action.

Key (Amalgamated Carpenters)—Trade bad owing to weather. Were holding a dance on February 7th. Their business agent had been authorized to devote one day to organizing the teamsters.

Burkart (Barbers)—Had lost one shop and made one since last meeting. A great many men coming into the city.

Staples (Painters)—Trade quiet. Had squared up a non-union firm through Orpheum theatre contract.

Williams (U. B. of Carpenters)—They had unionized two firms. Bro. Finlay of North Vancouver and Bro. Johnson of New Westminster had died, and a benefit concert was held for their dependents. Eight new members made last meeting.

Jones (Electrical Workers, 213)—Had sent another $50 to the striking miners. Business agent to devote one day to teamsters.

Hoover (Street Railwaymen)—Made 30 new members last meeting. Had renewed their subscriptions to the "B. C. Federationist."

Dolk (Tailors)—Had sent $50 to the striking miners.

Lawson and Evans (Musicians)—Franklin's orchestra and also Williamson's was on the unfair list.

Riley (Longshoremen)—75 per cent. not working and eight in hospital.

Gould (Sheet Metal Workers)—Trade slack owing to bad weather.

Blumberg (Steam Engineers)—Made 26 new members last meeting. Hoped to have a new wage scale in the spring.

Roll Call.

Seventy-six delegates were reported present.

Election of Officers.

Delegates Benson, Midgley and Ferris were nominated for president. Delegate Midgley withdrew. Result of election: Benson 64, Ferris 12; Benson elected.

The following were nominated for vice-president: Manson, Pipes, McMenanim, McVety, Burkart. Delegates Pipes and McMenanim withdrew. Result of first ballot. Manson 25, McVety 36, Burkart 16. Delegate Burkart dropped out, and the result of the second ballot was: Manson 41, McVety 33; Manson elected.

Delegates Wilkinson and Midgley were nominated for secretary. Result of ballot. Wilkinson 45, Midgley 29; Wilkinson elected.

Delegates Campbell and Staples were nominated for secretary-treasurer. Result of ballot: Campbell 48, Staples 24; Campbell elected.

The following delegates were nominated for statistician: Pettipiece, Herritt, Foxcroft, McVety, Pipes. Delegate Pettipiece withdrew. Result of first election: Herritt 12, Foxcroft 19, McVety 30, Pipes 11. Delegate Pipes was dropped out. No one elected.

Result of second election: Herritt 5, Foxcroft 34, McVety 33. Delegate Herritt was dropped out. No election.

Result of third election: Foxcroft 37, McVety 35; Foxcroft elected.

The following were nominated for sergeant-at-arms: McVety, Sully, Blumberg, Philpot, Walker, Jones. Delegate Philpot withdrew.

Result of first election: McVety 26, Blumberg 2, Sully 17, Walker 8, Jones 10. No election. Blumberg and Walker dropped out.

Result of second election: McVety 27, Sully 24, Jones 13. No election. Jones dropped out.

Result of third election: Sully 34, McVety 29; Sully elected.

The following were nominated as trustees: Hoover, Pipes, Burkart, Freckleton, Hurst, Jones, McVety, Trotter, Midgley, Walker.

Result of first election. Hoover 22, Pipes 13, Burkart 13, Freckleton 14, Hurst 11, Jones 16, McVety 24, Trotter 24, Midgley 24, Walker 3. No election. Walker, Pipes, Burkart and Herritt dropped out.

Result of second election: Hoover 30, Freckleton 16, Jones 22, McVety 25, Trotter 27, Midgley 34. Freckleton dropped out. Midgley elected.

Result of third ballot: Hoover 34, Jones 18, McVety 24, Trotter 23. Jones dropped out. Hoover elected.

Result of fourth ballot: Trotter 31, McVety 25. Trotter elected.

The new officers were installed by ex-President Kavanagh.

President-elect Benson, in a brief and appropriate speech, asked all the delegates to co-operate with him in his efforts to conduct the chair in the best interests of the organized labor movement of the city.

Notices of Motion.

The notice of motion from the Painters' Union was then read as follows:

"That the charter of incorporation as set forth on pages 3, 4 and 5 of the constitution and bylaws of this council be stricken out."

(Signed) J. FRECKLETON, E. STAPLES.

The council then adjourned at 11:45 p.m.

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Officers for 1913-14:

President, Christian Sivertz, 1278 Denman St., Victoria.
Secretary-Treasurer, Victor R. Midgley, P. O. Box 1044, Vancouver.

Vice-Presidents:

G. A. Burnes, Sub. P. O. 2, Victoria
J. Cuthbertson, Greenwood
J. Ferris, 874—39th Ave. East, South Vancouver.
J. W. Gray, c/o District Ledger, Fernie
J. Kavanagh, P. O. Box 1253, Vancouver.
J. J. Taylor, Ladysmith.
A. Watchman, Paywood P. O., Victoria

UNION DIRECTORY

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B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR—Meets in annual convention in January. Executive officers, 1913-14: President, Christian Siverty; vice-presidents, J. Kavanagh, J. Ferris, A. Watchman, G. A. Burnes, J. W. Gray, Jas. Cuthbertson, 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.

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, H. McEwen, Room 209, Labor Temple. Branches meet every Tuesday and Wednesday in Room 205.

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, C. Hald; recording secretary, Geo. W. Isaacs; secretary - business agent, C. F. Burkhart, Room 205, 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, 2.30 p.m., Room 306. President, Walter Laurie; secretary, Wm. Mottishaw, Yale Hotel; treasurer, Chas. Lear.

UNITED 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, Arthur Paine, 305 Labor Temple; financial secretary, G. W. Williams, 305 Labor Temple; treasurer, L. W. Daniel, 305 Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 1386.

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. Robertson; vice-president, J. W. Dickieson; recording secretary, Thos. Lindsay, Box 36, Cedar Cottage; financial secretary, J. A. Dickieson; treasurer, Robt. Lindsay; conductor, A. Conshor; 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, 733 Semlin Drive, phone Sey. 689.

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, 353 Cordova East; secretary, A. Fraser, 1151 Howe Street.

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

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

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 213.—Meets Room 301, every Monday 8 p.m. President, Fred. Fuller; vice-president, Geo. B. Moulton; recording secretary, A. E. Gibson, Labor Temple; financial secretary, Robt. Robinson; treasurer, Harold T. Johnson; business agent, H. A. Jones, Room 207, Labor Temple.

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

GLASS WORKERS' LOCAL, NO. 40—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. President, J. Fox; vice-president, Wm. Thompson; financial secretary, Wm. Worton; secretary, A. O. Hettler, 425 Dufferin street. Telephone, Fairmont 1238.

LONGSHOREMENS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, No. 38 x 52—Meets every Friday evening, 133 Water street. President, G. J. Kelly; secretary, Thos. Nixon, 133 Water street.

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

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE Union, Local No. 145, A. F. of M.—Meets second Sunday of each month, 640 Robson street. President, J. Bowyer; vice-president, F. English; secretary, C. F. Ward; treasurer, D. Evans.

PAINTERS', PAPERHANGERS' AND Decorators', Local 138—Meet every Thursday, 7:30 p.m. President H. Murry; financial secretary, F. J. Harris, 1868 Robson St.; recording secretary, Skene Thompson, Sub P. O. No. 8, Box 3; business agent, W. J. Nagle.

STONECUTTERS', VANCOUVER Branch—Meets second Tuesday, 8:00 p.m. President, J. Marshall; corresponding secretary, Wm. Rowan, Box 1047; financial secretary, K. McKenzie.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY Employees, Pioneer Division No. 101—Meets Labor Temple, second and fourth Wednesdays at 2:45 p.m. and first and third Wednesdays, 8 p.m. President, H. Schofield; recording secretary, Albert V. Lofting, Box 178, City Heights P.O.; financial secretary, Fred A. Hoover, 2409 Clark drive.

STEAM ENGINEERS, INTERNATIONAL Local 397—Meets every Wednesday, 8 p.m., Room 201, Labor Temple. President, F. Blumberg; financial secretary, Wm. Byatt, Room 216.

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

TILE LAYERS' AND HELPERS', LOCAL No. 62—Meets first and third Wednesdays each month, 8 p.m. President, J. Kavanagh; secretary, E. A. E. Morrison, 1759 Eleventh Ave. East.

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

VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA TRADES AND LABOR Council—Meets every first and third Wednesday, Labor Hall, 731 Johnson street, at 8 p.m. President, H. J. Sheerr; secretary, Christian Sivertz, Box 302, Victoria, B. C.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

NEW WESTMINSTER TRADES & Labor Council—Meets every second and fourth Wednesday at 8 p.m., in Labor Hall. President, R. A. Stoney; financial secretary, J. B. Chockley; general secretary, B. D. Grant, P. O. Box 934. The public is invited to attend.

PLUMBERS' and STEAMFITTERS' LOCAL 495—Meets every second and fourth Friday of month in Labor Hall, 7:30 p.m. President, D. Webster; secretary, A. McLaren, P.O. Box 956, New Westminster, B. C.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARpenters, Local Union No. 1699—Meets every Monday, 8 p.m., Labor Temple, corner Royal avenue and Seventh street. President, M. C. Schmendt; secretary, A. Walker, Labor Temple, New Westminster, B. C.

MINERS' UNIONS.

KIMBERLEY MINERS' UNION, NO. 100 Western Federation of Miners—Meets Sunday evenings, in Union Hall. President, E. A. Hines; secretary-treasurer, M P. Villeneuve, Kimberley, B.C.

LADYSMITH MINERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 2388, U. M. W. of A.—Meets Wednesday, Union Hall, 7 p.m. President, Sam Guthrie; secretary, Duncan McKenzie, Ladysmith, B. C.

NANAIMO LOCAL UNION U.M.W. of A.—Meets every Sunday in District Office, Vendome Hotel, at 7:30 p.m. Arthur Jordan, recording secretary, Nanaimo, B. C.

ROSSLAND MINERS' UNION, NO. 38, Western Federation of Miners—Meets every Wednesday evening, in Miners' Union hall. Band and orchestra open for engagement. Theatre for rent. President, Sam Stevens; secretary, Herbert Varcoi, Box 421, Rossland, B. C.

TRAIL MILL AND SMELTERMEN'S Union, No. 105, W. F. of M.—Meets every Monday at 7:30 p.m. President, George Castell; secretary, Frank Campbell, Box 26, Trail, B. C.

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Socialist Party Directory

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Socialist Party of Canada, meets every Sunday, 3 p.m., Finn Hall, 2215 Pender St. East. J. H. Burroughs, secretary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL Executive Committee, Socialist Party of Canada, meets every Sunday, 3 p.m., Finn Hall, 2215 Pender St. East. J. H. Burroughs, secretary.

LOCAL SANDON, B.C., NO. 36, S. P. OF C. Meets every Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. in the Sandon Miners' Union Hall. Communications to be addressed Drawer K, Sandon, B. C.

LOCAL MOOSEJAW, SASK., No. 1, S. P. of C.—Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 7:30 p. m. in the Trades Hall. Economic class every Sunday, 2 p.m. Secretary, J. Harrison, 103 Hochelaga St. A. Stewart, Organizer.

LOCAL GIBSON'S LANDING, NO. 49, S. P. of C.—Meet first and third Sunday of the month in Socialist Hall. Secretary, J. N. Hintsa, Gibson's Heights, B. C.

LOCAL NELSON, S. P. of C., MEETS every Friday at 8 p.m., in Miners' Hall, Nelson, B. C. I. A. Austin, Secretary.

LOCAL VANCOUVER OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY — Meets for business and propaganda every Thursday at 8 p.m. in Labor Temple. Public meetings in Dominion Theatre, Granville street, Sunday evenings. Secretary, O. L. Charlton, City Market, Main street.

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TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Temple,
January 23rd, 1913.

The regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council was called to order at 8 p.m., with President Kavanagh in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

The following credentials were received and the delegates seated: From Bartenders, for A. MacDonald; from Sheet Metal Workers, for L. R. Gould; from Tile-layers, for J. Kavanagh and J. Fisher; from Bakers, for Andrew Livingstone; from Aamigamated Carpenters, for W. Manson and H. McEwen; from Bricklayers, for J. Kingham and L. Padgett; from Typographical Union, for J. Rankin, F. Reid and W. R. Trotter; from U. B. of Carpenters, for S. Kernigan, G. W. Williams, A. McDonald and E. Lothian; from Civic Employees, for G. Harrison, P. Hurst, G. H. Gibson, C. Bunce and J. Sully; from Waiters, for H. Collins and C. Davis; from Longshoremen, for Messrs. Thomas, Kelly, Ryan and Peel; from Street Railwaymen, for E. S. Cleveland, J. Ferris, F. A. Hoover; for Tailors, for Messrs. McDonald, A. Harvey, J. Ellsworth, F. Dolk and H. Norlund; from Cigarmakers, for Miles Nugent and S. M. Kaplin; from Barbers, for C. E. Hald, E. Hutton, C. E. Herritt, C. F. Burkart; from Letter-carriers, for F. Knowles; from Musicians, for J. T. Lawson and D. Evans.

Communications.

From F. R. McNamara, secretary of Labor Commission, re committee from council meeting Labor Commission. Filed.

From Painters, containing following notice of motion and explanation:

Notice of Motion.

Alteration of constitution, introduced by Local Union 138, Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America:

"That the charter of incorporation as set forth on pages 3, 4 and 5 of the constitution and bylaws of this council be stricken out."

(Signed) J. FRECKLETON.
E. STAPLES.

"Believing that the charter of incorporation as set forth on pages 3, 4 and 5 of the constitution and bylaws of the Trades and Labor Council are misleading and utterly at variance with the purposes and intentions of a militant labor organization, and further believing that this incorporation stands in the way of the Trades and Labor Council using one of the few weapons that are left organized labor to fight its enemies, namely, the boycot; be it resolved, that Local Union 138, Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America favor the elimination of the above charter of incorporation from the constitution and bylaws of the Trades and Labor Council, and that our delegates to that body be instructed to introduce a motion to that effect at the next meeting of the council."

Motion—That it be laid over to order of "Notices of Motion." Carried.

Motion—That the rules be suspended and we proceed to discuss notice of motion from Painters. Lost.

From H. E. Durant, resigning as delegate and as nominee for president. Filed.

Reports of Committees.

Executive Committee Report.

Room 210, Labor Temple.
Jan. 22nd, 1913.

The executive committee met this evening at 8 o'clock, with the following members present: Kavanagh, Campbell, McVety, McMillan and Wilkinson.

Communications:

From Wilson and Lake, engineers, asking for union rates of wages paid in Vancouver. Recommendation that secretary comply. Carried.

From Central Labor Council, Seattle, re delegates to next A. F. of L. convention visiting Vancouver. Recommendation, filed for reference, concurred in.

From A. F. of L., re bonding financial officers of the council. Recommendation, that secretary reply to effect that if we bond our financial officer we prefer to do so under B. C. law, concurred in.

From A. H. B. Macgowan, re council submitting evidence to Labor Commission concerning working conditions of bank and store clerks, etc. Recommendation: Secretary reply that owing to difficulty of getting information, council can only promise to present any information obtainable. Concurred in.

Circular from International Headquarters of Barbers. Recommendation: Referred to delegates. Concurred in.

Circular from Headquarters of United Garment Workers, re strike in New York. Recommendation: Referred to delegates. Concurred in.

From J. J. Dougan, F. M. McBeath and E. Adair, re our list of election questions. Recommendation: Filed for reference. Concurred in.

Bills.

J. W. Wilkinson for January	$10.00
James Campbell for January	10.00
J. W. Wilkinson, expenses as delegate to B. C. Federation of Labor	21.00

Recommendation: That bills be paid. Concurred in.

A delegation from the Moose Carnival committee appeared before the committee and asked the endorsation of the council for their proposed carnival to take place in July. Recommendation: Referred to council.

Motion—That the matter be referred to business agents of the organizations interested.

Amendment—That a committee consisting of one representative from each organization interested be appointed by this council to meet with the Moose Carnival committee and report back to the council at our next meeting.

Amendment to the Amendment—That it be left in the hands of the executive committee to receive from the Moose a guarantee to the effect that they will employ none but union workmen on all work under their control, and such guarantee to bear the seal of the Moose.

Substitute for the Whole—That the Moose Carnival committee be invited to come before the council and explain their plans.

Substitute for the whole carried.

The report of the executive committee as a whole as amended was, on motion, adopted.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer.

Financial statement for half year ending December 31st, 1912:

Receipts—

Balance in bank, June 30th	$ 453.06
Per capita tax	1,137.10
For free speech fund	5.00
Labor Day sports	712.50
Affiliations	17.50
Total	$2,326.16

Disbursements—

Salaries	$ 120.00
General expenses	313.49
Printing and stationery	49.05
Per capita tax	30.40
Rent	193.00
Furniture	15.00
Shares	700.00
Legal expenses	150.00
Labor Day sports	440.55
Office expenses	63.75
Organizing	200.00
Total	$2,275.24

Balance in bank, $50.92.

The report was, on motion, adopted.

The committee appointed to visit the Builders' Laborers reported that they had visited that organization but were not admitted to their meeting. Report received.

Committee re False Creek agreement reported having appeared before the railways and bridges committee at the city hall and had asked for the insertion of a clause in the agreement calling for the payment by the Canadian Northern Railway of a wage to laborers engaged on the filling in of False Creek of $3 per day of eight hours. Report received as progress.

Organization committee reported having collected a sum of money for the establishment of a library, and asked where the books were to be kept. Report accepted, and the matter of housing the books left in the hands of the committee.

Parliamentary Committee Report.

January 2, 1913.

Recommended that the parliamentary committee reiterate their condemnation of the False Creek agreement unless a fair wage clause be inserted stipulating that wages in all cases shall be same as paid by the city. Concurred in.

A recommendation that the committee go on record as being opposed to the policy of the council in refusing to take action on replies received from the candidates for municipal office was put back by the committee till next November.

The report as a whole was, on motion, adopted.

Educational Committee Report.

The committee reported that Dr. Brydone-Jack had promised to speak for the committee in the Labor Temple on January 30th, the subject to be "Technical Education."

(Continued on page two)

COOKS AND WAITERS.

Organizer's Report.

Organizer Beck, of the Cooks and Waiters, who has recently been organizing in Vancouver, speaks thus of his work in this city in his official report, published in the "Mixer and Server":

The culinary locals of Vancouver have cleaned house and are now in a position to go ahead and build up to their proper standard. It has been the same old story with them, about one dozen members using their best efforts to run the organization as a "gambling joint" and "lodging house," instead of a trades union organization. That feature is rapidly being eliminated in most of the unions, and from personal observation I am inclined to believe that the quicker a local gets rid of that class of members the quicker they will come to a realization of what the organization was intended for, and receive far more respect from the general labor movement and employers as well. To me, a gain of five cents in wages per day, or the shortening of time of labor ten minutes a day for the whole membership is far more important than a "black-jack" game, and a place to curse, tell ribald stories, and "mooch" off some decent members who are interested enough in their organization to come up to the office to pay their dues. One of the principal objections to moving into the Labor Temple was the fact that this particular class of members knew that gambling of any kind would not be allowed there.

The Labor Temple in Vancouver is the best I have yet seen, not even barring the one in Los Angeles, Cal. Manager McVety is to be congratulated on the way he keeps things in order. Many of the best fraternal orders, such as the Elks and Masons, meet there, and the accommodations are of the best, the building containing a pool and billiard hall, cigar and news stand, reading room, and clean and sanitary toilets on each floor for both sexes. The culinary locals have a nice, clean, electric-lighted, steam-heated office, with janitor service, for $15 per month, and in case of extra large, or special meetings, can rent a hall for $2.50 per meeting. The bartenders, while far larger than the three culinary locals combined, do not have an office, but meet in the Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters Want to Talk to You.

This union is holding things down pretty good, during the quiet season and very soon we expect to make things jump a little in the way of organizing. The entrance fee to join this old and tried union is reduced to $5.00 and our organization is the finest example of an international enterprise, for a member leaving VaVncouver can take his transfer with him and visit any English-speaking country in the world and he will always find Amalgamated members there to welcome him. How many organizations can offer this inducement to their membership?

Non-union carpenters are requested to call round at our office, Room 209, Labor Temple, and have a talk with our business agent and you will find out how much you are losing financially by remaining outside or union.

Come and hear of the insurance benefits you can obtain for less than one dollar per month. Think of the wages plasterers, bricklayers and other kindred trades receive, and then take a hunch to the small pittance you receive in comparison, then if you don't know the reason of this great difference in wages call round and we will inform you.

The members of our Central Park branch are holding a whist drive and social in the Bursill Institute at Collingwood East Thursday, February 6th, at 8 p.m. There will be prizes for winners in the whist drive, also refreshments will be provided. Furthermore, you will have a chance to hear our suburban vocal talent. We offer a hearty invitation to all members and friends to join us out there on the great night and last but not least we will be pleased to see the non-union carpenters of Collingwood and district present. Come and see how organized labor can be sociable as well as enterprising.

Tickets are only 25 cents and can be had in the agent's office, Labor Temple, or at the door of the Bursill Institute on Thursday, February 6, at 8 p.m.

Make a note of this date.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

(Continued from page one)

Monday, Jan. 27.

The house sat for less than an hour, and advanced four bills in that time, largely amendments to existing acts. These were a bill to amend the county court act, bill to amend pool rooms act, providing for better regulation of same, and charging a flat rate of $51 per year, regardless of number of tables in the place.

Parker Williams opposed this on the ground that it was an attempt against the small fellows in favor of the larger establishments. Bowser replied: "The law had to be more stringent, as they were of a bad character many of them." Progress was also made with the bill to amend the attachment of debts act, providing that a bailiff can make affidavit before any magistrate instead of only the sheriff.

Bowser introduced a bill respecting the sale of offensive weapons, which provides severe penalties for anyone selling any weapon from knuckle-duster to a gun to anyone who has not secured a permit from the police.

Any foreigner caught with a weapon may be deported.

So you slaves had better be good.

A bill was read the first time to amend the landlord and tenant act.

Bill respecting the museum read the first time.

Several private bills were read the first time and referred to private bills committee.

House adjourned at 4.15 p.m.

Tuesday, Jan. 28th.

Bill to adjust boundaries of Richmond and Point Grey read the first time.

Dr. Young, Atlin, moved the second reading of bill to amend the civil service act. This is to alter sections of act respecting increase of wages, which, according to Dr. Young, needed increasing to meet the increased cost of living.

P. Williams objected to this tender solicitude of the government for its employees, while outsiders were neglected. He commented on the fact that when other workers tried through means of strikes to meet the increased cost of living, the government did anything but assist them. They were told higher wages would increase efficiency, and he would suggest the government take this tip to the employers of the province.

Finally, while the bill was good, he resented the inference that civil service men were of finer clay to others.

MrBride, in reply, wandered far afield, and also waxed very eloquent in describing conditions in B. C. as they appear to him. He claimed labor conditions in B. C. were healthful despite the fact of strikes having occurred in the past and one now going on in Cumberland; these were largely the work of discontended men, who were never satisfied. The men were satisfied when they started to work; steady men could always get work on the railways. If the government interfered in outside wages question, capital would flee the country. In a burst of imagination he proceeded to depict the Socialist party in power and its attempt to raise wages. When Williams raised an objection that it was not to the point, and the speaker sustaining the objection, MrBride subsided into his usual dull style, concluding by repeating that the bill was a good one, etc.

The second reading of the museum bill being passed, the house adjourned.

U. B. of Carpenters.

At the last meeting of Local 617 we admitted four new members, and nine at the previous meeting. The last meeting was well attended, the most interesting business being the report of our delegates to the recent convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor Union No. 75 reports being well organized in their branch of the trade. Our business agent has been instructed to assist in an effort to organize the teamsters, and the membership and all job stewards are asked to give their assistance. When a load of lumber comes to your job, ask the teamster if he is a union man, and if he is not, urge him to become so. During the past week many backward members have come up with their dues, and it begins to look as though we may get the rise of $5.00 we are after in May. Bro. Simmons, our business agent, is meeting with good successfi and we hope all members will re-double their efforts to assist him. Trade conditions for the past few weeks have been more than quiet, and we have had many idle members owing to the bad weather. When the Labor Commission returns to Vancouver in March we intend to present several matters to them which are of vital interest to our members. Not many men are coming into town now, and we take that as an indication that things are improving along the coast. A committee from the Moose came up to our meeting last Monday night to ask our endorsation of their carnival, which takes place next July, and it was decided to support them, providing the Trades and Labor Council endorsed the matter when it has been explained before that body at its next meeting.

G. W. W.

Bakers Hold Smoker.

The smoking concert which was held in Labor Temple on Saturday evening, January 25th, was both a financial and a social success. President Bro. Kinnaird was chairman, and there was about one hundred and twenty members present. A first class program of some twenty items was listened to attentively by the audience, and most of the artists had to respond to encores. The piano selection by Mr. Smith was well received, and the singing of Messrs. Rogers, Oreim, Nesbitt, Whyte, G. Davidson, Woods, Bischoff, and Livingstone was heartily applauded. In addition to being a first class chairman, Bro. Kinnaird favored the audience with a song which was received with much cheering. The feature of the concert was the comic songs rendered by a member of the Bricklayers, who showed the audience how comic songs should be sung. He was a George Robey and Harry Randall rolled into one. A flashlight photograph was taken of the audience by Mr. Stollenwerk, 514 Heimcken street. As a result of a canvass among the non-union bakers present, several applications for membership were received. The next entertainment of the Bakers will be held in Labor Temple on Saturday evening, February 22nd, to which ladies and their friends are especially invited.

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Job Harriman addressed the convention of the California State Building Trades Council on January 20th, and declared that O. A. Tvietmoe and E. A. Clancy are innocent of the dynamite charges. The convention re-elected both Tvietmoe and Clancy to their offices of secretary-treasurer and president respectively.

Representatives of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada appeared before the Dominion Government on the 20th inst., when various matters of interest to organized labor, and which were contained in twenty-one of the resolution passed at the convention in Guelph last September, were dealt with.

T. G. Mills, a member of the Cobalt Miners' Union, was there to urge the eight-hour day for miners, and also to protest against the brutality of the provincial police in connection with the strike which is now in progress at orcupine.

Additional protection for electrical workers was asked for, and the alarming number of men killed in that industry was brought to the notice of the government.

Representations were made on behalf of the plumbers, and the longshoremen asked that it be made compulsory to ship cement in special sacks to prevent the escaping dust from killing any more of their members by consumption and other pulmonary diseases which are set up as the result of inhaling the dust whilst handling cement cargoes.

The Street Railwaymen of Tortonto also presented matters of interest to them providing for the safeguarding of their members whilst following their employment.

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, No. 89—Meets first and third Wednesday, O'Brien Hall, 8 p.m. President, G. Dean; corresponding secretary, F. Sumpter; financial secretary, D. Scott; treasurer, I. Tyson; business agent, E. R. Still. Phone Sey. 1514.

TAILORS, JOURNEYMAN TAILORS' UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Tuesday in each month, 8 p.m. President, J. T. Ellsworth; recording and corresponding secretary, W. W. Hocken, P. O. Box 503; financial secretary, L. Kakely, P. O. Box 503.

PRINTING

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