THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

FIFTH YEAR No. 109. VANCOUVER, B. C. FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1913. $1.00 A YEAR

CIVIC EMPLOYEES NOW AWAIT DECISION OF INVESTIGATION BOARD

An arbitration and conciliation board, appointed under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1907, to hear the grievances of the Civic Employees' Union against the city of Vancouver, has just completed its labors, and both sides now await the verdict.

While the local press, with the exception of the Daily Province, has been fair and tried to present the facts as they appeared before the board, still the union man's viewpoint of the grievances and their airing before the board should be presented.

The board consisted of Mr. G. E. McCrossan, appointed by the employees; Mr. H. O. Alexander, appointed by the city, and Justice Murphy, chairman of the board.

The men charged:

That discrimination against union men was taking place in the scavenging department.

That favoritism was shown in the appointment of foremen, and that foremen showed favoritism in hiring and discharging men.

The men also demanded:

A rise in wages from 37½c per hour to 40c per hour for waterworks men.

That the union men who had been discharged, namely, P. Bruce, J. McBeth, S. Stevenson and R. Milne, be reinstated.

That the men responsible for the discrimination, Assistant Superintendent Lee, Foreman Oakes and Under Foreman Thomson, be discharged.

The discrimination charged was that the job stewards of the union had been discharged, intimidated and reported infairly. John McBeth, a job steward, had been fired for drinking a cup of coffee, although it was admitted that it was a custom of the scavengers to drink coffee or liquor whenever it was offered them, and that this custom was known to Lee. Witnesses testified that a week after McBeth was fired Lee saw men drinking coffee and simply told them that they would have to cut it out. Lee could not remember this on the stand.

J. A. Wightman, another job steward, was ordered before Lee and told by him that if he did not stop agitating he would be fired. The agitating consisted in asking men to join the union. The discharge of S. Stevenson and R. Milne without sufficient reason. Parker Bruce, another union man, was discharged for striking matches in the barn to singe his horse. The foreman who reported him admitted that it was customary for teamsters to strike matches in the barns. Another instance of discrimination was the reporting of D. Cuthill, job steward, for not being able to drive a team of horses two hundred and sixty yards, grease his wagon and dumping gear, and hitch up in five minutes. All the city's witnesses questioned on this point agreed that the feat was impossible.

The board decided they would hear the charge of discrimination first, then the demand for a raise in wages for waterworks men, and the case of favoritism last.

Lee admitted that he had never warned McBeth previously to having him fired. The evidence showed that Lee had thirteen relatives in the street cleaning and scavenging department, all of whom were bitter anti-unionists. Two of the city's witnesses testified that they heard Lee express himself against Unionism. The head stableman of the Cambie street barns called by the city thought that McBeth had been discriminated against. Witnesses testified that the yheard Mr. Wiley say that he had got McBeth, and now he would "get" McDonald, another job steward.

It was also shown that none of the foremen belonged to the union in the scavenging department, and no union man had ever been promoted.

The foreman who had belonged to the union had dropped out, and when questioned why, gave very evasive answers.

When Superintendent Wiley took the stand, he denied the charge of discrimination, but developed an extraordinary memory when questioned as to certain incidents. He could not remember what had occurred three days before the enquiry, and to most of the questions put to him he replied, "I can't remember."

Assistant Superintendent Lee's memory was only slightly better.

J. Thomson denied the charge that he had told several men that Wiley was against the union.

In support of the demand for a raise in wages for the waterworks men, the union submitted the following:

1. That since the last increase of pay for waterworks men in 1911 the cost of living had risen 6.4 per cent.

2. That the average wage of $14.65 per week was not sufficient to support a family in decency and comfort.

3. That $3 per day in Vancouver for outside workers, where the annual rainfall is 57.40 inches per year, meant twice as much broken time as Victoria with an annual rainfall of 24 inches.

4. The fact that he waerworks men had received no increase in pay las year, while all oher civic employees had.

5. That wages paid in Vancouver were not high compared to other towns, San Francisco paying $3 per day of 8 hours; Nelson, $3.20; Prince Rupert, $3.50; Victoria, New Westminster and Fernie also paying $3 per day.

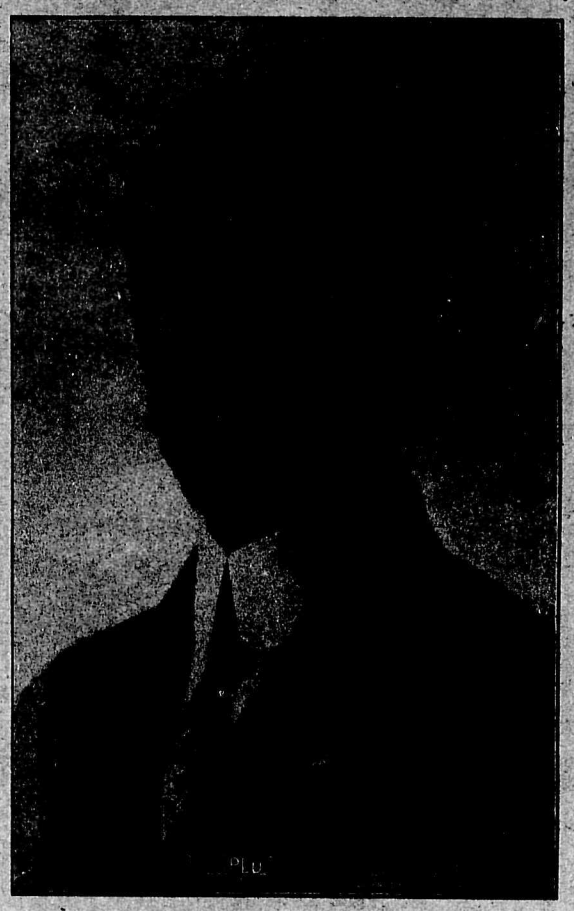
The last charge, that of favoritism, against Engineer Fellowes probably inspired the fight the city authorities put up against granting of a board under the Lemieux Act.

On March 1st last the union representative asked the boar dof works to co-operate with the union in an application for a Lemieux board. The chairman of the board refused this, but promised not to oppose the granting of a board. However, when an application was made to the Minister of Labor and the Minister of Labor requested the city authorities for a reply to same, the city replied to the Minister of Labor by making strong objections to a board being granted. After advancing numerous reasons why a board should not be granted, the city's reply concludes as follows:

"The City of Vancouver therefore submits that no reasons have been adduced by the applicants which would warrant the establishment of a board of conciliation and investigation, as provided under the Industrial Disputes and Investigation Act, 1907."

When the granting of a board was assured, Mayor Baxter sent Fair Wage Officer McNiven to the business agent of the union, E. Trainer, to ask him to forego the board and the demands of the waterworks men would be favorably considered. It was understood that the charges of favoritism would be dropped. The business agent of course refused. Then another attempt was made by the city authorities to evade the charge of favoritism. As soon as the board convened, Engineer Fellowes asked that the board be confined to the waterworks only. The chairman of the board overruled him. When the charge of favoritism was reached in the inquiry, again the city representatives rose and asked if the charge of favoritism was included in the union's affidavit, as they considered the charge frivolous. The chairman replied by reading the affidavit and advising the union men to go on with their case. After being defeated in all these attempts to stifle the inquiry, it was amusing to hear Alderman Crowe make the statement "that the city authorities coured the fullest inquiry."

Now as to the charge of favoritism. It was shown that in the spring of 1912 out of the five ward foremen three had never worked for the city previous to their appointment as ward foreman, and these three, namely, McKinnon, Davis and Walker, all belonged to the Orange order. In the summer months each of these men had charge of about 200 men. Walker admitted that he owned a roominghouse, almost all of his roomers working under him. He also stated that when these men were laid off he approached other ward foremen and asked them to put his roomers to work. He disposed of his roominghouse about the time the union applied for an arbitration board. The case of Ward Foreman Davis and his gang showed favoritism most clearly. Davis was appointed ward foreman after approaching Mayor Findlay, Ald. McSpadden, Ald. King and others. He then caused the appointment of Mr. McDonald and A. Horner as foremen; one of them was a carpenter and the other a painter. Both belonged to the Orange order and neither of them had worked for the city previous to their appointment. The whole of Davis' gang was then examined. Eighteen of the gang were members of the Orange order, and of the remaining four two had been laid off last winter, and the other two had worked for Davis eight weeks. None of the eighteen Orangemen had been laid off. One of the Orangemen, A. Bond, admitted that he gave his initiation fee to Davis, and that he joined the order to hold his job. Superintendent Maddison of the waterworks system testified that all his foremen had been promoted from the ranks, and he considered this practice gave the best results. The same was conceded for the sewers, the point being brought out that there could be no motive in appointing foremen from the outside except favoritism.



WILFRID GRIBBLE

Well known lecturer, writer and Socialist economist, who left this week on a trip across Canada to occupy the summer months.

UNION MEETINGS AT LABOR TEMPLE FOR COMING WEEK

Sunday, May 11—Teamsters, 2:30; Stage Employees, 8 p.m.; Picture Operators, 8 p.m.

Monday, May 12—Amal. Engineers; Glass Workers; Lathers; Street Railwaymen's Executive; Electrical Workers No. 213; Tailors; Bro. of Carpenters; Pattern Makers.

Tuesday, May 13 — Cement Workers; Sign Painters; Barbers; Shinglers; Pressmen; Amal. Carpenters; Stone Cutters; Bricklayers.

Wednesday, May 14—Home & Domestic Employees; S. P. M. Stereotypers, 4 p.m.; Marble Cutters; Amal. Carpenters; Street Railwaymen, 2:30 p.m. Plumbers.

Thursday, May 15—Retail Employees; Bookbinders; Maintainance of Way Employees; Ship Carpenters; Painters; Sheet Metal Workers; Railway Carmen; Trades and Labor Council.

Friday, May 16—Upholsterers; Pattern Makers; Civic Employees; Iron Moulders; Granite Cutters.

Saturday, May 17—Nil.

EXHIBITION BOARD WILL BE REQUESTED TO UNIONIZE ITS WORK

Failure to Enforce Union Conditions Will Result in Further Action by Council

Is the Exhibition Association and all its works to be placed on the unfair list of organized labor in Vancouver?

That is the question now agitating local unions, as expressed in the Central Labor Body.

At last regular meeting a committee was named to interview the Exhibition Board relative to glaring non-union conditions prevailing on all the work at the Park.

The committee met the Works Committee yesterday afternoon and found hat the "union" clause heretofore placed in contracts had been replaced by a "current" wage clause, which, however, Ald. Crowe interpreted as equivalent to provision for union wages being paid.

The representatives of the unions proved conclusively that not only had the wages been reduced by the contractors from 25 to 50 cents per day, that the men were being worked nine hours a day, Saturdays included, but that only six union men were being employed on the entire works, which in itself showed discrimination.

After hearing the Council committee Manager Rolston, President Miller and Director Crowe promised that the specifications of the contract would immediately be enforced and every effort made to "square" the work under way.

A special meeting of the Council was held last night to hear the report of the committee, and considerable discussion followed, it being held by many delegates that the sum total of results to date were merely to improve conditions for non-union men, and using the power of unionists to do so.

It was finally decided that the report of the committee be received as progress, and that it be instructed to again interview the Exhibition Association and request that only union men be employed on the various work now in progress on the grounds under the control of that body.

Failure to comply with this request, it was said, would result in the exhibition work being declared as unfair to organized labor.

The committee will endeavor to arrange for another session with Exhibition Board representatives during the early part of next week.

FAKE ADVERTISING SHARKS TRADING IN GOOD NAME OF ORGANIZED WAGE-WORKERS

At last meeting of Vancouver Trades and Labor Council complaints were received of persons going round the city representing themselves as being endorsed by the council for the purpose of soliciting advertisements for publications to be issued by the council.

No one is at present authorized to take advertisements on behalf of the council except the duly authorized solicitor of The B. C. Federationist.

Business men and the general public would confer a favor by phoning to the council office at Bay. 3680 in case they are "called upon" by any others professing to come from the council.

This difficulty was a very prevalent one at one time. One crook even went so far as to steal some of the council's official letterheads, and for his originality spent the next three months in jail.

DRASTIC ACTION TAKEN BY A. F. OF L. ORGANIZER WITH SEATTLE CENTRAL LABOR.

Following the revocation of the charter of the Central Labor Council of Seattle, Charles Perry Taylor, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, last week organized a new central body, under the name of the Seattle Federation of Labor.

A meeting was held in the Labor Temple at which eight local unions were represented with twenty-two delegates, according to a statement given out by Mr. Taylor. He also stated that six other local unions had sent word of their intention to affiliate with the new central body, but were unable to be present on account of Saturday night work.

"The statement that the revoked charter of the Central Labor Council had been returned is erroneous," said Mr. Taylor. "I had orders from the national body to proceed with a new organization, and when I heard that the old charter was to be restored I wired to the national headquarters, saying that unless I received instructions to the contrary I should proceed with the organization of a new central body. I have received no instructions and therefore called the meeting and proceeded with the organization."

TAILORS TO BEGIN CAMPAIGN FOR GENERAL EIGHT-HOUR DAY

"We intend to begin a campaign for a general eight-hour work day in our trade in Vancouver," was the terse program outlined by D. G. Briggs, general organizer for the Journeymen Tailors' Union, who arrived in the city from Seattle on Tuesday last.

"We are going to hold a mass meeting, open to all engaged in our trade with special reference to the women workers, in Room 306, Labor Temple, next Monday evening," continued Mr. Biggs, "and the prospects for an enthusiastic turnout are encouraging."

Mr. Biggs will remain in Vancouver for some weeks, in the interests of the local Tailors' Union.

VANCOUVER BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL HAS BEEN REORGANIZED

Vancouver Building Trades Council has been reorganized, with only A. F. of L. affiliated locals legible for membership.

The building trades locals are once more assuming their old-time virility, thanks to the staying qualities of "the clique that runs the union."

The chronic overstocked labor market has made organization work most difficult, but the working conditions and wages maintained by the unions is making non-unionists feel that they are missing something besides the payment of a small per capita tax.

U. B. of C. District Organizer

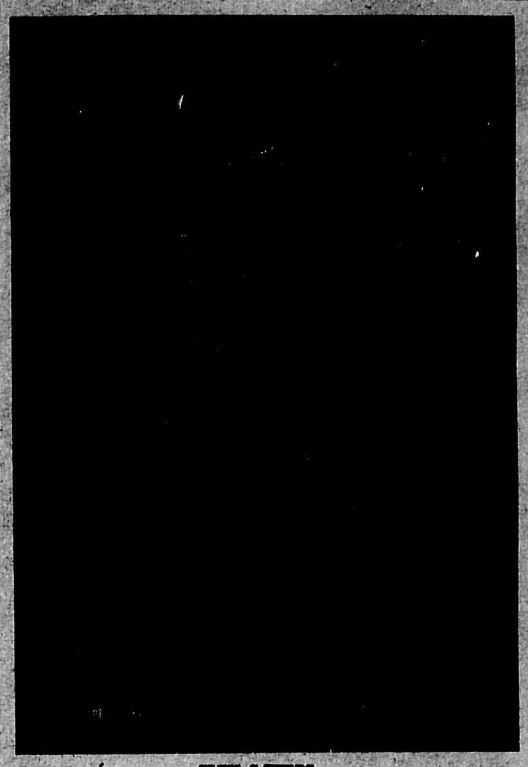
The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners have recommended for appointment A. Watchman to be general organizer for the coast district of British Columbia.

Mr. Watchman is at present business business agent of the Building Trades Council in Victoria, and will resign his duties there to take up his new work.

May Day at Canmore

The coal miners at Canmore and Bankhead held their May Day celebration at Canmore. The programme included band concerts, football and baseball matches. The speakers for the day were E. D. Burge and J. W. Wilkinson.

ISLAND COAL OPERATORS APPEAL TO OTTAWA FOR "PROTECTION"



CLEM STUBBS

Who resigned as President of District 18, U. M. W. of A., last week, to seek re-election, in order that the membership may have an opportunity of voting "No Confidence" in his political sagacity if they so desire.

CLEM STUBBS RESIGNS AS DISTRICT PRESIDENT OF U.M.W. of A. AT FERNIE

Will Give Membership Opportunity to Express Themselves by Seeking Re-election

Clem Stubbs, president of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, with headquarters at Fernie, has resigned, under date of May 1, at Lethbridge. Mr. Stubbs in his letter to the members of the executive board, says:

"Herewith I tender to you my resignation as President of District 18, U. M. W. of A., together with my resignation of trusteeship held by virtue of my office, to take immediate effect. In tendering my resignation it is my intention to give full explanation of my action in this matter to our members. I would also point out that, whilst taking this action, it is without prejudice as to my future action in connection with any election that may take place for district officers."

All of which, of course, means that Mr. Stubbs has merely taken this drastic course to secure an expression of opinion from the membership regarding his action in supporting Vice-president J. O. Jones in Lethbridge riding at the recent Alberta general elections.

At the district convention a few months ago the miners passed a recommendation to local unions to support socialist candidates politically. Later the central labor body at Lethbridge, in conjunction with the Lethbridge miners, decided to nominate Jones as a candidate, he subscribing to the policy of the Alberta Federation of Labor, of which, by the way, Mr. Jones is president. The members of the S. P. of C. did not like this arrangement and decided to run a candidate. The Liberals recognized that they were shut out, so no candidate was placed in the field by them. And to mix matters still further Jones' candidature was endorsed by the Liberals, unfortunately for Jones. The final result was the election of the Conservative candidate. Considerable criticism of the officers of District 18, including President Stubbs, followed.

To put the whole question of political affiliations and action up to the membership, Mr. Stubbs has decided to force the issue and get a showdown. This because he evidently fears that the present unsettled controversy would ultimately result in the destruction of the organization along the legitimate lines and purposes of the union.

Clem Stubbs is one of the biggest men in the organized labor movement of Canada today, and his relationship with the miners and their attitude towards him will prove of momentous interest to all who know him for what he is. His splendid record and standing in the labor movement makes it hard to adjudge him guilty of any action but what he felt confident would prove to the best interests of the organization he represented.

That order will be brought about quickly by his resignation and, it is to be hoped, re-election, and that there will be a better understanding all round, as the result of the discussion, seems probable at this distance.

NANAIMO, V. I., May 9.—(Special to The Federationist)—Word has just leaked out here that the coal operators have wired to the Immigration Department at Ottawa asking that Organizer Farrington of the U. M. W. of A., now in Seattle, in charge of the strike on the island, be refused re-entry. Otherwise the companies fear the provincial government will not be able to render sufficient assistance to break the strike and a settlement with the striking miners might become inevitable. Just what the Ottawa authorities will do for the coal barons remains to be seen.

NANAIMO, V. I., May 9.—(Special to The Federationist)—The situation here this morning is unchanged, except that there is a move calculated to bring about a complete settlement of the differences existing between the coal operators and the coal diggers of Vancouver Island. Practically all the essential employees of the companies have joined the U. M. W. of A. and a splendid exhibition of solidarity and unity of purpose exists. The long-looked for showdown has arrived. And the big miners' union is certain to triumph.

The Federationist is in receipt of a photo, too late for reproduction, of the big mass meeting of miners at Nanaimo last Saturday afternoon, when it was decided to cease work until union conditions prevail in Vancouver Island coal mines. The huge meeting was addressed by Chris. Pattinson. The company's vote among the miners resulted in only 472 going near the specially-prepared polls out of nearly 3000 men employed by various companies operating in Nanaimo and district, and most of these were surface men, clerks, bosses and "company" men. The local union now numbers more than 1400, including Indians and Chinese, which augurs well for a complete victory for the U. M. W. of A.

The following letter was received from the Seamen's Union in answer to one sent from here re boats loading coal at Union Bay for San Francisco:

". . . . Your letter of recent date relating to the conditions at the Canadian Collieries Company was read to the meeting of this union on the 21st inst., and I was instructed to reply. The vessels that carry coal from these mines are practically tramps, manned by non-union men. The union is therefore unable to exercise any authority over them. We are unable to devise any method of making a practical protest. Of course we could adopt a set of resolutions and give them considerable publicity. This, however, is not a very satisfactory process. If you can suggest any other method within our power by which we may be able to render substantial assistance to your members we shall be very glad to put into execution."

Let 'Em All Come

Five hundred more immigrants arrived last Sunday morning and, according to the local press, they are the usual "fine looking set of people." They will remain that way until maybe next winter when jobs get even more rare than they are at the present moment, then some of them will become "agitators" and "undesirable citizens" and pleasant little things of that sort.

Tailors' Mass Meeting

Join the Journeymen Tailors and get better conditions. Open meeting Monday, May 12, 8 p.m., Room 306, Labor Temple (cor. Dunsmuir and Homer streets). All employees invited. Ladies' and men's tailors and tailoresses.

B. C. Jurymen Secure Raise

Hereafter jurymen in British Columbia will receive $3 a day and travelling expenses, instead of $2 and 10 cents per mile as heretofore. The legislation was asked for by the B. C. Federation of Labor last January.

NANAIMO, V. I., May 6.—Arrangements for the holding of the May 1st celebration were not as extensive this year as last, owing to the strike situation in Ladysmith and Cumberland. The men in Cumberland decided to celebrate at home; likewise the men in Ladysmith. When the question was discussed in Nanaimo, where the organization had not grown too strong, many had fears as to the outcome. However, a sparsely-attended meeting of mine-workers, carpenters, typographical union, etc., decided to celebrate and journey to Ladysmith. A committee set to and collected nearly $400.

On the evening of April 30 two circulars were issued by Bros. Pannington and Foster (printed in last week's Fed) calling a general strike of all men working in and around the mines, on the island.

The question had been arranged by the District and International officers working in the district and kept quiet from everybody. The circulars were printed in the several languages, including Chinese and Japanese, and a large working committee, brought from the strike districts to distribute same and also to picket the mines if need be.

As the coal companies did not anticipate this move for a strike and did not want to invite friction by leaving the mines open on May 1st, notices had been posted declaring no work.

The miners' circulars were not distributed and all was kept quiet by the committee till 2:40 p.m., when the afternoon shifts were going on and the morning shift coming home.

No one, unless the men in the field, can imagine the consternation thrown into the camp on that evening. The shock from the great explosion of 50 tons of explosives did not cause more excitement, though perhaps more noise.

Two special trains carried a large contingent from Nanaimo to Ladysmith on May 1st. A large meeting was held and addressed by several speakers, followed by a good day's sports music and dancing.

On the same evening a large meeting was advertised for the Princess theatre, Nanaimo, to explain the strike situation. This place, which has a capacity of 1500, was packed long before the time, and as the company machine had not had time to act the meeting was well attended. When the meeting opened an attempt was made to create disorder, which at first seemed to be strong, but as the meeting went on swung in favor of stoppage.

When the company machine found it would not work a self-appointed committee interviewed the superintendents of the three respective mines, and declared the mines idle on May 2nd and called a meeting of the employees for that evening to consider and decide as to whether they would abide by the strike call or resume work and carry out the one-sided agreement in existence. A meeting was held in the evening. It was well attended by the men who had by this time joined the union by the hundreds. When the meeting opened the self-appointed committee explained they were desirous of having the meeting give an expression of opinion by taking a ballot vote on whether they would return to work or not, and had a motion drafted to that effect and put to the meeting. This the meeting refused to do, and when they called for all in favor of the motion to stand to their feet less than one hundred responded out of a total of 1500.

A large overflow meeting was also held on the street at the same time, addressed at the doors of the theatre by officers of the union, of men who had been refused admission, and kept going till the meeting in the inside came out.

Then the largest meeting ever held in Nanaimo on any occasion took place and the success of the strike assured by the expression of solidarity.

Though the big meeting turned the self-appointed committee down, they still, in conjunction with the superintendents, insisted on having a ballot taken, and same was arranged to be held in the court house, the saloons being declared closed, on Saturday, May 3.

The union immediately issued a circular advising union men to refrain from voting, as the strike would continue in any case.

The mines were again declared idle May 3rd and the ballot taken. Notwithstanding that almost all the bosses, petty bosses, aged men, and special trains run to bring the engineers, carpenters, etc., from their development work a few miles away, when the vote was counted less than 500 had voted and 44 of these were against it.

The "committee" again deemed it advisable to get the superintendents to declare May 5th and future days idle, till something else happens. This can be explained by the fact that over 900 men have joined the union since May 1st in Nanaimo, and over 300 in South Wellington.

The camps are now practically solid on the island and a determined fighting spirit exists, unsurpassed in any fight known on old Vancouver island.

I am convinced that no other method than the one of secrecy, pursued here at this time, could have pulled the men of Nanaimo out, owing to the spy system in operation in the mines.

Now that the men on the island are standing solid, it will prove to be a victory, not only for the mine-workers of the island, but will give renewed hope to the organized workers of British Columbia and Canada.

G. P.

President Lynch in Ontario.

President J. M. Lynch of the I. T. U. has signified his intention of attending the Ontario conference of Typographical unions at Ottawa on May 23, providing he can arrange affairs to permit of his absence from headquarters on that date. In event of his inability to do so he will send a representative.—Phil Obermeyer.

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

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FRIDAY.....MAY 9, 1913

REFORM AND REVOLUTION

The members of organized labor throughout Canada are confronted with many problems, not the least of which is teh question of securing legislation and its enforcement. As trade unionists we are compelled to ask for and do a lot of things, in obedience to what the majority deem essential, that economic students may argue is a waste of time. However, the fact remains that we are compelled to deal with conditions as we find them and govern ourselves accordingly.

Both the old political parties are builded upon and pledged to the present form of property ownership. The International Socialist movement is differentiated from the old parties by the fact that it stands for a revolution or complete change in the form of property ownership. Around this fundamental principle arises many of the perplexing controversies which have imperilled the very existence of wage-workers' organizations in days gone by.

The B. C. Federation o Labor has settled the question of its policy by adopting as a basis for its programme the principles of socialism, collective ownership of things used collectively. Having taken this revolutionary position, it is well that the membership should thoroughly understand its significance, and the difference between revolutionists demanding reforms and that of a mere reformer, with no other end in view than that of reforms.

Dealing with this subject, the position taken by no less a revolutionist than Kautsky himself is of especial interest at this time. He says:

There are few conceptions over which there has been so much contention as over that of revolution. This can partially be ascribed to the fact that nothing is so contrary to existing interests and prejudices as this concept, and partially to the fact that few things are so ambiguous.

As a rule, events can not be so sharply defined as things, Especially is this true of social events, which are extremely complicated, and grow ever more complicated the further society advances—the more various the forms of co-operation of humanity become. Among the most complicated of these events is the social revolution which is a complete transformation of the wonted forms of associated activity among men.

It is no wonder that the word, which every one uses, but each one in a different sense, is sometimes used by the same persons at different times in very different senses. Some understand by "revolution" barricades, conflagrations of castles, guillotines, September massacres and a combination of all sorts of hideous things. Others would seek to take all sting away from the word and use it in the sense of great but imperceptible and peaceful transformations of society, like, for instance, those which took place through the discovery of America or by the invention of the steam engine. Between these two definitions there are many grades of meaning.

* * *

Marx, in his introduction to the "Critiques of Political Economy," defines social revolution as a more or less rapid transformation of the foundations of the judicial and political superstructures of society arising from a change in its economic foundations. If we hold close to this definition we at once eliminate from the idea of social revolution "changes in the economic foundations," as, for example, those which proceeded from the steam engine or the discovery of America, These alterations are the causes of revolution, not the revolution itself.

But I do not wish to confine myself too strictly to this definition of social revolution. There is a still narrower sense in which we can use it. In this case it does not signify either the transformation of the juridicial and political superstructure of society, but only some particular form or particular method of transformation.

Every socialist strives for social revolution in the wider sense, and yet there are socialists who disclaim revolution and would attain social transformation only through reform. They contrast social revolution with social reform. It is this contrast which we are discussing today in our ranks. I wish here to consider social revolution in the narrow sense of a particular method of social transformation.

* * *

The contrast between reform and revolution does not consist in the application of force in one case and not in the other. Every judicial and political measure is a force measure which is carried through by the force of the state. Neither do any particular forms of the application of force, as, for example, street fights, or executions, constitute the essentials of revolution in contrast to reform. These arise from particular circumstances, are not necessarily connected with revolutions, and may easily accompany reform movements. The constitution of the delegates of the third estate at the national assembly of France, on June 17, 1789, was an eminently revolutionary act with no apparent use of force. This same France had, on the contrary, in 1774 and 1775, great insurrections for the single and in no way revolutionary purpose of changing the bread tax in order to stop the rise in the price of bread.

* * *

The reference to street fights and executions as characteristic of revolutions is, however, a clue to the source from which we can obtain important teachings as to the essentials of revo- which began in France in 1789 has lution. The great transformation become the classical type of revolution. It is the one which is ordinarily in mind when revolution is spoken of. From it we can best study the essentials of revolution and the contrast between it and reform. This revolution was preceded by a series of efforts at reform, among which the best known are those of Turgot. These attempts in many cases aimed at the same things which the revolution carried out. What distinguished the reforms of Turgot from the corresponding measures of the revolution? **Between the two lay the conquest of political power by a new class, and in this lies the essential difference between revolution and reform. Measures which lution and reform.** Measures which seek to adjust the judicial and political superstructure of society, to changed economic conditions, **are reforms if they proceed from the class which is the political and economic ruler of society.** They are reforms whether they are given freely or secured by the pressure of the subject class, or conquered through the power of circumstances. On the contrary, those measures are the results of revolution if they proceed from the class which has been economically and politically oppressed and who have now captured political power and who must in their own interest more or less rapidly transform the political and juridicial superstructure and create new forms of social co-operation.

* * *

The conquest of the governmental power by an hitherto oppressed class, in other words, **a political revolution,** is accordingly the essential characteristic of social revolution in this narrow sense, in contrast with social reform. Those who repudiate political revolution as the principal means of social transformation or wish to confine this to such measures as have been granted by the ruling class are social reformers, no matter how much their social ideas may antagonize existing social forms. On the contrary, **any one is a revolutionist who seeks to conquer the political power for an hitherto oppressed class, and he does not lose this character if he prepares and hastens this conquest by social reforms wrested from the ruling classes.** ....It is not the striving after social reforms but the explicit confining of one's self to them which distinguishes the social reformer from the social revolutionist. On the other hand, a political revolution can only become a social revolution when it proceeds from an hitherto socially oppressed class. Such a class is compelled to complete its political emancipation by its social emancipation because its previous social position is in irreconcilable antagonism to its political domination. A split in the ranks of the ruling classes, no matter even if it should take on the violent form of civil war, is not a social revolution.

To be good is not after all such a laudable ambition as the superficial observer might think. It don't last. It becomes stale and the world turns upon it and casts it forth. The men we praise were without exception, anti-good. Moses, the Lawgiver, was tenderly cared for by the daughter of Egypt's ruling King, but he caused a rebellion among the slaves of his benefactor and slew one of their guards. And then to cap the climax of his ingratitude he led them away into the wilderness. And today he is esteemed a saint. Christ said to the good people of his day something about whited sepulchers and general rottenness and the good people deemed him a very undesirable visitor in this transitory vale, and treated him accordingly. But today he is esteemed a God. Washington had received many favors from the English king, but he totally disregarded them and worked a graft on his majesty, causing his name to become a stench in the nostrils of those who were loyal to King George. He was a rebel. Today he is called the father of our country. The Tories were good people; they were loyal; they respected the authority the lord had put over them. We have almost forgotten who they were. But the rebel lives, and will live in the pages of history. GEE, IT IS GREAT TO BE A REBEL!—John Deequer.

The federal immigration department "suspended" an officer last week for daring to enforce the provisions of the Act covering emigrants, which happens in this case to be refusing admission to a bunch of scabs en route to break a strike. A number of Ontario central labor bodies have got busy at Ottawa, and the chances are some of the rawest hypocrisy of the department will at least be exposed to public view.

What the Strike is About.

The strike of the miners of West Virginia, to suppress which the State and National Constitutions have been cast aside, human rights invaded, murder committed by legal authorities, and nearly all institutions that are supposed to safeguard human life overridden, is simply for the purpose of obtaining things already guaranteed by the statute books of West Virginia.

According to a letter from John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers of America, to the governor of West Virginia, these things are demanded:

(1) The right to belong to labor organizations without discrimination;

(2) Semi-monthly pay;

(3) A check-weigh man, selected by the miners, to secure honest weights;

(4) That 2,000 lbs. shall constitute a ton.

The miners have asked over and over again for arbitration. They have agreed repeatedly to leave the settlement of their demands to an impartial body selected by both sides. Neither the governor nor the mine owners will agree to this, but insist on crushing out in blood the effort of the miners to enforce the laws, which the governor has sworn to enforce, and which he has assisted the mine owners to break.—Coming Nation.

At Last T. and L. C. Meeting.

The Painters' Union reported that a great many old country painters were coming over and were depositing their cards in the local union.

The Amalgamated Carpenters stated that they had put another organizer in the field, W. Dennies.

The secretary was instructed to write the Park Board protesting against contracts and concessions being given to firms employing Oriental labor.

A financial contribution was donated to the striking wireless telegraph operators.

SHORTER HOURS AND LONGER PAY FOR THE ORGANIZED WORKERS

Comparison at the Banks or on the Street Cars Will Make Distinction Quite Clear

Mr. Unorganized Worker and you other gentlemen who believe so strongly in "industrial freedom" and all the rest of it, will you please make a special effort to go to the bank at 12 o'clock some Saturday. The visit will more than repay you. At least it will give you something to think about, says the Bellingham Journal.

Among other interesting sights, you will see the masons, the bricklayers, the organized men of all kinds, lay down their tools and go home to their families; and you will further see the laborers and the other men who are not organized go on working for at least another half-day.

If this sight interests you at all, you may talk with some of the men who are leaving work at 5 o'clock any evening and they will be doubtless glad to tell you how much they have earned for that particular day or for the week. You may then wait a little and get into conversation with some of those men who have worked longer and they too will doubtless be glad to tell you what they have earned for their harder work and longer hours.

Then, if you are still satisfied with your theories of "industrial freedom' and all the rest of it—you are mighty welcome to them.

You will learn one thing, at least, whether you want to or not, and that will be that, while in this sordid age and day, theories are very beautiful, it takes practical organization to improve your condition, your hours of work, the size of your pay check, and to secure for you the very industrial freedom by means of your fellow workmen, which you delude yourself into believing that you are likely to get from your employer.

Perhaps you would like to discuss this with your wife. She is interested in the pay check too.

* * *

A lesson that every union man should take to heart is the fact that the success of the labor movement depends on the individual effort of its members. It is just in proportion as the average member takes an interest in his organization that it will progress or retrograde. The man who seldom attends a meeting of the union, who is always backward in his dues, and only knows by hearsay as to what is transpiring, is really of more use outside the organization than in. It is the man who recognizes that he owes a duty to his union, who encourages the officers by his presence and who takes an interest in the proceedings, that aids in the work and makes progress not only possible but assured. Every man has his own part to perform and his own duty to carry out, no other member can do it for him. If he absents himself from the meeting there is a vacant seat and one less in attendance. Every member should be a factor and count; there is no life in an organization whose members are dead or sleeping. If it is worth while, do one's share in making it a success. Every union is just exactly what its members make it: it will be dead or alive, progressive or impotent, just in proportion as its members recognize their responsibility and honestly live up to them.

ALL HAIL, THE UNION

Water runs down hill, but water can be forced up hill. The tendency of wages among the unorganized is always downward. Organization among wage earners not only checks this tendency, but forces wages up.

Employers are endeavoring to make all the profit they can, and if their workmen are docile and non-union they pay them the lowest wages, so that the employers' profits may ever be on the increase. The employer fears or respects the power of the union, for he knows that organization among his workmen will compel him to pay them decent wages and accord them better treatment.

Many schemes are being hatched, with the aid of unscrupulous employers, to induce workmen to keep out of the unions, because the employers are afraid of the combined action of their workmen. Employers have unions of their own, but they do not call their organizations "unions." They call them "associations, or corporations, or trusts." That sounds better to the employers. The workmen have the same right to organize as the employers. If an association is good for employers, a union is good for workmen.

Why do workmen organize?

Because—

When workmen are organized they always get better wages.

When workmen are organized they always have shorter hours.

When workmen are organized they always have better working conditions.

Whed workmen are organized they are not afraid of losing their jobs at the whim of a foreman or superintendent.

When workmen are organized they become convinced that there is no other plan whereby the workmen can be protected against avarice, greed, tyranny and injustice.

When workmen are organized they realize that the unions make independent instead of dependent men.

The American Federation of Labor has organized thousands of unions that have raised the wages of their members 100 per cent since they were organized.

The organized coal miners last year secured an increase in wages of $80,000,000, and the organized metal miners got an increase in wages during the same time of over $4,000,000.

The organized men who work on the railroads repairing the tracks got a raise last year of $2,000,000.

The organized seamen got a raise last year of $1,030,000.

The organized men and women in the clothing industry secured a raise last year of over $2,000,000, and they have secured more increases this year, because their union is growing stronger.

These are only a few of the organizations that secured more wages, and shorter hours and better working conditions. Every organization in the American Federation of Labor secured some benefit last year, and will get more this year.

But the non-union men and women are working for the same wages, except where they have been given a slight raise to keep them from joining a union.

Laborers in unorganized industries now receive $1.50 to $2.00 per day of ten and twelve hours each, while organized mechanics in these same industries receive $2.25 to $3.00 per day for ten and twelve hours.

The wages given will be increased as the organization of these men grow stronger and larger, and will never be decreased so long as the union is maintained.

The American Federation of Labor has no mission other than to assist the workmen to secure justice. The membership of organized labor is made up entirely of workmen and workwomen. Organized workmen know so well the value of the unions that they support the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of organizing the non-unionists so that they, too, may derive equal benefits.

The union workmen want to help the non-union workmen, but they cannot do so unless the non-union men and women make an effort to help themselves.

The dues you will pay into a union will be returned to you a thousand fold in higher wages and shorter hours.

There are over 2,500,000 union members in this country. Why? Because it pays to belong to a union. The union is for the wage workers, and them alone. Every man and woman who works for wages, irrespective of nationality, creed or color, is invited into the union and will be made welcome.

If you want more money for your labor—organize.

If you want shorter hours—organize.

If you want better working conditions—organize.

If you have hope for a better day on this earth—organize.

In writing to your friends in your native country advise them to remain there until you, together with your fellow countrymen here, have organized unions that will protect yourself and them against low wages and long hours.

You are entitled to a living wage, but you cannot get it unless you organize. You want it NOW. Organize and get it. The American Federation of Labor will help you, but you must help by doing your duty—join the union.

Yours for the union,
SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President A. F. of L.
FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary A. F. of L.

Railroad Trainmen's Convention.

May 19, 1913, the eleventh biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen will convene at San Francisco, California. For the second time in the history of the organization it will hold its international convention on the Pacific coast. In 1890 the seventh annual convention was held at Los Angeles, California, in October of that year. Since that time the brotherhood has increased to five times its numerical strength of that period and has added to its resources to a greater extent. This convention will be the largest in point of the number of representatives and the number represented the organization has ever held. The opportunity to visit the western coast will be greatly enjoyed by every one fortunate enough to make the trip, and the Trainman bespeaks for every delegate and visitor a royal, hospitable welcome at the hands of our brothers in California.—Railroad Trainman.

Why Not?

It is hard to resist the inference of Bishop Garland's widely-quoted statement. The Bishop asserts that "more people have been converted to socialism during the last few years than to Christianity." Bishops ought to be more careful of what they say.—Louise R. Elder in Life.

UNION DIRECTORY

Cards inserted for $1.00 a Month

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR—Meets in annual convention in January. Executive officers, 1913-14: President, Christian Sivertz; 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: H. C. Benson, president; W. Manson, vice-president; J. W. Wilkinson, general secretary, Room 210 Labor Temple; Jas. Campbell, treasurer; W. Foxcroft, statistician; J. Sully, sergeant-at-arms; F. A. Hoover, V. R. Midgley, W. R. Trotter, trustees.

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL—Meets 2nd Monday in month. President, Geo. Mowat; secretary, F. R. Fleming, 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 209.

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 208, Labor Temple. Hours: 11 to 1; 5 to 7 p.m. Sey. 1776.

BARTENDERS' LOCAL NO. 676.—Office Room 208 Labor Temple. Meets first Sunday of each month. President, Wm. Laurie; financial secretary, A. MacDonald, Room 208 Labor Temple., Phone Seymour 1764.

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, Jno. Geo. Porter, 305 Labor Temple; financial secretary, G. W. Williams, 305 Labor Temple; treasurer, L. W. Deziel, 305 Labor Temple. Phone, Sey. 1380.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and Joiners, South Vancouver No. 1208—Meets Ashe's hall, Twenty-first and Fraser Ave., first and third Thursday of each month, 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. Conahor; 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. 839.

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 315. Sey. 8799.

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

BOOKBINDERS' LOCAL UNION NO. 105—Meets third Tuesday in every month, in Room 205 Labor Temple. President, F. J. Milne; vice-president, H. Perry; secretary, George Mowat, 515 Dunlevy avenue.

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, Kurta Cigar Factory; treasurer, S. W. Johnson.

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

ELECTRICAL WORKERS', LOCAL NO. 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

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. P. Howett; treasurer, W. Fowler.

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, P. R. Still. Phone Sey. 1514.

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.

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

STEROTYPERS' AND ELECTROTYPers' Union, No. 88, of Vancouver and Victoria—Meets second Wednesday of each month, 4 p.m., Labor Temple. President, Chas. Bayley; recording secretary, Chris Homewood, 249 13th Ave. East.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY Employees, Pioneer Division No. 101—Meets Labor Temple, second and fourth Wednesdays at 2 p.m., and first and third Wednesdays, 8 p.m. President, H. Schofield; recording secretary, Albert V. Lofting, 68 26th Ave. E., 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. Financial secretary, E. Prendergast, Room 216.

TAILORS, JOURNEYMAN TAILORS' UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Tuesday in each month, 8, u.m. President, J. T. Ellsworth; recording and corresponding secretary, W. W. Hocken, P. O. Box 503; financial secretary, L. Kakely, P. O. 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 p.m. President, A. E. Robb; vice-president, A. H. England; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, P.O. Box 66.

VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA TRADES AND LABOR Council—Meets first and third Wednesday, Labor Hall, 731 Johnson street, at 8 p.m. President, A. Watchman, secretary, L. H. Norris, Labor Hall, Victoria, B.C.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARpenters and Joiners, Victoria Branch. Meets every Thursday, 8 p.m., Labor Hall, Johnson St., Victoria. Business Agent, B. Simmons. Office hours, 8 to 9 a.m., 1:30 to 2:30, 4:30 to 5:30 p.m. Secretary, A. E. Wrench; office hours, 8:30 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 to 5:30 p.m.; phone 2568. P. O. Box 770, 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.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS meets every second and fourth Thursday of each month in Labor Temple, corner of Royal Ave. and Seventh St., at 8 p.m. President, J. L. Hogg, Hankey Blk., Sapperton; Secretary, A. McDonald, 831 Royal Ave., New Westminster.

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. 1689—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.

BARTENDERS' LOCAL 784—MEETS IN Labor Temple, New Westminster, corner Seventh street and Royal avenue, every second Sunday of each month, at 1:30 p.m. President, P. Paulsen; secretary, S. W. Jameson. Visiting brothers invited.

PRINCE RUPERT, B.C.

PRINCE RUPERT TYPOGRAPHICAL Union No. 413—Meets last Sunday in month at Carpenters' Hall. President, Glenn Searle; secretary-treasurer, W. D. Black, P.O. Box 849.

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.

Socialist Party Directory

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.

VANCOUVER LETTISH LOCAL NO. 58, S. P. of C.—Holds its business meetings every first Sunday in the month, and educational meetings every third Sunday in the month in Room 211, Labor Temple.

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 Tuesday at 8 p.m. in Dominion Hall, Pender St. Public meetings in Dominion Theatre, Granville St., Sunday evenings. Secretary, O. L. Charlton, City Market, Main street.

Easy times often account for hard habits.

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OUR BEST—Oak grained, varnished, panel bottom, with fancy oval top. The finest door made; in any size. Our price, each $2.75

NOTE—All screen doors are made in four sizes—
2 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 6 in.
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Customers are requested to bring exact measurements required to avoid making exchanges, as the wire cloth in a door is easily damaged.

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OAK GRAINED AND BRACKETED CORNERS—A little better quality. Any size. Our price, each $1.50

OAK GRAINED AND VARNISHED—Any size. Our price, each $1.90

OAK GRAINED AND VARNISHED, with panel bottom; any size. Our price, each $2.25

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Do you know that Tungsten lamps give three times the amount of light obtained from a carbon lamp with the same consumption of current?
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AT $1.25 — Waist of white cambric, made with tucks and wide pleat at shoulder. These come with soft collar and cuffs, in sizes 34 to 44.

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At the same price we offer a plue waist which i s made along the tailored lines; also models in cotton repp in mauve and white, black and white, blue and white, and grey and white; all sizes, at $1.50.

AT $1.75—Dainty dimity shirtwaists in perfectly plain style, with pocket, in all sizes, from 34 to 44.

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For Spring, embraces absolutely every good feature possible—good materials, good workmanship, good fit, good style and good patterns.

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Handsome suit of light grey Bedford cord. The coat is cut on straight lines with two-button fastening and rounded front, coat collar and black satin revers, three-button fastening, lined with grey satin. Neatly cut skirt, showing pleats on side gores. Price $32.00

Dressy tan suit, made of the new piplin material. The coat shows cut-away front and fancy shaped back, collar and cuffs, smartly trimmed with cream and brown Eponge, two-button fastening, lined with tan messaline. The skirt is made with high waist line and new wide front. Price $40.00

Fancy black and white Bedford cord suit. The coat has a slightly cut-away front, fancy shaped collar and blac ksatin revers, three-button fastening, tailored sleeves with fancy cuffs, lined with grey satin. Four-pieced skirts with panel front and back. Price $30.00

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Secretary, Bureau of Provincial Information, Victoria

WAGE WORKERS' FORUM

"Soliloquies of Algernon."

Editor B. C. Federationist: I really don't know what's coming to the world at all. The manner in which the working classes are beginning to fancy their chance is most alarming. 'Pon my word it is.

Since coming out here from the oir country, I find it is really worse here than there.

They are not only discontented, but as a matter of fact, are becoming absolutely savage. They even want to do away with US, as though the bally world would continue revolving if we of the upper class were not here to guide it on its course.

The working people are absolutely without tact, at least I think so. Only yesterday I was reading an account in the "World" of a visit paid by their Majesties the King and Queen to the Potteries in the "Black country." Their Royal highnesses were enjoying themselves wonderfully well and the queen was taking so great an interest in the common people that she asked one of the girls if the work was not tiring.

Now a really intelligent person would have understood that the correct thing to say was that "It was perfectly easy, in fact, a pleasure," but instead of doing so this girl, who I am sure will never rise in the world, said, "I don't like the work."

Such an utter disregard of the effect of such a brutal statement, though it may be true, upon the enjoyment of their majesties is only a sign of the way the working class is going since these socialist agitators have been allowed to exist.

In my opinion, it is time we revived the "Inquisition" of glorious memory and put out of existence all those who do not swear everlasting allegiance to things as they are.

On second thought I find that would hardly be expedient, for so many of the common people are inocculated with the spirit of discontent that if we executed all who were in such a frame of mind, we might have to go and do some work ourselves, which would really be worse than at present.

Since I have been staying in Vancouver I find that my man, William, has been reading that bally paper the "Western Clarion," and actually believing all the rot about the working class producing all wealth, etc., with which the rag is filled.

I prepared a trap for him the other night, in order to aid him to get rid of such foolish notions, I brought two or three fellows up from the club and after we were nicely settled in my room, I called in William. I opened up on him by showing him that there could be no work if there was no upper class to give jobs to the common people.

I am beginning to think I made a mistake in allowing him to reply, for dammitall he made us look like fools before he finished, in fact, he actually said during his remarks, that I owed my position in life to the fact that an ancestress of mine had been handsome enough to catch the eye of King Charles II.; he insinuated that my family was actually illegitimate. Of course it is true, but that is none of him dam business. I would have discharged him then and there, but unfortunately I owe him three months' wages, and then again it is so deuced annoying to have to go to the trouble of getting another man. He said he would not press me for payment of his wages provided I attended the Empress theatre on Sunday evenings during my stay in the city, and so we have compromised much as I detest the thought of mixing with the common herd.

I shall give my impressions of the meeting, however, though I expect it will be an easy matter for one possessing an intellectual capacity such as mine to controvert their statements.

With a declaration of my battle cry,
Vive Georgius V. Rex
Deo Gratia et Populi Ignorantia,
Yours,
ALGY.

Religion

Editor B. C. Federationist: Religious duties consist in doing justice, loving mercy and endeavoring to make our fellow creatures happy. And no man or woman can consistently profess to be a Christian without throwing his or her whole weight against the monstrous system of injustice that lies at the foundation of all society. The choicest gift of God to man is the gift of Reason, and it is the duty of everyone to do their utmost to make this world a better and happier place in which to live.

L. G. PURNELL,
Local 230, Hodcarriers and Building Labor.

THE CIGARMAKERS ARE NOT SATISFIED WITH SUPPORT GIVEN UNION-MADE GOODS

The local Cigarmakers' Union, No. 357, is making an effort to reach each and every union man in Vancouver. Hence this direct appeal to YOU, Mr. Union Man, to aid us in our fight against non-union made cigars, and to give your patronage to Vancouver union-made cigars. Eight years ago our books showed 50 members, and all steadily employed, with a population for Vancouver of 50,000, and less than half the present number of union men to give us their support. Since then new organizations have grown, and most all unions have doubled and tripled their membership, while Vancouver has grown to be a city of over 150,000 population. Today the Cigarmakers' Union shows a membership of 65, showing a gain of only 15 members, which is very discouraging not only to us cigarmakers, but to all loyal union men. We know of no reason why we should not have grown in accordance with the added growth of the city and union men.

Now, fellow union men, it may surprise you to know that if all union men were loyal to their fellow union brothers, we would have a membership of at least 400, instead of 65 as at present.

It may please you to know that there is not a non-union cigar made in Vancouver; but they "get here just the same," and are shipped into Vancouver by the hundreds of thousands, to be consumed by people who care not for home industry or their fellow union men.

Most of the cigars made by the trust are made by machines operated by boys and girls who barely get enough to exist upon.

Would you smoke a cigar made in schools run by a rank scab concern? Of course not; but often a good union man will unthinkingly take a cigar offered him by the dealer made under unfair conditions.

Did you ever stop to think why the dealer usually offers scab cigars or some other cheap stuff? Simply because he buys them cheaper; and let us assure you that the Vancouver union-made cigars are as good in quality as any other. They are made under clean conditions, quite different from those made in filthy tenement house districts of the east.

The following cigars are made in union shops in Vancouver: Kurtz Pioneer, Royal Honor, Mainland, British Lion, Terminus, P. & G., Capilano, Sunset, Old Crow, J. C., Vancouver Club, Diamond Crown, Very Best, Vancouver Belle, Herman's Bull Dog, Booth's Bouquet, Masonic Knight, Union Guard.

Out of so many good local cigars, will you try and find one suitable to your taste. By doing this you will receive our heartfelt thanks; at the same time you will be helping yourself and union by bringing a few hundred good loyal union boosters to Vancouver to help swell the ranks of unionism. We are sure you will help us, so thank you accordingly.

G. J. GERRARD,
President Cigarmakers, 357.

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"CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES"

By J. KAVANAGH.

One of the most prominent posters to be seen around the city at the present time is that advertising "Government Annuities."

The poster depicts an aged man and woman commencing to climb a long hill, while above the picture is the quotation, "Don't go over the hill to the workhouse," and below is the usual recommendation to "put something by for old age." Needless to say, it is a man and woman of the working class who are depicted wending their way to the workhouse; the aged of the ruling class do not know of such places, save when some thoughtless young parson, who has not fully learned the tricks of his trade, bring such matters to their notice.

If ever a damning indictment of the rottenness of the capitalist system was published, this appeal from the ruling class to its slaves, that they stint themselves still further and purchase annuities in order that when profit can no longer be squeezed out of their carcases, they may not be a charge upon their masters, is such an one.

The poster is frank, brutally frank. "Over the hill to the workhouse." There is no covering up of conditions, no attempt to befool those who possess eyes with which to see. It points out quite clearly that the lot of the wealth-producer when he is no longer able to produce sufficient profits for the master class, is one of destitution and want, unless he is able, by stinting himself of the things which are necessary to make existence a trifle different than that of the brute beast, to invest in an annuity for old age.

Old age! How many of the working class reach old age, as the term is commonly understood? The vitality is so crushed out of them by the merciless pressure of the economic conditions existing under capitalism that they are aged and dead before reaching the age at which mankind should be at its best.

Conceived in destitution, unwanted in many cases even before they see the light, born and raised in the shadow of uncertainty—the shadow cast by poverty and want, dwarfed, bent, and misshapen by excess of toil, the brain checked in its development because of an ill-nourished body, the sun of its desires equal with that of the ox—the satisfying of hunger and of the desire for sexual cohabitation. An organism that comes into being, grows, and withers without having had an opportunity to develop.

This is an illustration of that godlike being of, which the religious mouthpieces of the master class speak so feelingly, and of these are the majority of the working class. It is of these that the master class asks that they contribute so that should they by virtue of inherited strength come through the mills of capitalism without being too badly crushed, they may prolong their miserable existence without cost to the master class.

Thrift is one of the highly praised bourgeois virtues, as a matter of fact "it is the unthriftiness of the working class which is the cause of their poverty," and when it is not that it is "drink," so it doesn't matter which way you look at it they are poor through a fault of their own.

Thrift! Just imagine anyone in even this country of high wages being thrifty and virtuous; the thing is ridiculous. Thrift among the members of the working class would be a crime.

In this last great city of the "Golden West" are thousands of men receiving an average wage of between $12 and $15. Hundreds of girls working for a wage on which it is impossible to exist in a decent condition. How is it possible for these people to put anything by for old age?

What is it that drives the girls of all nations into the brothels—that fills the jails of the world with so-called criminals—but the desire to save themselves from destitution, even while in possession of youth?

Any member of the working class who stints himself (or herself) more than the conditions surrounding make necessary is committing a crime against society as a whole, and against his class in particular.

Of course, if the working class is thrifty and manages to exist on less than usual, so much the better, from the viewpoint of the ruling class; they will not need so much in wages, therefore the expense of maintaining industry can be decreased and the profit increased.

It is admitted that the workers are compelled to forego many things that are needed to make even existence bearable in order that they may continue to exist during those periods when they cannot find work because they have produced too much.

"Government Annuities" is no solution for the problem of the working class, the overthrow of the capitalist system, the abolition of "government" itself is the only solution to the problem confronting the working class of the world.

If the workers desire to be thrifty, desire to rid themselves of the fear of destitution and want, their best investment will be in the literature obtainable from all socialist locals. Then they will be able to study the position of their class in society, how they are exploited, and the means whereby to achieve their emancipation.

ALL SHOULD JOIN UNIONS

Every craftsman's common sense tells him he ought to belong to the union of his trade. His duty to his family, to his fellow workers and to himself demands this, says the Bakers' Journal. He knows that as an individual worker he is powerless to improve his working conditions, and has, perhaps, made up his mind to some time join the union. He ought to realize that he cannot afford to neglect this important duty; that every day's delay helps to place him and his fellow workers in a more dangerous position, and that unless he aids in putting a stop to the tendency he is responsible for his own and his fellow workers' degradation.

The non-union worker may argue that he is a freeborn citizen, and intends to work for whom he pleases, for what he pleases and as many hours a day as he pleases. But he knows that he has to ask the employer for the opportunity to work, take what the employer chooses to pay and work as many hours a day as the employer requires.

Only through the united action and collective bargaining of organized labor has it been possible to shorten the workdays, raise the wages and in many ways improve conditions for the workers. Only by these means have the toilers of the land been able to successfully resist reductions in pay or extensions of hours; to make themselves respected; to secure better homes, better clothes, better food and more comforts for themselves and their families; to make the shop a better place to work in; to secure some measure of protection in their labor, and in many other ways to raise the standard of living and citizenship for working people.

Organized labor has established the principle that men and women have as much right to say what wages they will accept and how many hours a day they will work as employers have to raise the price on their products whenever they see fit. In their efforts in this direction they all work together and reach their end by "collective bargaining," or what is the same thing—united action. The only successful way to cope with them is to use the same methods, and this can be done only through thorough organization in the whole industrial field.

It cannot be too forcibly stated or repeated too often that the only way in which a non-union worker can help himself is by joining with others of his craft in a common effort to help all. By becoming a member of the union of his trade he combines the whole force of that union with his for his own advantage and that of all the other members and in addition he enlists the sympathy and support of all the other unions in his behalf. The fight of one is the fight of all, and when all stand together victory in almost every case is assured. By remaining out of the union the worker not only stands alone, but he has the whole power of the union necessarily against him instead of with him, as it would be if he were a member. By all means, non-union worker, get at once into the union you are entitled to enter and help swell its power for good for yourself and everybody else.

NELSON STRIKE SITUATION NOT ENTIRELY CLEARED AWAY

The general strike recently declared off by Nelson unionists on the understanding that the matters not already agreed to would be submitted to arbitration is not entirely settled as yet, the employers so far refusing to live up to the agreement. The Trades and Labor Council has decided to renew negotiations; failing in that course, the question of calling another strike will be considered.

At last meeting John Notman was elected secretary to succeed C. H. Hardy, resigned, while A. L. Wilson succeeded Mr. Notman as vice-president. The council will assess affiliated unions for the purpose of replacing a paid business agent in the field to look after the interests of unionists.

Retail Employees

The retail clerks of Vancouver are organizing with a view to improving their conditions. The first thing to be attempted is a campaign in favor of a weekly half holiday all year round, the limitation of their working hours, and the general improvement of the conditions of workers in shops and stores. All persons working in stores from the manager downwards are eligible. The initiation fee for men is 50 cents, whilst women are exempt. The monthly dues are 25 cents. The first union was formed in Victoria this year.

Victoria Trades and Labor Council has requested the city council to pass a by-law providing for a weekly half holiday for all employees working on retail premises, and suggests that the holiday shall be Saturday afternoon.

Painters, Local 138.

The Painters at their meeting held in Room 301, Labor Temple, on Thursday, May 1, voted a donation of $50 to the relief fund of their brother "artists" in the city of Dayton, Ohio. The trade outlook for the future is dull, and a number of arrivals from other parts does not help. Despite this membership is increasing slowly, and with persistent educational work on the part of our members there is no reason why the membership should not continue to increase. Rome—nor any other city worth the name—wasn't built in a day; but if some of the Vancouver slave-drivers had been superintending the job, a different story might have been told.

Trade Union Label League

The Label League held an interesting meeting on Tuesday, which was attended by sixteen delegates from the various locals. It is however, disappointing to state that the locals, practically depending on the label, have failed to be represented at the last two meetings.

The monthly dollar has been already received from the following unions: Bartenders, Sign-painters, Electrical Workers, Brotherhood, Carmen, and it may be said that there are more to follow. It would be advisable for the Locals to forward their subscriptions to A. Livingston, secretary, Room 220, Labor Temple.

Join the U. B. of Carpenters

After a membership of close upon nine years, J. W. Wilkinson and W. Foxcroft have severed their connection with the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, and have joined the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Daisy—Is she so economical?

Maisie—Well, she's saving her wedding dress for a possible second marriage.

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STRIKE ON
Miners Keep Away
THE strike is still on at the Queen Mine and Silver Dollar, at Sheep Creek, B. C.
All working men urged to stay away until this strike is settled.
ORDER YMIR MINERS' UNION

Jos. Gilbert, editor of the "Seattle Herald," speaks in Dominion Theatre Sunday evening, May 11th. Subject, "The Yellow Peril on the Pacific Coast." Mr. Gilbert is one of the best informed and entertaining Socialist speakers we have and the "Yellow Peril" affects us all.

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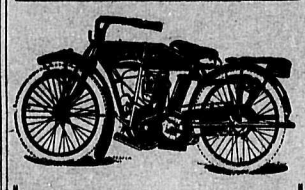

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AMONG THE LOCAL UNIONS

The Tailors' Union

Tuesday, May 6, Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 178 held its regular monthly meeting in the Labor Temple. Much important business was transacted. Delegates to the Label League were appointed to help further this laudable effort of Vancouver's earnest trade unionists to encourage workingmen in particular and the public in general to patronize those firms, factoires and shops that give union conditions to their employees, and specially those who use union labels, stamps or store cards to guide the purchaser in right selection.

The Journeymen Tailors also decided to organize in the future on the eight hour basis. It is right that this step should be taken. Tailors all along the Pacific Coast and in the eastern states are getting these standard hours. Why should the Vancouver tailors lay behind? They are not going to do it. They propose to be abreast of the times. This is one of the most progressive cities in the American continent. The tailors propose to be in touch with the spirit of Vancouver and the standard conditions of this day and generation. Hence this move for an eight hour day. The whole trend of the laboring masses is for shorter hours of toil.

Among the Painters

"The Painters' Union membership is at least working under strictly union conditions, where they are working at all," said Business Agent Nagle to The Fed. yesterday, "We are affiliated with every organization on the map which has for its object improvement in the conditions of wage-workers. Our membership is not as large as it should be, but 175 of us have determined to make a fight for all-union conditions. That is to say, we will not work for a contractor unless union conditions are maintained on all his work. We adopted this policy some months ago, and the increasing number of union shops bears testimony to the wisdom of this policy." Following is a list of employing painters who refuse to make agreements with the Painters' Union: David Spencer, Hudson's Bay, Bishop-Gasknell Co., Cross, Buchanan & Cross, Ramsay, Cudilippe, Globe Paint Co., Grant Bros., Huestis & Stuart, Harry Kay, Rye Slemmon & Co., Jos. P. Schran, Stanley & Co., J. W. Beresford, T. E. Cooter, Earl & Son, N. G. Foster.

Moving Picture Operators.

Secretary Hansen of Local 233, Moving Picture Operators, reports that most of the city theatres are now employing union operators, there being 31 working at present. The boys have opened an office for the convenience of the membership at Room 100, Loo Bldg. The officers are working along quietly and the prospects for a thorough reorganization, after the recent strike, are very good. The central labor body's assistance to secure the appointment of a competent civic examining board for operators should help some. Might be a good idea to see that "Lew" Gordon, recently appointed provincial censor, was given power to see that only competent operators were employed. Not much use in preserving the morality of movy patrons if they get tangled up in a fire and wind up with no bodies to keep 'em in. Here's to The Fed. This union is among the number who agree that it takes more than a vivid imagination to run a labor paper.

Shinglers.

Despite adverse weather conditions and slackness in the building trades—building permits notwithstanding—the Shinglers continue to make satisfactory progress. Membership on the increase. Old members continue to drop in from the south and express themselves as being glad to be back in Vancouver again. Phone number Sey. 3126. Calls for shinglers promptly attended to. Price lists mailed on request. P. Sabin, agent.

Hamilton Labor Temple

The directors of the Hamilton Labor Temple Association has accepted a proposition from local unions and individuals for over eight hundred shares of stock at one dollar per share. Among the unions reported as having subscribed since the last meeting of the directors are, Musicians, 100 shares, this is but the first allotment; Stove Mounters, 25; Plumbers, 250; Printers, 200; Barbers, 200; with Stone Cutters, Sheet Metal Workers, Carpenters, Metal Polishers and others seeking a committee to further explain the Labor Temple proposition.

J. A. Sullivan, of the Cigar Makers' Union, handed in several applications from individual members of the union, some of whom are women.

Better Than Life Insurance.

If it were possible to lay before the members of labor organizations, as well as the workmen who are not members of labor organizations, the actual accomplishments of the trade unions, it would have the most astounding effect. Day after day, week after week and month after month from every quarter of the country comes news from local unions of their success in securing legislation, shorter hours, advanced wage scales and other betterments.

Why?

For a whole solid hour the captain had been lecturing his men on "The Duties of a Soldier," and he thought that now the time had come for him to test the results of his discourse.

Casting his eye around the room he fixed it on Private Murphy as his first victim.

"Private Murphy," he asked, "why should a soldier be ready to die for his country?"

his country?"

The Irishman scratched his head for awhile, then an ingratiating and enlightening smile flitted across his face. "Sure, captain," he said pleasantly, "you're quite right. Why should we?"

Change of Time.

"Why do they call it Merry England?"

"They don't any more."

"When did they quit?"

"Since the arrival of the suffragette they call it merry something else."

There is nothing that really figures but labor. Materials—analyze materials. You will find that material means nothing but labor. Freight and supplies? Analyze them. They mean nothing basically but labor.—Charles M. Schwab of the Steel Trust, reported in Pittsburg Leader.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS PLAN BIG PROGRAM FOR THIS YEAR

Number of Essential Things Being Done to Promote Better Conditions in Building Trades

"If your union has surrendered its charter and is ready for the crematory, please advise The B. C. Federationist."

This is the message that was dug up from some part of the editorial sanctum of that worthy labor paper and submitted to our local union 617 on May 5th. It was read and considered by the brothers present, and it was decided that the best thing to do was to nominate a press correspondent to represent 617, and that duty has been entrusted to Brother J. G. Porter, recording secretary to Local Union 617, and the District Council of Carpenters and Joiners.

Now, I don't know what sort of scribe I will make, Mr. Editor, but having been honored by the position, I shall endeavor to do my best, and that isn't much. I fully appreciate the fact that it is good to send in press communications from time to time and let the various organizations see that we are really doing something and are not asleep. I have seen somewhere, Mr. Editor, "He that bloweth his own horn shall require that no one else shall blow it for him."

Referring to another letter that was received from The Federationist, asking for subscribers, I was appalled when I read that less than a dozen of our members were subscribing to your paper out of a membership of approximately 500. I do not really believe it is the fault of any of these brothers that they do not subscribe, it is just because they sometimes do not think and act. If we could get all brothers to do ever so little in the cause of unionism, even to buying The B. C. Federationist at 75c per year, he would be at least helping the cause.

Dealing with the subject of subscription to your paper, I am pleased to announce that it was decided at our last regular meeting that a committee of three be appointed, including Bros. A. McDonald, Graham and G. Snell, with duties assigned to them of endeavoring to gain more subscribers to The Federationist, so any brother who would like to know more about the matter should have a conversation with anyone of the brothers whose names are on the committee. Now don't always be a kicker (it is all right sometimes I must admit), but just get down and do something.

For the benefit of organized labor, I would like to state that a communication was received at the last meeting from the District Council of Carpenters of Seattle and King county. It mentions the fact that Fry & Co., meat packers and retailers, have been employing a non-union crew for the last ten years, working ten hours per day and Saturday afternoons at $3.50 per day. The butchers, teamsters, clerks and others also have grievances against the firm, and it was by a unanimous vote of the Central Labor Council that they be put on the unfair list.

A communication was received at our last meeting from W. Foxcroft, secretary of the organization committee for the Union Label League. It mentions that "every union is invited to send delegates and support the movement at the rate of $1.00 per month, at the same time advising individual members to attend meetings and become members. It was therefore decided that this Local 617 should send two delegates, and the brothers nominated were D. W. Lyons and F. Fixon. The idea is a good one and should be supported by every good union man in the city.

The important matter of amalgamation of the two carpenters' organizations in this city is growing space. Every week something is being done to bring this to a head, possibly unnoticed by a large majority of the members, who unfortunately are not in possession of the full facts and are therefore unable to judge correctly. The Brotherhood of Carpenters are awake to the fact that before the best work can be done in this city, or any other city, with regard to organizing, it must be one craft, one organization. There are matters I would like to speak of, but at the present stage it is best left unsaid. Anyway, I can say this, that a very important move was made at our last regular meeting. Local Union 617 had much pleasure in taking within its ranks two very well known men in the labor movement—J. W. Wilkinson and W. Foxcroft, both from the Amalgamated, admitted to the Brotherhood on clearance cards.

I wonder how many know that the Brotherhood of Carpenters is undoubtedly the largest organization of skilled mechanics that the world has ever known. The membership at the present time has turned the quarter million mark, and yet has only been in existence since 1881, represented only in Canada and the U. S. A.

The Brotherhood consist of over 2000 locals, and is represented in every industrial centre of importance throughout Canada and the United States, where there are 25 or more carpenters.

There are other items I would like to bring forward, but will let this subject rest until another week.

The matter of the formation of a Building Trades Council in Vancouver is travelling well, and from the present outlook there is nothing to prevent this body being in full swing in a very few weeks from now. At a mass meeting of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, called on April 28, a motion was passed to advise the District Council to send to the B. T. C. five provisional delegates to represent the Brotherhood, and a motion agreeing with a 5 cent per capita tax was put and carried.

General Organizer Dowler, who is in the city, explained that the B. T. C. was actually in existence in Vancouver, and has been so right along, as the charter had never been revoked.

With regard to organizing the carpenters of Vancouver, I hope to be in a position shortly of giving information that will be very agreeable to organized labor generally.

At last meeting of the District Council of Carpenters, which met May 6, five delegates were elected to represent the Brotherhood of Carpentrs on th B. T. C—A. McDonald, Chisholm and G. Williams of Local 617, Featherstone of Local 1435, R. Lindsay of Local 1208.

The raffle organized by the District Council of Carpenters on behalf of the wife and children of the late Bro. Findlay of North Vancouver, who was drowned, was drawn for, Bro. Alex. Christie of New Westminster Local did the drawing, with the following results: 1st prize $7.00, ticket 329, Mrs. J. Key; 2nd prize $4.00, ticket 24, F. Graham; 3rd prize $2.00, ticket 27, Jas. H. McVety. 337 tickets were sold, which makes a total of $84.25. The prizes total $13.00, leaving a balance of $71.25. The books of tickets were kindly donated by E. T. Kingsley.

Carpenter work has been steadily improving the last few weeks, owing, I suppose, to the improved conditions of the weather and the slight loosening up of the money market.

In conclusion, I would like to mention, for the benefit of those who are not at present in our ranks, that the initiation fee is only $5.00, but will be raised to $10.00 July 1.

I. G. P.

Plumbers and Steamfitters, Local 170.

Trade continues dull. During the last two weeks we have initiated at our meetings twenty-five new members and have fifteen applications in hand. Our "baseball" team is rapidly getting in shape as a result of the strenuous spring "tryouts" held on the Cambie street grounds. Any other union "baseball" team that wishes to meet us in mortal combat kindly make arrangements with our "genial" manager, the "Hon. Brigham" Young, Room 216, Labor Temple.

With a view to placing before the non-union members of our trade resident in the city and district the advantages to be gained by becoming members of the union, an open meeting, to which all workers interested in the trade are cordially invited, will be held in Room 307, Labor Temple, on Wednesday, May 14. A committee has been appointed to give the meeting the widest publicity, and a number of well known unionists have been invited to speak.

We must admit that you were justified in your remarks in regard to information from this union for The Federationist. However, we hope to do better in the future. May say that all last week representatives from all the locals in B. C. and Puget Sound met representatives from the Puget Sound Shipping Association and B. C. Marine Association in Seattle, to discuss wages, hours and conditions. After several days' discussion an agreement was arrived at which gives us an increase in wages, shorter work day and better conditions. Said agreement is being submitted to our Pacific district convention, which convenes today at San Pedro, Cal., for ratification. If accepted, no doubt will go into effect right away. Kelly and Thomas are our representatives.

Steam Engineers

Local 397 of the International Steam Engineers has notified employers, including the city, that a new schedule will be enforced after June 1st, calling for an eight-hour day and $4.50; time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays and legal holidays. The membership of the union now numbers over 200, 21 having been added to the roll during the past month. The regular meeting nights have been changed to the first and third Wednesdays of the month. W. Byett is president, while E. Prendergast is the business agent. Headquarters are maintained in Room 216, Labor Temple. Tel. Sey. 6487.

League.

The Bartenders, Local 676, are showing good progress. There were nine initiations on April 20 and six on the evening of May 4. The bar boys have decided to send a delegate to the convention in Denver on June 9. They will hold a big smoker on the night of May 22, in Dominion hall, and have been promised the services of musicians and good singers galore, also good boxing bouts and athletic feats from the best exponents in the city.

Press Feeders to Organize

The press feeders working in Vancouver are not at present organized, but they held a meeting last night in the Labor Temple for the purpose of forming themselves into a union, about twenty being present and signifying their intention to join.

Domestic Employees Union

The new union of women, known as the Home and Domestic Employees Union, continues to make steady headway in spite of the somewhat jocular predictions of failure made by many at the start. They now have over seventy members in good standing.

"DICK" RIGG ON WAR.

R. A. Rigg, secretary of Winnipeg Trades Council, speaking in that city last week said the twentieth century was too late a date for the formation of another naval force. Other nations were groaning under the burden of maintaining the machinery of war which was rapidly becoming insupportable. Two great economic influences were at work making for the dissolution of the existing war forces. One was the international character that capital was acquiring, making it suicidal for nations to go to war with each other. The real rulers of the world to-day were not the kings, emperors and presidents. These were but the nominal representatives of the money kings who held the fate of empires in their hands. As the interests of these monarchs became more widely world-wide the occasions for wars of conquest were lesened. The other economic influence was that of the increasing solidarity of the workers, who were waking up to the fact that their interests were identical the world over. This had led to the adoption of the attitude by the international working class organizations of an anti-war spirit and the day was approaching when the workers would refuse to be the suffering victims of wars that are provoked for the aggrandisement and mercenary benefit of those who are still able to profit by strife between nations.

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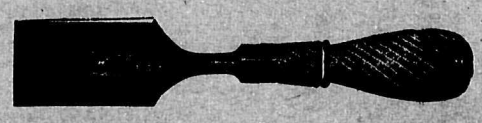

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