THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

FIFTH YEAR. NO. 101. No. 712. Watch your address label. VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1913. $1.00 A YEAR

124—Provincial Library

TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS AND THE CARPENTERS' UNIONS

By W. R. TROTTER.

The question which may this year cause most agitation within Dominion trades union circles is that of the proposed fusion of the two carpenters unions, and the recognition by trades and labor councils of those organizations whose international executives are at variance with the American Federation of Labor, but who have been retained in not a few places in the United States, as well as in the central bodies in Canada, in the hope that some solution other than compulsion would be found. There is every evidence that these matters will be brought to a head during 1913.

The last Trades Congress convention at Guelph refused to unseat the delegates from the Amalgamated Carpenters, whose charter from the A. F. of L. had been revoked during the previous six months by the executive committee. No other course could justly have been taken at that time. The Amalgamated had paid its tax to the congress before its charter was revoked. It had also elected its delegates to represent that taxation and some of them had traveled thousands of miles to attend the convention. To refuse them a seat under such circumstances would have been, to say the least, reprehensible.

Furthermore, there had been no meeting of the A. F. of L. where the revocation of charter could be endorsed by the membership, and we have in mind the case of the Brewery Workers, whose charter was thus revoked and at the following convention at Norfolk, Virginia, was restored to them. The Brewery Workers were at that time affiliated with the Canadian Congress, and if the congress had at the Winnipeg convention removed that order from the roll, they would have been in the foolish position of seeing the A. F. of L. reinstating them a few weeks later and having to beg for their reaffiliation in Canada.

Not only the equitable, but the wise course therefore was to postpone action until the 1913 convention of the A. F. of L. had been held, such delay giving the parties concerned further time to consider their relative position and inflicting injury on no one.

The Canadian Trades Congress is in no way compelled to accept all the details of the internal economy of the A. F. of L. It is supreme within its own territory—the Dominion of Canada, issuing charters to provincial federations and trades councils in cities, and maintaining fraternal relations with the British Trades Congress and the American Federation. The Congress, however, accepts the same fundamental principle in organization, which is that there shall be only one union of each craft on the entire continent, thus subscribing as a first principle to international unionism.

This being so it necessarily means that the same organizations of workers are found on the rolls of the respective national heads, who draw revenue from the same international headquarters, the workers to the south having their legislative headquarters at Washington and those north of the boundary line at Ottawa. Industrially there is no boundary line and all matters pertaining to the various crafts are attended to by the several international unions whose jurisdiction extends throughout both Canada and the United States.

It must be plain, therefore, that a duality of unions in one craft strikes at the basic principle of both the Canadian Congress and the American Federation and jeopardizes the whole fabric. In the case of the carpenters the peculiar feature is that both unions have been tolerated and chartered for a considerable time as an exception to the rule. That a fusion of these unions is a consummation devoutly to be wished will not be denied by any and the leading spirits in the smaller order have seen for some time past that action must eventually be taken.

It is practically certain that the Canadian Congress will not collect affiliation fees in future from the Amalgamated Society, and it will be the wish of all who have the larger movement at heart that a settlement will be peacefully and speedily arrived at.

New Prohibitive.

The wholesale and retail butchers of Hamilton, Ont., are organizing a compact with a view to selling meat for cash only. Whether the employees are to be paid in advance is not stated.

Domestic Servants' Union.

A federal union, affiliated with the A. F. of L., of domestic servants is one of the probabilities of union circles in Vancouver during the coming month.

Jack Flett a Jail Candidate.

John Flett, American Federation of Labor general organizer in Canada, with headquarters at Hamilton, Ont., has mixed up in the Garment Workers' strike at Rochester, N.Y., so successfully that there is a probability of his landing in jail, according to advices from "the land of the free."

Victoria Seamen.

Archie King, business agent for the Seamen's Union, Victoria, was a visitor in the city this week, en route home from Seattle. The Seamen are pretty well engaged at present. Some fifty of the membership employed on the whaling fleet are making a demand for $35 a month and "lay," as against $28 now being paid. Formal negotiations are now in progress.

Williams, M.P.P., at Nanaimo.

Parker Williams, M.P.P. for Newcastle riding, Vancouver Island, was the speaker at a Nanaimo mass meeting last Sunday evening. He reviewed the work of the session of the house just closed, and what he did to the government and its policy covering the coal miners' strike at Ladysmith and Cumberland wouldn't look well in print.

Is It to Be Industrial War?

Indications are that unless some proper pressure is brought to bear in the right quarter in the immediate future there is to be labor trouble in the structural trades during the coming summer throughout the Canadian west. Builders' associations from the Great Lakes to the Pacific Coast have in convention adopted resolutions declaring their hostility toward organized labor in all branches. The labor organizations, on the other hand, were never better organized. The fight, if it comes, will be a bad one. To assist them in their attempt to disrupt the unions, the builders' associations are to ask the government for the right to import British artizans. That the government, in the face of an impending dominion election, would have the temerity to attempt any such move is scarcely credible. With thousands of men forced out of employment by a nation-wide lockout, the importation of thousands more would be very little short of criminal. A government which would do such a thing could not hope to return to power.—Edmonton Capital.

A. S. SUTHERLAND.
Business Agent Electrical Workers, No. 401 (inside), with headquarters at Room 306, Labor Temple.

B. C. F. OF L. PRESIDENT A VANCOUVER VISITOR.

Christian Siverts, president of the B. C. Federation of Labor, and one of the most active participants in the labor movement of Vancouver Island and the Capital City, was a Federationist visitor during the week, en route to spend a couple of days in the Royal City as a fraternal order delegate to a convention.

President Siverts feels confident that the various elements that go to make up the labor movement of British Columbia are gradually finding themselves and that the day is not far distant when necessity will compel a closer affiliation both industrially and politically.

Speaking of the provincial labor commission, at present holding sessions in the city, President Siverts expressed himself as satisfied that the interests of the Federation were being guarded cared for by the representatives who had been named to appear before it to present the case of its affiliated membership.

"One Industry; One Union."

The Metal Trades Council of Toronto recently had quite a discussion on the question of industrial unionism. On motion the principle was endorsed.

The Pattern Makers of the Queen City also have unanimously agreed on the principle of industrial unionism.

Local 69, S. P. of C.

At last regular monthly meeting of the above local the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved: That the secretary be instructed to advise each member that a special meeting of the local will be held in Labor Temple Friday, March 14, 1913, for the purpose of considering the advisability of winding up the affairs of local and going over as a body to Local No. 1 of the S. P. of C.—Carried."

Next After Calgary.

Bob Edwards was a recent visitor to Vancouver and upon his return to Calgary has this observation to make in the Eye-Opener: Vancouver will never amount to anything as a city until a certain set of self-assertive citizens, who seem to be enjoying a wholly unjustifiable prominence, either die off or leave Vancouver for Vancouver's good. There are altogether too many financial adventurers and struggling four-flushers, whose everlasting cry is: "What do I get out of this?" "Where do I come in on this thing?" "They'll have to come through first." Where do I get off at?" The business blocks are all cluttered up with these harpies.

Among the Nut-splitters.

President William H. Johnston's report for the fiscal year just closed concludes in these cheerful words:

"From the specific data I have herewith presented, and from a much larger mass of valuable information in my possession, I find that a most conservative calculation discloses the cheering knowledge that during the last twelve months over 22,000 machinists have been the direct beneficiaries of the splendid activities conducted by our members in the International Association of Machinists.

"In addition to the many golden hours saved from exacting, arduous toil, over $1,250,000 have been added to the income of our members.

"It must be remembered that most of these improved conditions have been derived without strikes, with their attendant cost, strain and sacrifice. It is largely the result of greater intelligence and experience gained through the practical school of sensible, progressive trade unionism.

"We have closed up our own ranks; we have reduced personal and factional differences to a minimum; we have, wherever possible, taken advantage of our opportunities; we have not submitted to a reduction in wages in any part of the country; we have maintained the ethics and best principles of our trade; we have been firm without being sensational; we have, by our sympathy and practical help, assisted our apprentices and helpers to obtain better conditions; we have co-operated and federated with other trades and helped them in critical periods to improve their wages and conditions; in many instances we have had to set the pace and bear the expenses as well as the responsibilities of the struggles. As a result of our varied experiences we will be better equipped to meet the problems of the future. The victories we have achieved will strengthen our courage, increase our resourcefulness and stimulate our faith in the virtue of united action.

"I feel profoundly grateful for the many opportunities that have been afforded me to help in the great work we have together been engaged in. The future is ours. Faith in our union and persistent effort will surmount all difficulties."

ELECTRICAL WORKERS SHOULD CONSOLIDATE IN ONE ORGANIZATION

A. W. McIntyre, general organizer for the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (McNutty—A. F. of L.), is now in Calgary after spending a good deal of time in Ontario and Quebec, with good results.

For some time it seemed as though the Reid wing of the Electrical Workers would survive in Canada, but at present there appears to be a disposition on the part of the membership, other than along the Pacific Coast, to comply with the principle laid down by the A. F. of L. of "one industry, one organization," and if there are differences of opinion as to who should be the officers the question can be threshed out in future conventions.

The question of whether the ruling was an arbitrary one or not is no longer the issue.

The point to be decided is how can the best results be secured the most rapidly.

Inasmuch as there are a number of advocates of "industrial unionism" in the Pacific Northwest among the "rough necks," here is a good opportunity to try some of it out.

The Electrical Workers cannot afford to remain apart.

Better hang together than be hanged separately.

CALGARY TYPOS WANT THE 1914 CONVENTION

The Calgary Typographical union has appropriated $1,000 as a preliminary fund, to which the local industrial bureau of Calgary has added $1,000, to start a campaign which has in its object the bringing of the 1914 convention of the International Typographical Union to that city.

LABOR DEPARTMENT UNION DIRECTORY

Unionists in Canada will remember the excellent directory of unions published by the Department of Labor, in the Labor Gazette, last year.

Frank Plant is again busy compiling data for the 1913 edition, and every union and central labor body secretary in Canada should give him all the information asked for, in order that the lists may be made as complete as possible.

The value of the work lies in its authenticity.

COAL MINERS' PAPER MAY BE MOVED TO CA[illegible]

The question of moving the official paper of District 18, U. M. W. of A., the District Ledger, from Nanaimo to Calgary or Lethbridge or some other more suitable point of publication, is now receiving the attention of the executive board. Questioned at Calgary last week as to the progress being made, President Clem Stubbs would make no statement, other than that the matter was still under consideration.

Nelson Musicians.

The new Musicians' union at Nelson, B.C., reports good progress.

Brandon Building Trades Council.

A Building Trades Council is being organized at Brandon, Man. Joe Brown of the Plasterers' union, chairman of the central labor body organization committee, is the moving spirit in the undertaking.

General Election in Alberta.

Advices from Alberta unionists indicate the calling of a general election in the foothill province at an early date. C. M. O'Brien, socialist member for Rocky Mountain riding, figures that he has a cinch for re-election, while the wage-workers of Lethbridge feel satisfied they can add another to the number representing their interests in the Capital City, and in this connection the name of Clem Stubbs, president of District 18, U. M. W. of A., is freely mentioned.

EVERY QUALIFIED VOTER IN PROVINCE SHOULD REGISTER

The voters' list in British Columbia has been wiped off the map.

New lists are to be prepared and the various political parties are now hard at work placing names on the roll.

Several thousands of dollars were expended by the government in an endeavor to clean up the old lists, but the system required more drastic action.

The new lists will be closed for the first half-year on April 7.

To those who recognize the necessity of exercising their franchise (other than women, Indians and lunatics) no advice is necessary. See that your name is placed on the list.

UNION MEETINGS AT LABOR TEMPLE

Sunday, Mar. 16—Telegraphers, 10.30 a.m; Bartenders, 2.30 p.m.

Monday, Mar. 17—Boilermakers, Electrical Workers, Tailors' Executive, Electrical Workers, Builders' Laborers, Brotherhood of Carpenters, Elevator Constructors, Street Railway Executive.

Tuesday, Mar. 18—Sign Painters, Book Binders, Shinglers, Amal. Carpenters, Loco. Firemen and Enginemen, Bricklayers.

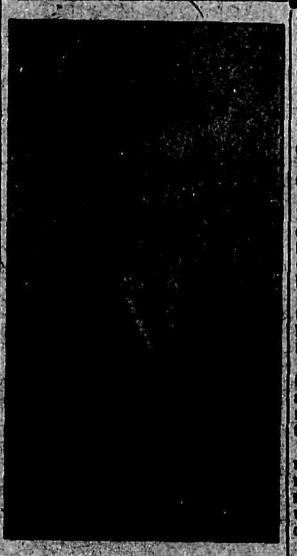
Wednesday, Mar. 19—Steam Engineers, Tile Layers, Amal. Carpenters, Street Railwaymen, Plumbers.

Thursday, Mar. 20—Pattern Makers, Maintainance of Way Employees, Ship Carpenters, Painters, Sheet Metal Workers, Railway Carmen, Trades and Labor Council.

Friday, Mar. 21—Upholsterers, Civic Employees, Molders, Granite Cutters, Bricklayers (special).

Saturday, Mar. 22—Bakers.

CONTRACT LABOR FELLOWES AND THE CIVIC EMPLOYEES



F. W. GRAY.
Vice-president B. C. Federation of Labor and Executive Board member District 18, U. M. W. of A., with headquarters at Fernie, B. C.

Provoking the problematic blessings of the Lemieux act, the Civic Employees' Union have notified the members of the city council that they have applied for a conciliation board to investigate their complaints and alleged grievances against the board of works and waterworks committee, and all this in spite of the fact that the board of works expressed their willingness to form a court of inquiry and inquire themselves into the various charges.

Business Agent E. Trainer has lately been a pretty regular visitor to city hall circles, and whether his visits have done any good or not he has certainly managed to stir up some little dust.

Primarily, the men are directing their efforts against City Engineer Fellowes, and through him lesser officials will be attacked.

Mr. Fellowes must be a happy man these days. The civic employees have as much use for him as the average man has for a business-like boil on the back of the neck.

They know he regards them as merely so many human machines that represent so many units of pick and shovel power, and if they cannot keep up top pace all the time they can get out, and get quickly.

Under the guise of reorganizing the waterworks department the city engineer has bluffed a few recommendations through the water committee and council, allocating to himself almost autocratic powers.

Really, he is trying to get at Steve Maddison, who has served the city faithfully through rough times and smooth for something like twenty years, and although Steve is by no means perfect, he has saved the city thousands of dollars.

It's a pity that such a man as Fellowes should evince such jealousy; but the fact remains that he is consumed by an all-fired envy that, seen in a child, would call for a sharp whipping, but which is simply ridiculous in a man of the city engineer's years.

He is, at present, just an ill-shaped, perturbing pimple on the civic posterior of Vancouver; a pimple that really has not come to a head yet.

So, while the civic employees are going hot-footed for him, he is playing merry Hades with his subordinates. If he gets away with both feet he's a hang sight better than [illegible] asphaltic mixture [illegible]

It is not [illegible] graph to [illegible] any monkey [illegible] Franco until the city's [illegible] worth of bonds have been sold, but from all accounts the admitted financial stringency was not in evidence at the council meeting on Monday night—at least, not so you would notice it—when the aldermen voted the mayor and themselves salaries for the year.

Much water has flowed through the Narrows since the coming of the Canadian Northern Railway. [illegible] Creek was originally proposed, and after several months dickering between the committee and contractor on one side and the railway company on the other, both parties are [illegible] pleased with the bargain—at least, so they say; the matter has received the sanction of the provincial government and has reached that stage where the electors will have their say. Tomorrow the verdict is to be rendered.

Working men of Vancouver have had abundant opportunity of reading and hearing all the arguments for and against the agreement, and they must draw their own conclusions and vote accordingly. It is not for The Federationist to direct them in something which does not really concern them as much as some people would have them think it does.

LABOR REPRESENTATION COMMITTEE ORGANIZED AT WINNIPEG LAST WEEK

Platform Agreed Upon by Major Portion of Wage Workers' Movement.

Last week a number of active unionists and socialists at Winnipeg concluded a series of preliminary meetings prior to the formation of a labor representation committee. Following are the officers elected for the balance of the year: Chairman, W. H. Simpson; vice-chairman, A. E. Moore; secretary, R. A. Rigg; treasurer, A. W. Puttee, with the balance of the executive committee comprised of Messrs. R. B. Ward, W. J. Bartlett, George Barlow, J. Y. Johnston, George Reynolds, J. L. Meldrie and H. McGrath. The platform finally adopted reads:

1. The name of this organization shall be The Labor Representation Committee of Winnipeg.

2. This L. R. C. is formed to [illegible] labor representation upon all [illegible] bodies for the purpose of organizing the working class into one [illegible] dated political body.

3. The L. R. C. shall [illegible] municipalization of [illegible] of a municipal [illegible]

4. [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] of property [illegible] for all public [illegible]

5. The 8-hour day on all municipal and government work and contracts, and support of the movement for a universal 8-hour day.

6. The initiative, referendum and recall.

7. The ultimate aim of this committee shall be the transferring of capitalist property into working class property.

8. This L. R. C. shall be composed of three delegates from each affiliated body for the first 100 members or fraction thereof, and one for each additional hundred or major fraction. Individual membership shall be granted to those paying the required fee. No person affiliated with any of the capitalist parties shall be eligible for a seat on this committee.

9. All labor organizations shall have the privilege of representation.

10. Any member elected to office under the auspices of the L. R. C. shall when not engaged in sessional duty, place himself at the disposal of the executive committee.

11. The executive shall consist of chairman, vice-chairman, secretary and treasurer, together with seven other members to be elected by majority vote.

12. The duties of the officers shall be the same of those of the Trades and Labor Council as now existing.

13. The duties of the committee shall be to carry into effect the decisions of the L. R. C. [illegible]

14. All candidates nominated by this committee for public office, and all individual members shall sign acceptance of the platform in its entirety.

15. Candidates must be endorsed by a general meeting of the L. R. C.

16. Individual members and delegates from affiliated bodies shall be entitled to one vote only.

17. A regular meeting of the committee shall be held once each month for the conduct of business and discussion of general propaganda and proposed legislation.

18. To provide the nucleus of a regular, permanent income, unions affiliating shall pay an amount equal to one cent per member per month, payable every quarter.

19. Individuals shall pay an annual fee of one dollar, payable in advance.

EDMONTON UNIONISTS AND GENERAL HOSPITAL

Edmonton Trades and Labor Council, at the instance of the Bricklayers' Union, are making a strong protest to the civic authorities against the red tape in vogue in connection with the admission of accident victims to the general hospital. At present the patient must needs have a doctor's certificate before admission is granted. Business Agent Farmilo of the central labor body is on the job, and necessary changes are likely to be made without delay.

Labor Temple for Nelson.

Nelson unionists are once more reviving an agitation for the erection of a $20,000 labor temple.

[illegible] Central [illegible] [illegible] it that

Twin Cities Labor Temple.

Unionists of the Twin Cities, Port Arthur and Fort William, are developing a scheme for the erection of a modern labor temple. A special edition of The Wage-Earner will be issued shortly with the idea of giving the project a boost.

Victoria Clerks Organize.

A. E. King, chairman of the Trades and Labor Council organization committee of Victoria, has succeeded in organizing a local union of Retail Clerks with a membership of 200. The jurisdiction includes all employees in and about wholesale and retail stores and will be purely local for the time being at least.

Live Trio of Organizers.

Louis Beuloin of the Machinists, John W. Bruce of the Plumbers, Alf. Chartrand of the Carmen and W. B. Prowlesland of the Blacksmiths and Helpers, who have been in Moncton, N.B., several weeks in connection with new schedules for the I. C. R. Federated Trades, have returned to Montreal.—Phil Obermeyer.

Washington's Permanent Organizer.

A voluntary subscription list has been opened by the Washington State Federation of Labor for the purpose of raising funds to keep the president permanently engaged in organization and educational work. The affiliated unions have responded most liberaly to date and the prospects for making the position a regular one are good.

Capital City Unionist Here.

Alex. Watchman, president of Victoria Trades and Labor Council, business agent for the Capital City Brotherhood of Carpenters and a vice-president of the B. C. Federation of Labor, was a visitor in Vancouver during the past week, having come over to give evidence before the provincial royal commission to inquire into industrial conditions throughout the province.

Mr. Watchman speaks enthusiastically of the prospects of organized labor on Vancouver Island for the coming summer.

Deportation of J. J. Ettor

On motion of Del. Sivertz, seconded by Del. Martin (J. L.) the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, one J. J. Ettor, an itinerary speaker intending and desiring to address a public meeting in this city by request, appears to have been prevented by the immigration authorities from entering or remaining in Canada for the above purpose, on a recent occasion;

"Be It Therefore Resolved, That this Council instruct the Secretary to write to the Department of the Interior inquiring on what grounds the said J. J. Ettor was denied entrance, or deported.

Delegate from the Journeymen Barbers stated that several Chinese and Japanese shops were operating and were being patronized by union men. He asked the Counil to take some action in the matter.

On motion the matter was referred to the delegates with instructions to bring this matter to the attention of their respective Unions.

On suggestion of Del. Norris it was decided [illegible] the question of employment of children a special order of business after communications at next meeting of the Council.

On suggestion of Del. Tree the Secretary was directed to read the next meeting of the Council the sections relating to delegates. Fine having been extended the Council adjourned at 10.40.

The Truth.

One of the most unfortunate things in connection with the organized labor movement is the amount of energy we spend in fighting each other. Sould this energy be solidified and centred on the common enemy our progress would be much faster and our goal brought much nearer.

There are men who contend that any sort of tactics are justifiable against an employer. This position is supported by the statements that employers as a class, will resort to any means to defeat the workers. Even though this position be correct and the statement true, it cannot apply to our dealings with each other in the ranks of our own class. Men can be found, nevertheless, who, while claiming to be striving for the emancipation of the world's workers, will deceive, exaggerate and mislead other workers who fail to subscribe to their particular brand of orthodoxy, and they will do this, too, with a bitterness seldom seen in contests with employers.

Our organization is having to contend against a considerable number of men of this type just now. Since the forces of labor in the state and nation as represented by the American Federation of Labor have gotten behind the programme to organize all the workers in the lumber industdy we have been assailed by this class of men from many quarters.

Constructive criticism does good to an individual or an organization. But to be effecelvte it must be honest. —The Timber Worker.

Men's Suits

Spring Wear $15.00

In tweeds and serges, guaranteed indigo dye, and guaranteed to retain their shape. Made with single breasted sacque coat, with three button front and the Barflett patent pocket, which prevent the coat sagging at the side, and have the popularized seams and double stitched edges. Trousers are medium peg-top style, and have side buckle for adjusting the waist measure. They represent the greatest suit value ever offered. Special for $15.00

Hudson's Bay Stores

CORNER OF GRANVILLE AND GEORGIA

Thousands of B. C. Wage Workers Wear

Buck Brand OVERALLS

To wear them is to be a witness for them

UNION-MADE, MADE-IN-VANCOUVER

Wm. J. McMaster & Sons, Ltd.
MANUFACTURERS
1176 Homer Street, Vancouver, B. C.

ral improvement of labor con-
so I trust you will be able to
oot the organizing of a strong
r shop employees, efficient
ng enough to force, if neces-
strikes, any unreasonable
JUSTICE.
Cottage, March 10.

h Vancouver Carpenters.

outh Vancouver branch of the
nated Carpenters held their
st drive and dance on Friday
Staples Hall. Although the
ture of its kind the evening
reat success, having as its
object the fostering of a bet-
between non-union and union
a pleasant method of intro-
etween them. Refreshments
nded around by the commit-
0 o'clock and at 10.30 the
began, which lasted until 1
when the dancers dispersed.
in unity.
R. W. JACKSON.

toria Workers Protest.

B. C. Federationist.—At a
of the Social Democratic
d in the Unitarian Hall in
on the evening of March 6th,
wing resolution was unani-
assed and the secretary was
to forward copies of same
inister of the Interior, the
General of British Columbia
e local and labor press:
e members of Victoria local
Social Democratic Party of
wish to enter an emphatic
against the action of the
immigration authorities in
from White Rock, B. C., on
28th, Joseph J. Ettor, of the
Workers of the World, who
is way to address a labor
n Victoria.
ens of this country and
we object to the power of
er of the Interior being ex-
this tyrannical manner and
ain the right of organized
his province to choose for
t speakers it shall or shall
to."
March 8, 1913.

Other Fellow Views It.

ual general meeting of the
Association of Vancouver
Thursday evening at its
e Empire building. A very
y statement of affairs was
to members, who were
fied at the flourishing condi-
Association, as shown by
ary-treasurer's report. The
cted for the ensuing year
ident, George G. Bushby;
nts, James Howard, A. E.
retary-treasurer, E. C. Good-

"Timber Worker."

e of the Shingle Weaver,
at Seattle by the Shingle
nion, has been changed to
r Worker. This because
tion of the Shingle Weav-
en extended to include all
and about the timber in-
retary William H. Reid is
editorial helm and The
rker has been improved to
ew and more responsible
n official organ represent-
e a portion of the Pacific
working class.

Men Who Rely on the Spencer Store for Their Spring Suit

will find every preparation made to give them the same sterling value for their money as heretofore. In fact, we have excelled ourselves.

This spring we have found two new factories that have broken into the wholesale world of clothing in Canada, and the old adage of "new brooms sweeping clean" is amply illustrated in the clothing we have received from them.

PARTICULAR MENTION IS MADE OF THE NAVY SERGE SUIT AT $15

We honestly believe that it is the best value of its class offering in the city. The material is soft finished medium fine twill; the style is smart although quite conservative and the tailoring is flawless. You owe it to yourself to see this clothing.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

N DIRECTORY
serted for $1.00 a Month

ERATION OF LABOR—
annual convention in Jan-
tive officers, 1913-14: Presi-
an Siverts; vice-presidents,
J. Ferris, A. Watchman, G.
W. Gray, Jas. Cuthbertson,
sec.-treas., V. R. Midgley,
ncouver.

ND LABOR COUNCIL—
rst and third Thursdays,
ard: H. C. Benson, presi-
nson, vice-president; J. W.
neral secretary, Room 210
; Jas. Campbell, treasurer;
statistician; J. Sully, ser-
; F. A. Hoover, V. R.
R. Trotter, trustees.

IPLE COMPANY, LTD.—
Fred A. Hoover, J. H.
s Brown, Edward Lothian,
ell, J. W. Wilkinson, R.
hn McMillan Murdock Mc-
aging director, J. H. Mc-
ll Sey. 6260

NTING TRADES COUN-
ts 2nd Monday in month.
D Mowat; secretary, F. R.
Box 66.

ED SOCIETY OF CAR-
and Joiners—Room 249.
usiness agent, J. A. Key;
to 9 a.m. and 4 to 5 p.m.
management committee,
Room 209, Labor Temple.
t every Tuesday and Wed-
m 20%

BAKERS' AND CONFEC-
tioners' Local No. 46—
Meets second and fourth
Saturdays, 7:30 p.m. Presi-
ident, J. Kinnaird; cor-
responding secretary, W.
Rogers, Room 220, Labor
cial secretary, P. Robin-

OCAL, NO. 120—MEETS
ursday, 8:30 p. m. Presi-
id; recording secretary,
ks; secretary-business
urkhart, Room 208, Labor
s: 11 to 1; 5 to 7 p.m.

LOCAL NO. 676.—OF-
208 Labor Temple. Meets
Sundays of each month
President, Wm. Laurie;
ary, A. MacDonald.

HERHOOD OF CARPEN-
Joiners, Local No. 617.—
of each week, 8 p. m. Exe-
ee meets every Friday, 8
A. Richmond; recording
ur Paine, 305 Labor Tem-
ecretary, G. W. Williams,
ple; treasurer, L. W. De-
Temple. Phone Sey. 1380.

D OF CARPENTERS
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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, Box 178, City Heights P.O.; financial secretary, Fred A. Hoover, 2409 Clark drive.

STEAM ENGINEERS, INTERNATIONAL Local 897—Meets every Wednesday, 8 p.m., Room 201, Labor Temple. President, F. Blumberg; financial secretary, Wm. Byatt, 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.

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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, H. J. Sheen. Office hours, 8 to 9 a.m., 1:30 to 2:30, 4:30 to 6:30 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, E. D. Grant, P. O. Box 934. The public is invited to attend.

PLUMBERS' and STEAMFITTERS' LOcal 495—Meets every second and fourth Friday of month in Labor Hall, 7:30 p.m. President, D. Webster; secretary, A. McLaren, P.O. Box 986, New Westminster, B. C.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARpenters, Local Union No. 1523—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.

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. 2352, 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 Vercoe, 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

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Socialist Party of Canada, meets every Sunday, 8 p.m., Finn Hall, 516 Main street. J. H. Burroughs, secretary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL Executive Committee, Socialist Party of Canada, meets every Sunday, 8 p.m., Finn Hall, 516 Main street. J. H. Burroughs, secretary.

LOCAL SANDON, B.C., NO. 26, S. P. OF C. Meets every Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. in the Sandon Miners' Union Hall. Communications to be addressed Drawer K, Sandon, B. C.

LOCAL MOOSEJAW, SASK., No. 1, S. P. of C.—Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 7:30 p. m. in the Trades Hall. Economic class every Sunday, 4 p.m. Secretary, J. Harrison, 102 Hochelaga St. A. Stewart, Organizer.

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 GIBSON'S LANDING, NO. 46, S. P. of C.—Meet first and third Sunday of the month in Socialist Hall. Secretary, J. N. Hintua, Gibson's Heights, B. C.

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

LOCAL CUMBERLAND No. 70, S.P. of C. Business meeting every Sunday, 10.30 a.m. Economic class held twice each Thursday, 10:30 a.m. (for afternoon shift), 8 p.m. (for morning shift). Propaganda meeting every Sunday 3 p.m. Headquarters: Socialist Hall, opposite post office. Financial Secretary, Thomas Carney. Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Naylor.

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

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IMMIGRATION AND DEFENCE

BY. J. L. HADDON

SYDNEY, N.S.W., Feb. 13.—A new arrival in Australia cannot help being struck by one thing—the total absence of competition between white and yellow labor. All labor, or practically so, no matter how menial or otherwise, is done by white men and women, and to one who has seen conditions as they exist in Western Canada, the change is very noticeable and pleasing. The desire of the capitalist for cheap and servile labor here is, no doubt, just as strong as elsewhere; but it has not been appeased and encouraged as it has in Canada. Industries have not been prostituted by Asiatic corruption to such a low level that white workmen are debarred from honorable competition, but rather, the meanest branches of industry have, by the efforts of organised labor and the exclusion of the coolie worker, been raised to such a standard that no work can now be considered to be really menial. This does not mean that there are no Japs, Chinese and Hindoos in Australia, or that they have not at any period constituted a menace to the advance of labor. Time was, I remember, and not many years ago, when certain branches of labor were left entirely to the Chinese. Ten years ago, for instance, the cabinet-making busines in Sydney was practically controlled by the Chinamen, market gardening and laundry work were Chinese industries by right of possession, and coolies were to be found in thousands on the goldfields. The sugar plantations of Queensland were manned entirely by Kanakas from the South Seas, because it was held that white men could not do the work. But from the very day that labor commenced to assert itself these things began to change, and even though capitalist governments held sway, the leaven of labor representatives in the legislatures, ever gaining strength, have from the first kept before them the ideal of a white Australia. To-day that ideal is to all intents and purposes an accomplished fact. There are still Asiatics here, men who gained admittance in the good old days before restrictive immigration laws, and I suppose there always will be a few colored faces to be seen, until by absorption or loss of race identity they disappear.

Now, how has this been accomplished? A few years back the Commonwealth had a large Asiatic population. Situated close to Southern Asia, Australia offered every inducement to the Japs, Hindoos and Chinese to leave their half-starved condition for a better, and they were not slow in availing themselves of the chance. The white worker quickly realized that he must either protect himself from such uneven competition or be driven from the country; and he chose the former course. It proved a big fight, but he eventually won. The Kanakas were gradually restored to their homes, and the white worker has grown the sugar ever since. Poll taxes were imposed on Chinese immigrants, but this did not appreciably diminish the influx; besides, it did not affect the Japs, Hindoos or Malays. It was not till the colonies had becomes federated that the present drastic policy of total prohibition was inaugurated. For that is what the present immigration act or Act 17 of 1901, as it is officially called, really means—total exclusion of Asiatics. If you read the act—and I have it before me—you do not read these very words. You see nothing of a prohibitive poll-tax, for there is none. There is no tax at all. Nor do you see any mention of total exclusion of Asiatics. On the contrary, you read a lot of mild parliamentary and legal-sounding matter relating to the "Regulation of Alien Immigration to the Commonwealth," and the salient features of it all are a few innocent clauses which state that any foreign immigrant must pass a certain educational test before being admitted. To the uninitiated the act seems to belie what you have heard about restriction, and one looks for enlightenment to the politicians who have framed the act and their officials who administer it. Looking for such enlightenment, I went to leaders in the labor movement, and asked under what conditions Asiatics could enter the Commonwealth. I was told that in effect they were absolutely debarred, and was referred to the custom house, which controls this department of the federal affairs, for detailed information. Presenting myself at the boarding office I explained my mission and again asked the question: "How can Asiatics gain admission to Australia?"

"Only by presenting a certificate of previous residence here, or by evading our officers," I was told, "and they find that rather hard to do these times." "Not by payment of a poll-tax," I asked. "There is no tax at all, for Chinese or anyone else. That was abolished years ago." Still not quite satisfied, I interviewed a member of the House of Representatives, and asked for further information. I was told that immigrants from Europe and America were warmly welcomed, no matter what their nationality, but that colored races were not wanted and were debarred. I pointed out that the act did not specifically state this, and was given obvious reasons why it did not. "But what about British subjects?" I asked, mentioning that in Canada, interference by the Imperial government had been offered as an excuse for not passing restrictive legislation against the Hindoos. "British or not, it makes no difference if they are colored," said my informant. "Hindoos are treated the same as Japs and Chinese. The Home authorities will not allow us to provide in our act for absolute exclusion of British subjects, but we have got around that all right." The essential clauses of the act provide for the dictation of a passage of some European language to the immigrant, and, of course, a language unknown to the applicant can always be found. Suppose, for instance, an educated Jap or Hindoo who speaks English and French applies for admission, a test in Russian or German has the desired effect. Health and education are of no avail, and the Asiatic is as effectively barred out as if a wall were built around the continent. Nor is there anything in the nature of pretence or bluff about the immigration policy. It is very real, and administered in deadly earnest. The customs officials are keenly alive to their responsibilities, and a careful watch is kept for evaders of the law. Heavy penalties are imposed on shipmasters for allowing prohibited immigrants to land, and the imposition of these penalties in a few cases has had the effect of stamping out leakages in this direction. Occasionally a wily Chinaman does succeed in evading the customs officials and ship's officers, but the treatment of such offenders is so drastic that the practice is now practically unknown, and the gates may be said to be effectively closed. The total population of Asiatic birth in Australia in 1901, according to the federal year book, was 47,014. Figures show that this number has been greatly reduced of late years, partly by deaths and partly by departures, there being, of course, no influx to compensate these reductions.

Now, it stands to reason that the action of the commonwealth in forbidding entry to the Asiatic races has not improved the feeling existing between Australia and those races. Japan and China regard Australia in the light of an insolent and unsociable neighbor who has slammed the door in their faces, and resent what they deem an insult. Moreover, Australia, always a tempting bait to the Asiatics, has become doubly so now that it is to them a forbidden land. Looked at in this light, it is readily seen why Australians consider their immigration policy and that of defence as closely allied subjects. Hence my treatment of these matters under the one head.

Throughout Australia these days it is a common thing to see squads of khaki-clad youths drilling, under the compulsory training system. Everywhere one sees them, especially on Saturday afternoons, boys of all ages, from twelve years up, from factory and college, learning to march and shoot. The spectacle sets one thinking. To some of us it is not a pleasing sight, for it means training the boys to kill; to others it is a glorious thing. The Australian public is divided on the subject. One hears a boss complaining that his employees are losing time to go to drill, or a parent lamenting the fact that her boy is neglecting his studies at the expense of his soldiering, and as a general thing the compulsory training is regarded as something of a nuisance. All male inhabitants of Australia, with certain exceptions, who have lived in the country for six months, are liable for training as follows: From 12 to 14, in the Junior Cadets; from 14 to 18, in the Senior Cadets, and from 18 to 26, in the Citizen Forces. The prescribed training is, for the Junior Cadets, 120 hours each year; for the Senior Cadets, four whole days, twelve half days, and twenty-four night drills; for the Citizen Forces, sixteen whole days or their equivalent, half of which must be spent in continuous camp training. Those serving in the Citizen Forces are paid for their time. Penalties are imposed for evading service, and upon employers for preventing their employees from serving, or victimizing them for doing so. Members of the forces organized under the present act are liable for service within the commonwealth, either in case of invasion or of internal strife. I stated in a previous article that they were not called upon to serve in suppressing industrial troubles, but I find this is erroneous. That assertion was based on the finding in certain cases then before the courts but perusal of the act and supplementary inquiries show me that I was wrong. The citizen soldier is subject to the ordinary military obligation except that he need not serve abroad.

The defence act under which the compulsory training system was inaugurated owes its existence to a Liberal government, not to the Labor Party; but the present Labor government endorses it and takes all responsibility for its enforcement. This is one of the chief reasons why the Labor Party is condemned in certain circles. The act was, indeed, widely condemned in organized labor circles at first, but gradually it has come to be regarded as a necessary evil, and at the present time organized labor is substantially in favor of the system. Those unionists who are opposed to militarism in any form appear to have sunk their opinions in favor of the majority, and support the compulsory training, outwardly at any rate, because the Labor Party has made it part of their programme. Now it is hard for a trade unionist, especially one who has lived on the American continent, to understand how a Labor Party can lend itself to the furtherance of anything in the nature of military service. On the face of it, it looks inconsistent. Labor leaders here admit this, and acknowledge that the position is a peculiar one. But immediately they ask for an alternative. I myself have looked in vain for an alternative. None of the anti-militarists I have heard condemning the system can offer any alternative, nor do they attempt to do so. Let us look at the position: Here is Australia, a continent in itself, entirely surrounded by water, completely isolated and vulnerable at any point on its enormous coastline. It has a population of less than four millions. The Japs, hungering for expansion, and chafing at the slur cast on them by the restriction laws, are within a few days' sail. The Chinese are awakening, and soon will be ready to follow the colonizing example of the Japs. And there are millions of them. These races are not educated up to socialist hopes and anti-militarist ideals as we are. On the contrary, they are as yet semi-barbarous and fanatically given to conquest by the sword. They are bound to come to Australia some day—probably in the near future. They will come bent on business, and the only argument to meet theirs will be the sword. Australia has defied them, and goaded them to hasten their coming. And when they come in their hordes, what is there to stop them? Nothing at all, save that much-talked-of British prestige which an European war would perhaps reduce in a moment to a meaningless phrase. Now, the Australian worker has come to realize that this is too weak and inadequate a guarantee for his existence. But, says the ultra-socialist, what need for the worker to worry about the country? He does not own it. What matter who conquers it? Very true, the worker does not own much of the country, but he is enjoying conditions here that have only been obtained by years of hard fighting, and he refuses to believe that these conditions could endure under Asiatic rule. No, the idea of allowing the Japs and Chinese to come in and run things does not appeal to the Australian worker any more than to the Australian capitalist; and so the army is being organized and the navy built to secure his position. In all fairness it must be said, that if defence is necessary at all, the system adopted in Australia is in principle the most equitable that could be adopted. Every young man, no matter what his station, must do his part. There are no distinctions; the street-sweeping boy and the banker's son rub shoulders on the parade ground. Besides, the Citizen army promises to do away with that unbearable professionalism which makes the military so hated—that "hired-assassin" aspect that is so despicable.

But possibly the greatest weakness in the system, from organized labor's point of view, is the fact that the citizen soldiers may be used in industrial upheavals. I pointed this out to a Labor member of the legislature. "Well," he said, "some of our unions complain of that; but what can we do? You know very well that we, ourselves, often get beyond control, and need more than our own officers to keep us in check. There must be someone to protect the public and the disputing workers alike. I know what industrial riots are, for I've been in them, and I know the workers often need protection from themselves." There may or may not be truth in this. Be that as it may, the saner heads in the labor movement are agreed that defence is necessary, and they are further agreed that a system of their own planning and one which provides for every man doing his share is preferable to the old system, and about the best form in which distilled medicine can be taken.

ELECTRIC LINEMEN HAVE TO BATTLE WITH DANGER AND DEATH

Who the "Rough Necks" Are and Some of the Dangers of Their Occupation.

"How few realize what are the duties of the electric lineman and the difficulties and great danger he has at times, to face, to perform them," says an Electrical Worker in the Labor Press.

First, trusting to his belts and climbers to hold the strain of some very heavy lifts and the awkward positions in which most of them have to be made.

Second, while working on high voltage wire, where one mistake and the "juice" would hurl a man to his death or drop him across two wires and cause a circuit through his body which would shrivel him up like a piece of paper. So he has not only his work upon his mind, but he must be absolutely sure that his body is not in contact with any other wire, messenger cable, or in fact any other metal that would be liable to cause a ground which might be on the same pole.

Now in other occupations it is not necessary to keep the mind on the work at all times, but such is not the case with the lineman, as he holds his life in his hands at all times, knowing that a very slight mistake or a false move might end it all.

A lineman working on high voltage lines knows just what there is on the pole on which he is working and he takes precaution accordingly, but such is not the case with the telephone or telegraph lineman, the voltage on these lines is not sufficient to do bodily harm only at times when it is raining and the poles and clothing are wet. Everyone knows that water is a conductor of electricity. When trouble is found, and it most generally is found in cold, wet, stormy weather, the telegraph or telephone lineman is called up to go out in the rain, sleet and snow and scale the icy, wet poles where his body might become grounded or he might touch a wire and get a fall of perhaps about 30 to 100 feet if he is not fastened on with his safety belt.

Telephone Lines.

The construction of telephone lines where cross-arms are used, is where the lineman daily takes his life in his hands, in order to work on the outer circuits of these arms he is compelled to lay across the other wires near the pole, which in all cases are more or less grounded in the course of their construction and operation and should any one of these become crossed in any part of the city with a high tension wire or line it would mean instant death to the man working on them. This also applies to touching an overcharged wire while the body is in contact with a guy wire, pole or **messenger holding** cable in place.

Should one take notice of the telephone poles upon which cross-arms and the usual wire is used, it is easy to see that it is utterly impossible for a man to keep his body clear from everything except that upon which he is working.

The strain on these poles where there are so many wires, cables, messengers, etc., is great, they are held up by what is known as guy wires, that is wires attached to big anchors in the ground and to the top of the poles, and should this guy wire give way when a large cable is being pulled over the cross-arms, as there is a pressure of many hundred pounds on the poles when this is being done, and linemen doing their work on these poles is in danger of losing their lives, as some of these break off under the great strain, and the workman is thrown on the ground.

When a lineman's service is most needed is when others are seeking shelter, as the high winds, a downpour of rain, snow and sleet storms cause great damage to all wires. You beings of the earth might consider the storm a bad one, but the man on a pole 30 or 100 feet high battling with the elements thinks it is "hell."

Is your name on the new voters' list?

The Painters.

"Where the vanguard camps today, the rear guard rests tomorrow."

More demands are being made this spring than in any recent year. The more conservative of the larger cities are seeking increases that will bring their wages to the level established where the movement is more aggressive, and so give the pioneers a chance to again move forward; the smaller cities and towns are trying to keep pace with the larger.

Wages, like water, trend to a common level—the most favorable local conditions will not permit any great advance from the average wage in the occupation; only when a higher average is attained is it possible to make fresh departures. But wages can not remain stationary; there is no halt to the increase in the cost of living, there can be none to the advance in wages. The workers need the money; they are going to have it.—J. C. Skemp.

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Mr. Burke, who is conducting the sale of Stationery and Fancy Goods, expects to clear out these lines by this date.

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Why can we do it? Because we sell for CASH.

While Mr. Burke is closing out the other Departments we are putting on sale a big line of Hardware at "Below Cost" Prices, such as:—

Our Chain Steel Range, which is so well known and made by one of the oldest Canadian manufacturers and built with large fire box and ash pan.
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2 in 1 Shoe Polish, 2 tins.....15c
Smoky City Wall Paper Cleaner, per tin 15c
Veribrite Furniture Veneer, reg. 25c, now 15c
Veribrite Furniture Veneer, large size, reg. 50c, now.....35c

Aluminum Cups, each.....10c
Aluminum Salt and Pepper Shakers, 2 for.....25c
Aluminum Toothpick Holders, each 15c
Aluminum Strainers, each.....15c
Aluminum Tea Balls, each.....15c
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VANCOUVER, B. C.

THE VICTORIA TRADES AND LABOR COUNIL

ASK FOR REASONS WHY ETTOR WAS DEPORTED

At Victoria Trades and Labor Council —Other Interesting Items.

VICTORIA, March 6.—The meeting of the T. & L. Council on the 5th inst. was of more than ordinary interest. A report from the special committee to meet representatives of the Social Service Commission. A resolution calling on the Department of the Interior to explain the deportation system applied to itinerary labor organizers and lecturers as in the case of J. J. Ettor, of Lawrence, Mass., as well as taking steps for a systematic lobbying at the City Hall in the interest of free speech formed some of the subjects dealt with.

President Watchman called the delegates to order at 8:05, with all officers at their posts. 26 members in attendance. Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

Credentials: From Machinists, appoints F. Rogers. Received and delegate seated.

Reports: Del. King (E. A.) reported for organization committee to the following effect: Since last meeting of the council your organization committee has attended a general meeting of the Wagon, Carriage and Auto Builders on the 26th of Feb., when a local of the International was formed with 15 members signing the application for a charter, which will be here by the time the Council meets again, when it is expected the officers pro tem will be duly installed and delegates to the central body will be introduced. The committee has also attended one mass meeting of the Shop Assistants and Retail Clerks, besides meeting twice with an organising committee appointed at the said mass meeting. A mass meeting of the clerks is advertised for tomorrow (Thursday) evening) when it is planned to form a permanent organization. Good attendance is expected. Report received as progress.

Del. Simmons reported as chairman of the Legal Defense Bureau, stating good progress is being made. A circular letter has been sent to all organizations, soliciting support.

Report received and delegates instructed to explain the mature and purpose of the Bureau in their respective organizations.

Del. Lawrison reported for the committee on Audit and Finance, showing that $350 of old debts had been collected since Fin. Secy. Shouldice took office, leaving a balance of $140, some of which may have to be written off as bad. Report received and adopted.

Delegate Norris reported for special committee to confer with similar committee of Building Trades Council respecting the advisability of organized labor participating in the midsummer carnival. The committee reported favorably and recommended that views on the subject of all affiliated bodies be ascertained by a circular letter. The replies to be in the hands of the Secretary, not later than the 31st of March.

Report received and adopted.

Del. Martin stated that as Del. Siverts, the chairman of the Special Committee to meet the committee on Capital and Labor of the Social Service Commission, it devolved on him to submit the following report:

Victoria, B. C., Mch. 4th, 1913.
To Officers and Members,
Trades and Labor Council:
Fellow Workers:

Your special committee appointed to meet the committee on Capital and Labor of the Social Service Commission begs to report as follows:

By special arrangement the two committees met at Dr. Scott's parsonage on Tuesday, the 25th of February at 8 p. m., the Social Service League being represented by Dr. Scott, Rev. Harkness, Rev. Mr. Warnich and Rev. Dow.

Dr. Scott and his colleagues explained to your committee that their instructions were to inquire into the relations between capital and labor, and report to the League; that they felt they could not make an intelligent report unless they consulted the people most affected by such relations as do exist; that they desired to know in what way they could serve our cause.

Your committee explained that the efforts of organized labor might be divided under four heads, as follows:

1. Organized labor endeavors to shorten the hours of toil.
2. Organized labor endeavors to increase the reward of toil.
3. Organized labor endeavors to extend its influence by drawing the different sections of the organized workers into a closer co-operation, based on the identity of interest between all wage-earners.
4. Organized labor endeavors to safeguard the worker by precautionary measures against accidents and disease.

To obtain these ends organized labor uses its force in such ways and manner as conditions seem to warrant.

The best way the commission could serve the cause of labor would thus manifestly be, not to try and evolve a new line of action for organized labor to adopt, but to put its hand to the plow and support labor in the line of action already adopted by the workers. Giving the cause of labor the benefit of the influence incidental to the publicity attaching to the pulpit. The Committee recommends that this Committee be continued.

Respectfully submitted,
CHRISTIAN SIVERTZ, Chairman.

Report received and adopted.

Communications: From Theatrical Workers and Stage Employees, also from Printing Pressmen, complaining that their meeting halls were found in unsatisfactory condition on the last occasions. Referred to Hall committee.

From W. J. Dowler, C.M.C., replying to a letter declaring in favor of continuance of the day labor system on all sewerage construction works and stating that the sewerage committee of the Municipal Council has reported in favor of day-labor as against contract.

From same writer; informing the Council that contract for sewerage castings was awarded to a New Westminster firm, they being the lowest tenderers. Both letters received and filed.

From K. McNeil, secretary Britannia Miners Union No. 216 W. F. of M. giving particulars of a strike in that camp and advising workers to conduct themselves accordingly.

At this juncture Bro. McLean, representing the Western Federation of Miners, was by special motion introduced and given the privilege of the floor. Bro. McLean stated that he had just arrived in the city on his way to Vancouver after making visits to all the cities on the Sound; that the miners were playing the old game, by standing pat. The Britannia mines and smelter being completely tied up. The chair thanked Bro. McLean for the information given.

Letter was received and orders posted up in a conspicuous place in the Hall.

From Col. A. Pressey, asking for scale of wages in the different affiliated trades. Received and secretary directed to furnish the information desired.

Several accounts were read and referred to committee on audit and finance.

Del Martin (J. L.) moved, seconded by Del. Ellward, that a committee be appointed to co-operate with the I. W. W. Locals, the Social Democrats and the Socialist Party of Canada locals in approaching the city council and police commissioners with the purpose of having the Streets by-law so amended as to remove the restrictions on free speech.

Moved in amendment by Del. Norris, seconded by Del. Tree that the matter be referred to the Legislative and Civic committee.

STRIKING WAITRESSES WHO WALKED OUT OF RITZ CAFE ON MONDAY
Left to right—Minnie Thiehune, Mary Burke, Irene Scanlon, Sybil Saunders, Louise Merryman, Mattie Sands (head waitress), Mabel Trigstad, Tena Kalvelson, Sadie Dowd, Margaret Morrison.

Despite the cunningly devised paid write-up advt., published in the News-Ad. of yesterday morning, by the proprietors of the Ritz Cafe on Granville street, the fact remains that the members of the Waitresses' Union, shown above, found it necessary to walk out in a body, rather than stand for the abusive language of a non-union chef employed by the Ritz Cafe. The smug boast of the proprietors that the girls had been replaced probably has a meaning all its own, the end of which is not yet.

CIVIC EMPLOYEES HAVE DEMANDED FEDERAL BOARD TO MAKE INVESTIGATION

The officers of the local Civic Employees' and General Laborers' Union have made application to the federal Department of Labor for the appointment of a board ..of.. inquiry regarding grievances against certain municipal heads of departments. Discrimination and favoritism on the part of certain foremen is charged, and the union officers feel that a general investigation at this time into the ramifications and workings of City Engineer Fellowes' department generally would be very much in order. Hence the application to Minister of Labor Crothers.

WORKERS' FORUM

Women and Trades Unionism.

Editor B. C. Federationist:

In the editorial entitled "The Better Half, published in your issue of Feb. 28, the writer has certainly touched the weak spot in the armor of the present day trades unionist.

In these days woman and her influence has to be seriously reckoned with and the loss of her co-operation in the struggle between employer and employed is of great moment to the trades union movement.

I do not know when I read anything pertaining to this question that gave me greater pleasure than this article, for if once the men realize where their weakness lies the worst of the battle is over.

It is perfectly true that if a woman once knows the real state of affairs and thoroughly understands the economic conditions of the present day she will certainly stand in with them to the last ditch—and then some.

As a general rule the average working man's wife is so busy trying to make ten dollars do the work of fifteen—not to speak of bringing up the babies—that she does not have time to read and study out for herself these things. When the day is done, with its endless round of household tasks, its countless worries and troubles, a woman's brain is too tired to grasp the real meaning even if she finds time to read much.

It is as much a man's duty, if he is a consistent unionist, to explain the workings of the movement and to make her thoroughly understand just how things are, as to pay his dues to his Local. For, when the children begin to grow up and ask questions—as children will—she will be able to explain things intelligently, and thus sow the seeds of unionism, and I hope socialism—in the minds of our future citizens.

To my way of thinking it is just as important for children to be taught political economy, from the workers' standpoint, as it is to read and write.

Let them realize as soon as their minds are able to grasp it the class struggle that is going on today.

I would like to see more open meetings to discuss these questions, more mixed meetings, more social meetings, in fact any kind of meeting that would get the women interested.

Trades unionists have too long held aloof from their womenkind, whether from a fancied superiority, as the editorial has it or not I cannot say, but the fact remains. I fancy myself it is rather from forgetfulness or carelessness than anything else, for no man who has a good wife really underrates her value unless he is a fool, for she is the greatest asset in his life's work—the best and most loyal friend and helper that he will ever find in this world—if he will let her be so.

I know there are some women who are not interested in this movement. I have met them and talked with them and I have come to the conclusion that with the exception of a few it has been because they did not understand it and their husbands had never gone to the trouble to interest them in it and they really did not realize how nearly it affected their welfare.

There is another thing I would like to mention and that is the "Union Label." Are the men consistent in this? And if not how can they expect the women to be? If every unionist was consistent can one conceive the tremendous amount of good it would do? How it would result in an enormouse increase of trade besides persistently advertising the fact that we are very much alive.

An instance of the apathy of unionists came before my personal notice a few weeks ago. I went into one of the large stores to purchase a pair of boots. The clerk brought several pairs for my inspection. In vain I looked for the "label." At last I enquired: "Why do you not bring some Union-made goods? That man looked at me as if I was a cross between a mad woman and a freak, and said: "Do you know madam I have been in this store two years and in the city three years, and you are the first lady that has asked me for union-made boots. Now and again a man will ask for them but a woman—never."

Now who is to blame for this state of things? Not the woman—for the fact that only "now and again" will a man ask (although there are about 8000 unionists in the city) struck me the most forcibly.

I had never been in this particular store before and I do not intend going in again until they stock union-made goods, but surely out of 8,000 men—not to speak of their wives and families—this store must get its share of patronage, and if this is the case with one article of commerce it must be the same with others.

What is the Cigar-makers' cry? "If EVERY union man was to insist on Union-made cigars, we should never be short of work," was the statement made at a meeting of the Trades and Labor Council less than a year ago.

I would like to see added on to every local's obligation words to the effect that the members would pledge themselves to buy union-made goods whenever possible. It might help some.

I would like to urge upon all union men the absolute necessity of getting the interest and co-operation of the women in this great movement and it would make an incredible amount of difference even here in Vancouver.

There was some talk of starting a branch of the Women's Label League here some time ago. I would be very glad to see it done. It needs a nucleus of some kind to get the women together and get them interested and I can assure union men it would be a great help to them, for never was the old true saying, "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world" more applicable than in the case of the trades union world, especially as the hand that rocks the cradle generally has the spending of seventy-five per cent of the union wages.

The sooner the men realize this and, instead of mocking and trying to be superior and sarcastic, they come off their perch and treat women as their equals and as a factor to be reckoned with—not only in the domestic side of life; but in the political and industrial—the better it will be for the home, the union movement and the world.

R. L. G.

South Vancouver.

A CORRECTION.

By Jas. H. McVety.

During the sessions of the Labor Commission while the writer was presenting the views of the Street Railwaymen's Union on the questions of heating the vestibules of cars, one day off for motormen and conductors in each week, and the enactment of rules that would ensure the proper "breaking-in" of new motormen, the chairman of the commission provoked a discussion relative to the general conditions of employment, the strength of the organization, the length of time wage agreements remained in force, and as to whether the men were desirous of having the commission make any recommendation with a view to securing legislation dealing with the hours and wages of employees on electric lines.

The "News-Advertiser," in reporting the proceedings, made the writer say that the men were "satisfied" with present hours and wages, a statement that was erroneous, although probably not purposely so. Actually what was said was that "the men are satisfied to negotiate their own wages and hours with the company and do not ask the intervention of the government with legislative enactment," quite a different statement to that appearing in the daily paper referred to.

The writer, on the morning the item was published, drew the attention of the commission to the error and the correction was immediately made a matter of record by the secretary.

Knowing that the entire membership of the Street Railwaymen's Union subscribe to The Federationist, the writer takes this oportunity of putting the members on the right track as to what actually occurred.

Hamilton Lithographers.

One of the few highly skilled allied trades that are not organized is that of the lithographers of Hamilton. The general president of the International Lithographers' Union was in that city recently with a view to getting a line on chances for a union. After making inquiries he decided that the time was not yet ripe and decided to visit Hamilton at a later date.

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The Capitalist grabs every cent in sight, and then calls upon the worker to help him to defend it.

File Men Needed

The Federationist is in need of eight copies of its issue of Feb. 7. Readers having a copy of that date would confer a favor by mailing same to this office.

Unlike Vancouver Churches.

Duluth, Minn., can now boast of an hotel that was built from cellar to garret by union men. Each and every man employed on the construction had a paid-up union card, all of the fixtures were made in a union factory, and the union label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters appears on each fixture.

Lynch or Mitchell.

In labor circles in Toronto and in the United States two names are mentioned for Minister of Labor in the United States Government under President Wilson. The names are Mr. John Mitchell, of the Miners' Union, and President James Lynch, of the Typographical Union. During the convention of the A. F. of L. held in Rochester last November, President Samuel Gompers stated in open convention that if John Mitchell had said yes he might now be vicepresident of the United State.—The Bance.

WHAT HURTS

By Paul Hanna

It ain't that that I've labored ten hours a day
For me bread an' me bed an' me girl;
It ain't 'cause I think I am fixed for to stay
In amill, where the whirr and the whirl
Smother the cries of me three little kids,
That ain't never know'd their real dad—
It's thinking of how I've been played for a fool
That stings like the lash of a gad!

Hard work is good for a man built like me,
An' it's good for a man built like you—
But it's havin' to work like a mule, do you see?
Like a mule that never gets through,
A-turnin' out profits an' interest an' rents
For people as don't hit a tap,
That stings! My soft-fingered ladies an' gents;
Stings like the nine tails of a cat!

I've found out the world is chock-full of enough
To supply all the people at hand,
An' I've found out the boss is just throwin' a bluff
When he claims he made factories and land.
So, the people who work with their hands and their heads
And, believe me, I'm one of that
Will take what we make in the mills and the mines
And present every boss—with a job!

Musicians' Convention

The eighteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians will be held in Toronto, Ont., commencing May 12, 1913. Indications are that the coming convention will be the most representative in the history of the organization. Secretary Owen Miller says that it is a happy coincident that the musicians meet in Canada, as it is recognized that music is a "universal language without state or national division." The A. F. of M. has been successful in building up a large and effective trade union, which has been of immense benefit to those who follow that calling.

OPPRESSED TOILERS.

No one at all conversant with world affairs at the present time can escape the conclusion that the by no means distant future holds in store for humanity some swift, sweeping and far-reaching changes in social and industrial institutions. There is evidence upon every hand to conclusively show that capitalist civilization has already passed the zenith of its power and is even now tottering upon its slave foundations in such a manner as to portend its rapid approach to that oblivion it is so justly entitled to adorn by virtue of its crimes and iniquities.

Capitalist rule is no longer tolerable. Under it humankind is no longer able to provide for its material existence. Millions are in open revolt against its baneful sway and these are being added to with such rapidity that they will soon become an unconquerable host, and the doom of capitalism be sealed.

If the movement of the oppressed toilers of the world against their brutal exploiters is anything, it is essentially revolutionary. It can make for nothing short of the abolition of the wage system upon which is builded the entire structure of capitalist robbery and rule. It means the downfall and death of Capital and the uprise of Labor to freedom and life.

To attain to the mastery of industry upon which their freedom from capitalist bondage and exploitation depends, renders it necessary that the workers, as a class, gain control of the machinery of government, as it is through control of this powerful instrument of repression alone that their capitalist masters are enabled to hold them in subjection to their merciless profit-mongering scheme. As the workers greatly outnumber their exploiters, victory is easily within reach once the workers become conscious of their class interests and the power that comes from overwhelming numbers. Under such circumstances, it is ridiculously folly to even suggest a resort to any subterfuge for the purpose of disguising the revolutionary purpose of the movement of Labor against Capital. It should be openly proclaimed from the housetops so that all may know and none be deceived. Let it be hurled in the teeth of our capitalist enemy that he is to be ruthlessly stripped of his power to rule and rob. That his alleged property rights are to be abrogated with as little conscience and scruple as has been shown by the capitalist class itself in riveting the chains of slavery upon the limbs of Labor.

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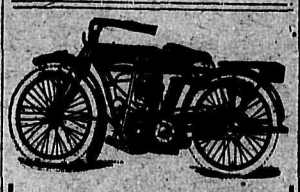

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SCHEDULE
Provincial Elections Act.

Notice is hereby given that the list of voters for the Vancouver City Electoral District has been cancelled, and that applications to be placed on the voters' list will be received at my office at 501 Pender Street W., Vancouver, where printed forms of affidavit to be used in support of an application to vote will be supplied.

The list of persons claiming to vote will be suspended from and after the seventh day of April, 1913, and a Court of Revision will be held on the nineteenth day of May, 1913, and notice of objections to the insertion of any name on the register of voters must be given to me thirty clear days before the holding of the Court of Revision.

Dated this 4th day of March, 1913.

J. MAHONY,
Registrar of Voters for the Vancouver City Electoral District.