THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

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A BUSINESS AGENT NEEDED BY CENTRAL LABOR BODY

A Restoration of Industrial Life Makes It Almost Imperative

Will Be Up for Action at the Meeting Next Thursday Night

VANCOUVER TRADES and Labor council should have a live business agent, devoting his whole time to the work of looking after the interests of organized labor in this city. There has been sufficient change in the local industrial situtation to warrant this action. In 1911, prior to the collapse of the real estate boom, and the war, the central labor body had a paid business agent, who had as his associates in the work more than twenty business agents of affiliated unions. It was good business then. And it would be good business now. For the past three years there was little else to do in the local Labor movement but mark time. Chaotic conditions, over which the workers had no control, made such a policy imperative. This is no longer the case. Industrial conditions have been improving for the past year. There are at least 3000 more miners employed in this province today than a year ago. The shipbuilding industry is becoming an important factor as a payroll, and it will be developed to huge proportions during the next few years. Every machine shop on the coast is increasing its capacity, and number of employees. Many other industries are being developed and altogether the outlook is such that Vancouver Trades and Labor council must rise to the occasion.

Many Big Problems Ahead

In addition to the trade affairs of the various unions, there is also the legislative aspect to be considered. The members of organized labor must expect to have to face serious problems during the next few years. Many of these arise directly as the result of the war. Others were here long before that and still demand the attention of trades unions. All this work can not be left entirely to the B. C. Federation of Labor and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. The central labor bodies must help. Vancouver, representing about half the population of B. C., must pave the way and make up its mind to do its share.

For the past three years or more Vancouver Trades and Labor Council has been fortunate in that it was able to secure the services of the secretary of the Labor Temple Co., J. H. McVety, who, it must be admitted, has done more work for the sentral labor body, as its president, at no cost to the Council, than for the Labor Temple Co. itself. This has not been fair to Vancouver Trades and Labor Council. It has not been fair to the Labor Temple Co. It has not been fair to Mr. McVety. The Federationist believes that the time has arrived to change this system of gratuitous service to a proper business-like basis, and at the same time make it possible for the council to demand the whole time of a duly-elected business agent.

Increased Per Capita Tax

Some weeks ago the central labor body submitted the question of raising the per capita tax from 10 cents per quarter to 5 cents per month, with a view to making the revenue sufficient to meet the expense of having a permanent business agent. With one or at most two exceptions, all the affiliated unions have consented to the raise. The change will possibly be made at next meeting of the council, on April 5th. Every delegate in the city should be present and take part in any move made with a view to increasing the usefulness of that body.

New Organization

Among recent acquisitions to the local trade union movement have been the Retail Clerks. Since becoming a real affiliated thades union it has a membership of about 50, with more names being added each week. It needs the assistance and co-operation of the central labor body and a business agent.

Another is the Boot and Shoe Workers. The employees of the Leckie Shoe Co. have organized and secured better working conditions. But they need help. And the repair shops should also be lined up.

The Civic Firemen's union, after many trials and difficulties born of experience, is now about 95 per cent. organized, thanks to the voluntary work of individual trade unionists. They are out for the adoption of the two-platoon system and need the hearty co-operation of every other trade unionist in the city The central labor body should give them the services of a business agent at all times possible. The Firemen are well worth while.

The Steam Shovel and Dredgemen have recently organized and could do with a lift.

The whole of the building trades unions are coming back and there is reason to believe that the Building Trades Council can be strengthened in conjunction with the central labor body.

The jitney drivers have been talking of organizing for some months past, and it only needs some one to round them up.

There are hundreds of men now working in the many garage and automobile shops. These should be organized.

The teamsters, chauffeurs and truck drivers of the city should be organized. There are hundreds of them, working long hours at short wages. The Longshoremen would welcome organization among this class of labor. The Teamsters have had a good union, in fact they fell down a second time. But the third time should win, if it were made somebody's business to look after them at every meeting for a few months, till they got on their feet. The Milk Wagon Drivers are maintaining an organization, but need the assistance of organized labor as a whole.

Recent New Affiliations

The following organizations have either affiliated or re-affiliated with Vancouver Trades and Labor Council this year: Amalgamated Carpenters; Lathers; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; Plasterers; Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgemen; Steam Shovel and Dredgemen; Shipwrights and Boat Builders; Railway Mail Clerks; Steam Engineers; Boot and Shoe Workers; Iron Molders; Retail Clerks, and Civic Firemen.

Opportune Time for Action.

The spring season is just opening up and now is the time for the central labor body to do effective work. The Federationist believes that the work suggested above will fully occupy the whole time and attention of a business agent. It believes that the old established unions owe that much to the newer organizations and to the unions that are to be. It believes, too, that when the question is put up to them fairly and squarely at next meeting, the delegates will know what to do—and do it with a will.

STREET RAILWAYMEN DISCUSS SHORT SPECIALS

Air Has Now Been About Cleared and Men Have Signed Up.

The question of "short specials" is still a subject of discussion among the street railwaymen, the temper of the men running somewhat high at times during the week. A thorough threshing out of the subject at meetings of both the day and night men on Wednesday, cleared the air, however, and the only problems now left to be settled cover points which the executive is taking up.

Two running sheets were posted by the company early in the week, one being a company sheet which was much better than the original one, which was turned down by the men, as it included only 27 runs which called for less than 7 hours per day. The other sheet was based on the elimination of short specials entirely including only two runs of less than 7 hours, but providing for this arrangement at the expense of the regular runs, a condition of affairs which at once aroused opposition.

The men signed up on the company sheet on Wednesday, and at the meeting of the division on the same night, the matter was taken up. The action was the passing of a resolution which permits the men, at their option, to sign up for the 7-hour specials, this being the original recommendation of the executive on the point.

The question which the executive now have on their hands is how to properly care for the men who have signed up for these short special runs, it being recognized that the pay they will receive for the work is inadequate for the demands of the case with living conditions as they now are. The opinion of the executive has already been declared to be that at least 7 hours work per day should be provided in order that necessary demands might be properly met.

Messrs. G. A. Cameron and J. W. Dew, who have been on the sick list for some time, are now reported to be at the convalescent stage, and will soon be back at work.

Motorman W. T. Grant has taken to the general hospital during the week, but the report as to his case is of a favorable nature, and looks toward his speedy recovery.

BETTER CONDITIONS FOR YUKON TELEGRAPH MEN

Demand That Force Of Two Men Be Stationed at Isolated Points.

Strong representations will be made to Dominion officials before next winter comes round as to the necessity of making better provision at points north of Hazelton for the welfare and safety of the telegraph employees on the government telegraph line to the Yukon. It has been the practice to leave only one man, summer and winter, at these cabins. The line follows a route through an isolated country and frequently the operators are said not to see a soul from one year's end to the other, a pack train taking in their supplies only once a year.

It was in this district that Operator Elphinston, stationed at Third Cabin, met his death two years ago. In this case a relief was not sent to take the place of his mate and Mr. Elphinston was found frozen to death on the trail. Despite this fact, it is understood that only one man was stationed at Third Cabin last winter and that a second man was sent to Second Cabin only during a great storm in January when the operator did not report for four days, being out on the line repairing breaks. It woud appear that conditions such as these on a government telegraph line call for immediate remedy.

LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS DURING THE COMING WEEK

SUNDAY, April 1—Bartenders; Moving Picture Operators; Steam Engineers; Steam Shovel & Dredgemen; Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgemen.

MONDAY, April 2—Electrical Workers; Boilermakers; Tailors.

TUESDAY, April 3—Railway Firemen; Amal. Carptnters; Cigarmakers.

WEDNESDAY, April 4—Press Feeders; Plasterers; Tile Layers; Shoe Workers; Letter Carriers.

THURSDAY, April 5—Trades and Labor council; Brewery Workers; Garment Workers.

FRIDAY, April 6—Railway Carmen; Moulders; Civic Employees.

SATURDAY, April 7—Bakers.

ISLAND MINE BOSSES TRY TO COERCE WORKERS

Signing of Nanaimo and Ladysmith Agreements a Mistake

Result Has Been Detrimental to Workers at Other Points

SOUTH WELLINGTON, March 26.—(Special to The Federationist).—In accordance with the wishes of some of the delegates to the Revelstoke convention of the B. C. Federation, I will try to give a resume of the events that have transpired in this wild and woolly part of Vancouver Island. I think "sleepy hollow" would be a more appropriate name when the manner in which the men at Nanaimo and Ladysmith have allowed themselves to be hoodwinked into signing three-year and two-year agreements respectively, is considered.

These agreements are working a great hardship upon many men, especially the men working on the surface, inasmuch as they are not included in the terms and are, in the bargain, very badly paid. The companies are, presumably, working on the premise that if they throw out sufficient sop to the classes of labor who are in the majority, placating them for the time being, and inveigle them into signing a time agreement, they leave the minority, who are badly paid, powerless to act. I saw a glaring instance of the condition a few days ago.

New General Manager Arrives.

Changes have taken place in this little burg and the company is undergoing a re-shuffle. Our old friend (?), Mr. Tonkin, has been replaced by Mr. Paine, an eastern capitalist, who visited the mines last week and asked for an interview with the men's committee. He gave the impression of being a fair-minded man, but, as is usual with men of his class, he never threw any bouquets at organized labor. The mechanical staff asked your humble servant to ask at that time for a raise of pay. Machinists are getting 44c to 45c per hour, boiler-makers 40c and blacksmiths helpers 33c. In view of the fact that men in those trades are obtaining higher wages throughout the country, they thought they should get more, but the superintendent refused point blank, on the ground of the scale being the rates prevailing at the Western Fuel Co.'s mines in Nanaimo. So, there you are. Simply because the men in Nanaimo went to sleep for a little while and allowed a few of the company's suckers to railroad an agreement through, men throughout this district are to suffer.

Logically, our superintendent has the best of the argument, because the Western Fuel Co.'s mines are a much better paying proposition than the mines of the Pacific Coast Coal Co., which has one mine on the point of finishing and the other on a poorly developed basis.

At the last meeting of the local here, a vote was taken on the question of the Federation entering the political arena, and the vote was practically unanimous, as was the vote on the membership subscribing as a whole to the Federationist.

The election question is still standing as it stood when Parker Williams resigned. The Liberal candidate is still gum-shoeing. It is a hard thing to say, but for the first time in over 13 years, labor is without a representative in the provincial house, due to the political trickery of a government which has fessed so much love for labor.

I am in receipt of information from Mr. Geo. Gold, secretary of Ladysmith Local U. M. W. of A., relative to the Extension agreement, and it is another case of "railroading." The men held a meeting of their own and inserted a sliding scale in the proposed agreement, which they considered necessary, owing to the abnormal conditions brought about by so much food speculation. This was not satisfactory to the bosses, who caused a vote to be taken at the pithead during the change of shifts on an agreement of their own making, and, of course, all the bosses were on hand to coerce the men by their presence.

There is nothing in the agreement to prevent discrimination and, according to my informant, men who were active in the meetings have been dismissed. This agreement, in common with the Nanaimo agreement, has been praised and glorified in the capitalist press. This is also the kind of an agreement concerning which our late general manager was peeved because of our refusal to sign. South Wellington men absolutely refused to sign any agreement unless it embraced recognition of our union.

The Extension company has granted the men a fortnightly pay, to take effect after May 1, but there is a possibility of a fortnightly pay bill being made law by that time.

PROPOSED QUARTERS FOR BUILDING TRADES LOCALS

Suggested That Joint Offices Be Secured and Reading Room Opened.

At a meeting of the Building Trades council during the week the question of arranging for quarters in the Labor Temple which might be used jointly by the various locals connected with the building trades was discussed. The general views of the representatives was favorable to the project and it was decided to interview the locals and ascertain the views of the membership.

The plan suggested is that connecting offices be secured, one of which will be fitted up for a common reading room and the others used as offices by the business agents and secretaries. It is considered that such arrangements will do much to assist in promoting the spirit of union and co-operation which is desirable among unionists engaged in trades along the same lines.

STRIKE VOTE BEING NOW TAKEN AT TRAIL

Are Demanding Wage Increase of Fifty Cents Per Day

Company Make Compromise Offer But Men Are Determined

TRAIL, B. C., March 26.—(Special to The Federationist.)—In the territory of District No. 6, under the jurisdiction of the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, is located the corporation known as the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. This company controls the greater part of the operations of mining and smelting ores in the Kootenay and Boundary country, and all of its properties are running full blast. During the last two years great changes have taken place in Trail. A zinc plant has been erected, which is turning out about thirty tons of refined metal every 24 hours, and a copper refinery has been added at the smelter, which was found to be too small. The manufacture of acid, which is necessary in the reduction process, is also carried on at the plant.

Unionism Not Favored

A recent statement of the general manager noted that $1,000,000 had been expended in improving the plant, and that this was done for the purpose of turning out more metal products, the demand for which had increased with the result of increased prices. In making demands from the management it was said that the smelter was operated at a loss, in face of the fact that metals had gone up in prices of more than 100 per cent. This company does not want to have anything to do with the organization of District No. 6 if it can possibly help it, but the chances of winning concessions from this corporation were never more favorable to the men than just now, and the district is taking advantage of this opportunity.

The shortage of labor on the market, the intense demand for metal goods at high prices, and the fact that the Consolidated pays lower wages than any other company in British Columbia for the same kind of work, are circumstances that are of benefit to the workers in this part of the country. As a result of the activities of the district organization, the company has granted a raise of wages to all of its employees of 25 cents per day.

Strike Vote on Wages

The demands of the men are fifty cents per day increase, and the check-off system. A strike vote is being taken by the men on the enforcement of these demands. The sentiment of the men is to fight the issue to a successful conclusion.

As a result of the construction work being about finished, a number of men have been discharged, and most of them have left for other fields to peddle their labor power.

Full returns of the strike ballot are expected in by April 1. It is advised that all men steer clear of the weaklings of the Consolidated until more remuneration for labor power has been arranged. The wages paid at Greenwood and Phoenix, where plants are operated by two different companies, are about 75 cents per day higher than is paid in Trail, and in the mines at Rossland, Kimberley and other places controlled by the Consolidated.

ORIENTALS EMPLOYED IN MAKING MUNITION BOXES

Chinese and Japanese Both Engaged On Work at Local Mill

A trades unionist wandering around Fairview this week saw a number of Chinks and Japs working around the Hanbury mill plant. Being inquisitive, he made some enquiries and found that these Orientals were cutting lumber for ammunition boxes. They worked a 10-hour day for which the Jap received $2 and the Chink, $1.75. The task of nailing the boxes was done by white men, who were paid at a piece rate which gave them, working a 13-hour day, a wage of from $2.50 to $2.75.

ALBERTA WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LEGISLATION

Demands of Organized Labor Heard and Preliminary Action Authorized

The Alberta legislature, in response to the demands of the forces of organized labor in the province, has decided favorably on the policy of placing a Workmen's Compensation Act on the statute books. The House has voted $3000 to cover the expenses of a commission which shall make a thorough survey of the field and bring in a draft Act for consideration at the next session. This commission is to be composed of a representative of labor, another from the employers, and a third selected as a government representative.

STAY AWAY FROM TRAIL

Condition of employment unstable and men being laid off.

Advise all men to KEEP AWAY.

Wages paid men are lowest in the district.

Trail Mill and Smeltermen's Union, No. 105.

SHALL LABOR TEMPLE BE POLITICAL CENTRE?

Proposals to Enter the Field Are Being Well Received

Typos. Only Local Which Has Yet Frowned on Movement

THERE WAS an epidemic of political talk about the halls of the Labor Temple during the week as the result of the discussions on the action of the central labor body in calling for nominees to contest the Vancouver seats at the coming bye-election and the referendum vote of the B. C. Federation of Labor on the question of its entering the political field.

Generally speaking, Vancouver trades unionists are taking to these proposed political movements "like ducks going to water." At the meeting of almost every local where the questions were discussed, the possibility of ballots being cast at coming polls for candidates who will really represent Labor's interests and make possible the expression of the sentiments of workers in the halls of government is being given a hearty reception.

It is a practically foregone conclusion that the vote of the Vancouver unions affiliated with the B. C. Federation of Labor will return an overwhelming vote in favor of the organization taking part in the political game.

Typos. in Class By Themselves.

The Typos. stand almost in a class by themselves by refusing to take part in the proposed political activities of the Trades and Labor council, as noted in a report of their meeting in another column of this issue. The only other affiliated organization which has as yet indicated action of a similar nature is the Deep Sea Fishermen, which covers a line of work where political action is well night impossible.

No "dark horses" have developed during the week, the list of names mentioned as possible nominees in The Federationist of last week still being accepted as the "racing guide" for the contest.

Some of the locals are not content to submit nominations on the vote of the membership at a meeting, but have decided to do the matter up thoroughly by taking a referendum vote of their entire membership on the nominees.

THIRD MEMBER CHOSEN FOR BOARD OF ENQUIRY

Investigation of Demands of Wireless Operators Will Start Shortly

The personnel of the board of enquiry which is to investigate the claims of the wireless telegraph operators on the boats of the C. P. R. and the Union Steamship Co., running on coastal service from Vancouver, for an increase of pay, has now been completed. An agreement that Mr. R. R. Maitland of Vancouver should be the third member was arrived at early this week at a conference between Mr. J. H. McVety and Mr. Matt Barr, representatives on the board of the men and the employers respectively. Arrangements will be made shortly for meetings of the board to hear the facts of the case.

METAL TRADE WORKERS FORM JOINT ORGANIZATION

Meetings Will Be Held Every Wednesday Night For the Present

At a meeting of representatives of the locals connected with the metal trades, held in the Labor Temple last Saturday evening, it was decided to form a joint organization. Whether this will be in the form of a Metal Trades Council under an A. F. of L. charter, or operate as a Trades and Labor council committee, under the provisions recently approved by the central labor body, has not yet been settled.

In view of the many important questions now before the workers in the metal trades, it was decided to hold meetings every Wednesday night for the present. The temporary officers of the organization are: chairman, Mr. Barclay of the Boilermakers', and secretary, Mr. Simpson of the Moulders'.

OPERATORS AND MINERS CONFERRING AT CALGARY

Several Dominion Officials Take Active Part at Conferences.

Conferences between the representatives of District 18 and the operators of the coal mines in that district are still in progress at Calgary. Early in the week a deadlock existed as to whether the question of wages or working conditions should first be discussed. With the coming of Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor, the conferences were resumed, clauses of the proposed agreement which were mutually satisfactory being passed and contentious clauses laid over for discussion.

The presence of Minister of Labor Crothers, Attorney-General Meighen, and Fair Wage Officers McNiven and Harrison at the conferences indicates that the Dominion authorities are keenly interested in having the question of the agreement settled so as to provide for an increased production from the mines next year. Press reports state that if the operators and the men cannot come to an agreement, it is probable the government will step in and operate the mines.

GOVERNMENT HEARS VIEWS ON HALF-HOLIDAY QUESTION

Retail Clerks' Union Say Compulsory Half-Holiday Law Is Necessary

A deputation of retail merchants from various coast points waited on Premier Brewster during the week and asked for legislation in connection with the retail clerks' half-holiday Act. So many and divergent were the views expressed by the merchants that the Premier suggested that they discuss the matter among themselves and again meet the government. Nanaimo merchants favored the existing legislation; New Westminster were in favor of a Saturday half-holiday, at least during the summer months, while from Vancouver Mr. J. N. Harvey advocated a working week of 53 hours and Mr. Wm. Dick favored a weekly half-holiday, but leaving to the various trades to decide as to the day which would be observed.

President C. D. Bruce of the Retail Clerks' union states that representatives of the clerks have already placed their views before the government. These were along the lines of general satisfaction with the present bill, although it was suggested that a few minor amendments be added.

"So far as Vancouver and New Westminster are concerned," said Mr. Bruce, "we are content with Wednesday as long as the people wish to have the half-holiday on that day of the week and till they are satisfied to give us Saturday. But we are absolutely opposed to any act which does not make provision for a compulsory closing of stores on some afternoon of the week, because without such a provision the clerks in some stores would have apretty slim chance of getting their half-holiday."

ORGANIZATION WORK ON NORTH SHORE OF INLET

Carpenters' Hold Good Meeting On Monday—Unionists Active

On Monday evening Organizer Robison of the Carpenters' union held an organization meeting in North Vancouver which was well attended and, as the result of which, a number of members were gained for the union. The work of organization among the workers in North Vancouver is said to be progressing satisfactorily, this being a very desirable condition of affairs in view of the increasing industrial activity on the other side of the Inlet.

NORTH SHORE BLACKSMITHS HAVE RETURNED TO WORK

Demand of Men For Higher Wages Has Been Met

The blacksmiths and their helpers employed at the Wallace shipyards in North Vancouver, who went out on strike recently, have returned to work under a temporary arrangement, where they are given the increase in wages demanded and a 48-hour week. This is a victory for the men. The final settlement of all questions raised by the blacksmiths in connection with this strike will be taken up when the workers in all the metal trades throughout the Vancouver district outline their position, a question which is now under discussion.

RAILWAY MUST LIVE UP TO ITS AGREEMENT

Canadian Northern Must Pay Union Wage at False Creek Work.

At the meeting of the city council on Monday evening it was directed that the Canadian Northern be notified that the men employed on pile driving at the head of False Creek must be paid the prevailing union rate. In reply to the city's enquiry on the point, Engineer T. H. White stated that the men were receiving 5 cents less per hour than the standard union wage, but that they were permanently employed and were content with their pay. The council decided that as the railway had made an agreement as to paying union wages, it must live up to the demands and pay these men accordingly.

JOINT CONFERENCE OF ENGINEERS IS HELD

Complete Agreement On Amendments To Boiler Inspection Act.

On Tuesday evening the executive of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers met a deputation from the B. C. Stationary Engineers, an independent organization of workers in the trade, and discussed the amendments to the Boiler Inspection Act which the union officials are endeavoring to have passed at the present session of the House. These include the question of an 8-hour day on plants operating continuously, and various other subjects, all of which were placed before the government when the executive of the B. C. Federation discussed labor legislation with Premier Brewster and his colleagues recently.

The matters at issue were thoroughly discussed at the conference, with the result that the independent association will co-operate with the union in pressing for the passage of the amendments. It was also decided to send a joint deputation to take up the various points with the Manufacturers' Association and thus explain to the employers the reasons for the desired legislation.

International capitalism has one great dread right now: Will the people in the various belligerent countries force the governments to repudiate their war debts?—Melbourne Labor Call.

250 NEW NAMES ON SUBSCRIPTION LIST THIS WEEK

The subscription list of The Federationist mounted another round of the ladder during the week, an addition of about 250 names being made to its mailing list.

Locals reporting as having adopted the wise policy of giving their entire membership the opportunity of going over the doings of Labor weekly, by subscribing for the publication in a body, are the Victoria Machinists, the Fernie Teamsters, and the South Wellington Miners.

The manager of The Federationist wishes to express his thanks for the many kind and appreciative words as to the high standard of the paper now being given subscribers. "Boosts" are always welcome, especially when they are accompanied by additions to the mailing list.

CAPITALIST CONTROL OF PUBLIC PRESS SHOWN

Illustrations of Manner In Which Labor Is Given Bad Name

Only Remedy Is Firm Support of Labor Press By Workers

THE URGENCY of the demand that wage-workers should give full and adequate support to publications devoted to the interests of Labor is strikingly illustrated by two British Columbia instances which have come to light during the week. Both emphasize the oft-repeated statements as to the control of the ordinary news service furnished the public, by capitalists and the employing class, thus enabling them to shape popular public opinion according to its view of the case and, by twisting and perverting facts, to put the forces of organized Labor in a bad light before the public.

Last week press despatches from Trail stated that the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. had granted a wage increase of 25 cents per day to its workers at Trail, the notice also giving the information that, owing to uncertainty as to the supply of fuel, it was possible that the copper-gold operations of the concern would have to be curtained shortly, although in cutting down the force, every attention would be given to provide work for the married men. All of which sounds very good from the employers' standpoint and, doubtless, this was the effect it had on the public.

In the absence of specific news from Trail, The Federationist last week contained a paragraph noting briefly the contents of the press item.

The Real Facts of the Case.

The actual facts of the case are given in another article on this page, the information coming from Trail labor officials. From this report it is evident that the press despatches of last week were grossly colored to favor the interests of the employers, and did not by any means state the real conditions.

Instead of the voluntary offer of an increase of 25 cents per day, it appears that the advance was a compromise proposal, made after the men had made a firm demand for an increase of 50 cents per day, and backed up the claim by a statement which showed that at every other camp in the district much higher wages were being paid than at Trail. As a result, the offer of an advance of 25 cents per day was forced from (not voluntarily given by) the employers.

Realizing the strength of their position, the Trail workers decided to remain firm in their demands and to take a strike vote on the subject. This condition of affairs explains the statement of the company as to the possible curtailment of work on account of fuel shortage, the evident aim being to coerce the men into accepting the compromise offer rather than risk a number being laid off.

How different the press report, based on the employers' view point, from the real facts of the case?

Report of Calgary Conference.

On Wednesday a press report was sent from Calgary in connection with the conference of the mine operators with the officials of District 18. This report lays stress on the number of holidays demanded by the miners, the fact that they are asking for a 25 per cent. increase in wages and a 20 per cent. reduction in hours, etc. The whole despatch from start to finish is colored to give Labor a black eye and to advance the stand of the employers. And yet this is the news which goes out from Calgary concerning this conference, forming the foundation on which public opinion will be skilfully built up through the same press mediums should the conference not arrive at an amicable agreement, and labor troubles in the district follow.

The fact that the Dominion minister of labor, as well as the attorney-general and several fair-wage officers were present at Calgary does not mean that, for that reason, the reports as to the conference were any the more fair. Labor has learned that the views of employers very often reach the public, not directly, but indirectly, through the medium of government officials.

The lesson of the above illustrations is for Labor to give firm and loyal support to Labor papers, such as The Federationist, in order that it may have its medium for telling the real facts of the case to the workers who, being furnished with the truth, will be able to govern themselves accordingly.

STAFF OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

Particulars Are Given In Reply To Legislative Enquiry.

In reply to an enquiry in the House as to the staff of the Workmen's Compensation and the salaries paid, a report was made as follows: Organizer, F. W. Hinsdale, $500 per month; Claims Agent, R. Gardom, $150; Accountant and office manager, F. J. Harding, $150; Clerks, E. P. Kay, J. E. Armitage and F. V. Bodwell, $100; Medical referee, Dr. G. A. B. Hall, $100; seven stenographers at from $60 to $75, and one messenger at $25.

It is understood that Mr. F. V. Bodwell, whose duties with the commission cover Vancouver, has taken an office in the quarters of Commissioner H. B. Gilmour at 543 Hastings St. west.

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"Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World"

FRIDAY.....March 30, 1917

DURING these days of great historical happenings, the outstanding phenomenon of all is the powerful forward impulse that is being given to the democratic spirit of the age, both politically and industrially. True, the old regime of absolutism is dying hard, but it seems beyond dispute that the democracy of the world will emerge from the struggle revivified and strengthened for the still greater task before it. But one thing that can scarce escape notice is the apparent stagnation that marks the labor movement of perhaps the most powerful industrial nation on earth, the United States. While the workers everywhere else on earth are acquiring a conception of the advanced labor movement of the world and that for which it is reaching out and preparing to take right upon the heels of the present war, if not sooner, this concept seems to be a blind alley to the labor movement of this Western continent, along which even the most daring of the old type of labor men fear to travel. It is enough to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of labor that the loftiest conception and aspiration of what passes for the labor movement of the United States and Canada, does not rise above the level of "the strike, the boycott and collective bargaining."

STILL STICK TO THE OLD TWADDLE

* * *

And what do these ancient shibboleths express but the feeble attempts of shackled wage slaves to make their slavery a little more tolerable without for a moment threatening to throw off the chains of servitude that so securely bind them to the chariot wheels of their industrial masters? Is there a "soul so dead" among the shining lights of the labor world that it does not know that they who must bargain away their lives in order to gain their sustenance, are the veriest slaves, and all the bargaining in the world can never relieve them of their chains or bring to them any assurance of being able to meet the material requirements of themselves and their families? Bargaining, bargaining, day in and day out, with all that is implied in that ignoble occupation. Can anything be more ignoble and farther below the status of a free man than bargaining from the cradle to the grave for the poor privilege of, as a rule, escaping actual starvation by a narrow and ever more uncertain margin? Could a man actuated by a love for freedom, and what is freedom but freedom from being robbed, ever confine his efforts to haggling his life in the market for his grub and shelter, without such a sense of shame that it would forever bring a bad taste to his mouth?

* * *

And besides all this, what has ever been won by the use of these hoary old shibboleths that has been in any sense of the word permanent? Why just simply nothing, and every working man with sufficient intelligence to be capable of observation knows this to be a fact They are at the very best but makeshifts and of more than doubtful value. Although it may be true that some slight and temporary advantages may be gained by a few workers here and there by resorting to their use, the fact still stands clearly forth that nothing can be gained by such means at all worthy of the efforts that have been and are still being put forth by that which desires to be known as the labor movement. No movement can be builded upon such childish demands and by means of such puerile and ineffective weapons, that can ever command the respect and assistance of those who worship at Liberty's altar and recognize her mandate.

* * *

It is high time that the labor movement of this western world set for itself a higher goal than anything that can be gained by "the strike, the boycott and collective bargaining." Its goal should be nothing less than the world for the workers, with all that is on top of it and all that is underneath. The workers are the only useful portion of human society, and why should they still remain as "dumb driven cattle," meekly bending their necks to the yoke of robbery and exploitation? Why should their most radical demand in this western half of the world be nothing more lofty and noble than that which is implied in these puny efforts to bargain the masters into some petty shifting of the yoke so that it may perchance become a trifle less galling? Could real men with red blood in their veins be satisfied with anything short of the complete casting off of the yoke and thus securing their freedom from the agony of the ages? We should say not, and we are also of the opinion that the time is here right now for the workers in the capitalist vineyard of exploitation of this continent, to assume the attitude and take on the actions of men, men worthy of their freedom because they are ready to go out and get it. We may well solace ourselves with the assurance that that which is worth having is worth taking, and freedom from the tortures of exploitation can never be attained by merely bargaining with the masters, as sellers of carrots and onions bargain with their customers. It is surely time for a new deal in the labor movement of this great and glorious bargain crazy western world. It surely is.

FOR the last century at least the center of European reaction has been at the Prussian capital of Berlin. Around this center has been gathered all of the forces that could possibly be rallied for the preservation of the medieval doctrine of the divine right of kings and the perpetuation of the autocratic rule that is the political accompaniment of that particular doctrine. While all of Western Europe moved forward with more or less rapidity along the lines of democracy and political progress, Teutonic mid-Europe remained politically stagnant while the reactionary forces of autocracy and absolutism girded up their loins for the day of reckoning that was sure to come, between those forces and the aggressive and growing democratic spirit of the times. And that time came in 1914. At what appeared to be the opportune moment this medieval holdover with its center at Berlin turned hell loose in the attempt to stem the tide of world democracy and thus save itself from the fate that had already overtaken its prototype throughout Western Europe. In spite of all loud noise about trade and trade route, "places in the sun," the "realization of national ambitions," and a lot more of such folderol, the fact is daily coming more clearly to the front that there is no other logical explanation of the terrible world struggle that is now going on upon the European stage. It is a war of extermination between the forces of reaction and those forces that make for human progress, between autocracy and democracy. Either the one or the other must go down to defeat and such defeat to be complete and lasting means the extermination of the defeated side to the controversy.

EXTERMINATION OF "KULTUR" MADNESS

* * *

No further proof of this is needed than that of the official actions of that side of the contest that launched the thunderbolt that has already drawn or driven half the world into the maelstrom of war and is rapidly drawing or driving the rest of it in. As we have already pointed out, it was no mistake upon the part of the medieval rulers of Germany that the thunderbolt was launched at France, the most advanced and democratic nation upon earth. They knew instinctively where the danger to medieval political institutions lay. These Prussian reactionaries knew full well what they had set out to exterminate and when their scheme was thwarted in its swift execution by the courageous and stubborn Belgians, the ruthless ferocity with which they slaughtered those Belgians and devastated their territory, affords ample proof of their intention to exterminate everything, either human or divine, that stood in the way of the preservation and extension of autocratic government, with its creed of divine right and the goose-stepping military "kultur" that logically goes with it. And every move that has since been made by these ruling savages left over from the middle ages, has confirmed the conclusion that the sole motive lying behind the launching of the thunderbolt, was that of exterminating democracy and once more fastening the yoke of medieval absolutism upon the balance of the world as it is still fastened upon the necks of the servile Teutons themselves.

* * *

And what other conclusion is to be drawn from the arrogant repudiation of all previously made agreements by the nations of the earth, and the impudent and reckless refusal to even observe the generally accepted and mutually agreed to rules of warfare and treatment of non-combatants and their acknowledged rights? The sinking of merchant ships without warning, thus endangering the lives of innocent persons and non-combatants, the deliberate dropping of bombs upon unfortified and non-military towns, thereby killing women and children and other unarmed and helpless persons; the rounding up of prisoners and the civilian population of occupied areas and the using of them for military work, in many cases within the zone of enemy gunfire; the insensate and malignant laying waste of abandoned territory, as in France recently, accompanied as it is by the most systematic and evidently authorized looting and the most disgusting pollution of wells and other sources of the water supply upon which the surviving civilian population depends; these and a multitude of other deliberate and authorized brutalities and vile practices, most clearly show that the war is essentially a war of extermination upon the part of the Prussian war lords who launched it and who are its guiding spirit.

* * *

Upon the side of that world democracy that is fighting for its existence against the mobilized forces of reaction and absolutism, it must likewise be a war of extermination, and that war must be fought to a complete and lasting victory, even if it becomes necessary to as completely exterminate the Teuton hordes as they have already proven they will exterminate if possible all people who stand in their way. It is to the interest of democracy everywhere that the victory be final and complete, no matter how long it may take or what the cost. That the Russian people have thrown off the yoke of autocratic rule and are moving up abreast of the advanced political thought of the day, will tend to make the victory the easier to win. Signs are plentiful upon the horizon indicating that the United States is also to join hands with the entente allies, and that should in turn hasten the day of victory. It is up to every nation and every man that professes democracy and believes in human progress, to aid in every possible manner to bring about the complete overthrow of this mid-European military autocracy and thus make possible the establishment of a permanent peace throughout the world, a peace no longer threatened by the jackboot of arrogant brutality and the "goose step" of servile ignorance.

THE vilest and most damnable conspiracy ever attempted by a reckless and unscrupulous ruling class is the "frame" engineered by the tools of the big interests of San Francisco in order to judicially take the lives of certain members of organized labor who have incurred enmity because of their activity in working class affairs. Already this the "frame-up" engineered by the tools Warren K. Billings, of the Shoe Workers' Union a life sentence for murder, a crime that was only proven against him by the testimony of a public prostitute, a dope fiend and a detective, three types of criminal whose evidence would not hang a dog, if offered before a jury or a court that was not part of the "frame-up." Tom Mooney, of the Molders' Union, has been sentenced to death upon similar testimony, and against that of more than twenty reputable persons whose testimony established one of the most complete alibis imaginable. Rena Mooney, the wife of Tom Mooney, Israel Weinberg, of the Carpenters' Union, and Edward D. Nolan, of the Machinists', are held for trial upon the same charges as were placed against Billing and Mooney.

SHALL NOT HANG MOONEY

* * *

The only thing that can prevent the carrying out of this damnable plot to murder, is the awakened action of the organized labor movement. And that movement, we are pleased to note, is taking energetic measures to forestall the efforts of the murderous interests lurking behind the prosecution. Vigorous protests are being made from all parts of the country. The United States government is being called upon to institute an investigation of the circumstances surrounding the affair, with a view of uncovering this conspiracy to murder. If this energetic action on the part of organized labor is kept up, and we feel that it will, it does not seem possible that the conspiracy can be carried out. But if this activity upon the part of organized labor was lacking it does not seem clear how the lives of these imperilled ones could be saved from the clutches of those interests that are reaching out to take them.

* * *

It is a pleasure to record that splendid wirk is being done by the forces of organized labor in many parts of the country in aid of the accused and it is hoped that this will not only continue but be multiplied an hundred fold. And all the help that can be obtained will be needed if these workers in labor's cause are to be saved from murder at the hands of the tools and hirelings of capital. Funds are desperately needed by the defense, for let it be known that even in the "land of the free and the home of the brave," the life of an innocent person is more than apt to be snuffed out upon the gallows unless there be sufficient funds available to employ attorneys to defeat such a consummation. Weinberg, one of the accused men, is now on trial and there is not, up to the time of writing, sufficient funds on hand to secure the services of an attorney. And the trial of Mrs. Mooney and Ed. Nolan are to follow. It is a matter of most urgent necessity that every means possible be used to strengthen the hand of the defense by financial assistance, and that at once. It is up to every union man, as well as every other decent person, to energetically protest against this impending infamy and do all that is humanly possible to prevent its consummation.

* * *

The International Workers' Defense League, 210 Russ Building, San Francisco, Cal., has just issued the second edition of the "Frame-up," a booklet of 32 pages, giving a complete and lucid account of the entire affair up to the present moment. It is the most complete and damnable indictment of police, detective and court of justice (?) villainy ever issued, and should be read by every working man in the land, in order that he may be well informed in regard to what he may expect to have handed out to him in the day that he likewise shall have incurred the enmity of those whom providence hath appointed to rule and rob him. One hundred thousand copies of this second edition are just off the press. The price is ten cents per copy. The proceeds go to the defense of the accused workers whose lives are sought by the agents of capitalist interests. Their only crime is that of aiding their fellow workers in their efforts to wring better living conditions from the brutal masters of those interests. Every working man and every other reader of this paper is hereby urged to order one or more copies of the "Frame-up," and not only read but circulate them as widely as possible. Order from the address as given above. And if you are a union man, go to the next meeting of your union and do what you can to see that it follows in the footsteps of the Salt Lake Federation of Labor and endorses the principle of a national strike, as a protest against the conviction of Billings and Mooney, and the proposed conviction of Mrs. Mooney, Weinberg and Nolan. And that would be something worth striking for, indeed.

Revolution in Germany during the period of the war is "verboten" by order of the kaiser. There is no danger of the German working man disobeying the order for, as Irvin Cobb says, "militarism has made of him a thing with muscles of steel and a wooden headpiece."

The labor people of Australia are preparing for a federal election in the near future. The Labor party having a majority in the senate can force an election whenever it sees fit. It is expected that the cheap renegade Hughes, the erstwhile Labor premier, will get his quietus when such an election is pulled off.

In its report on the labor market ("Labor is not a commodity"), the N. Y. State Department of Labor says the average earnings for a week of all employees, both male and female, was $15.26 in January, as compared with $15.53 in December. These are surely days of high wages and working class extravagance, as any one may easily see.

The Southern Pacific railway earnings for January totalled $14,235,704. This is an increase of $4,397,736 over the same month last year. All of which once more emphasizes the fact that it is far better to be a capitalist than a wage slave. Out of that nice amount of swag the owners of S. P. stock will get many good eats for nothing. This capitalist game has the "manna in the wilderness" stunt beaten forty different ways.

Word comes through by way of the United States that George Ledebour, a Socialist member of the German Reichstag, in addressing that body recently, boldly demanded that "the monarchy be overthrown and a republic established in its place." In the Prussian legislature, Deputy Hofer, another Socialist, asked, "Does it not suffice for the government to incur the hatred of the whole world or does it want revolution at home?" There are many straws these days indicating the direction of the wind.

A delegation of choice spirits from the Vancouver board of trade has been in Victoria lately, for the purpose of setting the legislature right in regard to what shouud and should not be incorporated into the proposed new Vancouver Incorporation Act. Among the many interesting suggestions offered by the delegation was that of empowering the city to include the names of registered incorporated companies on the voters' list. While many workingmen see but little value in the franchise, property falls into no such error.

The net profits of the Standard Oil company of Indiana for the year 1916 was 100.15 per cent. upon its capital stock. A little cheerful light is, however, thrown upon this gloomy showing by the fact that additional swag for the year to the amount of $26,443,614 was carried over to surplus account. So take it all around the year was not altogether an unprofitable one to the self-denying and self-sacrificing owners of Standard Oil. They were fairly well rewarded for their "thrift and abstinence," so to speak.

During the French Revolution there was an almost complete absence of clear working class demands, as the proletariat was as yet undeveloped. During the revolutionary period of 1848 the red flag was first seen in popular demonstrations and working class demands were not altogether conspicuous by their absence. And now in Russia the red flag is seen everywhere and the demands and aspirations of the workers are assuming first place in the shaping of the new order. Verily the world does move, in spite of all reactionary efforts to hold it back.

While a bill to prohibit women working in factories at night was being considered by the Connecticut legislature, a representative of a munitions plant hastened to assure the committee that had the matter in charge, that "many women preferred night work so that they could attend to their household duties during the day." It would seem that such a bill would be little better than a nuisance anyhow. If it were in effect then a woman would have to do her housework at night. With it not in effect, she could work in the factory nights, and do her housework in the day time. Her individual liberty should not be interfered with by the State. But then, come to think of it, she would in neither case be deprived of working at the factory, and that is the main thing.

One of the first things done by the successful Russian revolutionists was to inaugurate a hunt for secret police, for the purpose of exterminating that pest under which the people of Russia had so long suffered. This hunt s to be commended and it is hoped it will be thorough and complete. If there ever was a low and vile pest in human form, it is to be found in that obnoxious creation known as the detective agency or secret police. As a rule these agencies are incapable of detecting anything, even down to a bad smell, without the use of "stoor pigeoning" or other equally meritorious practices, that embody within themselves the very quintessence of criminality. But it seems as though there is no other officially known method of detecting crime, for even the Mayor of Vancouver was only able to uncover the fact recently that certain hotels in the City were violating the liquor laws, by resorting to the employment of secret service men, and female stool pigeons and other criminally inclined persons. Everybody else in town knew all about such violations as a result of every day observations.

The Dartmoor prisons on the Prince of Wales Duchy estate are to be emptied of their convict inhabitants and turned over to the military authorities for the purpose of housing a regiment of "conscientious objectors" who are to be used in agricultural work. The news item recounting this fact incidentally adds that these prisons will not be reopened as a place of criminal detention, "as the isolation and climatic conditions are not considered favorable." Evidently the "isolation and climatic conditions are considered favorable" enough for "conscientious objectors." No, no, dear reader, this is not in Germany but in dear old England, and the "conscientious objector" is not a criminal, but a very decent and orderly person, so decent in fact that he absolutely refuses to go **forth and kill and** mutilate other persons against whom he has nothing in the way of grudge or grouch, just because some ruler or master orders him so to do. And he has a legal right in dear old England to demand exemption from such, to him, obnoxious service. But they get him all the same, do these militarists who are getting a new stranglehold upon the people of England through the opportunities afforded by this war. From their clutches there is evidently no escape, for the time being at least. Perchance the day of reckoning will come later on, and may it be a good one and all accounts be squared up.

Once the present struggle between the advance guard of capitalist civilization and the feudal survival of mid-Europ is finished and that medieval rubbish is swept from the boards the working class of the world, the only really useful portion of humanity, will have a small score to settle with you capitalist pirates of the earth, and it will be settled right speedily too. As you have, with the workers aid, swept the feudal crime of the centuries from the pathway of the race, so shall the workers, the wealth producers of the world, sweep your capitalist crime of wage slavery into the lumber room of oblivion. And the workers will rely solely upon themselves to do the job, for there is no other section of human society that can have any interest in coming to their aid. You capitalist masters and profit-mad buccaneers of the earth are called upon to take notice that during the decades immediately following this war holocaust, you will lead the most strenuous years of your criminal careers in trying to hang on to the robber privileges and perquisites that you now so brazenly and boastfully enjoy. You surely will. And what is more to the point you will eventually lose out, as must always be the case with a robber class, as, for instance, that of your eminently worthy feudal predecessors, the tail end of whose tribe is now so painfully croaking in Europe. You will go more easily, you will, because you are only counting-house warriors at the best, and they are not at all fierce compared to the feudal type. You are easy, you are. And the workers are rapidly realizing it. They are many, ye are few."

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STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMployees, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets Labor Temple, second and fourth Wednesdays at 8 p.m. President, J. Hubble; vice-president, E. S. Cleveland; recording secretary, A. V. Lofting, 2561 Trinity street, phone Highland 1668; financial secretary and business agent, Fred A. Hoover, 2409 Clark drive, office corner Prior and Main streets.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF America, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Monday in each month, 8 p.m. President, J. T. Ellsworth; vice-president, Miss H. Gutteridge; recording secretary, W. W. Hocken, Box 503; financial secretary, T. Wood, P. O. Box 503.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 226—Meets last Sunday of each month at 2 p.m. President, H. C. Benson; vice-president, W. R. Trotter; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, P. O. Box 66.

OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

President—Samuel Gompers, Washington, D. C.; Cigarmakers International union.
First vice-president—James Duncan, Quincy, Mass.; Granite Cutters' International union.
Second vice-president—James O'Connell, of Washington, D. C.; International Association of Machinists.
Third vice-president—W. D. Mahon, Chicago, Ill., Street Railway Employees' union.
Fourth vice-president—Joseph Valentine of Cincinnati; Molders' union of North America.
Fifth vice-president—John R. Alpine, Chicago; United Association of Plumbers.
Sixth vice-president—H. B. Perham, St. Louis; Order of Railway Telegraphers.
Seventh vice-president—Frank Duffy, Indianapolis; United Brotherhood of Carpenters.
Eighth vice-president—William Green, Ohio; United Mine Workers.
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Secretary—Frank Morrison, Washington, D. C.; International Typographical union.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN
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SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS.

COAL mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-West Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years renewal for a further term of 21 years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of $5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, rescinded by Chap. 27 of 45 George V. assented to 12th June, 1914.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—33575.

PROVINCIAL UNIONS

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR—Meets in annual convention in January. Executive officers, 1917-18: President, J. Naylor, Box 419, Cumberland; vice-presidents—Vancouver: Jas. H. McVety, V. R. Midgley, Labor Temple. Victoria: J. Taylor, Box 1315. Vancouver Island: W. Head, South Wellington. Prince Rupert: W. E. Thompson, Box 694. New Westminster: W. Yates, 906 London street. Kootenay District: A. Goodwin, Box 26, Trail. Crows Nest Valley: W. B. Phillips, 176 McPherson avenue. Secretary-treasurer: A. S. Wells, Box 1538, Victoria, B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA TRADES AND LABOR COUNcil—Meets first and third Wednesday, Labor Hall, 1424 Government street, at 8 p.m. President, E. Christopher, Box 387; vice-president, Christian Sivertz, 1278 Denman street; secretary, B. Simmons, Box 302, Victoria, B. C.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS—Local 420, Victoria, B. C. P. O. address Box 92. Local union meets first and third Sunday, 10 a.m. Place of meeting, Labor Hall, DeCosmos Blk. President, J. Johns, 322 Dallas road; secretary, J. M. Amer, 1045 McClure street; business agent, S. Cullum, phone 1101R.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

BARTENDERS' INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE of America, local 744, New Westminster. Meets second Sunday of each month at 1:30 p.m. Secretary, F. W. Jameson, Box 490.

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

PRINCE RUPERT TRADES AND LABOR Council—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, in Carpenters' hall. President, S. D. Macdonald, secretary, J. J. Anderson, Box 278, Prince Rupert, B. C.

SOUTH WELLINGTON, V. I.

LOCAL UNION, NO. 872, U. M. W. OF A.—Meets second and fourth Sunday of each month, at 3.30 p.m., Richards Hall. President, Walter Head; vice-president, Wm. Iven; recording secretary, Jas. Bateman; financial secretary, S. Portray; treasurer, J. H. Richardson.

LIST OF UNIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR

Barbers—Cranbrook—A. H. Bullock, Cranbrook, B. C.
Blacksmiths—Revelstoke—Jas. M. Goble, Y. M. C. A. Box, Revelstoke, B. C.
Brewery Workers—Vancouver—M. C. Austin, 732 7th avenue east, Vancouver, B. C.
Barbers—Victoria—G. W. Wood, 1307 Government street, Victoria, B. C.
Boiler Makers—Victoria, A. Stewart, P. O. Box 48, Beaumont, P. O., B. C.
Bookbinders—Victoria — E. Sturgeon, 141 Alberta street, Victoria, B. C.
Bookbinders—Vancouver—W. H. Cowderoy, 1885 34th avenue east, Vancouver, B. C.
Brewery Workers—New Westminster—Jas. A. Maundy, 334 Columbia street east, New Westminster, B. C.
Brewery Workers — Victoria — A. Morgan, Labor Temple, Victoria.
Boiler Makers—Revelstoke—G. W. Edwards, P. O. Box 138, Revelstoke, B. C.
U. B. Carpenters — Victoria — Secretary, Labor Hall, Victoria, B. C.
A. S. U. B. Carpenters—Victoria—J. Ley, P. O. Box 770, Victoria, B. C.
U. B. Carpenters—Prince Rupert—F. Salter, P. O. Box 694, Prince Rupert, B. C.
U. B. Carpenters—Nelson—Robt. Jardine, P. O. Box 1006, Nelson, B. C.
U. B. Carpenters—Nelson—G. Fraser, P. O. Box 254, Nelson, B. C.
U. B. Carpenters—Trail—F. Camsell, Trail, B. C.
Cigarmakers—Vancouver—R. H. Craig, 418 Georgia street west, Vancouver, B. C.
Electrical Workers—Vancouver—E. H. Morrison, Labor Temple, Vancouver, B. C.
Electrical Workers—Prince Rupert—S. Massey, P. O. Box 944, Prince Rupert, B. C.
Electrical Workers—Victoria—W. Reid, 536 Cecilia road, Victoria, B. C.
Garment Workers—Vancouver—Mrs. Helen Jardine, Labor Temple.
Horseshoers — Vancouver — Thos McHugh, 2045 Pine street, Vancouver, B. C.
Laborers—Vancouver—Labor Temple.
Laborers—Victoria—T. Liddard, 1038 Queens avenue.
Letter Carriers—Victoria—C. Sivertz, 1278 Denman street, Victoria, B. C.
Longshoremen—Victoria—Frank Varney, P. O. Box 1315, Victoria, B. C.
Longshoremen—Vancouver—Thos. Nixon, 10 Powell street, Vancouver, B. C.
Longshoremen—Prince Rupert—F. Aldridge, P. O. Box 531, Prince Rupert, B. C.
Moving Picture Operators—Vancouver—H. C. Roddan, 2547 McKenzie street, Vancouver, B. C.
Machinists—Vancouver—J. H. McVety, Labor Temple, Vancouver, B. C.
Machinists—New Westminster—J. M. Hellisen, 711 Fourth avenue.
Machinists—Revelstoke—Pual Parker, Revelstoke.
Machinists—Cranbrook—W. Henderson, P. O. Box 827.
Machinists—Victoria—R. H. Scholes, 2720 Fifth street.
Moulders—Victoria—J. Dakers, P. O. Box 127.
Moulders—Vancouver—W. H. Cooke, 551 Sixth avenue east, Vancouver, B. C.
Painters—Victoria—J. Beckett, Labor Hall, Victoria.
Paper Makers—Powell River—J. E. McGrath, Powell River, B. C.
Pattern Makers—Victoria—Geo. T. Murray, 1141 Oscar street, Victoria, B. C.
Pattern Makers—Vancouver—E. Westmoreland, 1512 Yew street, Vancouver, B. C.
Plumbers—Vancouver—H. Mundell, P. O. Box 1131, Vancouver, B. C.
Plumbers—Victoria—J. Fox, Labor Temple, Victoria, B. C.
Bro. Railway Carmen—Vicoria—E. Pelling, 316 Jessie street, Victoria.
Bro. Railway Carmen—Revelstoke—Harry Parsons, Revelstoke, B. C.
Bro. Railway Carmen—Nelson—C. H. Phillips, P. O. Box 908, Nelson, B. C.
Sheet Metal Workers—Victoria—G. Krehling, 1082 Richmond avenue, Victoria, B.C.
Steam and Operating Engineers—W. A. Alexander, Room 216, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers—Victoria—J. Aymer, P. O. Box 93, Victoria, B. C.
Stage Employees—Victoria—L. D. Foxgord, 1330 Grant street.
Street Railway Employees—Victoria—R. A. C. Dewar, 1237 Johnson street, Victoria, B. C.
Street Railway Employees—New Westminster—906 London street, New Westminster, B. C.
Teamsters' Union—Rossland—Secretary, S. Morrish, P. O. Box 563.
Teamsters' Union—Fernie—E. Paterson, P. O. Box 681, Fernie, B. C.
Trades Council—Vancouver—V. R. Midgley, Labor Temple, Vancouver.
Trades Council—Victoria—B. Simmons, P. O. Box 302, Victoria, B. C.
Trades Council — New Westminster — W. Yates, 906 London street, New Westminster, B. C.
Tailors—Victoria—E. C. Christopher, P. O. Box 387, Victoria, B. C.
Tile Layers—Victoria—T. King, P. O. Box 1212, Victoria, B. C.
Typographical Union—Prince Rupert—A. O. Franks, P. O. Box 1021, Prince Rupert, B. C
Typographical Union—Vernon—W. B. Hilliard, Vernon, B. C.
Trades Council — Prince Rupert — W. E. Thompson, P. O. Box 158, Prince Rupert, B. C.
Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen—D. A. Munro, 686 Ninth avenue east, Vancouver, B. C.
United Mine Workers—J. Naylor, Box 389, Cumberland, B. C.
United Mine Workers—H. Beard, Michel, B. C.
United Mine Workers—Thos. Trance, Fernie, B. C.
United Mine Workers—A. McLellan, Nanaimo, B. C., Jingle Pot Mine.
United Mine Workers—Geo. Gold, Ladysmith, B. C.
United Mine Workers—A. Dean, P. O. Box 768, Nanaimo, B. C.
United Mine Workers — James Bateman, South Wellington, B. C.
United Mine Workers—Brunno Kaarro, Sointula, B. C.
Metalliferous Miners and Smelter Workers' Union—
W. B. McIsaac, P. O. Box 506, Ymir, B. C.
W. A. Mowlds, P. O. Box 27, Stewart, B.C.
Albert Goodwin, P. O. Box 26, Trail, B. C.
Harry McGregor, VanAnda, B. C.
J. Donoghue, Box K, Sandon, B. C.
F. Leibscher, Silverton, B. C.
W. Smith, P. O. Box 294, Phoenix, B. C.
G. C. Marshall, P. O. Box 421, Rossland, B. C.
Roy Burch, Moyie, B. C.
D. Wiseman, Kimberley, B. C.
T. R. Willey, P. O. Box 375, Hedley, B. C.
Marcus Martin, P. O. Box 106, Nelson, B. C.
W. Lakeland, P. O. Box 124, Greenwood, B. C.

MACHINISTS' HONOR ORGANIZER "DUNC" M'CALLUM

Victoria Local Present Him With a Well-lined Bill-fold

Membership Will Subscribe for Federationist As a Body

VICTORIA, March 27.—Last Friday night, Local 456 of the Machinists, held a gala night at the Labor Hall, the occasion being a smoker, with the popular organizer of the machinists, "Dunc" McCallum, as the guest of honor.

During the course of the evening's enjoyment of song, story and refreshments, the chairman of the gathering, "Jimmy" Renfrew, called Mr. McCallum forward and delivered him to the tender mercies of President Rude, of the Machinists' union. Mr. Rude started telling "Dunc" what a fine fellow he was, and how much Victoria machinists thought of him, because of his faithful and efficient work in connection with the recent negotiations which resulted in the men obtaining an increase of wages and a better working agreement. Then, after the many bouquets thrown at him had overwhelmed "Dunc," and he wondered what was coming next, President Rude concluded his address by handing him a handsome leather bill-fold, on which was stamped a presentation address from Local 456. Within the fold was a lining of paper of the kind the government authorizes banks to exchange for current coin of the realm ,this being enclosed, according to President Rude, to help "Dunc" forget any personal troubles which the high cost of living might inflict upon him.

Reply to Presentation.

"Dunc" was taken entirely by surprise, but soon found his tongue and made a very effective response. He said that he would ever remember this generous act on the part of the Victoria machinists, which was altogether unexpected, as he had simply tried to do his duty and assist the men to better conditions. He pointed out that today they had an organization of 100 per cent., and had been granted an 8-hour day, having the honor of being the first city in the Dominion to attain such a standard. He urged the members to stand by their local and, all pulling together, keep their organization in good shape.

Org. Kidd, of the Blacksmiths, was present, and addressed the gathering on the question of organization. He stated that he had just installed a Blacksmiths' local in Victoria, and referred to the situation in Vancouver, where the local had been successful on a strike declared during the previous week.

The programme provided was of such a high order of merit that the chairman expressed surprise at the excellence of the talent, and suggested that another smoker be arranged for the near future. Some of the officers of the H. M. S. Avoca were present, and took part in the programme, Engineer Lieut. Henry singing "If You Are Going Back to London," and Engineer Lieut. Clarke, "Mountain of Mourn." Space will not permit mention of all taking part, or working for the success of the smoker, but mention should be made of Bros. R. A. Scholes, W. Douglas, J. Burns, McCraig, Merry, Stanton, Richards, Fanthorpe, McMaster, Armond, Thompson, McOnie, Frazer, Watson and Geo. Wise, who sang "Oh, Let It Be Soon."

"Boost" for The Federationist.

The machinists showed their appreciation of the good work which is being done by The Federationist, and have subscribed for the entire membership. This is an excellent example for other labor organizations of the province to follow, and it would be well for them to apply the words of the song of Mr. Wise at the smoker, "Oh, Let It Be Soon," on this subject.

Still Another New Union.

In the Labor Hall on Saturday night another organization was added to the list of Victoria unions, the Naval Yards and the Shipyard Workers, chartered by the A. F. of L. The officers elected indicates an efficient and effective organization of the union in the Capital city. The following are the office-bearers: President, T. W. Spouse; vice-president, H. E. Brown; recording secretary, J. Oliver; financial secretary and treasurer, J. Hall; trustees, Messrs. Bailey, Miller and Hagenback; sergeant at arms, W. McCarty. Mr. A. Watchman, vice-president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, gave the obligation, and installed the officers. The organization committee of the Trades Council, President Christopher, R. A. Scholes, Machinists; J. Day, Plumbers; and J. Drake, Moulders, also took part, giving words of encouragement and assurance of assistance.

TRADES UNION DIRECTORY

Allied Printing Trades Council—R. H. Neelands, Box 66.
Barbers—S. H. Grant, 1301 Seventh avenue west.
Bartenders—W. H. Smith, Box 424.
Blacksmiths—H. Cattell, 2206 Fifteenth Ave. west.
Bookbinders—W. H. Cowderoy, 1885 Thirty-fourth avenue east.
Boilermakers—A. Fraser, 1151 Howe street.
Boot and Shoe Workers — Tom Cory, 132 Templeton drive.
Brewery Workers—Frank Graham, 2256 12th avenue west.
Bricklayers—William S. Dagnall, Labor Temple.
Brotherhood of Carpenters District Council —G. H. Page, Room 208, Labor Temple.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers—L. T. Solloway, 1157 Harwood street. Seymour 1348R
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen—H. G. Savage, 1235 Hornby St.
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen—
Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees—E. Corado, 236 Clark drive.
Cigarmakers—R. Craig, care Van Loo Cigar Factory, Georgia street.
City Firemen's Union—Syd. Jackson, No. 2 Fire Hall, Seymour street.
Civic Employees—J. Leighton, Holdon Building, Hastings street east.
Cooks, Waiters, Waitresses—Andy Graham, Room 304, Labor Temple.
Deep Sea Fishermen's Union—Russell Kearley, 437 Gore avenue.
Electrical Workers—E. H. Morrison, Room 207, Labor Temple.
Engineers—(Steam and Operating)—W. A. Alexander, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Edward Hurry, Columbia Hotel.
Garment Workers—Mrs. Jardine, Labor Temple.
Hod Carriers and Building Laborers—Labor Temple
Lathers—J. Leighton, Holdon Building, Hastings street east.
Letter Carriers—Robt. Wight, 177—17th avenue west.
Longshoremen—F. Chapman, 10 Powell St.
Machinists—J. Brooks, Room 211, Labor Temple.
Milk Drivers—Stanley Tiller, 867 Twentieth avenue east.
Musicians—H. J. Brasfield, Room 305, Labor Temple.
Molders—G. F. Nichols, 121 Sixth avenue west.
Moving Picture Operators—A. A. Hansen, P. O. Box 345.
Order of Railroad Conductors—G. Hatch, 761 Beatty street.
Painters—Jas. Wilson, Room 303, Labor Temple.
Plumbers — Room 206½, Labor Temple. Phone Seymour 3611.
Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgemen—W. Eastman, P. O. Box 320.
Pressmen—E. Waterman, 1167 Georgia St.
Plasterers—Geo. Rush, 2276 Fourteen Ave. west. Bayview 2215L.
Pattern Makers—Vancouver—E. Westmoreland, 1512 Yew street.
Retail Clerks' Association—Albert Crossling, 683 Hamilton street.
Seamen's Union—W. S. Burns, P. O. Box 1365.
Structural Iron Workers—Roy Masscear, Room 208, Labor Temple.
Stonecutters—
Sheet Metal Workers—J. W. Alexander, 2120 Pender street east.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen—Chas. Feree, 95 Powell street.
Street Railway Employees—A. V. Lofting, 2561 Trinity street.
Stereotypers—W. Bayley, care Province.
Telegraphers—E. B. Peppin, Box 342.
Tailors—H. Nordland, Box 503.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Geo. W. Allin, Box 711.
Tilelayers and Helpers—A. Jamieson, 540 Twenty-third avenue east.
Trades and Labor Council—Victor R. Midgley, Room 210, Labor Temple.
Typographical—H. Neelands, Box 66.

ORGANIZATION OF CIVIC FIREMEN'S UNION PRAISED

Philadelphia Paper Comments Favorably on Movement In That City.

In Philadelphia the civic firemen recently organized a union for the purpose of seeking the betterment of their working conditions through the establishment of a two-platoon system. Public sentiment on the subject is expressed by the Progressive Labor World of that city, as follows:—

"Needless to say, we prefer union firemen. Also, needless to repeat, we are mighty glad we have got them.

"Not so very many years ago such a thing as a union organization of members in the city fire department was an utter impossibility. It is accepted now as a matter of course.

"The firemen have realized that their wages have not advanced step by step as the cost of living has. And what is true of the firemen's wages is true of their general working conditions. They are on the right track in organizing for the purpose of making a united demand for a two-platoon system. Nor need the fact that our firemen are becoming union men and have joined the Central Labor Union cause any alarm among our business men. It is far better that grievances and demands be thrashed out in meeting and presented in a body than that they should be a source of continual dissatisfaction and demoralization in the service.

"By organizing, the firemen are aiming for that degree of personal independence which alone infuses a sense of personal responsibility in a man and induces him to render the best possible service."

AUSTRALIAN JUDGE ADVISES NON-UNIONISTS

Unfair For Then To Share In Union Benefits Without Working.

We frequently hit the non-unionist hard, and he deserves it—and more, says the Australian Timber Worker. People may say that it is natural for unionists to despise the man who shirks his proper responsibilities. So it is, and so it ought to be. The ranks of those who criticise the "non" have now received a notable addition, the new recruit being none other than Mr. Justice Heydon, the Industrial Court Judge of New South Wales. Despite the fact that Judge Heydon has frequently shown anti-working class bias, his association with industrial matters has convinced him that the non-unionist is not a proper man, but, on the contrary, a very shabby person. In his judgment upin the railway workers' registration case, his honor said:

"I agree that it is a fair thing that a man who gets better conditions through the efforts of his fellows should bear his share of the expense. I am absolutely with that contention. If I were a non-unionist working man, and unionists in my trade got me a higher wage, I should think myself an exceedingly shabby person if I did not send them a contribution fully equal to my fair share."

After this declaration from a legal luminary, one of the shining lights of the cohorts of anti-labor, the lot of the non-unionist is indeed a poor one. Judge Heydon's remarks may help them to realise that even intelligent members of the anti-labor class have contempt in their hearts for those who sponge on their fellow-men.

Don't be a shabby person! Become a member of your calling. Pay your dues and be a man; respecting all men, but bowing down to none.

England's "State of Mind."

An anonymous British soldier describes his feelings on revisiting England as those of a visitor among strangers whose attentions were kindly but whose modes of thought he could neither understand nor approve. They seem ashamed of the ideas which sent us to France and for which thousands of sons and lovers have died, and calculate the profits of the "war after the war," as though the unspeakable agonies of the Somme were an item in a commercial proposition. The people have chosen to make for themselves an image of war, not as it is, but as an exciting and picturesque novelty. The soldiers, carrying the load with aching bones, hating it and not unconscious of its monstrosity, but dimly hoping that by shouldering it now they will save others from it in the future, look back with even an exaggerated affection to the blessings of peace. The people are divided in soul, half implying that our cause is the cause of humanity in general, and of democracy in particular, yet not daring boldly to say so, lest later they should be compelled to fulfil their vows."

"The world turns aside to let any man pass, who knows whither he is going."—David Starr Jordan.

Demand the Union Label on your Easter Suit.

SECOND MACHINISTS' LOCAL IS NOW ASSURED

Proposal Endorsed by Local No. 182 and By Open Meeting

Machinists' Mass Meeting on Sunday Was Very Enthusiastic

MATTERS HAVE moved rapidly during the week in connection with the proposal to organize a second local of the Machinists in the city, and the success of the plan is already assured. Sufficient names have already been enrolled to secure a charter but, as organization work is still active, the application will not be made for a week or so.

The question was discussed by the members of Local 182 of the Machinists at its meeting last week, and the plan as outlined in The Federationist approved.

On Sunday afternoon fresh impetus was given the movement at the mass meeting of machinists, held in the Labor Temple. This was well attended, both union and non-union men being present, although there were not so many of the latter class after the close of the meeting.

Successful Mass Meeting.

The chair was filled by Wm. Small, president of Local 182 who, after stating the object of the gathering, called upon Org. "Dunc" McCallum to outline the proposals. Mr. McCallum pointed out the advantages of unionism among the workers of the metal trades at this time, and outlined the successful efforts which were being made to perfect organization work in Vancouver. He also touched upon the conditions in these lines in Victoria and Seattle, where the workers now received higher wages and better working conditions as a result of the union movement.

After Mr. McCallum's address, there was a free discussion on the part of the audience, all of whom appeared to be heartily impressed with the desirability of perfecting the organization here.

No resolutions were passed by the meeting, but the discussion strongly approved the idea of the organization of a second local in this city.

SAYS SOCIALISM WILL GROW AFTER THE WAR

Hyndman Sees Revival of International Sentiment Among Workers.

International socialism, though broken down by the war, will be revived, and there will come a day when British and German socialists will again sit at the table together, says H. M. Hyndman, the 75-year-old leader of British socialists.

"The war's immediate effect upon socialism is not apparent," he said, "but one thing is certain, and that is that the war has taught the workers more than they could have learned in a score of years of peace. The war has made them think politically. When the soldiers come back home they will not be willing to go back to the hopeless chaos. They will demand better working conditions. We see a great strengthening of social democracy as a result of the war.

"When the war broke out the capitalist system found itself incapable of handling the community under circumstances which demanded great and continuous national effort. So the state stepped in and took the railroads, and has since been commandeering and controlling nearly everything.

"The result is a system of state socialism, which, of course, is not true socialism. But at least we have a near approach to one of the fundamentals of socialism—public ownership of public utilities—and I see no reason why it shouldn't be continued after the war is over."

Another of the Many Casualties.

Sec.-treas. A. S. Wells of the B. C. Federation of Labor, Victoria, has received word that his brother, H. Wells, who, at the time of enlistment for overseas, was a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners at Edmonton South, Alberta, died on March 4, in a French military hospital, as the result of exposure and neuritis.

BUSINESS AGENT DIRECTORY

Ask for Labor Temple 'Phone Exchange, Seymour 7495 (unless otherwise stated).
Boilermakers—J. H. Carmichael, care Hotel Regent, 140 Hastings street east.
Brotherhood of Carpenters—Jas. Robinson, Room 208.
Brotherhood of Carpenters—J. G. Smith, Room 208.
Electrical Workers (outside)—E. H. Morrison, Room 207. Sey. 3515.
Deep Sea Fishermen's Union—Russell Kearley, 437 Gore avenue. Office phone, Seymour 4704; residence, Highland 1344L.
Longshoremen's Association—J. Mahone, 10 Powell street; phone Sey. 6359.
Musicians—H. J. Brasfield, Room 305.
Sailors—W. S. Burns, 213 Hastings street west. Sey. 8703.
Street Railway Employees—Fred A. Hoover; cor. Main and Union. Phone Exchange Seymour 5000. Residence, Fairmont 541R.
Typographical—R. H. Neelands, Room 206.

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B.C. Federationist
R. PARM. PETTIPIECE,
Manager.
Labor Temple,
Vancouver, B. C.

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LETTERS TO THE FED.

Criticism of Prof. Adam Shortt.

Editor Federationist: I have just been reading a report of a speech made by Prof. Adam Shortt before the Vancouver Canadian club. I don't know much about the Canadian club and therefore cannot say whether its members are drawn exclusively from the ranks of the producers of wealth, or from the ranks of the exploiters. But Prof. Shrott's address has made me suspicious.

Prof. Shortt is not known to me and therefore I cannot say whether he trimmed his remarks to suit his audience or whether he is merely ignorant of the subject which he discussed. On the rule that it is never wise to impute dishonest tactics where the matter under review admits of an honorable explanation I will assume that Prof. Shortt did not know what he was talking about.

Speaking on the subject of Production, he made the following statements:

1. Speculation is a good thing.
2. Profits accrue from war.

Now, assuming that the professor is an honest thinker and a candid speaker, I cannot suppose that he meant to imply that speculation was good for some people and bad for others, or that war was profitable to some people and unprofitable to others. Being a patriot and addressing a patriotic assembly on a subject of vital importance to Canada as a whole I received the impression from his speech that speculation and war are somehow or another profitable for the nation. It is only necessary to consider his statements carefully to discover that they are both erroneous.

"Speculation is a good thing," says Prof. Shortt. Try and imagine a community of, say twenty people, ten producers of wealth, nine speculators and one professor. Try and imagine, further, that the speculators have full control of the wealth produced by the ten, and that they also control the professor. What an absurd idea it would be for the professor to suggest that the labor of the producers might be enormously alleviated, or the wealth of the community doubled if the speculator ceased to juggle with the wealth of the community and, instead, were engaged in production?

There are usually so many people in the country who are laboriously engaged doing nothing that nearly half a million men left the country either for the war or to go to the States before the country began to feel the loss. And probably another half million of speculators, bankers, travelling men, commission agents, advertising agents, etc., might leave the country without diminishing perceptibly its total produce.

In my unprofessional judgment, speculators are about as useful to the country as the fleas on a yellow dog. No one will deny that the fleas stimulate the enterprise of the dog and but for them he would probably contract lazy habits. And, again what would become of the fleas if it were not for the dog? Prof. Shortt says speculation means business enterprise. Possibly it does, but the business stimulated by speculation might profitably be eliminated, and, unless all the portents are thoroughly misleading, it will not be many weeks before the country awakes to the necessity of paying much more reasonable attention to the production of food and less to the fattening of the pockets of speculators.

And, secondly, the professor says: "War is profitable." Again assuming the integrity of Prof. Shortt, it seems amazing that he has never heard of such a thing as "unproductive labor." If someone had taken a few boxes of dynamite and blown up the Canadian club and all its members, and its archives and Prof. Shortt, profit would have accrued in just the same manner as it accrues from war. And Prof. Shortt would have been the last to see the point.

The fact of the matter is simply this (and every man who has an active brain knows it) that every day the war is prolonged causes an eternal and irreparable loss to the world. A loss of wealth, a loss of blood, a loss of devastated homes and blighted affections. A loss which no amount of medals, titles and honors will ever wipe out. In spite of all the talk of fighting for honor, freedom and democracy, it is my humble judgment that that nation is the most civilized which first calls upon its governors to call a halt to the bloody carnage in Europe.

G. F. STIRLING.

Victoria, B. C., March 20, 1917.

"Company" Town Iniquity.

Editor B. C. Federationist: In these days of excessive profits and high cost of living, many men and many industries are in the search-light of public investigation. But I hardly think the public are wise to the Powell River Pulp and Paper company. This company was given Powell lake for power purposes; it was given a townsite and enough timber to run out pulp and paper for the next sixty years. All these were given in a moment of extravagant generosity by the late government. No one knows who are the company and whether financial aid was added as is the case with railroad companies. Paper commands a high price these days in the market, and one would think that if there was any gratitude left in the hearts of these exploiters, they would become patriotic enough to cut down the price of paper. The people's representatives were generous to them, supplying the raw material, the power and the land to keep this industry busy. But the profits of this company are not made up alone from the price of paper. The company built four, five and six-room houses for the workers, they built a boarding house for single men; they operate stores and so what the workers earn at the mill is paid over again to live and labor for this company. "Unto them who have much is given." I've often wondered what kind of a look was on the face of the man who wrote that. The rents of these houses are enough to turn the landlords of Vancouver crazy. The highly skilled worker and the foremen are given privileges, they get these houses at $11.50 per month, according to the size of the house. The unskilled worker has to pay from $5 to $10 more to live beside his skilled brother. These fellows, in order to pay the rent and store bill, make their homes within homes, they share them with one or more families. And so by working every day and chopping wood every night, they live. When a worker comes here for a job, he is subjected to a medical investigation, and according to the doctor's conclusions he is put to this or that kind of work, and until the man is examined he has to pay 50 cents per night for his bed and 35c for his meals. Supposing a worker pays one of those low-grade parasites who feeds and fattens on the misery of the unemployed a dollar for the right to go to Powell River, pays his steamer fare and his room and board until he's got a job at say $2.50 per day, he'd never make enough to get back. Then when he's got a start at last, he must pay his $7.50 per week for board, a dollar per month for the doctor, patriotic fund, takes in a show (the company's show), he has nothing left for patriotic dances. One would think, after reading one of the safety and health pamphlets which the company prints free, that they had built a heaven upon earth. But this kind of education does not impress the workers. The doctors are busy attending to accidents, and the hospital is never without a victim. As I left this place they were starting a bonus system, which is effective to every worker after two months' labor for the company. If you worked from January 1 to March 15, you would get the ten per cent. added to your wages of January pay, but if you quit on March 14, you lose the bonus. As many quit before two months are up, the company catches them coming, going and staying. I have heard that the agreement between the company and the government called for "all-white" labor. I can say for cerain that this company employs nothing but Chinks in the kitchen of their boarding house. I'd like to see something done to check this. One other rotten side to this company is that of raising the rents on newcomers with families. Houses that were set at low rentals are reset at high after they have been vacated.

Nothing can be done for these workers until they are organized. There is a Papermakers' union but, as usual, with all these aristicratic unions, the narrowness of their vision prevents them seeing that the need of one is the need of all.

Mr. Papermaker, the fellow who grinds those blocks of wood is as much your brother worker as the backtender on your machine. You are progressing little by little, and you increased your strength when you decided to let in all of your machine crews. But some day I hope you'll see that fraternity means kinship and unity strength. From the woodroom to the wharf, every man's part is a part of your trade, and so you must take them in. In the near future pulp and paper will be the most productive trade in the province, and mills will be developed to their utmost capacity, and to get the highest wages and the best conditions, you must organize all these workers as they come in.

TRUTH.

Vancouver, March 26, 1917.

"WOMEN—A HATE SONG"

I hate Women.
They get on my Nerves.
There are the Domestic Ones.
They are the worst.
Every moment is packed with Happiness.
They breathe deeply
And walk with large strides, eternally hurrying home
To see about dinner.
They are the kind
Who say, with a tender smile, "Money's not everything."
They are always confronting me with dresses,
Saying, "I made it myself."
They read Woman's pages and try out recipes.
Oh, how I hate that kind of women.

Then there are the human Sensitives Plants;
The Bundle of Nerves.
They are different from everybody else; they even tell you so.
Some one is always stepping on their feelings.
Everything hurts them—deeply.
Their eyes are forever filling with tears.
They always want to talk to me about the Real Things,
The things that Matter.
Yes they know they could write.
Conventions stifle them.
They are always longing to get away—Away from It All!
—I wish to Heaven they would.

And then there are those who are always in Trouble.
Always.
Usually they have Husband-trouble.
They are Wronged.
They are the women who nobody—understands
They wear faint, wistful smiles.
And, when spoken to, they start.
They begin by saying they must suffer in silence
No one will ever know—
And then they go into details.

Then there are the Well-Informed ones.
They are pests.
They know everything on earth
And will tell you about it gladly.
They feel it their mission to correct wrong impressions.
They know Dates and Middle names.
They absolutely ooze Current Events.
Oh, how they bore me.

There are the ones who simply cannot Fathom
Why all the men are mad about them.
They say they've tried and tried.
They tell you about some one's Husband;
What he said
And how he looked when he said it.
And then they sigh and ask,
"My dear, what is there about me?"
—Don't you hate them?

There are the unfailing Cheerful ones.
They are usually unmarried.
They are always busy making little Gifts
And planning little surprises.
They tell me to be, like them, always looking on the Bright Side.
They ask me what they would do without their sense of humor?
I sometimes yearn to kill them.
Any jury would acquit me.
I hate women.
They get on my nerves.

—Henriette Rousseau,
in "Vanity Fair."

Crimes of Charity.

The object of the Charity investigators in New York is to find out reasons and excuses why help should not be given. If they prove soft hearted they lose their job and no one knows better than they that poverty is a crime for which they will be terribly punished. The treatment to which the helpless poor are subjected to is so insulting and cruel, that they are tempted to resort to crime to escape their "charitable tormentors."—Konrad Bercovici in "Pearson's."

The union label is the best expression of devotedness to good union principles. We should all cultivate the union label habit. At every local union meeting this subject should receive earnest attention. Bring the news home to your family, to your brother and sister. There is no excuse why union men should not spend their union-earned money for union-made goods. It costs the same.

LETTERS TO THE FED.

Re Federation Entering Politics.

Editor B. C. Federationist: I did not intend writing over the contemplated policy of the workers entering the political arena through the B. C. Federation of Labor, as I have always thought and advocated that it was better for the workers to attempt to do something for themselves, though they blundered, rather than make no effort at all to emerge from their state of slavery or subjection. But, now that the workers have the problem before them to vote on—and undoubtedly will support it—the Federation is led up to the point of inaugurating a policy for the workers to pursue along the line of political activity. Bro. Thompson's contentions, as outlined in the correspondence columns of The Federationist of March 9, in my opinion, are subject to challenge on one or two points.

Bro. Thompson says the policy of the socialist party is not acceptable to the rank and file of trade unionists. On this point I agree with him. But the question now arises as to whether the amendment should be applied to socialism or the trade unionist ideas. If we are to enter the game with an honest purpose, and man a ship that will weather the storm, we must discard all flabby material and only use that of standard quality. I, for one, say that socialism is the standard quality, and no ship built of other material will carry the workers to the shores of emancipation. Let it not be forgotten that the holders of union cards are not always logical representatives of the labor movement. Ex-presidents Roosevelt and Taft were both bearers of union cards. But never have they been accused, to my knowledge, of trying to represent labor. James McFarland and Harry Orchard were also bearers of union cards, though their efforts were always directed to exterminating unions. Also other individuals too numerous to mention.

Bro. Thompson says it will take years to educate the workers to the principles of socialism. Let that be as it may. The principles of socialism form the basic foundation of the economic policy of the working class, and the only policy along which an industrial administration of things can be carried on by the workers, through the workers and for the workers.

Bro. Thompson also points out the danger of machine tactics developing in a party organization of any branch. That point is well taken if an organization is developed without education. Bro. Thompson further says that the fundamental principles and methods of the socialist party has raised a barrier that will take years to remove. Here is an assertion without any specifications. I, for one, feel proud of the history of the socialist party in British Columbia, and wish to see it renewed and carried on until that party has achieved its historical mission. Yours truly,

GEO. CASEY.

Prince Rupert, B. C.,

PREJUDICE AND SINCERITY

Every man must view according to his lights. We are not all responsible for shortsightedness, but exhibit the influence of parentage and circumstances. Contracts, interests, education, occupation, all tend to mold our opinions. Breed and creed play their part in the formation of character, and mental levels can have many coincident ideals. To insist that any one course of procedure is solely proper—that any single method is exclusively right—is to presume the possession of superiority which personal judgment is not entitled to grant. It is in the scheme of things that we must progress through disagreement and the rivalry which it incites, but however dear each may hold his principles, other folks are at least entitled to respect for any sincere conviction, even though it arouses our antagonism. Trade conditions during the past several years, which affect commodities consumed or necessary to the household and individual, at present rest on the shifting sands of an uncertain market. On all sides a hue and cry has been raised deploring the steady increase in the cost of necessities. Naturally the solution of the weighty question does not rest with any one individual. In our opinion, relative values in the production of things so vital to our very existence will adjust themselves when the small ninety per cent. of the masses shall tell the greater ten per cent. just what their dollar shall buy.—T. E. Ragland.

To the Trade Unionists of Canada

When you get tired hunting for socialist news in capitalist papers, subscribe for **The Milwaukee Leader**, the big socialist daily. Samples on request. Milwaukee, Wis.

The Daily Milwaukee Leader and The Federationist, one year, $4.50.

CASCADE BEER

"The Beer Without a Peer"

So popular because it's so good. Cascade is brewed of the highest grade B. C. hops, and selected Canadian barley-malt, and is aged for months in our cellars before being offered to the public.

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Get a Beer that has knowledge and pure material back of it.

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Vancouver Breweries Limited

Revision of B. C. Dental Act

This Legislation Is Distinctly in the Public Interest And Deserves the Hearty Support of the General Public

What is sought by this Revision?

More Representative Control of Dentistry.

By providing that control be vested in a Dental Council of five registered dentists, who serve for one year, two members to be appointed by the government and the other three elected by the dentists; instead of the present rule whereby the council is selected for five-year terms on the vote of the dentists only.

Place British Columbia on Common Ground with other Provinces.

By providing for the recognition of certificates to practice granted by the Dominion Dental Council (the highest dental body in Canada), as is now done in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Make the Dental Act Sufficiently Elastic to meet public needs.

By providing that graduates of dental colleges approved by the Council may be granted permits to practice in the office and under the supervision of a registered dentist for a period of not exceeding six months. (Provincial examinations for dental licenses are held only semi-annually).

IS NOT SUCH A MOVEMENT IN THE PUBLIC INTERESTS?

If you agree with the above outline, write your representative in the house, expressing your views and asking him to support the legislation.

If further particulars on the subject are desired, drop a post card to Room 3, 407 Hastings street west, Vancouver, and secure a pamphlet outlining in full the terms of the proposed revision.

10 Sub. Cards Good for one year's subscription to The B. C. Federationist, will be mailed to any address in Canada for $10. (Good anywhere outside of Vancouver city.) Order ten today. Remit when sold.

The merchant who does not advertise at all may or may not be your friend, Mr. B. C. Worker, but it is a foregone conclusion that he who liberally patronizes the columns of all other papers and refuses to advertise in **The Federationist**, now the only Labor paper published west of Winnipeg, is not looking for your patronage; does not wish it and is not desirous of your patronage.

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THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

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Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

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For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

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OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

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AT $2.25 there are three patterns, including plain brown and diagonal grey tweeds that are exceptional values.

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AT $3.50 we have the famous Halifax tweed and an English whipcord in grey, both very popular trousers with men who want wear.

AND AT $3.90 an English hairline in dark grey, also a most durable garment.

AMONG THE DRESSIER TROUSERS

such as a man often wants to eke out a coat and vest that are capable of further service, we have a fine range of stripe worsteds—there are particularly good to wear with a navy serge or any dark coat. Prices are $4.50, $5.00, $5.50, $6.00 and $6.50.

NAVY SERGE TROUSERS, of excellent quality are here in all sizes at $3.90 and $5.50.

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Better Value Garments for Workingmen

and they are made right here.

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CHARITY IS NOT WHAT SOLDIERS' WIVES DESIRE

The Government Should Be Held Responsible for Their Care

Unfair to Treat Soldiers' Dependents As Is Now the Case

THE FEDERATIONIST has repeatedly and insistently criticized the methods and administration of the Canadian Patriotic Fund. It has taken the position that the fund should be handled exclusively by the federal government, even if that meant the loss of a few paltry dollars collected by employers from their underpaid employees. It has contended that the fund should not be placed on a charity basis, but should be paid to soldiers' dependents as a right, until such times as the government pays a wage sufficient to meet the requirements. At a time when millions of dollars are being wrested from the government by big and little grafters of all types, it is rather unseemly that soldiers' dependents should have to suffer the humiliation of a miniature inquisition in order to receive what should be theirs by right. Charity is repugnant. It is unnecessary in Canada. And it should be eliminated. The present method of collecting and administering the Patriotic Fund is altogether wrong in principle, and if the donors knew the facts in the case there would be an open revolt. The Federationist has received a letter from a soldier's wife this week which is reproduced in full, as it bears out many of the contentions previously made in this paper. It reads:

Discouraging Results

"We have been hearing quite a lot lately about the falling off of recruits for the army, and hints of conscription are flying around. Various public bodies are taking the matter up and are considering how to stimulate recruiting. I have heard that the soldiers' wives are taking an active interest in these questions. I am a soldier's wife myself, and although my husband has gone to do his bit in this terrible struggle (and I am proud that he has gone), I do not feel justified in urging another man to do the same, under the circumstances. I think the best way to stimulate recruiting, if it needs it, would be to give the returned soldiers a square deal, and see that soldiers' dependents are treated justly.

"Take the returned soldier. The people were ready with their cheers and their 'God bless yous' when they left, lots of them never to return. Then the crowds were cheering, the bands playing, and they had a good send-off, but, what a difference when they return! A passing glance, a few words of pity, then practically forgotten except by the few.

Soldiers' Dependents

"Then there is the soldiers' dependents. When the call first came for men, it was realized that the pay was woefully inadequate. To keep a home going, $35 or $40 a month, needed some managing, even without children, and men naturally hesitated when it meant leaving their wives and children alone, and in many cases, worse off financially as well. Hence the citizens' war fund was started. From this the Patriotic Fund evolved. When the boys went away the people of Canada who for various reasons remained behind, said to them: 'If you will go and fight for us we will see that your wives and kiddies are all right; we will raise a fund to help them, those of us who cannot go to fight will pay.'

"This idea was kindness itself, but, it was also an admission that the soldier's pay was not enough, and the people have paid, and paid well and given willingly. But I am sure the people who gave and are still giving, just as the boys have fought and are still fighting, did not mean this money to be doles out as charity, and expect a soldier's wife to be kept in suspense from month to month as to whether her 'patriotic,' as it is generally termed, would be reduced or if she would get a letter requesting her to call at the office at a stated time to be subjected to a 'graelling'' and prying into her private affairs, which is sometimes the prelude to a reduction. I may say the Patriotic Fund committee call this the 're-investigation of a case.' If, since her husband has been away, the wife has managed by careful managing to wipe off some debt or obligation, then invariably her money is reduced. Is know of one case where a man went away and left his wife in a comfortable home, paying rent. Soon after his departure she was offered the use of a shack, rent free. The offer was made in good faith to help her as a soldier's wife. She accepted the offer and put up with the inconvenience; there was not even water in the house. She accepted it with the idea of saving her rent money, ready for when her husband came back. (We all try to think they are coming back, you know). The 'Patriotic' had a 're-investigation of her case,' and her money was reduced $5 per month. When she made enquiry she was told she had no rent to pay. Do you blame us if we go and live in steam-heated flats and have all conveniences? Why not? We don't get any benefit if we do try to save rent.

"The government encloses pamphlets asking us to 'buy war loans and let our dollars fight.' If we did, what? One of the questions we have to answer is: 'Have you any source of income other than your husband's pay?' I sometimes wonder if the general public is aware of the questions asked a soldier's wife. I cannot remember them all, but I know they want to know how much money you have in the bank and if you have any in hand. I guess they would say that if a woman had no money in hand they would give her some. Perhaps they would, but it was not so in my case. I had a dollar in the bank and no money in hand and I had to wait three weeks before I got any from the Fund. Perhaps I should have asked, but nothing doing; I have never asked for charity yet, though I don't consider the Patriotic Fund charity. It is part of a soldier's pay and it should not be doled out as charity.

Also Rent Collectors

"Why should this Fund force a soldier's wife to pay into certain firms? But I will go into this part of the question more fully next week, as I am afraid, Mr. Editor, I will take up too much space and there is so much I would like to say.

"We hear the soldier's wife criticized so much that I think it is about time the soldiers' wives started doing a little of the criticizing.

"But to return to the subject. I would like to know if it is any business of the Patriotic Fund Committee how this money is spent? Why should they send out investigators to poke and pry into our homes? When we endorse our cheques we swear that the person on whose behalf the money is sent (so it must be wages after all and not charity) is still serving his country. And yet they can't trust us for a whole month. In the city they have investigators; in South Vancouver the women have to sign a book about two weeks before they expect their cheques, or I presume they would be withheld. If not, why the signing? I would prefer the signing to the investigator, but I object to both on principle.

"I wonder how the paid employees of this Fund would like it if we soldiers' wives got together and appointed investigators to see how they spent their money? And does it not come out of the Fund? Such a course would be an insult to the intelligence of these people and yet, what is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander. They earn their money and, of course, the right to spend it how they like. Do not our men earn this money for us? We would not be entitled to it if our men did not enlist, therefore they must earn it.

"This committee claims there are certain soldiers' wives who will not pay their debts unless they interfere. Are there not other men's wives who do not pay their debts? Why should the soldier's wife be singled out when her husband is not here to defend her? Let the creditors look out for themselves. There may be a small percentage of soldiers' wives who do not pay, but, as a class, the soldiers' wives are good payers. Ask at any store.

"If this Fund is really part of a soldier's pay, and that is what I always take it to be, why all these humiliating enquiries? I had none to answer when my husband enlisted. When he was passed as physically fit that was sufficient. He gave the names of his dependents and they send my pay. They did not bother me as to my private affairs, or whether I had one child or a dozen. I get my money from them and spend it as I think fit. I did not have to tell them how much money I had in the bank or whether I owned my home or paid rent. They do not consider it their business. So long as a man is serving with the colors he is paid, so why should this Fund committee want to know so much?

"If this fund is not an addition to a soldier's pay, then what is it? Charity? If it is charity, then it is a shame and disgrace to this country and its government, that a man who has offered up his life for his country should have to leave his dependents to be supported by charity.

"Why does not the government take this Fund over and pay a man a living wage for his job, so that his wife and children can live, and not exist? Surely what these men are doing is worth that.

"If the government cannot take it over and operate it, why cannot the names of soldiers' dependents be forwarded to the secretary of this fund at the same time as they are sent to Ottawa? Let the money be sent to each man's dependents the same as the government cheques. Why all this unnecessary fuss and bother anyhow?

"I should like to hear the opinions of other soldiers' wives on this subject. I know the feeling is running pretty high. No decent-minded woman likes to think of having to take charity and that's what we are made to feel it is, very often. Our men are working 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Are we not entitled to a comfortable living when they are doing this? We know they are fighting for their country, but what constitutes 'their country?'—their wives and kiddies and homes—that is what they are fighting for, deep down in their hearts. And while they are fighting for their own homes they are also doing it for the other fellow who has not gone. And this includes the committee of the Patriotic Fund."

QUESTION BOX

[For the purpose of assisting wage-workers who are necessarily interested in the provisions and administration of the new B. C. Workmen's Compensation Act. The Federationist has arranged with Jas. H. McVety, who has given a good deal of time to the subject, to answer any questions submitted relative to the Act Send your questions to The Federationist, Labor Temple, Vancouver.]—Editor Federationist.

C. D., Vancouver.—A cook afflicted with rheumatism in his feet is not entitled to compensation. Cooks are not covered under the act except where they are employed in industries that are covered, and in such cases they are protected to the same extent as other workmen, except that it is doubtful whether an injury received by a cook at the aands of workmen poisoned by the cooking would be considered a "hazard of the industry."

G. T., Vancouver.—A workman who contracts smallpox or any other disease, other than those listed as occupational diseases, such as anthrax, lead, mercury, phosphorus and arsenic poisoning and ankylostomiasis, meaning the diseases common to miners, is not covered by the act. It cannot be said that the growth or spread of smallpox is due in any way to any industry. The principle of the legislation is to charge industry with the burden of persons injured in industrial life or who contract diseases known to develop from industrial processes or materials.

F. K., North, Vancouver.—Yes, Asiatics are covered in the same manner as whites. This applies to the payments to dependents of workmen killed in industry, whether resident in B. C. or not, despite the contentions of "paytriotic" employers of Asiatics, who objected "to good B. C. money being sent out of the country."

Open Forum Meeting.

Mrs. Wm. A. McConkey will speak on "Woman and Labor" at the Open Forum meeting, O'Brien hall, Sunday, 2.30 p.m.

International Organizers In City.

Among the workers in the international labor field who were in Vancouver for the week were Organizer Reed of Portland, connected with the Boilermakers' union, and Organizer Dennis of the Sheet Metal Workers. Both officials came in connection with the work of their organizations at this point.

PRAISE OF ORIENTAL LABOR NOT WELL RECEIVED

Hisses Greet Speaker Who Defends Chinese on Platform

Female Workers Will Solve Ranchers' Problems This Year

THE ATTITUDE of the Vancouver public on the question of the employment of Orientals was well tested at a meeting in the Labor Temple on Tuesday evening, when the question of providing women to pick the berry and fruit crops during the coming season was discussed.

Councillor Knight of Mission started something when he attempted to tell why the ranchers liked the Chinese as berry pieckers. In an instant hisses and groans could be heard from every part of the hall. Nothing daunted, Councillor Knight continued his defense of the Chinese, saying that they were ready to take the places of the boys at the front in the berry fields. Then the storm broke and amid a chorus of hisses and groans the speaker was informed that if the Mission ranchers favored his views, it was the plain duty of Vancouver consumers to boycott the fruit from that district.

Throughout the entire meeting, there was evident sympathy with the views of organized labor that the suggestion to solve labor problems in this section by the employment of Orientals was a subject which could not be considered in any way, shape or form.

Insult to White Labor.

Councillor Knight in his defense of the Chinese, said that white labor from the cities was unreliable on the ranches and for this reason Chinese were preferred for the work. He very carefully neglected to say, however, anything as to the wages which these Orientals could be hired, or the hours which they would work. Had his remarks been continued along these lines he would probably have presented a case covering the Oriental standard of life for which he would have refused to stand as the standard of life in this province. He said he was willing to have Chinese work for him while he was here on earth, adding the pious hope that he did not wish to live with them in Heaven.

The sentiments of the ranchers as to the labor required of the berry pickers was rather illuminating, one speaker saying that the reason why girls of 13 and 14 were not suitable for the work being that they could not stand working for from 12 to 14 hours per day for seven days per week.

Impossible Suggestion.

Another speaker suggested that the men whom he declared were "loafing" about the city should get out on the land and do something in the way of helping out production by clearing land and making homes for themselves in the agricultural districts. A few moments later he told how it cost about $450 per acre to prepare the land, but neglected to connect his remarks and explain how the man without capital could possibly join the back-to-the-land movement.

The meeting was called by the Consumers' League to consider ways and means for meeting the demand for labor on the berry and fruit ranches, a question which came to the front some time ago when the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association advocated the abolition of the Chinese head tax in order to provide Orientals for the work. This proposal has, from all sides, met a similar reception to the remarks of Coun. Knight at the meeting and is now a dead issue.

Mrs. J. C. Kemp occupied the chair and, in her opening remarks, said that she had no doubt but that, with some systematic effort being made, the women of the coast district could meet the demands fully. Such action would, she said, not only meet the peculiar conditions existing this year but would also settle to a great degree the question of the employment of Orientals for such work in the future.

Thousands Needed for Work.

A number of speakers from the Fraser Valley stated the conditions existing there and outlined what the ranchers would do in the line of providing accommodation for the women workers. Mr. R. M. Winslow, provincial horticulturist, spoke for the ranchers of the Okanagan where, he said, that last year 70 per cent. of the work was done by Orientals. In this district 1500 workers would be needed from July to November, the heaviest part of the work coming in October. The ranchers would do everything possible to accommodate white workers from the coast. No determination had yet been made on the question of wages, but he was satisfied they would be higher than last year.

The outcome of the meeting was the passing of a resolution asking the provincial authorities to open a labor bureau in the city where workers who are willing to go to the ranches might obtain necessary information and register their names.

Miners' Union—A Doer of Big Deeds.

The United Workers' union is more to its members than politics, more than religion. It has been school, government, church, and university to vast numbers, and has performed all these functions better than the institutions that bear those names. In seventeen years this union expended nearly twenty-two million dollars. In Illinois the unions are establishing co-operative stores. Their main activities include conferences with the operators backed by strikes, whereby wages and hours are gradually improved, to prevent child labor and educate the children, to secure old age pensions and workmen's compensation acts.—A. M. Simons in "Pearson's."

Winnipeg Street Railway Employees

Winnipeg Street Railway Employees' Union is holding a special meeting on the 31st inst., in order to take up further consideration of matters in connection with the approaching termination of their schedule arrangement with the Street Railway company. There will be proposals to considerably increase the rates of pay, without any doubt.—The Voice.

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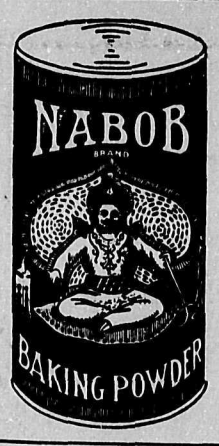

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During the past term we have had an average of almost two calls a day for office help. We have not been able to fill more than half of them. Only yesterday we had to refuse one worth $65 a month (female bookkeeper) to begin with, and today (March 28), we have received a "future order" for three weeks ahead, which we fear we shall be unable to fill.

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CITY EMPLOYEES ARE ASKING FOR WAGE BOARD

Strike Vote Shows Practically Unanimous Decision on Point

Men Feel That the Aldermen Have Treated Them Unfairly

LAST Friday night the Civic Employees' union decided by a practically unanimous vote to take a determined stand for securing from the Vancouver authorities a standard wage of $3 per day. A strike vote was taken at the meeting, the result being the decision to apply to the Dominion authorities for the appointment of a board of investigation under the Lemieux Act. In connection with this matter, the meeting named its Business Agent, Mr. Victor Midgeley, as the men's representative on the board.

The strike vote was not taken until after the subject had been fully considered and thoroughly discussed. Some of the members considered, in view of the fact that already the cost of living had advanced to such a standard that a $3 wage was barely sufficient to keep things going in a workingman's household and that the price of supplies was still mounting rapidly, that a stand should be taken for a wage of $3.50. It was pointed out that by the time a board of enquiry had considered the case, representations as to such a wage could be very properly be pressed. The meeting considered, however, that as its demand on the civic authorities had been made on the basis of a standard of $3 per day, the representations made to Ottawa should be on that basis.

Employees Unfairly Treated

The civic employees feel that they have been treated very unfairly by the aldermen with reference to their request for an advance of wages. The position was fully explained to the authorities early in the year in order that the aldermen might have no excuse as to the matter not being presented before the estimates were fixed. The presentation showed conclusively that, with the cost of living at its present standard, it was impossible for an ordinary civic employee to maintain his family on the wages now paid.

Consideration of the request was promised by the aldermen but, although the men have advanced their claim several times in a pointed manner, nothing has been done. The aldermen, however, advanced their own salaries, as well as that of the mayor, in the meantime. They were also fully cognizant of the fact that at all points throughout the province, the civic and municipal authorities have recognized the existence of similar conditions to those prevailing in Vancouver and have advanced the wages of the men employed on city work.

Still, the Vancouver aldermen did nothing and the men, feeling that they had done everything possible to settle the matter in an amicable manner, have now decided to take a determined stand for their rights. In this policy they believe they have the hearty support of the ratepayers of the city.

Another question which will be presented to the board of enquiry is the subject of the promotion from the ranks to the position of foremen, a point on which the men believe that they have a just grievance, as shown by the records of the case extending over many years.

ALDERMEN SHY AT NAUGHTY WORD, "UNION"

Willing To Pay Standard Wage But Object To Paying "Union" Scale

The word "union" in the resolution governing the standard wages to be paid city workers employed in various trades was a veritable "bogey man" to the aldermen on Monday night. The question came up on the recommendation of the board of works that the standard union wage should be paid for such work, and immediately some of the aldermen pricked up their ears and baulked.

Yes, they were perfectly willing to pay the wages suggested. There was no objection to that—but that naughty word, "union"—why, it would never do to write that word down on the council minutes as applied to a wage resolution. So, after a season of "hemming and hawing," the council referred the matter back to the committee for the insertion of stated information as to the wage to be paid the workers of each trade. Information on this point will be secured from the Trades and Labor council, after which the resolution will put on a "standard" dress in which apparel it will probably give more satisfaction than the "union" garb it wore last Monday.

SEATTLE CITY FIREMEN JOIN ORGANIZED LABOR

Membership of Union is Over 200 With Organization Still Going On.

After maintaining an independent organization for a number of years, the city firemen of Seattle have decided to definitely join the ranks of organized labor and, a few weeks ago, were granted a charter as City Firemen's Union No. 15,462 by the American Federation of Labor.

The independent organization of the firemen has already accomplished considerable for the betterment of the men's conditions, especially in the line of the establishment of the two-platoon system now in successful working order in the Sound city. It was realized, however, that the advantages of con. Seattle and the international movement were such as made union affiliation desirable. The new union starts out with over 200 members, this representing only the initial stage of organization work, which is still being carried on.

The officers of the union who have already have been chosen are as follows: Platoon A: president, V. C. Webster; vice-president, Frank Buettigen; recorder, E. C. Wedekin; treasurer, John Metke; sergeant-at-arms, Ray Wakefield. Platoon B: president, Jack Monahan; vice-president, Ray Sterrett; financial secretary, W. N. Paris; recording secretary, LeRoy Henry; treasurer, N. A. Stewart; sergeant-at-arms, Pat F. Durian.

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NO ROOM FOR SNOB IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT

Class Distinctions Among Workers Leads to Trouble

Wage Workers Must Stand Together on Common Ground

[By Rev. Charles Stelzle]

Everybody hates a snob. But the average snob-hater sees only the chap who looks down on him—he scarcely ever thinks of himself as despising the man whom he regards as beneath himself.

Most of us think of snobs as rich people. The fact is, however, that there are as many snobs among working men as there are among the rich.

For example, in the average machine shop there are at least half a dozen different grades of society. The draftsmen—who regard themselves as semi-professional men—feel that they are just a bit better than the pattern-makers who wear aprons instead of coats while on the job.

The pattern-makers consider themselves a whole lot better than the machinists, because ordinarily they wear white shirts instead of overalls and because they earn about half a dollar more a day.

And the machinists have a notion that they are better than some other mechanics in the same plant—although they couldn't tell you exactly why.

And the whole bunch of mechanics despise the common laborer. They decline to eat their lunches in the same corner with him and when he goes out on a job with the mechanics he is treated like an inferior being.

The strange thing about it is that the amount of money that a man has doesn't seem to be the factor which controls in the matter of making snobs.

The average clerk in a department store regards himself as superior to both the mechanic and laborer. He doesn't want to be known as a "workingman"—not he. He may get about half as much money as a tiptop mechanic but he has the notion that he is infinitely superior to the mechanic — although to turn out his work the mechanic requires twice as much brain power as may be necessitated in the case of the clerk.

In a little Minnesota town there are three women's clubs—one composed of the wives of engineers, another consisting of the wives of firemen and a third made up wives of brakemen. It is absolutely impossible for the wives of the firemen to join the club composed of the wives of engineers and as for the wives of the brakemen—they simply aren't in it.

Talking about "aristocracy" of labor, there is a sense in which labor has a right to be proud because it is producing something that is worth while, instead of grafting on the rest of the world—but this is the only reason that it has for calling itself better stuff than the parasites who live on the labor of others.

Any sort of aristocracy that causes one workingman to look down upon another workingman simply because he happens to wear different kind of working clothes, or because he earns a few cents a day less, or works half a day longer, or because he has a job which compels him to do something which most of us don't like to do — such aristocracy is a curse to labor and the workers should be ashamed of it.

Labor will never advance as long as a cheap snobbishness dominates the various groups that constitute the working people.

TO TAKE STRIKE VOTE IF CONSCRIPTION IS PRESSED

Dominion Wide Movement Planned By Machinists' Union

Passes Resolution on Subject at Mass Meeting in Winnipeg

A movement is now being carried on among the organized machinists of the Dominion looking toward drastic action on their part should any steps be taken by the Dominion authorities in connection with the policy of industrial conscription. The proposal which is being taken up by the Machinists is represented in concrete form in the resolution of the Winnipeg locals of the union, as follows:

"Resolved that we, the machinists, specialists, helpers and their apprentices of Winnipeg and district, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby pledge ourselves to oppose any form of industrial conscription of labor:

"And, be it further resolved, that we call upon our international officers and business agents to be prepared to take a strike vote to call a general strike at the first signs of such act being contemplated:

"And, be it further resolved, that at any meeting held in the future on this question, the West should be represented."

Resolution Fully Discussed.

The above resolution was passed at a mass meeting of all Machinists' locals in Winnipeg and vicinity, called to receive the report of Organizer J. McClelland on the conference of organizers and business agents of the union, held at Ottawa in January.

The meeting thoroughly discussed the subject of the resolution before taking action thereon, the entire evening being taken up on the consideration of the matter.

The report presented by Organizer McClelland covered a joint conference of all the organizers and business agents of Machinists' union, at which general matters of interest to the workers in the trade were discussed. All those attending the meeting were from the East, the western members invited to attend being unable to be present owing to press of business.

LONGSHOREMEN MOVE INTO THEIR NEW HOME

Headquarters of Union Now Established in Pender Hall.

The International Longshoremen's association is now at home in its new quarters in Pender hall, at the corner of Pender and Howe streets, having moved from its old home at 10 Powell street during the week. While the new location is not as convenient to the centre of waterfront activities as was the old headquarters, it provides facilities for accommodating the membership to much greater advantage.

Soldiers' Wives' Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting of soldiers' wives and dependents has been called for next Monday afternoon, April 2, to be held at the Hotel Vancouver, for the purpose of discussing matters of immediate concern to themselves, but in which all good citizens are interested.

Movie Picture Operator Movies.

Mr. H. C. Roden, one of the popular moving picture operators of Vancouver, who has been working at Pantages theatre for the past two years, is leaving Vancouver to take up work in his line in Victoria. The action means the presence of another good "booster for unionism" in the Capital city.

A. J. Crawford Is a Come-back.

The popular official of the Sheet Metal Workers, A. J. Crawford, blew into town on Wednesday morning, after a vacation of several months spent in eastern Canada. He received a warm welcome from his fellow workers, and his arrival in Vancouver is timely in view of the organization activity now going on among the workers in the metal trades.

Detectives' Testimony

A boy arrested for a first offense was so beaten and abused that he invented a lot of false testimony rather than meet that "200 pound fist with his battered face again." That is the third degree which produces the CONFESSIONS that send men to death. That is why every citizen who may be drawn on a jury should swear to himself that **he will never believe a word of testimony given by a policeman or a detective.** Some day this terrible travesty called the third degree may be visited on you and yours.—Felix Shay in "The Fra."

"Human Nature" is not responsible for the war. It is a vast exhibition of insanity, the negation of all ideas, moral or immoral. The problems involved, if they had concerned six intelligent individuals, might have been settled in a few minutes over a pipe of tobacco. Yet the States have sacrificed forty-one million men, in dead and wounded, in two years. It was in the world of State relations that the present war was begun, and the disaster was the result of the fact that the States are organized as fighting units. The reason that civilized individuals do not settle their disputes by force is that they are not allowed to carry arms.—L. P. Jacks in "The Atlantic."

The jingoists "settle" the unemployed problem by sending the out-of-works to die on the battlefields. When they are all "at rest," the unemployed problem is "settled." Very simple logic. Do you get it?—Labor Call.

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GOOD SHOES in B.C.

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123 HASTINGS STREET EAST Opp. Pantages

TYPOS. SAY THEY DON'T WANT TO BE POLITICIANS

Union Refuses to Co-operate with Plan of Central Labor Body.

Last Sunday's meeting of Vancouver Typographical union was well attended. President Benson occupied the chair, and all officers were in their places.

The question of nominating candidates to contest the coming bye-election in Vancouver was introduced in a communication from the Trades and Labor council, in which the unions were asked to name candidates. The members did not appear to take kindly to the idea, and no nominations were made.

No cards were deposited during the past month, and one application for membership was accepted at the meeting.

Mr. Arthur Jackson, who, since leaving Vancouver in 1913, has worked in all the principal towns on the coast between here and California, called at the secretary's office this week.

Expression of Thanks.

Mr. F. H. Leavers of North Vancouver, desires to extend, through the Federationist, his sincere thanks to his brothers of Pioneer Division No. 101 of the Street Railwaymen's Union for their kind sympathy as extended to him during his recent sad bereavement.

Apply for A. F. of L. Charter.

At the meeting of the joint organization of the locals representing the workers in the metal trades, held Wednesday evening, it was decided to make application to the American Federation of Labor for a charter as a Metal Trades council.

Unionist Killed at the Front.

Advices have been received from the old country of the death 'at the front' of Lance Corporal David H. Hood, formerly a member of Local 138, Painters and Decorators union. Mr. Hood was an only son and the old country address of his parents is given in the notification as 11 Winton Place, Tranent.

Visitor from the Front.

Lieut. Rennie, of the 1st Canadian Expeditionary force, who has been at the front for the past two years and over, visited his brother, Mr. R. J. Rennie of McKay during the past week. On Wednesday evening the object of his trip was achieved, when he was united in marriage with Miss Brookes, of Vancouver, formerly of Toronto. The happy pair left at once for Toronto, from where Lieut. Rennie will again proceed overseas in a month's time. Congratulations.

LEGAL NOTICES

CITY OF VANCOUVER

Tenders for Horses

The undersigned will receive tenders up until 2 o'clock Tuesday, April 3, for the purchase of eighteen horses. Tenders will be received for the whole or part.

Tender forms and any information required may be obtained at my office.

JAS. STUART,
City Purchasing Agent.

GET YOUR MEALS
—AT—
McLeod's Restaurant

ROGERS' BUILDING
476 Granville Street (downstairs)

HOME COOKING
QUICK SERVICE
MODERATE PRICES

GIVE US A TRIAL

GUARANTEED
SHOES

We will fit you with a shoe, **guaranteed solid leather**, either for work or a dress shoe, from **$4.50 up.**

Boys' solid leather boots; every pair guaranteed to give you satisfaction, from **$1.90 up.**

CLUFF SHOE CO.

649 Hastings Street West

SATURDAY

Bargains in Builders Hardware

If you intend building or repairing, take advantage of this sale.

I. S. LOCK SETS—
Regular $2.25 for.....$1.18
Regular $1.10 for..... 64c
Regular $1.00 for..... 58c
Regular 90c for..... 54c
Regular 75c for..... 44c

BATHROOM SET—Regular $2; for $1.08

DOOR BELLS—
Regular $1.15 for..... 68c
Regular 80c for..... 48c

LOOSE PIN BUTTS—
Regular 40c pair for..... 24c
Regular 35c pair for..... 21c
Regular 30c pair for..... 18c

STEEL PIN BUTTS—
Regular 15c pair for..... 8c
Regular 10c pair for..... 6c

FLOOR HINGES—
Regular $2.50 for.....$1.68
Regular $2.00 for.....$1.08

SASH FASTS; regular 15c for 8c

CASEMENT FASTS; reg. 20c for 12c

CUPBOARD CATCHES; reg. 15c, for 8c

CASEMENT ADJUSTERS; regular 40c, for..... 24c

BRASS BARREL BOLTS—
Regular 15c for..... 8c
Regular 20c for..... 12c

FILES—
Regular 10c for 6c
Regular 15c for 8c
Regular 20c for 12c
Regular 35c for 22c
Regular 50c for 30c

WOOD RASP; reg. 75c for.. 35c

CHISELS—
Regular 65c for 38c
Regular 50c for 28c
Regular 35c for 24c

AUGER BITS—
Regular 80c for 45c
Regular 65c for 38c
Regular 55c for 32c
Regular 40c for 22c

SPIRIT LEVELS; reg. 75c for 42c

SAW HANDLES; reg. 40c for 22c

PAPER HANGERS' ROLLERS: Regular 85c for 48c

CARPENTERS' SQUARES—
Regular $3.00 for.....$1.88
Regular $2.00 for.....$1.18
Regular $1.00 for..... 64c

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