Wage-Workers' Symposium

PARAGRAPHIC RECORD RELATIVE TO THE TOPICS, PROCEEDINGS, EFFORTS AND LESSONS LEARNED BY THE WORKERS AS THEY PLAY THEIR PART IN THE WORLD'S GREATEST MOVEMENT.

Nelson Printers Want Increase

Nelson B. C. Typo union is out for a new scale: $30 for night operators, $28 for night ad. men; $28.50 for the job men, and $30 for job foremen. The employers, as usual, are shocked, but express a willingness to sign on a long-term contract basis.

Vancouver Job Printers Ask Increase

Vancouver job printers are negotiating for a new scale of $4.50 per eight-hour day. The present wage is $4. The newspaper scale runs till Jan. 1, 1911. It is $25 per 7 1-2-hour day and $27 per 7 1-2-hour night. The Seattle news scale is $5 per 7-hour day.

The Calgary Carpenters

The Carpenters union at Calgary, Alta., are after $4 for an eight-hour day, effective July. The old scale was $3.75 for a nine hour day. Conferences between the Builders' Exchange and the union are being held and it is thought some sort of a truce will be patched up.

Honor for Bebel

The fact that August Bebel, a Socialist of world-wide repute in the German *reichstag* and working class movement, received over 2,000 letters and 700 congratulatory telegrams from all quarters of the earth on the occasion of his 70th birthday illustrates the growing feeling of identity of interests among the international proletariat.

Good Factory Laws

Under a new law which has just gone into effect in Connecticut written reports must be made to the factory inspectors of every accident in a factory or mercantile establishment, by which the death of an employee or his serious injury is caused. Failure to report an accident is punishable by a maximum fine of $20.

Meaning of Word Agitator

"The word agitator is a favorite one with corporation officials. In the corporate view it includes anyone who has the courage to stand up and express his convictions and opinions concerning abuses that exist. Do not forget that agitation is an unfailing indication of life. Where there is no agitation there is stagnation."

A Very Wise Official

Strangely enough Secretary Murray of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, essays to know more about what the wage-workers in Canada need at Ottawa than the workers themselves. If the workers were as alert on election day as Secretary Murray's organization there would be little necessity for the maintenance of paid lobbyists by either workers or manufacturers.

Difference in Wages.

Elbert Hubbard is authority for the statement that the daily payroll of the Standard Oil company is $157,000 and that it employs 80,000 men. Those 80,000 together with John D. Rockefeller himself, form one great industrial family—a family in which the average payroll for each one is, outside of Oily John, $1.90, while Oily John himself gets only $179,500 a day, poor fellow.—S. D. Herald.

Teamsters' Union in Vancouver

A Teamsters' union has been reorganized in Vancouver, this time by the central body. The officers are: President, A. K. Vourchier; vice-president, Jesse Miller; secretary-treasurer Geo. E. Wilson. Twenty-seven signed the charter list, and over a hundred more will be enrolled at the next meeting in Labor hall on April 9, tonight. The old union went on the rocks during the U. B. R. E. strike of 1903.

Value of Eight-Hour Day

"Since the introduction of the eight-hour day in the ranks of the cigar makers of the United States within the last few years the average life of men engaged in the craft has increased fifteen years." This is the testimony of Samuel Gompers, himself way back in the dim past a cigar maker. The same testimony could also be given for every other trade that has turned to the eight-hour workday.—S. D. Herald.

Lethbridge

The allied trades of Lethbridge, Alta., Building Trades Council, including the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Painters, Plasterers, Electricians, Lathers, Sheet-metal Workers, and Building Laborers, have put in a new scale of wages, asking $4. a general raise all round, and an eight-hour day—to come into effect at once. It is expected that the result will be a strike as both contractors and men are determined not to yield.

Profit and Human Life

Even juries of men who fail to grasp the propelling motives of present-day industry occasionally stumble on to the fact that profit plays a part in the needless taking of human life. Says a British Columbia jury, as a rider, relative to a recent snowslide in the mountains. "We further consider that on this section of the road, being known to be particularly dangerous, sufficient watchmen were not employed to keep the track in safe condition."

Approves of Rev. Mr. Kerby

According to Rev. G. W. Kerby, pastor of the Central Methodist church at Calgary, Alta., "the trouble is that young people of both sexes come here strangers and have no means of getting acquainted." And Mr. Kerby also admits that religious institutions may sometimes be used as matrimonial bureaus, when he concludes: "I believe the churches here have an important mission to perform in meeting this condition and seeking to bring young people together."

New Schedules on C. P. R.

The C. P. R. Federated Council is taking up with the officers of the company the matter of new schedules to replace those expiring in a few weeks. The representative members of the federation have been in consultation this week. Next week the conferences with the officials will commence. Among the men in from outside points is Mr. James Somerville of Moose Jaw, who was Canadian vice-president of the machinists at the time of the big strike two years ago.—The Voice.

Object to Publicity

Charles Seringo, formerly connected with the Pinkerton Detective Agency, started to write a book and the "Pink" bosses applied for an injunction to restrain him from doing so, alleging that the book will do great damage to its business, inasmuch as Seringo has used in his story names of prominent manufacturers and politicians who have at times furnished the agency with information in its fight against organized labor. That's a pretty plain conviction of that thug agency by its own testimony.—Cleveland Citizen.

The Belcourt Measure

W. H. Scott, president of New Westminster, B. C., Trades and Labor council, was in Vancouver last week seeking the co-operation of other Pacific coast unions protesting against Senator Belcourt's proposed amendment to the criminal code which renders international unions as outlaw organizations. Pres. Scott says, however, the workers should not if consistent, make any kick against Ottawa legislators carrying out the mandates of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, inasmuch as they themselves made possible the election of all the lawmakers on earth.

Figures of Typographical

The International Typographical union paid the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada 9-cent per capita tax for the present half year on a Canadian membership of 2,404. The total membership of the I. T. U. now runs over nearly 55,000. According to official statistics shown the writer by Secretary J. W. Bramwood, more money has been expended in Canada by the I. T. U. than it received from Canada. And yet one hears hypocritical patriotic blatherskites in the house at Ottawa bewailing the sending of money by workers in Canada to "foreign" organizations.

Is Least Independent

The seller of a coat can refuse to sell at a price that does not suit him. He can wait. The sellers of perishable merchandise are not so independent. The seller of merchandise labor power is least independent. Not only is his merchandise the most perishable of all but if it perishes he perishes along with it. Unionism tends to counteract the disadvantage. But the disadvantage is such that it can be checked less and less. Hence, unionism, if it at all deserves the name must push forward beyond the "checking point." It must strive for the overthrow of the system that renders labor a merchandise.—The People.

Question of Over Production

"Overproduction" is in Socialist parlance a technical term. It does not mean that production has been carried to the point of there being more wealth than people have need for. It means that production has been carried to a point where, due to the smallness of wages paid to labor, labor can not buy back its own product, and, the market being glutted labor is thrown out of work. Thus "overproduction" is a symptom of actual want and distress. In capitalist or vulgar economics, which always concludes from surface appearances, "overproduction" means that there is more wealth than the people need.—The People.

Miners Trouble in Frank

Despite the decreased purchasing power of wages the coal mine owners of Frank, Alberta, have attempted to force a reduction of five cents a ton on pillar work. And while the "foreign" owners are at it they have announced that hereafter there will be no closed shop—that is, union coal miners. The old agreement expired on March 31. The company officials say there is "nothing to arbitrate," and as the miners refuse to be hamstrung by the Lemieux Act, they will take a holiday pending the result of negotiations. The district board will stand for no reduction in wages. Mass-meetings are very much in order and evidence at Frank.

Gompers at the Coast

Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., has been wired an invitation by the central body of Vancouver to address a monster mass-meeting of wage-workers in the Canadian Pacific coast industrial centre. Pres. Gompers has signified his willingness to do so, if it is found that the executive council of the A. F. of L. can arrange to hold its next meeting at Seattle, as originally intended. But the Philadelphia situation and other incidents in the industrial world seems to keep the executive members on the move. No officer of the A. F. of L. has ever visited Western Canada territory. It is hoped by unionists at Vancouver that if Pres. Gompers can be induced to come personally to this territory there will then be no difficulty in securing the services of a permanent organizer.

Change in Unions

Chas. F. Bailey, general secretary-treasurer of the Laundry workers' international union, with headquarters at Troy, N. Y., writes: "I desire to state that at our last convention it was decided to give up jurisdiction over all collar, cuff and shirt workers and turn over all the locals composed of stock workers to the United Garment Workers of America. It was also decided to change the name of the organization to "The Laundry Workers' International union" and in future to organize only the workers of family laundries. Fred. H. Grahame was recently elected general president of the organization. Pres. Grahame is a member of local Union No. 26 of San Francisco; and on his arrival he appointed me as general secretary to fill the unexpired term of Bro. John J. Manning who resigned."

Supports J. M. Lynch

James M. Lynch, president of the I. T. U., may not be a Socialist in politics, but he is a trades unionist, and one who thoroughly understands the function of a trades union. And by virtue of that knowledge he has been able to deal intelligently and to the marked advantage of the 51,000 sellers of labor-power who brand their goods I. T. U. As the member of a trades organization I am not interested in Mr. Lynch's politics. And I will do him the credit of stating that he has never interested himself in my politics. The sale of labor-power is anything but a sentimental or humanitarian pastime. It is a straight business proposition. And because of this knowledge, and in the absence of any record or declaration on the part of his "political" opponents I am going to support Lynch for re-election.—An Edmonton, Alta., Typo.

Longshoremen's Grievances

The Longshoremen of Montreal have profited by their experience with the bonus system, i.e., they have discovered that the provisions tied to the bonus system by job owners, is such that no union man can accept. The bonus of 2 1-2 cents per hour to employees who would tolerate the other conditons for the entire season was an effort on the part of the employers to avoid strikes. But the men have decided they want the full wage as each pay-day arrives, having some misgivings about allowing the bosses to play the role of philanthropists in the fall. An arbitration board is now endeavoring to straighten out the tangle, but should they endorse the bonus system it is likely that a strike will be called by the union, which complains that as the men have to sign individual contracts in order to obtain the bonus, the union has no control whatever over them and might as well go out of business now as later.

Opposed the Belcourt Bill

A rousing representative meeting of Vancouver unionists last week invited the Conservative party federal member Geo. H. Cowan, into their parlor—at the Labor hall. The proposed amendments to the criminal code by Senator Belcourt, in that refuge for fossilized politicians and broken down flunkies of corporate interests—the senate—came in for a vigorous scorching and Mr. Cowan has promised to vote and work for its defeat. The eight-hour day bill, technical education and wholesale murder by the nation, were also questions informally discussed, upon which the central body will advise Mr. Cowan later. To those who still believe the interests of employer and employee are identical it might be mentioned that about twelve hours after the unionists left Mr. Cowan, the local branch of the Manufacturers' association were on the job—and wanted Mr. Cowan to do the very opposite to the previous request.

Opposed Belcourt's Bill

At a joint and representative meeting of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, Building Trades Council and other organizations, at which Geo. H. Cowan, M. P., was present, the secretary was unanimously instructed to send the following telegram to Sir Wilfrid Laurier: "The officers and representatives of eight thousand members of international labor unions in Vancouver emphatically protest against Belcourt's proposed amendment to the criminal code. We demand the same internationalism for labor as is now enjoyed by capitalists. We refuse to be legislatively branded as criminals and will not tolerate the disruption of our unions. Answer. R. P. Rattipiece, secretary Trades and Labor Council.

"The following telegram was also ordered to R. L. Borden leader of the Conservative party at Ottawa: "Representatives of eight thousand Vancouver unionists unanimously condemn Senator Belcourt's amendment to the criminal code as a scurrilous attempt to legislate unions out of existence. Cowan pledged to oppose bill and suggested securing your assistance. Answer. R. P. Rattipiece, secretary Trades and Labor Council."

The Salvation Army Importation

Minister of the Interior Frank Oliver, Ottawa, while discussing the question of the Salvation Army's nefarious traffic in human lives, made the following statement: "The Army not only solicits but looks after immigrants. In view of that the government gives it special consideration. We contribute to the rental of the Army offices in the old country, give advertisements and make a small grant to aid the Army in its work of distribution in Canada." Besides this "special" consideration the Army solicits funds from the capitalists who fear the revolt of the workers if driven to desperation. It then asks its victims to dig up their own fare to Canada. Then comes a rake-off from the transportation companies. The federal government then comes through with $6 for every "head." The officers of this labor-skinning concern then proceed to secure from $10,000 to $3,000 per year from each of the provincial governments. And after this comes a request of municipalities to grant financial aid to take care of the poor devil who must soon repay any indebtedness to this travesty on his name. Then as a sort of climax the women folks are put out on the street with a series of camp-fire pots and everybody is worried to death to "keep the pot aboilin." Verily does the cloak of religion cover up a multitude of petty larceny.

The Philadelphia Strike

"The general strike in Philadelphia is a new thing in the history of strikes in America. The response it has received on the part of not only organized labor but unorganized labor, has surpassed my wildest expectations. It was not called by a few leaders of labor, but labor leaders were forced to call it by the demand of rank and file of the men and women who compose the labor movement. The Philadelphia strike, in behalf of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America was a spontaneous uprising of the working class, who refused to stand idly by while members of their own class were being slaughtered and refused their constitutional rights by a few capitalists at the head of the Rapid Transit company. Because of this general strike, a new situation has been injected into the American labor movement. International unions are now confronted with a new policy—the sympathetic strike. Just how that policy will be received I am unable to say. But as capital organizes so labor must organize, and as capital adopts new methods of waging war against labor so must labor adopt new methods of maintaining its rights against the aggressions of capital. Whether the Philadelphia strike wins or loses, the cause of labor in general has tremendously gained. The education labor has received by reason of the awakening incident to the general strike will fit it to organize more effectively and march on to grander conquests until labor, the cerator of all wealth, will have come into its own."—Pres. W. D. Mahon.

B. C. Conservatives Slaughtered Labor Bills

The Conservative party of British Columbia in addition to refusing every request contained in a memorial presented to it by some twenty delegates from organized labor throughout the province. It ruthlessly slaughtered a large number of bills introduced by Mr. Hawthornwaite, among the number being an amendment to the Labor Regulation Act 1907; a bill to amend the inspection of the Metallifferous Mines Act; a bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act; a bill to amend the Health Act compelling the periodical inspection of the bunk houses in lodging camps; a bill to establish a biweekly pay day in certain cases; an amendment to the Shops Regulation Act, providing for a weekly half holiday in stores; a bill for the purpose of compelling a general eight-hour day throughout the province; and a bill to prevent discrimination against members of trade unions. Amendments were also introduced for the institution of separate schools for Asiatics, the insertion of a clause in the C. N. railway agreement providing for a minimum wage of $2.50 per day, these, however, being carefully laid to rest by the "brutal" majority of the government. The division on a motion by Mr. Hawthornwaite to reduce the grant to the Salvation Army from $20,000 to 12 cents was along the usual lines, 21 Conservatives opposed to Mr. Hawthornwaite and his colleague, Mr. Parker Williams. With this grant the Army proposes to import "domestic servants" and some more "agricultural laborers" to assist in regulating the labor market during the busy season of the present year.

New Westminster's central labor body is demanding an eight hour day for civic employees.

Legalized theft is a virtue under capitalism; but being caught at it is a crime.

A squabble between workers over who shall have the jobs is no part of the class struggle. It is but a conflict between traders.

Nanaimo, B. C., printers intend to withdraw from the jurisdiction of Victoria local, and take out an I. T. U. charter of their own.

"If beer keeps workingmen poor, wouldn't it logically follow that champagne would keep them poorer? But does it?"—The late John T. Mortimer.

When a man does the least work and receives most pay it is called salary. When he does most work and receives the least pay it is termed wages.

Winnipeg, Man., and Vancouver, B. C., branches of the Street Railwaymen's International union have liberally contributed to the support of the Philadelphia strikers.

C. Osborne Ward might have a difficult time convincing the strikers of Philadelphia that "we are living in an age of refined reason—rather than in an age of bullies and clubs."

John McInnis, Socialist ex-member of the British Columbia legislature for Grand Forks riding, has taken up his permanent residence at Fort George, the new northern interior El Dorado.

Organized labor in Sacramento is building a temple to cost $60,000. The sum of $17,000 is on hand, and the rest will be borrowed. The entire amount is subscribed by unions and individuals.

Many labor unions are being crushed but, like Truth, only to rise again. The American Federation of Labor will never be put out of business. It will only be compelled to change its form tactics and program.

The contract for the excavation work of Vancouver's home for wage-workers has been let, and the $80,000 structure on a $75,000 site (paid for) is now well under way. Shares are held by union and unionists exclusively.

"We appoint very few men teachers now—the positions go to women. It is cheaper for the city to have women teachers, the cost is everything. If men and women had equal pay we would appoint fewer women and more men teachers."

If you are opposed to Socialism, study it, that you may be able to attack it logically and sensibly, and if you are inclined to believe in it, that you may be able to give reasons for your belief, says Victor R. Midgley in the Lathers' Journal.

There can be only one best; yet the whole world is vociferous with the word, each maker and seller claiming to be the exclusive possessor of the goods which will match it. Capitalism inculcates lying as one of the first principles of business.—The Call.

The trade union effort would work out fine for its membership if some plan of cold storage for job seekers could be devised. But meantime the competition for jobs will continue to determine the conditions under which the wage-workers live. Hence the necessity of the Socialist movement.

The local protective board of the central division, C. P. R. system, I. B. M. of W. E., finished its business in Winnipeg on Friday last and adjourned at the call of the chairman. Officers were elected as follows: Chairman, Hy. Irwin, box 165, Portage La Prairie; H. Robb, vice-chairman, Wasada, Man.; secretary, Geo. Seal, box 331, Portage la Prairie; sentinel, James Colinson, Souris.

"Our" Navy.—Halifax will be the Atlantic headquarters of the new Canadian navy. The annual estimated cost of the Halifax naval station will be about $3,000,000. The pay of officers and men for the ships will total about $1,000,000, says a news item. What a glorious opportunity for the small grafters whose activities in the marine department have been seriously hampered in recent years.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Allen of Chicago have been welcome visitors in Vancouver during the past few days. If it was information and "copy" they were looking for they certainly went the right way about it. The office of the Western Clarion, local organ of the S. P. of C., likewise the office of the central body's official monthly, the Western Wage-Earner, and from there to the Labor Temple, places a visitor in touch with most of the live ones. Reds are "welcome to 'our' city."

There are two modes of historical composition, the artistic and scientific. The former implies that men give origin to events; it therefore selects some prominent person, pictures him under a fanciful form, and makes him the hero of a romance. The latter, insisting that human affairs present an unbroken chain, in which each fact is the offspring of some preceding fact, and the parent of some subsequent fact, declares that men do not control events, but that events control men.—Ed. Draper.

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The persons who suffer the humiliation of pimples, blotches and eruptions should know and feel that the blood is in bad condition and delay is quite dangerous and is liable to affect many organs quite seriously.

Purify your blood and you give nature the means to successfully fight all manner of disease. Calcium Sulphide is one of the ingredients from which Stuart's Calcium Wafers are made, and it is the strongest and most powerful blood invigorator known to science. This wonderful purifier is endorsed by the entire medical profession and is generally used in all doctor's prescriptions for the blood and skin.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers peculiarly preserve the strength of Calcium Sulphide better than other methods—thus giving the most rapid cures owing to the purity of the ingredients and their freedom from decay, evaporation and chemical weakness caused by many latter-day modes of preparation. Stuart's Calcium Wafers are sold by every druggist. Price 50c, or send us your name and address and we will send you a trial package by mail free. Address F. A. Stuart, 175 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

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Through one cause or another a large majority of the people are troubled with some form of heart trouble.

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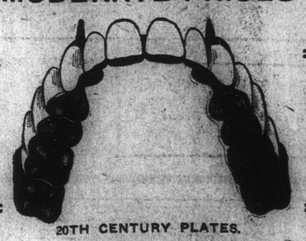

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When another ointment is praised it is said to be as good as Dr. Chase's. And this illustrates the high position held by this preparation.

Mrs. Oscar Vancott, St. Antoine, Sask., writes: "I have found Dr. Chase's Ointment to be a permanent cure for eczema and other skin diseases. One son while nursing broke out with running, watery sores all over his head and around the ears. Many salves were prescribed to no effect. The child's head became a mass of scabs and he suffered agony untold. He became weak and frail, would not eat, and we thought we would lose him.

"Providentially we heard of Dr. Chase's Ointment and it soon thoroughly cured him. He is seven years old now and strong and well. An older boy was also cured of eczema by this Ointment and we hope more people will learn about it so that their poor little ones may be saved from suffering."

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