

any division or departments thereof, is refused by the management of any railway, notice of refusal to adjust grievance may be given by the joint order of the president and board of directors, and upon the same being made, and until the same is revoked, no member of the Brotherhood shall perform any labour or service in or upon any such railway, or upon freight or passengers thereof, either while actually upon said railway or upon premises owned by the corporation owning the same, or under the control or direction of such corporation or its management, or that may be destined for or to be carried upon any such railway or any part thereof, or that may be coming from or to be transported from the same, or from any part thereof, and while such notice is in effect and until the same is lawfully revoked by the authority issuing the same, no member of the Brotherhood shall in any wise handle, transport or be in any way connected with the handling, transmission or transportation of any of the freight, or passengers, or property of said railway, or of the railways affected by and specified in said order under penalty of expulsion. Nothing herein shall ever be construed as authorizing any act of violence or the destruction of any property, or any other unlawful act, or to secure or effect the hindrance of any person or persons not connected with the Brotherhood in the performance of any service, which it or its members hereunder fall or refuse to perform, but is in all cases to be limited to a lawful and peaceful refusal to render further service in connection with the transportation of passengers, or of freight, or of property of the railway or railways affected by such notice of refusal to adjust grievance.

From this Article it will be seen that unlike the provisions usually found in the constitutions of trade unions, relating to strikes, the constitution of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees leaves no option under certain circumstances, to the members to determine in their local lodges whether or not they will become involved in a sympathetic strike, but subjects one and all, under penalty of expulsion, to the order of the president and a board of directors. Those, therefore, who are accustomed to trades union methods of proceeding, will be at a loss to understand the action of the men involved in this strike at different points on the Canadian Pacific Railway, or some of the sympathetic strikes referred to, unless the nature of this organization is kept in mind.

Nature and Extent of Organization on C.P.R.

In June, 1902, the clerks in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Vancouver were organized as a branch

(called a 'division') of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees. Divisions were formed during the fall of the same year at Revelstoke, Nelson and Calgary. In November George Estes, the president of the Brotherhood, visited Vancouver to work up the membership of the order, and one of the results of his visit was the addition to the order of the Vancouver freight handlers and checkers, who were already members of a local organization which had an agreement with the company, including a schedule of wages which was to be in force until June 21, 1903. From that time on, the relations between Estes and executive officers of the Canadian divisions were of an intimate nature, Estes apparently directing much of his time and energy to furthering organization of the Brotherhood in Canada.

From reports furnished by secret service detectives the company learned:—

(1). That the purpose of the organization was to include all classes of employees, whether members of other orders or not. For example, men were being taken into the Brotherhood from the shops at the several divisional points on the Canadian Pacific Railway, although the mechanical departments to which these men belonged had organizations which had agreements with the company; one or two train baggage men, members of the Order of Railway Trainmen, with which the company had an agreement, also joined the Brotherhood. In December instructions were given by Estes to one P—, the organizer of the Brotherhood in Canada, to endeavour to organize the bridge and trackmen in the Kootenay country as members of the Brotherhood, although they belonged to a union of the maintenance-of-way men, with whom the company had made an agreement following upon a strike which lasted a good part of the summer of 1901.

(2). That sailors on the Pacific and local boats of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company were being taken into the order.

(3). That the general foreman of the freight sheds at Vancouver, who had charge

of 95 men, and had the power of engaging and dismissing men, had joined the organization.

(4). That preparations were being made to organize the Brotherhood along the entire line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and that it was contemplated to make a demand for recognition of the Brotherhood and schedules at Montreal on July 1 of the present year.

(5). That an employee who had been dismissed for cause at Nelson and afterwards given work in the sheds at Vancouver and again dismissed, had placed his case in the hands of the Vancouver division, and that that division had asked support from Revelstoke, Nelson and Calgary, but had received a promise of it only from the last named. It was decided to wait on the general superintendent of the Pacific division, Mr. Marpole, and demand the reinstatement of this employee, and before doing so, to publish their intention in the papers, in order, as Estes stated when advising the course named, that they might 'work a bluff,' and get glory for the order as well as indicate strength, the idea being that the general superintendent, in order to prevent trouble, might pretend ignorance of the case and do as requested.

(6). That the private business of the company was being given out and discussed in the divisions of the Brotherhood. Matters were mentioned by officers of the Brotherhood, that could not have come to them except by the treachery of some employees having confidential positions. One of the telegraph operators was seen to hand Estes a number of copies of dispatches. Upon investigation it was discovered that this man had given to Estes, at the latter's request, private information that came to him in the course of his work as operator. He signed a confession to this effect.

Private Business of Company discussed.

The fact that the confidential clerk of the general superintendent was being sent to San Francisco and other coast towns was discussed in the division. The advance

voucher for his expenses was perused and reported on, and the conclusion reached that he was being sent to the points named to find out the strength of the Brotherhood, and to report on the probability of getting men to take the places of those employed in the event of a strike on the Canadian Pacific Railway. This supposed discovery was communicated to Estes, who is, by the secret service detectives, reported to have replied to the following effect from Seattle on January 2: 'I am proud to think that the union is so well organized as to put us in a position to get such information, and congratulate you on your promptitude in giving me the information. I will make it impossible for him here in Seattle to get any clerks, as they get about \$60 a month here, and are nearly all solid for the U.B.R.E. However, I will put them on their guard, and have wired Massey (the vice-president of the U.B.R.E.) in San Francisco. I will go at once to Tacoma and make that place my headquarters and try to keep them from scabbing and organize there as quickly as possible. Keep me posted.' This letter was directed to F. J. Halton, the agent (secretary) of the local lodge at Vancouver, who decided that it was best to have an interview with Estes, and with the connivance of his immediate superior, left his work on sick leave and went to Seattle.

Suspension of Member of Brotherhood in January.

These disclosures resulted in the suspension of Halton and the transfer of a young woman, who was a member of the Brotherhood, from the office of the assistant to the general superintendent, to another department, in pursuance of a decision that no member of the Brotherhood should remain in the private office of the superintendent. The cases of Halton and this young woman were taken up by the Vancouver division. A grievance committee was formed to present a request for the reinstatement of Halton, and the employment of the young woman in a permanent position at no less wages than she had