

The Strike at Union a Sympathetic Strike.

On April 21, however, four days before the joint delegate meeting, at which representatives from Union were to be present, was held at Nanaimo, Baker wired the following message in cipher from Nanaimo to Moyer, president of the Western Federation at Denver, Colorado :

Ladysmith asks Cumberland (Union) out in sympathy. I approve. Have we your consent.
Answer.

The next day the following telegram, signed by both Moyer, the president, and Haywood, the secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, was received by Baker at Nanaimo:

Denver, Colo., April 22, 1903.
J. J. Baker,
Nanaimo.

We approve of calling out any or all men necessary to win at Ladysmith. Organize Japanese and Chinamen if possible.

(Sgd) CHAS. MOYER,
President W.F.M.
WM. D. HAYWOOD,
Secretary.

Deception practised by Canadian Organizer of W. F. of M.

The use made by Baker of this reply, and the concealment by him from apparently all Canadian officials of the nature or contents of the telegrams sent by him to Moyer, in which he stated that Ladysmith asked Cumberland (Union) out in sympathy, point, in our opinion, to a deliberate move on his part to bring about a strike at Union which might strengthen the hands of the strikers at Ladysmith, and at the same time stop the supply of coal to the Canadian Pacific Railway from Union; and this view is supported by the evidence, amongst others, of Shenton, who expressed his inability to account for Baker's action in this connection on any other hypothesis than that of deception and the absence of good faith in dealing with the officers of the Canadian unions.

At the meeting of the joint delegate executive board at Nanaimo on the 25th of April, there were present two representatives from Ladysmith, three from Union and three from Nanaimo. According to the minutes of this meeting, which extend-

ed over two days, and the evidence of witnesses who were present, the meeting concerned itself with the discussion of measures calculated to secure the success of the strike at Ladysmith and the matter of aid to the strikers. The question of a sympathetic strike was not brought up by any one, nor does the telegram sent by Baker to Denver, or the reply received by him from the officers there, appear to have come before the meeting in any official way. The assessment of different unions to assist the strikers at Ladysmith, and the taking up of subscriptions to aid them, were the matters discussed. There was also some discussion of the Conciliation Bill which was before the provincial legislature at the time. On the 26th it was decided to send three delegates to Victoria with a view to bring the situation at Ladysmith to the attention of the provincial government, and to have pressure brought through this source, if possible, on the president of the company which might lead to a settlement of the dispute on the lines of recognition of the Western Federation of Miners and the reinstatement of men discharged at Ladysmith and Union. The delegates appointed at this meeting proceeded to Victoria on the 27th, and interviewed the government on that day and the day following, returning to Nanaimo on the 29th, when they reported the result of their interview to the joint executive board.

Double dealings with Union Officials.

While the two telegrams above referred to were not officially discussed at any of the meetings of the joint executive board, use was, nevertheless, made of the reply received by Baker in conversations which he had with members of the joint board. It would appear that he made particular use of the telegram approving of the calling out of all men necessary to win at Ladysmith. Shenton swore that he himself was strongly opposed to calling out any of the men at Union, and that his opposition to such a course of action was well known to Baker. He testified further that Baker did