MAR 22 1915
VICTORIA, B.C.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

SEVENTH YEAR. No. 12. VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1915 (In Vancouver City, $2.00) $1.50 PER YEAR

AUSTRALIA WILL LEARN THE TRUTH

Warned of Oriental Labor in British Columbia Lumber Mills.

Premiers, Trades Councils and the Press To Be Notified

A local prominent lumber mill man recently stated that Australia purchased practically all its prepared lumber from the United States, and advocated government assistance to enable the Canadian lumberman to secure that trade. He also suggested that effort should be made to persuade the Australian government to give a preferential tariff on Canadian lumber. The Federationist pointed out last week that probably one reason why Australia buys most of its lumber in the States is that only white labor is used in its manufacture there, while in British Columbia the industry is entirely carried on by Oriental labor, for which the Australians have no use. In this connection the following letter has been sent by Mr. J. H. McVety, president of the Vancouver Trades and Labor council, to the Prime Minister of Australia and to the Premier of the State of New South Wales; also to the trades and labor councils of Sydney and Melbourne, and to the Sydney Bulletin:

"Dear Sir—We note that the British Columbia government is sending a Mr. McMillan to Australia to arrange for certain concessions in import duty on timber entering the Commonwealth from this province.

"While this may be a very desirable arrangement from a trade standpoint, the object of this letter is not to deal with that phase, but to place before you the conditions under which the timber industry in this country is carried on, insofar as it affects those employed in it.

"In the first place, the majority of white timber workers, those employed in the mills, have been driven across the border into the United States to obtain a livelihood, because of the almost exclusive employment in the mills of this province of Chinese, Japanese and Hindus at wages no white man can live decently upon. At present the timber trade of Australia is done mostly in the United States where the rule is to employ white labor exclusively and to pay a decent rate of wages. The Americans have apparently been able to hold the trade without any preferential tariff and to comply with the request of the British Columbia mill owners and government is merely to take the work from whites and to transfer it to Oriental labor, all under the guise of keeping trade within the empire.

"Knowing the policy your government has always followed insofar as Asiatic labor is concerned, it appears to us that to grant any preference to the mill owners of this province is to result in making your policy much weaker by admitting the product of Asiatics and at the same time excluding the producers.

"Just as in the old days the capitalists in Queensland contended that they could not operate the sugar plantations without "Kanaka" labor, the British Columbia owners may make the same allegation regarding the timber industry. However, the fact still remains that the American owners are and have always operated with white labor exclusively and we ask that when considering this question that no preference be granted unless it is provided that white labor be used in the production."

Vernon, B. C., Employment Bureau.

Vernon, B. C., now has a civic employment bureau with headquarters at the city hall.

SOUTH WELLINGTON RELIEF COMMITTEE. IS IT GENUINE?

Last week The Federationist in its editorial columns, warned persons and organizations to exercise caution in responding to appeals for aid for the dependents of the miners who lost their lives in the recent disaster at South Wellington. We referred especially to a circular asking for contributions, which has been sent out signed by "N. Wright." In doing so, we pointed out that this circular did not come from the miners' union, nor was there anything about it to show that it had the sanction of the United Mine Workers of America. We were careful not to suggest that for that reason the circular did not come from a source which could be relied upon as satisfactory from the union miners' point of view. But we did say emphatically that we considered it would be better that all such appeals bear the seal of the miners' union, because that is the only body in which we care to put implicit trust. Since last week, it has been stated to us that the person, "N. Wright," is the accountant of the coal company at South Wellington, and that the South Wellington Relief committee is composed of some officials and a few "safe" employees of the company, who are not animated with any love for the miners' union. It is alleged that the whole scheme is for the purpose of relieving the coal company from as much financial obligation as possible. Whether our information is absolutely true in every detail or not, it certainly suggests the need for extreme caution in connection with this matter.

ORGANIZED LABOR REFUSED TO NIBBLE LIBERAL PARTY BAIT

Wednesday night's meeting of the parliamentary committee of Vancouver Trades and Labor Council was a record in the matter of attendance, no less than twenty-three unions being represented, by thirty-two delegates. No sooner had Chairman Sully called the meeting to order in one of the larger halls of the Labor Temple than a request was presented that a delegation from the Liberal party executive be heard, consisting of Messrs. B. B. Bailey (late aldermanic candidate on the "labor" ticket) and Mr. Reid. Intense interest was at once created. Rumors had been floating round Labor Temple that some such move was on the boards, but the great majority of trades unionists had made up their minds that the days of that sort of political trading were over. But just to have a first-hand look at such a proposal the delegates voted to admit the delegation. They received a patient hearing, were bid a fond good night—and the fireworks started. The meeting lasted until nearly 11 o'clock, and nearly every delegate present had something to say on the subject. The Liberals had at least five champions present, the Socialist party was well protected by two delegates from the Horseshoers' union, while the decision made by the Trades and Labor council last month to place a full ticket in the field, independent of all parties, was adhered to by the remainder, who made it perfectly plain to all and sundry that there would be no more political trading so far as the trade unionists of this city were concerned, and the "decoys" were rudely sat upon.

The following motion was submitted by Dels. McVety and Brooks for the consideration of the Trades and Labor council last evening:

"That this committee recommend to the central council that six candidates be selected, at a convention to be held on Thursday, March 25; that the unaffiliated bodies be asked to send one delegate to this meeting, and that unions be urged to send in their nominations and a full quota of delegates."

An amendement was moved by Del. Smith, seconded by Del. McHugh, as follows:

"That the convention be laid over for three months; in the meantime the programme as previously planned be carried out and that a full ticket be put in the field if the elections be not held before May 30th."

After considerable discussion the amendment was put and lost, the vote being 21 *against and 6 for.*

The motion being put was carried.

A letter was read from Merritt, B. C., in reference to a labor candidate for Yale. It was decided to let the letter lay on the table until next meeting.

The printing committee reported having 2,000 campaign receipt books printed, these being now ready for distribution. It was agreed that circulars also be printed and circulated.

To Meet Every Wednesday Evening

It was decided that the committee meet every Wednesday evening till further notice, and the meeting adjourned.

Delegates Present

G. A. Kilpatrick, Laborers' local No. 65; T. G. Crombie, Cooks' local No. 28; A. Graham, Cooks', Waiters' and Waitresses; James Smith, Horseshoers; *E. Emerson, Electrical Workers No. 280; G. H. Hardy, District Council of* Carpenters; G. Freeman, Sheet Metal Workers, No. 280; J. E. Dubberley, Electrical Workers No. 213; E. C. Appleby, Laborers No. 65; J. G. Lyon, Pattern Makers' local; A. J. Ironside, Plumbers and Steam Fitters; F. W. Welsh, Plumbers and Steam Fitters; Jas. Cowling, Plumbers and Steam Fitters; A. R. Towler, Machinists No. 182; George Henderson, Laborers; J. G. Davidson, Amalgamated Carpenters; A. Bunting, Street Railwaymen; C. E. Hewitt, Barbers' local No. 120; J. F. Campbell, Commercial Telegraphers' union; A. J. Tennant, Commercial Telegraphers' union; S. H. Grant, Barbers' union No. 120; C. McDonald, Trades and Labor council; D. Bishop, Painters' local No. 138; J. Brooks, Machinists No. 182; R. P. Pettipiece, Typos.; J. E. Wilton, Typos., and J. H. McVety, Trades and Labor council.

ELECTION MATTERS WARMING UP IN REVELSTOKE

Old Party Politicians Once More Concerned in Welfare of Workers

Question of Placing Labor Candidates in Field Being Considered

REVELSTOKE, B. C., March 16.—Conditions remain pretty much the same here. With exception of the few railroaders who are left here everything is at a standsill. The bottom seems to have fallen out of the lumber business; not a wheel turning in the district. The building trade has likewise vanished from view; not a building under construction in the district. The business houses are being hit pretty hard; a few are trying hard to draw business by the "Big Banner Route."

The official axe has been in service lately in municipal circles, two policemen and the sewer and sanitary inspectors having been pulled out of service.

Who said Revelstoke was not on the map? Why at the last city council meeting a hack stand was fixed and a dog-catcher appointed.

The election fever has struck town again and everyone is stepping sideways. The Liberals are lined up, with Dr. Sutherland as their standard bearer, while the Hon. Tom will likely succeed in landing the Conservative nomination, although sailing is not quite as smooth among that element as it used to be. Then there is an independent in sight. As to whos who, we are as yet not enlightened. The Liberals blame the other fellows and the other fellows blame them, so there you are. There is as yet no Labor candidate nominated. They are greatly concerned as to what Labor is going to do about it, but I notice election time is the only time that the working man is remembered. Therefor I would suggest to the laboring element to either get in and run one of their own class or stay out of it. To vote Liberal is only changing the load from one shoulder to the other, and a continuance of the same old game.

The government lecturers were here telling the ranchers how to raise crops and rear livestock, but a good lecture on how to rid the land of stumps would have been more beneficial at this stage of the game. J. L.

Granville Street Merchants

The thousands of Federationist readers who see this notice will do well to read the money-saving advertisements of Granville street merchants on page six. A penny saved is a penny gained and these stores will save you money. ***

Longshoremen Still on Strike.

The longshoremen are still on strike and the fight has spread to other coast ports. The local boys are confident of victory and there is every evidence of a settlement in the near future.

A WARM DEBATE.

Nanaimo Again Distinguishes Itself by Staging Profitable Discussion.

The Cook-Pettigrew debate at Nanaimo on Sunday last was the occasion of much questioning and many vivid if not heated answers. Dr. Cook maintained the contention that with liberty every individual should and could control his full product. His method was to present a resume of the principles proposed by the six great libertarians, William Godwin, Max Stirner, J. P. Proudhon, M. Bakunin, P. Kropotkin and Benjamin R. Tucker, whom he claimed were representative of all schools of thought along libertarian lines. All of these men stood for "the dissolution of government in the economic organism" according to Dr. Cook, which would, when accomplished, leave the full product to the laborer. Karl Marx, he said, was very properly regarded as the true founder of socialism.

Mr. Pettigrew contended that true Marxian socialism, while it might be called "state socialism," owning and controlling all the machinery of production and distribution in society, would give each man all that should be his. Children and the helpless must be cared for. Education must be managed very much as the public schools are now. The future must be provided for. Majority rule would probably determine how much would be utilized for these purposes. The individual could not control all his products, according to Mr. Pettigrew. How much of the water works should the laborer own for each day's labor? he questioned.

Here followed a series of questions as to how the value of a day's labor would be determined under liberty; how children would be educated; how lunatics were to be supported and many others.

The long rainy day had cleared up just as the debate was about over, but not without a final shower of short crisp answers from Mr. Cook.

Political Rumblings

E. Winch, provincial secretary of the Social Democratic Party, will be nominated as a candidate in the Dewdney *riding.*

Tom O'Connor, formerly a miner at Michel, now of Vancouver, was nominated on Feb. 28, as the Socialist party candidate for the Fernie riding, according to the District Ledger.

Jack McInnes, ex-M. L. A. for Grand Forks, will be the labor candidate at Prince George, against a Liberal and Conservative, with splendid prospects of election.

The Socialist Party of Canada in Vancouver have named as their ticket Messrs. J. Harrington, J. Sidaway, C. Lestor, W. A. Pritchard, J. Kavanagh and W. W. Lefeaux.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald, a Vancouver socialist, has been nominated for Comox riding.

Mr. W. Bennett, a Roberts' Creek farmer, has been spoken of as the socialist nominee in North Vancouver riding.

Mr. E. T. Kingsley will probably be the socialist candidate in Slocan riding.

Among the trades unionists in the many nominations already submitted to the central labor body, by Vancouver unions, are: Messrs. J. W. Wilkinson, carpenter; F. A. Hoover and A. Bunting, street railway employees; J. E. Wilton and W. R. Trotter, typos.; J. H. McVety, machinist; C. Cassidy, stone cutter.

C. V. COOK

A Vancouver Libertarian who is well known to the Pacific coast labor movement.

PREFERENCE FOR AUSTRALIAN UNIONISTS

Not Working as Expected According to Writer in Labor Call

Last Session of Parliament Ignored Worker but Helped Wealthy

The last election of the federal gov*ernment of Australia was claimed* by the unionists as a victory for them, because it was supposed to be fought on the question of "preference to unionists." on all government works. That there is some difference of opinion as to how this is working out is apparent from a short article by M. Killury, in the Labor Call, Melbourne. Therein he says: "Preference to unionists, upon which issue the government was returned to power, is being put into operation very tardily. Unions strong enough to demand it are getting it on the instalment principle; their very strength would enable them to get it under any government. In the departments under the Public Service commissioner it is anathema. One of the departmental heads told a deputation, in the presence of the minister that "we will not grant it." The secretary of the department, who was present, added, "The minister had not the power, and the act would have to be amended before it could be granted." The minister said he would consider the matter, and replied in writing, "That preference would be given where the regulations permitted." But as the regulations virtually prohibit it, the minister must have been working off one of his jokes.

Federal Work "Open Shop"

In all contracts for the Federal Government the "open shop" system prevails. Senator Pearce stated to a deputation that the cabinet had decided against a "preference to unionists" clause in contracts. (This has now been somewhat modified, thanks to the action of the Trades Hall council in insisting that the fitting out of the troop ships should be done by union labor.)

Special Labor Session Needed

A review of the session recently closed, from a labor standpoint, proves it to have been almost exclusively devoted to safeguarding the interests of the wealthy classes, and the interests of the workers and wealth-producers entirely neglected. The government can only redeem itself by at once calling a special session of parliament, and devoting that session to a consideration of measures for the protection f the interests of the masses, and putting on the statute book some, if not all, the planks of the labor party's platform; as by this means only will it be possible to avert even greater distress and misery than which now prevails.

MINING ACCIDENTS IN B. C.

Chief Inspector Submits Official Report for the Past Year.

Thos. Graham, chief inspector of mines for the province, submitted at a meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute last Friday in Victoria, a statement showing the number of coal and metal mine fatalities in British Columbia during 1914. The total number killed in and about the coal mines had been 17, as against 27 the previous year. Not only was there a decrease in the fatal accidents, but there was a decrease of the number of serious and slight accidents.

Explosives in one form or another accounted for more than 53 per cent. of all the fatal accidents, an increase of 15 per cent. over last year. There was a notable decrease in the accidents from picking or drilling into powder, but an increase in the fatalities from premature explosions and suffocation from powder fumes.

Nanaimo Miners' Meeting.

A very well attended and enthusiastic meeting of the miners of Nanaimo was held last Monday evening. The present position and future prosperity of the organization on the island were discussed until past midnight. Frank Farrington, international board member, was among those who addressed the gathering.

Industrial Toll

News of the death of Mr. Sheridan W. Hallett, a Vancouver contractor was received in the city from Namur, B. C. on Monday. Mr. Hallett, according to the report, was killed by a moving tree on March 1, while superintending logging operations for the Namur Saw Mill Company.

TRADES COUNCIL TO NOMINATE CANDIDATES NEXT THURSDAY

Last night's meeting of Vancouver Trades and Labor council was on of the best, from an attendance point of view, which has been held for some time. This was no doubt due in a measure to the knowledge that a provincial general election is to be held shortly, and the fact that the council had decided to place a full ticket of trade unionists in the field for Vancouver.

An addition was received to the membership of the council by the affiliation of the Pile-drivers and Wooden Bridgemen. Quite a number of new delegates were also seated.

Executive Committee Report

Nominations of candidates for the proposed parliamentary ticket were received from unions as follows: W. R. Trotter, J. A. Key, E. T. Kingsley, J. W. Wilkinson and J. H. McVety. The Civic Employees' union wrote asking that the council withdraw its endorsation of The B. C. Federationist for reasons which its delegates would explain. This matter was laid over to new business.

Parliamentary Committee Report

Secretary Wilton reported that the committee made the following recommendation to the council:

"That this committee recommend to the central council that six candidates be selected, at a convention to be held on March. 25th. That the unaffiliated bodies be asked to send one delegate to this meeting and that unions be urged to send in their nominations and a full quota of delegates."

This also was on motion laid over to new business.

The committee to make arrangements for the coming convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada reported progress and requested more volunteers to assist in the work.

Reports of Unions

Cigar-makers reported their membership declining, and said that in their opinion they were not receiving the support of organ*ized labor, in the purchase of their products, which they ought to.* Street-railwaymen said their membership was reduced by reason of the competition of the jitney busses, but that by dividing the work as much as possible, they were endeavoring to do the best they could for those of their members affected.

Plumbers stated that they refused to work for those employers who had taken advantage of the bad times to reduce wages below their $5 per day rate. Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses protested against a statement which had appeared in the News-Advertiser, which gave out the impression that some of their members were working in expensive hotels without wages.

Civic Employees announced they were holding a mass meeting to-night, in connection with the coming provincial election campaign, and that any of those nominated by the unions would be welcome as speakers. Letter-carriers reported that their dominion convention which was to have been held in Vancouver this year, would not meet until next year.

Sheet-metal workers said they had only 10 per cent. of their members working. Tailors and Tailoresses reported that they had sent a delegation to the Fire and Police commission, to ask that the contracts for the making of uniforms be awarded to firms employing unionists. The contracts had gone to four firms, three of which are union, and the other got a share on condition that it paid the union scale of wages.

New Business

Under this head the letter from the Civic Employees was taken up. A resolution was presented asking the council to withdraw its endorsation from The B. C. Federationist, by reason of its having published advertisements from persons or sources which were unfavorable to union labor. The resolution was introduced by Delegate Sully, and seconded by Delegate Harrison. It gave rise to a very lengthy and spirited debate, in which the following delegates took part; Sully, Crawford, Harrison, Mansell, Appleby, Ellsworth, Hoover, Welsh, Corley, Kilpatrick and Wand. At the close of the debate, the resolution was put and lost.

Parliamentary Committee Report

The parliamentry committee report which had been laid over to this order of business—and which appears in full in another column—was then considered. This also brought forth strenuous discussion, and on being put to the vote was adopted by a large majority.

It was decided to write Premier McBride at once, and request that the election be postponed until afer the next revision of the provincial voters' list in May, and that authority be issued for all voters registered at that time, to be entitled to exercise their votes immediately.

A motion was made to ask the Labor Temple company to at once return the $500 loaned to it by the Trades and Labor council. An amendment that the matter be laid on the table was put and carried.

The parliamentary committee was instructed at its meeting next Wednesday evening, to make provision for the appointment of committees to organize the election campaign of labor candidates.

After one of the liveliest meetings which the council has held for some time, adjournment was made at 11 p. m.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Preliminary Meeting Held Wednesday Evening and Work Commenced.

A meeting of the central labor body committee, to care for the coming convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, took place on Wednesday evening, prior to the parliamentary committee session. Chairman Pettipiece was instructed to make preliminary arrangements for the securing of suitable badges. Messrs. Graham and Curnock were named as a sub-committee, with power to add one to their numbers, to select and recommend hotels for the accomodation of delegates during convention week. Messrs. McVety, Brooks, Sully and Pettipiece were commissioned to look after the securing of funds; to watch the city grant of $1,000 and to see what assistance could be secured in other quarters. Del. Hoover of the Street Railway Employees will be one of the entertainment committee. Other additions will be made to the general committee from time to time, and any unionist willing to volunteer should give his name to the chairman of the committe. There is a lot of work to be done and September will not be long slipping round.

DENNISON—CAMERON.

Popular Printer Joins the Ranks of the Benedicts.

Leslie E. Dennison, *an old-time member* of the Typo. union and familiarly known throughout the entire jurisdiction, caught a life "take" last Wednesday evening, March 10, when he was united in marriage to Mrs. Isabella Cameron, of Vancouver, at the parsonage of the Baptist church, Jackson street. Mr. W. S. Armstrong, past president of No. 226, officiated as best man, while Mrs. Mary J. Haslam assisted the bride. The happy couple will make their home at 322 Jackson avenue.

Unionists Dance.

The St. Patrick's Day dance, given under the auspices of the Women's Social club in the Labor Temple, was a splendid success.

CHAPEL CHAIRMEN MEET.

Innovation of Typo. Executive Proves Splendid Success.

Trade conditions have shown a slight improvement among the printing fraternity, so far as the newspaper end is concerned, but the job side is still very quiet. Last Saturday afternoon a meeting of the chapel chairmen in the jurisdiction took place in the Labor Temple, at which the executive committee members were present. The "session" was addressed by President R. P. Pettipiece and a general discussion followed. So successful was the meeting that it was decided to hold similar meetings hereafter the second Saturday afternoon of each month. The experiment is one that could be profitably emulated by other locals. It gives the chairmen more confidence in themselves, places them in closer touch with the laws and workings of the union, and brings the responsibility and duties of the office home to all the officers.

NORTHWEST CONFERENCES

Of Typographical and Pressmen's Union to Meet Here April 12.

Preparations are being made for the seventh annual session of the Northwestern Typographical Conference to be opened in Labor Temple here on Monday, April 12, at 10 a. m. As the Northwestern Conference of Printing Pressmen and Assistants' union is to convene at the same time, advices received from Secretary Howard indicate that upwards of one hundred delegates and visitors to these sessions will be in attendance.

This being the first opportunity Vancouver has had of entertaining such a gathering of representatives of the printing craft the meeting is looked forward to with interest by the local unions concerned.

Joe Naylor Calls.

Mr. Joe Naylor, international board member of the United Mine Workers of America, was in Vancouver last Tuesday on his way to Sointula, B. C., on business for his organization.

WOMEN SUFFRAGE IS NOT A POLITICAL FOOTBALL

When Women Really Want the Franchise They Will Get It

Must Shake off Cowardice and Indolence and Work Whole-heartedly

The war is proving a very convenient scapegoat. Sir Richard McBride places upon the war all the responsibility for the unemployment and distress in British Columbia.

Some of the suffragettes also blame the war for their own failure to come out in active opposition to the government in the coming election. They say: "It would not be right to embarrass the government in war time." Such a remark shows that the women of British Columbia are not in earnest in this matter. When they really want votes they will get them. As the government itself has set the time for this election, and is making ready for the fray, there is no need for any of its opponents to be more sensitive regarding present conditions. Questions about votes for women would not embarrass the gvernment half as much as enquiries about the boats refused by Chile, and why Sir Richard should have been so obliging as to take them over. Or enquiries as to the whereabouts of Meta Clotilde P. (rice Ellison.) Or why there should be no money for agriculture, or to provide work for the unemployed, but always money for white elephants in the shape of railways. Besides one fails to see what effect the retirement of the Conservative government in B. C. could have upon the war, which seems to be managed with a fair degree of success by a Liberal government in England. There were some people who thought that when Sir Richard McBride hurried across to England to help King Geoge to review the Canadians at Salisbury Plain, he would come back Duke of New Westminster, or Lord of British Columbia. Especially as it was only the previousness of his boat purchase that saved Vancouver and Victoria from the Germans.

But evidently the fate of the nations is not in the hands of the government of British Columbia.

The Liberal party adopted votes for women as a plank in their platform, and it looks well, but never was meant to stand on. At that time the party papers were thoroughly in sympathy with the Liberal government in England in its treatment of the suffragettes. They printed all sorts of garbled and untrue items about the women, and refused to print the facts, alleging that it would not be expedient for them, as Liberals, to do so. The Socialists also have votes for women in their platform but add this qualifying statement, "If they will vote for us." Never once has any political party looked at the enfranchisement of women from the view point of simple justice. As a matter of fact it is not a political question at all. Members of all political parties consider this matter as men, and not as politcians. The question is really, Shall women be citizens or property? And it seems that all men are still cave-men at heart and would much prefer that women should remain property and be ruled by brute force if possible. Theoretically many are in favor of a change in the status of women. Others begin dimly to realize that this change is bound to come, but they are going to put it off as long as the women will let them. When women throw off the cowardice and indolence of their age-long slavery, and work for freedom whole heartedly they will get it. There is every reason why the women should oppose the present government, which not only refused them the parliamentary vote, but tried to deprive some of them of their municipal vote. If this attempt had passed unnoticed the women might later have found themselves without any votes at all, either in the municipalities or the cities.

The men have not enjoyed appearing as candidates before meetings of women voters, though they have tried to carry it off as a joke. There is an old story of an importunate widow and an unjust judge who considered not at all the justice of her request, but conceded it at last because of her much asking. She succeeded in making herself a nuisance, which was the course of conduct recommended to the English suffragettes by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

J. D. B.

THE NOMINATION CONVENTION NEXT THURSDAY NIGHT

Vancouver Trades and Labor council will hold a special meeting in Labor Temple next Thursday night, March 25th.

The meeting will be a convention for the purpose of nominating six candidates as the official ticket of the trades union movement, to contest the city of Vancouver at the coming provincial elections.

The question of nominating other candidates to contest surrounding constituencies will also be taken up.

All unions not affiliated with the council are invited to send one delegate each, who will have voice and vote in the meeting.

Unions are also urged in the meantime to send in the names of any of their members whom they wish to be nominated.

Those nominated should endeavor to be present at this convention.

All the regular accredited delegates, also those appointed from unaffiliated unions, should make every effort to be there.

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THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST
Published every Friday morning by the B. C. Federationist, Ltd.
R. Parm Pettipiece..... ....Manager
J. W. Wilkinson.... ....Editor
Office: Room 217, Labor Temple
Tel. Exchange Sey. 7495.
Subscription: $1.50 per year; in Vancouver City, $2.00; to unions subscribing in a body, $1.00
REPRESENTATVES
New Westminster.. .W. E. Maiden, Box 934
Prince Rupert. . . . .W. E. Denning, Box 531
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"Unity of Labor; the hope of the world."
FRIDAY .....MARCH 19, 1915

TIME MAY PROVE THAT Lloyd George, the British chancellor of the exchequer is a better prophet than he thinks when he says that after the war things will never be quite the same in England. Signs are apparent everywhere now, that a big section of the working class of that country is beginning to try and figure out what difference the war will make to the standard of living of them and their kind. Mr. George, speaking last Monday in the British House of Commons, is reported to have said:

WHEN THE WAR DRUMS CEASE

"This war has raised issues never before thought of, deep searching, uermanent issues that will affect the whole life of this country and the destinies of humanity for generations. Great questions of reconstruction will occupy the minds of the nation and of every class, great and small, when the war is over. They will be impatient of sectarian controversies. They will not tolerate them. They will want to get at something bigger."

Most of that statement is much nearer the truth than the things one is in the habit of hearing from the lips of politicians.

* * * *

One of the first big problems which will affect the workers after the war is over will be that of unemployment. Some faint idea of what it is likely to be can be got by recalling the conditions at the close of the Boer war. But that affair was a mere flea bite compared to the present one. The workers will find themselves in a dilemma which will not offer a solution short of the rich and propertied classes surrendering some part of their material possessions. The controversy will not be sectarian. It will be a class controversy, with the proletariat on one side, with nothing but their labor—for which there will be no demand—to exchange for the means of life, and on the other side the propertied class more than ever truculent and further fortified by the annihilation of the competition of a dangerous trade rival.

* * * *

All the talk about this war being the last, and "the magnanimous modesty of the victor" is just so much newspaper rhetoric put forth for the purpose of telling people what they want to hear, not what they ought to know. The ruling class of Britain will be no more modest or charitably disposed, or intelligently desirous of facing the basic problems of working class life over there, than it was before. Rather will it feel stronger in its dominance of world affairs, and little inclined to consider the plight of the workers. And if anything is done it will have to be by the workers themselves refusing to be pushed aside as being of no further interest when "Your King and Country Need You" no longer.

* * * *

There are signs that when the time comes, the necessary spirit will be found in the British working class, to enable them to shew any governing nucleus which proposes to ignore their demands for a larger share in the product of their labors, that to do so will be a dangerous experiment. They will be too close to the happenings of the past year to forget them, but they will be far enough away to see them in a truer light than in the days when the first drums of Armageddon drowned the voice of sanity and reason. That will be so in all the countries involved in the war, and not alone in Britain.

* * * *

Actual exprience and object lesson—the only teachers to which the mass of men and women respond—will by that time have demonstrated the fact that, insofar as the working class of each one of the countries involved is concerned, its material condition is not improved as the result of the war. Indeed quite a lot of people believe the war had to take place to prove that. Now it is plain that the workers will have to go back and start over again. Both their political and industrial organizations are impaired and will have to be built up again. The task before the workers is tremendous, and they will meet with no voluntary help from those who flatter them to-day, and it may well be that in this work of reconstruction some things will be turned upside down which the smug propertied classes of Europe never dreamed had any other side except the one they have been sitting on.

ATTENTION OF READERS is called to the draft Workmen's Compensation act which was introduced by the provincial government during the closing hours of the last session of the legislature. The full text of this proposed measure will be published by us—a certain portion each each week—and beginning this week as will be seen elsewhere in our columns. This is a government measure, and will doubtless in some form or another be the one ultimately passed into law.

READ MARK LEARN

* * * *

However, before that takes place, organized labor, as one of the vitally interested parties, will need to carefully go over it, and endeavor to have those parts amended which are not satisfactory. The chances which the representatives of organized labor will have of securing alterations they desire, will depend to a great extent on the amount of general interest which the government believe to exist among the workers, in the act. For that reason it is important that all workers should become familiar with the terms of the measure.

* * * *

With that object in view, we deem it our duty to give to the bill as wide publicity as the pages of the official newspaper of organized labor make possible. To those who say they do not want to be bothered with reading that kind of thing, we say that they should at least make an effort in this case, since it so very closely concerns their material welfare, at a time when they require all the help they can get. And we believe that it is imperative that every worker should study the bill in order to be acquainted with its terms, and in order that he may, through his union, suggest any changes which he believes to be practicable and in the interests of workmen who meet with injury while in the course of their daily employment.

KARL MARX, the greatest figure in the socialist movement of the 19th century, died thirty-three years ago last Sunday. Born May 15th at Treves in Rhenish Prussia, he was the son a Jewish lawyer who embraced Christianity six years after his famous son was born. In the summer of 1843, Marx married Jenny von Westphalen, the daughter of a high government official, and through her mother a lineal descendant of the Earl of Argle, who was beheaded under James the second. Marx was not a proletarian but an "intellectual," and held the degree of doctor of philosophy from the university of Jena. Contrary to most of the socialists of his day, he laid stress upon the political struggle as the lever with which the social and industrial emancipation of the working class must be accomplished.

HE BEING DEAD YET SPEAKETH

* * * *

In some letters which formed part of a correspondence between Marx, Ruge, Ludwig Feuerbach and Mikhail Bakunin, his opposition to socialist dogmatism is expressed in pronounced language. He said, "Nothing prevents us from combining our criticism with criticism of politics, from participating in politics, and consequently in real struggles. We will not, then, oppose the world like doctrinarians with a new principle: here is truth, kneel down here. We expose new principles to the world out of the principles of the world itself. We do not tell it: 'Give up your struggles, they are rubbish, we will shew you the true war cry.' We explain to it only the real object for which it struggles, and consciousness is a thing it must acquire, even if it objects to it."

* * * *

In 1867 he published the first volume of his "Das Kapital." In the meantime—in 1864—the International Workingmen's Association was founded in London, and Marx was, though not in name, the head of its general council. The first years went comparatively smoothly. But this conditions of things did not last very long. The anarchist agitation of Bakunin, the Franco-German war, and the Paris Commune, brought about a disturbance in the working class movement in Europe before which the International succumbed.

* * * *

The dissolution of the International gave Marx an opportunity of returning to his scientific work. But he did not succeed in publishing further volumes of Das Kapital. From manuscripts he left, Engels compiled a second and third volume. Nobody before him had so clearly shewn the effect of industrial development upon human evolution. Like all men who have proclaimed some great new truth to the world he was persecuted for his efforts and driven to the depth of bitter poverty, which, undoubtedly was responsible for the repeated illness which ended in his quietly passing away on March 14th, 1883. His body lies in Highgate cemetery, London, within sound of the noises of one of the monster aggregations which go to make up the system he made it his life work to expose and condemn.

HOW FEW OF THOSE who have figured of late years in the front rank of municipal and provincial political life in British Columbia seem to have any size about them! What a gang they are! Petty minded, of small caliber, full to the brim of shifiness and scurvy trickeries which men of second class fiber are willing to wallow in, providing they can by such means secure those baubles of place and power to which their natural abilities do not entitle them. For those things they are ready to crawl and wriggle like so many reptiles, in the muck and malodorous seepages which have trickled for years from the corruption of the two old political parties. But if, when the time comes, there is not enough of the spoils of party politics to go round, then the ordinary voter who has not mixed in such things, is treated to a nauseating demonstration of the way they will tear each other to pieces, in spite of all the former twaddle about camaraderie and loyalty to the group they have chosen to ally themselves with.

MEN ARE WANTED TO-DAY

* * * *

Such attributes demand a type of men far finer in their grain than the majority of those we have seen lately in politics in this province. Why even criminals of the "theives kitchen" brand have a better code of gang honor. For one of them to "spit up his guts" or "nark" or "squeal"—as the vernacular of the class has it—is to irreparably violate the code, and be excluded from the gang. But the despicable tribe whose antics we have been forced to watch of late fall short of that spirit by a long chalk. The newspapers commented at the beginning of this week on the fact that 3,000 less voters went to the polls at the mayoralty election last Saturday than at the previous one in January. Little wonder. They are most likely fed up to the brim with such stuff as that poured out night after night by the Evening Journal, and decided to stay away. What is needed is a tidal wave to sweep the whole of this noisesome gang out of existence, and give the province a chance to start afresh and try to live down the memory of those who made its politics to stink in the nostrils of all decent people.

The only certain thing about an election is the uncertainty about it.

The Liberals never seem to disagree so much as when they begin to talk about plans for producing harmony in their ranks.

If only there was some hope that McBride could think out a new speech, it would rob the coming election of one of its worst terrors.

Bullets and ballots are the two chief weapons which "civilization" has put into the hands of the working class. Up to now it has only learned to use them against itself.

There are two particular kinds of fool. One is sure about who is going to be elected, the other wastes his own time and other peoples by explaining how someone got defeated.

Those people who contend that "single tax," as it is called, will prevent unemployment, or save a city from all the ugly effects which that condition produces in social life, ought to come to Vancouver now and take a good long thinking look at the 2,000 men who daily stand in the bread line.

Archie Lyon, a five year old youngster, was accidentally shot and killed by his ten year old brother in North Vancouver last Sunday while they were "playing at soldiers." The elder lad was a member of the school cadet corps. Who can say that such a thing would have happened were it not for the militarist influence of the cadet idea upon the plastic mind of the lad?

The Evening Journal news columns last Wednesday said of ex-Premier Laurier

Whether in opposition or on the government benches, Sir Wilfrid Laurier is one of the most picturesque men in the public life of the Dominion.

Happy man! After a life-time in politics the most notable thing about him is his picturesqueness.

To the newspaper man, Mr. Hepburn said, speaking of his defeat in the mayoralty election:

"Although I didn't get 50 per cent. of the vote cast I had the satisfaction of knowing that I got 75 per cent. of the votes of the electors who pay the taxes of the city."

The logical inference from that is, that Mr. Hepburn considers the most important influence in civic life should be property. Irrespective of all other considerations which entered into the election, we are satisfied that Mr. Hepburn came out at the right place.

Ymir electoral riding has been wiped out under the new redistribution of constituencies which was passed into law at last session of the provincial parliament. R. P. Pettipiece looks upon Ymir's fate as just retribution. He contested the seat at last election, and after trying in vain for two weeks to cover it, came to the conclusion that any candidate who succeeds in doing so will need an aeroplane, half a dozen sledges, a throat of brass, and a line of talk calculated to convince a type of rural troglodyte who does not vote for any brand of politics which cannot be expressed in fence rails and new trails. It was an ideal Conservative constituency. They wanted "something now." R. P. P. got it.

During the next month or so, "friends of the workers," and "people's candidates," will be as thick in British Columbia as vermin in the bunk houses of one of Pat Welsh's railroad camps.

There is one type of commercial rascal who never seems to die out or vary, and that is the purveyor of bad war supplies. In the Crimea it was bad blankets. In South Africa rotten beef. In Canada now, bad boots. Of all the bye products of war this type of creature is one of the worst, and that is pretty bad when one comes to think it over. And the beauty of it is they are always found in the front rank of the flag-wavers and wherever war fever is the highest.

No man who has never been dead broke, destitute, starving, with no place to sleep, and with no chance in sight of changing those conditions, has the right to pass judgment on the thoughts and actions of one who has. There is not a man whose nature contains anything of real use to the progress of the world who, in such a plight, does not feel ready to tear loose and make society sit up and take notice of his condition. The pity of it is, that rebellion seems to be so closely associated with gastronomics that, by the time the hunger of men is relieved they want to go to sleep.

Our evening contemporary the Evening Journal, editorially commenting on the convention for the selection of Liberal candidates says

We suggest that the Liberal convention put up two candidates only, leaving four vacancies. This would make it possible perhaps for the socialists and labor union people to agree to run one candidate each, both of which candidates would no doubt be supported by the Liberal vote.

Well. That makes four candidates altogether. What would the other two be called. Brilliant idea. The Lib-lab-soc-con party. Why not invite the holy rollers.

Professor von Leyden of the University of Berlin predicts that, even after peace is declared, "no self-respecting German will ever consent to remain in any room of which an Englishman is an occupant. If the German cannot eject the Englishman he will himself leave the room. . . . There will be no rest or repose for any honest German till the British empire has been swept into the oblivion of past history." The professor may be mistaken. The working class of both countries will have had enough of the whole wretched business by the time it is over. And the best thing they can do will be to eject the "honest" rascals in both countries who announce as the professor does that the enmity is to be kept alive.

Longshoremen Want Raise.

An offer made by the Montreal Shipping Federation to maintain the same scale of wages to longshoremen as was paid last year has been refused by the men. Instead of 30 cents for day work and 35 cents for night work, the longshoremen ask 35 cents and 40 cents, which is the scale adopted last year at St. John, N. B.

The former wage contract covered a period of three years, and expired on January 1. The men have shown a willingness to arbitrate and forwarded a petition to Ottawa asking for a board of conciliation under the Industrial Disputes act.

No They Would Not.

A number of land-seekers from Canada have arrived in Victoria. If they had known as much before they sailed as they will know presently they would have brought the land with them.—Australian Worker.

The war lord cannot hang on forever; but the landlord keeps up his siege of your pocket book day and night, year in and year out.

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Cooks, Waiters, Waitresses—Room 208; Andy Graham; phone Sey. 3414.
Electrical Workers (outside)—E. H. Morrison, Room 207.
Electrical Workers (inside)—F. L. Estinghausen, Room 207.
Engineers (steam)—Room 216; E. Prendergast.
Laborers—John Sully, Room 220.
Longshoremen's Association — Office, 145 Alexander street; F. Payne; phone Sey. 6359.
Musicians—H. J. Brasfield, Rooms 304-305, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees—Fred. A. Hoover; phone Sey. 508.
Typographical—R. H. Neelands, Rooms 212-13-14.

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Bookbinders—W. H. Cowderoy, 1885 Thirty-fourth avenue east.
Boilermakers—A. Fraser, 1151 Howe St.
Brewery Workers—Frank Graham, Labor Temple.
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Brotherhood of Carpenters District Council—F. L. Barratt, Room 209, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Care Kurtz Cigar Factory, 72 Water Street.
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Electrical Workers (outside)—E. H. Morrison, Room 207, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers (inside)—Room 207; F. L. Estinghausen.
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Granite Cutters—Edward Hurry, Columbia Hotel.
Garment Workers—Labor Temple.
Horseshoers—Labor Temple.
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Locomotive Firemen and Engineers—C. Howard, 607 Davie street.
Loco. Engineers—A. E. Solloway, 1033 Pacific. Tel. Sey. 8671L.
Longshoremen—F. Payne, 10 Powell street.
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Musicians—H. J. Brasfield, Rooms 304-305, Labor Temple.
Marbleworkers—Frank Hall, Jones Road, B. C.
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Pressmen—P. D. Edward, Labor Temple.
Plasterers—John James Cornish, 1809 Eleventh Ave. East.
Pattern Makers—J. Campbell, 4869 Argyle Street.
Quarry Workers—James Hepburn, care Columbia Hotel.
Railroad Trainmen—A. E. McCorville, Box 243.
Railway Carmen—A. Robb, 420 Nelson Street.
Seamen's Union.
Structural Iron Workers—Room 208, Labor Temple.
Stonecutters—James Rayburn, P. O. Box 1047.
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Street Railway Employees—James E. Griffin, 166 Twenty-fifth avenue east.
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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, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of $10 an acre.

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.

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Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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MENTION THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

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BARTENDERS' LOCAL No. 676.—Office, Room 208 Labor Temple. Meets first Sunday of each month. President, F. F. Lavigne; financial secretary, Geo. W. Curnock, Room 208, Labor Temple.

BRICKLAYERS' AND MASONS', NO. 1 —Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday, 8 p.m., Room 307. President, James Haslett; corresponding secretary, W. S. Dagnall, Box 53; financial secretary, F. R. Brown; business agent, W. S. Dagnall, Room 215.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Vancouver Lodge No. 194—Meets first and third Mondays, 8 p. m. President, F. Barclay, 358 Cordova East; secretary, A. Fraser, 1151 Howe street.

COOKS, WAITERS AND WAITRESSES Union—Meets first Friday in each month, 8:30 p. m., Labor Temple. A. Graham, business representative. Office: Room 206, Labor Temple. Hours: 8:30 a. m. to 10; 2 to 5 p. m. Competent help furnished on short notice. Phone Seymour 3414.

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS meets in room 209, Labor Temple, second and fourth Thursday of each month, 8 p. m. President, G. H. Hardy; secretary, F. L. Barratt; treasurer, W. T. Taylor. Local No. 217 meets first and third Monday of each month, and Local 3647 meets first and third Tuesday of each month.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 213 —Meets room 301, Labor Temple, every Monday, 8 p. m. President, Sam. Cawker, 557 Templeton Drive; recording secretary H. Hogan, Labor Temple; financial secretary and business agent, E. H. Morrison, Room 207, Labor Temple.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 621 (Inside Men)—Meets first and third Mondays of each month. Room 205, 8 p.m. President, H. R. Van Sickle; recording secretary, J. M. Campbell; business agent, F. L. Estinghausen, Room 207.

HODCARRIERS, BUILDING AND COMMON Laborers' union, No. 65—Meets first and third Friday of each month, Labor Temple. President, E. C. Appleby, 1419 Pendrill St.; secretary, George Harrison; business agent, John Sully, room 220, Labor Temple. All laborers invited to meeting.

MACHINISTS, NO. 182—MEETS SECOND and fourth Fridays at 8 p. m. President, J. McIvor; recording secretary, J. Brookes; financial secretary, J. H. McVety.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE Union, Local No. 145, A. F. of M.—Meets second Sunday of each month, 302 Labor Temple. President, J. Bowyer; vice-president, F. English; secretary, H. J. Brasfield; treasurer, W. Fowler. Phone Seymour 7495.

PLASTERERS' OPERATIVE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, No. 89 — Meets every first and third Wednesday in the month in room 301, Labor Temple. President, A. Hurry; vice-president, A. Berentsen; corresponding secretary, Joe Cornish, 1809 Eleventh avenue east; financial secretary, George Montgomery; treasurer, Harold Reid.

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STEREOTYPERS' AND ELECTROTYPERS' Union, No. 58, of Vancouver and Victoria—Meets second Wednesday of each month, 4 p. m., Labor Temple. President, Chas. Bayley; recording secretary, A. Birnie, c.o. "News Advertiser."

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STEAM ENGINEERS, INTERNATIONAL Local 897—Meets every Wednesday 8 p. m., room 204, Labor Temple. Financial secretary, E. Prendergast, room 216.

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NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

NEW WESTMINSTER TRADES AND LABOR Council—Meets every second and fourth Wednesday at 8 p. m. in Labor hall. President, C. Cropley; financial secretary, R. A. Stoney; general secretary, W. E. Maiden, P. O. Box 934. The public is invited to attend.

PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS' LOCAL No. 495—Meets every second and fourth Friday of month in Labor hall, 7:30 p. m. President, D. Webster; secretary, A. McLaren, P. O. Box 956, New Westminster, 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, A. S. Wells; secretary, F. Holdridge, Box 302, Victoria, B. C.

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B.C. Workmen's Compensation Act

The repeal of the present Workmen's Compensation act of British Columbia, and the enactment of a new one based on a better principle, has been the object of organized labor in this province for many years. Each convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor has devoted a considerable amount of time to the subject, and each Trades and Labor council has maintained a steady agitation along the same lines. Special appeal was made to the unions by the B. C. Federation of Labor recently to contribute financial aid to the work, and the response was more than good, in face of the hard times. Last year, the royal commission appointed to inquire into labor conditions in the province, recommended a new act. Then came the new act in Ontario this year, which gave an opportunity of seeing the new principle in action in Canada. In face of all this the provincial government was constrained to introduce a new act for British Columbia. It was brought down at the close of the recent session of the legislature, in draft form, with the announcement that it would be laid on the table for one year, in order to give those interested a chance to study it and make such suggestions for its amendment as they might think fit. In view of the prominence which this question has occupied in the minds of trades unionists, The Federationist has devoted much space to the publication of the acts of other countries, with a view to helping readers to judge by comparison, the value of the act promised by the British Columbia government. And now that the proposed act is available, we intend to publish it in its entirety, a portion each week, commencing with this issue as will be seen below. In doing so we hope readers will carefully study the act, and we would advise that the copies of The Federationist containing this series be saved for reference when the time comes.

Start to kum

Hon. Attorney-General.
BILL.

No. 46.] [1915.

An Act to provide for Compensation to Workmen for Injuries Sustained and Industrial Diseases contracted in the Course of their Employment.

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly, of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Workmen's Compensation Act."

INTERPRETATION

2. (1.) In this Act—

"Accident."

"Accident" shall include a wilful and an intentional act, not being the act of the workman and a fortuitous event occasioned by a physical or natural cause:

"Accident Fund."

"Accident Fund" shall mean the fund provided for the payment of compensation under this Act:

"Board."

"Board" shall mean Workmen's Compensation Board:

"Construction."

"Construction" shall include reconstruction, repair, alteration, and demolition:

"Dependents."

"Dependents" shall mean such members of the family of a workman as were wholly or partly dependent upon his earnings at the time of his death, or who but for the incapacity due to the accident would have been so dependent.

"Employer."

"Employer" shall include every person having in his service under a contract of hiring or apprenticeship, written or oral, express or implied, any person engaged in any work in or about an industry, and where the services of a workman are temporarily let or hired to another person by the person with whom the workman has entered into such a contract, the latter shall be deemed to continue to be the employer of the workman whilst he is working for that other person:

"Employment."

"Employment" shall include employment in an industry or any part, branch, or department of an industry:

"Industrial Disease."

"Industrial disease" shall mean any of the diseases mentioned in Schedule 3, and any other disease which by the regulations is declared to be an industrial disease:

"Industry."

"Industry" shall include establishment, undertaking, trade, and business:

Invalid."

"Invalid" shall mean physically or mentally incapable of earning:

Manufacturing."

"Manufacturing" shall include making, preparing, altering, repairing, ornamenting, printing, finishing, packing, assembling the parts of and adapting for use or sale any article or commodity:

"Medical Referee."

"Medical Referee" shall mean medical referee appointed by the Board:

Member of the family."

"Member of the family" shall mean and include wife husband, father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, stepfather, stepmother, son, daughter, grandson, granddaughter, stepson, stepdaughter, brother, sister, halfbrother, and half-sister, and a person who stood in loco parentis to the workman or to whom the workman stood in loco parentis, whether redated to him by consanguinity or not so related, and where the workman is the parent or grandparent of an illegitimate child shall include such child, and where the workman is an illegitimate child shall include his parents and grandparents.

"Outworker."

"Outworker" shall mean a person to whom articles or materials are given out ti be made up, cleaned, washed, altered, ornamented, finished, repaired, or adapted for sale in his own home or on other premises not under the control or management of the person who gave out the articles or materials:

"Regulations."

"Regulations" shall mean regulations made by the Board under the authority of this Act:

"Workman."

"Workman" shall include a person who has entered into or works under a contract of service or apprenticeship, written or oral, express or implied, whether by manual labor or otherwise, but shall not include an outworker or a person engaged in clerical work and not exposed to the hazards incident to the nature of the work carried on in the employment.

Municipal corporations, etc., and School Boards.

(2.) The exercise and performance of the powers and duties of—

(b) A municipal corporation;

(b.) Any commission having the management and conduct of any work or service owned by or operated for a municipal corporation and

(c.) A Board of School Trustees—shall for the purposes of Part I. be deemed the trade or business of the corporation or School Board, but the obligation to pay compensation under Part I. shall apply only to such part of the trade or business as, if it were carried on by a company or an individual, would be an industry for the time being included in Schedule 1 or Schedule 2, and to workmen employed in or in connection therewith.

PART I.

COMPENSATION

Compensation to workmen.

3. (1.) Where, in any employment to which this Part applies, personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment is, after a day to be named by Proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, caused to a workman, his employer shall be liable to provide or to pay compensation in the manner and to the extent hereinafter mentioned, except where the injury—

Exceptions.

(a.) Does not disable the workman for the period of at least fourteen days from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed; or

(b.) Is attributable solely to the serious and wilful misconduct of the workman, unless the injury results in death or serious disablement.

Presumptions.

(2.) Where the accident arose out of the employment, unless the contrary is shown, it shall be presumed that it occurred in the course of the employment, and where the accident occurred in the course of the employment, unless the contrary is shown, it shall be presumed that it arose out of the employment.

Compensation to Date From Disability.

(3.) Where compensation for disability is payable it shall be computed and be payable from the date of the disability.

Section Not to Apply to Casual Employment.

(4.) This section shall not apply to a person whose employment is of a casual nature and who is employed otherwise than for the purposes of the employer's trade or business.

Employers Individually Liable.

4. Employers in the industries for the time being included in Schedule 2 shall be liable individually to pay the compensation.

Employers Liable to Contribute to the Accident Fund.

5. Employers in the industries for the time being included in Schedule 1 shall be liable to contribute to the Accident Fund as hereinafter provided, but shall not be liable individually to pay the compensation.

Accident Happening out of British Columbia

6. (1.) Where the place or chief place of business of an employer is situate in British Columbia, and an accident happens while the workman is employed elsewhere than in British Columbia, which would entitle him or his dependents to compensation under this Part if it had happened in British Columbia, the workman and his dependents shall be entitled to compensation under this Part if the usual place of employment of the workman is in British Columbia and his employment out of British Columbia has lasted less than six months.

(2.) Except as provided by subsection (1), no compensation shall be payable under this Part where the accident to the workman happens out of British Columbia, unless it happens on a steamboat, ship, or vessel, or on a railway, and the nature of the employment is such that in the course of the work or service which the workman performs it is required to be performed both within and without British Columbia.

Where Compensation Payable by Law of Foreign Country, Workman to Elect.

7. (1.) Where by the law of the country or place in which the accident happens the workman or his dependents are entitled to compensation in respect of it, they shall be bound to elect whether they will claim compensation under the law of such country or place or under this Part, and to give notice of such election; and if such election is not made and notice given it shall be presumed that they have elected not to claim compensation under this Part.

How Election to be Made.

(2.) Notice of the election, where the compensation under this Part is payable by the employer individually, shall be given to the employer, and where the compensation is payable out of the Accident Fund to the Board, and shall be given in both cases within three months after the happening of the accident, or in case it results in death, within three months after the death or within such longer period as, either before or after the expiration of such three months, the Board may allow.

Dependents Not Resident in British Columbia.

(8.) Where a dependent is not a resident of British Columbia, or is about to become a non-resident of British Columbia, he shall be entitled to the same amount of compensation as provided for residents; but where the compensation is payable by an employer individually, the employer may, with the approval of the Board, and where it is payable out of the Accident Fund the Board may commute the monthly or other periodical payments payable to a non-resident dependent for a lump sum to be determined by the Board.

Where Workman Entitled to Action Against Person Other Than Employer, Action May Be Brought.

9. (1.) Where an accident happens to a workman in the course of his employment under such circumstances as entitle him or his dependents to an action against some person other than his employer, the workman or his dependents, if entitled to compensation under this Part, may claim such compensation or may bring such action.

Workman Entitled to Difference Between Compensation Under Act and Amount Collected.

(2.) If an action is brought and less is recovered and collected than the amount of compensation to which the workman or his dependents are entitled under this Part, the difference between the amount recovered and collected and the amount of such compensation shall be payable as compensation to such workman or his dependents.

Subrogation of Employer or Board to Rights of Workman.

(3.) If the workman or his dependents elect to claim compensation under this Part, the employer, if he is individually liable to pay it, and the Board, if the compensation is payable out of the Accident Fund, shall be subrogated to the rights of the workman or his dependents, and may maintain an action in his or their names against the person against whom the action lies, and any sum recovered from him by the Board shall form part of the Accident Fund.

How Election to be Made.

(4.) The election shall be made and notice of it shall be given within the time and in the manner provided by section 7.

Principals and Contractors.

10. (1.) Where the compensation is payable by the employer individually, and a person (in this section referred to as "the principal") in the course of or for the purpose of his trade or business contracts with any other person (in this section referred to as "the contractor") for the execution by or under the contractor of the whole or any part of any work undertaken by the principal, the principal shall be liable to pay to any workman employed in the execution of the work the compensation which he would have been liable to pay if that workman had been immediately employed by him.

(2.) Where the compensation is claimed from the principal in this Part, reference to the principal shall be substituted for reference to the employer, except that the amount of the compensation shall be calculated with reference to the earnings of the workman under the employer by whom he is immediately employed.

(3.) Where the principal is liable to pay compensation under this section, he shall be entitled to be indemnified by any person who would have been liable to pay compensation to the workman independently of this section, and all questions as to the right to and the amount of any such indemnity, shall be determined by the Board.

(4.) Nothing in this section shall prevent a workman claiming compensation under this Part from the contractor instead of the principal.

(5.) This section shall not apply where the accident happens elsewhere than on in or about premises on which the principal has undertaken to execute the work or which are otherwise under his control or management.

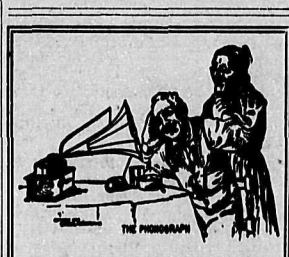
Member of Family of Employer Employed as Workman.

11. Where compensation is payable out of the Accident Fund, a member of the family of an employer shall not be entitled to compensation unless he was at the time of the accident carried on the pay-roll of the employer and his wages were included in the then last statement furnished to the Board under section 73, nor for the purpose of determining the compensation shall his earnings be taken to be more than the amount of his wages as shown by such pay-roll and statement.

Employer Carried on Pay-roll Entitled to Compensation.

12. Where compensation is payable out of the Accident Fund, an employer who is carried on his pay-roll at a salary or wages which the Board deems reasonable, but not exceeding the rate of two thousand dollars per annum, shall, if such salary or wages were included in the then last statement furnished to the Board under section 73, be deemed to be a workman within the meaning of this Act and shall be entitled to compensation accordingly, but for the purpose of determining the com-

(Continued on Page Four.)



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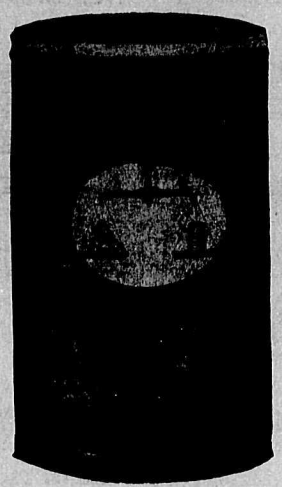

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B. C. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

(Continued from Page Three.)

pensation his earnings shall not be taken to be more than the amount of his salary or wages as shown by such pay-roll and statement.

No Action to be Brought to Recover Compensation.

13. No action shall lie for the recovery of the compensation, whether it is payable by the employer individually or out of the Accident Fund, but all claims for compensation shall be heard and determined by the Board.

Workman Entitled to Compensation Residing Out of British Columbia.

14. If a workman receiving a weekly or other periodical payment ceases to reside in British Columbia, he shall not thereafter be entitled to receive any such payment unless a medical referee certifies that the disability resulting from the injury is likely to be of a permanent nature, and if a medical referee so certifies and the Board so directs the workman shall be entitled quarterly to the amount of the weekly or other periodical payments accruing due if he proves in such manner as may be prescribed by the regulations his identity and the continuance of the disability in respect of which the same is payable.

Compensation to be in Lieu of all Actions and Rights of Action Against Employer.

15. The right to compensation provided for by this Part shall be in lieu of all rights and rights of action, statutory or otherwise, to which a workman or his dependents are or may be entitled against the employer of such workman for or by reason of any accident which happens to him while in the employment of such employer, and after the day named by Proclamation as mentioned in section 3, and no action in respect thereof shall thereafter lie.

Right to Compensation May Not be Waived.

16. It shall not be competent for a workman to agree with his employer to waive or forego any of the benefits to which he or his dependents are or may become entitled under this Part, and every agreement to that end shall be absolutely void.

Agreement as to Compensation Not Valid Unless Approved by the Board.

17. (1.) Where the compensation is payable by an employer individually, no agreement between a workman or dependent and the employer for fixing the amount of the compensation, or by which the workman or dependent accept or agrees to accept a stipulated sum in lieu or satisfaction of it, shall be binding on the workman or dependent unless it is approved by the Board.

Exceptions.

(2.) Subsection (1) shall not apply to compensation for temporary disability lasting for not less than four weeks, but in such cases the Board may, on the application of the workman or dependent, set aside the agreement on such as may be deemed just.

(3.) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize the making of any such agreement except with respect to an accident that has happened and the compensation to which the workman or dependent has become entitled because of it.

Deduction not to be made from wages.

18. (1.) It shall not be lawful for an employer, either directly or indirectly, to deduct from the wages of any of his workmen any part of any sum which the employer is or may become liable to pay to the workman as compensation under this Part, or to require or to permit any of his workmen to contribute in any manner towards indemnifying the employer against any liability which he has incurred or may incur under this Part.

Penalty.

(2.) Every person who contravenes any of the provisions of subsection (1) shall for every such contravention incur a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars and shall also be liable to repay to the workman any sum which has been so deducted from his wages or which he has been required or permitted to pay in contravention of subsection (1).

Compensation not assignable or liable to attachment.

19. Unless with the approval of the Board, no sum payable as compensation or by way of commutation of any weekly or other periodical payment in respect of it shall be capable of being assigned, charged, or attached, nor shall it pass by operation of law except to a personal representative, nor shall any claim be set off against it.

Notice of accident to be given.

20. (1.) Subject to subsection (5), compensation shall not be payable unless notice of the accident is given as soon as practicable after the happening of it and before the workman has voluntarily left the employment in which he was injured, and unless the claim for compensation is made within six months from the happening of the accident, or, in case of death, within six months from the time of death.

Nature of notice.

(2.) The notice shall give the name and address of the workman, and shall be sufficient if it states in ordinary language the cause of the injury and where the accident happened.

Service of notice

(3.) The notice may be served by delivering it at or sending it by registered post addressed to the place of business or the residence of the employer, or where the employer is a body of persons, corporate or unincorporate, by delivering it at or sending it by registered post addressed to the employer at the office or, if there are more offices than one, at any of the offices of such body of persons.

Notice to Board.

(4.) Where the compensation is payable out of the Accident Fund, the notice shall also be given to the Board by delivering it to or at the office of the Secreary or by sending it to him by registered post addressed to his office.

Failure to give or defect in notice not to affect right to compensation in certain cases.

(5.) Failure to give the prescribed notice or any defect or inaccuracy in a notice shall not bar the right to compensation if in the opinion of the Board the employer was not prejudiced thereby, or where the compensation is payable out of the Accident Fund, if the Board is of opinion that the claim for compensation is a just one and ought to be allowed.

Workman to submit to examination.

21. (1.) A workman who claims compensation or to whom compensation is payable under this Part shall, if so required by his employer, submit himself for examination by a duly qualified medical practitioner provided and paid for by the employer, and shall, if so required by the Board, submit himself for examination by a medical referee.

In accordance with regulations.

(2.) A workman shall not be required at the request of his employer to submit himself for examination otherwise than in accordance with the regulations.

In case of differenc between medical examiners, etc., reference may be made to medical referee.

22. (1.) Where a workman has upon the request of his employer submitted himself for examination, or has been examined by a duly qualified medical practitioner selected by himself, and a copy of the report of the medical practitioner as to the workman's condition has been furnished in the former case by the employer to the workman, and in the latter case by the workman to the employer, the Board may, on the application of either of them, refer the matter to a medical referee.

Certificate of Medical Referee When Final.

(2.) The medical referee to whom a reference is made under the next preceding subsection, or who has examined the workman by the direction of the Board under subsection (1) of section 21, shall certify to the Board as to the condition of the workman and his fitness for employment, specifying where necessary the kind of employment, and his certificate, unless the Board otherwise directs, shall be conclusive as to the matters certified.

Failure to submit to examination or obstructing it.

(3.) If a workman does not submit himself for examination when required to do so as provided by subsection (1) of section 21, or on being required to do so does not submit himself for examination to a medical referee under that subsection or under subsection (1) of this section, or in any way obstructs any examination, his right to compensation, or, if he is in receipt of a weekly or other periodical payment, his right to it, shall be suspended until such examination has taken place.

Review of Compensation.

23. Any weekly or other periodical payment to a workman may be reviewed at the request of the employer or of the workman if the compensation is payable by the employer individually, or, if the compensation is payable out of the Accident Fund, of the Board's own motion, or at the request of the workman, and on such review the Board may put an end to or diminish or may increase such payment to a sum not beyond the maximum hereinafter prescribed.

Increase of Compensation to Workman Under Twenty-One.

24. Where the workman was at the date of the accident under twenty-one years of age and the review takes place more than six months after the accident, the amount of a weekly payment may be increased to the sum to which he would have been entitled if his average earnings had at the date of the accident been equal to what, if he had not been injured, he would probably have been earning at the date of the review.

Commutation of Payments for Lump Sum.

25. (1.) Where the compensation is payable by an employer individually, the employer may, with the consent of the workman or dependent to whom it is payable and with the approval of the Board, but not otherwise, and where it is payable out of the Accident Fund the Board may commute the weekly or other periodical payments payable to a workman or a dependent for a lump sum.

Lump Sum to be Paid to Board.

(2.) Where the lump sum is payable by the employer individually it shall be paid to the Board.

Application of Lump Sum.

(3.) The lump sum may be—

(a) Applied in such manner as the workman or dependent may direct:

(b) Paid to the workman or dependent:

(c) Invested by the Board and applied from time to time as the Board may deem most for the advantage of the workman or dependent:

(d) Paid to trustees to be used and employed upon and subject to such trusts and for the benefit of such persons as, in case it is payable by the employer individually, the workman or dependents directs and the Board approves, or, if payable out of the Accident Fund, as may be desired by the workman or dependent and approved by the Board:

(e) Applied partly in one and partly in another or others of the modes mentioned in clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) —as the Board may determine.

Commutation of Weekly Payments.

26. (1) Where a weekly or other periodical payment is payable by the employer individually and has been continued for not less than six months, the Board may, on the application of the employer, allow the liability therefor to be commuted by the payment of a lump sum of such amount as, if the disability is permanent, would purchase an immediate annuity from a life insurance company approved by the Board, equal to seventy-five per cent. of the annual value of the weekly or other periodical payments, and in other cases of such an amount as the Board may deem reasonable.

Application of Lump um.

(2.) The sum for which a payment is commuted under subsection (1) shall be paid to the Board and shall be dealt with in the manner provided by section 25.

Insurance Company Required to Commute Weekly or Other Periodical Payment.

27. (1.) Where an employer insured by a contract of insurance of an insurance company or any other underwriter is individually liable to make a weekly or other periodical payment to a workman or his dependents, and the payment has continued for more than six months, the liability shall, if the Board so directs before the expiration of twelve months from the commencement of the disability of the workman or his death, if the accident resulted in death, be commuted by the payment of a lump sum in accordance with the next preceding section, and the company or underwriter shall pay the lump sum to the Board, and it shall be dealt with in the manner provided by section 25.

(2.) This section shall not apply to a contract of insurance entered into before the passing of this Ace.

Board May Require Employer to Pay Sum Sufficient to Commute.

28. The Board may require an employer who is individually liable to pay the compensation to pay to the Board a sum sufficient to commute, in accordance with section 26, any weekly or other periodical payments which are payable to the workman during his life or to his widow during her widowhood, and such sums shall be applied by the Board in the payment of such weekly or other periodical payments as they from time to time become payable; but if the sum paid to the Board is insufficient to meet the whole of such weekly or other periodical payments, the employer shall nevertheless be liable to make such of them as fall due after the sum paid to the Board is exhausted, and if the sum paid is more than sufficient for that purpose the excess shall be returned to the employer when the right to compensation comes to an end.

Board May Require Employer to Insure His Workmen.

29. The Board may require an employer who is individually liable to pay the compensation to insure his workmen and keep them insured against accidents in respect of which he may become liable to pay compensation in a company approved by the Board for such amount as the Board may direct, and in default of his doing so the Board may cause them to be so insured and in default of his doing so the Board may cause them to be so insured and may recover the expense incurred in so doing from the employer.

Where Employer Insured, Board May Require Insurer to Pay Amount Payable to Employer Directly to Board.

30. (1) Where an employer who is individually liable to pay the compensation is insured against his liability to pay compensation, the Board may require the insurance company or other underwriter to pay the sum which under the contract of insurance such company or underwriter would be liable to pay to the employer in respect of an accident to a workman who becomes, or whose dependents become, entitled to compensation under this Part, directly to the Board in discharge or in discharge pro tanto of the compensation to which such workman or his dependents are found to be entitled.

Notice to be Given to Insurer.

(2.) In any cose to which subsection (1) applies, where a claim for compensation is made, notice of the claim shall be given to the insurance company or other underwriter and to the employer, and the Board shall determine not only the question of the right of the workman or dependent to compensation, but also the question whether the whole or any part of it should be paid directly by the insurance company or other underwriter as provided by subsection (1).

S. 25 to Apply.

(3.) Section 25 shall apply to the compensation payable to the Board under subsection (1).

In Case of Permanent Disability Employer May be Required to Pay Capital Sum.

31. (1) Where the accident causes permanent disability, either total or partial, or death of the workman, and the compensation is payable by the employer individually, the Board may require the employer to pay to the Board such as in its opinion will be sufficient, with theh interest thereon if invested so as to earn interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, meet the future payments to be made to the workman or his dependents, and such sum when paid to the Board shall be invested by it and shall form a fund to meet such future payments.

Or to Give Security for Payment of Compensation.

(2.) The Board, instead of requiring the employer to make the payment provided for by subsection (1), may require him to give such security as the Board may may deem sufficient for the future payments.

Compensation Not Payable During Suspension.

32. (1.) When a right to compensation is suspended under the provisions of this Part, no compensation shall be payable in respect of the period of suspension.

To be continued

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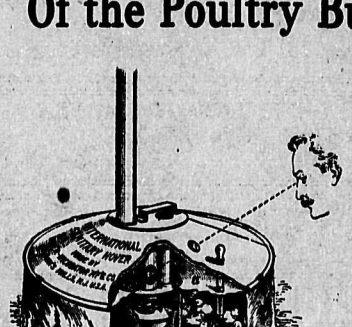

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NEW WESTMINSTER CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Temple Co. 1914 Dividend Invested in Additional Shares

Royal City Unionists Will Not Place Labor Ticket in the Field

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., March 10.—President C. Cropley occupied the chair at the regular meeting of New Westminster Trades and Labor council this evening. A communication from W. J. Bowser, saying appointments had been made to R. C. hospital board, so *R. A. Stoney could not be appointed* this year, was filed. Another from the Labor Temple company, enclosing cheque for $40 dividends. Paulsen-Stoney—That it be sent back for new shares. Carried.

Reports from Unions.

Typos.—Coquitlam Star locked men out because they asked for back wages. The Star is now issued in Vancouver in a non-label office.

Bartenders—Same as last week, but Royal City hotel has one union man working and one non-card man working. Delegate Paulsen said in reply to a question by Delegate Stoney that he would be glad if the T. and L. C. would take up the matter and try to straighten it out. On motion of Flynn-Knudsen a special committee, consisting of Stoney, Kirby and Feeney, was appointed by the chair to settle the affair.

Plumbers—Nothing doing.

Cigarmakers—Six more men put to work on short time.

Street Railway Employees—Same as last meeting.

Carpenters—One man working.

Barbers—Pretty quiet.

Musicians—Quiet.

Electrical Workers—About the same.

Engineers—Same as recent reports.

Molders—Same as last report. Two working. President Cropley said employers want men to work, but don't want to pay wages, and one firm still owes their men, and the union men should take some action.

Timber Workers—In Everett, all men were locked out, same as at Ballard.

New Business.

That Messrs. Parker Williams and John Place be thanked for their efforts to place labor laws on the statute books. Carried. Motion by Delegate Knudsen.

Maiden-Stoney—That the city council be requested to grant the plea of the May-day committee for sum to put floor in arena, so May-day ball could be held there and success be assured the celebration. Delegate Maiden said this celebration was like a rainbow of roses, arching from the "old" Westminster to the "new," bearing the perfume of the past to the children of the present and perpetuating the spirit of love and loyalty. Del. Stoney said he thought the city council could well afford to grant the request for the $300, as it had donated $100 for publicity at the Panama exposition, and had reduced the water and light rates to the Y. M. C. A., which is a strictly financial institution and had thus reduced the city's revenue. Del. Knudsen spoke strongly in favor of the motion. Carried.

Knudsen-Glover—That an effort be made to put a labor candidate in the field at the forthcoming provincial election. Del. Stoney said it would be better to make a complete success in municipal politics before butting into the broader field of trouble. Messrs. Feeney, Maiden and Paulsen made brief remarks against the motion, which was lost, 4 for 12 against.

Stoney-Kirby — That the secretary write to Col. J. D. Taylor, M. P., asking if mechanics are needed from this city for the Old Country. Carried.

Question by Members.

Del. Knudsen wished to know if Del. Paulsen had made written charges against him, and if not, if he was prepared to offer an apology to Del. Knudsen. Pres. Cropley held that the apology was automatically offered by non-production of charges, and the matter was settled, so the uestion was out of order.

Shadows of the Aftermath

The exchange of wounded and maimed prisoners of war is going on. The sad part of it is that these prisoners now exchanged must always remain maimed. Only those of no further use to the army are traded back. They must continue on in life, long after peace is signed and the spoils divided, crippled and helpless.—Daily Province.

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THE CULINARY CRAFTS

Various Matters Received Attention of Membership at Last Meeting

The regular weekly meeting of local No. 28, Cooks', Waiters' and Waitresses' union, was held in room 206, Labor Temple, March 12th, at 8:30 p. m. Two applications for membership were dealt with, while four suspended members applied for and were granted reinstatement.

Under correspondence a letter from one of the affiliated locals of this union was read, drawing attention to a proposition which is being engineered by the Los Angeles Union Labor Temple association, and which incidentally reveals a rather novel method of financing a labor temple. The Los Angeles Labor Temple association proposes sending two representatives (one a woman) on an extended tour of the old country, the idea being to place before prospective citizens of the Pacific coast facts and figures showing the actual economic and industrial conditions which at presents prevail. A popular voting contest has been inaugurated, the voting power being based on the number of shares of labor temple stock sold and credited to the contestants. The stock is $1.50 per share and the voting power cumulative—the greater the number of shares the larger the voting power.

The point which is supposed to interest local No. 28, is the fact that one of the nominees for the trip is First Vice-president R. Hesketh of this International union. Apart from the merits or demerits of the scheme, the fact that local No. 28 has not yet done its duty in regard to Vancouver Labor Temple stock would make an investment in outside labor temple stock a very inconsistent action. The letter was filed.

A complaint was received from the local branch of the Longshoremen's union, accusing a suspended member of local No. 28 of strike-breaking on the wharf. The longshoremen have been asked to prefer a written charge against the man when, should the charge on investigation be substantiated, the man in question will be dealt with as laid down in the laws of the culinary workers' union. In the meantime the man referred to will be denied the privilege of the culinary workers' headquarters in the Labor Temple.

NO LABOR BUREAUS.

Minister of Labor Says Government Does Not Favor Them.

At last meeting of Ottawa Trades and Labor council it was reported in connection with the announcement through Hon. T. W. Crothers, that the federal government did not intend to move in the creation of labor bureaus this session, the position of organized labor was cited as a forcible reason. In speaking to one of the executive of the Trades Congress, that official stated that congress was doubtful of their utility and questioned if they could not be better handled through municipal channels. Furthermore, the system of exchanges as operating in the British isles, from which it was suggested that the Dominion should take pattern, had not been satisfactory to the trade unionists. The labor members of parliament were indifferent to them and he quoted Mr. W. Thorne, M. P., who visited here in 1912, that the labor exchanges were non-efficient and had worked detrimentally to labor interests. He commented that betterment to the workers could come through labor sources only, and the exchanges had made for individual rather than collective effort, which must end in favor. Thus congress based its objections on the experience of the old land, who if it had gained from their institution, would have gladly recommended them to their Canadian brothers.

Not All Bigoted.

Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, was recently prohibited from speaking to the students of the University of Pennsylvania by the authorities of that institution, so 600 of the most militant students held an indignation meeting, and without a dissenting voice pledged themselves to uphold free speech and vigorously condemned the action of the university heads. Mr. Gompers is reported as observing: "Has it come to this that in the great University of Pennsylvania a man cannot be heard when he speaks for the cause he espouses; that in the great seat of learning students' posters announcing the meeting are to be torn down, and the official publication will ignore it?"

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***

California Building Trades

The State Building Trades Council of California opened its annual convention last Monday, in the Building Trades temple, San Franscisco, marking the first big labor convention to be held in the city in connection with the Exposition. One of the important questions considered was the raising of a fund for the defense of M. A. Schmidt and David Kaplan, who were recently arrested on a murder charge growing out of the Los Angeles Times dynamiting case. The convention was presided over by President P. H. McCarthy.

SPOTTER SYSTEM TO GET A BLOW

California Will Make the Corporations Produce the Informer

Despicable System Based on Lying To Be Brought into Daylight

The spy or "spotter' system whereby many large comporations seek to make their employees subservient to their wishes out of fear of being dismissed for actions reported either truthfully or otherwise, is being tackled in one of its most vulnerable places by the legislature of the state of California. San Francisco Bulletin comments upon the move thus:

"The 'spotter system' is one of the meanest and most short-sighted arrangements ever adopted in relations between employers and employees. It works more injustice, brings out more groveling, unworthy human qualities, and does as little good to anybody concerned as any device that could well have been hit upon. It is as poor a testimony to the intelligence which we have been taught to believe goes into the management of large corporations as the Reno divorce factory is to the stability of the American home. If the 'anti-spotter' bill now before the legislature succeeds in its purpose of doing away with the system, it will be a good riddance even to the street car corporations who have been the worst offenders.

Drags Informer Into Light.

"The bill does not make the actual *'spotting' illegal, but it does require* that public service employees accused of violating company rules shall be confronted with their accusers. As the spotter's only asset is his anonymity, this requirement would entirely destroy his usefulness to his employers.

"The plea of the railroad companies, which are fighting the bill, is that without the spotter they could not secure proper efficiency. Perhaps the spotter system does tend to promote efficiency, but if it does so, it does it at a cost which no railroad corporation would stand for ten minutes if it could be reckoned in dollars and cents. Railroad companies have repeatedly made themselves obnoxious simply because they could not understand any facts which did not immediately fall into proper shape for the bookkeepers.

They Profit By Lying.

"Many Bulletin readers will remember the "Confessions of a Spotter," which were printed in this paper about a year ago. Spotting was revealed in these articles as an organized system. Spotters were trained in their miserable profession and shipped from city to city in the country to keep watch on street car men. As soon as they became known in one city they were shipped to another. If they failed to bring in a sufficient number of complaints they were discharged. Lying was made profitable for them.

"If the anti-spotter bill will kill or cripple this system the public ought to be for it. The public roses, even if not tangibly, when it has to travel in the atmosphere of petty meanness engendered by such practices. As for railroads, they will not lose. A little experience with an anti-spotter law would convince them of their own folly."

Compensation Cost in Ottawa

According to the labor department, employers of labor in Ottawa are paying about $75,000 a year as a tax for the protection of workers under the new Provincial Workmen's Compensation Act, which became operative on January 1.

It concerns approximately 6,000 men and women in the city who earn about $5,000,000 annually, which, on the basis of the 1.5 per cent. tax, means the payment of $75,000 to the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Commission. Over 1,800 employed in the building trades alone are effected.

Ontario Compensation Act

From the experience of the Workmen's Compensation Board for the two months that the act has been in operation, it appears that the amount of the assessment levied on the different groups of industries was higher than would be required to meet the claims that would be made. The rate, it is thought, will be lowered at the end of the present year.

Since January 1, 1,888 accidents have been reported to the board and 685 have been laid aside because the injuries sustained did not last longer than seven days.

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A Cross Examination by a Lady

A lady who was a stranger to me came into the store yesterday and put me through quite a cross-examination about "Famous" suits. She was a very business-like lady and wanted to know exactly how we were able to turn out high-class garments at prices so much less than other stores in town. This was my answer:

THE LADY—How do you manage it at such prices, Mr. Kostman?

MR. KOSTMAN—Well, you see, our manufacturing cost is less.

THE LADY—But why should not other stores be able to bring down their manufacturing cost is less.

MR. KOSTMAN—Few are able to manufacture successfully. It is necessary for a man to have had such experience in the largest cities, where it is done on a large scale. I spent about 15 years with the largest manufacturers in New York and Chicago. Most other firms here do not manufacture at all. They buy from the manufacturer.

THE LADY—It is to the benefit of the public to deal directly with the manufacturer?

MR. KOSTMAN—Certainly. You avoid paying the profit the re-tailor asks for handling the garments.

THE LADY—And what would that amount to?

MR. KOSTMAN—Take this suit as an example. It is a perfect tailored suit, as you see. The cost of manufacture is about $10.75. We sell it at $12.50. Our rent, light wages, etc., are all figured in on this original cost of $10.75. The ordinary retail merchant would have to ask you $20 to $22 for this suit.

THE LADY—And so I should be able to save myself from $8 to $10 on a suit in buying from The Famous Ladies Tailoring Company?

MR. KOSTMAN—At least that.

THE LADY—And how about your hand-tailored suits to order?

MR. KOSTMAN—Much the same proportion of saving can be made on these. Suits to order, for instance, that would cost elsewhere at least $35, we sell at $25. Our "Leader" suit, in blacks and blues, selling at $12.50, is a big bargain that every woman should ask to see.

THE LADY—You know, I am very particular about style and finish. In these hard times I cannot afford to lose the price of a suit.

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THE LADY—This will just suit me during these hard times. Have my measure taken for a $25 suit. My daughter is very slight, do you think you could fit her with one of your $12.50 suits?

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THE LADY—Good. This is just what I have been looking a long time for.

MR. KOSTMAN—Thank you, Mrs. Jones.

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LETTERS TO THE FED.

Re Workmen's Compensation.

Editor B. C. Federationist—Mr. McVety's article shows that his idea of a proper compensation law is one which would give to the injured workman an income equal to that which he was able to obtain previous to his injury—and that all so-called compensation laws up to the present are really only partial compensation laws.

Mr. McVety admits that my draft would have received (from him) a fuller and fairer consideration had it not been coupled with the name of a political party. Surely this shows a bias against the draft, and Mr. McVety ignores the fact that this draft is but the natural sequence of the resolution of the Liberal convention of three years ago which declared in favor of such a measure. Mr. McVety's statement that the "wife and children of an alien are to be—according to Mr. Oliver—excluded from the benefits of the act," is not correct, and how Mr. McVety arrived at that conclusion I do not know.

On the merits of the question of extending the benefits of an act of this kind to aliens, I am willing to admit there should be no discrimination, and that the objectionable words should be struck out.

Mr. McVety places a construction upon section 52 which the language of the section will not bear, and such construction can only be arrived at by ignoring the qualifying words, which provide that the protection has to be removed by the workman himself, or with his consent by some of his fellow workmen. The contention that the removal of a protection by a child whose employment is in itself unlawful could operate to penalize an injured workman is an absurdity.

Mr. McVety says "the common law rights are taken away." Here again Mr. McVety is wrong, and I ask him as a matter of fairness to either withdraw that statement or substantiate it.

In reference to court proceedings will Mr. McVety show how the employer can interfere with the award of compensation to the injured workman under the provisions of the proposed act, or how any workman could be involved in litigation unless he voluntarily entered therein.

As to Mr. McVety's advice to have the bill prepared by a capable lawyer I might point out to him that the legislature employs lawyers for that purpose, and that the Ontario act was prepared by Chief Justice Meredith and that it has been found necessary to amend this act before putting it into force. I am, yours truly,

JOHN OLIVER.

Shown the above yesterday Mr. McVety said:

"Mr. Oliver's reply adds but little light to his draft legislation and requires an answer only where it conflicts with the truth.

"First he states, in the third paragraph of his letter, that my conclusions regarding the exclusion of non-resident dependents of aliens from the benefits of the act are erroneous and in the next sentence admits that they should be provided for and that "the objectional words should be struck out." It would be quite impossible to strike out what is not there and Mr. Oliver has already, in public meeting held for the purpose of discussing his draft, admitted that his act provided for the exclusion of the non-resident dependents of aliens.

"The contention that the removal of a guard by a workman from the machine operated by a child, with his consent, will reduce the compenscation to the child is substantiated better by the reply of Mr. Oliver than it was in the original article.

"To substantiate my statement that the common law rights are taken away by the proposed act I cannot do better than give the entire section, drawing attention to the last few lines.

"'Sec. 45. Each person who shall be injured, whether upon the premises or at the plant or being in the course of his employment away from the plant or premises of his employer, or his family or dependents in case of the death of such workman, shall receive out of the accident fund, compensation in accordance with the following schedule, and except as in this act otherwise provided, **such payment shall be in lieu of any and all rights of action whatsoever against any employer.**'

"In section 48 is contained the only exception and it concedes the common law rights to a workman who has been killed or injured **'from the deliberate intention of his employer to produce such injury or death.'**

"No reference is made in my article to litigation or to any interference with the award by an employer, but I may point out that unless specifically prohibited, any decision of the board may be taken into court on a writ of certiorari and in this way decisions of the board may be set aside by a supreme court judge.

"As far as the Ontario act is concerned it is conceded that it has been amended since its enactment, but the amendments have not been made to make it workable, but for the purpose of weakening it after it has left the hands of Sir William Meredith."

Ladysmith Miners and The "Fed."

The miners' press committee at Ladysmith, B. C., writes this week to say that The Fed. is well liked over there, but that owing to hard times it is difficult to increase the subscription list in that locality. Unemployment is so general among the union miners that life is little more than slow starvation. Among other things the letter says:

"We of the labor movement here have felt the benefit of The Fed. at all times, more especially for the publicity it gave our strike on the island, and I venture to say it is the duty of every union man here to boost the one and only labor paper in the province."

Union Made Paper Exports

Eight hundred tons of union-made paper from the Powell River, B. C., mills was shipped this week to Australia and New Zealand. There is a strong local of the Paper Makers' union at Powell River.

Old Country Sausages.

Many have tried a great number of sausages in this country and have come to the conclusion that if quality is required for quality's sake the Old Country Sausage C., 615 Dunsmuir street, have just hit their palate, and one ventures to think of the great majority of those who can appreciate a genuine old country sausage. While the price, 25c. a pound, is higher than some, it is assured that the extra 5c, or whatever it may be, is more than justified by reason of the quality which is incorporated in the product of this company. ****

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WOMEN AND POLITICS

Idiotics, Criminals, Lunatics, All One on Election Day

A Manitoba newspaper asks: "Why is it that in the province of Manitoba a woman has no legal claim on either her home or her child? Why is it that a man is liable to five years' imprisonment for stealing a young girl, and 14 years for stealing cattle? Why is a woman's virtue valued at only $25 in that province? Why is there not a woman factory inspector in Winnipeg, and in other cities of our province, when there are so many more women employees than men? Why are women's petitions regularly and systematically weaker than men, further handicapped in the race of life by political nonentity? Why are women on election day classed with idiots, lunatics and criminals? These are some of the questions women are asking and the wise politician is the one who listens. It is no use to hush us up—we refuse to be hushed. These questions cannot be smoothed over; they must be settled.

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LABOR'S CREATION

Tribute to Those Who Built and Made Possible the Big Fair at 'Frisco

[By Mayor James Rolph, Jr.]

"These palaces of the people are the work of men, and by work I mean hard work. Into this exposition, every morning, trudged thousands of men, and out of it, every evening, they thronged homeward. These were not in holiday dress. They wore no glittering badges on their coats. They waved no flags and banners and they made no speeches. Their badges were the badges of toil, a smear of plaster here, a splash of cement across the shoe or a smear of paint across the sleeve. These were the ribbons of honor, their marks of distinction. Their robes of state consisted of overalls and jumpers. It was their labors that transformed a waste of mud flats and sand dunes into the fairyland that lies before us. They sank the piles upon which these colossal structures stand; they built them up, timber by timber, stick by stick, and bolt by bolt. Let's give them their dues—let's give full praise to the men of muscle and skill, the men of strong arms and level heads. They built what we see here. It is the biggest and best job on earth. It is a monument to the man who works, and in San Francisco's name I thank him for it."

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