THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

EIGHTH YEAR, No. 24 VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1916 (In Vancouver City $2.00) $1.50 PER YEAR

POLITICAL PARTIES OF CAPITALISM BANKRUPT

No Longer Have Any Policy In Line with Human Progress

Stand-pat or Plug Becomes Chief Tactics of Rival Factions

THE ADVANCED nations of the earth have been for a considerable period of time conducting their affairs under what is commonly termed government by politics. Modern states are now governed by political parties. This particular scheme of government has particularly marked that period that has elapsed since the downfall of feudalism and the uprise of capitalist property as the dominant force in the production and distribution of wealth. It would appear that this peculiar type of property and the method of production that goes with it could be best conserved and protected by a form of government that, in appearance at least, was based upon the popular will. Hence the institution of what is called popular government, based upon the franchise. This gradually usurped the authority previously held solely by virtue of the club of armed force.

Has Outlived Its Usefulness.

The present system of property bears upon its face unmistakable evidence of having reached the time when it can no longer satisfy the needs and requirements of mankind. In no other manner is this so clearly set forth as in the complete bankruptcy of the political movements that have sprung from it, and whose efforts alone sustain and defend it. During the period of its youth and manhood, the capitalist system of property had able and virile defenders, in the shape of political movements capable of putting forward lines of governmental policy and action that were well calculated to enlist the support of electors, because they were manifestly in line with human progress and development.

Can Beget No New Policies.

But now the capitalist system is fully grown. It has conquered the earth. All people are its subjects and its victims. It has nothing further to offer in the way of advancement and human uplift. No new policies can be devised to still further retain the allegiance of the electorate upon which it has always depended for support. Hence it becomes more and more necessary each day to fall back upon the club and gun for the governmental support required. This probably accounts in no small measure fo the "preparedness" and other conscription schemes now so zealously being propagated and pushed forward.

Hand-picked Booze Artists.

No more striking illustration of the political bankruptcy of capitalism need be offered than that of the Chicago display of last week. The republican and "bull moose" conventions pulled off in that city, were about the most empty and inane gatherings of the kind ever held. That is they were empty of everything but noise. Not a constructive idea was advanced during their sessions. Nothing was even suggested above the level of that dull mediocrity that is alone capable of noisily boosting some cut and dried rascality, that has been hatched in the dark and is to be sprung upon the unwary, to their undoing. It appears that the vast majority of delegates went to Chicago with no loftier motive than the nomination of certain individuals who had been hand-picked for the purpose by interests that lurked securely in the background. Upon their arrival these worthy hand-picked delegates boosted raucously for the attainment of the desired end. Once that was accomplished, the most of them did nothing further than merely to punish Chicago booze to the limit of their capacity. It is a matter of current comment that in all the history of political conventions, there was never a more glaring display of ineptitude and political bankruptcy, than at Chicago upon the occasion in question.

The Roosevelt Fade-away.

One comforting result of the performance has been the squelching of that spectacular and self-acclaimed political broncho-buster, Roosevelt. This person has made such good use of his lungs that many were led to believe him possessed of the virtues and qualifications that elevate that "worm of the dust" called man to the category of the gods, or at least the demi-gods. He made so much noise that it is but fair to say that he undoubtedly got to fancying himself to be something more than an extraordinary garrulous ass. The showing he made in the republican convention fully illustrates the weight he carries among the big political boosters of capitalism. The showing he made in the "bull moose" powwow should mislead no one, for that political side-show was an abortion of his own making, and was never calculated for any other purpose than that of making a loud noise on behalf of its author. It now seems that the garrulous one has declared his intention of quitting politics. Let all hands pray that he sticks to such intention. May it prove true that this political gasometer has been busted beyond repair, and that his fade-away will be complete and lasting.

As to Local Bankruptcy.

Though fully realizing the political ineptitude and bankruptcy of other subdivisions of the empire of capital, it might be well to take a look at the conditions in this province. An election is presumed to occur within the next few months. Some forty or more human chunks of political wisdom are to be selected to preside over the political destinies of British Columbia for the next four years. The word selected is used rather than the word elected, for two reasons. The first is that the electors will have nothing to say as to who they will vote for, as the selection of candidates will be cheerfully attended to by those worthy persons and interests whom an all-wise providence has appointed as guardians and custodians of wealth and power, in order that the common herd may be free from the burden of empire and not liable to the gout from too high living. The second reason is that in view of the revelations bearing upon the conduct of the late by-election in this city, the result seems to have been reached more through the selection of competent "pluggers," than because of any keen discrimination upon the part of the eletorate

A careful scrutiny of the work accomplished by recent sessions of the provincial house, and more especially of the session just ended, shows an almost complete absence of any effort to intelligently deal with any of the pressing problems that are continually forcing themselves to the attention of all thinking men.

That the condition of labor is continually getting worse in this province is patent to every one who cares to make note of it That the combinations of capital are becoming more brutally arrogant and reckless in their treatment of the workers, is equally a matter of fact.

"Whites" Being Crowded Out.

That British and Canadian labor is becoming more and more discriminated against in favor of Orientals and other aliens, is a fact that cannot be well disputed.

That conditions are becoming such that it is a matter of but a short time until it will be impossible for a British or Canadian worker to live in British Columbia, is sufficient to cause those who are here, no litle uneasiness.

That the precious gang which now holds the fort of capitalism at Victoria, has never raised its hand to offer any protection to labor against this pressure towards worse conditions, is well-known to every worker who has eyes to see and ears to hear.

That the equally precious gang that is on the outside and that longs with an earnest yearning to get in, is any more favorably inclined towards the men of labor, than those on the inside, is too ridiculous to be entertained by any but fools. Whether this gang "plugs" itself to victoryfi or attains it by less devious pathways at the forthcoming hustings, the hopes of the workers will be turned to bitter disappointment if any reliance is placed upon its word to act in Labor's behalf.

Brute Force Last Resort.

The present system of property must each day come to depend more and more completely upon brute force for its defense. It must more and more abandon all dependence upon political government for protection. It has no further policies to offer, that in any manner conform to the requirements of human progress and development. Its only policy is to stand pat and depend upon brute force for its continued existence. That is why it is politically bankrupt. That is why such exhibitions as that pulled off at Chicago, and the continuous performance in this province are possible. There is no section of human society longer capable of virile and intelligent political expression other than the working class, and that class is, as yet, too blinded to its own and too loyal to its masters' interests, to act in the matter. But while there is life there is hope, and the working class still lives. The Federationist shall still hope.

"JOY-RIDING SUBS."

"Good Old Days" Relegated to Oblivion by Vancouver Typos.

In the old hand days and even until late years, the "subs." around a print shop were accustomed to "hangin' round the stone" every morning or evening, at such an angle that the "slip-board" was in sight. Then after "time" had been called by the "chairman of the chapel," and the usual five minutes had elapsed, they slipped out into the alleyway and held "session" on the gang. But all this has been changed. At least in Vancouver. At the Province chapel every morning—and these are fine mornings, too—the "subs." can scarcely wait for "time." Charlie Collier's Ford awaits the gang at the front door, and the earnings of the bunch is forthwith exchanged for gasolene. They bid farewell to the "regulars," and are soon communing with Nature in some one of the many seasonable haunts along the coast. To the park today, to a clam-bed tomorrow, to the bathing beach another day, and so on. It's sure great to be a "sub."

INCREASE FOR STEWARDS

"Voluntary" Raise of $10 Per Month Result of Organization.

Local officials have announced in the daily press that a "voluntary" raise of wages has been granted to the stewads on their coast service steamers, from $30 to $40 per month. The fact that the men had recently organized, and were prepared to go on strike if their demands were not conceded was not, however, mentioned. While on this subject, The Federationist commends this method of securing betterments in working conditions to many workmen who are still outside the ranks of organized labor. There are about 70,000 wage-workers in British Columbia. Of these about 15,000 are organized, and possibly 20,000 of them are Orientals. What about the other 35,000?

Organizer Scott at Home.

A. E. Scott, organizer for the Painters and Decorators in Canada, is taking a spell at his home in Winnipeg, after being absent for about eight months.

LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS DURING THE COMING WEEK

SUNDAY, June 18—

MONDAY, June 19—Boilermakers; Electrical Workers, No. 213; Brewery Workers.

TUESDAY, June 20—Bookbinders; Railway Firemen.

WEDNESDAY, June 21—

THURSDAY, June 22 — Milk Wagon Drivers.

FRIDAY, June 23—Carpenters; Machinists.

WHO WILL BE LABOR'S REPRESENTATIVE ON BOARD?

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Attempt to Secure the Job

Labor Congress, B. C. of L. and W. F. of M. Endorsed McVety

"WELL; WHAT do you know about that!" exclaimed a Labor Temple business agent yesterday morning, as he sauntered into The Federationist sanctorium, holding a copy of a circular letter issued by Division No. 320 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. "Yes siree, it has suddenly dawned upon the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers that there are other labor unions in this province!"

"What's the matter now?" queried The Federationist, as soon as there was a chance to break in.

"Why, would you believe it," continued the visitor, "this brotherhood bunch are sending circulars to all the different unions, asking for the endorsation of one of their members as the Labor member of the Workmen's Compensation board, soon to be appointed by the government. And the best of it is that the chief qualification of the new-found applicant is that he is 'an ex-mayor of Kamloops,' and therefore eminently qualified to represent the 'laboring classes.' It seems to me these fellows have a 'crust' to attempt to pull off a stunt like this, when they knew full well that the members of organized labor who have worked for this legislation for years have already, in convention and out of convention, selected their nominee for this position. They can all say what they like about McVety, but he is our unanimous choice for the job, and the man best qualified in every way for such a position. It is up to The Federationist to get busy."

And before there was time to catch up to such a rapid-fire indictment, the business agent hastened to his own office saying things that wouldn't look well in print.

A Little Retrospective.

Federationist readers will remember that the B. C. Federation of Labor has been working on the question of a new compensation act for this province ever since its organization in 1912, President McVety being chairman of the special committee appointed to go into the question before the Labor Commission and, later, before the government. After strong representations to both the commission and the government, a draft bill was introduced and laid over for a year.

Endorsed By Labor Congress.

When the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, representing the organized wage-workers of Canada, met in Vancouver in September last, the premier stated to the convention that he intended to appoint a committee to further investigate the subject and that he would be glad if the convention would make a selection of a man to represent the workers. President McVety was selected out of a field of five, and at once appointed by the premier. Later, in the same convention, he received the unanimous endorsation for the position of commissioner after the act became law. The investigation was made, and as will be seen in another column of this issue, resulted in numerous changes of benefit to wage-workers generally.

Endorsed by B. C. F. of L.

At the convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor, President McVety made an exhaustive report on the subject, the discussion lasting a whole day, the report being unanimously adopted, being followed by a resolution endorsing him for the position of commissioner.

Endorsed by W. F. of M.

Last March the annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners was held at Trail. The president of the B. C. Federation of Labor, J. H. McVety, attended the convention at the request of the miners, where numerous questions were answered. Here again he was given the unanimous endorsation of the convention, this body representing all the metalliferous miners of the interior.

Organized Labor for McVety.

After having received the endorsation of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, representing 150,000 organized wage-workers; the B. C. Federation of Labor, representing some 16,000 organized wage-workers outside of the railway brotherhoods (which, with one exception, have never been affiliated or in any way identified with the rest of the unions); the Western Federation of Miners, representing more than 3000 of the men who will be most keenly affected by the new act, The Federationist believes McVety is entitled to the job, if it is the intention of the government to permit Labor to name its representative on the board. He has the necessary qualifications, and his recent experiences in gathering data and first-hand information, combined with the fact that he has worked in season and out for the enactment of the measure, because organized labor had confidence enough in him to place him in the position, should make it unnecessary to advise the trade unionists of British Columbia what to do with the circular in question.

CIVIC FIREMEN QUITTING

Take This Course Rather Than Organize and Enforce Their Claims.

As the result of lack of organization conditions have become so unsatisfactory with the civic firemen that they are quitting in bunches. The remaining ones are spread around to replace the "quitters" and break in new easy-marks. When will the firemen apply a little of their bravery to forming a real union, and asserting their claims in a manner that will be understood by those responsible?

"JIMMY SKUNK" RECEIVES HIS DUE CONSIDERATION

Slimy Thiel "Operative" Used in An Attempt to Discredit Organized Labor

A TEAMSTERS' STRIKE is on in Winnipeg. According to The Voice, the police of that city arrested a man during the early part of last week upon the charge of "inciting to riot." This happened near the freight sheds, when a number of teamsters and onlookers were accompanying a load of freight, which was being handled by scabs. It was noticed that a certain man in the crowd seemed to be energetically egging the strikers and others to make trouble. In consequence of this he was arrested on the charge mentioned. At the police station it was discovered that he was a detective in the employ of the maldodorous Thiel Agency. Immediately upon the discovery of this, the charge was reduced to one of disorderly conduct. Thus this "Jimmy Skunk" received due and proper consideration at the hands of the police department, presumably because he belonged to the same genus as itself. It is a matter of wonder that the arresting officer did not at once recognize the family smell. Had he done so, he could not have made the arrest without committing a most serious violation of family ethics. Then again it may be that these "Jimmy Skunks" are so used to their own smell that they no longer notice it as anything outside of a normal and healthy condition of perfumed sweetness. It will be well for the teamsters and all other workingmen to look with extreme suspicion upon all and sundry who are disposed to urge them to acts of violence, either during times of strike or times of peace. It is almost a safe bet that such persons either belong to, or are agents of some strike-breaking or detective agency. A skunk is a skunk, and may be located by his smell. Look out, or rather smell out for him.

COAST CITIES ADOPT SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY

Ratepayers Endorsed the Day As Selected by the Retail Employees' Organization

BEGINNING WITH July 8, the employees of stores and factories in Victoria, New Westminster and Vancouver will have Saturday afternoons to do as they please. As with the miners, smeltermen and provincial government employees, it is a legislative enactment, the choice of day having been left to referendum. In Vancouver Saturday received 5522 votes, as against 1654 for Wednesday. In New Westminster the vote stood: Saturday, 1046; Wednesday, 191. At Victoria the result was: Saturday, 1853; Wednesday, 1183. Thus similar conditions will prevail in all three coast cities.

Some thirteen years ago the retail clerks of Vancouver had a splendid union. In fact one of their delegates, W. J. Lamrick, was president of the Trades and Labor council. At that time the agitation was for early closing of the stores every day. The union won out—and then died. The Retail Employees' organization is not a full-fledged affiliated union, but it has done good work. The Federationist trusts it will not suffer a similar fate. There is still plenty of work for it to do. The miners later found that "legislative" provisions alone were not sufficient. It needed a good strong organization to see that the laws were enforced. Probably the clerks will profit by their experience.

ROYAL CITY TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Decided to Oppose Prohibition Measure When the Vote Is Taken

Dissenting Delegate Admits the Present Act Is Not "Prohibition"

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 15.—Without a dissenting voice, the Trades and Labor council last night passed the following resolution: "That this council go on record as opposed to prohibition, as contained in the proposed bill, from an economic and social standpoint, and report this decision to the various unions with the request that they help to defeat the present measure."

Delegate Knudson, of the Cigarmakers' union, proposed the resolution, declaring that the measure would completely destroy one union and do very grave injury to three or four others. He wanted to see a straight vote against prohibition, without qualification, because he was totally opposed to it.

Delegate Yates, general secretary, intimated that he would vote for a resolution in that shape, because he was in favor of complete prohibition. He agreed that there was not a real prohibition measure in the United States or Canada. The legislation the people had in Kansas, Washington and the other states, and what was proposed in this province, was not prohibition, but simply transferred the business from one body of individuals and a well-organized trade, to private houses and dispensaries. Prohibition, to be complete and effective, must prevent liquor being manufactured.

Vice-president Chapman, who was in the chair, also dwelt with the injury the act would do to certain unions, and the fact that liquor seemed a necessary refreshment to the men in the trenches.

Delegate Knudson renewed his objection to prohibition in any form, but the resolution in the form presented found unanimous acceptance.

Reports of Unions.

Reports of unions showed satisfactory conditions, as everybody in town is employed, and a shortage in some lines of trade was noted. Credentials were received from J. Thompson from the Street Railwaymen's association, and also from the Typos. for A. I. Lewis. A communication from the International Garment Workers, warning union men against a bogus label which is being used by some clothing manufacturers, was referred to the delegates to report to their unions.

Cheap Labor Wanted.

The search for berry-pickers to go to Hatzic this summer, to pick berries, did not receive much encouragement from the people here at the rates offered, and they are now offering 35 cents, instead of 25 cents per crate, with camp fixtures furnished free.

A. S. WELLS SAILED FROM NEW YORK SATURDAY

B. C. F. of L. Sec. and Carpenters' Delegate Old Country Bound

Makes a Few Observations for The Federationist En Route

A. S. WELLS, secretary-treasurer of the B. C. Federation of Labor, Victoria, who is en route to Manchester, England, to represent Canada at the Carpenters' convention, sailed from New York on Saturday last. Prior to leaving he jotted down a few impressions and sent them to The Federationist:

Chicago on "Preparedness."

Chicago has gone on record as being in favor of war preparedness. The parade, which is estimated to have had over 150,000 participating, was governed, as usual, by the ruling class, which intimated to the slaves that they desired them to parade. Hence they did. There were flags of the United States galore; also bands of music and different brands of labor were labelled, some as follows: "Dry Goods," "Telephone Operators," etc. They were sure dry goods, and could not see that they were squeezed nearly as dry as it was at all possible for them to be squeezed.

"Toronto the Good."

Toronto the Good is still as good as ever, and will shortly be "dry." Jimmie Simpson and Jack Bruce are still on deck. The carpenters report that trade is a little better. Still lots of idle men, however. The action of Jimmie Watters is the subject of much discussion in the Good City, especially his action he the munition workers, and many are the threats.

New York Carpenters' Scrap.

The carpenters of New York are in revolt against the action of the general president, who has acted in a very high-handed manner in the recent attempt by the carpenters to better conditions. Some sixty-five locals have been suspended by President Hutchinson, because they would not submit to have their fate with the employers settled by him, without the wish of the membership in the district being ascertained. Protests are being daily received by the New York district council of carpenters against the action of General President Hutchinson, copies of which are being sent to the general president. It appears that some 14,000 of the union carpenters had gone back to work at the advanced rates asked for when President Hutchinson arrived in New York. He held a meeting the day after his arrival with the employers, and came to an agreement with them, without consulting the local officers or members, and then called a meeting of the men the next day, and told them that they had to go back to work under the terms that had been arrived at by the employers and himself. This the men refused to do, as there were less than 4000 of the 18,000 carpenters belonging to the different locals still on strike. Hence the suspension of their charters, which also includes the charter of the district council. An injunction has been granted the local unions restraining President Hutchinson from suspending the locals, or preventing them from forming new locals, by the supreme court. The injunction covers the state of New York, as well as the New York city district. The A. S. of the U. B. Carpenters, who linked their fates with the U. B. in 1914, are still receiving financial support in the New York district from the parent body. This has been denied the members of the U. B., and makes the fight against the employers more severe. Every credit is due the members of the U. B. for their stand-pat attitude under such conditions. May democracy prevail over the spirit of officialdom in the carpenters' organization, is the wish of all thinking men in the Labor movement.

STREET RAILWAYMEN

Pioneer Division Correspondent Crisply Covers "Bull-pen" Gossip of the Week.

[By J. E. G.]

The executive board on Monday recommended that leave-of-absence for an indefinite period be granted Bros. Norman McDonald and J. A. Woods, for military service. The former has enlisted in the artillery and the latter in the 196th (Western Universities battalion). We all join in wishing our brothers a safe and speedy return.

Application for membership from 20 of our new men were also dealt with.

Business Agent Hoover reported that Conductor Jas. Hutchinson, who has been in hospital for some considerable time, is now mending and hopes to be out very shortly, although considerable time will elapse before he will be fit to go to work.

We have it on very good authority that Bro. Hugh Kennedy is beginning to see the light. They say he carries a copy of The Federationist around in his hip pocket, which goes to show that there is hope for our brother yet.

Bro. J. W. Dew's experiences in a barber shop that did not display the "union card" can be summarized as follows: "He walked right in and turned around and walked right out again."

Make no mistake about this, the Milk Wagon Drivers' strike is still on, and we are pleased to know that most of the union men have gone to work for the fair dairies, they having put on extra rigs to handle the increased business. The unfair dairies are working hard to get back the customers that they lost when they refused to recognize the union. Two more dairies are about to sign up the agreement, and if organized labor stands by these union dairies all will be well. We note with regret that some of our men are taking milk from unfair dairies. This is not a matter to be treated lightly, because the fact remains that by refusing to support other unions you are undermining your own organization. These indifferent brothers are known and for their own peace of mind we would suggest that they do the right thing by organized labor and uphold the dignity of Pioneer Division 101.

We understand that the civic firemen have formed a union? Said union (?) has received a charter from the "Canadian Federation of Labor," whatever that is, which goes to show that the firemen did not want an organization that intended getting down to business. For all the good their union will be to them in securing better wages and conditions they might just as well drop their good money down a sewer.

Our contribution this week is short on account of having too much business to do in connection with next week's article, which will contain something interesting.

INDUSTRIAL SLAUGHTER-HOUSE

Foley Bros., Welch & Stewart Keeping Up Average at Big Tunnel.

The second accident caused by a steam shovel at the tunnel occurred on Saturday, when Peter Cunningham of Bear Creek lost his life. It appeared that in some way the shovel slipped and Cunningham, who was underneath, was caught, death being instantaneous. Ferby Pettipiece lost his life in a similar way last week.

An accident which cast a deep gloom over Revelstoke occurred at the east end of the Rogers Pass tunnel early Monday morning, when Olando Dupont, aged 19 years, lost his life. It appears that he attempted to board an engine and, missing his step, fell under it, receiving injuries which resulted in his death for hours later—Revelstoke Mail-Herald.

In addition to those mentioned by the Mail-Herald, another victim is now in Vancouver General Hospital, with a badly injured or broken back.

COUNCIL PROTESTS

Pass and Forward Protest Against Release of "Aliens."

At last meeing of South Vancouver municipal council, upon motion of Councillors James and Grimmett, the following resolution was forwarded to Minister of Labor Crothers and Hon. W. J. Bowser:

"That this council, in view of the fact that so many British-born are now out of employment owing to circumstances over which they have no control, do strongly protest against the release from internment camps of alien enemies for the purpose of placing them on our Canadian railways now in course of construction, should this action as reported in the press be correct, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the proper authorities."

LONGSHOREMEN'S UNION

Everybody Working and Membership Increasing Rapidly.

Business Agents Nixon and Sinclair report a busy waterfront these days, and consequently the membership is increasing. There will be no less than twenty new applicants initiated this evening. The membership has reached a high-water mark. All are taking a keen interest in scale negotiations along the U. S. coast, as it may affect local interests later on.

SAILORS' UNION BUSY

Local Membership Increasing Every Week and All Working.

Business Agent Burns of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific reports the local membership increasing each week, and work is picking up, with the prospects for sailors better than for some years.

Socialists Postpone Conference.

The International Socialist Bureau announces that the socialist peace conference, set for June 26, has been postponed until July 15.

Printing Trades to Picnic.

The Winnipeg printing trades picnic has been fixed for Tuesday, July 11, at Winnipeg beach. It will be a closed day for printing in the Prairie Capital City.

Death by violence has become such a commonplace thing within the last two years that the taking off of any particular individual amounts to little more than a headline in one of the numerous editions of the daily papers. In a day or two it will be utterly forgotten or become but a faint memory, overlaid with accounts of ten thousand other tragedies.

IMPERATIVE NEED OF LIVE CENTRAL LABOR BODIES

Unionists of B. C. Should School the Pick of This Membership

The Only Solution Lies in Renewed and Concerted Action

"This Council is organized for the purpose of voicing the needs and aspirations of Labor, legislatively and otherwise; and to provide a place for worthy members of its affiliated unions to participate in the discussion of those practical problems, upon the solution of which depends their welfare as workers; individually and collectively. With the introduction of the modern machinery of production and the harnessing of the forces of Nature, it is only fitting that the wealth producers should participate in the benefits derived. We, therefore, pledge ourselves to unceasingly demand a universal work-day of eight hours or less; so long as labor-power is sold as a commodity. We believe there is more efficacy in electing working class representatives to write the law than by supplicatory methods; and our efforts will be more in that direction in future. We are firmly convinced that the future belongs to the only useful people in human society—the working class."—Preamble Vancouver Trades and Labor Council.

THE WORK performed by a central labor body is seldom appreciated by the average trade unionist. Its ramifications are such that few save the executive board members have any idea of the amount of work and the varied number of questions which have to be dealt with in the course of a month. Frequently the unions which pay the least heed to the value of a central labor body, or kick because of some of its actions, are the very first to seek its assistance when they get into trouble, either legislatively or with employers.

Outsiders Recognize Its Value.

That many men outside the trade union movement recognize the need and function of a central labor body is evidenced by the fact that when some "deal" or question comes up which threatens the best interests of the community, the first organization they think of appealing to for assistance or publicity is the central labor body.

Still a Good Fighting Force.

In Vancouver there are still more than forty unions affiliated with the Trades and Labor council, as against more than fifty a couple of years ago. There is now a dues-paying membership of more than 5000, as compared with more than 8000 prior to the war. The possible number of delegates should reach at least 100, if every union were fully represented at each meeting. But slightly more than half that number attend meetings regularly.

Plenty of Material to Work On.

With so many things happening of world-wide significance, and a provincial situation, from a Labor standpoint, with no parallel in Canada, and numerous purely local problems pressing for attention, it is absolutely imperative that the members of organized labor in Vancouver take a renewed interest in the affairs of their central labor body. Every union, without a single exception, should feel it incumbent upon themselves to elect good live delegates to the Trades and Labor council—and see that they attend regularly.

Fighting Against Heavy Odds.

The organized labor situation is serious enough, but not beyond regeneration. Admittedly the odds are in favor of the pay-triotic employers just now, in most branches of industry. With an increasing number of voteless Orientals and "bohunks" being poured into the labor market it seems well nigh impossible to stop the trend towards demoralization. But what is the good of whining about it? To merely point out the facts will not solve the problem. It may all be necessary to a better understanding of the task confronting Labor, but without organized effort to back up these demands for social changes, little progress will be made.

Concerted Action Needed.

Resolutions solve no problems. They merely point the way. It is clearly up to every union man left in British Columbia to take a fresh grip, face the tremendous odds against them and fight on. This can be most effectively accomplished by, first, attending the meetings of their respective unions; then by sending the best representatives possible to the central labor body. And also to the annual conventions of the B. C. Federation of Labor and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Labor Men As Law-makers.

And on top of all that let it be remembered that sooner or later Labor will have to be more fully represented in the houses of legislation, civic, provincial and federal.

Labor's School.

A good live central labor body, with the backing of the affiliated membership, is a good preparatory school applicable to all of the above. The members of organized labor in Vancouver and elsewhere throughout the province should at once set out to build up and rejuvenate their central labor bodies.

EARL B. PETTIPIECE KILLED

Enlisted at Revelstoke and Left Vernon Last August.

Telegraphic advice from Ottawa yesterday places Earl B. Pettipiece among the list of those killed "at the front" during the past week. He was 28 years of age, a trainman, enlisted at Revelstoke, and left the training camp at Vernon last August. He leaves a wife and child, resident in Vancouver. He was the youngest brother of R. P. Pettipiece of The Federationist.

INCORPORATED 1855

THE

MOLSONS BANK

CAPITAL and RESERVE $8,800,000

96 Branches in Canada

A general banking business transacted. Circular letters of credit. Bank money orders.

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The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital	$ 12,000,000
Reserve	13,000,000
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SECRETARY, BUREAU OF PROVINCIAL INFORMATION, VICTORIA, B. C.

THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

Published every Friday morning by the B. C. Federationist, Limited

R. Parm. Pettipiece.....Manager

Office: Room 217, Labor Temple
Tel. Exchange Seymour 7495

Subscription: $1.50 per year; in Vancouver City, $2.00; to unions subscribing in a body, $1.00

REPRESENTATIVES

New Westminster.....W. Yates, Box 1021
Prince Rupert.....W. E. Denning, Box 531
Victoria.....A. S. Wells, Box 1558

"Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World"

FRIDAY.....June 16, 1916

SLAVES TO PURCHASE FREEDOM.

NOT LONG SINCE we took the opportunity of making a feeble protest against the evident intention of the socialist candidate for the vice-presidency of the United States, to inflict the hated gospel of "work" upon all and sundry, upon the arrival of the opportunity so to do, in consequence of the triumph of the cause for which he speaks. We were rather inclined to think that the gentleman in question was none too well informed as to the real significance of the socialist philosophy, and as to what would result in the event of its triumphant assault upon the battlements of capitalist privilege and power. We were, perhaps foolishly, of the opinion that the abolition of the wage system would relegate the curse of work, to the lumber room of oblivion, where many an obnoxious and obscene *nuisance and affliction have gone* before. It now appears that as ill-informed and crude as the vice-presidential candidate may be, the presidential candidate upon the same ticket can give him cards and spades and then beat him out.

* * *

In the American Socialist of June 10, Mr. Allan L. Benson, socialist candidate for president, interestingly tells what would happen "if I were president." That the article in question was copied from some other sheet in no manner detracts from its merit, however. After dealing with such minor matters as keeping the country out of war and doing various diplomatic stunts as they should be done, Mr. Benson proceeds to disclose a most clever scheme whereby he would emasculate the supreme court and thus make it impossible for that body to perpetrate any more of its "unconstitutional" jokes in the future. This cunning little scheme is to appoint eleven socialist lawyers to the supreme bench, thus raising its membership to twenty, as against the nine it now has. This would give the necessary majority to render safe any enactment desired by the other branches of government. Although it is an exceedingly cunning scheme, it is a simple one as well. The capitalists will be properly stung once it has been slipped over on them, and in working order. Mr. Benson will attend to that. Of course nearly every one at all familiar with the United States constitution, and with the history of the supreme court, fully knows that the power to declare acts of congress "unconstitutional," is a power that has been assumed by this precious court. It has not been placed in that august body by any provision of that musty old document known as the constitution. It is just a power that has been taken in order to conserve certain interests in the industrial life of the nation. A president and congress that was hostile to that sort of thing would find a shorter route to hoist that precious court than the one proposed to be followed by the versatile Benson. To cut off its meal ticket would help some.

* * *

Mr. Benson, having discovered that "transportation lies at the bottom of our industrial and social system," declares that he "would urge congress to acquire and operate the railroads." His plan to do this is to "buy the roads and pay in government bonds what it would actually cost to reproduce them." These bonds, he suggests, should run for fifty years, and be paid from the earnings of the roads at the rate of 2 per cent. each year. This delightfully simple and clever method of transforming the present system of property into whatever Mr. Benson has in mind, is to be carried out in the same manner in regard to all other industries and natural resources, even down to the small holdings of the petty agriculturist. To make a long story short, the harried slaves of capitalist property are to obtain their freedom from its brutal exploitation, not by kicking the master class off their backs, but, by paying them over a long period of years a right tidy little sum for staying on. They are to purchase their freedom by paying their masters countless millions not to release them. They are to destroy capitalist property by preserving it. Turning capitalist investment, as at present in stocks, bonds and debentures of industrial enterprises, into government long-term bonds, is a revolutionary innovation that need not strike serious terror to even the weakest capitalist heart. It is a joke, even greater than that gospel of work joke recently worked over by Mr. Benson's running mate. That such ridiculous stuff can be promulgated by presidential candidates of a socialist party, speaks volumes for their conception of the gospel and doctrine of socialism as laid down by Marx, Engels and other of its pioneers. It also affords a most scathing commentary upon the intelligence of, not only he who promulgates it, but he who swallows it, as well.

* * *

The enslaved class has nothing to purchase from the master class. The master class has nothing to sell to the enslaved. Neither slavery or freedom are matters of purchase or sale. Neither are questions of barter. They are simply questions of power. The master class holds its slaves in subjection solely because it has the power to do so. That is all the justification there is or ever was for slavery. Slaves that are worthy to be free must assert their worth by seizing and holding their freedom. If they have not the strength, both morally and physically to do that, they do not deserve their freedom, and they may rest assured they will never get it. A slave that would even entertain a proposition to purchase freedom ought to be forced to retain his chains through all eternity and make daily oath that he liked his job. The penalty to be put upon he who would preach salvation by purchase has not yet been devised to properly meet the requirements of the case.

LABOR ASKS ITS RIGHTFUL SHARE."

IN THE CITIZEN, of Los Angeles, California, there appeared recently an article by Samuel Gompers, under caption herewith. In the course of his explanation of the struggles of organized labor and the purpose underlying its actions, he said, "it makes for improved conditions every day, and makes no claim to the confiscation of property to bring every one of our people to an impossible dead level. The meaning of the present conditions in the labor world is that the workers are demanding their rightful share in the increased productivity of industry and the prosperity of the nation." As the executive head of the American Federation of Labor, no doubt Mr. Gompers speaks by the card, and what he says may be taken without reservation. His reference to "confiscation of property" may, perchance, be intended as a dig at the misguided socialists, to whom has been attributed a predilection to confiscate other people's property, once the opportunity presents itself. It is well-known that the socialists are the most bitter opponents of confiscation. That is, it is known to every one except Mr. Gompers. These misguided ones have so aroused his ire through their faults that he seems to be blind to their virtues.

* * *

Now as to the rightful share of labor, what is it and how is it to be determined? This ought not to be difficult to answer. In fact it is easy if one does not overlook the self-evident truth that labor is the sole factor in wealth production. Labor alone produces all wealth. There is no other factor entering into the matter. It is folly to assert that natural resources constitute a factor in production, for the reason that the laborer himself is impossible, except as a consequence of the existence of these resources. In fact he is a natural resource himself, just as much as any other thing that might be mentioned. He merely happens to be the one natural resource that has the power to convert all other resources to the service of his kind. It is still greater folly to assert that capital is a factor in production, for capital expresses merely the command of production and the power to make way with the product once it is turned out. This power to seize upon the fruits of industry, instead of being an aid to production is a veritable drag upon it, as any one not blinded with bias can plainly see. It is in consequence of this drain upon the productive powers of labor that all necessity for labor organization and struggle arises. All that capital draws from the productive process, as well as the entire cost of obtaining it, is that much drawn from the workers without anything being given in return for it.

* * *

As labor produces all wealth, it is manifestly clear that the rightful share thereof should be all of it. There is no other conclusion to be drawn, unless the drawing of it shall be shaped so as to conserve the interests of those who live as bloodsuckers, obtaining their sustenance by exploiting and robbing the producers of wealth. All pretence that any share of the wealth produced by labor, justly and rightly, or even decently, belongs to any other than the workers themselves, is a pretence that cannot be made by any man in the name of Labor, without laying himself open to the suspicion of being either ill-informed, or strangely desirous of maintaining friendly relations with that class in modern society that rules, robs and tortures the working class in the name of capitalist property and its sacred profits. The "rightful share of labor?" It is either all or none.

MATERIAL PROGRESS OF LABOR.

THOSE WHO CONTEND that the conditions of labor are continually becoming better will receive little comfort from the report of the commission on Industrial Relations, if such betterment is to be determined by the relative amount of wealth at the command of employers and wage-earners. From the report we learn that "the wealth of the country (United States) between 1890 and 1912 increased from sixty-five to one hundred and eighty-seven billions, or 188 per cent., whereas the aggregate income of wage-earners in manufacturing, mining and transportation has risen between 1889 and 1909 only 95 per cent., from two thousand five hundred and sixteen millions in 1889, to four thousand nine hundred and sixteen millions in 1909. Furthermore, the wage-earners' share of the net product of industry in the case of manufactures was only 40.2 per cent. in 1909, as compared with 44.9 per cent. in 1889." It may be added that the net product referred to is the value that remains after deducting the cost of materials from the total value.

* * *

It may be seen from this that the relative condition of labor is continually sinking, in spite of all contentions to the contrary notwithstanding. While it may be possible, or even probable that some of the workers have gained a little in wealth volume, the fact still remains that the percentage of the net result of the operation of their particular industries, after deducting the cost of materials, that falls to their hands in the form of wages, is considerably less than was formerly the case. Relatively speaking, their conditions are worse, while those of the masters are appreciably better. It might be well to note that the wage-earners mentioned in the report, and whose share in the net product had fallen nearly five per cent. during the ten years referred to, were those engaged in the best organized and best paid parts of the industrial field, "manufacturing, mining and transportation." That the showing made by the less favorably situated workers in the unorganized and more scattered industries will be far worse than this, goes without saying.

* * *

But all of this merely goes to prove the contention of the obstreperous socialist that all of the benefit accruing from the operation of industry must go to the owners thereof. Whatever has been gained over the older and more primitive industrial processes, by and through the advent of power driven machines and tools into the industrial scheme, has gone into the coffers of the capitalist class that owns and controls the means and instruments of industry, and which, by virtue of such ownership and control, also owns and controls the workers themselves. The wealth that comes forth from the operation of an industrial establishment thus owned and controlled, must belong to the owners of the establishment, and not to the wage slaves, who sell their labor power at its gates. If the workers would take unto themselves the benefits accruing from this much more powerful and prolific system of wealth production, they must, as a class, first become owner and master of the entire establishment of modern industry. Thus would labor become sole arbiter of the wealth poured forth from the industrial process. Until then, Labor can win no substantial and lasting material gain.

When it comes to purloining labor news, without credit, "Joe" Marks has all the other Labor paper editors in Canada cheated to a whisper. Of course The Federationist must admit that the Industrial Banner's "Industrial Canada" column is an outstanding feature of Ontario's newsy Labor champion. That is why it appears in this great family journal first.

"Will the workers always be ignorant and stupid enough to give their earnings for the useless? Will they always support millions of soldiers to kill the sons of other workingmen? Will they always build temples for ghosts and phantoms, and live in huts and dens themselves? Will the lips, unstained by lies, forever kiss the robed impostor's hands."—Ingersoll.

From the Free Lance, Butte, Mont., we learn that the teamsters and other workmen of that city are on strike against their bosses, and the miners are not with them in the struggle. As Butte has always been among the premier union towns, we are at a loss to understand the why and wherefore of the present situation. Can it be possible that workers of Butte are forgetting how to be real union men? The organized workers of Vancouver sincerely hope that such is not the case.

The striking shingle weavers of Everett, Wash., refused to entertain a delightful little profit-sharing plan offered them by the employers. Attached to this very attractive proposition was an agreement that the shingle weavers were not to belong to a union. While the strikers in no way objected to taking anything that was properly coming to them, they refused to allow a bunch to be handed to them in that manner. It may be a long time ere they have another chance to become profit-mongers, but they will remain unionists and men. Their action is to their credit.

"My appreciation of the conditions surrounding wage-earners and my sympathy with every endeavor to better these conditions are as strong as those of any man." This is from John D. Rockefeller, jr. "There is none but you and me that has the people's interest at heart." Thus spake Louis XVI of France. "Two souls with but a single thought." What a chummy pair of angels they will make, that is if they happen to meet in that happy land where angels most do dwell. And who dare say that they will not? If half we hear is true, a multitude of more consummate hypocrites and conscienceless rascals have already gone there.

When consideration of the wage schedule of the District of Columbia appropriation bill was before the house of representatives, at Washington recently, twenty-five "representatives of the people" voted against increasing the wages of the street laborers from $1.50 to $1.75 per day. As these worthy "representatives" receive but $25 per day for their arduous duties, it was not difficult for them to see that $1.50 per day was quite sufficient remuneration for the lightsome and pleasing task of cleaning sewers and sweeping up horse-droppings. If the impertinent and unreasonable demands of the workers were not frowned down, there is no telling to what extremes their inordinate greed might lead them. It is, indeed, fortunate for their moral welfare that guardians have been provided to save them from their lustful and unworthy ambition.

The B. C. Federation of Labor came in for a good deal of criticism at the hands of President J. C. Watters of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, a few days ago, while addressing a meeting of Hamilton Trades and Labor council. "In British Columbia, where such an organization existed, it had been more or less of a failure, due largely to the fact that those who had charge of its affairs and those who constituted it forgot to recognize the important fact that it was a legislative body," said Mr. Watters. It might be mentioned in this connection that none other than President Watters himself was, at the time spoken of, president of the B. C. F. of L.

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TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—MEETS first and third Thursdays. Executive board: James H. McVety, president; R. P. Pettipiece, vice-president; Helena Gutteridge, *general secretary, 210 Labor Temple*; Fred Knowles, treasurer; W. H. Cotterill, statistician; sergeant-at-arms, John Sully; A. J. Crawford, Jas. Campbell, J. Brooks, trustees.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.—Meets second Monday in the month. President, J. McKinnon; secretary, R. H. Neelands, P. O. Box 66.

BARTENDERS' LOCAL No. 676.—Office, Room 208 Labor Temple. Meets first Sunday of each month. President, James Campbell; financial secretary, H. Davis, Box 424; phone, Sey. 4752; recording secretary, Wm. Mottishaw, Globe Hotel, Main street.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL Union of America, Local No. 120—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the month, room 205, Labor Temple. President, L. E. Herritt; secretary, S. H. Grant, 604 Georgia street.

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

BREWERY WORKERS, L. U. No. 281, I. U. U. B. W. of A.—Meets first and third Monday of each month, Room 302, Labor Temple *8 p.m. President, A. Sykes; secretary, Chas.* G. Austin, 732 Seventh avenue east.

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, A. Campbell, 73 Seventeenth avenue west; secretary, A. Fraser, 1151 Howe street.

DEEP SEA FISHERMENS UNION OF THE PACIFIC—Meets at 437 Gore avenue every Tuesday, 7 p.m. Russell Kearley, business agent.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 213 meets room 205, Labor Temple every Monday, 8 p.m. President, D. W. McDonzall, 1162 Powell street; recording secretary, R. N. Elgar, Labor Temple; financial secretary and business agent, E. H. Morrison Room 207, Labor Temple.

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, Local 3852. Office, Association hall, 10 Powell street. Meets every Sunday, 2:30 p.m. Thomas Nixon, secretary.

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

MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION, No. 96—Meets second and fourth Thursdays, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. President, George Anderson, 2316 Prince Edward street; phone Fairmont 1720-O. Secretary, Stanley Tiller, 312 Eighteenth avenue west; phone Fairmont 763L.

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS' UNION, Local 348, I. A. T. S. E. & M. P. M. O.—Meets first Sunday of each month, Room 204, Labor Temple. President, W. E. McCartney; Business Agent, E. J. Huttlemayer; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, H. C. Roddan, P. O Box 845.

PATTERN MAKERS' LEAGUE OF NORTH AMERICA—Vancouver and vicinity—Branch meets second and fourth Mondays, Room 205, Labor Temple. President, Ray McDougall, 601 Seventh avenue west; financial secretary, J. Campbell, 4869 Argyle street; recording secretary, E. Westmoreland, 1512 Yew street; phone Bayview 2698L.

PRINTING PRESSMEN'S UNION (VANCOUVER), No. 69—Meets second Tuesday, 8 p.m., Room 204. President, W. Bell 2220 Vine street; secretary-treasurer, E Waterman, 1167 Georgia street; recording secretary, W. Shannon, 1739—28th avenue east.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets Labor Temple, second and fourth Wednesdays at 2:30 and 8 p.m. President, W. H. Cottrell; recording secretary, Jas. E. Griffin, 166 Twenty-fifth avenue east; financial secretary and business agent, Fred A. Hoover, 2409 Clark drive.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Tuesday in each month, 8 p.m. President, Francis Williams; vice-president, Miss H. Gutteridge; recording sec., C. McDonald, Box 503; financial secretary, H. Nordland, P. O. Box 503.

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

PROVINCIAL UNIONS

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR—Meets in annual convention in January. Executive officers, 1916-17: President, Jas. H. McVety; vice-presidents — Vancouver, John Brooks, E. Morrison; Victoria, C. Sivertz; New Westminster, W. Yates; Prince Rupert, W. E. Thompson, P. O. Box 158; Rossland, H. A. Stewart; District 28, U. M. W. of A. (Vancouver Island), W. Head; District 18, U. M. W. of A. (Crow's Nest Valley), A. J. Carter. Secretary-treasurer, A. S. Wells, P. O. Box 1538, Victoria, B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—Meets first and third Wednesday, Labor hall, 1424 Government street, at 8 p. m. President, G. Taylor; secretary, F. Holdridge, Box 392, Victoria, B. C.

NEW WESTMINSTER

BARTENDERS' INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE of America, local 784, New Westminster. Meets second Sunday of each month at 1:30 p.m. Secretary, F. W. Jameson, Box 496.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, 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.

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

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Labor Temple Press Vancouver, B. C.

What Do Central Labor Organizations say about the B. C. Prohibition Act?

Resolution passed unanimously by the New Westminster Trades and Labor Council at its meeting on June 14:

"That this Council go on record as opposed to Prohibition as contained in the present bill, from a social and economic standpoint, and report this decision to the various unions with the request that they help to defeat the present measure."

The careful attention of every reader of The Federationist is requested to the above unanimous action.

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SALIENT FEATURES OF COMPENSATION MEASURE

Some Differentiations Between New B. C. Act and Others

Comprehensive Review of Outstanding Provisions Affecting Workers

[By Jas. H. McVety]
(President B. C. Federation of Labor)

WHEN THE Ontario legislature passed the Compensation act, drafted by Sir William Meredith, it was considered the best piece of legislation of the kind on the continent, both from the standpoint of number of industries covered and its provisions generally.

B. C. Goes Sixteen Points Better.

The British Columbia government, however, has in its act just passed made at least sixteen distinct improvements that are of benefit to the workmen, quite disregarding the numerous changes that will enable the employer to more easily comply with the law.

Rescue Workers Covered.

For the first time in the history of compensation legislation, workers engaged in rescue work in the coal mining industry are covered, the government conceding that even though the men engaged in this hazardous work are not, in many cases, regularly employed by the company on whose property the accident occurs, frequently coming from other properties to assist, they are engaged in saving both lives and property and should therefore be protected during the time they are engaged in that work at the expense of the industry benefited.

"Gas Committees" Included.

Practically the same line of reasoning applied to the case of men elected by their fellow miners, or appointed by the chief mine inspector under the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation act on "gas committees," for the purpose of inspecting the workings of mines to ascertain if there is sufficient gas to make their operation dangerous. Holding that they were a protection to the property, and at the same time reduced the number of accidents, the government included such work even though the wages of the committeemen was paid by the miners instead of by the owners of the mines.

Workers in Small Plants Included.

Under the Ontario act the board is given power to exclude small employers and their workmen where the number employed does not exceed four or six. It was held here that from the standpoint of the workmen, as well as the employer, that an accident would, if a number of people were badly injured, bankrupt the employer and result in the workers not receiving any compensation and as a result all workmen in industries that are included under the act are covered, regardless of the number employed in any shop or factory.

Short Waiting Period.

The majority of acts require workmen to be disabled for one or two weeks before any compensation is paid, this practice resulting in 40 to 70 per cent. of the injured workmen not receiving any compensation whatever, as they are completely recovered before the waiting period expires. The B. C. act pays after a period of three days.

Unable to Assign Compensation.

In Ontario the board is permitted to allow workers to assign their compensation ,and because there is no medical aid provisions in the act of that province, the workers are required to assign their compensation to the hospitals before they are admitted. This has been remedied here by taking away from the board the power to permit assignments or attachments of any kind.

Compensation Provisions Better.

Where children receiving compensation are invalids, their payments do not cease at the age of sixteen years, but continue until they recover their health or die. Widows are paid a flat rate of $20 in both Ontario and British Columbia, but the Ontario act contains a provision that where $20 amounts to more than 55 per cent. of the wages received by the husband, the compensation is reduced correspondingly. This section is omitted from the B. C. act. A minimum of $5 per week is fixed in this province for the protection of women and apprentices, and the compensation cannot be less than this amount unless the wages are less, then the full wages are paid. Compensation is also paid in this province where the worker has suffered facial disfigurement.

Board Unable to Commute Claims.

It has been alleged, in some states, that compensation boards have induced injured workmen to settle their claims for lump sum payments, and that these settlements have been to the disadvantage of the workmen. Under the B. C. act the board is unable to commute without the consent of the workmen, except where the reduction of earning capacity is less than ten per cent.

Unlimited Medical Aid.

Neither Ontario, Nova Scotia or Washington acts make any provision for medical aid for the workmen, although the absence of this provision is conceded in all three places to be a serious omission. California, Ohio and New York have limited medical aid provided entirely at the expense of the employer, but the first and last of these states have a waiting period of two weeks, during which the injured workmen receive nothing but the medical aid. Here, by agreement between the employers and the employees, injured workmen are to receive unlimited medical aid, transportation, hospital service, crutches and artificial limbs, with a waiting period of only three days, but will contribute one cent for each day worked to the medical fund. Any deficiency in the fund will be made up by assessing the employers. Arrangements at present in operation that are satisfactory to the workmen and secure the approval of the board, will be allowed to continue and the workmen who are enrolled in any existing scheme will not require to contribute the one cent per day.

Individuality Liability Abolished.

In this province all employers are placed on exactly the same footing; all pay their assessments to the board, and the workmen receive their compensation direct from that body, instead of, as in Ontario, allowing the railways to pay their injured workmen without the payment going through the hands of the board, this practice causing strong suspicion that workmen were being required to accept less than they were entitled to under the law.

Form of Notice Simplified.

A lot of red tape in connection with the notice the injured workmen are required to give has been done away with, this being made possible through the inclusion of the medical aid features.

Board Enforces Safety Rules.

The board is given power to appoint advisory committees, consisting of employers and workmen to draft rules for the safety of the workmen, and these rules become law after their adoption by the board. In Ontario no provision is made for giving the workmen representation on the advisory committees.

Non-resident Alien Dependents.

In Ontario and Nova Scotia no compensation is paid to dependents unless they are residents, except where the country in which the dependents is resident would pay compensation to a dependent residing in Ontario or Nova Scotia. This, it is contended by representatives of the workmen, gives the employers the benefit of the lower rate of wages paid to foreigners and also reduces the expenses of compensation, because the dependents are mostly non-resident. Particularly is this true in British Columbia, where such a large number of Chinese are employed, who are required to pay a head tax of $500 for themselves, and each of their families that come to the province. Despite the objections of the employers, who contended that compensation should not be paid in such cases, or if any payment was made it should be on the basis of the relative purchasing power in British Columbia and the country in which the dependent resides, the government decided that all workmen should be treated alike, and that no advantage would accrue to the employer of foreign labor over other employers who had given a preference to Canadians. The objection that money is being sent out of the country can best be met by the employers themselves realizing that the fewer Asiatics employed, the smaller the amount of money that will go to dependents in China, Japan and India.

BARBERS' MAY SPEND MILLION ON HOSPITAL

A $1,000,000 sanitarium for the treatment of tuberculosis among barbers is advocated by a committee composed of the general officers of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, in a report made public this week at New York. This committee recently inspected the home and sanitarium of the International Printing Pressmen's union in Eastern Tennessee. The extent to which tuberculosis exists among barbers also has been investigated by the committee, which is expected to report thereon in September.

Don't condemn the Labor movement because you know of "objectionable features." Every man and every human institution has some imperfections.

PETROGRAD WORKERS REMEMBER BLOODY SUNDAY

Splendid Demonstration of Revolutionary Sons of Toil

Soldiers and Workingmen Fraternize and Cheer the Cause

WHILE THE daily press goes the limit in stuffing its readers with all that occurs in the line of military and naval activities and, in many cases even goes so far as to record things that never happened, much that might be of great interest to the workers and other progressive and well-disposed persons, is carefully covered up or ignored.

This is quite as it should be in view of the fact that the world's news service is controlled by the dominant classes of the various countries, and is used solely for the purpose of disseminating such information as may suit rulers and ruling class interests. It is scarce to be expected that reliable information relating to working class activity, more especially if such activity should take on a revolutionary tinge, would be freely disseminated through channels under such control.

Slow Freight.

For that reason anything that may occur in Europe indicating that the workers are in rebellious mood against either the peace or war schemes of their rulers, is carefully kept out of the despatches and the Labor world learns of it only through such underground channels as may escape the notice of the censor. Such information must come through by slow freight, as it were.

In Commemoration.

On Jan. 22, there occurred in Petrograd a strike of something like 100,000 workers. It was a 24-hour strike. It was not a strike for wages or shorter hours. It was called for the purpose of commemorating the bloody day in 1906 when a peaceful procession of working class petitioners was hacked to pieces by the brutal Cossacks of the Czar. It was called on the 10th anniversary of "Bloody Sunday." The call met with almost unanimous response throughout the tntire factory districts.

The Red Flag.

During the day many street demonstrations were held and soldiers met and fraternized with the strikers. Trainloads of soldiers passing the strikers waved friendly greetings and cheered the red flags as they filed past. On Jan.

(Continued on page 4)

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HILLCREST DAIRY

supply you with pure, fresh Milk—Ours is a Sanitary Dairy—not sanitary in name only—having every modern facility for handling milk. All bottles and utensils are thoroughly sterilized before being used. The milk comes from the famous Fraser River Valley.

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(Strictly modern), one block from Labor Temple. Here, every comfort awaits you.

TRANSIENTS $1.00 PER DAY AND UP
LOW RATES TO PERMANENT GUESTS

Union Cigars and best brands of beverages our specialty.

First-class cafe in connection.

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—for the wear-and-tear conditions of work in the field—in the hills—in the logging camps—anywhere—where the hardest knocks are given to footwear.

The House of Leckie has years and years experience of British Columbia underfoot conditions, and is making boots that will stand up under the toughest and hardest use to which a boot can be put as a result of this experience.

The Leckie stamp on a boot is their guarantee to you but—

"The quality goes IN before the name goes ON —that's a LECKIE."

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION — UNION STAMP — Factory

Named Shoes are frequently made in Non-Union Factories—Do Not Buy Any Shoe no matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this stamp. All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union.

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Hot water is as much a necessity in summer as in winter. After a day in the woods or on the water, what is more refreshing than a hot bath?

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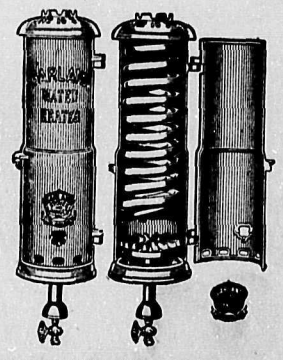
Heats the water, but won't heat the house.



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The Missing Link Because He Loved Her

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Between Men Dizzy Heights and Daring Hearts

Entire change of programme for latter part of the week.

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UNION MADE

WHY NOT WEAR THE BEST ON THE MARKET?

SHIRTS, OVERALLS, MACKINAWS
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GIVE YOURSELF SATISFACTION AND A BRITISH COLUMBIAN INDUSTRY YOUR PATRONAGE BY USING THIS SUPERIOR BRAND

Chinese-made Shirts & Overalls MUST GO!

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BUTTING AHEAD.

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IN CLUBS OF TEN—

or more—members of any trades union in Canada may have

The FEDERATIONIST

mailed to their individual addresses for $1 a year

VICTORIA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Short, Snappy Session of the Capital City Central Labor Body

Many Subjects Discussed by Increased Number of Delegates

[By Frank Holdridge]

VICTORIA, June 8.—President Taylor opened last night's regular meeting of the Trades and Labor council with all officers present and a good attendance of delegates. Credentials were received from the Baratnders for H. W. Tyson, from the Machinists for J. A. Nicholson, and from the Bookbinders for R. Deslete and R. T. Williams, all being accepted and delegates seated.

Anyox Strike Settled.

The secretary read two telegrams received from Anyox, B. C., the second stating that the strike was favorably settled.

Labor Bureau Scheme.

The regular order of business was suspended for the purpose of allowing Miss Wileman to speak on the Labor Bureau question. She spoke at length on the subject, after commenting on the nation's calamity in losing Lord Kitchener. She claimed that the labor bureau was to solve the unemployment question after the war, and her scheme had been endorsed by several well-known members of parliament. Later in the evening, when the question came up, the memorial was simply received and filed.

Labor Day Programme.

The special committee on the Labor Day celebration reported and presented a draft programme of sports, etc., which was accepted.

Munition Workers' Grievances.

The special committee for the purpose of securing information re wages paid for munition work, was instructed to draft a letter to forward to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, setting forth conditions as the committee found them.

Civic Employees' Hours and Wages.

The special committee re hours and wages on civic and municipal work had visited Saanich council, where they had been courteously received and promised that the nine-hour day would not prevail except in case of absolute necessity. The city council promised to take the question of wages up. In the meantime the committee was instructed to keep the matter before them.

Endorse Equal Rights' Association.

The council went on record "as endorsing the stand of the B. C. Equal Rights' association, and to lend what moral support lay in their power to further the interests of that body."

Child Labor in Machine Shops.

The executive committee was instructed to take up a question that a delegate brought up regarding the employment of child labor in the machine shops of the city. The delegate reported that he knew of a boy, 16 years old, working 12 hours a day or night.

Importing Old Country Boiler Makers.

Organizer Read, of the Boilermakers' International, was present, and was asked to speak to the council. His remarks were chiefly on local conditions in the V. M. D. and Yarrows, Ltd. Twenty men had been brought from the Old Country to work at Yarrows, and it was stated that 30 more were on the way. This was considered unfair, after the commission, only a short time ago, took hundreds of men away from here to the Old Country and again hundreds of boilermakers were much nearer here than the Old Country.

Attendance Is Increasing.

The attendance of the meetings have been increasing every meeting. Locals seem to be taking more interest these days; so keep it up and if yours is one of the few locals not represented, send in your credentials at once.

New Bylaws and Constitution.

The Declaration of Purposes of the newly-adopted bylaws and constitution reads: "For the purpose of extending, strengthening and perpetuating the organization of labor in the city of Victoria and surrounding districts; to improve its present social condition; to resist the impositions of additional burdens; to mitigate the evils of unjust legislation; to work for enforcement of existing laws favorable to labor; to oppose immigration of Asiatics and any other nationality of a lower standard of living than obtains in Canada; to work for the establishment of as near as possible of a six-hour day in all branches of industry To disseminate knowledge, and in every practical way advance the material welfare of the wage-earners, individually and collectively, the various trades and labor organizations of the city of Victoria and district do hereby combine their influences and adopt the following constitution, bylaws and rules for their future guidance."

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Sport Skirts and Dust Coats of "Silverbloom"

The fabric is a new one, particularly attractive and appropriate for summer garments. It is light in weight and comes in very smart stripes.

Silverbloom Sport Skirts, in sand shade with purple, green or brown stripes. The model is gathered at the waist and has V-shaped patch pockets. Price $6.50

Silverbloom Dust Coats for motor, tourist or general service, come in three-quarter length style with square sailor collar, turn-back cuffs, patch pockets and twopiece belt. Shown in sand and green, purple or brown stripes at.....$15

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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Trades and Labor Council.
Friday, June 19, 1891.

J. A. Fulton reported progress re drafting letters to the imperial parliament, marine department at Ottawa and Dominion Trades and Labor Congress with reference to the influx of Chinese at this port.

Wm. Pleming reported for the dry dock committee that the Dominion charter granted the company did not conflict with the charter under which the company receives a bonus from Vancouver.

Geo. Irvine, walking delegate, said that he had had difficulty with several small jobs, but in every case where men were shown that they were acting contrary to union principles, they immediately quit work. Trade fair.

Councillor James Denies Statement.

Councillor J. G. James, of ward five, South Vancouver, called upon The Federationist on Tuesday. The correspondent of the Street Railway Employees' union last week made reference to Mr. James, and attributed a statement to him that he had advocated the employment of women on the local street railway service. This Councillor James emphatically denies. And The Federationist is pleased to make the correction. The councillor states that after calling attention to the fact that men who had joined were replaced by men equally fit to fight the battles of their country. This would be impossible in England, as there men unfit for military service replaced those who had joined the forces, and when unable to do so by men, their places were filled in some towns by women.

PETROGRAD WORKERS REMEMBER BLOODY SUNDAY

(Continued from page 3)

23, a great demonstration took place in one of the public parks, soldiers and workmen mingling freely together. Revolutionary songs were sung, speeches were made and the demand for peace and popular liberties was hailed with tremendous outbursts of enthusiasm and applause. The presence of large numbers of soldiers in the crowd seems to have held the police in check, for no attempt at violence was made. Not even threatening language was indulged in by these usually valiant and zealous guardians of ruling class "law and order."

A Struggle for Liberty.

That the Russian workmen are capable of making a struggle for liberty was amply shown during the revolutionary period of 1905-1906. That they have not lost their spirit and determination, although that struggle was drowned in blood, is indicated by their actions as referred to above.

It is a good omen for the future that out of this welter of war madness there still survives that spirit of revolt against rulers and their atrocities that will not down, no matter what the apparent odds against it.

It is a veritable rainbow of promise to the workers of all lands that the immediate future, close upon the heels of this fratricidal war, will be fraught with happenings portentious of the time when Labor shall have written its declaration of freedom from exploitation and enforced its decree.

By all rules of logic that spirit of revolt should be even more pronounced in the countries of western Europe, because of their higher development along the lines of capitalism. It is fervently to be hoped that such is the case, but time alone can tell.

VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

A Short Interesting Session Last Evening with a Fair Attendance

Diversified Number of Subjects Disposed of In An Hour

LAST NIGHT'S meeting of the Vancouver Trades and Labor council was fairly well attended, and a diversified number of subjects were dealt with. Several new delegates were seated.

Delegate Crawford, for the parliamentary committee, asked the council to do everything possible to prevent the hiring of strike-breakers in Vancouver to be shipped to Winnipeg, where the Teamsters are on strike. This recommendation was concurred in.

The strike at Anyox, B. C., had been settled in favor of the miners.

Reports of Unions.

Delegate Knowles, of the Letter Carriers', reported that they would hold their annual picnic at Bowen Island on July 15.

Delegate Harrington, of the Vancouver Theatrical Federation reported that the prospects of getting their trouble settled up amicably with the "movies" were such that no statement could be made just now.

New Business.

A letter from Col. Duff Stuart, stating that District 18, U. M. W. of A., had no objection to the employment of "aliens" in the Crows Nest valley coal fields, as they were union men. Delegate Youhill, Typos., protested and moved that the question be taken up at Ottawa. Delegate Trotter urged that Secretary Carter be communicated with. Delegate Smith wanted to know if the Alien Labor law was still operative. President McVety replied, "Yes, as much as it ever was." Delegate Benson pointed out that Col. Duff Stuart had evaded the questions submitted. No mention had been made of Anyox or the Britannia mines, chiefly operated with "aliens." Delegate Youhill stated that even recruiting officers had been debarred from landing at Anyox. It was decided to write Col. Duff Stuart, asking for more specific information.

Delegate Nagle referred to the "strike" among civic firemen. President McVety pointed out that these men were "organized" in a "Canadian" union, having no affiliation with the Labor movement and were therefore entitled to no consideration at the hands of this council.

Delegate Trotter reported that it had been alleged that the Henry Birks Co., jewelers and manufacturers of "patriotic" badges, had fired all their white janitors and replaced them with Orientals. Delegate Campbell, carpenters, said the building owners were responsible for the change. The secretary was instructed to write for particulars.

Delegate Nagle moved that the president attend the next meeting of the civic fire and police committee, with a view to keeping tab on the situation on behalf of the council. Delegate Harrison felt sure the firemen could be won over to the trade union movement. Delegate Benson objected, unless the firemen first asked for his services.

Delegate Crawford moved that the secretary be instructed to write the manager of the Pantages theatre, asking him to place a "union" clause in the contract for his proposed new theatre.

"'Philosophy is what comes to a man of forty when he has at last reached the conclusion that nothing is permanent but change, nothing worth while but growth and nothing worth keeping but his enthusiasm."

A San Francisco woman who married two men through a technical error told Judge von Nostrand she had one husband too many. Some women, with only one husband, have been heard to utter the same sentiment.

Don't forget that organization increases wages and shortens the working day.

The Cat Is Out.

Said the Daily World, prohibition organ, editorially, on Monday last: " . . . Seattle and Portland merchants would not change back to the bars on any terms. **They are now getting the money that used to go to the liquor men.**"

May Amalgamate.

Conferences between the Bricklayers and Stone Cutters have reached the point where the officials of the latter organization have prepared a proposition to submit to their membership for amalgamation into the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International union.

Don't be blind to your own interests; unionism helps all workingmen.

"Almost everyone (except, maybe, those who earn their living by writing) wants at some stage of his or her earthly pilgrimage to be a writer. But the road to literary prominence is bumpy. All too short, for most aspirants, is the journey of their manuscript from typewriter to waste-basket. The great majority give up and go into more dependable occupations, such as mixing dynamite in ammunition mills, or playing poker on passenger steamships. A few, reasoning that the vast quantities of published matter must be written by human beings and that some of these human beings must occasionally die and leave vacancies, stick to the weary task, and finally, when they are too old or too tired to enjoy success, achieve it."

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Men's Summer Underwear

BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR—Extra good wearing weight, in natural finish. Sizes 34 to 44. Short sleeves and knee length. Per garment 50c
Also in sizes to 50 for.....75c

COMBINATIONS—Sleeveless, knee length, buttons on the shoulder; white only. An extraordinary fine garment that men who like athletic style combinations will thoroughly appreciate. Suit.....75c

WHITE DIMITY COMBINATIONS—In athletic style, knee length, sleeveless, closed crotch. Suit.....$1.00

PENMAN'S WHITE CASHMERE UNDERWEAR—Summer weight, ankle length, full sleeve.....$2.00
Combinations $4.00

Men's Bathing Suits

GOOD SERVICEABLE BALBRIGGAN BATHING SUITS—Regulation style; in navy. All sizes to 42, 50c; sizes 44 to 50.....75c

WOOL BATHING SUITS—In combination colors, black and gold, navy and red, grey and red, grey and blue, grey and black, navy and white. All sizes 34 to 44.....$3.50

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Milk and Cream

produced from tuberculin-tested herds and Pasteurized in the best-equipped dairy on the Pacific Coast.

This milk is never touched by humanhands, and has stood the test in all bacteriological examinations as a safe milk at all times for children.

Delivered to your door for 10 cents per quart

Milk, Cream, Whipping Cream and Butter Milk

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