

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

INDUSTRIAL UNITY LENGTH.

EIGHTH YEAR.

No. 26

"DAD" YOUNG WRITES CHARACTERISTIC LETTER

The Same Old Hearty Hand-shake and Remembrance of Friends

Says "McVety Is the Man" for Labor on Compensation Board

C. O. YOUNG, organizer American Federation of Labor. That's the way the name appears in the official roster, but to the thousands of trade unionists along the Pacific coast, "Dad" Young conveys the idea more fittingly, for "Dad" is not only a daddy in the labor movement, but, as a family man, possesses those human elements which make it possible for him to work and feel for others. Though British Columbia is a part of the field with in the jurisdiction of Organizer Young, it has not been possible for him to pay an official visit up this way for some years. After having been sent from here to California he was transferred to Idaho, and while The Federationist has no desire to be guilty of a breach of newspaper practice, there is much justification for the publication of a letter, received during the week. It reads:

"Dad's" Letter.

POCETELLO, Idaho, June 21—I have been on the point of writing you several times in the recent past, but kept putting it off till I picked up a recent issue of The Federationist, wherein it recorded the accidental death of your son, and his funeral. I take this opportunity of expressing my most sincere sympathy in your bereavement. Fate deals us some pretty hard blows at times, and while kind words help some, they can't fill the vacant chair.

Hard for a Coaster.

You will note that I am in the Rocky Mountain country, where I have been for the past nine months, weathering a very severe winter that is scarcely over at this writing—snow hanging low on the foothills; in fact some snow fell here night before last. The mountain country is very busy at points I have visited in Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and Idaho.

A Splendid Showing.

I have accomplished some things in the way of organization. Succeeded, among other things, in perfecting an organization of a State Federation for the State of Idaho in the month of March. This town of Pocetello was very poorly organized when I arrived here last September, having about nine organizations. Now, it has nineteen, with a good central body and a splendid building trades council. Good working conditions have been established in the building trades, and fair conditions in other organized trades. There are big railroad shops here unorganized, and divisions very bad. (U. P. shops) involved in late Harriman strike. Will be compelled to organize before any change of conditions. Coal mines in Wyoming and Montana well organized and good conditions. Building trades wages range from \$5 to \$7 a day for eight hours.

What of the Future?

I note that industrial conditions in your land are in bad shape, caused, to the greatest extent, by the terrible war in Europe, and of course hope with you and all the people of the world that it will soon end, and may the time be hastened, when we may behold in reality the vision of the future where a great man said:

"I see a world where thrones have crumbled and kings are dust. The aristocracy of idleness have perished from the earth. I see a world without a slave, man at last is free; nature's forces have by science been enslaved; lightning and light, wind and wave, frost and flame and all of the secret, subtle powers of earth and air are the tireless toilers of the human race. I see a world at peace, adorned with every form of human art; with music's myriad voices thrilled; where lips are rich with words of truth; a world in which no exile sighs, no prisoner moans; a world where Labor receives its full reward; where work and worth go hand in hand; where the poor girl in trying to win bread with the needle—the needle that has been called the asp for the breast of the poor, is not compelled to the desperate choice of crime or death—of suicide or shame. I see a world without the beggars outstretched palm; the miser's heartless, stony stare; the livid lips of lies—the cruel eyes of scorn. And over all, in the great dome shines the eternal star of hope."

"McVety Is the Man."

I note that the British Columbia parliament has passed the Workmen's Compensation act, and that Bro. McVety has been recommended to one of the positions on the commission, and I truly hope that he will be appointed; for it is my belief that he is peculiarly fitted for such important work. And let me tell you, that the representative of Labor that assumes a position of that sort should not be a weakling, for he will be confronted with duties that will tax his courage, ability and resourcefulness. McVety is the man.

"Wet" and "Dry" At It In Montana.

I have many points yet to visit in this state and that of Montana. Montana is in the throes of a "wet" and "dry" fight, so you will readily understand that while that fight is on, very little real work on the industrial field will, or can be done. I hope that very soon most of these side issues will be eliminated, so that some real constructive work can be accomplished.

"I Like You Just the Same."

I like some little; and then again they sound like a soap-box orator—just pawing the air. But I like you just the same, and extend my regards to all of the trade unionists of Vancouver.

THE PATRIOTISM OF B. C. LUMBER INTERESTS

True to the Profit-mongering Instincts of the Tribe of Labor-skimmers They Deliberately Undermine the Military Strength of the Empire in Order That Stream of Profit May Not Be Interrupted

IT HAS BEEN A MATTER of much satisfaction to every loyal and patriotic Canadian, that the Empire's call for volunteers to aid in crushing the sinful aspirations of Prussian militarism in its efforts to force German "kultur" upon an unwilling world, has met with such a splendid response from British Columbia. Many thousands of her sons answered the call by offering themselves for service overseas. Of those accepted many have already paid the supreme sacrifice, while others have received scars and disabilities they will carry for the rest of their lives. Even he who is bitterly opposed to war, upon general principles, can scarce refrain from admiring the manner in which these men have offered their lives upon their country's altar, in defense of what they believe to be a righteous cause.

Japanese Also Respond.

It will be remembered that during the earlier days of the war a movement was started among the Japanese of the province for the purpose of recruiting a force to be offered to the Dominion government for use in the great struggle. Fifteen hundred Japanese offered themselves for such service and 250 were put in training and were frequently to be seen in practice marches upon the streets of this city. Much satisfaction was expressed in various quarters at this evident manifestation of a desire upon the part of the Japanese residents of the province to aid the empire in its hour of need. This action of the Japanese did much to lessen the antagonism that had previously existed against them, in many quarters, as it clearly indicated that their presence in British Columbia was not altogether due to the narrow and mercenary motives usually implied.

Newspaper Office Gets "Pied."

Residents of Vancouver will recall that some months ago a sort of riot broke out among the Japanese of this city, around the office of a certain Japanese newspaper. This office was beautifully and completely " pied." In printer's parlance, type is said to be " pied," when it is mixed up, either accidentally, or otherwise. Well, the aforesaid newspaper office was certainly well mixed up during that riot, and it was not altogether accidental. Next to nothing came out at the time to give anybody outside of the Japanese themselves any clue to the reason for the outbreak. It now looks out that it came out of the matter of recruiting and offering of the Japanese military unit to the Dominion government. The men were in earnest in their desire to serve in the war. The newspaper in question had professed, through its columns, to know all about the government's intention to accept the services of the Japanese unit. As no word came from Ottawa, the men at last got restless and demanded of the proprietor of the paper something a bit more definite. At last a date was fixed upon which they were to be told of the acceptance of their services. When this date arrived, and there was nothing forthcoming but silence, they proceeded to " pie" the shop, as a gentle reminder that they desired to be no longer deceived by that agency.

The Reason Why.

The service of the Japanese battalion has not been accepted by the government and it will not be either. This is what has happened. Energetic protest has gone forward to Ottawa, against the acceptance of the Japanese offer. That protest came from the patriotic lumber interests of this province. It was not made upon grounds that would cast any reflections upon the integrity or honor of the Japanese who offered to serve the Empire. It was made solely upon the ground that they were needed to serve the lumber interests of British Columbia. They were needed as wage slaves in the logging camps and lumber mills. If they were allowed to go to the front and fight for the Empire, the places they might otherwise fill in the Empire of the lumber interest, would have to be filled with white labor that might cost more. And Ottawa listened to the demands of these particular lumber gentlemen, and turned down the offer of Empire aid. The term, patriotic, is used advisedly. Like all of their tribe, which live solely by the profitable skinning of wage slaves, black, white and yellow, they are patriotic only to those immediate material interests that yield the sweet juice of filthy lucre. All other empires can go to hell, for all they care.

A Few Succeed in Escaping.

Forty-one of the Japanese who belonged to the battalion recruited here, are now serving with the 13th C. M. R. of Alberta. At least they have escaped the clutches of the patriotic lumber interests, for the time being. Everybody acknowledges the courage of the Japanese. If, therefore, those 41 have joined the C. M. R. of Alberta, in preference to working in the lumber woods and mills of British Columbia, let no one doubt their courage, but rather commend them for their discretion and good sense. It certainly is no worse, and it is infinitely less mean and vulgar, to lose one's life upon the battlefield through an excess of patriotic fervor, than to have it ground out by inches in the mills of capitalism to swell the coffers of those who are patriotic only to their own fat.

Holiday for Temporary Carriers.

Letter from Sec-Treas. McDermott, Toronto, pointing out certain difficulties in the way of obtaining holidays for the temporary carriers. As this branch has already gone on record, by instructing its delegates to use their efforts to secure the for the men, the letter was placed on file.

Pay B. C. F. of L. Per Capita.

The account for per capita tax to the C. Federation of Labor and other sundry bills were ordered paid.

Sundry Items.

Some forty items of the convention agenda were considered. The remainder will be taken up at next meeting.

Among the new business introduced was a request to the convention to ask the department to issue uniforms to messengers when employed as collectors. One member complained of his heat being too large and asked for a thorough inspection.

Two members stated that officials had informed them that no carrier would be allowed to live on his heat in future. These matters were referred to the executive, to see the postmaster.

The circular from the president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in re-conscription, was filed, after laying on the table since last meeting.

The current dues of men employed as temporary carriers, in place of enlisted members, were reduced to half the amount paid by permanent men, the reduction commencing July 1.

LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS DURING THE COMING WEEK

SUNDAY, July 2.—Moving Picture Operators; Bartenders.

MONDAY, July 3.—Boilermakers; Electrical Workers, No. 213; Brewery Workers; Tailors.

TUESDAY, July 4.—Cigarmakers; Railway Firemen.

WEDNESDAY, July 5.—Press Feeders; Plasterers; Tile Layers.

THURSDAY, July 6.—Garment Workers; Trades and Labor council.

FRIDAY, July 7.—Railway Carriers; Carpenters; Letter Carriers.

RESURRECTING A PURITANIC SABBATH

Wings of the Devil Clipped in Vancouver on Sunday

Sinful Sellers of Peanuts and Ice Cream Cones Squelched

THE CITY IS BLESSED, or cursed, as the case may be, with a city council of remarkable sagacity and statesman-like qualifications. Also with a segment of the "Lord's Day Alliance." Sunday in Vancouver, has, up to the present, been a day of pleasant social intercourse, peaceful and quiet enjoyment and harmless and healthful pastime. Did the children crave peanuts or ice cream cones, they could be obtained at the numerous shops and stands. Fruits and caramels to please the palate of old or young, papers and magazines, and even cigars and tobacco could be purchased, if desired. Band concerts were given in the public parks and the human soul thus attuned to the heavenly music of the spheres.

Now all is to be changed. Beginning with next Sunday, the day is to be dedicated to that pietistic mockery, painful solemnity, ponderous dullness, sombre and lugubrious joylessness, that made the Sabbath of our puritanical ancestors both a horror and a crime. No more peanuts and ice cream cones; no more caramels and such toothsome delicacies; no more smokes, no more literature, even of the moral and spiritual excellence of the local press, and no more music either sacred or profane, to be allowed to be sold in the highways and byways of this holy city. Great is the wisdom of the city council, and greater still is the thoughtful and pious solicitude of the Lord's Day Alliance nose-pokers for the sinful souls of peanut merchants and similar vicious persons.

But one step farther and the eating of peanuts on the Sabbath will be prohibited, or even feeding them to the bears in Stanley Park. The present city council and its pious advisers are intellectually capable of rising to the occasion and taking that step. And that is about all the recommendation that could, in decency, be given them. The less said about the cranial content of the electorate that can stand for such minuscule wisdom, the better.

Amend Sec. 2 to read:

In the absence or in case of resignation of the president, one of the three vice-presidents shall be selected to perform his duties by the rest of the council.

Amend Sec. 3 to read:

The secretary-treasurer shall keep a correct account of the proceedings of the Congress, and shall at the close of each session prepare and have printed a report which shall contain a correct record of the business transacted; he shall receive all money payable to the Congress, giving his receipt for same, and shall expend it in payment of just debts of the Congress, as directed by the executive council; shall issue to all labor organizations in the Dominion, as far as he may be able, circulars notifying them of the sessions of the Congress, together with blank forms of credentials, at least eight (8) weeks prior to the date on which it is to meet, and shall arrange for reduced railway fares for delegates, and forward to all of whose election he may have notification the certificates which will enable them to obtain the same. He shall act as parliamentary representative during the sessions of the Dominion parliament, and submit a report of the same to the annual convention of the Congress. He shall furnish and maintain a suitable office, centrally located in the city of Ottawa, and hire such necessary clerical assistance as he may require from time to time, at such salaries as are approved by a majority of the executive council. He shall receive as remuneration the sum of \$2000 per annum and regular travelling and hotel expenses when called away from the city of Ottawa. He shall devote his entire time to the service of the Congress.

Amend Sec. 4 to read:

The executive council shall meet at the call of the president at such time and place as he may select, and shall act for the Congress during the intervals between sessions. They shall, in conjunction with the provincial executives and provincial federations, watch the provincial legislatures, and the Dominion parliament, as to all measures and matters before those bodies which may affect the interests of labor, and shall endeavor to further all legislation beneficial to labor. They shall have power to utilize the funds of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada for legislative and organizing work in Canada, and to press for legislation in the interests of wage-earners, and may act in conjunction with the delegates of any other labor organization to that end. Their remuneration shall be the same as that of the president for time spent in the service of the Congress.

Strike Out Sec. 6, as this is incorporated in the above Sec. 4.

The cry is now for arms; after the war it will be for alms.—Australian Worker.

Organized Labor Members Compelled to Strike in Self Defense

"THE BUNGLING of the Dominion government and its refusal to safeguard the interests of the workers in munition and war supply factories in Canada by the insertion of fair wage clauses in all contracts and by agreement with the imperial authorities to have the same stipulation incorporated in all contracts awarded in Canada by the British authorities, is directly responsible for the present deplorable strike in the city of Hamilton," says the Industrial Banner, editorially.

Up to Federal Government.

"If the Dominion authorities desire they can reach such an understanding with the British government in very short order, and their failure to do so is entirely inexplicable."

"The bringing of the munition workers, by order-in-council, under the Industries Disputes Act, was a step that has placed these workers at a disadvantage in carrying on negotiations with the employers, and has been roundly condemned by every international organization whose members are affected thereby.

Convention "Condemned Action."

"On May 24 the convention of the Labor Educational Association of Ontario, with 115 delegates present from all sections of the province, and by a unanimous vote, condemned the action of the government and demanded that such action be immediately revoked.

Has Become a Farce.

"As the machinery has now entirely broken down, and as employers can easily ignore the decision of any board appointed, it is time to call the farce.

Labor Sought in Vain.

"Ontario labor has spoken out with an uncertain voice. All the international organizations have repeatedly interviewed the government, and in vain importuned for fair treatment of their members employed upon this class of work.

"All the workers of Ontario and Canada ask for a square deal, the enactment of safeguards that shall protect them from the rapacity of heartless and unprincipled exploiters.

Workers "Fed Up" on Trifling.

"The limit has been reached; either to be played one against the other, or for food for the machinery of industry, or fodder for cannon. This is interesting to note that the proof of this comes to us chiefly from capitalist sources. That is why it is so convincing.

Must Carry Fight to Ballot Box.

Events taking place in Canada at the present time will have the inevitable tendency of driving the workers to the ballot box as the only way out. The big strike in Hamilton will do more to awaken the masses to the necessity of political action than almost anything else can do. The workers in Canada must emulate the example set by the workers of Britain and Australia, where they are a power that governments must reckon with. Times are changing, new issues face the people, and the lesson that the toilers of Canada must learn is to mass their strength and make their influence felt where it will be decisive—at the ballot box. The future will be ours if we only say the word.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS FOR LABOR CONGRESS

THE TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS of Canada will hold its convention this year at Toronto, as decided at the Vancouver convention last September. Industrial conditions throughout Western Canada will make it almost impossible for the federations, central labor bodies and unions to be fully represented. However, there will be a few delegates from the west. The members of organized labor are vitally concerned in the coming convention, and the result of the deliberations of the Toronto convention will be watched with unusual interest. For these and many other reasons the following proposed amendments to the general constitution of the Congress, considered by a special meeting of trade unionists in Toronto last evening, will amply provide for a subject worthy of the best consideration of all interested in the future policy and worth of the Congress. Amend Article 5, Sec. 1, to read as follows:

The officers of this Congress shall be a president, three vice-presidents and a secretary-treasurer, who shall constitute the executive council of the Congress. Amend Sec. to Read:

There shall also be elected a provincial executive committee composed of three members and a chairman, from each province of the Dominion where a provincial Federation of Labor does not exist.

Strike Out Entirely Sec. 3. Amend Article 6, Sec. 1, to read:

The president shall preside at all meetings of the Congress and of the executive council for business at his discretion or upon requisition of two other members of it, and shall perform such other duties as are usually within the power of the president. He shall receive the sum of \$5 per day along with regular travelling and hotel expenses, for such time as he may be called upon to spend in the execution of his duties as prescribed above.

Amend Sec. 2 to read:

In the absence or in case of resignation of the president, one of the three vice-presidents shall be selected to perform his duties by the rest of the council.

Amend Sec. 3 to read:

The secretary-treasurer shall keep a correct account of the proceedings of the Congress, and shall at the close of each session prepare and have printed a report which shall contain a correct record of the business transacted; he shall receive all money payable to the Congress, giving his receipt for same, and shall expend it in payment of just debts of the Congress, as directed by the executive council. He shall remain as remunerated the sum of \$2000 per annum and regular travelling and hotel expenses when called away from the city of Ottawa. He shall devote his entire time to the service of the Congress.

Amend Sec. 4 to read:

The executive council shall meet at the call of the president at such time and place as he may select, and shall act for the Congress during the intervals between sessions. They shall, in conjunction with the provincial executives, watch the provincial legislatures, and the Dominion parliament, as to all measures and matters before those bodies which may affect the interests of labor, and shall endeavor to further all legislation beneficial to labor. They shall have power to utilize the funds of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada for legislative and organizing work in Canada, and to press for legislation in the interests of wage-earners, and may act in conjunction with the delegates of any other labor organization to that end. Their remuneration shall be the same as that of the president for time spent in the service of the Congress.

Amend

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New Westminster W. Yates, Box 1021
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TELEGRAMS: "FEDERATIONIST"

"Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World"

FRIDAY JUNE 30, 1916

THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

JOHN McINNIS of Fort George, has been selected by the socialists of that riding as their candidate at the forthcoming provincial election. Everybody in British Columbia knows "Jack" McInnis. He served CONSERVATIVE one term, 1907-1911, RELIEF in the provincial EXPEDITION. house as the socialist member for Grand Forks. Although a stranger to legislative experience, the able manner in which he looked after the interests of Labor while in the house, did great credit to himself and to the movement of which he is a part, and stamped him as a particularly earnest and well-informed advocate of the cause of Labor, and one possessed of the indomitable courage requisite to champion that cause and push its attack against odds, no matter how great. That is why he is so well-known to the working people of this province. By the same token he is also well-known to the exploiters and labor-skimmers of this precious "neck of the woods." In that type of Labor man, the rulers, usually through the factories of their political watch dogs and pilot fish, seen danger to their delectable game of ruling and plundering and steps are at once taken to ward it off. The activities of McInnis in the local house that made him well and favorably known to the workers, also made him well and unfavorably known to the exploiters. Hence he was beaten at the next election, and Grand Forks riding was purged of the disgrace of being represented by an outspoken enemy of sanctified capitalism. McInnis was not only defeated at the polls, but also at the gates of employment through which the free-born wage slave must pass if he is to survive. He had to look elsewhere for means of sustenance. But even that experience, evidently, has not damped his enthusiasm nor lessened his zeal for the only cause worth fighting for, the struggle of enslaved Labor to gain its freedom from capitalist tyranny and exploitation.

* * *

The Conservative gent who had been selected to represent the new Fort George riding, under the redistribution, was evidently a political gun of small calibre and low velocity. The danger lying behind the candidature of McInnis has been scented. The big pilot fish have been scouting, or sniffing around that locality of late, and the necessity of sending a relief expedition has been uncovered. Ross, of Fernie, minister of lands in the Bowser government, is the relief expedition decided upon. It may be readily seen that somebody duly qualified to wrestle with land policies and schemes, strictly from a Bowserian point of view, would be the only person qualified to represent the Fort George district, for the reason that there is more land up there than anything else, and land at this stage of the game is a political asset not entirely devoid of value. Hence Mr. Ross' particular fitness, although he may, and no doubt does, possess others.

* * *

Ross is as well-known to the workers, especially of the Fernie district, which he now represents in the provincial house, as is "Jack" McInnis. His reputation, however, is not of the same brand. He has been able to carry the elections for the seat in the house only by resorting to methods that the Fernie workers declare not altogether above suspicion. Though the art of "plugging" has not yet been brought to its present efficient stage, weird stories of burned up ballot boxes, upsetting of canoes loaded with election returns and other cunning little election tricks have been told around Fernie, as having occurred in such close proximity to Ross successes at the polls as to lead to the suspicion that such practices might have had something to do with the defeat of his opponents. At the by-election made necessary by his appointment as minister of lands, he succeeded in beating the socialist candidate only by a narrow majority, in spite of some very suspicious work done upon behalf of this shining light in the Bowser government. Much of the fraud intended to be put through was forestalled by socialist watchers at the polls, whose watchfulness was considerably accentuated in effectiveness by being supplemented by revolvers of large calibre and dangerously loaded. Several gangs of strangers attempting to approach the polls, evidently with evil intent, were persuaded to forsake their sinful course and return whence they came, by the convincing argument thus put forth by the watchers.

* * *

This relief expedition may, or may not attempt to do in Fort George what it has done upon previous occasions in Fernie and elsewhere, but it will bear watching. The sending of this expedition is proof of alarm upon the part of the watch dogs. In case of danger there is nothing that this holy Conservative bunch will not resort to, unless it might be "plugging." That, of course, is a depth of infamy left for exploration by the liberals. The Conserva-

tives were never known to sink to that level, oh, no.

* * *

At any rate The Federationist hopes the voters of Fort George will elect "Jack" McInnis, and by an overwhelming majority. His fight for election will be made in the open and upon the straightforward demands of the working class for the complete command of its own products and its own life. By his very act, while a member at Victoria and by all he has done since, he has proved himself an able and earnest advocate of the cause of the world's toilers. He is a Labor man in the broadest and most comprehensive sense. Too many such can not be sent to the legislative chambers by the working class. The cleansing of the "Augean stables" of capitalism is truly a heroic job. It will require men to do it. Therefore send men. The producers have been too long sending capitalist political dubs and scalawags. That is why the "stables" are reeking with filth.

SOONER OR LATER this European war will come to an end. The ultimate exhaustion of the German and Austrian-Hungarian empires will mark the end of the struggle. But unless the immediate aftermath

THE ARRIVAL OF the war shall prove to be a period of revolution, that

CAPITALISM. of revolution, that

shall remove all feu-

dal and semi-feudal junk from the path-

way of human progress and clear the

way for the working class to come into

its own, the future will look dark indeed.

Unless this should occur, it is al-

most a certainty that a state capitalism

will be enthroned, that will be as much

worse than that of ante bellum days, as

military rule is worse than political rule.

State capitalism is nothing, and

can be nothing but the abrogation of

all civil authority and the reversal to

that autocratic and arbitrary military

rule that marked the history of the

middle ages. The military establish-

ment will include all industry, a condi-

tion that is now possible, as well as in-

evitable, if the state is to continue as a

refuge of ruling class interests. The

military dominance of industry is now

now possible because of the fact that mod-

ern mechanical development has massed,

organized, and drilled the industrial

workers to a degree of efficiency and

precision that so completely fits them to

become a part of the military establish-

ment that all that is necessary is a govern-

ment edict to that effect. No fur-

ther proof of this is required than the

acts of the British and other govern-

ments, in this respect since the out-

break of the present war. Nearly all of

the really dominant industries of more

than one of these countries have al-

ready been brought under state control,

and it is a fairly safe bet that they will

remain there.

* * *

It is rather sickening to note with

what gusto many well-meaning persons

acclaim the super-excellence of German

industrial organization over that of the

rest of the world, at the outbreak of the

war. The fact is that no such su-

periority existed. What did exist, how-

ever, was a feudal autocracy armed and

equipped with the industrial and mili-

tary man-killing machinery of modern

capitalism. In the nations of Western

Europe political development along

lines leading, or tending towards demo-

cracy, had well-nigh destroyed feudal

autocracy by driving the wedge of civil

authority between the absolutism of

military rule and the industrial process.

When the war storm broke loose from

mid-Europe, these western nations were

forced to immediately revert to military

absolutism, in order to withstand the

fury of hell torn loose by the Teuto-

nic feudal regime. All of the boasted

German superiority expressed during

the early days of the war and blown

about by surface-skimmers even yet,

only survived for so long as it took the

western nations to discern the habili-

ties of civil authority acquired during

the last two hundred years and re-

vert to the autocratic savagery of feu-

dal mid-Europe. Immediately the mil-

itary power asserted itself over the in-

dustries needful to the prosecution of

the war. The recovery was swift and the

bubble of alleged German superiority of

organization and industrial power was

soon punctured. The discarding of civil

authority by the military, is still going on,

especially in Britain. By the time the

war ends it will be complete, and a not

long since badly frightened capitalist

ruling class will be well entrenched be-

hind a military absolutism, the only

safe sanctuary of refuge that rulers and

robbers ever had in all history and all

time.

* * *

The experience of the workers, dur-

ing the rule of capital up to the present,

has been that of continued and bitter

struggle in order to exist. Individual

and corporate units of capital, banded

together into more or less loose national

aggregations, have not only forced the

workers to untold depths of degradation

and misery, but have been powerless to

avoid throwing the world into cata-

lysm after cataclysm of disaster. The

one now on threatens to destroy the

ruling class itself, and bids fair to do so

unless it is stopped. The world is at the

mercy of the ruling class, and the

working class is at the mercy of the

ruling class.

* * *

It has been noticed that since the first

of the year fully half a dozen sailing

Drink Cascade the Home Brew

GOOD MALT and HOPS, good intelligent brewing and clean, sanitary bottling make

Cascade Beer

"The Beer Without a Peer"

Open a bottle and see it sparkle. It is full of life and health-giving properties.

THE BREWING of CASCADE BEER is the means of distributing thousands of dollars every month to union workmen.

THE PRINCIPLE OF TEMPERANCE is good—be temperate in all things.

CASCADE is the temperate man's ideal beverage.

A FOOD AND DRINK IN ONE FOR SALE AT ALL DEALERS

PINTS, \$1.00 per dozen.
QUARTS, \$2.00 per dozen.

VANCOUVER BREWERIES LTD.



NEW COMPENSATION ACT IS FURTHER ELUCIDATED

Third of Series Dealing with Important Clauses Affecting Workers

Workers Should Familiarize Themselves with Provisions of Act.

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

Last week the industries covered under the old and the new compensation acts were enumerated, and after showing the classes of workmen affected, the writer will endeavor to show what they would receive under the old and new acts.

Payments Under Old Act.

In case of death, under the old act, the dependents receive a sum equal to three years' earnings, but not more than \$1500; medical attendance and burial expenses not exceeding \$100, if deceased leaves no dependents; in cases of disability, the monthly payments to her shall cease, but she shall be entitled in lieu of them to a sum equal to the monthly payments for two years.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply to payments to a widow in respect of a child.

17. (1) Where permanent total disability results from the injury, the compensation shall be a periodical payment to the injured workman equal in amount to 55 per cent. of his average earnings, and shall be payable during the lifetime of the workman.

(2) The compensation awarded under this section shall not be less than an amount equal to \$5 per week, unless the workman's average earnings are less than \$5 per week, in which case he shall receive compensation in an amount equal to his average earnings.

18. (1) Where permanent partial disability results from the injury, the compensation shall be a periodical payment to the injured workman equal in amount to 55 per cent. of the difference between the average earnings of the workman before the accident and the average amount which he is earning or is able to earn in some suitable employment or business after the accident, and the compensation shall be payable during the lifetime of the workman.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), where in the circumstances the amount which the workman was able to earn before the accident has not been substantially diminished about the face or head, recognize an impairment of earning capacity, and may allow a lump sum in compensation.

19. (1) Where temporary total disability results from the injury, the compensation shall be the same as that prescribed by section 17, but shall be payable only so long as the disability lasts.

(2) The compensation awarded under this section shall not be less than the amount equal to \$5 per week, unless the workman's average earnings are less than \$5 per week, in which case he shall receive compensation in an amount equal to his average earnings.

20. Where temporary partial disability results from the injury, the compensation shall be the same as that prescribed by subsection (1) of section 18, but shall be payable only so long as the disability lasts.

Payments for Unlimited Period.

A comparison between the old and the new acts will show that the percentage of wages paid is higher; that there is a premium payment to widows of \$20 per month for life, and a further payment in respect of children under 16 years of age; payment of disabled workmen for life instead of fixing a maximum of three years' wages or \$1500; wages computed on a maximum of \$2000, the highest rate in the world, Ontario being the only province to pay \$20 per month, and not exceeding in the whole \$30 per month.

(c) Where the dependents are children without any widow or invalid widower, a monthly payment of \$20, with an additional monthly payment of \$5 for each child under the age of 16 years and for each invalid child over that age, not exceeding in the whole \$40.

(d) Where there is no widow, invalid widower, child under the age 16 years, or invalid child over that age as a dependent, but the workman leaves other dependents, a sum reasonable and proportionate to the pecuniary loss to such dependents occasioned by the death, to be determined by the board, but not exceeding \$20 per month, and not exceeding in the whole \$30 per month.

(e) In any case within the provisions of clause (a) or (c), if the workman leaves a parent or parents who are dependents, the board may in its discretion award to the parent or parents a sum to be determined by the board, but not exceeding \$20 per month, and not exceeding with the compensation otherwise payable under this subsection \$ per month.

(3) Where there are both total and partial dependents, the compensation may be allotted partly to the total and partly to the partial dependents.

(4) The payments provided under clause (d) of subsection (2) shall continue only so long as, in the opinion of the board, it might reasonably have been expected had the workman lived he would have continued to contribute to the support of the dependents.

(5) Payments in respect of a child under the age of 16 years shall cease when the child attains the age of 16 years or dies, provided that in case the child at the time of attaining the age of 16 years is an invalid the payments shall continue until the child ceases to be an invalid. Payments in respect of an invalid child over the age of 16 years shall cease when the child ceases to be an invalid or dies.

(6) Where a payment to any one of a number of dependents ceases, the board may in its discretion readjust the payments to the remaining dependents so that the remaining dependents shall thereafter be entitled to receive the same compensation as though they had

provisions Generous.

The provisions of the B. C. act, in the case of non-resident alien dependents, are much more liberal than the majority of acts. Many states cut the compensation in half; others base it on the relative purchasing power; a few pay only to dependents who are resident in a country which has a reciprocal arrangement, that is to say, countries that would pay dependents residing in B. C. if the workman was injured in the foreign country. Others do not pay compensation to non-resident dependents at all. Among members of compensation boards in various parts of America there is a grave suspicion, confirmed in some cases by evidence, that frauds are being worked in connection with payments to this class of dependents and considering the fact that the same treatment is being given all dependents, regardless of nationality or residence, workmen who are receiving the protection should be careful to see that their dependents are able to substantiate their claims in the only way possible—by being able to show that they were in receipt of financial assistance during the life of the workmen.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at its flood leads on to trial by jury."

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Trades and Labor Council.
Friday, July 3, 1891.

President Jos. Dixon in the chair and Geo. Bartley acted as secretary.

On request of building trades of Tacoma, Wash., workmen were requested to keep away from that city. Strike on.

Officers elected: President, Wm. Pleming; vice-president, Geo. Bartley; secretary, John A. Fulton; treasurer, J. L. Franklin; statistician, H. R. Brooks; doorkeeper, Thos. Patterson; finance committee, Hugh Wilson, Dan O'Dwyer, Harry Cowan.

Decided to hold Labor Day celebration on about September 1st.

Thos. Oliver gave notice of motion, "that a code of rules be framed for the whole of the building trades."

Meeting adjourned until 8 o'clock tomorrow (Saturday), July 4th.

been the only dependents at the time of the death of the workman.

16. (1) If a dependent widow marries, the monthly payments to her shall cease, but she shall be entitled in lieu of them to a sum equal to the monthly payments for two years.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply to payments to a widow in respect of a child.

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PRIVATE INTERESTS BLOCK THE LAW IN MANITOBA

Insurance Companies Will Not do Business at Rate Fixed by Act

Conflicting Interests Unable to Agree Upon the One Provided For

[By Jas. H. McVety]

(President B. C. Federation of Labor)

As was pointed out when the bill was before the legislature, the Manitoba government, in providing for but one commissioner and allowing the private insurance companies to carry the insurance under the Workmen's Compensation Act, is running into snags before the act is proclaimed.

Insurance Companies Bank.

The act provides that the commissioner shall have the right to fix the insurance rates for the various industrial hazards, but there is no provision to compel the companies to accept business at the rates fixed. It is understood that the companies have reached an agreement among themselves, and that they do not intend to write policies except at their own rates. Heavy penalties have been fixed for employers who fail to insure and as the act does not provide any machinery by which the compensation board can take care of such a situation, it looks as though a deadlock will result.

Can't Locate "Three in One."

Difficulty has also arisen over the appointment of the one commissioner, the employers, workmen and lawyers all desiring representation. The Winnipeg Voice deals with this phase as follows:

"The executive of the Trades and Labor council had an extended interview with the provincial government on Thursday morning, when they put forward the council's view that Labor should be represented on the administration board, under the Workmen's Compensation Act. That a one-man board will prove most unsatisfactory and practically impossible, was again emphasized. The interview was an extended one, the government evidently having realized the difficulties there are in the way to proclaiming the act and bringing it into force as it stands at the present."

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</div

A "Made-up" 52 piece DINNER SET

REGULAR \$19.25 VALUE FOR . . . \$9.25



Made of a good quality semi-porcelain, in a neat white and gold pattern. The set is made up of—
Six tea cups and saucers. One meat platter.
Six chocolate cups and saucers. One slop bowl.
Six dinner plates. One pickle tray.
Six soup plates. One cake plate.
Six breakfast plates. One pair salt and pepper shakers.
One baker. One covered butter dish.
Nice for the camp and summer cottage, and a marvel
of good value at . . . \$9.25

CUT TUMBLERS

Regular \$3.50 a dozen, values for \$1.50

Strong, useful tumblers, in full $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint size, and of a very fine, clear quality; dozen, special . . . \$1.50



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MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY
JULY 3, 4, 5

Daphne and the Pirate The Judge

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
JULY 6, 7, 8

The Conqueror A Movie Star

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Evenings 15c Boxes (all the time) 25c

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Theatrical Stage Employees
No. 118, I. A. T. S. E.



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American Federation of Labor

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

Moving Picture Machine Operators'
No. 348, I. A. T. S. E.

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council

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TENTS, ETC., ETC.

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UNION IS STRENGTH

When you recognize this as a fact you will boost for the products of home industries by cutting out the imported article

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BACON, HAM and SAUSAGE

The only government-inspected plant in B. C.

10 SUB. CARDS

Good for one year's subscription to The B. C. Federationist will be mailed to any address in Canada for \$10. (Good anywhere outside of Vancouver city.) Order ten today. Remit when sold.

APPEAL TO FELLOW WORKERS AND THE ELECTORS

Culinary Crafts Declare "An Injury to One Is the Concern of All"

Sec. Smith of B. C. Workers Equal Rights Association States Case

FELLOW wage-earners and electors of British Columbia: In our efforts to preserve our means of livelihood and obviate the necessity of joining the ranks of the always overcrowded unemployed, we are endeavoring to enlist your active support and sympathy for the justice of our contention that the adoption of prohibition by you will inflict unnecessary hardships upon a large number of your co-workers and fellow citizens and their dependents. That legislation of this character always results in economic unrest in which the wage-earner is the chief sufferer is entirely capable of proof and is amply demonstrated wherever it has been introduced. It is for this reason, amongst many others, that organized labor and the leaders of the labor movement have not only refused to countenance this so-called reform, but have placed themselves upon record as being directly opposed to it, knowing only too well the baneful effects—economic and moral—and upon those whose welfare is their first concern which invariably follows its adoption. It is also self-evident that economic injustice can not be imposed upon any considerable number of citizens without the whole body politic experiencing the ill effects of such disturbance of established conditions.

That the adoption of prohibition affects adversely large numbers of wage-earners not directly engaged in the liquor and allied industries is receiving added proof almost daily. Reference has already been made to conditions in Seattle, where nearer 8000 workers were involved instead of the 3000 contemplated, with the resultant loss of wages and hardship incident to readjustment.

The state of Oregon and the city of Portland are experiencing the same results after more than five months of prohibition. Of these directly engaged in the manufacture and distribution of the merchandise prohibited 2000 employees have been thrown out of work and a conservative estimate of the loss in wages from this source alone places the total at over \$1,750,000 per year.

But the story of unemployment does not stop with the employees of the brewer, distiller and hotelman, as the prohibitionist would have you believe, and as the wage-earners of Portland and vicinity are finding out to their cost. For instance, the ice companies have lost a customer for a third of their entire product. The electric light companies \$50,000 a year in revenues. The telephone companies hundreds of subscribers. The gas company 4000 customers on its old lines; while another public utility corporation is employing 20 per cent less labor than a year ago. All of which spells unemployment for thousands of other workers and helps sustain our contention that "an injury to one is the concern of all," whether you believe in it or not.

Property Owners and Taxpayer. And you, Mr. Property Owner and Taxpayer. The figures from Portland, as published by the Province, should cause you to think twice before committing yourself to support prohibition at the polls when the time comes for you to mark your ballot for or against its adoption.

The commercial manager of the Gas company says Portland lost 32,000 in population in the last twenty months, and of this number, 15,000 is attributable to the introduction of prohibition. The tax rate struck for municipal purposes for 1916 was 8.9 mills, in 1915 it was 7.5 mills, the increase being due to loss of revenue from liquor licenses. Police administration is costing over \$7000 more this year than last. Business locations in outlying portions of the city are a drug on the market. The estimated number of vacant houses is 8200, while 3000 would be the normal number, also 1400 vacant apartments in apartment houses. Vacant business premises has increased with a corresponding reduction of rental values averaging 50 per cent. As corroborative evidence of this exodus of population, thousands

of changes of addresses to points outside the state are on file at the post office, and the transfer companies were never so busy hauling household goods for shipment out of the city as has been the case since the first of the year. Finally the records of the city water department show 7900 vacant services.

Now, with this information add to its effect on another coast city, and as a property owner and a taxpayer, do you consider that the adoption of prohibition in British Columbia would lend any value to your investments or add any weight to your already overheavy tax burden? It sure would not help lighten your load, especially when you keep in mind that every resident who, through lack of employment, is compelled to leave the city in search of work, severs his connection with the boosters club so far as your city is concerned. Do you believe that "an injury to one is the concern of all?"

The Merchant Hard Hit.

Did you ever notice, Mr. Merchant, that the advocates of prohibition always address their appeal to your supposed mercenary side, their moral appeal being reserved for the spiritually inclined—hence the strong play for our women-folk. You are reminded that whatever money is expended for beverages handled by the liquor trade will all flow into your cash drawer for groceries, clothing, furniture, etc., more particularly the wages of the working man, because after all, he is the one individual for whom they are most solicitous. You are a hard-headed business man, and they will show you where you can prosper upon the wreck of other businessmen who are not competitors in your line at all. Keeping this in mind, those Portland figures should have a meaning for you. That city has admittedly lost the purchasing power of 15,000 people and other Oregon towns have suffered in proportion as a result of prohibition.

Eleven brewery properties, with an annual payroll of \$370,000, are standing idle. Bank clearances for the first four months of 1916 were \$116,000 less than for the corresponding period of last year. Forty-five thousand dollars from one county went to California in April for intoxicants, and importations are increasing monthly, and other counties report similar increases. The general manager of a transcontinental railway line is quoted as authority for the statement that the passenger business out of the state has exceeded the incoming trade by 20 per cent, a reversal of former years. The managers of the big first-class hotels say that trying to meet the expense of a first-class hotel on the proceeds from rooms is about the same as trying to make a big daily newspaper pay its expenses with the proceeds of circulation. It can't be done. Their profits used to come from the grills.

Do you think prohibition would be a business getter for you in view of the conditions following its adoption by the two neighboring states. That the above conditions do prevail there receives corroboration from a well-known merchant and broker of Vancouver just returned from a business trip, in an interview published in the local press of the 11th inst. Keeping in mind the loss payroll, the exodus of population, the large amount of money sent out of the province for imports of the merchandise proposed to be prohibited, does it occur to you that "an injury to one is the concern of all?" J. A. SMITH,

Secretary B. C. Workers Equal Rights Association.

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Sec. Smith of B. C. Workers Equal Rights Association States Case

President Youhill Ordered to Again Report for Military Duty

Daily Province "Niteside" Issues Publication of Interest to Craft

LAST SUNDAY'S meeting of Vancouver Typographical union almost equalled the record for brevity. The agenda was a light one, and adjournment took place after being in session about 35 minutes.

President Youhill Receives "Call."

Somewhat to our surprise was sprung on the membership when President Youhill announced that he had received orders from the military authorities to again report for further military duty. When the war was declared, Q. M. S. Youhill, who at that time was attached to the 6th D. C. O. R., promptly volunteered for foreign service, and did his bit with the first Canadian contingent in the fighting at Ypres a little over a year ago, where he received injuries which warranted his discharge as medically unfit. Having recovered, the doughty "Bill" is once more ready for the fray, and in all probability will don the uniform of the 172nd Rocky Mountain Rangers.

Endorsed McVety for Commissioner.

Believing that the experience and information gained while acting on the commission to gather data from which to compile the Workmen's Compensation Act, together with the close attention given it during its consideration by the local house, particularly fitted him for the position of Labor's representative on the commission to be appointed to administer the act, Vancouver Typographical union strongly endorsed the candidature of J. H. McVety for that position. The "appeal" from the "Brotherhood" was accordingly filed.

"The Squirtograph."

Vol. 3, No. 1 of a chapal proof-press publication, issued by the "Niteside" of the Province's composing room, made its appearance, after a lapse of two years, this week. "This is a sheet," says the masthead, "in which no one will ever take any stock. Its policy, like that of the Vancouver school board, is somewhat obscure. Its politics, like those of the Vancouver city council, may be accepted as damnable domestic. As a contribution to the prevailing journalistic mediocrity of this metropolitan city, it may not be brilliant, but within its particular field it will be conceded to have some merit in its madness."

The best portion of it is, of course, unprintable in this great family journal, but here are a few specimens, under the caption "Ludlow-ets":

"Typographical squirts have taken on a new significance in the Province office.

"Skidoo" and "23" have been synonymous terms. Squirt and "21" have now taken up the running.

How many times will 21 go into Cambie bridge. Ask Wilt. He says if you delete the swing span the two ends will meet without a hang-over by using a street car for a cut-off. This is his 21st nightmare since the Ladlow appeared.

The Merchant Hard Hit.

Did you ever notice, Mr. Merchant,

that the advocates of prohibition always

address their appeal to your supposed

mercenary side, their moral appeal being

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That city has admittedly lost the pur-

chasing power of 15,000 people and other

Oregon towns have suffered in pro-

portion as a result of prohibition.

Eleven brewery properties, with an an-

nual payroll of \$370,000, are stand-

ing idle. Bank clearances for the first

four months of 1916 were \$116,000 less

than for the corresponding period of last

year. Forty-five thousand dollars from

one county went to California in April

for