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. 29 VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1916 (In Vancouver City $2.00) $1.50 PER YEAR

CROWS NEST MINERS VOTE DOWN OFFER OF OPERATORS

Refuse Offer of 5% War Bonus and Stick for 10% Increase

Executive Urging Operators to Accept Original Demands Made

FERNIE, B. C., July 17.—The counter proposal made to the members of District 18, U. M. W. of A., by the mine operators of the Crows Nest Pass coal fields, at the recent conference in Calgary, has been voted down by the membership.

The Vote By Locals.

Local.	Yes.	No.	Sp'd.
Fernie, No. 2314.....	309	227	9
Michel, No. 2334.....	54	334	8
Carbondale, No. 2227..	55	85	2
Coleman, No. 2633.....	198	59	3
Blairmore, No. 2163....	38	104	2
Frank, No. 1263.....	60	68	—
Hillcrest, No. 1058.....	15	137	—
Bellevue, No. 531.....	91	256	3
Lethbridge, No. 574....	61	283	—
Coalhurst, No. 1189.....	31	195	1
Chinook, No. 1126.....	7	108	—
Taber, No. 102.....	3	33	—
Canmore, No. 1387.....	72	74	—
Georgetown, No. 3026..	45	20	—
Bankhead, No. 29.....	108	31	1
Drumheller, No. 1746..	18	40	2
Nordegg, No. 1087.....	112	118	—
Totals	1277	2172	31

Majority against acceptance, 895.
Total vote cast, 3480.

The Operators' Counter Proposal.

The offer made by the operators was five per cent. increase effective upon acceptance until March 31, 1917, when another two and one-half per cent. will be added, making an increase of 7½ per cent. on the present wage scale to remain in force until March 31, following the termination of the present agreement.

Definite termination of the working agreement, as embodied in the operators' offer, is attributed as the principal cause for the mine workers declining the proposal.

Judicious Precaution.

The district executive board has notified the coal operators of the result of the vote, and have urged the acceptance of the original demand for a 10 per cent. war bonus, on the present rate up to March 31 next. The membership have been advised by their officers to exercise a little patience pending negotiations with the operators, so that no unnecessary antagonism may be engendered. At this writing there has been no reply from the mine operators.

Still Negotiating.

CALGARY, Alta., July 18.—(Special to The Federationist.)—Secretary-treasurer A. J. Carter of District 18, U. M. W. of A., seen today by The Federationist correspondent, says that the miners' executive will probably meet the coal mine operators' representatives here tomorrow, to further consider the war bonus asked for by the miners.

MARKING TIME IN LABOR MOVEMENT

Local and Provincial Unionists Wait for the Pendulum to Swing

WEATHER CONDITIONS for the past week indicate a few weeks' bad sleighing this year. Old man Jup. Pluv. has been working overtime, resulting in further demoralization, so far as outdoor workers are concerned. With the exception of the new Pantages theatre and a moving picture house, at the corner of Broadway and Main, and a few jobs around residences, there is very little doing in the building trades. The Longshoremen continue busy, and along with the Street Railway Employees, report an increase in membership; as is also the case with the Machinists. Most of the local union officials report that they think rock bottom has been struck, and they look for improved conditions from now on. The miners of the province, both metalliferous and bituminous, are increasing in number, and the membership of the W. F. of M. is picking up again.

Careful observation fails to disclose any particular interest being manifested by the members of organized labor in the general elections, set for Sept. 14. Even the war as a topic seems to have given way to stolid indifference. Generally speaking, there are fewer unemployed than for the past two years, and if weather permitted, there might even be a demand for laborers. So far as the workers of British Columbia are concerned, it would take more than an earthquake to "start something." Everybody in the Labor world seems to be marking time—"waiting and watching."

"When a man has 'wheels' he thinks he is the whole machine."

LABOR DAY SPECIAL

The Federationist proposes to issue a special Labor Day edition on Friday, Sept. 8, containing special articles, by the best writers in the Labor movement, dealing with the issues of the day. In this work the co-operation and support of friends in the business world and writers for the Labor press is solicited.

JOHN BROOKS

Executive member of the Machinists' union, who returned from Winnipeg on Tuesday, where scale negotiations with the C. P. R. are still pending.

MISREPRESENTATION OF CONDITIONS AT COALHURST

Miner on Job Warns Others Against Being Misled By Agents

Many Employees Leave the Camp in Debt to Coal Company

COALHURST, ALBERTA, July 17.—I hope you will find space in The Federationist for this short missive from an humble pen, that it may act as a warning to miners in general to follow the old saw, i. e., Look before you leap! Today there arrived in Coalhurst, eighteen miners, with hope and expectations held high, of laying the foundation stone of a small fortune at the expense of the so-called American Coal Co., but better known to the initiated as the Dominion Coal Co., of Nova Scotia.

Agent In Vancouver.

An agent was sent to Vancouver by this company for the purpose of getting miners to work here. Good working conditions were painted in glowing terms to the suckers who were ready to bite, the result of which, alas, they will find out in a few days, to their sorrow.

In conversation with one of the English-speaking members of the party, who arrived today, I found the following conditions to have been presented by the agent. Following this I will represent conditions as they actually exist, which will be readily understood by the average miner.

Conditions As Represented by Agent.

Machine-mined coal, 57c per ton of 2000 lbs. run of mine; all timbering and tracklaying to be done by the miner, and paid for at a reasonable rate by the company. All cars to be delivered and taken from the working face by the company.

Conditions As They Actually Exist.

Machine-mined coal, 57c per ton of 2000 lbs., screened coal; all timbering and tracklaying done by the miner without extra pay. The miner also takes and delivers his cars at the nearest switch sometimes a distance of 250 feet.

The average miner will realize what this means, when he knows that each car holds at least 3000 lbs of coal. Also after the miner has loaded the loose coal in his room he has to wait until the machine cuts it again. Then he has a full day's work moving machine dirt and building cogs for absolutely nothing.

Quite Another Story.

The agent's name is Ross, and he told this party of men which he brought from Vancouver that the miners here were making from $6 to $7 per day. I will admit that there are a few isolated cases of men making such wages, but it must be remembered that these men are working at development or entry work, and this means only about 5 per cent. of the men employed here.

Quit In Debt to Company.

I have been working here for only two weeks now, and at least fifty men have quit in that short period, for the simple reason that they could not make a living wage. I have irrefutable evidence in my hands of men who have left here, after working for several months, in debt to the company, and good miners all of them. I only wish the above agent had crossed over to Nanaimo looking for miners for Coalhurst. He certainly would have received a warm reception.

I hope that all miners will take heed, and not crowd in here and make conditions still worse for the men who are here.

JOHN SANDERSON.

P. S.—You may use my name in connection with this, if you wish to, in proof of the above statements, and they can be had by writing.

MR. PHILLIPS,
Sec. Local U. M. W. of A., Coalhurst, Alberta.

Emanuel Julius Weds.

Mr. Emanuel Julius, one of the most widely-known contributors to the Labor press on the continent, recently on the staff of the Los Angeles Citizen and the New York Daily Call, and now on the Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kansas, was married on June 1 to Miss Anna Marcet Haldeman, at Cedarville, Illinois. The Federationist joins with the many friends of Mr. Julius in wishing him the success he deserves as a result of his untiring devotion to Labor.

TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA CONVENTION AT TORONTO OPENS SEPT. 25

Executive Council, Ottawa, Has Issued Official "Call" for Thirty-second Annual Session of Labor's Parliament—Urge Strong and Influential Convention This Year Above All Others

THE OFFICIAL "CALL" for the 1916 convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, to be held at Toronto, was issued at headquarters, Ottawa, yesterday, by the executive council. The opening date is fixed for Monday, Sept. 25, a week later than usual. The convention call is addressed to the officers and members of provincial Federations of Labor, Trades and Labor councils, national Trades Unions, federal Labor Unions, and international local trades unions in the Dominion of Canada. The sessions will take place in the Labor Temple, Toronto.

"Let there be no delay in the electing of delegates," concludes the executive council. "To carefully select them and to send to the convention the very best and most practical men possible it is necessary to commence at once. Delays often bring about regrettable gaps in the ranks when the time comes for the meeting. We need a very strong and influential convention this year—above all other years—and **immediate and careful as well as efficient selection is imperative.**"

Resolutions Must Be Forwarded Ten Days Prior to Convention.

The particular attention of affiliated organizations is called to Article III, Section 2, governing the introduction of resolutions, which reads:

"Sec. 2. That all resolutions for the consideration of the Congress shall be received by the secretary-treasurer not later than ten days' prior to the opening of the convention, the same to be printed and issued at the opening session of the Congress. Resolutions submitted contrary to this section can only be introduced and dealt with by the Congress, on a two-thirds vote of the delegates present. The executive shall appoint a committee on resolutions from the credentialed delegates and the said committee shall meet at least one day prior to the opening of the convention for the purpose of considering all business submitted to them."

Method in Programme.

"Vancouver, B. C., was the scene of last year's meeting of the Congress. If we glance back over the respective localities selected during the past three years for the annual meeting of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada we cannot fail to notice that there is a method in the programme followed. In 1913, the city of Montreal, the great seaport of this Dominion, was the place where an exceedingly successful meeting took place; then, in 1914, the city of St. John, N. B., brought representatives of labor to the maritime provinces, affording an opportunity for all the people of the Atlantic coast to become acquainted with the operations and utility of the Congress; finally, last year, 1915, the scene of deliberations was transferred to the extreme west of Canada, and Vancouver, B. C., did for the inhabitants of the Pacific coast what had been done for the east the year previous. September 25 of this year will witness the annual meeting in the city of Toronto. It was in Toronto, which is unquestionably the great commercial centre of this Dominion, that the Congress had its birth some thirty odd years ago. It is well, during this period of strife and transition, that the place which was the 'Cradle of the Congress' should have an opportunity of observing, at close range, the progress made, the good done, the success achieved in the practical domain of labor interests by its own offspring; and this year's meeting will amply afford that opportunity to Toronto.

Pressing Problems Ahead.

"Heretofore matters of very vital interest have commanded the attention of the Congress on the occasion of each of its annual meetings. We need not here recapitulate the importance of the subjects considered during the past two or three years. While many of the problems of last year and of the year before are still before us, and not entirely solved; yet others have since arisen from out of the conditions that obtain all the world over. We have now experienced two years of this terrible war, an upheavel such as never was dreamed of in the past. While all the difficulties that the war has created are still with us, its prolongation has opened out other horizons which must be considered and carefully studied. Amongst the many subjects for the attention of the Congress there is one that might be signalled out as indicative of the new trend of affairs in Canada—that is the means to be taken to protect resident labor when, the war being over, this country will have to meet the vast influx of foreign labor; the returning and wounded or otherwise incapacitated soldiers, and the providing for them work that will not interfere with the interests and rights of the regular laboring classes in Canada.

Draft of New "Disputes" Act.

"Pursuant to instructions from the Vancouver convention to secure competent legal authority to draft a new Industrial Disputes Investigation act, the executive council entrusted the work to J. G. O'Donoghue, barrister, Toronto, as the most competent legal authority in Canada, to draft the said act, from the standpoint of organized labor. A perusal of the new draft act (herewith enclosed) will, we believe, show that everything from our viewpoint is therein covered. At all events, the new act will be considered by the Toronto convention, where any additions or eliminations can be made to it.

Issues Must Be Met.

"Needless to here repeat, what has been reiterated yearly, about the necessity of perfecting our organization. The capitalist, the employer, the direct opponent of Labor interests, is perfectly organized. At the command of these are not only the wealth but also all the influences that it can secure; talent, ability, legal acumen, directing powers are all at the service of the most antagonistic. The consequence is that it behooves the friends of Labor to meet these conditions with like weapons. This is a situation that must be considered by the convention and that will not brook delay. Not only must Labor render permanent that which it has won in the gigantic struggle for living, but it must advance further and further each successive year along the highway of organization and watchful activity."

Convention Arrangements.

The call recommends delegates west of Winnipeg to take advantage of the special summer round-trip tourist rates, noted by the railroads, rather than the standard convention certificate plan, which will apply to better advantage east of Port Arthur.

The Prince George hotel, corner King and York streets, has been designated by the Toronto convention committee as the official headquarters of the delegates. As regards other hotels, the reception committee, with the assistance of the bartenders and waiters, will have a list of suitable hotels to present to the delegates on their arrival at Toronto.

LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE ALONG PACIFIC COAST

AN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE, pregnated with many peculiar circumstances, is at present in progress at San Francisco. The longshoremen, in a strike coastwise in extent, are making as brilliant a stand, against great odds, as has been made for some time in these parts. So solid has been their front that their employers have been compelled to adopt unprecedented courses of action. Despite statements to the contrary by the daily newspapers, the port of San Francisco, so far as the waterfront is concerned, is relatively quiet. One has only to go along the entire waterfront and observe the merchandise piled up awaiting labor to appreciate just how far-reaching the results of the strike are. The number of scabs employed is not as great as the newspapers strenuously endeavor to exaggerate. That there are some employed, it is perfectly true, all working short-handed and without the skill of the experienced longshoreman. For the most part they are Mexicans, Philippinoes and negroes, with a few white men (?) among them.

Impelled by Old-time Spirit.

Having been formerly actively engaged in the Labor movement in Victoria, I found it exceedingly difficult to resist the temptation of being interested in the present struggle. Not doing an awful lot of work, I made it my business to find out a few of the facts connected with the situation.

First-hand Information.

Walking along the Embarcadero, the main thoroughfare that runs concurrently with the piers, I had an ample opportunity of seeing a few things, and of not seeing what the newspapers alleged were there to be seen. According to some of the filth that these vultures are able to pick out of their imagination, violence must be committed every five minutes of the day, and crime turned loose everywhere. Such is not the case, however. What I saw was a few scabs unloading or loading vessels, guarded with men armed with Winchester rifles, a few "cops" standing here and there near the piers, and the longshoremen sauntering along on the opposite side of the thoroughfare. That is the picture void of all embellishments. There have been half-a-dozen men arrested for creating a disturbance, mostly for refusing to move on when the policeman commanded them to do so. They were all, except one, union men, that were guilty of that offense, needless to mention. It would never do to arrest strikebreakers, for they, too, might quit work. The one they did arrest was so sore at being arrested that he subsequently joined the union. Of course, the arrest of strikebreakers will not occur again, if the San Francisco chamber of commerce can prevent, for their purpose is to keep them on the job.

Throws Down Defi.

What is more significant than anything in connection with the situation is the attitude taken by the San Francisco chamber of commerce. Here we have the pure unadulterated capitalism at work. That organization, claiming to have at its back 2000 of the business men of the city, has thrown down the gauntlet to organized labor in a manner that amply reveals just what the capitalist class will do in order to accomplish its end. They have determined to have the open shop for ever established in this city, if not on the entire coast. Of course that is not said in so many words, but is the language of their actions, which speak overwhelmingly louder than their words. They have set out to raise $1,000,000 as a fighting fund. That money is to be spent in establishing what they term "law and order" on the waterfront. A mass meeting had been called by this organization, at which the papers claimed 1000 were in attendance. It was there that the campaign was launched, and the fighting fund ordered raised. The president of the chamber of commerce is the leading spirit. He has appointed a "law and order" committee with himself as chairman. The purpose of the committee is to hire a lawyer to prosecute all cases that arise out of the strike, and the committee itself is to be in attendance at all the trials to see that the judge looks after their interests. It is alleged that they will urge that all brought before the judge be rigorously punished, and that none be released on insufficient bail. Nor does this conclude the scope of their activities. Statements have been made by members of the chamber of commerce which clearly show just to what extent they are determined to enforce their "law" on the striking longshoremen. A few of their statements might suffice to show how far they will go in order to show their love for "law."

The Employers' Attitude.

One of them said:

"I am in favor of any method of bringing the present intolerable labor union control of matters to an end. I am willing to do anything even to shouldering a gun to bring the activities of these unions to an end."

Another said that the way to have peace and quietness was "the sending of several ambulances full of union men to the hospital."

Then again, there was the rather significant statement of Frederick J. Koster, president of the San Francisco chamber of commerce, and chairman of the law and order committee. He said:

"If it becomes necessary in moving merchandise on the docks of this port, the law and order committee will send armed guards to the waterfront to protect merchants in their rights. If more men are needed, the members of this organization are ready to carry arms."

Force May Be Met with Force.

It will be seen what these representatives of capitalist interest are prepared to do in order to establish their particular brand of "law and order." If the strikers were to arm themselves, that would be "lawlessness and disorder," but when they do it, it's "law and order." It appears from this, that they evidently intend to adopt their own definition of the terms and actions suitable to the definition. They evidently believe in "preparedness," and are not only in the position to define what is law and order, but will enforce it. This gun talk on their part is a rather dangerous line to engage in. Acting on the doctrine that the best guarantee of peace is preparation for war, they are preparing for war on organized labor, for the purpose of establishing a submissive working class. However sound from a philosophic standpoint that idea may be, it is highly inappropriate at a time of industrial disputes. They will make use of force as an argument once too often, some of these days. They will find that their preparedness to keep the workers in submission, will be met by a preparedness on the part of the workers, not only to defend themselves and their rights so far established, but to sever themselves forever from the chains of capitalism. In this respect who knows but what the situation in San Francisco may be the beginning of the end. If events show that the threat to arm themselves is backed up by the future actions of the capitalist class in San Francisco, then the workers are logically justified in meeting such violence by greater.

The above-mentioned law and order committee have selected Monday, July 17 as the day on which to try out their plan of campaign. What events will transpire on that occasion, will be dealt with after we have seen how "law and order" as preached and practised by the San Francisco chamber of commerce works out.

JOHN L. MARTIN.

Brewery Workers To Picnic.

Local 281 of the International Brewery Workers will hold a picnic on August 13, in aid of a sick member. A North Vancouver ferry-boat has been chartered for the occasion. The picnic party will make for Turner's Landing, where a programme of sports will be put on. Refreshments will be served. Tickets, 50 cents.

LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS DURING THE COMING WEEK

SUNDAY, July 23—

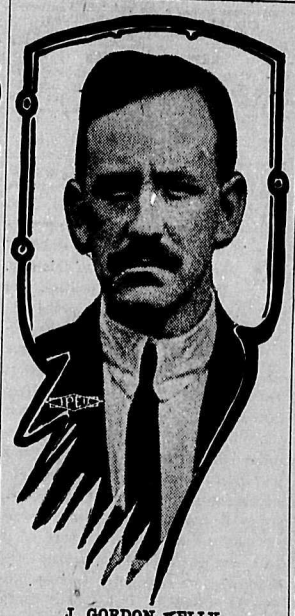
MONDAY, July 24—Amal. Engineers; Electrical Workers No. 213; Street Railwaymen's executive; Patternmakers.

TUESDAY, July 25—Barbers; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

WEDNESDAY, July 26—Building Trades; Press Feeders com.; Street Railwaymen.

THURSDAY, July 27—Milk Wagon Drivers.

FRIDAY, July 28—Machinists.



J. GORDON KELLY

A Vancouver official of the International Longshoremen's association, who is having a strenuous time of it along the Pacific coast ports just now.

LABOR CANDIDATES IN PRINCE RUPERT AND ATLIN

Northern Trades and Labor Council Will Undertake Campaign

Election of Officers At Last Meeting — Progress With Work

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., July 18.—The Trades and Labor Council is having quite a successful campaign in organization. Within the past month two locals, the Maintenance-of-Way Employees, and the Car Workers of the G. T. P., have sent representatives to the central labor body, and we have been successful in organizing the Retail Clerks and the Fish Packers, the latter being the first union of its kind on the Pacific coast. Both unions start with a membership of about fifty.

Two Labor Candidates.

There is a strong possibility that Labor candidates will contest the Atlin and Prince Rupert districts. While the Trades and Labor Council has not decided on candidates as yet, it is believed that Alderman George Casey of this city, will contest Atlin, while for the Prince Rupert district the choice will be between ex-Mayor Newton and President S. D. Macdonald of the Trades and Labor Council. This matter will receive attention at the next meeting.

We are endeavoring to have a regular correspondent appointed for The Federationist.

Election of Officers.

The following officers for the Trades and Labor Council were elected last evening, the installation to take place at the next regular meeting.

President—S. D. Macdonald.
Vice-president—Geo. Rudderham.
Recording Secretary—J. J. Anderson.
Financial Secretary—J. Glenny.
Treasurer—A. R. McLellan.
Sergeant-at-arms—R. Dewhurst.
Legislative Committee—Messrs. Anderson, Rudderham and McCorkindale.
Finance Committee—Messrs. Waddell, Fraser and Cartwright.

New Delegates Seated.

The following delegates, elected for the coming year, were welcomed to the council:

Carpenters—John Vierick and W. E. Thompson.
Steam Engineers—Jas. Glennie, J. R. Beatty and G. Rudderham.
Bartenders—L. W. Reilly, H. Hampton and Chas. Embleton.
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, G. T. P.—J. D. McCartney, A. McFadden and W. Reid.
Electrical Workers—G. Waddell and J. Morrison.
Typographical—S. D. Macdonald, D. McCorkindale and W. Kemp.
Retail Clerk—T. E. Cartwright and C. C. Fraser.

WESTERN FEDERATION BI-ANNUAL CONVENTION

Biennial Convention Meets at Great Falls—Moyer's Re-election Likely.

THE BI-ENNIAL CONVENTION of the Western Federation of Miners opened on Monday last, at Great Falls, Montana, with an address of welcome by Mayor Fousek and response by President Charles H. Moyer. Every metal mining state in the jurisdiction is represented. In his address, President Moyer gave his opinion, that the ending of the European war would have little effect upon wages as the demand for metal would be little diminished.

One of the things to be taken up early in the sessions will be the counting of ballots for officers. Friends of Moyer predict his re-election while delegates from the south are confident that Geo. Powell of Arizona will be the next head of the Federation.

"The duty of purchasing union-labelled goods of all kinds and at all times can not be too strongly nor too often impressed upon the minds of the members of organized labor."

B. C. PROHIBITION ACT CONDEMNED BY LABOR COUNCIL

By a Vote of 28 to 17 Delegates Declare Against the Measure

Semi-annual Election of Officers Results in Many Re-elections

At the meeting last night of the Vancouver Trades and Labor council, the resolution on prohibition, that was discussed at the previous meeting of the council, was again up for consideration, and after a lengthy discussion, was carried by a vote of 28 to 17. Prior to this vote being taken, an amendment had been moved by Del. Trotter that the council maintain the position of neutrality that it had adopted on former occasions, but this was defeated by a vote of 25 to 24, and then the previous question was put and carried by the vote mentioned. Hearty applause greeted the announcement of the vote, but Del. Trotter again rose and moved that in accordance with Section 16, the matter be referred to the various unions affiliated with the council, and that a report be made to the council within one month. He was supported in this by Delegates Pipes of the Bricklayers' union, and Delegate White of the Letter Carriers' union. The resolution reads:

"Whereas—The electors of British Columbia are to be asked to pronounce upon the British Columbia Prohibition act at the forthcoming general elections in this province; and

"Whereas — Organized labor, through its representative bodies and leaders, have placed themselves upon record as opposed to sumptuary legislation of this character as being not only totally inadequate to accomplish the aim professedly sought, but also harmful to the best interests of organized labor, entailing, as it does, unemployment to members with consequent impairment of its numerical strength; be it, therefore,

"Resolved—That the Trades and Labor council of Vancouver, B. C., in harmony with representative bodies of organized labor elsewhere, places itself upon record as opposed to the proposed 'British Columbia Prohibition act,' and to the principle involved therein."

Queries and Speeches.

The president, in reply to a delegate, stated that it was not compulsory on any union to say whether it was either for or against the prohibition resolution. It was, he said, optional with them and that it would require a two-thirds vote before the question could be finally approved.

In the course of the discussion a lengthy speech was made by President McVety, in the course of which he produced a map, which he explained to the council stating that the fight that had been fought by the residents of the residential districts in the city of Vancouver and in Greater Vancouver, was against the introduction of licensed premises into those districts, and he said the question resolved itself into this, whether they were to have a centralization of the trade or a scatterization of it, whether there were to be groggery establishments in the residential districts or not.

The discussion was opened by Del. Midgley taking the view that the prohibition bill was an interference with the rights of the working classes, and he added that it was a matter between the capitalists, the mechants who were fighting to see who would get the nickels of the workers, the licensed victualler or the grocer and the bootmaker and others.

Del. Benson moved that the matter be given a six months' hoist, and this was seconded by Del. Corey. This, however, was defeated by a vote of 18 to 22, and the discussion on the resolution proceeded.

Delegates Cleveland, Benson, Leah and Mottishaw addressed the council, both for and against the resolution, after which the president expressed his views at some length, during which time Del. Crawford was in the chair. The president stated that within the area defined on his map there were 69 licenses for the sale of liquor. There were 16 retail licenses, 15 wholesale licenses and nine clubs. There were 155 bartenders constantly employed, and in addition to that there were 75 to 100 licensed waiters for the distribution of liquor. He contended that if the sale of liquor were confined within the area it was in at the present time, the cost of that supervision would be much less than it would be were the proposals of the prohibition bill to come into force. At present it was under proper regulation, under the surveillance of the police, but under the Prohibition act a different condition of affairs would come into force.

"What is the proposal now," he asked? "The proposal is this, to take away the liquor traffic from this peninsula, where it is under surveillance, and to spread it over the residential district."

Del. Trotter made a strong indictment of the traffic, and held that it was to the best interests of the working men that the bar should be abolished, and that was the only proposition under this bill.

The statement was made during the discussion that Del. Smith, who had introduced the original resolution, was the publicity agent for the liquor trade, but to this Del. Smith took strong exception, and further he denied that any one except himself had anything to do with the drawing up of the resolution that was being discussed, an explanation which was accepted by Del. Benson.

Delegates to Y. M. C. A. Committee.

In the early stage of the meeting, over which President J. H. McVety pre-

(Continued on page 2)

INCORPORATED 1855
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REPRESENTATIVES
New Westminster.....W. Yates, Box 1021
Prince Rupert.....W. E. Denning, Box 531
Victoria.....A. S. Wells, Box 1538
"Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World"
FRIDAY.....JULY 21, 1916

PARKER WILLIAMS HAS A GRIEVANCE.

M. A. MACDONALD is a member of the legal fraternity of this city. He is a liberal in politics. He may be remembered by some as the successful candidate for a seat in the provincial house, at the recent by-election. It may not entirely be forgotten that there were some peculiar circumstances connected with that election, and that when these circumstances were subsequently disclosed, the public conscience was greatly shocked thereat. At least that part of it that was not liberal in politics was shocked, more especially the conservative portion of it. It has been shown to the satisfaction of everybody but the liberals, that Macdonald's triumphant election was in no small measure due to the splendid efforts made on his behalf by an army of "pluggers" recruited in Seattle. This has afforded an opportunity for disrespectful persons to refer to Macdonald as the "member for Seattle," a coarse sarcasm that is most reprehensible, indeed. It is but fair to presume that the aforesaid "pluggers" came to Macdonald's aid through their own volition, actuated by a worthy desire to do what they could towards the purification of B. C. politics and the redemption of the province from the corruption incidental to long years of conservative rule.

* * *

During the enquiry into the "plugging" and other purification activities incidental to the recent by-elections, Mr. Robert Gosden made mention of receiving a sum of money from the hand of Macdonald. This payment was alleged to have been made upon the streets of Victoria and was in the nature of money due for certain legitimate service performed by Gosden, during the election campaign. Macdonald vehemently denied any part in such a transaction and inaugurated a prosecution against Gosden upon a charge of perjury. The latter has been bound over to the assizes for trial. The matter is, therefore, still before the court and is not a proper subject for criticism and comment. It being sub judice, it is manifestly the duty of everybody to refrain from doing anything to prejudice the public mind either for or against the defendant in the case. In fact for any one to engage in any attempt to influence the possible venues from which jurors might be drawn to sit upon the case, would be exceedingly bad taste, to say the least. For the principals in the case to do so would be doubly so, as well as repugnant to all conceptions of common decency.

* * *

At the liberal meeting held in the Empress theatre in this city recently, Macdonald took occasion to vent his spleen upon Gosden, by bawling him out for fair, for having dared to assert that he (Macdonald) had paid an election debt. He denounced Gosden as a liar and several other kinds of animal unfit for human association. He viciously pawed the air in his efforts to convince his audience that his own conscience was clear and his reputation above besmirch, even at the hands of the likes of the wicked Gosden. In fact he did all that an unscrupulous shyster lawyer could do to make out a case for his client and his zeal was evidently not lessened by the fact that he was, himself, the client. We believe he has followed the same tactics in other meetings held at various places since. Presumably he will continue so to do during the present campaign, so that by the time the court sits upon the Gosden case, all possible juries will have been so thoroughly prejudiced against Gosden as to render his conviction assured. Macdonald being a lawyer, fully understands what he is doing. He cannot help but know that he is violating all the principles of decency in thus taking advantage of a political opportunity to judge and condemn some one else in order to clear his own skirts and bolster up his shaky political fortunes. But the things that the politician of the petty type will stoop to in order to gain his ends are not always possible of classification among things that are decent.

* * *

The very keynote of all of Macdonald's scoldings and complainings seems to be in the nature of a protest against attempts of his enemies to blacken his character and impugn the purity of his motives. This peculiar mental state seems to be a sort of constitutional weakness that has become epidemic among liberals of late. There is one consolation, however, for he who walks in the straight and narrow way. Try as they may, none can besmirch him. And come to think of it, he never will find it necessary to armor himself with vehement protests against the shafts of envy, malice or guile. Therefore, it need never be said of him, "me seems he doth protest too much." But the likes of him would not make a good British Columbia politician, especially at this stage of the game. He would be lacking in those qualities that conjure forth the highest and noblest efforts of "pluggers."

PARKER WILLIAMS HAS A GRIEVANCE.

IN THE FEDERATIONIST of July 7 there appeared an article, upon the front page, under the title, "Must Workers Vote Their Masters' Ticket?" In the course of the article some reference was made to the activities of Messrs. Jack Place of Nanaimo and Parker Williams of Ladysmith, both of whom were members of the provincial parliament just closed. Because of such reference, at least as far as it concerns himself, Parker Williams evidently feels deeply aggrieved, as the following communication will show:

Editor B. C. Federationist: In your issue of the 7th, in an article deploring the lack of interest in the coming election, you say, "as to whether Jack Place is to run again or not in Nanaimo is not quite known. The same may be said of Parker Williams in Newcastle. In either case it will not make much difference, as neither of them has made any very startling showing from a Labor standpoint. * * * As poor excuses as they may be as Labor representatives," etc. Now, I am not in the habit of making any very startling claims as to my ability or usefulness. At the same time yours is a new method of dealing with people, whom, whatever their ability might be, have not so far been accused of doing anything less than the best they knew. Jack Place, in this matter, does not require any defence or apology from me. So, writing for P. W., I will ask: At what date did you arrive at the above estimate of myself, and also, so that some little benefit may be learned from my failure, will you be good enough to indicate the specific circumstance, say in the last five years, where you, in my position, would have acted more wisely. The point to me is this: The Federationist presumes to speak for organized Labor in British Columbia. If the jibes and sneers that it has favored me with during the last few months are justly due me I should be made conclusively aware of the fact, unless you prefer that I should submit this matter to the Labor organizations of Vancouver city. Kindly attend to this matter in your next issue.

PARKER WILLIAMS.
Ladysmith, B. C., July 19, 1916.

* * *

P. W.'s first grievance arises from the statement in the article in question, that "neither of them has made any startling showing," etc. He says: "I am not in thehabit of making any very startling claims as to my ability or usefulness." Such being the case, and we must take Parker's word for it, The Federationist's statements that no "startling showing" had been made, is in strict conformity with Parker's unbiased estimate of his own "ability and usefulness." And who should know, better than Parker, himself.

* * *

The Federationist has never been guilty of casting any reflections upon the integrity of either Place or Williams, nor has it ever implied that either of them had been guilty "of doing anything less than the best they knew." It is quite clear that they did "the best they knew," at all times, and that probably accounts for their present status in the political life of the province, and in the opinion of the elctorate that formerly placed them in office.

* * *

The conclusions reached by The Federationist are not of any special date. From the day that J. H. Hawthornthwaite left the provincial house, Parker lost his bearings and became a wanderer in the wilderness of old-party politics. His activities each day became more and more pronounced as mere exposures and complainings of the petty little corrupt practices that are the very breath of life in the nostrils of capitalist politics. The logical culmination of such activities at last brought Parker out into the open as an active partisan on behalf of one rotten old capitalist party, as against another.

* * *

As Parker insists upon a specific date, let him accept the one upon which he took the field for so ill-advised a purpose. If he fancies that any other conclusion than that reached by The Federationist is possible, Parker is at liberty at any time to submit his brief to the Labor organizations, or any other bodies of electors he may choose.

* * *

As to "jibes and sneers," it may truthfully be said, that such petty shafts can never pierce a hide unless it has already, through some inscrutable reason, been made extremely sensitive to the pin-pricks of conscience. The Federationist sincerely hopes that these few words will tend to soothe P. W.'s disturbed feelings and show him the error he has fallen into of fancying that he has any grievance at all.

WAR EVEN IN TIMES OF PEACE.

MILLIONS OF the people of the world are, no doubt, intensely longing for the war to end and peace to once more prevail. To the hapless ones who have been doomed to dwell within the immediate war zones, the experience of the last two years must have been a most horrible one. To those who have actually engaged in the brutal struggle and been fortunate enough to escape with their lives, it must have also been a veritable nightmare and a terror. To the countless millions who have remained at home, only to be driven like slaves to the shambles and bled white in order to satisfy the brutal ferocity of their bloodthirsty rulers and masters, and keep their murder machinery lubricated and in running order, the experience should prove not altogether an unprofitable one, though perhaps less bitter than that which fell to the lot of actual participants in the fighting. The awful toll of life and the tremendous destruction of things that might have ministered to human comfort and well-being, that have been taken by the god of war, at the instigation of the vicious, brutal and senseless ruling class interests of the world, ought to call down upon that ruling class the execrations and curses of all who have the welfare of human-kind at heart. It should implant in the breast of labor the grim determination to purge the world of the supreme curse and crime of all the ages, the class rule that not only makes such holocausts possible, but inevitable.

* * *

Alongside of this European blood-letting, and coincident with it, elaborate preparations are being made to continue the war in the future days when peace shall have returned and the "dove" once more hovers. Scarce a paper is issued that does not record efforts being made by one side or the other, to get ready for the trade war which is to follow the blood and guts spectacle now being staged. And the spokesmen, statesmen and journalists of capitalism are sufficiently stupid to be incapable of covering the matter up, but must needs bawl it from the housetops as war, in spite of the fact that it is supposed to be peace. Even the peaceful United States is getting ready to take vigorous and active part in this glorious trade war of the world. In fact every country in the world is in this trade war, even now while this other affair is being so gloriously pulled off. This European spectacle is only a sort of side-show to the big tent circus of world trade, anyhow.

* * *

Speaking of trade, what is it? What calls it into being? Is it an expression of any legitimate and healthy human need? Is the welfare of human society, or any useful portion of it, in any manner conserved by it? Is there anything uplifting or ennobling about it, or in any way calculated to raise human society to a higher cultural level? Are the great trading nations of today morally and ethically superior to the tribes of our primitive forebears of thousands of years ago? Could such a world welter of blood and carnage as is now glorifying this twentieth century have been possible in those primitive days, long before the human family had bedecked itself with the glad rags of a Christian civilization?

* * *

The chroniclers of the times are correct when they refer to trade as war. It isn't anything else. It is even more debasing in its effects than the open warfare of slaughter, though perhaps not so immediately shocking to weak nerves. It is far less spasmodic. It being a continuous performance, it is less suddenly spectacular in both its operations and results. It has so grown up with us through the lapse of ages, by slow and almost imperceptible degrees, that it seems a necessary part of the great scheme of human life. That it is a necessary part of the great scheme, is no doubt true, but this is due to the fact that human slavery exists, and world trade is but incidental to that peculiar institution.

* * *

Trade, in the common acceptance of the term, is based upon human slavery. It probably had its beginning in the exchange of services between members of primitive tribal communities. The custom of "changing work" is even yet extant among farming communities in scattered and outlying districts. But long since, trade had developed into the systematic and world-wide disposal of the products of an enslaved working class. There can be nothing else to trade in. Trade can have no other basis. Unless products can be gotten for nothing, there would be no incentive to engage in the matter of their disposal. And it is absolutely true that the great bulk of merchandise that makes up the world's trade is gotten for nothing. It is taken from the producers without payment, because all that the producers get for their labor is, at the most, a bare living, and they also produce that. The rest of their product goes forth to swell the volume of world trade and be converted into new capital (debt fastened upon the backs of other workers elsewhere), to increase the power and aggrandizement of rulers and donothings. To get rid of this swag, eventually becomes a struggle, and a fierce one at that. Individual robbers of the workers struggle against others of the same kidney and national bands of trade ruffians struggle against each other. The fight waxes ever more furious, until a cataslysm of slaughter ensues, such as is now on in Europe. After a good healthy blood-letting, matters quiet down and readjust themselves to the sane and normal routine of disposing of stolen goods by the orderly and peaceful (?) processes of trade and commerce. But the slave does not wake up. He dozes on in perfect satisfaction at being skinned for the empire of trade. When his masters get into a tangle that calls for a litle blood spilling, he joyfully and loyally goes forth and spills it while he sleeps.

Compulsory service, according to an English society paper, has reached the royal palace. All the employees are now compelled to attend church at least once every Sunday.

"Nero was a good and vicarious fighter, and could successfully hold a man's coat all day while the other man went to the front and got killed. He loved gore, so long as it was some other man's gore."—Bill Nye. Is it not equally true of our precious rulers of today?

Now that the crew of the German submarine merchantman has been entertained at the White House, and the jolly tars were allowed to take turns in sitting in the presidential chair, it is reasonably safe to assume that the hyphenated vote will be solid for the Wilson gent next November.

It is reported that there has been much suffering among owners of German papers owing to shortage of paper stocks, some 4000 of them having been forced to suspend publication. If the quality of their contents were not above the average of this western continent, their erstwhile readers have suffered little by such suspension.

A young man applied for exemption from military service. "I have," he said, "a strong conscientious objection to fighting." "Upon what grounds?" enquired the magistrate. "Your worship ought to know, for you are responsible," replied the applicant, "for it is less than five weeks ago that you bound me over to keep the peace for twelve months."

Accounts of a most dastardly usurpation of the prerogatives of organized labor, come to us from Detroit, Mich. Over 2000 non-union cigarmakers of that benighted burg are on strike against low wages and generally miserable conditions of labor. The precedent is being established that most any one can go on strike whenever they feel like it. Let it not be forgotten that the liberty to do so, is the only real liberty that the workers ever had or can have under slavery. The right to balk, either singly or collectively, is a liberty or right that cannot be taken away. That is why we still have it.

B. C. PROHIBITION ACT CONDEMNED BY COUNCIL

(Continued from Page 1.)

sided, a letter was received from Mr. Walter Hepburn, on behalf of the citizens' committee handling the Y. M. C. A. building, asking the council to appoint two of its members to act on that committee, the object of which is to help to reserve the Y. M. C. A. building to the city. The recommendation of the executive committee was that this be adopted, and this recommendation was agreed to.

McVety Endorsed Unanimously.

A letter was received from the B. C. Federation of Labor with regard to the appointment of Mr. McVety to the position of administering the Workmen's Compensation Act in B. C. The letter stated that the Brotherhood of Railwaymen had a member in the field for the position, and it was suggested that a letter should be sent to every union in the province asking for their support of Mr. McVety for this post. At the meeting of the executive, this course was agreed to, and the delegates were asked to express their opinion on the matter.

On motion of Del. Trotter, it was decided to comply with this recommendation, and the motion was passed unanimously. The president in reply thanked the delegates for the vote, which he said was a great compliment to him. He drew attention to the fact that it had been moved by Del. Trotter with whom he had not always seen eye to eye, but whose judgment, he was glad to see, had not been warped by anything that had taken place in the past.

Inveigling Men to Crows Nest.

Attention was drawn by the president to the fact that the Davis agency was trying to hire men in Vancouver for Crows Nest coal fields. This was particularly the case with regard to the Lethbridge mines. He had warned Secretary Carter of this, and had received a reply stating that there was hardly a man from the coast who had stayed in the district.

Employers Still Importing Labor.

The president also stated that other employers were trying to bring men into the province from outside points. In one case they were trying to bring carpenters for the Pacific Mills, Ocean Falls, and were offering 40 cents an hour. He had advised the immigration officials that the question was one of wages only. Another employer was trying to secure the importation of longshoremen, and another one was trying to get molders.

In connection with this matter, Del. Swartz stated that he could only obtain entry to Canada by stating that he was going to a homestead, and he mentioned that when men were discharged from the Shearwater, prior to the war, they were refused entry even though they showed their discharges. When complaint was made by the men, the immigration officials stated "why, we are the men who are running Canada."

Election of Officers.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—McVety, 40; Benson, 17.

Vice-president—R. M. Myles, 36; Welsh, 20.

General secretary—Miss Gutteridge, by acclamation.

Financial secretary—F. Knowles, 32; G. Bartley, 21.

Statistician—W. H. Cottrell, unanimously.

Sergeant-at-arms—J. Sully, unanimously.

Trustees—Campbell, 22; Crawford, 24; Rigby, 15; Graham, 8; Brookes, 17; Midgley, 6 (withdrew); Welsh, 3.

Notice of Motion.

A notice of motion was given by Del. Youhill to the effect that he would move at the next meeting that Section 16 of the constitution be expunged from the same.

REAL ESTATE BARGAIN
Nice comfortable home containing four large rooms with full basement, also having hot and cold water, and good furnace, on a lot 92x319, three-quarters of an acre of ground. There is a fine garden, lots of fruit such as berries, several apple and cherry trees, flowers in abundance, with a very nice lawn. There is a small greenhouse, chicken house and a pigeon pen. It is all fenced, two blocks from car; clear deed. Price $2500. Will give good terms.
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A large list of houses, stores and apartments for rent.
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VANCOUVER UNIONS

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. McDougall, 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 38-52. Office and hall, 10 Powell street. Meets every Thursday 8 p.m. A. Reid, business agent; 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, A. A. T. S. E. & M. P. M. O.—Meets first Sunday of each month, Room 204, Labor Temple. President, J. C. Lachance; business agent, W. E. McCartney; financial and corresponding secretary, H. C. Roddan, P. O. Box 345.

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. Silvertis; 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 302, 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.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for—30690

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Working Men, Attention!
Every reader of The Federationist is asked to consider how the B. C. Prohibition Act would affect Labor conditions throughout the province
A census of the employees now engaged in connection with the business of licensed premises has just been taken with the following approximate showing:
EMPLOYEES, 3700
DEPENDENTS OF EMPLOYEES, 6000
This total does not include 1214 employees of licensed premises who have responded to their country's call, and are now in the trenches or military camps.
It covers only persons directly employed in the trade, and does not in any way cover the thousands who would be indirectly affected by the operation of the Prohibition Act.
The "job" of every one of these employees and the welfare of every dependent is threatened by the Prohibition Act.
N. B.—The special attention of the reader is called to the fact that the Prohibition Act allows of the free and unrestricted sale of liquor by import. This means that it is proposed to sacrifice the interests of labor in British Columbia, not for the cause of Prohibition, but for the upbuilding of industry, trade and employment at points outside the province.
IS THIS FAIR TO THE WORKINGMEN OF BRITISH COLUMBIA?

Drink Cascade the Home Brew

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

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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.

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PHOENIX BEER

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TEMPERANCE

is good for all men; total abstinence is a matter of expediency for some men. The total abstainer has no more right to compel the temperate man to abstain by force of law, than the temperate man has to compel the abstainer to drink what he neither likes or chooses by force of law. Beer is the temperate man's drink; it's a food. Ask your dealer for our brands.

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PROVISIONS MADE FOR MEDICAL AID IN B. C. ACT

Fifth of Series by President of the B. C. F. of Labor

The Board Will Have Ample Power to Deal with All Cases Arising

[By Jas. H. McVety]

HUMAN LIKE, the writer has assumed that the workmen of the (President B. C. Federation of Labor) province would be most interested in the monetary considerations contained in the Workmen's Compensation Act, and for that reason those provisions have been dealt with first, although, in the opinion of many, the questions of "Medical Aid" and "Accident Prevention" are considered of greater importance.

Importance of Medical Aid.

Mention has already been made of the fact that neither the Washington or Ontario acts contain any provision for medical aid or hospital treatment for injured workmen. In Washington practically every one agrees that amendments should be made to provide for this essential feature, and in Ontario, after the act has been in force for one year, the board, in its first annual report, has this to say:

"An important matter to which attention might be called is the absence of provision for medical aid and hospital expenses of injured workmen. The present condition as to this is inequitable to workmen whose injuries are of a nature that make the medical expenses large in proportion to the compensation received; it is inequitable to employers who voluntarily bear these expenses out of their own pockets, while others do not, though all contribute alike to the accident fund; and it is inequitable to doctors who sometimes go unremunerated. The solution lies either in the general adoption of the voluntary arrangements already existing in numbers of cases between workmen and employer for providing medical and hospital attention, or an amendment to the act providing in some way for payment of these expenses."

Red Cross Utilized.

In Washington, the absence of provisions in the act has resulted in the securing of the assistance of the American Red Cross and its field representative, Dr. W. N. Lipscomb, who by lectures and the distribution of literature, has done a great deal to bring about a proper appreciation in the minds of the workmen of the necessity of securing prompt and efficient "first aid" as well as proper medical attention as soon as possible afterwards. A large number of trivial accidents are followed by blood poisoning, due to faulty and unclean first aid methods, and Dr. Lipscomb has just issued a bulletin containing ten rules for the prevention of this disease. His services are very highly regarded by both employers and workmen in Washington.

Medical Aid in B. C.

Possibly the less said about the medical attention provided for the workmen in this province, at their own expense, the better, only a few of the larger employers attempting to organize systems that work either harmoniously or equitably, the balance doing as little as possible. It is not so long since, even in cities like Vancouver, injured workmen were allowed to lay on the ground until such time as some good Samaritan guaranteed or paid $3 to the ambulance driver for the transport of the workman to the hospital, and other instances are known where the workman's pockets were picked by the hospital authorities, and the money credited to his account, the workmen being turned out convalescent without a single dollar to subsist upon until able to resume work. With such conditions in the cities, the imagination can easily picture the treatment of workmen in the more isolated sections of the province. Notable exceptions are the organized mining camps where the miners, in some cases, operate general hospitals. Of the voluntary schemes, possibly the best is that in force among the C. P. R. employees, the workmen contributing the full cost of the medical men and the company supplying the transportation. While this system is alleged to be provided for the benefit of the employees, the company benefits by being able to secure the services of competent medical men for passengers at points that without the payments of the employees, the company would require to bonus the medical men to enable them to live. However, let us not examine this "gift horse" too closely, for regardless of the benefits the company receive, and for which the employees pay, the fact remains that the employees are receiving better service for less money than if the arrangement were non-existent. Compared with the C. P. R. scheme, the others, with a few notable exceptions, range from bad to fair.

Compensation Act Provisions.

As previously stated, the question of medical aid has to be considered with that of the "waiting period," the time that elapses after the accident before the compensation payments commence. The foundation of the provisions in the new B. C. act is an agreement between the representatives of the employers and workmen, whereby the workmen agree to contribute one cent for each day actually worked for medical aid purposes, and the employers agree to the "waiting period" being reduced from two weeks to three days, thereby granting compensation to about 50 or 60 per cent. more workmen than would receive it under an act with a two weeks' "waiting period." As already noted, the workmen are to contribute one cent per day to the funds, and despite the argument of those who contend that this is a hardship, it must be remembered that the majority of workmen are now contributing from one to two dollars per month, regardless of whether they work one day or a full month. If the fund so contributed is not sufficient to pay the expenses, the employer will be assessed for the balance. Section 21 covers the subject, and is subjoined:

"(1) In addition to the other compensation provided by this part, the board shall have authority to furnish or provide for the injured workman such medical, surgical and hospital treatment, transportation, nursing, medicines, crutches and apparatus, including artificial members, as it may deem reasonably necessary at the time of the injury, and thereafter during the disability to cure and relieve from the effects of the injury, and the board shall have full power to adopt rules and regulations with respect to furnishing medical aid to injured workmen entitled thereto and for the payment thereof.

"(2) Where in a case of emergency, or for other justifiable cause, a physician other than the one provided by the board is called in to treat the injured workman, and if the board finds there was such justifiable cause and that the charge for the services is reasonable, the cost of the services shall be paid by the board.

(3) The board may in its discretion authorize employers to furnish or provide medical aid at the expense of the board and upon terms fixed by it.

"(4) Any plan for providing medical aid in force between an employer and his workmen or otherwise available to the workmen at the time of the coming into force of this part, or which is hereafter put into force, or made available to the workmen, and which in the opinion of the board, after investigation of the facts, is found on the whole to be not less efficient in the interests both of the employer and of the general body of workmen than the provisions for medical aid contained in this section, may by order of the board, subject to such conditions as the board may require, be declared to be a plan approved by the board. So long as the order of the board approving the plan is in force and unrevoked the provisions of subsections (1), (2) and (3) and of subsection (1) of section 30 shall not apply to any of the workmen in any employment embraced in such plan, and during the like period the provisions of section 12 of the "Master and Servant Act" shall not apply in respect of any such workmen.

(5) Medical aid furnished or provided under any of the preceding subsections of this section shall at all times be subject to the supervision and control of the board; and the board shall have full power and authority to contract with doctors, nurses, hospitals and other institutions for any medical aid reuired, and to agree on a scale of fees or remuneration for such medical aid.

"(6) In the case of any workman employed as a master, mate, engineer, seaman, sailor, steward, fireman or in any other capacity on board of any vessel on which duty has been paid or is payable for the purposes of the Sick Mariners' Fund under part V of the 'Canada Shipping Act,' being chapter 113 of the 'Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906,' the provisions of subsections (1) to (5) shall not apply to such workman during the period in respect of which such duty has been paid or is payable.

(7) Without in any way limiting the power of the board under this section to supervise and provide for the furnishing of medical aid in every case where the board is of the opinion that the exercise of such power is expedient, the board shall under this section, in all cases where the circumstances, in the opinion of the board, do not require the exercise of such power in order to procure prompt and efficient medical aid for the injured workman, permit medical aid to be administered, so far as the selection of a physician is concerned, by the physician who may be selected or employed by the injured workman or his employer, to the end that so far as possible all competent physicians without distinction may be employed and be available to injured workmen."

Medical Aid Unlimited.

Instead of limiting the amount to be expended in each case to a fixed sum, or for a certain period of time, as is the rule in the majority of states, sub-section 1 provides for unlimited service, on the ground that the workman who is injured and requires medical or hospital aid for a period or time in excess of the allowance fixed by law, is in a worse position to pay than he was when the injury occurred, and that it is ridiculous to suspend the benefits before the man is fit for work, or as fit as medical service can make him.

Some Exceptions.

It will be observed that medical aid schemes already in force that have the approval of the board are not to be disturbed, but to secure this approval, it must be shown that the workmen are being given good service, and that the charge for the work is not exhorbitant. This should result in a great improvement in many places, or in the men accepting the provisions of the act whereby they receive the benefits set out in subsection one in return for the payment of one cent per day actually worked. An exception is also made in the case of ships that come within part (5) of the "Canada Shipping Act," this section requiring ship owners to pay certain dues, based on tonnage, to the Dominion government for such ships as operate in foreign waters, even though only for one trip, and the crews of such ships are able to secure sick and hospital benefits through the collector of customs, the charges being paid from the fund created from the tax.

Board Given Wide Powers.

A careful reading of the section and a consideration of the subject generally, will show that the board is practically given control over the whole medical fraternity of the province, insofar as their services are necessary to workmen injured in industry. On the other hand, the medical men are assured of remuneration for whatever service is rendered, and in order to retain the opportunity of rendering service, they will no doubt give the workmen as good treatment as their skill and knowledge will permit. The power given the board under this section, if wisely exercised, cannot but have a most beneficial effect—first in repairing and restoring to health those injured—in guaranteeing all workmen the same treatment whether they are able to pay or not—and in seeing that the doctors and hospitals are paid a uniform scale for uniform service

Only those who have had to listen to the complaints of workmen will ever understand the full effects of a proper enforcement of section 21 of the act.

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Don't forget when ordering from your grocer to ask for the B. C. article.

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Telephone High. 285

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Trades and Labor Council.
July 24, 1891.

George Pollay intimated that Shaftsbury Assembly, Knights of Labor, had temporarily withdrawn from affiliation with the Trades and Labor council.

The council pledged support to T. I. Kidd, secretary-treasurer of the Machine Woodworkers International union, re formation of a branch of that body in this city.

Following were elected a parliamentary committee: Geo. Irvine, J. L. Franklin, Harry Brooks, Robt. Cosgrove and Geo. Bartley.

Following added to Labor Day committee: J. Dixon, Thos. Masters, D. Black, C. Jordan, F. W. Fowler.

TO FIGHT AGAINST PROHIBITION IN CALIFORNIA

Are Assessing Themselves to Raise Funds for a Live Campaign

Stcretary Smith of W. E. R. A. Urges Similar Action in B. C.

[By J. A. Smith]
(Secretary Workers' Equal Rights Association)

ORGANIZED LABOR in British Columbia does not seem to sufficiently realize the menace contained in the proposal to adopt prohibition in this province. Many of its members not directly employed in the liquor and allied industries being under the delusion that it has no meaning for them in an economic way, and therefore it is none of their funeral whose ox is gored in the result. Needless to say, members of Labor organizations who adopt this mental attitude towards great public questions contribute but little to the advancement of the Labor movement. They are "the fly on the wheel" of its progress. Upon the question of prohibition legislation, which is of such vital importance to many of their organized fellow workers in British Columbia, these "slackers" might gain knowledge from the action of organized labor in California upon this question, which is a live issue there also.

Will Fight Prohibition.

Practically every legitimate labor union in that state is now affiliated with the California Trade Union Liberty League, an organization composed of trade unionists, which has for its object the defeat of prohibition at the polls this fall. Branches of this organization have been established in all the centres of population in the state, and a convention is planned for Eureka, Oct 1, to be held simultaneously with the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, when it is expected to have more than 400 delegates present.

Unions Raising Funds.

The unions that would be directly affected by prohibition, such as the bartenders, brewery workers, etc., have contributed $4 per member. Some of the other unions have done the same; while a majority of the unions have signified their intention of contributing at least 25 cents per member for their entire membership.

From all of which it would appear that organized labor in California is fully alive to the dangers of state-wide prohibition, and do not intend to have it imposed upon them without making a strenuous fight to avert its adoption at the November elections there. B. C. unionists could well take pattern of their brothers in California between now and September 14 next. J. A. S.

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This is an important thing to know—saves expense—cuts down the high cost of living.

The green coffee from which NABOB is the final result, comes from the very best Coffee plantations in all the world—fine healthy berries, roasted, blended, packed and sealed in air-tight containers right here in Vancouver, without the human hand coming in contact with it through all the processes.

Get a tin of Nabob now—your grocer has it.

Leckie Shoes

Leckie Boots made in British Columbia

Men who wear LECKIE BOOTS are positively assured of one thing—they get as good value as in any boot ever made.

They are built for WEAR, though remember that style is not sacrificed—neither is comfort.

There are various syles of Leckie Boots—your dealer has them—try on a pair—get your feet properly fitted and our word for it you're a Leckie Boot enthusiast after that.

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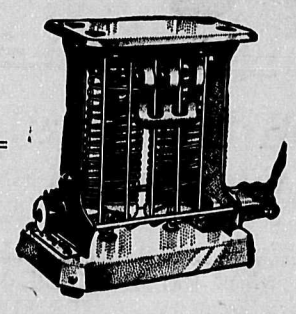

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Call in or telephone for an appointment; consultations and advice free.

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Gold Crowns, each	$ 4.00	Expression Plates; the very best	10.00
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Porcelain Crowns, each	4.00	Painless Extraction	50c
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LIVELY SESSION OF CENTRAL BODY IN ROYAL CITY

Reports Indicate Improved Conditions in Labor Market

Various Delegates Discuss Questions Affecting Their Unions

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 30.—At last meeting of the Trades and Labor council, the reports of delegates showed a very satisfactory state of affairs as regards the labor market, all unions reporting all members employed except the Bartenders, who were working short time owing to the reduced hours under the amended Liquor act.

"Brotherhood" Circular Filed.

A circular letter from the legislative committee of the Railway Brotherhoods, asking the council to endorse the name of M. R. Crawford for a position of commissioner to administer the new Workmen's Compensation act, was received and ordered filed.

Officers To Be Elected.

It being the regular time for the semi-yearly election of officers, when the chairman called for nominations, it was moved by Delegates Knudsen-Parlett: "That the present officers be nominated to retain office for another six months." The motion carried, it being understood that nominations would be re-opened next meeting night when the election was held.

McVety As Commissioner.

Under the head of new business, it was moved by Delegates Yates-Knudsen: "That this council endorse J. H. McVety as one of the commissioners to administer the new Workmen's Compensation act, and recommend the same to the government." Del. Lewis opposed the endorsement of McVety or Crawford either. Del. Stoney was of the opinion that we should not endorse any one, as it did not make any difference, The man who was to get the job would get it no matter who was proposed by the workers. He also stated that if any Westminster man was proposed, we should endorse him. Del. Knudsen said he did not think any third party would come up, and that he thought that McVety was the logical man for the position, as he did not know of another man in British Columbia who had the qualifications for the position that McVety had. Del. Yates related the history of the endeavors of the workers in the province to get the act passed, which showed very clearly that without the knowledge and hard work of Mr. McVety it would not have been accomplished yet, and certainly not if labor unions had depended on the initiative being taken by the railway brotherhoods. It being apparent from the discussion that the endorsement of any one would not be unanimous, it was moved as an amendment "that this council do not endorse any one at present for the position of commissioner." The amendment carried, and had the effect of shelving the matter for the time being.

Boilermakers' Grievances.

Del. Chapman reported that the Boilermakers in the Vulcan Iron works had gone on strike, on July 11, for an increase in wages, but had returned to work under protest, awaiting the return of the manager, who was absent from town at the time.

Higher Wages Being Paid.

An indication of the state of the labor market in this district is the fact that the berrymen are now offering 50c per crate instead of 25c as at the first of the season, it being found impossible to obtain pickers at the first price, it was found profitable to offer a 100 per cent. increase in wages.

The fishermen in the salmon business also get some advantage from the shortness of labor as the canners' association at their meeting last week decided to pay 50c per fish at the start of the season, which is just now starting, the first sockeyes having made their appearance in the rived this week.

To Stick to 8-hour Day.

At the last meeting of the Civic Employees' association, it was decided to take up with the city council the matter of having the Saturday afternoon off, without any reduction of pay. This action was determined on owing to rumors having been heard that they were to be laid off on Saturday afternoons, and worked for nine instead of eight hours on the other days of the week. As it had been a hard fight to get the 8-hour day in the first place, the men very promptly decided to hang on to it, and in order to do so decided to ask for the half-holiday on Saturday without reduction of pay, and will send a deputation to the meeting of the city council next Monday night, and if unable to get what they want there, will use their organization to demand arbitration of the question.

"Alas, how can a woman be happy? If men stare at her it embarrasses her and if they don't it bores her; if they flatter her it makes her suspicious and if they don't it makes her indignant; if they make love to her it hurts her dignity and if they don't it wounds her vanity. Ah, me."

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STREET RAILWAYMEN POLL BIG VOTE ON NEW BYLAWS

President Nock of Victoria Pays Pioneer Local An Official Visit

Bull-Pen Buzzer Gossip Concerning Incidents of the Week

[By J. E. G.]

THE LAST meeting of Pioneer Division was fairly well attended, on account of the voting on a couple of proposed bylaws, the adoption of which will no doubt bring home to a few of our senior members the fact that the majority rules when it comes to a question of living up to the principles of trades unionism. While it is to be regretted, in some respects, that such action was forced upon the officers of the division, still, after all, it is a case of the greatest good to the greater number.

Victoria Officer a Visitor.

President Nock, of Victoria local, was a welcome visitor at our last meeting, he being here in the interests of No. 109 regarding the clearing up of a few points in connection with the day-off law.

Medical Attendance Assn.

On behalf of the board of management of the Medical Attendance association, we would like to thank the seven members of the division who attended the semi-annual meeting on Friday last, and extend an invitation to them to again be present at the next meeting in January.

Remember The Fed.

When buying an article from any store that advertises in The Federationist, wouldn't it be a simple matter to let the advertiser know that you had seen his advt. in The Fed.? It would be a small matter for us to do individually, but it's effect in securing advertising for the paper would be far-reaching.

The "Bull-pen" Buzzer.

Somebody said Bro. Hubble was looking younger since he left the president's chair, but the real reason is on account of the electric massage. Joe was talked into having in his last visit to his barber.

It certainly is up to the boys to buy President Cottrell a fountain pen. Looks bad to see one pen being handed back and forth between the president and secretary.

If you want to see the latest in bathing suits just watch Bros. Adam Taylor and F. Embleton on Kitsilano beach. Of course, Bro. Embleton had his bathing suit underneath, but the ladies didn't know that at the time, and when Freddy started taking off his pants the poor things simply gasped and became interested in something further along the beach.

No, brother, we haven't forgotten anything, but our time is limited, so we will tell you about John Hendry's adventure next week.

NEW ZEALAND TAKES ON PRUSSIAN "KULTUR"

Brutal Scheme Is Strongly Opposed by Organized Workers

Women Strenuously Object to Have Children Fed to Cannon

[By W. Francis Ahern]

SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 21—(Special to The Federationist.)—It has been announced by the capitalist press that conscription has been placed on the statute books of New Zealand, "amidst ringing cheers, accompanied by the singing of the National Anthem." As there are but a handful of democratic members in a house of over 50 members, this jubilant exuberance can be readily understood. On the other hand, however, the workers are making no secret of the fact they intend to put up a very determined opposition to the government, when the attempt is made to put it into operation. Deputation after deputation has already approached the New Zealand prime minister, stating what the workers think of the measure, and what they intend to do.

Not for Cannon Food.

One of the most significant signs of the times may be found in the fact of a deputation repesenting a vey large body of New Zealand women, which informed the government that these women objected to bringing children into the world to be turned into cannon fodder, and if conscription measures were to be made a part of the life of the people, then they would have to reconsider their position as progenitors of the race. Whether this will have any effect upon the government or not, remains to be seen, although it is significant that the prime minister says that while conscription is the law of the land, he does not think it will be actually put into operation.

A Call for Resistance.

The temper of the trades unionists of New Zealand, in regard to this conscription business is well expressed in the following resolution: "We condemn the Military Service bill, which embodies industrial conscription as well as military conscription—in short autocracy and tyranny in its worst form—as being subversive of every democratic liberty. In our opinion the bill is a complete triumph for Prussianism. Under it the working class of New Zealand will be reduced to a position worse than that of serfdom, and will be completely at the mercy of a few military despots. As the bill is absolutely unnecessary and futile as a war measure, and as it purposes to trample underfoot the most elementary liberties of the New Zealand people, we call upon the organized workers of the country to determinedly oppose it in every way possible and at every stage."

JOHN McINNIS FOR FORT GEORGE

Lively Campaign Being Waged By the Many Friends of Socialist Candidate.

PRINCE GEORGE, B. C., July 13.—The wage-workers of this constituency are preparing to give the old parties a scrap, though the difficulties are numerous. Our candidate, John McInnis, is doing good work, and were it not for the fact that most of us are broke, it would be easy sailing for his election. We intend to do our best. It is not certain yet whether we are to have a three-cornered fight or not, but it will not matter much to us. The anti-socialist vote will be against us anyhow. We fully realize that the tactics so well known to Fernie riding may be duplicated here, but we have a vigilance crew all our own and it will keep the Bowser machine guessing to elect its choice.

Postal Clerks' Association.

A letter has been received from Mr. A. S. Black of the Vancouver post office staff, who has been attending the session of the Postal Clerks' Association of Canada, at Regina, in which he states that the next convention will be held at Winnipeg. Officers of the association were elected as follows: President, C. Gardiner, Regina; vice-president, S. H. Tease, Winnipeg; secretary-treasurer, J. W. Green, Winnipeg; editor Postal Journal, A. Venables, Calgary; organizing secretary, A. S. Black, Vancouver; deputy vice-president for British Columbia, G. A. Hutchison, Vancouver.

"Ignorance being bliss, the fools in the world have the best of it.

Sunday Sailings

Spend Your Sunday on the Water

S. S. SELMA

leaves Johnson wharf at 9.30 a.m. every Sunday for Gowen Point (W. P.), Roberts Creek, Wilson Creek, SECHELT, and Half Moon Bay. Returning, arrive at Vancouver about 8 p.m.

ROUND FARE $1.00

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Without Health Life Has Few Charms.

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The Opportunity of the Season to Buy "Queen Quality" and "Boston Favorite" Shoes at a Reduced Price, Regular $5 and $6 Values for $3.85

AT the end of this month comes the semi-annual stock-taking, and in the meantime we are making strenuous efforts to clear up the badly broken lines in order to simplify the task of making the inventory. Many splendid lines that are down to eight or a dozen pairs of a style are included—beautiful dressy shoes that it will be impossible for you to buy—for us to buy—at anything like this price again. Women who want footwear of quality—shoes with a reputation for style and durability—"Queen Quality" shoes—should attend this sale and will be wise to buy two pairs. Among the shoes available are: Hi waist patent pumps, hi waist bronze pumps, patent sandals, patent lace and button boots on dressy lasts, gunmetal blucher Oxfords and other worthy and desirable styles. All of them Queen Quality and Boston favorite grades, and regular $5 and $6 values. Sale price $3.85

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Vancouver Exhibition Next Month.

The Vancouver Exhibition association is making very elaborate preparations for the entertainment of its members at the exhibition this year. A large portion of the centre of the grandstand is being railed off and connected by a private staircase with elaborate rest and club rooms, where light refreshments will be served to members at actual cost. There will also be check rooms for parcels and wraps, etc., all under the supervision of experienced caterers and attendants. It is the intention of the association this year to make the social feaures of he exhibition a very important department, and with this object in view, a special committee has been appointed to take charge of these matters. The accommodation will enable members to meet each other and have a pleasant time together, away from the crowded spaces. ***

"To be happy with a man you must understand him a lot and love him a little; to be happy with a woman you must love her a lot and not try to understand her at all."

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PAY $1.00 FOR EVERY $50 WORTH OF PURCHASING SLIPS

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The B. C. Federationist is the only bona fide Labor paper published in British Columbia—in fact, west of Winnipeg. When you are engaged in a struggle for better conditions it throws its full power into the controversy to help you succeed. It is owned and published by the B. C. Federation of Labor, and Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, and you are therefore one of its shareholders.

In view of its great usefulness to you, is not The Federationist deserving of your support to the degree at least that you help it by the judicious use of your purchasing power?

We endeavor to organize the purchasing power of the working class of this city for the purpose of throwing it behind our advertisers; we ask you to co-operate with us and SPEND YOUR MONEY WITH THOSE WHO SPEND THEIRS WITH US.

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