

ANGLO-JAP ALLIANCE
SLATED FOR THE
DISCARD

Oriental Cunning All Same
Pattern As Occidental
Diplomacy

Britain "No Longer Fit" to
Be "High-Souled" Nip-
pon's Consort

[By W. Francis Ahern]
SYDNEY, N.S.W., June 22.—(Special
to The Federationist).—Exclusive
despatches have already appeared in
these columns dealing with the Japanese
question in Australia ahead of all
other labor journals. How true the
information contained in those despatches
can be seen by an extract from a
speech of Count Hayashi, the Japanese
minister for foreign affairs, in the
Century Magazine of March last. He
says:

"What Japan has now to do is
to keep perfectly quiet, to lull the
suspicions that have arisen against
her, and to wait, watching and
waiting for the opportunity which
one day must come to her. When
that day arrives, she will be able to
reap advantages for herself."

This message is full of meaning, and
it rings as a warning to the United
States and Canada as much as it does to
any other nation bordering on the Pacific
ocean. So serious is the message, that
every effort has been made to suppress
it, and it is extremely doubtful if
the message has appeared in the American
press to date.

Gems from a Message.
Coincident with the above comes a
series of articles published in the Yama-
to of Tokyo, headed "A Message to
England." Among the most significant
passages in the articles may be men-
tioned the following extracts:

"The progress of the war has dis-
illusioned the Japanese people to the
power of England. . . .
The Anglo-Japanese alliance is no longer
of any value to Japan, but an
impediment to its progress. . . .
For these reasons we advocate a
severance of the Anglo-Japanese
alliance, and an open door for the
expansion of Japan in India, Australia
and the South Seas. . . .
England is unfit to be the ally of
such a high-souled nation as
Japan."

These are startling statements, and to
understand the full force of them, it
should be known that the Yamato is
one of the many newspapers controlled
by the Mitsui Press Agency. Let us
first understand what the Mitsui com-
pany is. The wealth of this mighty or-
ganization is controlled by the Mitsui
Gowei Kaisha, which in turn controls
the countless factories, mines, ships and
banks under the domination of the Mitsui
Trust. This trust openly says that it
controls over 25 per cent. of the total
export and import trade of Japan, and
so it will be seen that the Yamato
speaks with some authority.

Tentacles of the Octopus.
A subsidiary of the Mitsui Gowei,
called the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha (which
controls most of the Japan industry of
today) is at present operating in Aus-
tralia, exploiting that country in the
interests of the Japanese kingdom. In
the metal market of Australia, it as-
pires to take the place of Germany.
Coming along with this arm of the Jap
trust are the Mitsui Nippon Steel
Works, the Mitsui Mining Co., the Mitsui
Bank, and Mitsui, Limited. They
own collectively most of the Japanese
sulphur, coal and metal mines, ships
and factories. They are in Australia
now as buyers of Australian ores for
Japanese smelting and industrial fac-
tories, and as drummers and bagmen for
the pushing of Japanese goods on the
Australian market. The Mitsui, Limited,
handles all transactions in Australia.
This one arm of the great Mitsui
trust has a capital of \$10,000,000, re-
serves of a like amount, and assets of
\$85,000,000. Behind it is all the wealth
and power of the Mitsui trust, estimated
at about \$600,000,000. Think of that.

Aims and Ambitions.
The Mitsui's aim at establishing in
Australia, in every capital city, gigantic
emporia which will rival in size the
trading houses of Wanamaker of New
York and such like business houses of
the American continent. These emporia
will have for their special object
the distribution of Japanese products.
Australian wool is already going to
Japan, and will come back as finished
products in competition with the
Australian woolen mills. Australian minerals
are going to Japan, and will come
back as machinery, ironmongery and
steel ware. And withal, Japanese ships
will do all the transport business to and
fro, while the Mitsui company will see
to the selling part of the goods as far
as Australia is concerned, and the buying
part of the business as far as Japan
is concerned.

Imperial Swelled Heads.
In common with other countries, financial
capitalism is the principal promotor
of imperial expansion. The war has
made Japan the dominant power in the
east, both economically and politically.
Her export of drugs and chemicals and
manufactures of metals have gone up
by leaps and bounds. Her exports of
woolen goods have increased tenfold—
her average trade threefold. She has
seized all European traffic in the east.
Japan does not talk what she will do
commercially "after the war," she
does it now. Europe is Japan's
opportunity, and she has seized it.

Trade Anti-Prohibition.
Just at present, Japan is not fighting.
She has a declaration of war against
Germany it is true, but it will be ob-
served that she is not wasting men and
munitions. The munitions are for sale,
and the men are stored up for future
use. This is significant. Further, she

PURITY CRUSADE ENDS
IN GAME OF SOLITAIRE

Scientific Militancy of "Sockeye-Red" Revolutionists Tri-
umphant Over Misleading Cavortings of "Pale
Pink" Confusionists of the Humpback Type

IT HAS LONG BEEN KNOWN that within the camp of the social-
ists of this province, and the Dominion as well, there has been a sort
of purification process going on, calculated, at least in the minds of the
purifiers, to purge the movement of all such persons, who, by virtue
of weak mentality are adjudged incapable of hair-splitting, with
that scientific accuracy that is absolutely necessary to the triumph of
down-trodden Labor in its struggle against the ogre of capitalism. The
purifiers have loudly proclaimed, from time to time, that it is the
"mission of the socialists to educate the working class." This would
imply that the purifiers, who profess to speak with authority, must
themselves be already educated and, therefore, duly qualified for the
job, and, by the way, who should know better than they. The only
really live expression of the socialist movement that has yet been in
evidence in the Dominion, is the Socialist Party of Canada, and it is
that party and its affairs that are herein referred to.

Its Earlier History.
Beginning with the year 1903, and
down to quite recent times, the socialist
party took no inconsiderable part in
the political life of this province. It
developed and brought forth a corps of
writers and speakers who were not al-
together devoid of talent, and the ability
to hold their own against all comers,
in the shape of political and economic
disciples of capitalism. Two candidates
of the party were elected to the provin-
cial house in 1903, and another was
added later on. At each recurring elec-
tion a substantial increase in the vote
was recorded, and the continued and en-
ergetic activities of the party members
in the local house proved a powerful
factor in extending the propaganda of
the movement and bringing its principles
to the favorable consideration of an
over-increasing number of working
men. In fact the party was rapidly
gaining a prestige that seriously threat-
ened the peace of mind of the propa-
gandists and tyrants of this province. Stren-
uous efforts were put forth to defeat the
socialists at the polls in 1907, and one
member of the house was beaten out.
This was John McInnis, of Grand Forks,
riding. Since then the party has lost
prestige, as well as strength, until at
present it is not only without representa-
tion in the legislature, but has fallen
to such low estate there is none so
poor as to do it reverence. The reasons
for this it is our purpose to find out.

Its Vancouver Record.
At the provincial election of 1907 the
socialist party put up a full ticket of
five candidates in this city. Approx-
imately 600 votes were polled for each
candidate. In 1909 a full ticket being
up, the vote ran from about 1200 for
the lowest candidate, to over 1800 for
the highest. Shortly after this the local
organization became infested with
type of membership whose chief charac-
teristic was a disposition to loaf around
headquarters during the day time and
sleep there of nights, for the reason
that it had and desired no other place
of abode, and also for the purpose of
pilfering the price of eats out of the
literature sales and such other sources
of revenue as might chance to develop.
To this choice element the sight of a
clean shirt produced much the same ef-
fect as a red rag to a bull, or water to
a mad dog. The wearer of a clean shirt
became an object of suspicion, as a per-
son liable to betray the workers by
leading the movement astray from the
safe pathway of proletarian dirty necks
and loud smells, into the dangerous
precipices of bourgeois respectability and
a bathtub. In time this element came to
full control and the clean shirt danger
was averted. A scientific regime was
inaugurated, and an era of accurate
hair-splitting ensued that swiftly elimi-
nated the incompetents and mental
weaklings, and cleared the way for put-
ting the movement upon a sound basis
of purified and sanctified "economic
determinism and the materialist concep-
tion of history."

The Purification Process.
The purification process was swiftly
and effectively carried out. By the
time of the election of 1912, the objec-
tionable and ill-balanced element that
had so brought the party into ill-repute
during its infancy, had been pretty well
eliminated.

is the only ally that has no prohibition
against trading in German goods, and
whatever Germany can get out of her
own country is sold as freely in Japan
as in any neutral country.

Getting the Goods.
So successful have the Japs been that,
apart from state-aided liners, the Japa-
nese mercantile marine has made notewor-
thy strides, and boats owned by in-
dividuals or smaller concerns now repre-
sent about half the tonnage owned. In-
stead of receiving no kind of bounty,
these vessels, mostly "tramp" ships,
have worked their way into the cargo
carrying monopoly enjoyed prior to the
war by British steamers, and at present
are amassing enormous profits.

The Patriotism of Fat.
Several Australian shipowners have
transferred a number of their vessels to
the Japanese flag, registering in Yoko-
hama or Nagasaki. These vessels are
now coming to and from Australia,
under Japanese names, and worked by
Jap crews. That's one kind of patri-
otism. Australia may be short of ships
for her own use, but the ship-
owners see more profit under the Japa-
nese flag, notwithstanding the fact that
they are leaving their own country sadly
in distress at the present time.

Tickles the Money Hogs.
While all this is going on, Japanese
commercial gentlemen are busy in Aus-
tralia airing their views on what we
should do to our "glorious" ally of the
east. One man in particular—he hap-
pens to be the Japanese envoy—speak-
ing before the Australian chamber of
commerce, says: "Australia is young in
human history. We are here to learn
any suggestions which may mutually
benefit the trade between Japan and
Australia." After this chunk of wis-
dom, the money hogs of Australia sug-
gested that a trade commissioner should
be appointed in Australia, who would
exhibit samples, quote prices and so on.
So it will be seen that the Australian
commercial men are so patriotic that
they are prepared to leave England badly
in the background unless that coun-
try can compete with Japanese low
prices in the Australian market.

A Piscatorial Joke.
For canning purposes the sockeye
stands at the head of the salmon fam-
ily. Because of the color of its flesh, it
is classed commercially as "red." The
humpback of the same family, because
of inferior quality as a food and being
of a much lighter color, is classed as
"pink." This has led a facetious ob-
server of the socialist party purification
and weeding-out process, to dub the
purifiers as "sockeyes," and the puri-
fied or cast-offs, as "humpbacks." His
justification for this classification lies in
the ultra "red" nature of the revolu-
tionary dope peddled out by the puri-
fiers, alongside of which the weak pur-
fied and ridiculous platitudes of the
cast-offs sink to the color level of pale
"pink," in comparison. Far be it from
us, however, to make the socialist party
purifiers the butt of a coarse piscatorial
joke. But come to think of it, a politi-
cal shepherd playing solitaire for the
purpose of catching "plumpers," bears
a striking similarity to that of a lone
fisherman trolling for sprat.

LABOR DAY EDITION

The Federationist Labor Day
special edition promises to be the
best number issued during the
past three years, a sort of return
to pre-war days. The prospects
are good for a 24-page paper on
Sept. 8. Mr. H. A. Lipsett, ad-
vertising manager, with the as-
sistance of three other representa-
tives, is making a canvass among
the business men of New West-
minster, Victoria, North Van-
couver and Greater Vancouver, and
is well satisfied with the mutual
co-operation given to date.
Special articles by some of the
best-known labor officials in Can-
ada will be a feature of the big
edition. Trade union secretaries
throughout the province will as-
sist in the distribution of a large
number of extra copies among
wage-workers, especially where
unorganized, and in this way
show them the advantages to be
derived from organization.

ROYAL CITY JOINS
IN ENDORSATION
OF McVETVY

Central Labor Body Unions
Agree He Is the Man
for the Position

Unable This Year to Be Re-
presented at the Labor
Congress

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 27.—By
a large majority the Trades and
Labor council last night endorsed Jus.
H. McVetv, of Vancouver as Labor's re-
presentative on the commission to ad-
minister the Wokmen's compensation
Act. At the previous meeting the
council had before it a request from the
legislative committee of the Railway
Brotherhood to endorse Mr. Crawford,
their nominee, but action was deferred.
At this meeting the endorsement of Mr.
McVetv, and a motion merely file the
letter was defeated and the endorse-
ment given to McVetv, who was de-
scribed as Labor's most logical man for
the position, while the act itself was de-
scribed as the best in the world.

No Delegate to Labor Congress.
By filing the call, no delegate will be
sent to the annual convention of the
Trades and Labor Congress of Canada,
which opens at Toronto on Sept. 25.

Musicians Exempted from Dues.
The Musicians' union paid their per
capita tax to date, but asked to be re-
lieved of affiliation with the council be-
cause of decreased membership. Presi-
dent Stoney drew attention to the fact
that a good many of the Musicians' union
had enlisted, and it was decided to
continue the union in membership
without exacting dues until it was again
on a paying basis.

Election of Officers.
No more nominations were received,
and the old officers were re-elected en-
bloc for another six months: B. A.
Stoney, president; E. C. Chapman, vice-
president; W. Yates, general secretary,
and W. Morris, financial secretary.

G. N. R. Employees.
Secretary Yates said he had been
asked to draw the attention of the coun-
cil to the statement that the employees
in the Great Northern railway freight
shed were required to work on all public
holidays, even Dominion Day and Em-
pire Day, even when there was no
work, but as they are not organized it
was felt the council could not interfere.
The matter was, however, referred to
the organization committee.

MEN OF ENGLAND

Men of England, wherefore plow
For the lords who lay ye low?
Wherefore weave with toil and care
The rich robes your tyrants wear?
Wherefore feed, and clothe and save,
From the cradle to the grave,
Those ungrateful drones who would
Drain your sweat; nay, drink your
blood?

Wherefore, Bees of England, forge
Many a weapon, chain and scourge,
That these stungless drones may spoil
The forced produce of your toil?
Have ye leisure, comfort, calm,
Shelter, food, love's gentle balm?
Or what is't ye buy so dear
With your pain and with your fear?

The seed ye sow another reaps;
The wealth ye find another keeps;
The robes ye weave another wears;
The arms ye forge another bears;
Sow seed but let no tyrant reap;
Find wealth—let not an impostor heap;
Weave robes—let not the idle wear;
Forge arms, in your defence to bear.

LABOR TEMPLE
MEETINGS DURING
THE COMING WEEK

SUNDAY, July 30—Typographi-
cal union.
MONDAY, July 31—Electrical
Workers No. 213.
TUESDAY, Aug. 1—Cigarmak-
ers; Railway Firemen.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2—Press
Feeders; Tile Layers; Plaster-
ers.
THURSDAY, Aug. 3—Garment
Workers; Trades and Labor
Council.
FRIDAY, Aug. 4—Railway Car-
men; Amal. Carpenters; Letter
Carriers.

WHAT ORGANIZATION
HAS DONE FOR THE
COAL MINERS

President John P. White of
U. M. W. of A. Reviews
Progress Made

Bettered Conditions of Or-
ganized, Helped Entire
Working Class

[By John P. White]
(President United Mine Workers of
America.)
"APPROXIMATELY 450,000 coal
miners affiliated with the United
Mine Workers' organization, are work-
ing under contracts with the employers,



JOHN P. WHITE

the result of joint conferences between
representatives of both sides. . . .
"Practically all of these agreements
provide for an eight-hour day, that is,
eight hours' work at the actual work-
ing place, exclusive of the time spent
going to or from their work from their
homes to the shafts or drifts, and in-
side to the working places, often quite
a distance from the mine opening.

Contentions of Miners.
"The United Mine Workers are
contending for shorter workdays on the
ground that the distances that have to
be travelled are ever increasing because
of the fact that the older mines near
which the homes of the miners have
been built, are being abandoned, and
new mines opened miles away from the
localities where towns and small cities
have been built, dependent entirely
upon the mining industry.

Many Still Unorganized.
"However, the operators, in the con-
ferences will point to the fact of the
competition of the non-union coal mine
owners, employers of approximately
350,000 men, who are working their
mines ten hours per day of actual hoist-
ing, and whose employees are known to
work as much as sixteen or eighteen
hours out of the twenty-four.

Have Improved Conditions.
"That the conditions of the miners
of the organized fields are immeasur-
ably better than those of the unorgani-
zed miners is so well recognized it re-
quires no argument here.

"We fully realize there is much room
for improvement in the conditions of
the workers in the mines where the or-
ganization is recognized, but in our con-
ferences with the operators it is ever
the fact of the cut-throat competition
of the non-union mines that forms the
basis of the contentions of the employ-
ers' representatives.

"Our struggle, then, to organize the
miners now outside of the union is
urged by our own necessities; the recog-
nition of the fact that we must aid
these to self-elevation if we would fur-
ther improve our own economic condi-
tions.

Helped the Unorganized.
"We realize that we have been able
to influence more consideration for the
workers in the unorganized fields, have
forced the operators of mines in those
fields to grant higher wages, better con-
ditions of employment, in the hope of
minimizing discontent; of discouraging
organization. Also, we have been able
to force the enactment of safety laws
that in a measure benefitted the miners
in unorganized mines; in a measure,
inasmuch as these miners could only
demand enforcement of such laws
as individuals, and then accept conse-
quences, generally summary dismissal
from the job.

Insanitary Conditions.
"In the mines where the workers are
organized we can still point to prevent-
able, dangerous and insanitary condi-
tions, but in the unorganized fields, of A.
There are also natural conditions that
demand a high degree of skill, activity,
endurance and experience to bring satis-
factory results in production of coal.

"The reward for this efficiency, even
in the organized coal fields, for the
miner, is a bare living; a wage barely
adequate to meet the cost of the neces-
sities for existence. Needless to say
that, where the miners are not protected
by an economic organization the power
of which is respected, the protection is
less and the remuneration is even below
the point of subsistence.

Carelessness Causes Accidents.
"It has been stated on eminent au-
thority that an explosion in the mines
today is a crime that should be brought
home to those who have omitted to ap-
ply the known preventatives against
such disasters. Yet every few months
we are horrified by reports of mine dis-
asters that, according to experts on

mining matters, are the result of crimi-
nally carelessness; too often false econ-
omy at the expense of safety.

"It is necessary that there be enough
coal mines developed to supply the de-
mand for fuel in the busiest seasons.
Naturally then, experienced miners
must be assured to work all of these
mines. Demand for coal fluctuates with
the seasons, so of necessity there is
much slack time, many idle days for the
miner.

Little Alternative Employment.
"Living in isolated camps or in
towns almost entirely dependent upon
the mining industry, it is not possible
for many of the miners to find work at
other callings in slack time. Also, it is
necessary to keep the mines open, more
economical to work part time than to
close down entirely. The miners, then,
cannot know which day they are re-
quired at the shaft; work the days the
"whistle blows and await the next hoist-
ing day. Two or three days a week in
the summer months is considered fair
work.

High Cost of Living.
"Cost of living is high in the coal
camps and towns. Generous living is
made necessary by arduous toil. All
amusements, generally simplest, are as
expensive in the coal mining towns as
anywhere on the continent.

"We are contending for a wage com-
pensate with our needs; that will
compensate for the difficult, arduous
labor, the necessary hazard for work-
ing conditions that will minimize that
hazard for hours of work that give us
the possible maximum each day of na-
ture's pure air, of God's sunshine.

"We have made progress through or-
ganized effort; we expect to extend
these benefits we have fought for and
gained to all the toilers in the under-
ground on this continent, and, with
them, to go forward to the higher, bet-
ter things our civilization permits and
our labor deserves."

WHAT IS TO BE THE
VERDICT OF CROW
MINERS?

Down Tools and Hold Mass-
Meetings in Battle-
Scarred Fernie

Miners Grow Weary of De-
lays and Make Protest
Demonstrations

ERNIE, B. C., July 25.—Last week
I foretold what was likely to happen
unless the mine operators made some ef-
fort to meet the demands of the miners
in the matter of paying the war bonus
of 10 per cent. This because of the
general unrest among the miners
throughout the jurisdiction of District
18. It happened yesterday, and resulted
in a general scurry among mine officials
and federal government labor depart-
ment representatives towards U. M. W.
of A. headquarters. A real old-time
mass meeting took place here yesterday,
and it was some meeting, with practi-
cally all the camps affected represented
by delegates. It was finally agreed,
upon the recommendation of the execu-
tive committee, that the men return to
work forthwith, pending the result of a
conference between representatives of
both parties at Calgary on the 27th. As
stated last week, the offer of a 5 per
cent. bonus was voted down by the min-
ers. The men are half-willing to let
their officials have another try with the
operators, but unless substantial conces-
sions are made, there will be only one
alternative for the miners—to strike.
They are sick and tired of rag-punching.
They want action and fulfillment of im-
plied promises made them.

Plumbers Making Progress.
The new agreement between the
Plumbers' and Steamfitters' unions and
the bosses is having the effect of add-
ing new members to the roll.

Child Slaves Must Be Fit.
Mr. Thomas Black, the secretary of
the Toronto Educational committee of
the Trades and Labor council, stated
recently that, after reading a report
prepared by Dr. Hastings, the medical
officer of health, with reference to the
physical fitness of children, he intended
to recommend to the Trades council
that the provincial government be
asked to enact a law making it compul-
sory for employers to provide for the
physical examination of every child em-
ployed in their industries, and that the
government have regular medical exam-
iners to certify to the fitness of a child
to enter the industries where they are
going to be employed.

Machinists' Union Growing.
The three Machinists' unions of this
city are adding new members rapidly.
The number of union men in this indus-
try is now around the 1000 mark.

Newspaper Scale Increased.
Starting from July 1, the newspaper
scale of Toronto has been increased \$1
per week. The hours and conditions re-
main the same. The apprentices also
receive more recognition, attendance at
the Technical school being compulsory,
and on office time. The new agreement
runs for one year, and will end with
the arbitration agreement.

Raise for Railway Carmen.
The Canadian Northern railway has
signed up with the Brotherhood of Rail-
way Carmen of America. About 500
men are involved in the agreement,
which is for one year. The raise is
about 10 per cent, and affects workers
from Port Arthur east.

Enjoyable Trip to Bowen Island By the
Postmen and Friends.
About 200 letter carriers and friends
left the city for Bowen island on the
steamer Bowena on July 22, to celebrate
the postponed second annual picnic.
Good weather and music by the post
office orchestra contributed towards a
most enjoyable trip. The sports pro-
gramme took up most of the time on
the island, some very interesting events
taking place. Substitution Act again
proved successful at tug-of-war, win-
ning in two straight pulls from the main
post office. A complete list of sport re-
sults follow:

120 yards dash—1, A. Tole; 2, F.
Bean; 3, N. Barlow. 440 yards oppam.
1, J. Slight; 2, A. Tole; 3, Cochran.
100 yards, ladies—1, Miss Greeley; 2,
Mrs. Wellburn; 3, Mrs. Halfnights. Egg
and spoon (carriers' wives)—1, Mrs.
Holland; 2, Mrs. P. H. Evans. Potato
race (committee)—1, W. Derrick; 2, J.
Griffiths. Girls, 8 to 14 years—1, M.
Waters; 2, S. Waters; 3, C. McRae.
Boys, 8 to 14 years—1, B. Barnes; 2, L.
White; 3, E. Dowd; 2, E. Dowd; 3, L.
Ford. Boys, under 8 years—1, D.
Turney; 2, J. Williams; 3, S. Wellburn.

Tug-of-war, Station C team—Messrs. R.
Kirkwood, M. McRae, P. H. Evans, F.
Bean, J. Hines, R. Wight, C. Hockridge,
E. Knowles (capt.). Mr. T. Cullen acted
as judge. E. Manders assisted by J.
McL. Keist as starters. Considerable
credit is due to the committee for the
able manner in which the arrangements
were carried out. F. K.

Another Haymarket Affair?
It will be recalled by many how an
agent of the Chicago police department
in 1886, threw a bomb into a squad of
police near Haymarket square, in that
city, in order to make out a case against
the so-called anarchists. During the re-
cent "preparation" parade in San
Francisco, a bomb was exploded in the
street, resulting in the death of a num-
ber of people and the injuring of many
more. Of course, responsibility for the
dastardly affair is laid at the door of
imaginary anarchists, and the dragnet
is being zealously worked for the pur-
pose of rounding up suitable human ma-
terial upon which the crime may be
fastened. Arrests have already been
made, and several working men among
the members of the I. W. W. and others,
have been selected as objects of suspi-
cion by the detective and police. As
rewards amounting to the sum of
\$14,000 have been offered for the arrest
and conviction of the culprit, it is not
a matter of certainty that some one or
more persons will pay the penalty, ir-
regardless of whether they had anything
to do with the affair or not. For half
that money, any up-to-date detective
bureau may be trusted to fasten crime
upon any one that may be selected for
the purpose. Somehow or other, this
San Francisco affair bears a striking
resemblance to that of the Chicago
Haymarket of thirty years ago.

GETTING A TASTE OF
ORIENTAL LABOR
IN ONTARIO

Unions of the Cent Belt Are
Making Good Progress
in Organization

Fraternal Del. James Simp-
son to Attend British
Trades Congress

[By L. E. Dennison]
TORONTO, Ont., July 20.—From
Labor sources it is learned that an
influx of Chinese labor is threatened in
this city. The railways, so some author-
ity adds, already have put on crews of
Chinese car-cleaners. It is believed
that the presence of these men in the
local labor market will have a tendency
toward a lower standard of wages wher-
ever they obtain a foothold. It is un-
derstood that already a number of ho-
tels are negotiating for help of this
character, giving as a reason that it is
impossible to obtain sufficient white
help. With the Oriental labor question
looming up here in the east, it looks as
though the west will have help from
eastern law-givers—who will have a
first-hand knowledge of conditions—
when next the question is brought up
again in parliament. Anyway, the
white man of the east will not remain
quiet under this threatened invasion.

British Trades Union Congress.
The convention of the British Trades
and Labor congress will be held this
year in Birmingham, Eng., instead of
Glasgow, Scotland. James Simpson,
of Typo. union No. 91, will represent the
Trades and Labor Congress of Canada
at this meeting. C. W. Bowerman, M.
P., has written to P. M. Draper that J.
E. Williams, general secretary of the
National Union of Railway Men, will
represent the British congress at the
Dominion congress, which opens in the
Toronto Labor Temple on September
25. Mr. Williams will represent over
3,000,000 workers.

Child Slaves Must Be Fit.
Mr. Thomas Black, the secretary of
the Toronto Educational committee of
the Trades and Labor council, stated
recently that, after reading a report
prepared by Dr. Hastings, the medical
officer of health, with reference to the
physical fitness of children, he intended
to recommend to the Trades council
that the provincial government be
asked to enact a law making it compul-
sory for employers to provide for the
physical examination of every child em-
ployed in their industries, and that the
government have regular medical exam-
iners to certify to the fitness of a child
to enter the industries where they are
going to be employed.

Machinists' Union Growing.
The three Machinists' unions of this
city are adding new members rapidly.
The number of union men in this indus-
try is now around the 1000 mark.

Newspaper Scale Increased.
Starting from July 1, the newspaper
scale of Toronto has been increased \$1
per week. The hours and conditions re-
main the same. The apprentices also
receive more recognition, attendance at
the Technical school being compulsory,
and on office time. The new agreement
runs for one year, and will end with
the arbitration agreement.

Raise for Railway Carmen.
The Canadian Northern railway has
signed up with the Brotherhood of Rail-
way Carmen of America. About 500
men are involved in the agreement,
which is for one year. The raise is
about 10 per cent, and affects workers
from Port Arthur east.

Enjoyable Trip to Bowen Island By the
Postmen and Friends.
About 200 letter carriers and friends
left the city for Bowen island on the
steamer Bowena on July 22, to celebrate
the postponed second annual picnic.
Good weather and music by the post
office orchestra contributed towards a
most enjoyable trip. The sports pro-
gramme took up most of the time on
the island, some very interesting events
taking place. Substitution Act again
proved successful at tug-of-war, win-
ning in two straight pulls from the main
post office. A complete list of sport re-
sults follow:

120 yards dash—1, A. Tole; 2, F.
Bean; 3, N. Barlow. 440 yards oppam.
1, J. Slight; 2, A. Tole; 3, Cochran.
100 yards, ladies—1, Miss Greeley; 2,
Mrs. Wellburn; 3, Mrs. Halfnights. Egg
and spoon (carriers

INCORPORATED 1855

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INCORPORATED 1855

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SECRETARY, BUREAU OF PROVINCIAL INFORMATION, VICTORIA, B. C.

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"Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World"

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1916

NOW THAT the provincial election is slated for the month of September, and the vote of the men in the trenches is to be taken, it seems that the man in khaki is not to be left altogether without friends, even after the war ends.

Everybody knows of the nice little scheme of the Conservatives to bedeck the brow of the returned soldier with the diadem of land ownership, upon his triumphant return from the field of battle. Once in proud possession of a generous acreage of the fertile soil of British Columbia, and thoroughly inured to the joys attendant upon the gathering of bounteous harvests, our returned soldier will, no doubt, be thrilled with an extra thrill of patriotic satisfaction at having been privileged to "do his bit" for "democracy and the rights of small nations." The fact that it is almost impossible for even an expert agriculturist to keep his financial nose above water, in sections of country that are in every way more favorably qualified and situated than this province, need not of necessity be called to his attention. He will find out all about it himself, later on, as he harvests his crop of experience. By the way that is the only assured crop, under the conditions of soil and climate prevailing in British Columbia, but it is not one from which large cash revenues may be derived. Probably the most valuable attribute of British Columbia land, from an agricultural standpoint, lies in the fact that as it mostly stands upon edge both sides of it may be cultivated.

From the Liberal side of the political house of his masters, the soldier may also behold the rainbow of promise assuring him of a haven of safety after the storm of war shall have ceased. This is convincingly set forth in the editorial columns of the "valued" Sun in its issue of July 24. It is there boldly proclaimed in black-faced type that should the "opposition" be returned to power, it will be prepared to "offer positions in the civil service to all returned soldiers irrespective of their party affiliations, who desire to enter it, and are fit to perform the duties." Mr. Brewster has also declared upon behalf of the Liberal party that it "will adopt a vigorous policy to ensure that all returned soldiers are given every assistance necessary to enable them to pursue whatever avocation they are individually suited for and desire to follow after so gallantly serving the empire at the front."

With the civil service open to him upon the one hand, and a magnificent land policy at his disposal upon the other, the returned warrior cannot lose, no matter how hard he might try. If the forthcoming election bears no other significance to him, it will at any rate, show him who are his friends, that is at least as far as promise goes. Were no election in sight it is a safe bet that he wouldn't have a friend in either camp sufficiently interested in his welfare to go to the trouble of even making a promise. But as it is he seems to be most happily situated. Vote as he may he cannot lose. He will either have a government job or a plantation. Were we to offer advice it would be to take the former, if possible. Any sort of a government job would be a closer approach to a sinecure, than farming in British Columbia. Of course, the securing of a billet in the civil service depends upon fitness, but the saving feature of it is that anybody is fit to hold a government job in this province, if they can get it.

As more than 30,000 men have already enlisted from this province, and the civil service could not provide places for more than a tenth of that number, even were it cleared entirely of present incumbents, it may be readily seen how easy it will be for Mr. Brewster to keep his promise to the soldiers. But then come to think of it, political promises are not made to be kept, no matter which one of the old parties makes them. They are put out for the purpose of enticing votes. A sort of political birdlime, as it were.

THE LABOR press is being favored, from various sources, with a voluminous amount of matter bearing upon the condition of the workers and the treatment that is being accorded them at the hands of their employers direct, as well as through governmental channels and activities. Much of this information is of inestimable value, especially that which comes through the medium of the Commission on Industrial Relations. But along with this stuff that has an especial bearing upon the affairs of the workers, there comes a mass of trash that is not only of no value to the forces of labor, but is positively harmful for the reason that it tends to divert the attention of working people away from their own class affairs and mixes

them up with matters that are really none of their business. Time spent in dealing with questions that relate solely to tricks and schemes that property owners and business people work upon each other, is that much time wasted to the labor movement. To any one at all familiar with the ethics of capitalist property and business, it is not a matter of wonder that all sorts of tricks and swindles are matters of every day occurrence, but that the vast majority of such enterprises have any bearing, either one way or another, upon the welfare of workers, is not always recognized.

As an instance in point, an article by Basil M. Manly is just now going the rounds of the Labor press, dealing with alleged tax frauds against the United States. Mr. Manly states that more than "three hundred million dollars of our country's revenues were stolen last year through income tax frauds and evasions, involving thousands of wealthy citizens and thousands of the most profitable American corporations." When that sort of stuff appears in the columns of Labor papers the statement seems to be made to working people, and the inference to be drawn is that the workers have experienced some loss thereby that would have been avoided had such tax frauds not been committed. It requires but little examination into the matter to disclose the fact that the perpetration of such frauds, no matter how great their extent, has no bearing, either beneficial or otherwise, upon the material interests of the working class. The workers have suffered no loss in consequence of such practices, nor would they have gained anything had such frauds not been committed. The burden upon them would have been the same in either case. If a section of the property owning class has succeeded in escaping taxation through making false returns or otherwise, it only means that other property owners have been compelled to make up the shortage. To the man without taxable property it made no difference. The working class, as a class, is without property, therefore it is none of its business how many property owners succeed in playing low-down tricks upon other members of their tribe, by tax-dodging or other cute little business capers.

All wealth, expressed in terms of exchange value, is produced by labor. All that the workers get out of it is their keep. Out of the remainder of the wealth produced, all of the balance of the expense incidental to the thieving process must be paid. A part of that constitutes what is termed taxes. If all taxes could be cut out, the masters would be that much to the good. The veriest tyro should be able to see that the workers would not be a penny better off, however. If a Rockefeller evades his taxes he merely pilfers to that extent from the balance of his profit-hungry tribe. It would be equivalent to one of a band of robbers cheating his fellows in the "division of the swag, gained through a successful foray. It surely would not be up to those who had been robbed, to make a kick about the division of the plunder. Labor will have quite enough to attend to by minding its own business, and not wasting time over the petty pilfering tricks that their masters play upon each other. The columns of Labor journals can be put to better use than carrying such junk.

As a result of the recent election, there are now twenty-four women in the Finnish diet. This is 12 per cent. of the entire membership.

As the wage-earners never have any ownership or control over the products of their labor, how can they have any quarrel with the employer over their share of them?

Modern civilization is a huge cauldron in which the flesh, blood, bone and muscle of the working class is cooked into a hideous stew called profit. The odor arising from this horrible cauldron is a stench in the nostrils of MAN, but sweet-smelling incense in the nostrils of Capital.

Depend upon it this rage for trade will destroy itself. You and I will not live to see it, but the time will come when there will be an end to it. Trade is like gambling. If a whole company are gamblers, play must cease, because there is nothing to be won. When all nations are traders there is nothing to be gained by trade, and it will stop where it has been brought to the highest perfection.—Dr. Johnson.

Capital is the most terrible scourge of humanity. It fattens on the misery of the poor, the degradation of the worker and the brutalizing toil of his wife and children. Just as capital grows, so grows also pauperism, that millstone around the neck of civilization; the revolting cruelties of our factory system; the squaler of great cities, and the presence of deep poverty seated hard by the gate of enormous wealth.—Karl Marx.

During an address in the Russian Duma, a socialist deputy took occasion to say that, "the real object of the Entente powers is not the liberation of Europe from Prussian militarism, but the carrying out of policies of imperialism and annexation of territory." And there are people not a few who are wondering if the speaker was very far from the truth, when he made the assertion. Time alone will tell, and that is the only authority that will carry conviction to most of us.

A news despatch says that 150,000 women are working in the munitions factories of France. They constitute

one-third of the entire working force. A statement has just been issued by the women informing the government that they can now provide 300,000 more women workers, thus relieving all of the men for duty at the front. As it is claimed that each of these feminine munitions workers handles 2000 shells per day, each weighing 14 lbs., it would seem that they should be in the trenches instead of the men. Very few men are able to throw 14 tons of hand grenades at the enemy per day.

In speaking of infantile paralysis, Health Commissioner Emerson of New York, said to a reporter of the Call: "I do not know of a single case in a well-to-do family." There is no logical reason why a case should be found there. The Call says, "It is a poverty disease," and the Call is correct as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. Poverty, as it is known in our day, is the child of slavery. If infantile paralysis is due to poverty and poverty is a result of slavery, then this affliction, that is not found in the families of the "well-to-do" may properly be termed a slave epidemic or disease. It is an objectionable by-product of slavery. It is therefore quite proper that it should be confined to the families of the "poorer classes," the slaves themselves.

According to a writer in the Economic World, the workers in the mountain districts of Peru are enabled to work nine shifts of nine to ten hours each in a week. This is made possible through "the remarkable properties of the leaves of the cocoa plant, which the native delights in chewing, in the way of making sleep unnecessary and of sustaining the nervous energy in the body, without causing subsequent depression or making it necessary to sleep off later the hours that have been passed in abnormal wakefulness." We suggest that the B. C. Sugar Refining Co. and similar oleomargarine institutions of this province, import a few bales of these leaves for the purpose of encouraging industrial zeal and diligence upon the part of their employees. In these days of industrial efficiency no opportunity of this sort should be overlooked.

Straws are said to "show which way the wind blows." From the Labour Leader we glean that the anti-war socialists of Germany are not in such a hopeless minority as we have been led to believe, through the mouthings of the pro-war leaders and members of the reichstag. At the general meeting of the branches of the party in Berlin recently, on every motion the "official" point of view was overwhelmingly defeated. In the place of Herr Eugen Enst, a pro-war socialist, Herr Adolf Hoffman, one of the most courageous opponents of the war in the Prussian diet, was elected chairman by 307 votes to 67. The retiring secretary and treasurer, both of whom had supported the "majority" in the reichstag, were not re-elected. It was unanimously agreed to organize a demonstration in sympathy with Dr. Karl Liebknecht. It is evident there will be a new and very real socialism in Germany after this war madness has run its course. Something quite different from that which fell for the military schemes of the Kaiser and Junkerdom.

PERISCOPINGS

[By Emanuel Julius]

In politics, it's the cross of socialism versus the double-cross of capitalism.

Once the cogs in the machine of militarism begin to think, they will become clogs.

Rent, interest and profit—the great shell game invented in the history of humanity.

The patriots are willing to do everything for their country—except fight and pay the bills.

That it is possible for a class to grow rich out of war is proof positive that civilization is a grim jest.

We can't make you free. All we can do is to make you want to be free. You must do the deed yourself.

How the gods must make merry when they see our capitalist masters telling the workers not to waste!

Almost as bad as humanitarian ideas is the butchering of humanitarian ideas as the result of constant warfare.

If you are waiting for the capitalists to save you from economic oppression you may as well roll over on your other side.

The people who think they can revolutionize society by instituting petty reforms are trying to drive a wedge with a tack hammer.

If wars had to be fought C. O. D., there wouldn't be any. The senile rascals who provoke wars get long credit, leaving the bills for future generations.

In this war, the rulers of all lands have repudiated the principle that human life is precious. Very well. After this war, the workers will repudiate all war debts.

LAZY HOURS.

A vacation, rightly enjoyed, is more than a relief from daily work; it is freedom from the curse of competition with other men, from the antagonisms that go with occupations as good will goes with a business, from codes of hypocritical morals saturated with self-interest, from the deadly ancient struggle for survival, from ambition and from fear, from the mean motives which, now and again, take control of the daily life. Back we go, if we are lucky, to cleaner, simpler things, to worship the gods of earth, air and water. These are the makers of our first home, for which a modern man is homesick all his life, without ever knowing what the matter is with him. Blessed are the lazy hours when one lies on his back in the grass, or in a canoe drifting down a half-sleeping river, and thence, hopelessly inefficient, considers the universe and its ways. Then the clangor of modern life sinks to so low a murmur that the droning insects in the shrubbery along the banks can out-buzz it. What is the civilization of cities at such times? Why learn all over again, as one always does, to hurry, fight and hate.—San Francisco Bulletin.

WILL TAX INDUSTRY 50 PER CENT. OF ALL PROFITS

Labor Government to Compel Pay-tribute to Help Pay War Debt

No Advance in Prices to Pass the Burden On to Wage-workers

[By W. Francis Aherne]

SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 15.—(Special to The Federationist).—The Australian Labor federal government has introduced a bill into parliament, under which it is proposed to take 50 per cent. of all profits on industry in Australia for war purposes. It will be collected on all profits made after June 30, 1915, so there will be a full year's contribution to be collected almost instantly. For the purpose of reckoning there is to be a pre-war standard, a war-standard, and a statutory percentage. The pre-war standard is taken as the amount of profit arising from the business on the average of any two of the last three pre-war years. The percentage standard is taken to be an amount equal to the statutory percentage on the capital of the business as existing at the end of the last pre-war trade year. In special cases the statutory percentage is to be 6 per cent. with a business carried on or owned by a company or other corporate body, and 7 per cent. in the case of other businesses, subject to increase.

A Few Exceptions.

The only ones not affected are municipal businesses or any business under government control, or religious or charitable institutions, or public educational institutions.

Makes Pay-tribute Howl.

Needless to say the moneyed interests are up in arms against the government for making an attack on their wealth, but they will receive little sympathy from outsiders, as most people in Australia are of the opinion that capital should make its proper contribution towards the war.

Provision is made to prevent companies and businesses advancing their profits to such an extent that the war profit will be paid out of over-increased profits so as to minimize their loss of profits. In this direction there is the safeguard in the act allowing companies to make a certain percentage of profit only.

At all events this bill will test the patriotism of the money hogs in Australia.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

- Q. What is capitalism?
- A. A skin-game played upon the workers.
- Q. What is a capitalist?
- A. A parasite.
- Q. What work does he do?
- A. None that could be mentioned in polite society.
- Q. What does the worker worship?
- A. A job; the process by which he delivers his hide to the capitalist.
- Q. What blessing does he receive in return?
- A. The privilege of gnawing his own bones, which is termed wages.
- Q. What is his salary?
- A. Bones with a little fat on them.
- Q. What is a politician?
- A. A capper for the skin-game; a hot air pump that makes the worker believe himself prosperous even with but a very small bone to gnaw, and fat, although his belt is buckled in the last hole and his ribs sun-bleached.
- Q. What is a sky-pilot?
- A. Another capper, a dispenser of heavenly soporifics to workers, and conscience-soothing plasters to capitalists, which serves the happy double purpose of making the worker content with his bones, by showing him how much easier it is for a rich man to enter the torrid zone than for a needle to go through a camel's eye, and of developing callouses upon the capitalist's brains that appear to have come from packing the load of responsibility placed upon him by the ruler of the universe.
- Q. What is an injunction?
- A. A solar plexus swat occasionally delivered to the worker who becomes afflicted with a horrible disease called hankering for meat on his bones. Its purpose is to prevent the spread of the contagion among his fellow bone-gnawers who are still healthy, sane and docile.
- Q. Why is the American working-man called a "sovereign"?
- A. Because, having a noose (the franchise) with which he might strangle the capitalists, to whom he is compelled to surrender his hide, he has no better sense than to use it to shut off his own wind.
- Q. He who does me once, shame on him; He who does me twice, shame on me.
- Q. "Every rose may have its thorn, but that fact shouldn't prejudice us against the sweet things of life."
- Q. "Some people go on the theory that the Lord helps those who help themselves to what doesn't belong to them."

A lone bandit is said to have held up five stage loads of tourists entering the Yosemite Valley, California, recently and gathered about \$400, as a reward for his initiative and enterprise. Among those who contributed were a number of officials of the Southern Pacific Railway, but let it be said to their credit, that they were not acting in an official capacity when such contribution was levied. Every resident of California will understand the matter.

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Good five-room house on a good street and only one block to two car lines; it has a full basement, good furnace and laundry trays; it is in good condition; full price only \$1350. Small cash payment required. Balance very easy terms. Let us show you this place.

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PROVINCIAL UNIONS

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR—Meets in annual convention in January. Executive officers, 1916-17: President, Jas. H. McVety; vice-presidents, W. W. O. W. of A. (Victoria), E. Morrison; Victoria, John New Westminster, W. Yates; Prince Rupert, H. A. Stewart; District 28, U. M. W. of A. (Vancouver Island), W. Hood; District 18, U. M. W. of A. (Crown'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—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 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.

MACHINISTS, No. 182—MEETS SECOND and fourth Fridays at 8 p. m. President, J. McVety; recording secretary, J. Brooks; financial secretary, J. E. McVety.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION, No. 96—Meets second and fourth Thursday, Labor Temple, 8 p. m. President, George Anderson, 1720 O. Street; recording secretary, J. E. McVety; financial secretary, J. E. McVety; business agent, E. H. Morrison, Room 207, Labor Temple.

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, Local 38-52. Office and hall, 10 Powell street, every Thursday 8 p. m. Geo. Thomas, business agent; Thomas Nixon, secretary.

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS' UNION, Local 548. A. T. S. E. & M. P. M. O.—Meets first Sunday of each month, Room 204, Labor Temple, 8 p. m. President, J. C. Lachance; business agent, W. E. McCarty; recording secretary 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, Roy McDougall, 601 Seventh avenue west; financial secretary, J. Campbell, 4869 Argyle street; recording secretary, E. Westmorland, 1512 7th street; phone Bayview 2698.

PRINTING PRESSMEN'S UNION (VANCOUVER), No. 69—Meets second Tuesday, 8 p. m., Room 204, President, W. Bell, 2220 Howe street; secretary, E. Westmorland, 1167 Georgia street; recording secretary, W. Shannon, 1759—28th avenue east.

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

JOURNEMEN TAILORS' UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Tuesday in each month at 2 p. m. President, Wm. H. Yonhull; vice-president, W. R. Trotter; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, P. O. Box 66.

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

What do Legislators Think of The B. C. Prohibition Act

Mr. H. C. Brewster (Liberal Leader)

"I am surprised we are not asked to pass an Act that will actually prohibit.

"There are many features of this legislation that are not in the best interests of our people. As an example, I refer to the burden of proof which should not be on the accused as in this Act, because this is a wrong and un-British principle."

Mr. Parker Williams (Socialist)

"I am willing to vote for prohibition that jug-handled imitation such as the present bill.

"I am surprised to hear the Prohibitionists are satisfied with the terms of an Act which permits any man to import liquor into the province by wholesale."

Mr. H. B. Thomson (Conservative)

"There is nothing like Prohibition in the bill. It will not diminish the consumption of alcoholic beverages, but will increase the purchase of strong liquor.

"It's very name is counterfeit, and to the elector who may desire a real prohibitory measure it is a 'gold brick' of the most pronounced type."

Every elector should read the Prohibition Act for himself, and learn why members of the Legislature spoke as above.

Copies of the Act can be secured on application to Merchants' Protective Association, Room 24, Canada Life Bldg., Vancouver.

Drink Cascade the Home Brew

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

Cascade Beer

"The Beer Without a Peer"
Open a bottle and see it sparkle. It is full of life and health-giving properties.

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SAFEGUARD AS WELL AS COMPENSATE IS AIM OF ACT

Features Reviewed By President B. C. Federation of Labor

Sixth of Series Outlining Salient Provisions of New Measure

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

IN PREVIOUS ARTICLES the writer has explained the operation of the compensation act when accidents have occurred, and while primarily legislation of this kind is intended to place the burden of workmen injured in employment on the industry in which they are employed, many governments, including that of this province, have charged the workmen's compensation boards with the duty of carrying on an educational campaign and enforcing rules for the prevention of accidents. The boards are placed in a particularly fortunate position in this connection, because the data secured when the accidents are reported, always gives the cause of the accidents and the frequency of injuries received on a particular machine or operation, directs the attention of the board to the necessity of an investigation, with a chance of safeguarding the workmen.

Costly Accidents Cause Changes.

The majority of workmen are of the opinion that the only way to induce employers to introduce safety appliances in factories, mines and mills is to make every accident as costly as possible, and thus draw the attention of those high in authority to the dangerous practices permitted by those actually in charge, in an effort to make a good showing, by permitting, and in many cases inducing the workmen, by flattering them on their skill, to take chances that are sure to result in accidents. This view may not be popular, but the fact remains that in such states and provinces as have passed progressive compensation acts, and employers liability acts, carrying heavy penalties, in those states and provinces will be found the most rigorous rules, in many cases prepared by the safety experts of large employers, for the prevention of accidents.

Another Viewpoint.

In the State of Wisconsin the employers, workmen and board hold another view. There the "labor laws," as the laws for the protection of workmen are generally called in the United States, were for many years administered by a labor commissioner, now chairman of the Industrial Insurance commission, the functions of the commission being the same as the compensation boards in Canada. Speaking of the prevention of accidents, Mr. Back, chairman, told the B. C. investigating committee that under the old arrangement of enforcing safety rules by the labor commissioner, that the prosecutions of employers averaged one every day of the year—and the number of accidents continued to increase. The Wisconsin officials came to the conclusion that the fining of employers and workmen served only to embitter both against the laws and also to take the money from the families of the workmen. The first step was the combining of the duties of the labor commissioner with those of the industrial insurance commission. Next, the employers and labor organizations were requested to appoint representatives on an advisory committee to make safety rules, the safety expert of the commission acting as chairman.

Eliminated Prejudice.

A good story is told of one of the earlier meetings of one of the advisory committees. It appears that the committee had been discussing a proposed rule requiring safety clutches to be placed on elevators and a dispute arose as to whether they should be placed 15 or 25 feet apart. One of the members was a large employer—he employed a large number of workmen, and was physically large—weighing about 250 pounds. This man had always been opposed to any safety rules—he believed that the employer should be the sole judge of what should be done in his own shops and factories, and he only attended the meetings because the Employers' Association had elected him. After the discussion had lasted for two or three hours on the merits of the difference between clutches, the large man said: "If you are going to drop me in an elevator, fifteen feet will be sufficient." The argument was settled, and this employer became from that date one of the most enthusiastic and energetic promoters of greater safety in the factories and set an example in his own by spending \$7000 in one year for

guards, alterations and general safety appliances.

System Worked Well.
Rules adopted by these committees, are naturally the best possible for the reason that the practical judgment of the workmen, the objections of the employers and the theories and statistics of the representative of the commission are all brought together and once an agreement is arrived at, all concerned know the reasons and usually work to have the rules accepted and lived up to by their fellow members. That this is so is borne out by the fact that the commission requires a mass meeting of employers, workmen and citizens generally to be called to consider the rules passed by the advisory committees, and although these meetings are advertised in the daily papers, every one so far has resulted in there being no audience.

Same System in B. C.

The Wisconsin system has been explained at some length because it is the plan recommended by the investigating committee, and adopted by the government in the new act. Section 51 deals with this subject, and gives the board all the power necessary to fully carry out the scheme already referred to. It reads:

1. The board shall have power—
(a) To investigate from time to time employments and places of employment within the province, and determine what suitable safety devices or other reasonable means or requirements for the prevention of accidents shall be adopted or followed in any or all employments or places of employment;
(b) To determine what suitable devices or other reasonable means or requirements for the prevention of industrial diseases shall be adopted or followed in any or all employments or places of employment;
(c) To make rules and regulations, whether of general or special application, and which may apply to both employers and workmen, for the prevention of accidents and the prevention of industrial diseases in employments or places of employment;
(d) To establish and maintain museums in which shall be exhibited safety devices, appliances and other means and methods for the protection of life, health and safety of workmen, and to publish and distribute bulletins on any phase of the subject of accident prevention;

(e) To cause lectures to be delivered, illustrated by stereopticon or other views, diagrams or pictures, for the information of employers and their workmen and the general public in regard to the causes and prevention of industrial accidents, industrial diseases, and related subjects;

(f) To appoint advisory committees, on which employers and workmen shall be represented, to assist the board in establishing reasonable standards of safety in employments, and to recommend rules and regulations.

(2) Before the adoption of any rule or regulation by the board under this section a public hearing shall be held for the purpose of considering the same. Not less than ten days before the hearing a notice thereof shall be published in at least three newspapers, of which one shall be published in the city of Victoria and one in the city of Vancouver. No defect or inaccuracy in the notice or in the publication thereof shall invalidate any rule or regulation made by the board.

(3) The board and any member of it, and any officer or person authorized by it for that purpose, shall have the right at all reasonable hours to enter into the establishment of any employer who is liable to contribute to the accident fund and the premises connected with it, and every part of them, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the ways, works, machinery or appliances therein are safe, adequate and sufficient, and whether all proper precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents to the workmen employed in or about the establishments or premises, and whether the safety appliances or safeguards prescribed by law are used and employed therein, or for any other purpose which the board may deem necessary, including the purposes of determining the proportion in which such employer should contribute to the accident fund.

(4) Every person who obstructs or interferes with any commissioner, officer or person in the exercise of the rights conferred by subsection (3) shall be guilty of an offence against this part.

A Large Field to Work.

The enforcement of safety rules in this province is divided between four departments. Factories and mills are taken care of by the two sets of inspectors. The boiler rooms come under the jurisdiction of the boiler inspectors, and the mines, both coal and metalliferous, under the respective inspectors, acting under the provisions of the two acts covering the two branches of the mining industry. Whatever statistics of accidents are prepared are separate and distinct for each department, so that there are no statistics extant that show at a glance the industrial conditions throughout the province. This is not intended as a criticism of the inspectors, but merely to show the necessity of some co-related system that will throw some light on the cost of industry, measured in human lives and limbs.

Statistics of Ontario.

During the year ending Dec. 31, 1915, the report of the Workmen's Compensation board shows 15,916 accidents occurred in that province, those occurring in agriculture not being taken into consideration. Of these, 9829 were compensable for the balance being either in occupations not covered by the act, or where the disability lasted less than seven days. The table of causes of accidents shows that 27.61 per cent. of accidents are due to machinery and its parts; 2.74 per cent. are due to hoisting apparatus; 8.20 per cent. to dangerous substances; 34.04 per cent. to falling, rolling and flying objects; 6.08 per cent. to the use of tools; 1.03 per cent. to runways and animals; 3.55 per cent. to moving vehicles, trains, etc.; 14.47 per cent. to personal falls and 2.29 per cent. to all other causes. Machinery and parts was responsible for 72.14 per cent. of accidents causing permanent disability, for 8.89 per cent. of deaths and for 23.50 per cent. of accidents causing temporary disability only.

How Accidents Occur.

An analysis of the various machinery responsible for accidents discloses a fruitful field for accident prevention work. Set screws to the number of 31 were responsible for an accident burden of \$5610.30. The 21 set screws might have been countersunk for about \$7.35, a safety investment that would have paid a dividend of 765 per cent., and would have preserved the husband to a widow and the father to a child, and the son to a dependent mother and father. Open shafting and conveyers killed four, crippled 22 and temporarily injured 65 workmen. Open gearing wounded 46, crippled 4 and crippled 37 workmen. Box covering put on for a few cents in each case would have saved the burden.

COMPENSATION ACT EXPERT ENGAGED FOR B. C.

Frank W. Hinsdale Will Organize Machinery for B. C. Act

Recognized As One of the Ablest Men for Work on Continent

MR. FRANK W. HINSDALE, who, as Premier Bowser announced at Phoenix, has been engaged by the government to inaugurate the system under the new Workmen's Compensation Act, is said to be one of the greatest authorities on the continent on the administration of such legislation. He inaugurated the Washington administrative system as chief auditor, and then did the same for Oregon. He was the chief witness produced as an expert by the Canadian Manufacturers' association when Sir William Meredith was gathering evidence in Ontario, leading to the drafting of an act in that province. He later inaugurated that system, and then went to Halifax, where the Nova Scotia government had just brought a new act into force. He remained in Halifax until a few weeks ago, and is now resting in New York before coming to British Columbia in August. In Nova Scotia, the Murray government made its strongest appeal to the electors in the men's Compensation Act, which had just been passed, and Mr. Hinsdale's work in organizing the administration was highly praised by the newspapers. The British Columbia act is said to be several stages in advance of the one in Nova Scotia, and Mr. Hinsdale has a personal acquaintance with labor conditions in British Columbia, having lived in the Kootenay district for many years, so that he has very special qualifications for his duties in this province. —Daily World.

Right Man in Right Place.

Speaking to The Federationist about Mr. Hinsdale and his work, Mr. McVety said that he was well-known among the representatives of labor organizations in Washington, Oregon, Ontario and Nova Scotia as a fair man, who could not be used to give the workmen the worst of it under any compensation act. His previous experience as an insurance man enabled him to meet the campaign put up against the successful operation of the compensation acts, where the system is one of exclusive state insurance, by the insurance companies.

Had Hand in B. C. Act Too.

Mr. McVety stated also that Mr. Hinsdale had been of very great assistance to the committee of investigation in connection with compensation, and in addition to giving a great deal of time to the committee while in Toronto, had secured and sent a great deal of literature on the subject to the members of the committee since their return to the coast.

The premier has been fortunate to secure his services for which there is a great demand in different states and provinces that are starting or contemplating the enactment of new compensation acts.

Small Cost of Prevention.

Automatic locks installed on two elevators at a cost of \$3.50, thus preventing gates from opening while the car is in motion, would have saved two lives. Use of appropriate footwear instead of ordinary shoes would have saved 217 feet from burns; the knocking down of protruding nails or the picking up of broken glass and metal would have prevented 126 injuries; the wearing of goggles (which would cost less than \$150), might have saved 38 permanent injuries to eyes for which \$42,846.50 will be paid in compensation.

Worse Conditions in B. C.

In this province conditions must be at least as bad, if not worse than Ontario, because the principal industries here, lumbering and mining, are more dangerous than the manufacturing, which forms a large proportion of the industries of Ontario. With the wide powers given the board, there is an excellent opportunity for a great improvement in the industrial plants in this province. In fact a number of the larger plants are already making changes with view to reducing the number of accidents.

"If everybody in the world seems to be going against you, why not turn around the other way and jog along with the crowd."

"After fifty, almost any man can honestly say: 'Alas, I have kissed all those women I ought not to have kissed—and left unloved all those I ought to have kissed.'"

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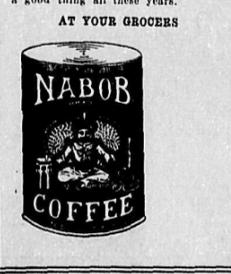
See what she says about its fragrance—its clarity—its delicious taste.

NABOB COFFEE comes to you in tin retainers with all the original strength and goodness, hermetically sealed in.

Try it today—compare it with any you have been using.

You'll agree if this is your first cup of Nabob that you have been missing a good thing all these years.

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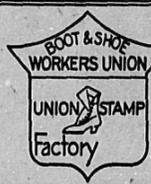
The barometer of the shoe manufacturing world is watched as closely as a ship's glass at sea.

Any new idea—any old invention in Shoe-Making Machinery that will enable the "House of Leckie" to improve its output, is carefully investigated and incorporated if found worthy.

This big British Columbia institution has not a peer in the world in the classes of Footwear manufacturers—for the manufacturer, the logger, miner, prospector, farmer or laborer.

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no matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this stamp. All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union.

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LOW RATES TO PERMANENT GUESTS

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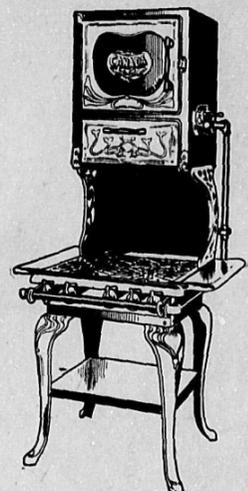
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is good for all men; total abstinence is a matter of expediency for some men. The total abstainer has no more right to compel the temperate man to abstain by force of law, than the temperate man has to compel the abstainer to drink what he neither 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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B. C. Special
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Nine Years in Wood

UNSURPASSED
IN QUALITY
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VINEGAR PICKLING

We operate our own distillery at New Westminster, where our grains (our raw product) for Vinegar making are prepared with great care from the best selected grains that money can buy.

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1365 POWELL STREET,
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BLUE SUITS FOR MEN \$14.95

—An opportunity every man who can should take advantage of. They are made of good quality materials, carefully fashioned, and nicely trimmed. No values like these were ever before offered in this city.

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ARE your teeth efficient? Have you your full equipment of thirty-two teeth in good working order? Each one of them is important, and you cannot afford to do without a single one of them—your health and efficiency depend on your teeth being able to perform their function completely. PERMANENT CROWNS and BRIDGES

Beauty of expression as well as full efficiency restored—made to fit the face—heavily cast in solid gold, with Medal of Honor Teeth.

\$4. per tooth

Consultations and examinations free. Telephone Seymour 3331. Office open Tuesday and Friday evenings, 7 to 8. Office closed Saturday afternoon.

My painless methods most modern known to dental science. Dr. Brett Anderson
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The only government-inspected plant in B. C.

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

PHONE YOUR ORDERS TO FAIRMONT 1934

The Hillcrest Dairy

131 FIFTEENTH AVE. WEST

LETTER CARRIERS JOIN WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Victoria Branch Endorses McVety and Files Committee Circular

Brotherhood Nominee Fails to Secure Single Endorsement in Unions

VICTORIA, July 25.—The last meeting of the Letter Carriers' Branch association was fully as interesting as these meetings usually are, though the attendance was somewhat below the average.

"Brotherhood" Circular Filed.—Among the more important matters dealt with was a letter from the joint legislative committee of the Railroad Brotherhoods, asking the association to endorse for appointment on the board of administration of the Workmen's Compensation act, one Mr. Crawford, ex-alderman and ex-mayor of Kamloops, a member of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Majority Should Rule.—A statement of the case was made by the secretary, showing how this act, like all other legislation, would unquestionably fail of its purpose, unless it was faithfully administered; that as a recognition of this, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada had, last September, selected J. H. McVety of Vancouver for appointment on the said board, and had recommended him to the provincial government as the unanimous choice of organized labor; that later on the B. C. Federation of Labor had endorsed his nomination for this post, as did the convention of District 6, Western Federation of Miners, in March last; that a thoroughly representative committee of labor men worked together for many weeks in the Capital City for the passing of the new act; that the committee included members of the joint committee of the Railway Brotherhoods, who were parties to the nomination of Mr. McVety in the convention endorsing him for appointment; that this move on the part of the Railway Brotherhood could not be regarded in any other light than that of bad faith, and calculated to defeat the expressed desire of the organized workers of the Dominion and this province.

McVety Unanimously Endorsed.—Without throwing any aspersion on the character of Mr. Crawford or doubting in the least his willingness to serve in this capacity, yet the speaker unhesitatingly endorsed Mr. McVety for the position as the best man available. He declared it to be his conviction that the interests of the workers, as provided in the act, would be well served by the appointment of the nominee of the provincial and Dominion Labor movement. He moved that the letter be placed on file, and that this branch association of Letter Carriers go emphatically on record in favor of Mr. McVety and that an endorsement of him for appointment be forwarded to the premier. The motion being duly seconded, was adopted unanimously.

Letter Carriers' Convention.—The agenda for the approaching Letter Carriers' convention was further considered: "That the bi-annual convention shall be confined to the area of Winnipeg in the west and city of Quebec in the east," is one of the resolutions proposed. The delegates were instructed to use their vote and influence against this piece of impertinent encroachment on the privilege of the conventions, to fix their place of meeting. Provisions establishing the system of referendum as a medium of expression of the membership at large, was left to the judgment of the delegates, but was regarded very favorably under debate.

"Doing Their Bit."—During the last month and a half, news from Europe has told of the loss of two of the members. After the engagement in Flanders, which covered the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of June, Sam Haggart was listed missing. Word has been received through correspondence with personal acquaintances that he was last seen as the only survivor of a machine gun crew and refused to surrender. Douglas J. Lamborn was wounded in the first week of July and died a few days later. The branch will send letters of sympathy to the bereaved mothers. Since last meeting there have been two enlistments, Bro. Bryant and Tubbs having joined up, the latter leaving with the 103rd for overseas a few days ago.

Central Labor Body Elections.—The election of officers of the Trades and Labor council was referred to in the report of the delegates to that body. Bro. Holdridge, who has filled the office of secretary for the last 18 months, with conspicuous success, declined to accept nomination for the combined office of secretary and treasurer, although pressed by his friends, modestly explaining that the post did not appeal to him.

"You can swat the fly, but the mosquito is apt to retaliate with a stinging rebuke."
"A man's heart is like a dollar watch; no matter how hard it has been thrown down it goes right on running."

EDITOR B. C. FEDERATIONIST: Have just read by John Sanderson's letter to yours of the 21st instant, headed as follows: "Misrepresentation of Conditions at Coalhurst." In nearly every instance where I engaged a miner here for the North American Collieries, Limited, at Coalhurst, Alberta, I read him the conditions as written in the U. M. W. A. agreement book, District No. 18, and in no instance did I knowingly misrepresent one thing. The agreement in book, reads, in reference to loaders:

1. All coal will be paid for upon a scooped basis, a ton being considered 2000 lbs.
2. Loaders 52 cents per ton.
3. Loaders, 57 cents per ton (in large rooms), building their own cogs.
4. Loaders, 80 cents per ton, narrow work.
5. Loaders, 20 cents per ton, laying square booms in entries.
6. Loaders, 40 cents per ton, laying round booms in entries.
7. Loaders, 50 cents per ton, permanent rails in entries.

When engaging all men here, they were informed that a loader was not much use to the company unless he could earn \$4.50 per day or better, and that many of the men made as much as \$80 fortnightly. The N. A. Colliery there employ between 400 and 500 men, and Mr. Sanderson admits that 5 per cent. make \$6 to \$7 per day. Although he has only been in the employ of the company for two weeks, as he states, I will presume he is sure of his facts. These facts I cannot personally dispute, as I don't know, but the miners cannot all have the best places until I should think, they have earned them. The colliery I am employing miners for is the North American Collieries, Limited, Coalhurst, Alberta, and is not the American Coal Co., quoted in Mr. Sanderson's letter. Neither has the former company any connection with the Dominion Coal Co., of Nova Scotia, as far as the writer is aware, but possibly Mr. Sanderson is certain of his facts. The North American Colliery employees coming under the jurisdiction of U. M. W. of A., I am certain, Mr. Editor, you can quite appreciate the fact that it would be folly on the company's part to distort facts, when employing miners, as it is a free country, and the men simply would not stay, and surely conditions cannot be as rotten as Mr. Sanderson says, when the colliery operates full, for over nine months out of the twelve, and employs over 400 men. Wishing for fair play only,
N. ROSS,
Vancouver, July 24, 1916.

EDITOR B. C. FEDERATIONIST: The Chinese committee reported. Very lively discussion. Chinese must go. Delegate Irvine advocated that workers should patronize Chinese. Merchants would then wake up.
Annual convention of Dominion

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LETTERS TO THE FED.

Mr. Ross Explains.

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MOOSE JAW STREET RAILWAYMEN HAVE GRIEVANCE

Ninth Vice-president Fred. A. Hoover Receives a Hurry-up Call

Pioneer Division Correspondent Asks for Co-Operation of Men

OUR BUSINESS AGENT, Fred A. Hoover, is under instructions from the international office to proceed to Moose Jaw, where he will, as ninth vice-president of the association, endeavor to serve the interests of that local. Fred. is not aware of the exact nature of the work to be undertaken at this time, but whatever it is and however good the results of his journey may be, it's a pretty safe bet that he will get his share of abuse. Well, what's an international officer for anyway?

Man Cannot Live on Love Alone.—We are all aware of the city council's action in going on record as favoring the discharge of single men in the employ of the city. That is what a man gets for being unselfish these days. Because a young fellow is too much of a man to ask some girl to share his poverty he is discriminated against, and told to get out. Oh, well, it's a little more education. The harder they rub it in the sooner we shall get wise.

Appeal to New Members.—To the new men entering the association we especially point out the necessity of their attending the meetings. Why not have a say in the making of the laws that govern? Be a live member. We have too many dead ones around right now.

Arbitration Committee Sits.—Before Mr. Justice Macdonald this week the final hearing of the arbitration between the B. C. Electric Railway company and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Employees, as to whether meter repairers and meter testers are covered by the agreement so as to make it incumbent on the company to compel these men to become members of the association, was held. Five men are affected, two hearings have already taken place, the men being represented by Business Agent F. A. Hoover, and the company by Gen. Supt. W. G. Murrin.

Bull-pen Buzzer Gossip.—Bro. John Henry learned the rudiments of his profession at Ramsay's. Says he used to kill them by the thousands. To get any information on the subject you will have to approach John somewhat cautiously, as he is very sensitive on the subject. Bro. Oliver McCutcheon has returned from his honeymoon, spent in Seattle and adjoining cities. We sympathize with, we mean congratulate Oliver on the happy couple will receive at least their share of happiness in the years to come. The president of the Trades and Labor council was once accused of being one who "eats, sleeps and drinks 'Workmen's Compensation,'" but what is the Workmen's Compensation act compared with a game of checkers? Our champion checker player eats, drinks, sleeps and dreams checkers. Anything about checkers that Jack Edmundson does not know has never yet been discovered.

For the benefit of those members that found it inconvenient to attend the last meeting, Bro. T. A. Miles, secretary-treasurer of the Medical Attendance, submits the following report: Present membership, 300; collections for six months, \$1730; initiations, \$20; expenditure, \$1749.25; balance in bank, July 30, \$112.81. Did you ever hear about Frank Marshall's canaries? J. E. G.

Nor Can "We."—With an enclosure for renewal of his annual subscription to The Federationist, Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, who has just finished a draft copy of the Industrial Disputes act for the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, the inimitable Irish solicitor, so well-known to organized labor all over the Dominion, closes: "I cannot understand how everybody in North America is not reading and subscribing for this very excellent food for agitators." Trades and Labor council meets at Quebec, P. Q. Secretary's salary was increased to \$5 a month. City council asked to put English Bay beach in proper order for swimming. W. Fleming, president; Harry Cowan, secretary.

Sunday Sailings

Spend Your Sunday on the Water
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