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. 31 VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1916 (In Vancouver City $2.00) $1.50 PER YEAR

ANTIPODES NOT RIPE FOR PRUSSIAN KULTUR

Workers Not in Right Mood to Accept the Curse of Conscription

Would Repudiate All Debts Incurred on Account of the War

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 7.—(Special to The Federationist.)—At the present time in Australia we are in the doldrums as regards the conscription issue. Since the federal parliament decided officially that the time "was not ripe for the consideration of enforced service," the clamor for conscription has eased off. This does not by any means signify that the workers of Australia have quited as regards their opposition to the proposed military enslavement. Rather, let it be recorded, that the workers are consolidating their ranks and today the opposition to conscription is more determined than ever.

There were many Labor politicians who favored conscription in Australia, and today their position is a delicate one. They are faced with two options. One is that, if they support the conscription issue, they are jobless at the next election. The other is, if they renounce conscription in common with the workers, they remain in the good graces of unionism, and consequently "good" for the next lease of parliamentary life.

After "Labor" Premier.

The Labor premier of New South Wales openly advocated conscription, and as a consequence it is an even betting chance as to whether he will be allowed to continue in his official position at the next election, or be cast out of the movement altogether. For the last couple of weeks he has been in conference with the workers trying to smooth out the difficulty, and whitewash himself But the unionists point out that every congress of the workers that has debated the matter in Australia has decided that conscription shall not be forced on the workers, and also that those politicians who continue to support it must be cast out of the Labor movement. The workers say rightly that they cannot go back on what was decided by the conference—not even to please a Labor premier, who is trying to curry favor with the capitalist class. The more outspoken unionists have told Premier Holman plainly that if he continues to advocate conscription he is not wanted, and the sooner he gets out of the movement to make way for men more honest in purpose, the better it will be for the movement. His case is given as an example, for there are others in the same fix as himself.

Conscriptionists Defeated.

It is a singular coincidence but true nevertheless, that since the Labor premier of New South Wales advocated conscription, he has lost three by-election fights to his party. And it must be admitted that by-elections furnish a good idea of the current trend of people's opinion It is also worthy of note that since members of the Labor governments of Australia allied themselves with the conscription issue, every by-election throughout the commonwealth has been a defeat for the government. Including the three seats lost in New South Wales as above, the Labor governments have lost the Wide Bay seat in Queensland; Parramatta, Willoughby and Bingara seats in New South Wales; Grampions seat in Victoria; while in Tasmania the whole Labor government has been defeated. Each in turn have been successive Labor defeats, and politicians who advocate conscription of the workers should now wake up and realize that unless they drop the conscription issue they too will be jobless at the first opportunity.

The Day of Reckoning.

At the present time many demonstrations are being held against conscription, and somehow, I fancy, the government is getting at last to fear the workers and their power at the ballot box. The last Labor defeat, at Bingara, has added to the discomfiture of the government, and in turn the workers read with intense gratification the government's hasty assurance that after all, recruiting is up to the standard, and all military requirements by voluntary enlistment are met. Now, while it was fashionable to speak of conscription—before politicians were told by the workers that it must cease—we were told that unless we found 300,000 soldiers by the end of June, conscription would come. Since that threat was handed out, conferences have met and dictated some home truths to the government. Today we find the minister for defence, Senator Pearce, telling us that 300,000 men were not promised at all. Which shows that the bluff put up by the government in the first instance did not come off. He now says that it was estimated that 286,000 men would be required, but that, after all, the government does not want even the last-mentioned figure. All that the government asks for is enough men to fill requirements in the way of reinforcements to use Senator Pearce's own words, "there are sufficient men to supply the reinforcements already in hand, while the government expects to have enough men to meet all requirements from time to time." It will thus be seen that in the first round of the fight agains the conscripion issue, the workers have won easily.

However, the workers of Australia still have another danger confronting them. We have inside information that instructions have been received from England in Australia and New Zealand to enforce conscription It may be true or it may not be true. But we know that in England it is the general opinion that either Russia or France, or both, demanded that the British government should enforce conscription there, and that the step was taken to satisfy either one or both of the allied nations. Thus here, it is the general opinion that

(Continued on page 4)

POLITICAL THESPIANS WILL TREAD THE BOARDS

Continuous Vaudeville Performance to Be Staged in Province Till Sept. 14—Villians and Comedians Galore Don Sock and Buskin for the Great Show

THE STAGE IS SET. The actors are ready to appear before the footlights, each in response to his particular cue. The heavy villian, the melo-dramatic, the comedian, the clown, the buffoon, the end man, the bones and the tambo, will all appear in the cast, along with much additional talent that could not be classified outside of a museum. The political function to be pulled off on Sept. 14 is to be both a tragedy and a farce-comedy, bringing tears and rueful lamentations to the losers, and raucous and ribald guffaws to the winners. And what is to be in it for the common herd, the "stolid and stunned, the brothers to the ox?" They will be treated to the usual display of political fireworks of the cheapest kind, that will be shot off for the same purpose that a street medicine fakir so loquaciously peddles the gab in order to unload his worthless corn cure. There is no other way to so expeditiously land suckers as by practice of the gentle art of flimflam. To no other bait will the sucker rise so greedily. Political suckers can be caught with none other.

J. E. WILTON

Well known member of Vancouver Typographical Union, who was nominated yesterday as the Labor Candidate in the Burnaby-South Vancouver electoral riding. Had previously been nominated by the Trades and Labor council to run in Richmond riding, but with the retirement of R. H. Neelands decided to make the contest in the constituency giving the most promise of a victory for Labor.

The Conservative Bill.

Speaking of heavy villians naturally brings the Hon. W. J. Bowser to mind. He and his political flock are in and have been thusly for quite some time, and what makes matters still worse, at least from the standpoint of the outs, is that they manifest a most reprehensible disposition to stay in, utterly regardless of the feelings of those who are out and wish to get in. Nothing could be more villianous than that, in the opinion of the hungry horde on the krong side of the pasture fence. Right here in Vancouver the so-called Bowser gang is still on top as serene and calm as an ideal summer morn. In spite of the storm of vilification and exposure turned upon them by their valiant Liberal enemies who persistently keep plugging away at the herculean task of cleansing the Augean stables of political sin, the one-time "solid five" has calmly grown into an equally promiseful six, with but two new names added to the old, time-worn familiars. Rumor has followed rumor of threatening dissensions within the Conservative camp and direful prognostications have been made of impending disaster at the forthcoming elections, but still the surface of the Bowser fish-pond seems undisturbed by even a ripple. It is a fairly safe bet that the fishing will still be excellent for the Bowserites for some considerable time after the 14th of next month. And it seems quite logical that such should be the case, for the simple reason that every one in the province knows just what to expect from a continuation of the Conservatives in power, therefore, no chances are taken by supporting that ticket. Everybody and everything will continue to be done to a turn, according to the Bowser formula, thanwhich there is none better for the purpose, and none outside of the faithful shall be allowed to get their snouts even within smelling distance of the trough. As to tasting the contents, never. And that is just as it should be, for in spite of specious platitudes to the contrary. there is but one sound political doctrine and that is "to the victors belong the spoils."

The Alternate Attraction.

And what have the Liberals to offer that should prove any more attractive than the Bowser programme? The answer is, nothing. This sob-stuff over the iniquities practiced by the gang that is in, is not very convincing even were it sobbed by those whose skirts are clean, or who might, perchance, have superior political and economic wares to peddle. But when it comes from the likes of the worthies who so recently plugged themselves into notoriety in this province, great Scott! we will have none of it.

There is no argument in these accusations of graft and incompetency that are so recklessly hurled back and forth between opposing political factions. Neither the merit or demerit of political and economic programmes is to be determined by the relative integrity or turpitude of their various exponents and defenders. Neither the Conservative or Liberal party has anything to offer to the elector except what may be necessary to conserve and defend the present system of property and the exploitation of labor. That neither or both are as crooked as horse thieves in their dealings is none of Labor's business, except insofar as such trickery is used for the purpose of still further rivetting the chains upon the workers' limbs.

Too Green to Burn

The workers can avoid this by refusing to have anything to do with boosting the economic and political schemes of their capitalist masters. The working man who will support any of the political or economic schemes of the class that lives and thrives by robbing him, can with perfect safety go to hell, fo he is too green to barn.

There will doubtless be Liberal and Conservative candidates in every district in the province. There may be an occasional "Independent" in the field. Such candidates cannot be classified, but are usually found to be boosters for some scheme that cannot stand upon its merits. As for the working people of the province and the political showing they are likely to make, probably the less said the better. That there are less than half a dozen candidates in the field that by any stretch of the imagination can be classed as deserving of woking class support, speaks volumes for the intelligent interest taken in their own affairs by the workers themselves. But come to think of it, if the workers themselves do not take sufficient interest in their own affairs to take the necessary steps to protect themselves against injury, whose business is it to do so? It is said that "God helps those who help themselves," and it has never yet been proven that He ever helps any one else. The slaves of British Columbia might well make a note of this fact, now while they are asleep. If they ever wake up, it might be of use to them.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

Regular Meeting Takes Place on Only Fine Sunday in July.

On Sunday last Vancouver Typographical union, No. 226, held its regular monthly meeting in Labor Temple; President Yoshill occupying the chair. The atendance was considerably less than usual, which no doubt can be attributed to quite a number of the members taking advantage of the exceptionally fine day, seeking relaxation by the sea. Three new members were initiated. T. G. Millar was received into full membership and L. V. Moody and A. R. Scott into two-third membership.

Delegates from the west are already leaving for the sixty-second annual convention of the International Typographical union, which convenes this year at Baltimore, Maryland, on Monday, August 14. Charles P. Howard, the delegate from Multnomah Typo. union, No. 58, Portland, Ore., and on his way to the big session, visited the local union headquarters during the week. No. 226 will not be represented at the convention this year. R. H. N.

"BROTHERHOODS" DIVIDED

McVety Has Many Supporters in Railway Unions for Commissionership

Returns from different sections of the province indicate that the unions, without exception are endorsing the candidate of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and B. C. Federation of Labor, Jas. H. McVety, for the position of commissioner under the new Workmen's Compensation act. Among the "Brotherhood" lodges there appears to be a difference of opinion. Some of them favor "Baldy" Brown of Revelstoke, but the majority are for "Matt" Crawford of Kamloops, both railway engineers in the employ of the C. P. R. In some of the lodges, although no request was received, there appears to be a considerable number of members who favor the "regular" candidate of the Congress and one instance has come to the notice of The Federationist where the endorsation of Mr. Crawford was only carried by a majority of two votes over that of McVety.

Yesterday's Nominations

Nominations yesterday for the provincial election to be held next month resulted in at least a few selections of interest to wage-workers. Among these are:

Atlin—Geo Casey
Comax—W. A Pritchard
Fort George—John McInnis
Fernie—J. A. McDonald
Nanaimo—Sam Skinner
Nelson—L. L. Bloomer
Newcastle—Parker Williams
Saanich—W. J. Ledingham
South Vancouver-Burnaby—J. E. Wilton
Ymir (Trail)—A. Goodwin
Vancouver—W. R. Trotter; J. D. Harrington
Victoria—Dan W. Poupard; P. R. Smith

"The man whose only claim to sanctity is a long face should dispose of some of his cheek."

CROWS NEST MINERS HAVE FAIR CHANCE OF WAR BONUS

Operators Still Obstinate But Influence May Pry Them Loose

Shadow of Danger to Profits Gives Big Fellows Bad Qualms

CALGARY, Alta., Aug. 3—(Special to The Federationist.)—The operators and miners still remain in Calgary. Mining situation in matter of war bonus is today looking more favorable. The operators are still refusing to meet miners in conference until all mines are working. Would state, however, that negotiations are now proceeding through an indirect source, and probably the executive will be able to submit to the men a further proposition of operators which, in all likelihood will be accepted. Board still urging men to remain at work.

The Calgary conference, which has now been in session for a week, has brought together representatives of the mine operators, the miners and federal labor department, and has been considered as of sufficient importance to warrant Hon. Lorne Campbell, minister of mines, going out of his own province, in the midst of an election campaign, and spending several days in attempting to secure a solution The tenseness of the situation will be undestood when it is realized that the great copper smelters of the Granby at Grand Forks and the Standard Oil and Boston corporations in Montana are dependent upon the Crows Nest for their supply of coke.

War Orders for Copper.

Just at this juncture, it is particularly desirable, from the point of view of these corporations, that there shall be no halt in the operation of extracting copper, as the big copper mines, owing to the war orders, are just at this time enjoying a tremendous profit. Realizing, no doubt, that this is a time when "harmony" pays best, the copper barons have with only a shadow fight acceded a war bonus to their employees, which bonus constitutes a considerable raise.

Granby Pays Bonus.

At the Granby, where in years gone by, the labor problem has been very much disturbed, the company's chronic complaint against high wages seems to have been lost in their anxiety to increase tonnage, and they are today paying a bonus of 50 cents per day above the $4 scale. Butte is paying $5 a day, and in some cases higher. This "prosperity," however, has not been extended to the coal miners, and the present attempt of the miners is simply an endeavor to secure for themselves some concessions such as have been granted, without demur, to the other branches of the immensely profitable copper industry.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS

General Organizer P W. Dowler of Seattle a Visitor Here This Week

P. W. Dowler, general organizer for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America with headquarters at Seattle, is in Vancouver this week. Org. Dowler is looking after the interests of his organization here, with a view to getting all the old-time members and whatever new material there is, again lined up, so that the U. B. will once more take its place as one of the progressive unions of the Terminal City. "Pete" is an ex-resident of Vancouver and was a delegate to the central labor body during the stirring days when its meetings were held in the old Methodist church on the present site of the Labor Temple. He therefore takes a peculiar interest in the local and provincial labor situation and is ever ready to give a helping hand when most needed, which probably accounts for his presence here at this time.

President Watters Makes Quiet Visit

Rumors are in circulation that President Watters of the Trades and Labor candidateof the Congress and one Congress of Canada has been in the coast cities recently, having made the trip from Calgary , where he was assisting in straightening out the fracas over the Moving Picture Operators, who were locked out to make a place for the strike-breaking returned soldiers, who had been trained specially for the work. Aside from the approaching convention of the Congress to be held in Toronto on the 25th proximo the visit is said not to have any particular significance.

LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS DURING THE COMING WEEK

SUNDAY, Aug. 6—Moving Picture Operators; Bartenders.

MONDAY, Aug. 7—Boilermakers, Electrical Workers, No. 213; Brewery Workers; Tailors; Street Railwaymen's Executive

TUESDAY, Aug. 8—Stone Cutters; Pressmen; Barbers.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9—Stereotypers, Street Railwaymen

THURSDAY, Aug. 10—Horseshoers; Sheet Metal Workers; Machinists; Milk Wagon Drivers.

FRIDAY, Aug. 11—

TRADES UNION CANDIDATE NOMINATED FOR VANCOUVER

W. R. TROTTER

Mr. Trotter has been nominated as one of a total field of nineteen candidates for the six Vancouver seats in the next B. C. Legislature. As a trades unionist there are few better known across the Dominion, and certainly none better known in Western Canada. For over a decade he has acted as organizer for the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada throughout this territory. Concerning this work, the Winnipeg Voice recently stated that "W. R. Trotter is as close in touch with Trades Congress work as any man in the Dominion, barring only his fellow typo., Secretary Paddy Draper. While a member of Winnipeg Trades Council, he was selected for western organizer, and produced great results for the Congress."

Six years' residence in Vancouver City has completely familiarized him with the situation in British Columbia. He has been a continuous delegate to the Trades and Labor Council for the whole of this time, and is also vice-president of the Typographical union. He is also a delegate of the council to the Vancouver Social Service Council, where he holds the office this year of vice-president.

ORIENTALS IN HOTELS DISCUSSED BY LABOR

Last night's session of the Trades and Labor council, considering the large amount of important business transacted, was one of brevity. The question of Orientals being employed in hotels was again the chief topic of the evening. President McVety, in his report quoted some correspondence bearing directly on the resolution passed recently by the Vancouver Licensed Hotel-keepers' association in which "it was agreed that hotels would displace Asiatic labor in licensed premises as rapidly as possible between now and the end of the year, and after that date they are to be totally excluded." The president pointed out in his correspondence that "the trades council and the affiliated unions would be glad at all times to co-operate in any way to assist in securing a supply of competent white help as soon as the necessity becomes apparent.

"A week or so ago a white cook had been replaced at the Lotus hotel by a Chinaman. Also a similar change had been made at the Castle.

In Bad Faith.

"It had been assumed that the resolution of the hotel poprietors had been passed in good faith, and that a serious and sincere effort would be made to carry out said resolution. Subsequent events, however, indicated that no such intentions were in the minds of the members of the hotel men's association.

"Organized labor was now of the opinion that the resolution was passed merely for the purpose of gaining support for the anti-prohibition campaign.

"It was further stated that if the hotel-keepers ever had any real desire to eliminate Asiatic help, that this would have been done when times were better. At that time representatives of this association always stated that it was impossible to get white help, and that they could not afford to pay the wages demanded by white help. If those statements were true then, how have the conditions changed to make it possible to do so now with a large number of hotels in the hands of assignees?

Chinese and Prohibition.

It was further contended by labor that "if the hotel-keepers are so enamored with the Asiatics and find them so indispensable, that they should be carefully trained to vote against prohibition, as the white population have no interest in preserving the licensed premises merely for the purpose of employing Asiatics who send the bulk of their wages out of the country."

President McVety took strong exception to an editorial appearing in the World of July 21, in which it was stated that he held a private conference with representatives of the hotels, when it was agreed that they would after the New Year, employ white labor as far as possible. No such meeting ever took place.

Building Trades.

A meeting of the building trades was held the first of the month for organization purposes. The delegates were of the opinion that this was a good time to endeavor to build up the building trades organizations of the city. On motion the sum of $25 was granted by the council to help on the work.

C. W. Doyle, business representative of the Seattle central union, regarding the work on the new Pantages theatre in this city, wrote that Mr. Priteka, the architect, assured him that everything would be all right on the work so far as the unions were concerned. Mr. Priteka's attitude, the writer said, has always been eminently fair to organized labor at Seattle.

Alien Enemies.

The staff officer, internment operations at Ottawa, wrote with reference to alien enemies employed in and around the mines throughout B. C. The matter was referred by him to Lieut.-Col. Sherwood, C. M. G., for such action as he considers desirable, as the department has nothing to do with alien enemies prior to their actual internment.

Lieut.-Col. Sherwood wrote that the policy of the government is that those of such classification in our midst should be given opportunity to work, and thereby maintain themselves and their families. "There is a great scarcity of workers now in the country, and the employment of alien enemies is absolutely essential to meet the requirements," he was informed. However, so long as they conduct themselves according to the terms of the ordinances regarding them, they are not to be interfered with.

Reports of Unions.

Delegate McMaster said he had been informed that Chinese labor was being employed on government contracts for garments. It was decided to investigate the matter.

Delegate Midgley stated that the Building Trades council was getting back into working shape.

Delegate Swartz said that arrangements were now being made to remove a cigar factory to this city from Central Alberta, which would employ about 75 hands. This was because that province had adopted prohibition.

Delegate Knowles reported that the sixteenth annual convention of the Federated Letter Carriers' Association of Canada would meet in this city on Aug. 17, 18 and 19.

Delegate Farris wanted to know how it was that the bakers did not wrap up bread, as provided in the bylaw. It was pointed out that the bylaw was temporarily suspended.

Committees Appointed.

Delegates Nagle, Armstrong, Smith, Knowles and Crawford were appointed a committee to revise the constitution.

The following were appointed the parliamentary committee: Delegates Crawford, Marsh, Graham, Sully, Kearley, Bartley, Brooks, Welsh, Whittington, Farris, Pipes. Meeting August 16.

Reported that Ald. Mahon refused to recognize union labor on the proposed Coal Harbor causeway.

An enquiry will be made re soldiers doing carpenters' and plumbers' work at the Exhibition grounds, whether it is for the fair board or military purposes.

Machinists' New Officers.

The International Association of Machinists has elected the following officers by a recent referendum vote: President, William H. Johnston; vice-president in the Uinted States, J. F. Anderson; vice-president in Canada, J. A. McClelland; secretary-treasurer, George Preston; editor of the Machinists' Journal, Frederick Hewitt; general executive board, T. J. Savage, William Hannon, C. H. Nicholson, J. J. Keppler, Walter Ames; law committee, H. C. Greutzner, A. E. Holder, L. Harthill, Jesse Vetter, D. McCallum; delegates to American Federation of Labor convention, James T. Taylor, James O'Connell, A. O. Wharton and Thomas Van Lear.

Electrical Workers Gain.

Secretary Ford of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, reports that his organization has entered into more working agreements during the last three months, providing for better working conditions and wages, than within any consecutive six months during the past twelve years .

ANYOX CONDITIONS DRIVING MEN OUT OF COUNTRY

Still Another Batch From Notorious Camp Reach Vancouver

Company Breaks Faith and Intensifies Its Policy of Discrimination

THAT THE ANYOX mining camp is all that has been said about it by the hundreds of ex-employees and many of those still on the job, is fully corroborated again this week by the arrival in Vancouver of still another batch of men dismissed during the past week or two. Of the number at least a few had been employed for some months prior to their dismissal. To make a long story short: Last spring the employees held a meeting and named a committee of five to approach the superintendent and make a demand for increased wages and improved working conditions. After a number of meetings and a strike of short duration, the demands of the men were acceded to in part. One of the conditions agreed to by the Granby company was that there would be no discrimination against those who had acted on the committee or taken an active part in the agitation for "better terms." Since that date three of the five committeemen have been let out, along with many others who were instrumental in securing the new working arrangement with the company, as a result of the walk-out. Some of these were fired; for others the conditions imposed by petty bosses were so objectionable that the men quit.

"Company" Towns the Curse of B. C.

Anyox is one of those "company" towns with which British Columbia is infested. It is located some 800 miles up the Pacific coast and it costs a good deal for a wage-worker to make the trip. The company officials take full advantage of this fact, and once they get a new man into their meshes he must become a docile slave or get out. The high price of copper at present makes the standard rate of wages a necessity in order to secure men. So anxious indeed is the company to keep the docile variety of wage-worker that recruiting officers are refused a landing on this modern slave plantation.

Driving "White" Men Out of Country.

One of the victims of the last batch of dismissals paid The Federationist a visit yesterday. Said he: "It is simply impossible to organize the men on the job. The company has them all scared to say a word in protest, and we who were responsible for the bettered conditions now obtaining in the camp have had to pay the price—dismissal. But I suppose that's the price of standing up for one's rights, but it does seem strange that in a country like this, where the natural resources have been so generously distributed among the capitalist friends of the government, conditions should be permitted to exist which result in so many 'company' towns, where private individuals are not allowed to transact business of any kind and the workers are refused the right to organize a union for their own protection. Instead of assisting us in any manner whatsoever, the government has actually refused to pay more than $2.50 a day at Alice Arm—less than a living wage up there—and when the men went on strike for $3 a day, about two months ago, police were hurried to the scene, though there had been no violation of the law. I'm through with British Columbia. I've had enough of it. I was born and raised in Canada and would like to remain here. But I've grown sick and tired of corporations, backed by the government, trampling all over me and my fellow-workmen. Fight for such conditions? Well, I should say not. It would merely make room for another 'alien enemy' or an Oriental. Not for mine. I'll be in Vancouver for a few days. Then I'll start out looking for a 'white man's' country.' I've done my share of fighting for the trades union movement, but the odds in British Columbia are too great against us. Until there is a change of government or a change of some kind among the workers themselves, I'm through. I'll drop you a line from Arizona or some of the states further south in a week or two. That Granby camp was the finishing touch for me."

Issues Second Edition of "The Pest."

The Pest, by Emanuel Julius, is meeting with such success that the author has found it necessary to issue a second edition of these one-act plays. The writer recently said:

"When I decided to collect these one-act plays, I also decided to part company with a considerable sum. I wrote the plays for the joy of writing them, so I decided to publish them as I had written them—for the fun of it. To my surprise, the booklet received a most cordial welcome, with the result that the orders came in with much promptness that the edition was soon disposed of. However, I have already had the printer strike off enough copies to meet the demand."

The reviews were especially surprising, since all the critics have done nothing but shower commendatory opinions. The writer expected to get some roasts, but in this he was disappointed. Socialists and non-socialists, high brows and low brows—all have said enthusiastic things about this book of one-act plays.

Copies of the second edition may be had by sending ten cents to Emanuel Julius, Box 125, Girard, Kansas.

Personal.

John Boulton, a member of the Clerks' union, formerly of this city, but for the past six years resident at Chicago, arrived in this city yesterday. He is accompanied by his wife and family. He will return to the Windy City in two weeks.

"Joe" Randolph arrived from California this week to take charge of the job printing office of Thomson's Stationery. He is an old-time B. C. man.

INCORPORATED 1855

THE

MOLSONS BANK

CAPITAL and RESERVE $8,800,000

96 Branches in Canada

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

Savings Department

Interest allowed at highest current rate

THE INCORPORATED 1855

BANK OF TORONTO

Assets $66,000,000
Deposits 48,000,000

Household Banking Accounts

in The Bank of Toronto have been found by many to be a great convenience. The accounts may be opened in the names of husband and wife, and either may deposit or withdraw money. Interest is paid on these accounts twice a year.

Paid up capital..... 5,000,000
Reserve fund 5,439,382

Corner Hastings and Cambie Sts.

T. B. CUTHBERTSON & Co.

Men's Hatters and Outfitters

Three Stores

PANTAGES

Unequalled Vaudeville Means PANTAGES VAUDEVILLE
THREE SHOWS DAILY
2:45, 7:20, 9:15 Season's Prices:
Matinee, 15c; Evenings, 15c, 25c.

Some of Our Best Customers

are among the trade unionists of Greater Vancouver. In some cases, where a customer

MAY NEED EASY TERMS

we are willing to talk it over. Come in and look over the biggest and best stock of furniture in British Columbia.

Hastings Furniture Co. Ltd.

41 HASTINGS ST., WEST

W. R. OWEN

Malleable Ranges, Shelf and Heavy Hardware; screen doors and windows.

2337 MAIN ST. Phone: Fair. 447

DONT ARGUE!

CON JONES
Sells Fresh Tobacco.

British Columbia Land

Splendid opportunities in Mixed Farming, Dairying, Stock and Poultry. British Columbia Grants Pre-emptions of 160 acres to Actual Settlers—

Free

TERMS—Residence on the land for at least three years; improvements to the extent of $5 per acre; bringing under cultivation at least five acres.

For further information apply to

DEPUTY MINISTER OF LANDS, VICTORIA, B. C.

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

THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

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

B. Parm. Pettipiece.....Manager

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

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

REPRESENTATIVES

New Westminster.....W. Yates, Box 1021
Prince Rupert.....W. E. Denning, Box 531
Victoria.....A. S. Wells, Box 1538

"Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World"

FRIDAY.....AUGUST 4, 1916

DEALING WITH EFFECTS.

OF COURSE this is the best of all possible worlds. If it is not, we still have no means of proving it. As to the present system of property, we have no warrant to condemn it or pronounce it unfit to conserve human well being, for our masters and guardians assure us it is the best ever, and they are, no doubt, much better qualified to judge than we are. For are they not our intellectual superiors, as well as being those who have been duly appointed to bear the burdens of property ownership and thereby relieve our unworthy and incompetent shoulders of the load? Being our intellectual superiors, surely they are more competent to solve all vexatious questions than we of the lower strata could ever hope to become. And as they cheerfully pack the load, as well as packing the rest of us chuck full of wise counsel and good advice, it ill becomes us to make light of that advice or cast ridicule upon their precious property scheme. Further than this we are not unmindful of the fact that the beneficiaries of the present system of property are fully entitled to our sincere and heartfelt gratitude for their kindness in giving us work. Were that blessing not vouchsafed us, we should, indeed, be in a bad fix. We have every reason to be grateful, for we are in a bad enough fix as it is.

* * *

But every one has at least some sort of grouch against some particular effect of this system of property. A sort of a bellyache, as it were. And every thus afflicted person proclaims his ailment to the multitude and lustily yearns for the application of some legal emollient to give solace to his lacerated heartstrings. Take the single taxer for instance. His heart is filled with woe over the iniquities so safely escenced within, what he terms, the "monopolization of land." The application of a legal plaster or bolus called single tax will, according to his philosophy or lack of it, cause the battlements of privilege to crumble and thus clear the way for the entrance of humanity into the beatific enjoyment of the Elysian fields that lie just beyond. Then again, there is Mr. Gompers and his followers, who are so greatly disturbed because of court injunctions that are promiscuously hurled at the devoted hosts of Labor, at such times as it will do the most good to the sacred cause of capitalist property. The cry goes up for a legal remedy of some sort against this infamous procedure, and there is such a confusion of tongues over the matter that it is a wonder that the capitalist tower does not crumple up, even as did that of Babel upon a once memorable occasion. Every human lobster on earth that has anything to sell is afflicted with a chronic grouch because the purchasers of his wares cannot be induced to voluntarily pay a higher price for their purchases. From the peripatetic peddler of the merchandise labor power right on down the mercantile line, all are struggling to increase the selling price of their goods It is becoming quite fashionable for the petty traders, such as wage slaves and small farmers, to snivel for the fixing of the prices of their wares by law. If the "holier than thou" enthusiast discovereth evil in the seductive cup that not only cheers, but upon occasion is said to also intoxicate, he rushes to the law to forfend the evil from his weaker brother by snatching the cup from his lips by legal enactment. But why extend the list? It can be continued almost indefinitely.

* * *

The chief weakness of human nature seems to be that of always mistaking the evil result of a cause, for the cause itself. Untold energy will be expended in trying to correct an evil by putting plasters upon it, while the cause from which the evil springs is left untouched. No doubt a multitude of evils follow from what is termed the monopoly of land and other things, but from whence comes the monopoly of these things? That evils follow from the miserable wages of the workers, every one knows, but few ever take pains to ask, why wages at all? Evil undoubtedly follows the traffic in liquor, but this is an incident of traffic, irregardless of the thing trafficked in. The query then should be, why traffic at all? But our reformers are essentially surface-skimmers Beneath that surface they are careful to never go. That is left for others to do. It is far easier to skim the surface of things than to dig into their depths.

* * *

All of the evils referred to and that still greater multitude that so pesters the sons of men are clearly and unmistakably the legitimate spawn of human slavery. Land ownership itself, and further than that, the entire institution of property, became possible and could only have come about as a result of, first, the enslavement of man by man. All of the evils of which complaint is made, are the results of slavery and inevitably incidental to it. They are absolutely inconceivable apart from it. Slavery is the prolific mother of the whole infamous brood. Therefore the wise social physician directs his efforts towards the abrogation of the cause from which these evils spring. It is the acme of folly to expect to eradicate diseases that are bred from filth, while at the same time leaving their breeding place untouched. If one-half of the energy expended in combatting the evil effects of capitalist property and its wage slavery, was turned to the purpose of removing it from the pathway of the human race, the doorway to a decent civilization would speedily be opened, a civilization in which man might at least begin to live.

Conscription is not a way of conquering the Germans, but a way of conquering the English.—G. K. Chesterton.

It is said that after Billy Sunday visited Oregon he possessed a fruit ranch in the Hood river district. After he got through with Washington, he owned a farm in the Yakima valley. The Federationist suggests that Okanagan fruit ranch owners at once place their listings with Mr. Jonathan Rogers.

The San Francisco police department is making rapid headway in fastening the responsibility for the recent bomb explosion upon a number of working men who are to be immolated upon the altar of the $14,000 reward that has been offered. Nothing appears to so accelerate the wheels of justice as the oil of cash judiciously applied.

In view of the splendid profits being gathered by the munitions, banking, transportation and other big business patriots out of this war game, how supremely ridiculous to talk of peace. Under such delightfully favorable circumstances any one should be capable of realizing that all talk of peace must be "premature." Any person advocating it should be declared guilty of treason and properly "strafed" in true German style. Down with peace. Long live war. At least as long as anything can be made out of it.

Any member of the National Guard of the state of New York, who is serving on the Mexican frontier, may, if he makes application, secure permission to return to his home and resume the support of his family. As his pay is but $15 per month, and the railroad fare from Texas to New York is $70, it is not an easy matter for the poor simp to make the grade. Some people are so foolish as to fancy that the government ought to pay his return fare. That would be folly, indeed, for under such kind treatment the chump who is so devoid of sense as to go forth and fight for a country that does not belong to him, never would be able to break himself of the asinine habit. Possibly he may learn something if he is forced to return home by the brake beam route. Better still, if he has to walk back, and upon all fours at that. That is the proper way for an ass to travel, anyhow.

The noted religious burlesquer, "Billy Sunday," is to be in Vancouver Aug. 10, and is to give one performance at the Arena Rink, in aid of the prohibition movement. The Rev. Charles F. Aked ,an eminent divine, declares that "there is no such God as Billy Sunday's God, no such Christ as Billy Sunday's Christ, and no such heaven and hell as Billy Sunday's heaven and hell." Even so, there need be no cause for alarm. Billy's interpretation of the religious role, no matter how amplified and exaggerated will, no doubt, touch the right spot with the anti-peanut Sabbatarian conscience peculiar to this neck of the woods. It is to be hoped that Billy will do the prohibition cause a lot of good, as no doubt he will. What could be more diabolically appropriate than the use of this grotesque burlesquer of religious ecstasy, as an awful example to the unwary who might, incontinently, arrive at a stage of ecstatic delirium equally absurd, through undue and thoughtless familiarity with the contents of bottles carelessly left uncorked?

"We say now, as we have said before, that the white slave traffic, the red light districts, are the product of low wages, of the so-called open shop policy," declares an exchange. We say now, as we have said before, that they are nothing of the sort. They are part and parcel of that world-embracing institution of trade, at whose shrine all men and all nations bow down in worship; that trade which is now and always has been made possible only through the enslavement and robbery of Labor, whether the laborer was termed chattel, serf or wage earner. These much derided institutions of commercialized vice are just as clean and commendable, from any sane and worthy moral or ethical viewpoint, as is any other part of the world's boasted trade and commerce, all of which is based upon and made possible only because of slavery. Nothing could be more vile than that. Trade and its iniquities are its logical and legitimate aftermath. That these expressions of social filth referred to are not due to low wages is amply proven by the fact that they existed before the wage system was born. They did not exist, however, prior to the advent of civilization with its shackled and plundered slaves and its vulgar and debauching trade in that plunder.

VALUE OF ORGANIZATION

What of the Homeless Girl Who Competes with "Pin Money" Workers?

"A girl earning $5 a week in a Springfield department store shortly before the survey, asked for a wage increase. She was told that if she wasn't satisfied she could go elsewhere. To the store her loss was of small consequence. Another girl willing to work for $5 would take her place, and work in the store would move along as it had before. But to the girl the alternative was serious. It meant continuation at less than a living wage, or possible temporary unemployment while seeking another place. Workingmen, moreover, with families to support, when placed in similar situations, hesitate a good deal before giving up employment, and many stay at a wage below what they think they deserve, rather than venture on the uncertain hope of securing higher wages.

"The case of the girl illustrates the general truth, that acting alone employees are practically powerless to win wage concessions, shorter hours, or better work conditions, for they have no means for enforcing their demands. Experience has shown that it is only by acting together that they can force hours down and wages up, or bring about other improvements. The labor union movement, therefore, offers an effective means by which employees may do something worth while toward industrial betterment."—From "Industrial Conditions in Springfield, Illinois," a report prepared by department of surveys and exhibits, Russell Sage Foundation, New York.

LETTERS TO THE FED.

A B. C. Old-timer's Appreciation.

Editor B. C. Federationist: After years of agitation on the part of the British Columbia Federation of Labor, Labor is to have a hand in the administration of Workmen's Compensation Act in British Columbia. That is some achievement worthy of note. While all of the requirements asked for by the workers have not been given, yet one principle at least is granted—the right of Labor to say what is right and what is not right in rendering justice to the injured worker. Again it is some achievement. My purpose in writing on this subject at this time is not merely to point out this fact. It is to add my word of approval of Labor's choice to represent its interests on the commission that is to administer the act. As one who has had an opportunity to study J. H. McVety's ability, I want to add my testimony to what has already been said regarding him. To say that he is the best choice Labor could make is stating it mildly. Ever since I became acquainted with Mac, I was convinced that on one question at least, that of workmen's compensation, the British Columbia workers had an expert. On some questions Mac. and myself differed, and even then we were happy in our differences. On one question at least, we were in agreement, that of what was just for the worker injured by the juggernaut of industry.

In Mac's. knowledge of this matter, its intricacies and detuils, his cool head, sound judgment, and moreover his ability to express that judgment, Labor has every reason to be proud of his choice for the job. For Labor to have overlooked him in selecting a representative for its interests, it would have overlooked itself. To say nothing of the interest that he has taken in other labor activities, which should entitle him to consideration, he has justly earned the right to the unanimous approval of organized labor in respect to this question at all events. Congratulations are not so much due to him, if he is finally accepted by the government, as they are to the workers selecting him. If he is appointed by the government the workers will have one to whom they can talk, and of whom they can expect, with confidence, the best service to their interests. Therefore let us hope that the government will concede Labor's choice in J. H. McVety. So far as the appointee selected by the railroad trainmen is concerned, possibly the less said the better. Suffice it to say, that the less the principles of feudalism that have characterized the activities of the railroad trade unions, are applied to the administration of workmen's compensation in British Columbia, the better for the workers. Those who have refused to lend a hand to the workers in placing a workable compensation act on the statute books are the last who should claim a right to a say in its administration. When the railroad trainmen become more alive to their own interest, and live up with the rest of the British Columbia workers, then they can expect representation on workmen's compensation commissions.

McVety is Labor's choice. Let us hope that the government will accept him as such. That accomplished, Labor's duty then is to render him all the support possible.

JOHN L. MARTIN.

2312½ Telegraph street, Berkeley, California, July 26, 1916.

Eight Hour Day for Clerks

Editor B. C. Federationist:—As a trades unionist I have been watching with keen interest the new Saturday Half holiday act in operation. I voted for it for there seemed to be very good reasons for doing so. But I must confess that I have been disappointed with the results. I was in Seattle last week and I have about concluded that the system in vogue there is by far the best one for all concerned. The clerks have an eight-hour day, by legal state enactment. The stores thus close early every day, including Saturday. From conversation with members of the union at Seattle I am convinced that we made a mistake here in not going after an eight-hour day instead of the Saturday half-holiday. It is not yet too late. If we wait till the merchants and others get disgusted, the clerks will be left high and dry, with no recognition for their labors. Why not the clerks organize a real trade union now and go after a shorter workday and more money if need be?

UNION CLERK

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 3, 1916.

An Explanation.

To the Editor of The Federationist: A circular has been issued together with pamphlets during the last few days to Vancouver unions in which the statement is made that The Federationist had refused "dry" advertising matter. Upon fuller investigation, after protest from the manager of the paper, it is discovered that this statement emanated from an advertising agency, and was over their signature and not, that of any one connected with The Federationist.

As this matter has caused a misunderstanding over a period of two months, I am glad indeed to be able to correct this statement, and to have the entire question cleared up. The best proof, perhaps, of this being the appearance of that advertising this week, which it was previously and erroneously presumed was barred from these columns.

W. R. TROTTER.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 3.

"It has been said and reiterated many times, and is beyond dispute that whenever any wage-earner spends a dollar of his wages for the product of non-union labor, he is employing non-unionists just as effectively as if he started an independent business of his own and actually employed people working under his personal direction."

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Trades and Labor Council.
July 31, 1891.

The parliamentary committee was instructed to enquire into the cause of surplus labor in all avocations, and report upon the best means of checking the same and find an outlet for the better distribution of labor.

The city council was communicated with regarding city contract work.

President, W. Pleming in the chair, and Harry Cowan, secretary.

ROSE LIKE LIONS AFTER SLUMBER

Men of England, Heirs of Glory,
Heroes of unwritten story,
Nurslings of one mighty Mother,
Hopes of her and one another;
Rise like lions after slumber,
In unvanquishable number;
Shake your chains to earth, like dew,
Which in sleep had fallen on you;
Ye are many, they are few.

What is freedom? Ye can tell
That which slavery is too well,
For its very name has grown
To an echo of your own.
'Tis to work and have such pay
As just keeps life from day to day
In your limbs as in a cell
For the tyrants use to dwell.

Horses, oxen, have a home,
When from daily toil they come;
Household dogs, when the wind roars
Find a home within warm doors.
Asses, swine, have litter spread,
And with fitting food are fed;
All things have a home but one—
Thou, oh, Englishman, hast none.

—Shelley.

Accident Prevention.

An American stopping at a London hotel, rang several times for attendance, but no one answered. He started for the office in an angry mood, which was not improved when he found that the "lift" was not running. Descending two flights of tsairs, he met one of the chambermaids.

"What's the matter with this dashed hotel?" he growled. "No one to answer your call and no elevator running."

"Well, you see, sir," said the maid, "the Zepps were reported and we were all ordered to the cellar for safety."

"——!" ejaculated the American. "I was on the fifth floor and I wasn't warned."

"No, sir," was the bland reply, "but you see, sir, you don't come under the Workmen's Compensation Act, sir!"

BUSINESS AGENT DIRECTORY

Ask for Labor Temple 'Phone Exchange, Seymour 7495 (unless otherwise stated).

Cooks, Waiters, Waitresses—Room 304; Andy Graham.
Electrical Workers (outside)—E. H. Morrison, Room 207. Sey. 3510.
Engineers (steam)—Room 216; E. Prendergast.
Deep Sea Fishermen's Union—Russell Kearley, 437 Gore avenue. Office phone, Seymour 4704; residence, Highland 1344L.
Longshoremen's Association—Thomas Nixon, 10 Powell street; phone Sey. 6359.
Musicians—H. J. Brasfield, Room 305.
Sailors—W. S. Burns, 213 Hastings street west. Sey. 8703.
Street Railway Employees—Fred A. Hoover; cor. Main and Union. Phone Exchange Seymour 5000.
Typographical—R. H. Neelands, Room 206.

TRADES UNION DIRECTORY

Allied Printing Trades Council—R. H. Neelands, Box 66.
Barbers—S. H. Grant, 1301 7th avenue west.
Bartenders—H. Davis, Box 424.
Blacksmiths—Malcolm Porter, View Hill P. O.
Bookbinders—W. H. Cowderoy, 1885 Thirty-fourth avenue east.
Boilermakers—A. Fraser, 1151 Howe street.
Brewery Workers—Chas. G. Austin, 732 7th avenue east.
Bricklayers—William S. Dagnall, Labor Temple.
Brotherhood of Carpenters District Council—F. L. Barratt, Room 208, Labor Temple.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers—L. T. Solloway, 1157 Harwood street. Seymour 1348R
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen—C. W. Pulham, 1308 Seymour street.
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen—D. A. Munro, P. O. Box 243.
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen—M. D. Jordan, 1060 Granville street.
Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees—E. Corado, 236 Clark drive.
Cigarmakers—W. H. McQueen, care Kurts Cigar Factory, 72 Water Street.
Cooks, Waiters, Waitresses—Andy Graham, Room 304, Labor Temple.
Deep Sea Fishermen's Union—Russell Kearley, 437 Gore avenue.
Electrical Workers (outside)—E. H. Morrison, Room 207, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers (inside)—F. L. Estinghausen, Room 207.
Granite Cutters—Edward Hurry, Columbia Hotel.
Garment Workers—Mrs. Jardine, Labor Temple.
Horseshoers—Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Robt. Wight, 177—17th avenue west.
Laborers—George Harrison, Room 220, Labor Temple.
Longshoremen—Thomas Nixon, 10 Powell St.
Machinists—J. Brooks, Room 211, Labor Temple.
Milk Drivers—Stanley Tiller, 312 Eighteenth avenue west.
Musicians—H. J. Brasfield, Room 305, Labor Temple.
Molders—
Moving Picture Operators—H. C. Roddan, P. O. Box 345.
Order of Railroad Conductors—G. Hatch, 761 Beatty street.
Painters—Geo. Weston, Room 303, Labor Temple.
Plumbers—Room 206½, Labor Temple. Phone Seymour 3611.
Pressmen—E. Waterman, 1167 Georgia St.
Plasterers—John James Cornish, 1309 Eleventh avenue East.
Pattern Makers—J. Campbell, 4869 Argyle Street.
Quarry Workers—James Hepburn, care Columbia Hotel.
Seamen's Union—W. S. Burns, P. O. Box 1365.
Structural Iron Workers—Room 208, Labor Temple.
Stonecutters—James Rayburn, P. O. Box
Stonecutters—
Sheet Metal Workers—J. W. Alexander, 2120 Pender street east.
Street Railway Employees—James E. Griffin, 166 Twenty-fifth avenue east.
Stereotypers—W. Bayley, care Province.
Telegraphers—E. B. Peppin, Box 342.
Trades and Labor Council—Miss Helena Gutteridge, Room 210 Labor Temple.
Typographical—H. Neelands, Box 66.
Tailors—C. McDonald, Box 503.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Geo. W. Allin, Box 711.
Tilelayers and Helpers—A. Jamieson, 540 Twenty-third avenue east.

AS GOOD AS GOLD

Is Gold's best recommendation

AS GOOD AS ROYAL CROWN

Is Soap's best recommendation

Accept no substitute for any Royal Crown products

SAVE ALL ROYAL CROWN COUPONS AND WRAPPERS THEY ARE VALUABLE

MADE IN B.C. BY BRITISH COLUMBIA WORKMEN FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA INDUSTRIES

The Royal Crown Soaps Ltd.
Vancouver, B. C.
(We keep British Columbia clean)

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

Nice five-room bungalow that actually cost $3100, constructed with the very best material on a lot 33x120 to a lane. Has full basement, beautiful fireplace, with red tiling and oak mantel, panelled walls, built-in buffet; the kitchen is in white tiling; fine garden and chicken-house; good lawn and flowers. This can be had for only $1200 on easy terms. One block to car.

ACREAGE

Two acres, all under cultivation, with a good seven-room house, modern, within the five-cent carfare limit; has several good outbuildings; the soil is of a dark rich loam; this is a very valuable piece of property; it cost $11,000 only one year ago. For a quick sale, will take $5000 on easy terms to suit any purchaser.

We have two lots in South Vancouver for $50 each; taxes paid; many other good buys in lots scattered over the entire city.

JOHN A. BARBER
590 RICHARDS STREET

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. Siverts; 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

Cowan & Brockhouse

PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS AND BOOKBINDERS

Labor Temple Press Vancouver, B. C.

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. Geo. Thomas, 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, 2318 Prince Edward street; phone Fairmont 1720-O. Secretary, Stanley Tiller, 312 Eighteenth avenue west; phone Fairmont 768L.

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS' UNION, Local 348, I. A. T. S. E. & M. P. M. O.—Meets first Sunday of each month, Room 204, Labor Temple. President, 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 Wine 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.

THE PROHIBITION ACT

Is Un-British

Clause 48 of this Act provides that any constable, at any time and without a warrant, on the mere suspicion that you have liquor in your possession, may forcibly break into your home and search every part thereof.

Is This British?

Read The Act

Vote "NO"

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

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN

Union MADE Beer — Ale AND Porter — OF AMERICA

COPYRIGHT & TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1903

Vote against prohibition! Demand personal liberty in choosing what you will drink. Ask for this Label when purchasing Beer, Ale or Porter, as a guarantee that it is Union Made. This is our Label

Drink Cascade the Home Brew

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

Cascade Beer

"The Beer Without a Peer"

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

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

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

CASCADE is the temperate man's ideal beverage.

A FOOD AND DRINK IN ONE FOR SALE AT ALL DEALERS

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

VANCOUVER BREWERIES LTD.

Union Delivered Milk for Union Men

The Best on the Market

Beaconsfield Hygienic Dairy

Office: 905 Twenty-fourth Avenue East
Tel. Fairmont 1697

Ring us up and we'll tell you all about it. Or watch for our drivers.

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

"The Temperate Man's Drink"

PHOENIX BEER

Brewed from the finest Malt and Hops, and, incidentally, furnishes a living to some forty odd brewery workers.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Victoria Phoenix Brewing Company, Limited

On sale at all Liquor Stores in VANCOUVER and VICTORIA

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.

BRITANNIA, PALE
OR
PREMIER

WESTMINSTER BREWERY
LIMITED
A. E. SUCKLING & CO. LTD.
VANCOUVER DISTRIBUTORS

SOME OBJECTIONS WHICH HAD TO BE OVERCOME

Many Were the Difficulties Confronting Framers of the Act

Final of Series Dealing With Act By B. C. F. of L. President

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

THE COLLECTION of damages under the common law and Employers' Liability Act and compensation under the present Workmen's Compensation Act by workmen for personal injuries has heretofore; except where the employer and employee made a bargain between themselves, been done through the civil courts. The process is slow, costly and intricate, and can only be carried on with the assistance of members of the legal profession. The workmen, in order to secure the services of lawyers, must be prepared to pay the costs and the majority of working people not having the necessary funds, find themselves compelled to settle their claims direct with the employers and the insurance companies, or make an arrangement whereby they agree to allow the lawyer from 25 to 50 per cent. of the amount recovered for his services and costs. In the event of failure, the workman is not required to pay anything. Under such conditions, the lawyers naturally take only the cases that are most easily won, and the others go by default.

Old System Makes Way for New.

Under the new act the lawyers, courts, technicalities and delays are superseded by a simple system of administration by a board of three commissioners, in most states, usually composed of a representative workman; one who has the confidence of the employers and a chairman who has a wide general experience in human problems, and at the same time has the respect and confidence of both employers and workmen. The composition of the board is an important matter, because under the old system, the mistakes of a judge could be corrected by an appeal, but under the new order, the whole responsibility formerly resting on the various courts from the county courts to the privy council, insofar as damages to workmen is concerned, is being handed to this board of three commissioners. The board is given all the powers of the Supreme Court in the matter of witnesses, evidence, documents and inspection, and from its decisions there is no appeal. In other words, or as Hon. W. D. Yaple, chairman of the Industrial Insurance commission of Ohio put it, "the courts no longer have a monopoly of the right to make mistakes." An idea of the power and responsibility entrusted to the board is given in sections 67 and 68, which follow:

Free Natural Justice.

67. (1) The board shall have exclusive jurisdiction to inquire into, hear and determine all matters and questions of fact and law necessary to be determined in connection with compensation payments and the administration thereof, and the collection of the funds therefor, and as to any matter or thing in respect of which any power, authority or discretion is conferred upon the board under this part; and the action and decision of the board thereon shall be final and conclusive, and shall not be restrained by injunction, prohibition, or other process or proceedings in any court, or be removable by certiorari or otherwise into any court.

(2) Without thereby limiting the generality of the provisions of subsection (1), it is declared that the exclusive jurisdiction of the board shall extend to determining—

(a) The question whether an injury has arisen out of or in the course of an employment within the scope of this part.

(b) The existence and degree of disability by reason of any injury.

(c) The permanence of disability by reason of any injury.

(d) The degree of diminution of earning capacity by reason of any injury.

(e) The amount of average earnings.

(f) The existence, for the purpose of this part, of the relationship of any member of the family of a workman as defined by this act.

(g) The existence of dependency.

(h) Whether or not any industry or any part, branch or department of any industry is within the scope of this part, and the class to which any industry or any part, branch or department of any industry within the scope of this part should be assigned.

(i) Whether or not any workman in any industry within the scope of this part is within the scope of this part and entitled to compensation thereunder.

68. The board may reopen, rehear, redetermine, review or readjust any claim, decision or adjustment, either because an injury or disease has proven more serious or less serious than it was deemed to be, or because a change has occurred in the condition of a workman or in the circumstances or condition of dependents or otherwise.

Conclusion of Series.

From this and the six preceding articles, the workers of the province will have gained at least a working knowledge of the required procedure to collect compensation after January 1, 1917, and the extent to which the new act has widened the possibilities of workers injured in industry receiving assistance. To close the series without giving the workmen the knowledge that there was strong opposition to the act, and where that opposition came from, would merely perpetuate an impression that everyone in the province favored the act, when such is far from being the case.

Opposition of Employers.

Outside of a general objection to pay the same compensation to alien non-resident dependents as to residents, the principal fight against the act was made by the coal mining companies of Vancouver island, and the metalliferous mine owners of the interior of British Columbia, the latter led by Mr. Warren and Mr. Blaylock, president and assistant general manager respectively of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting company. The Britannia Mining company made a separate and specific objection to the act, and did not want to be included, preferring to settle with its workmen direct. The same position was taken by the Western Fuel company, it being noted that both of the latter are American companies.

Specific Objections.

Mr. Blaylock, representing some 42 working properties, submitted that the compensation should be reduced in cases of carelessness on the part of the workmen; that the burden of proof of accident should be placed upon the workman; examination should be made of all workmen before hiring; unless injured workmen die within limited time, claim that death arose from the accident should not be entertained; the scale of compensation is "far too generous"; widows pension should end when the life expectancy of the deceased husband has been reached; compensation instead of being unlimited should be restricted to $3000 or $4000; widows should not be paid two years' pension on remarriage; single disabled workmen should be cut to a flat rate of $20 per month; computation of compensation should be 55 per cent. of the wages of common labor and not based on the earnings of the injured workmen. The companies also objected to paying compensation on the basis of the sliding scale of wages based on the price of metals, stating that it is unfair to thus penalize the "generosity" of the companies. Where injured workmen are in receipt of payments from insurance companies or fraternal societies, the compensation should be correspondingly reduced and the companies should also be allowed to settle their own claims with the injured workmen or dependents. A strenuous fight was also put up against the medical aid features of the act, and the various objections noted were drawn to the attention of the government in the strongest possible way. All of the companies already mentioned were also in favor of a two-week "waiting period," except that they were willing to pay for the two weeks if the workman was disabled for six weeks or more.

The Insurance Companies.

As has been the case in every state and province in America where workmen's compensation acts have been under consideration, the casualty insurance companies, seventeen in all in this province, appeared before the investigating committee and later before the government, alleging everything that was bad against the proposed system of exclusive state insurance, and showing how anxious they were to look after the interests of the employer and workmen, if only they were allowed to continue writing insurance. Their delegation before the government consisted of about 40 men, and represented practically the entire insurance interests of the province. Mr. Pineo, chairman of the investigating committee, was invited to reply to the statements made by their counsel, Mr. Harold Robertson, and armed with all the data collected in the states and other provinces, he made a masterful presentation of the case for exclusive state insurance, as against the private insurance companies. Showing that the private companies required from 40 to 60 cents out of every dollar paid by the employer in premiums, for administration expenses and profits, before a cent was paid in compensation, and that the expenses of an exclusive state fund were from 7 to 12 cents, he compelled the representatives of the insurance interests to admit that they could not expect to meet such rates when 25 per cent. of the premiums collected went to the canvasser.

Workmen Dislike Casualty Companies.

The general attiude of workmen is one of dislike and fear of insurance companies, because under the present system a great deal of the litigation is caused by the companies who compel the employer to fight when he is frequently willing to settle what he knows to be a just claim. The writer was amazed recently on receiving the May Bulletin of the United States department of labor, covering decisions of courts affecting labor during 1915, which includes decisions in a great many compensation cases, to find that the major part of the appeals to the courts (appeals on law are allowed in practically all the states) that the employer was forced by the insurance companies to fight the cases. The opinions of the workmen are shared by a majority of employers who appear to be glad that the government has abolished the private insurance companies, insofar as the compensation to workmen covered by the new act is concerned.

A Refreshing Contrast.

The balance of the employers of the province, and particularly the lumber interests, worked hard for the act, and Mr. Pineo was able to arrange an agreement between the employers and the workmen covering a number of the important points in the act. It is only fair to say that the Granby company was represented on the joint committee of employers, and although it was afterwards coupled with the committee representing the mining interests, its representations were mild compared with the others.

Attitude of Legislature

Although pressure was continually being exerted on many members of the legislature by persons opposed to one phase or another of the act, instead of offering opposition, they invariably sought out Mr. Pineo or the writer, and got what information they required to convince them, and the general tendency of the government and the members was to accept the unanimous report of the investigating committee, and pass the bill based on the report without amendment. It is significant that every amendment offered had the approval of the representatives of the workmen, and bettered the measure in some respect. One of the members, J. H. Schofield of Ymir, was opposed to the state insurance feature of the bill, but although he had a revenue of $1500 a year from this source, he was in favor of that portion when he secured such information as the members of the investigating committee were able to give him.

Opposition Ineffective.

Despite the opposition of the strong forces already mentioned, the government passed the act, accepting every recommendation of the committee which made the investigation of the subject. The premier was particularly fortunate in his choice of the chairman, A. V. Pineo, one of the fairest men the writer has had the pleasure of being associated with, and no small amount of credit is due to him for the able manner in which he handled, not only the work of the committee, but also the preparation of the bill itself, that work falling to him as departmental solicitor in the office of the attorney-general. Daily, during the progress of the bill through the house, he was engaged in smoothing out objections and misunderstandings, until finally every interest that was willing to accept logic or reason was satisfied with his judgment and fairness, and willing to agree to the passage of the bill.

Comparison Invited.

With what knowledge the writer has acquired of the subject generally, it requires no stretch of the imagination to say that, compared with any other act on the continent, the "Workmen's Compensation Act" of the province of British Columbia stands second to none, and will be an excellent guide for the workers of Alberta and Saskatchewan who are already engaged in gathering data for similar legislation in those provinces.

Established 1904

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.

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

B. C. Vinegar Works
1365 POWELL STREET, VANCOUVER, B. C.
Telephone High. 285

SOLVING THE LIQUOR PROBLEM IN WEST AUSTRALIA

State Hotels Being Established — Pure Goods; Small Profits

Nationalization and Profit Elimination Aim of the Labor Men

[By W. Francis Ahern]

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 5.—(Special to The Federationist)—In West Australia, five hotels are being conducted, as an experiment by the state government. There is every reason to believe that to date they have proved highly satisfactory The hotels are opened and closed at the statutory hours, and conform to the law in just the same way as privately owned hotels do. The liquor served is the best—the government prohibiting adulteration, while at the same time there is no advantage in adulterating liquor since the state hotel managers are not paid by results. Further than this, an intoxicated man is not served on the premises, and drunkenness is not encouraged.

On the five hotels, $115,000 has been expended in buildings and a further $30,000 on furniture. After deducting salaries, interest, depreciation and so on, it was found that last year has returned a profit of $15,000 to the state government. Added to the previous year's profits of $54,000, it will be seen that to the end of last year a total profit of nearly $70,000 has been made since the hotel scheme was started in West Australia by the state government

What the West Australia government aims at, in common with other state governments in Australia, is the total nationalization of the drink industry, with a view to a more sober democracy, through pure liquor at cheaper prices. There is much to commend this idea, and it is certainly gaining great support in Australia at the present time. It should be noted that since the government began to take a hand in the drink evil, brewery shares have fallen over 50 per cent.

"The world is full of a number of kings That's probably what is the matter with things."

To a woman love is as necessary as food; to a man it is as necessary as—well, as champagne, or olives, or terrapin.

Some men are born with an understanding of women, some struggle to acquire it, and some just shut their eyes and live happily with their wives.

When a fellow comes home from a hard day's work, the steaming cup of

NABOB COFFEE

sure helps some.

It fairly warms the "cockles of one's heart."

If you have it you know—it you haven't it you ought to get a tin at your grocers today.

Our Soldier Boys are equipped with Leckie Boots

When the Government called for Footwear for its Soldiers it wanted the Best that the World could produce.

And you know the story of how the LECKIE BOOTS stood up under the severest tests that a Boot could be put.

And thousands upon thousands of pairs of "LECKIE'S" were ordered and are to-day standing the hardest kind of usage on the battlefields of France and Belgium.

All LECKIE BOOTS are like that——the staunchest footwear for Men and Boys it is possible to make. Yet style is not sacrificed remember.

AT YOUR DEALERS.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION — UNION STAMP — Factory

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

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.
J. F. Tobin, Pres. C. L. Blaine, Sec.-Treas.

HOTEL ST. REGIS

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

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

Union Cigars and best brands of beverages our specialty.

First-class cafe in connection.

PITHER & LEISER, LTD.

WHOLESALE
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS
VANCOUVER VICTORIA, B.C.

REPRESENTING—
C. H. Mumm & Co., Champagne
"Johnny Walker," Kilmarnock Whisky
Old Smuggler Whisky
Whyte & Mackay, Whisky
William Teacher & Sons, Highland Cream Whisky
White Rock, Lithia Water
Dog's Head, Bass and Guinness
Carnegies Swedish Porter
Lemp's Beer
G. Preller & Co.'s Clarets, Sauternes and Burgandies, etc., etc.

So handy!

An Electric Coffee Percolator

Ready in a moment when company calls; costs one-tenth of a cent per cup.

FIVE-CUP SIZE "HOTPOINT"
Price with cord.....$5.50
Without cord.....$5.00

SEVEN-CUP "UNIVERSAL"
Price with cord.....$8.50

B.C. Electric

Carrall and Hastings — 1138 Granville near Davie

VANCOUVER EXHIBITION, August 14 to 19

Sale of Boys' Suits

$7.95

—odds and ends and left-overs from this season's best selling lines priced now to effect their quick clearance. The assortment includes Norfolk and double-breasted college styles, with bloomer knickers, in colors of navy and mixed tweeds—they'll make splendid suits for school and fall wear, and at this price are really wonderful values. Sizes 24 to 35.

Special.....**$7.95**

The Hudson's Bay Company.

INCORPORATED 1670 HERBERT S. BURRIDGE, STORES COMMISSIONER

Granville and Georgia Streets

VANCOUVER FAIR

August 14th to 19th

ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 2nd

DELMONICO

VANCOUVER'S LEADING CAFE

CHICKEN MULLIGAN

Special 11 P. M. to 1. A. M.
704 Robson Street

Are your teeth in good order?

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
Crown and Bridge Specialist
602 HASTINGS STREET, COR. SEYMOUR

UNION IS STRENGTH

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

Start right now by using

BURNS'

Shamrock Brand

BUTTER, EGGS, LARD
BACON, HAM and SAUSAGE

The only government-inspected plant in B. C.

Milk Users!

ARE YOU STILL SUPPORTING A NON-UNION DAIRY?

OUR DELIVERY SYSTEM COVERS ALL TERRITORY SOUTH OF FALSE CREEK, WEST OF BRIDGE, TO THE FRASER RIVER

SOU-VAN MILK

Fairmont 2624 Fairmont 2624

WE EMPLOY UNION LABOR ONLY

LET THE

HILLCREST DAIRY

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

PHONE YOUR ORDERS TO
FAIRMONT 1934

The Hillcrest Dairy

131 FIFTEENTH AVE. WEST

STATE MONOPOLY OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC ONLY WAY

Cut Out Private Property, and Eliminate the Incentive

Segregation and Control In Vogue Better Than Scatteration

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

THE B. C. Prohibition Act, upon which the electors of the province will be asked to pronounce September 14 next, and which is admittedly the kind of "prohibition" its framers demanded of the government, is coming in for the well-merited criticism it deserves. Even a casual study of its provisions will convince the elector of the insincerity of those responsible for it in their professed efforts to eliminate the liquor traffic in this province. One of the fairest, and at the same time one of the most just criticisms of this alleged "prohibition" act was that delivered by Jas. H. McVety, president of Vancouver Trades and Labor council at a recent meeting of that organization, when a resolution opposing the act was adopted. Without taking a partizan stand, the president left no doubt in the minds of the delegates why, in his opinion, the act was not what it pretended to be, but that its adoption by the electorate, more particularly so far as Vancouver was concerned, would be a retrograde move, and therefore one to be discountenanced by them.

President McVety's Stand.

"The motion before the house I am unable to discuss from the standard of one who is interested in the liquor traffic. I am also unable to look at the question with any self interest, as I use very little of alcoholic beverages. But I am prepared to discuss it from the viewpoint of the prohibitionists, and from the viewpoint of citizenship, and that of an old resident who has followed the progress of the liquor traffic for the past 25 years, and as I understand something of the question, as it has appealed to citizens of all classes of the community, I am going to deal with it. Unlike Del. Benson, I am going to admit that every one here who expresses an opinion is absolutely honest. As president of this council, I have had many opportunities to go before the government and public bodies in connection with this bill, and I have always refused to take one side of the other, because I recognize that a president of any public body can not divest himself of his official position, and that a man has no right to allow his official position to be coupled up with whatever stand he should take as an individual. It has been said that a prohibition resolution was ruled out of order, and that is true. It is also true that an anti-prohibition resolution was ruled out of order, and I did so because I believed it was not a good thing to bring the question into the council. But here is the situation: On the introduction of this resolution and before the chair had an opportunity of ruling as to its admissability, a motion was made by Delegate Crawford to refer the matter to the executive committee. Delegate Benson, unwilling apparently to accept the judgment of the executive, moved that it be referred to the affiliated unions. Both of these motions were lost and the delegates decided that the resolution should be considered. Under the circumstances, the chair was not permitted or required to make a decision and afterwards declined to do so. I want to illustrate my arguments with the aid of this map."

Regulation or Scatteration.

The president then explained the map of Vancouver, and where the licensed premises were—"from Dunlevy avenue in the east to Hornby street in the west, within eleven lateral blocks. Within that district there are 69 licensed hotel premises for the sale of liquor. There are also 16 retail licenses and 15 wholesale licenses, and nine licensed clubs. There are 155 bar tenders employed constantly, and in addition to those, from 75 to 100 waiters who distribute liquor. Why is it that the liquor traffic is confined in that peninsula? Why is it that the licenses that formerly were held in portions of Point Grey, South Vancouver and other places including the Kingsway hotel, have been taken away? Why is it that the licensed board has wiped these hotels out, even though there was absolutely no complaint, and that one of the judges of the supreme court last week in the case of the Kingsway hotel refused a mandamus to compel the commissioners to restore the license. Because that for the last 25 years in the growth of this city, the people who live in the residential district have steadily fought any encroachment of the liquor interest off the peninsula. Any attempt to put a hotel into Fairview or Mount Pleasant or Grandview has been consistently opposed by the people who live in those districts. Why did they oppose it? Because they felt that numerous evils went with the drink traffic, and that if it is a curse, we have to keep under proper police surveillance and that the territory in which it was situated should not be made larger, thereby imposing an extra burden on the taxpayer in order to supply the requisite number of police. There are people in this city, many of them honest in their belief that prohibition is right, and who have always consistently opposed any growth of the liquor traffic outside of the points that are defined on that map. They have done so honestly and sincerely. I have always felt that the residential district should not be troubled with the liquor business. I am not going to argue that prohibition is not a good thing or that the prohibitionists are crazy, because there are many thousands of good honest men and women among them. I am not going to argue against it. But I say this, that the same argument the people have used consistently against increasing the licensed district, were used against the granting of a brewing license in Cedar Cove. They went in hundreds to the meeting of the license board, and advanced all the reasons I mentioned why the license should not be granted in a residential district.

To Repeat Social Evil.

I live two blocks from the biggest brewery west of the city of Winnipeg, and I have never heard the slightest objection to it. On the other hand, if there is any curse connected with it it is taken away by the fact that there are two churches in close proximity to it. What is the proposal now? Is it to cut off the liquor traffic? No. The proposal is to take away the liquor traffic from this peninsula where it is under the surveillance of the police, take it out of that district and to spread it over a greater district. Is there any one here who has ever lived in a neighborhood where people were in the habit of bringing in barrels and bottles and having carousals? It was my fortune once to live in a neighborhood where the children were sent with the bucket for beer and where the wives and children were often driven out of their homes. If I have to decide between having liquor kept within a small restricted area or voting in favor of having a groggery in the home, I want to leave it within the restricted area.

State Monopoly the Solution.

"If the people of this country are anxious to bring in a measure for the absolute prohibition of the sale and manufacture of liquor, then we have an entirely different question to consider, or if they are willing to make the liquor traffic a state monopoly and take away the private profits, we have still another question. I say this bill before the country is not prohibition, it is not segregation, it will not diminish the liquor traffic, it is simply a policy of scatteration.

Legitimate to Illegitimate.

"The question is one of jurisdiction, whether we are going to take the liquor traffic away from the organized workmen, and turn it over to the doctors, druggists and bootleggers, or leave it where it is at present.

If Sincere Abolish the Profit.

"Until such time as the people of Canada decide to eliminate the private profit from the liquor traffic by making it a state monopoly, or by absolutely prohibiting the manufacture, import or sale within the country, I think that the present policy of segregating the traffic away from the residential sections of cities is the best. To close the 109 licensed premises in the city of Vancouver is merely extending an invitation to unscrupulous persons to infest the residential sections of the city with "blind pigs" and making every residence a potential groggery. I am opposed to the alleged prohibition bill and will vote against it."

Every union man in Vancouver should insist upon having a union man deliver milk to his household. See that he wears the button for the current quarter.

The Sale of Summer Wash Fabrics

IF YOU have not already participated in this event, you cannot afford to delay any longer. The values are exceptional and the fabrics shown are in the most wanted varieties, at much lower than usual prices.

Reg. 30c, 35c and 45c values for **17½c** per yard. This collection consists of 40-inch Floral Voiles, Batistes and Organdies.

Reg. 45c, 50c and 65c values for **25c** per yard. A magnificent Fancy Crepe Voile in beautiful floral effects, 40 inches wide.

Reg. 60c, 65c and 85c values for **35c** per yard for 36 and 40-inch Novelty Eolines, Seco Silks and Artificial Silk Marquisettes and Voiles in plain shades and novelty designs.

Reg. 75c to 95c values for **45c** per yard for 36 and 40-inch Artificial Silk Crepe de Chines, Marquisettes and Susene Silks in novelty effects.

40-inch Artificial Silk Crepe de Chines for, special, **55c** per yard, shown in various plain shades.

A special value in 36-inch White Japanese Hubutai Silk, 50c. yard

Gordon Drysdale LIMITED

575 Granville Phone Sey. 3540

CENTER & HANNA, Ltd.

UNDERTAKERS

Refined Service

1049 GEORGIA STREET
One Block west of Court House.

Use of Modern Chapel and Funeral Parlors free to all Patrons

Telephone Seymour 2425

HARRON BROS.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS

Vancouver—Office and Chapel, 1034 Granville St., Phone Sey. 8486. North Vancouver — Office and Chapel, 122—Sixth St. West, Phone 134.

THE 'GLORIES OF WAR' AND THE SWEETS OF TRAGEDY

Why the Fertile Fields of Europe Are Deluged With Blood

The Control of World Trade Is Golden Prize to Be Gained

[By H. M. Fitzgerald]

I AM LOST in a tumult of emotion, born of a contemplation of the word War. What a word it is, and how it reminds one of the snarl of a hunger-maddened animal seizing its prey. How glibly it falls from the mouths of patriotic politicians as part of the over-worked phrase, "Glories of War." It were as well to speak of the sweets of tragedy, the joys of tuberculosis, or the beauties of leprosy; but what reck politicians of human ill or well.

War, we are told by them, is the means whereby nations are purified, and by it are developed all those virtues and qualities which make peoples admirable.

Is wholesale slaughter a commendable thing? Are ruined homes, broken-hearted women, orphaned children, grey-haired sonless fathers, so many consummations devoutly to be wished? If so, our politicians are indeed monuments of truth and we should hasten to pay them homage. Like the late Thomas Henry Huxley, however, I am much inclined to doubt.

Can it be that peace, despicable being as it is, is the anthithesis of the source of all virtue, war? Is bodily mutilation so worthy of admiration that phrase-mongering, well-paid orators and prostituted writers can point to it as a virtue? Or can it be that these same writers and orators are preparing mutilated heroes for a coming declaration that, "virtue being its own reward," no pensions are required.

The necessarily truthful publications of the capitalist class inform us that the use of drugs, almost unknown in Britain during peace, has assumed alarming proportions. Is this practice a virtue born of the ennobling influences of bloody conflict? And, if so, why are the virtuous authorities determined to put it down? And why are the law forces of Vancouver so busily engaged in punishing Orientals for being as virtuous as the sons of Mars?

The same capitalist papers tell us that from the French army alone one hundred and sixteen thousand men have been discharged, all afflicted with tuberculosis, and all virtuous, of course, because of their affliction.

If my memory serves me well, Sir E. Ray Lankester stated some years ago that, "If the money now being spent on dreadnoughts was expended on human betterment, this world would be practically free from disease in a short while." This statement was made at a time when a correct prophecy of the present war would have been met with roars of laughter. Yet our platform geniuses, both Liberal and Conservative, still prattle of war-bred glories. You mealy-mouthed babblers of hoary platitudes, what little things you are!

While penning these few lines, I am sitting in my lonely shack, and I pause in my writing to gaze across the laughing waters of Lake Thompson, to where Canada's steel road winds its persistent way to eastward and to westward, a three thousand mile monument to the productive powers of peaceful industry. The evening is advanced; the atmosphere is heavy and possessed of a strange quality. The spirit of nervousness is upon me and I am oppressed by a peaceful expectancy. As my glance wanders abroad a whitish mist appears to rise from the lake in seeming welcome to the swiftly-gathering shades of coming night. What a curious mist it is, and how it rises and spreads! But even as it grows it rapidly loses its first appearance of solidarity, breaks up into particles which again form into groups or bodies which have for me a vague and haunting familiarity. Where have I seen such groups before, and of what would they remind me? They draw ever nearer, and at last become distinct to my vision as military organisms, platoons, companies, battalions, brigades, divisions and corps; and how they march! Still nearer they come, until the faces of the men comprising them are plainly seen. There are Russians, Serbs, Englishmen, Germans, Irishmen, Frenchmen, Scots, Austrians, Italians and men from all the different parts of the British empire; and even Japanese. All are easily recognized, and yet, strangely enough, they all look alike, for each face wears an expression of wondering, questioning; each man seems to be asking, why? Why are we hurled from the activities of life into the silence of death? Why are the once fertile fields of Europe deluged in blood? Why are countless homes desolate and old men and women weeping for the children who will never return? Why is disease unchecked scourging the earth? Why is the world turned into a hell such as the cruellest demons never dreamed of?

Why? Why? They all seem to be demanding of me an answer to their question, but I am rendered dumb by the awful pictures brought to my mind by the presence of this army. I see the havoc wrought by modern artillery; I hear the crash of armed men charging and counter-charging, the sobbing of the wounded, and the cries of men made mad by the terrible conflict I see the hospitals crowded with suffering men who will never again know the joy of health, and then I see the members of the capitalist class in conference, watch their exultation, and hear their cries of triumph as they complete their plans for control of the world's trade. All these pictures fade, but the army is still with me demanding an answer. The drawn, pain laden faces wring my heart, and the blood in my veins is boiling; an ocean of bitterness is surging within me; I am seized by a relentless force which impels me to spring from my seat and shriek out the word, "Profit," and the members of the Army Dead bow their heads in silent acquiescence and disappear.

Again I am alone and nothing is heard save the beating of my own poor heart and the soft murmuring of the waters of the lake as they kiss the stormy shore. The air is lighter now and all around is calm, so I will sit here and dream awhile of the peace that yet shall come through knowledge to all the sons and daughters of men. H. M. F.

Tranquille Sanatorium,
Kamloops, B. C.

Ten Sub. Cards for $10.

Ten yearly Fed. sub. cards for $10. Pay as sold. Order ten at once and help to push the Fed's. circulation.

ANTIPODES NOT RIPE FOR PRUSSIAN CULTURE

(Continued from Page 1.)

what happened in England is about to happen here, and futher, that when Mr. Hughes, Australian prime minister, returns from England, he will make an attempt to force conscription in Australia. Whether all this is true or not, time alone can tell.

Would Repudiate War Debts.

A section of the workers here are busy stirring up an agitation to repudiate war debts after the war. They argue that while the capitalists provide the war expenditure at good interest, they escape their duty to the country in the way of contributing to the cost of government, since all war loans are free of taxation. This is certainly true, and it is also true that in turn the cost of government comes doubly heavy on the workers. So it comes as no surprise for the government to take measures to make the war loans universal by inviting the workers to take their share of it. By this method, if it comes about, any idea of debt repudiation is out of the question since the wokers will have to bear their own share of the loss if they act in that way—which is hardly to be thought of. Notices have been issued to the workers inviting them to buy $50 bonds at $1 a week (with full interest on the $50 from the first week of taking up the bond). The idea is to get every worker participating in the war debt, and thus render the stability of the debt even more secure of themselves. Surely a very shrewd move in high finance. But it comes with its sinister results, as will be seen. Employers are asked to invite their employees to invest in the war loan, which means that employers will be able to use the system as a threat against their workmen. It will be open then for an employer to brand his workmen, who cannot afford to find a dollar a week for the war loan, as "unpatriotic," and follow this up by a notice that "unpatriotic employees are not wanted on the job." In other words, by a system of intrigue, the workers can be compelled to invest in the war loan at the risk of losing their jobs, that the position of the capitalist investor may be made all the more secure. How's that for "Labor" government?

Workers Must Pay It All.

Most right-thinking men are opposed to the method employed by the government in financing the war. We hold that the time has come when the loyalty of the financially-strong in this part of the world should be put to the test, just as the loyalty of the physically fit has already been put to the test. The physically fit have proved their loyalty, but the financiers have only been bribed to do so by the offer of 4½ per cent., free of all taxation for monies loaned. These people should be made to find the money free of all inducement. The remedy to force them could be very simple. We have, according to estimate on figures proven by the war census, a total wealth in Australia of over seven billion dollars. Five per cent. of this would give us 350 million dollars at once. Five per cent. of the wealth could be easily collected, because since we are working on credit, it would be an easy matter to create stocks to replace the five per cent. taken. On this levy we could carry out the war. If more money was required, then another five per cent. could be called up, to be replaced by new products. Of course, the poor classes would have to be exempted since this would be essential. This may not appeal to the government, who are intent on building up a financial aristocracy, instead of making those pay for the war who are best able to finance it, or what to the workers is the only fair means. At the present time a capitalist wishing to escape his responsibilities to his country, has only to invest his money in war loans to secure a gilt-edge investment—the best in the world—and at the same time escape his responsibility of paying for the cost of government. If we go on raising loans in this way, we will find that the rich people will be totally exempt from all liability of taxation, and there will be no means of getting at them, unless the present laws are repudiated.

These are points that cannot be disputed, and they are points that are being seen by the workers of Australia—and which will cause some deep thinking and explanation by the government before very long.

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

This is the finest outing on the coast for picnics, etc. Full particulars, phone Sey. 4230.

"HEALTH IS WEALTH"
Without Health Life Has Few Charms.

Dr. Conway's M.D. Plasters

715 DUNSMUIR STREET

Eliminate poisons, impurities, uric acid, etc.; eat the proper food. Nature will do the rest.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Kidney, Liver, Stomach troubles.

The M. D. Health Club meets every Wednesday at 2.30. You are welcome.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD. DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Waltham Military Watches

It is a well-established fact with the public that there is no watch made with a more dependable movement than the Waltham. It is for this reason that we have selected it to equip our soldier customers with. There is no watch that we know of better calculated to do the store credit and give the wearer the satisfaction and service he seeks. We have selected several styles—

7-jeweled movement, bold dial.....$10.50
7-jeweled movement, silver and luminous dial.....$11.50
7-jeweled movement, sterling silver case, dust and damp proof case, bold clear dial.....$12.00
13-jeweled Waltham movement, gold-filled case. A strong, handsome watch for.....$15.00

Watches Bearing Our Name

They have all passed a rigid inspection and are sound, reliable timepieces, as well as the best values to be found anywhere.

AT ONLY $2.90—A reliable watch with bold, clear dial and hands. A good timekeeper and carrying our own guarantee.
AT $5.50—Military Wrist Watches with 7-jewel movement, in stout gun-metal case; sterling silver cases.....$5.50
AT $6.50—15-jeweled movement in nickel case; silver case a dollar more.
AT $7.50—15-jeweled movement in nickel case; luminous dial.

—Spencer's Jewelry Department, Main Floor

David Spencer Limited

DAVID SPENCER, LTD. DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

REGULATION VS. PROHIBITION

Will some of the wet orators who are shouting themselves hoarse about Prohibition causing blind pigs and cultivating a disrespect for law, explain why it is that the gamblers, the white slavers, the inmates of barrel houses, and the whole fly-bob crowd of grafters, crooks and libertines, including the bling piggers themselves, always vote for the **"well-regulated"** saloon?

PROHIBITION IS THE ISSUE.

Regulation is the anti's red herring.

Don't let them trail it across your track.

VOTE DRY SEPT. 14

Wake Up—It's not an Undertaker You Need

TEN SUB. CARDS $10

ORDER 10 SUB. CARDS
AND PAY FOR THEM WHEN SOLD

Ten or more members of any trades union in Canada may have THE FEDERATIONIST mailed to their individual addresses at the rate of $1 per year.