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. 3 VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1916 (In Vancouver City $2.00) $1.50 PER YEAR

Nov Library Dec 31 AUG 19 1916

BILLY SUNDAY TUNES HIS TUNEFUL LAY

Sings His Little Song of Sin and Sings It O'er and O'er Again

Defies the Demon of Liquor As Ajax Defied the Lightning

"Sweeter than the murm'ring breezes
Wafted from the balmy South
Are the tintinabulations
Of my automatic mouth.
How I love its giddy gargle,
How I love its rhythmic flow,
How I love to wind my mouth up,
How I love to hear it go."

AND AFTER listening for a matter of an hour and a half to the versatile and volatile profundity of the "Rev. Dr. Billy Sunday" one might almost fancy these tintinabulating quatrains to have been written by Mr. Sunday himself. At any rate, it would be difficult to imagine a more comprehensive expression of the "Billy Sunday" ego, than is contained in those jingling lines. And fully 8000 people, at least three-fourths of whom were women, strained their auricular appendages in a manner truly reckless of consequences in their efforts to follow the tuneful unwinding of "Billy's" ego, at the Arena rink in this city on Thursday evening of last week. The performance was intended to give a convincing clinch to all of the previous arguments and efforts put forth by the temperance people for the purpose of fastening an alleged prohibition law upon the province of British Columbia. Whether that result has been attained or not must be left for the future to decide.

The Hand of Piety.

That the meeting was arranged and directed by that section of the community that has set for itself the task of safeguarding the moral and spiritual welfare of others, was shown in numerous ways. The instrumental music (may the good Lord forgive us), was furnished by the Salvation Army musicians; the vocal music rendered was only such as savored of reverence and piety, like "God Save the King," and "Onward Christian Soldier;" the divine blessing was invoked by one "reverend" gentleman and the cash blessing by another, while a third, garbed in military uniform, introduced Mr. Sunday to the audience by very appropriately assuring the latter that "Billy" possessed neither "horns nor hoofs," not was he otherwise dangerous. The major portion of such assurances were subsequently amply confirmed by the hornless gentleman himself. Of all the wretched noises ever perpetrated in the name of music, those conjured forth by the loud-noise producers of the Salvation Army street vaudeville troupe, are by long odds the most hideous. As a means of frightening his satanic majesty, their efficiency no doubt lies in their hideousness, but to inflict such hideousness upon an audience of decent and well-behaved persons who had innocently gathered for the purpose of adoration at the shrine of one whom the clergy avouch as entirely devoid of satanic attributes, is a crime that should not be condoned.

"Billy Sunday" Cavortings.

It is to do violence to the legitimate and honorable art of vaudeville to term Mr. Sunday a vaudeville artist. He is not an artist, not even as a buffoon. His mouthings are altogether too meaningless and his platform mannerisms too impossible to be even considered as grotesque. They are outside the limits of the tolerably humorous and closely bordering upon the positively painful. His entire repertoire of platform low buffoonery is of that type that is commonly termed cheap, and of which the word nasty, becomes a synonym. For instance, the first display of cheap vulgarity with which he regaled his highly intelligent audience, was that of having the reverend gentleman, who was so earnestly entreating the crowd to come through with a large collection, suddenly wave aloft an envelope containing, he alleged, a cheque for $100, which had been "contributed by Billy Sunday." This episode occurred before Sunday had made his speech of the evening. Just what effect is had upon the size of the collection is not known. The collection is said to have amounted to $3000. It is a safe bet that if it had not been taken until after the "speech" it would have been no larger. "Ma" was also upon the platform, presumably as one of the regular stage properties. "Ma" also received the stereotyped "bouquet of flowers," another stage property, of course. When the "gin-mill" was catechized by the eminent "Billy," about a dozen small boys were marshalled upon the platform to represent the raw product of that kind of a mill. Very effective, very indeed, but if the truth must be told, the kids looked suspiciously like a bunch that would be for more apt to go fishing or swimming, as a raw product, than into a gin-mill as such The entire evening was filled up with similar convincing horse-play. At one time the cavorter would be prancing up and down the stage waving the Union Jack, and at the next moment falling upon his belly upon the stage after the fashion of the celebrated Kelly upon the occasion of his famous slide to third base. From thence to the table top, where with one fist ferociously doubled up and the other firmly clutching the flag, he boldly defied the "hellish liquor interests," even as Ajax defied the lightning, and then again to the farthest corner of the platform where he fearlessly hurled his anathemas into the teeth of all the enemies of God and Billy Sunday, even as the skilled pitcher hurled the "spit-balls" over the home plate, and then back again and round about, to do it all over and do it again, constituted about all there was to the distinguished cavor-

(Continued on page 2)

FRED KNOWLES

An active member of the Letter Carriers' association and financial secretary of Vancouver Trades and Labor council, who is this week chairman of the convention reception committee, during the sessions of the Federated Association of Letter Carriers.

IT ALL DEPENDS UPON WHOSE OX IS GORED

When He Invaded Women's Occupation It Was All Right

When Tables Are Turned, the Male Squawks Lustily

WORKING MEN need not fear that women will work for less than men when they are enfranchised.

The first thing that enfranchised women have asked for is equal pay for equal work.

The men themselves are to blame for present conditions, as they would not admit women to the trades unions.

The men themselves belittled women's work and said that a woman should not be paid as much as a man.

The men themselves forced women to live by their sex and not by the work of their hands and brains as human beings.

And "now the work of the trades unions for the past fifty years will have to be done all over again."

Of course it will. It has been done wrong. The men taught the women to accept less for their work, and now they must laboriously teach the most ignorant and down-trodden of them to claim equality and to come into the unions and to be the comrades of the men, as they were in the old trades guilds.

It is a good thing that women learn quickly, or men would pay dearly for their cruel mistake. Israel Zangwill says you may keep a man going round in a circle like an old horse in a mill, but a woman will break out of the circle, as they are doing now.

Women are not so in love with sweated labor as men think they are. Men ask for a living wage, but women want more than that—a great deal more.

The men who come back from the war will want their places back, and will probably get them, but as a matter of fact they were not their places. Any woman who can do the same work and who demands the same pay has just as much right to the place, and just as much right to make her living as a man has.

There was no outcry when the men took the so-called women's work from them and became cooks, and domestics, and dressmakers, and milliners, and sold ribbons and laces, etc.

The men seem terribly afraid of competing on equal terms with the women whom they despised, and whom they forced, in marriage or out of it, to live by their sex. It is a poor rule that won't work both ways. There will not be so many men after the war.

There is a story about London servant girls paying a soldier half a crown to walk out with them, as a soldier sweetheart in uniform looked so much smarter than the other girls' sweethearts.

Perhaps the returned heroes could find lucrative employment in something of that sort.

What a turning of the tables. What a joke! The women will have all the situations and will not give them up, but they will take the men out sometimes and treat them to ice cream—if it is not Sunday.

The employing class is not going to give women a vote because they expect their support, but because they cannot refuse. They dare not.

Evolution has swept the movement so far forward that it is impossible to stop it.

Employers fear that enfranchised women will vote for social reform. Not only equal pay for themselves, but better conditions for all workers without regard to sex.

I. B.

LONGSHOREMEN STILL WORKING

No Move Being Made By Either Party Owing to Absence of Officials.

On May 31 the local branch of the International Longshoremen's association served the 60 days' notice, required by agreement, which terminated the present working schedule between the membership and their waterfront employers. Because of the absence of F. W. Peters, general superintendent of Pacific division C. P. R., and also of J. Gordon Kelly, representative of the longshoremen, negotiations have been held up by mutual consent. Meantime there is no change in waterfront conditions, nor will there be, so long as the present co-operative feeling prevails. As a matter of business, both parties will endeavor to drive the best bargain possible for themselves, but there is no immediate danger of an open conflict.

MILITARY SERVICE TO BE FORCED UPON CANADIANS

"Prussian Militarism" Displays Its Poisonous Fangs in Canada and Proceeds to Strangle Liberty and Democracy In Its Deadly Coils

MUCH SYMPATHY has often been expressed for the common people of Germany because they have been so completely cowed down and crushed beneath the heel of Prussian military tyranny. It has been a matter of much surprise to a great many English-speaking observers, that they have not long since risen in revolt against their military oppressors and brought their atrocities and brutalities to an end. No small amount of vainglorious boast has been indulged in by Englishmen over the fact that no such military tyranny existed in Great Britain, and that her people "never, never would be slaves." We have been assured, and are still being fed up with such assurance, that the present war is being fought for the especial purpose of crushing "Prussian militarism," and saving and safeguarding Liberty and Democracy. A vast number of men have offered themselves, throughout the British dominions, for sacrifice upon the altar of such a splendid purpose as the crushing of that brutal "militarism," and the preservation of the liberty and democracy of the rest of the world from its deadly embrace.

Like "Dead Sea Fruit."

But in spite of all the glowing assurances as to the purpose of the Allies in this war, it has gradually been disclosed that a result altogether different from that which had been promised was being arrived at. Instead of "Prussian militarism" being destroyed it is being irretrievably fastened upon the Empire of Great Britain, to say nothing of the rest of the Allies. In the British Isles, the process has been fairly well completed. All of the boasted liberties so long enjoyed by the Englishman have been wiped out and a merciless and unscrupulous military machine now does with him as it will. He is subject to conscription, either for military or industrial service, as the British-Prussian machine may choose. The millions of his kind who have gone to the front to aid in crushing "Prussian militarism" will find upon their return that they have only succeeded in enthroning a British militarism, in every sense just like the Prussian article. Their hopes of delivering the world from the military incubus, will have, like "dead sea fruit," turned to ashes upon their lips. Although they may have succeeded in preventing the strangling of British liberty and democracy at the hands of German military ruffians, they will find the job as adroitly and much more diplomatically accomplished by their British prototypes. In escaping Scylla they will merely have fallen into Charybdis.

Now Canada Gets Hers.

It is not long since that doughty patriot, Gen. Sir Sam Hughes gave assurance that there would be no conscription in Canada. Probably he was correct. Conscription would be bad enough, even if it were a conscription that treated all alike and played no favorites. If it were a conscription, however, that was so manipulated as to afford havens of safety to such "slackers" as had sufficient pull to be appointed honorary colonels, or something of that sort, it would be worse. But now comes word from Ottawa that an "order in council" has been passed that aims at a more infamous method of obtaining cannon fodder, than any outright conscription scheme worthy of the name. Directors of recruiting are to be appointed to supervise enlistments and a census of men available for military service will be taken. These directors are to decide whose services are required to carry on the essential industries in their various districts. Such persons, along with those medically unfit and those who have been honorably discharged from the service, are to be provided with buttons or badges. Those who do not have buttons or badges will, by inference, be considered as "slackers," and it may easily be seen that life for them will be no bed of roses, with recruiting agents pestering them at every street corner. The positions as "directors of recruiting" will afford easy havens of safety for a choice assortment of got-the-pull "slackers" and such trash as is usually plentiful when there is dirty work to be done. It is needless to mention what impudence will be resorted to in order to compel such workers as can possibly be spared from industry, to enlist for the butchery of war. Excellent displays of that are of daily occurrence even now. A young lad of about eighteen was impudently pestered and harrassed by no less than seven of these worthies within the distance of three or four blocks on Hastings street one day last week. Just what it will be like when this precious new scheme of recruiting is in vogue, may be readily imagined.

What Is the Alternative?

No one who is not absolutely daffy has any hopes of the working people ever putting up anything more dangerous than a sickly whine against anything their masters see fit to rub into them. Any one who knows anything at all knows full well who these military measures are reaching out for. They are reaching out for working men, the only legitimate and suitable material for cannon fodder that was ever invented. It is German working men that are being used by the Prussian military machine, to do battle for the "dear fatherland." And yet it is a fact that those same German working men never had a "fatherland" that ever did anything better for them than to torture them industrially in times of peace, and butcher them in times of war. There are people who wonder how those German slaves can be so stupid as to be willing to be used that way. But to get back to Canada and attend to matters there, it might be well to suggest that if the result of the latest recruiting scheme is not satisfactory to our military caste, the workers should insist upon an outright conscription that shall call every man in the Dominion, irrespective of trade, business, profession, wealth, poverty, religion, politics, sanity or insanity. There are many working men who would cherfully go to the front along with that elegant array of patriotic talent that pursues the useless "tenor of its way," and is made up of parsons, lawyers, doctors, brokers, bankers, capitalists, merchants and their male counter-jumpers, politicians holding jobs, political aspirants, Bob Kelly and B. T. Rogers.

WM. HOOP

President of the Federated Association of Letter Carriers, who is presiding at the sixteenth biennial convention now in session in Vancouver Labor Temple.—President Hoop is one of the most widely known trade union officials in Canada, an able speaker, an active participant in Trades and Labor Congress of Canada conventions, and an indefatigable worker for his own organization and those with which it is affiliated.

CANADA INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT NOT ACCEPTABLE

Amendments Are Designed to Strangle Workers' Efforts

Labor Congress Solicitor O'Donoghue Drafts a Model Measure

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

"The more I consider the act and its suggestions, the more I am of the opinion that the intent of the draughtsman was to choke organized labor to death."—John G. O'Donoghue.

IT HAS BEEN suggested that the writer should attempt an analysis of the proposed amendments and "suggestions" of the hon. minister of Labor to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1907, better known among workmen as the "Lemon Act." It will be remembered that at the last convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, after considering the proposed amendments, with the assistance of a special committee, referred the whole question to the executive committee, with instructions to oppose the amendments. As the time of the house was completely taken up with matters of more importance, the act was not amended, except to make its provisions apply to workers engaged in the manufacture of munitions, and a discussion of the act was not possible.

The executive of the Congress, however, secured the assistance of Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, a lawyer of Toronto, who is possibly the most familiar with labor legislation of any in Canada, to draft a new act and analyze Mr. Crother's amendments. This document of fifty-four pages has been printed and circulated to secretaries of unions by the Congress, and is a most comprehensive analysis of the legislation, pointing out particularly the discrimination against the workmen.

Naturally, the work starts from the presumption that such legislation as the Lemieux act is good or can be made good for the workmen, a supposition the writer does not admit, but aside from that, Mr. O'Donoghue apparently does not miss a point in his criticism of the ideas of the minister of Labor, and exposes the whole scheme in a manner that should open the eyes of many delegates to the Toronto convention who have held good opinions of the legislation in question. The booklet concludes with the paragraph appearing at the head of this article, and with the thought expressed therein, I am in full accord.

DEMAND FOR MEN RAISING WAGES

Active Recruiting and Demand of Prairie Thinning Out the Available Job-seekers.

THE CONTINUOUS flow of men from British Columbia is becoming serious—serious for pay-triotic employers. Already several instances of wage increases have been recorded during the past few weeks. This week the Point Grey municipality found it necessary to raise the wages of its outdoor employees from $2.40 to $2.64, and if Councillors Robson and Pearson had had their way it would have been $2.80. With hundreds of men shipping for the prairies, and a vigorous campaign of recruiting for the war to be staged, which will include Japanese, there is reason to believe that men will soon become even scarcer. During the past two years over 30,000 men have enlisted from this province. Probably another 10,000 have left for United States points. Under such conditions a general raise in wages can be the only result. The more attractive wages and conditions offering elsewhere will materially assist the trades unions here to pull themselves together and get back much of the ground lost during the past three years. Emulating the example set by the employers, the unions will make good use of their opportunities.

"You get what you go after if you go after it to get it."

HAVE NO CONFIDENCE IN EITHER OF OLD PARTIES

Wilton and Trotter of Typo. Union Only Two Labor Candidates

Next Meeting Will Hear Arbitration Award of Justice Macdonald

ALL MEMBERS of Pioneer division that can possibly manage it should be on hand at our next meeting, to hear the report of the chairman of the arbitration board, convened to thresh out the question of certain men in the meter department belonging to our organization. The decision has been handed down by Mr. Justice Macdonald, and is in the hands of our business agent. The finding is a matter of great concern to our local, whichever way it goes, and we again urge upon them the necessity of attendance next week.

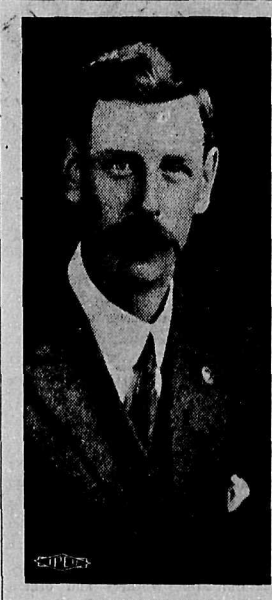
Bros. O. Bratley and J. Jones are the latest to don the khaki.

Bro. Cottrell is sure some business agent. Asked how he was getting along with the job he said there was nothing to it, and the easiest part of it was getting new members. Harry says he puts in most of his time receiving applications; says they are coming along without waiting for any invitation. This would look as though Pioneer division was as popular as ever. The next meeting will deal with applications from trackmen, barnmen and carmen.

The coming provincial elections seem to be the all-absorbing topic just now. The same old stuff is being peddled by those who don't care a hang about us after they get our vote. The Liberals are full of what they will do for the workers if they are elected to power, and the Conservatives point to the "Workmen's Compensation Act" as one instance of their love for the working class. We have been told how the street railwaymen's wishes have been acceded to by the government (meaning, of course, the day-off-in-the-eight-hour law), but still we can't forget certain incidents which have happened in the past. By the way, wasn't it amusing to read about Mr. Bowser's meeting in the mining district, and the way he tried to justify turning the militia loose on the Vancouver island miners. He said the Liberals, had they been in power, would have done the same. Well, we know all about that. As a matter of fact they have done it in the past, and given the opportunity, will do so again. As working men we should be interested only in those that we know are prepared to represent the laboring classes, and we fail to find them among the Conservatives or Liberals.

As we see it the only candidates worthy the votes of organized labor are J. E. Wilton in Burnaby-South Vancouver, and W. R. Trotter in Vancouver. These men are well-known to all by reputation and have spent the best part of their lives fighting for the cause of the workers. Both have been endorsed by the unions of Vancouver previously as Labor's choice of candidates, and as such are exceptionally worthy of our support.

J. E. G.



ROBERT WIGHT

Secretary of Vancouver branch of the Federated Association of Letter Carriers, a delegate to the central labor body and this week an active committeeman during the federal convention of the association.

MAIL CARRIERS HOLD 16TH BIENNIAL CONVENTION

Welcomed by Mayor, Postmaster and Pres. of Labor Council

Delegates from All Parts of Canada Foregather at Labor Temple

Yesterday Vancouver was honored with its second national Labor convention. Last year the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada held its 31st annual convention, which was the first nation-wide national or international Labor convention ever held in this city. And the visitors on that occasion, as also those on this were, loud in their praises of the excellent climate and scenic beauties of the Pacific coast for a foregathering of this kind.

The Federated Association of Letter Carriers opened its 16th biennial convention yesterday morning in the Labor Temple. Postmen were there from all parts of Canada.

The opening session was marked by official expressions of welcome on behalf of the citizens of Vancouver and organized labor in general. The visitors were invited to avail themselves of the opportunities in the intervals of business to accept the hospitalities of the city of Vancouver.

L. C. Carl, president of the local letter carriers association, branch No. 12, opened the proceedings in a brief speech of welcome.

Civic Welcome.

Mayor McBeath assured the visitors that had the gates to the city been locked, he would have been only too happy to have handed them over the keys. He invited the representatives of the mail carriers of the Dominion to make themselves thoroughly at home.

President W. H. Hoop, officer of the federation, said that in all his long connection with the organization he had never known such keen competition as there had been among the membership to be delegates to the Vancouver convention, and thanked the previous speakers for the kind hospitalities extended.

R. G. Macpherson, P. M., referred to the historic nature and social importance of the postman's occupation. Continuing he informed the gathering that 25 per cent. of the staff of the local post office had enlisted, while those who had remained behind had contributed over $8000 to patriotic funds.

J. H. McVety, president of the Trades and Labor council, extended to the delegates a hearty welcome. He said that thepostmen were the only branch of the civil service affiliated with the trade union movement. This had resulted in the conditions of their employment being such today that many workmen would like to participate in them.

McVety Endorsed.

President Hoop sprung something of a surprise when he referred to the new Workmen's Compensation Act, the excellence of which he considered was largely due to Mr. McVety. He asked the delegates to endorse Mr. McVety as the representative of Labor on the board of commissioners which will administer the act. This proposal was endorsed by a unanimous standing vote. Mr. McVety responded by a brief speech of thanks, in which he expressed the hope that the opportunity would be afforded him of proving that their confidence had not been misplaced.

VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

President McVety Elected a Delegate to Attend the Trades Congress

Vice-President Sivertz of B. C. F. of L. Addresses the Council

There was a fair attendance of delegates at last night's meeting of the local Labor parliament. The session was a brief one, adjourning at 9 o'clock.

Labor Day at Victoria.

A letter was read stating that Victoria, will hold field sports at the Royal Athletic Park in that city on Labor Day, and the unionists of Vancouver were extended a hearty invitation to be present. There will be a good programme of events, good prizes and a tombola.

Delegate to Congress.

The Vancouver Trades and Labor Council will be represented at the 32nd annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada by President McVety. Candidates for the coveted position ran as follows: McVety, Trotter, Bartley.

Chinese Labor.

Replying to Delegate McMaster re Chinese employed on government contracts for clothing, Secretary Gutteridge stated that she had written the department of labor regarding the matter but had not as yet received a reply. However, Fair-wage Officer McNiven, who arrived in the city the day before, promised to investigate the matter forthwith.

Christian Sivertz Speaks.

Vice-president Christian Sivertz of the B. C. Federation of Labor, who is delegate to the postmen's convention, was present and made a brief address. He said this summons to speak was sudden; that he came here to enjoy a smoke. This was first time that he had the opportunity to appear before the Vancouver Trades and Labor council. He was pleased to be among the stalwarts of the British Columbia Labor movement who had so ably directed the Labor affairs in this province. Because that his lot was cast with the cause of the workers he could not remove his activities elsewhere. He was with his fellows heart and soul because of his own interests. The workers of the world were now experiencing new sensations. Great changes of views were going on in their minds as to the outcome of the present Labor situation, and also that of the future. The fact remains, however, that the Labor movement can only proceed along the grounds of progressive lines. "We were not only materialists, but we were also material. All other things being ethical." Labor was influenced by high ideals, and human progress must always be anchored to them. Ethical objects were best combined with the necessities of obtaining daily bread. Men who did not realize the necessity of eating or sleeping were considered insane, so it was that progress could only be made through higher ideals, the main strength in obtaining the same was good meals and proper rest. The Labor movement can only remove humanity from wage slavery and the workers kept from falling below the line of poverty. He was proud to lend his assistance to the Labor movement. The visiting letter carriers would be pleased to meet with the leaders of the west and converse with them, exchanging their views on Labor. Mr. Sivertz took his seat amidst applause.

LETTER-CARRIERS' CONVENTION

Yesterday's Sessions—Dance and Concert—Adjournment To-morrow

Yesterday's sessions were devoted to discussions of the beneficiary features of the organization.

The visitors, guests of the local postmen, were entertained at a dance and concert in the Labor Temple.

The delegates were taken over the city in the B. C. E. R. observation car and they thoroughly enjoyed the trip. There are over fifty present from all parts of Canada.

The sessions will terminate tomorrow. The officers are: President, Wm. H. Hoop, Winnipeg, Man.; vice-president, Ern. Sergerie, Montreal, Que.; secretary-treasurer, Alex. McMordie, Toronto, Ont.

CARPENTERS REORGANIZING

Old-time Business Agent "Jimmie" Robison Again on the Job.

The Carpenters' unions in Vancouver are coming back to life. Last week the Building Trades council placed "Bill" Nagle in the field. This week "Jimmie" Robinson is again "on the road," after a lapse of some two years, in the interests of the brotherhood. He reports that the carpenters are anxious to see their organization put back on the map. The general wage now being paid, under unorganized conditions, seems to be about $3.60, but in some cases $4 for eight hours is being paid. There is a fair demand for carpenters now, and the prospects for a "come back" are very bright. "One thing is certain," said Business Agent Robinson to The Federationist yesterday, "the carpenters have gone as far down as was possible. There is only one way we can go now, and that is up. And we are sure on the way—not in the air, either. You can look out for developments in the building trades, that is, what is left of it, during the next few weeks. The employers have had their innings for the past three years. We are at last in a position where we can go after a piece of the 'prosperity' resulting from a slight increase in available work, with more than a corresponding decrease in the number of available men. And we propose to make the best of it."

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"Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World"

FRIDAY.....AUGUST 18, 1916

GOOD REASON FOR ALARM.

IT HAS BEEN long known that employers of labor have used unscrupulous and conscienceless scalawags to act as spies and detectives inside of Labor organizations, for the purpose of keeping themselves informed as to what is going on, and also for the further purpose of causing friction and stirring up strife within such organizations and thus nullifying their efforts along any line beneficial to labor. At one time such unions as the Western Federation of Labor, the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and others were feared and respected by the employers to the extent of a most pronounced hesitancy upon their part before they would take the risk of a struggle with them. But at last the employers learned how to cope with the difficulty in such a manner as to make victory absolutely certain. Fighting the union by means of treachery within its ranks became the order. Spies, sleuths and such skunks were employed to work from within the unions. Out of that seething and loathsome cauldron of hell itself, the slave camp of modern capitalism, comes forth a stew so vile and morally rotten that selections can be obtained from it for any purpose, no matter how low, mean and degrading. For fewer pieces of silver than Judas betrayed Christ, these slimy creatures are planted in the unions and play their infamous part by, as a rule, becoming active and apparently zealous members. They report all doings to their employers, and if there be nothing doing they get busy and start something. Distrust of union officials is spread amongst the membership, and all kinds of effort put forth to create dissension and discord within the ranks. All of these things and many more are done, until the seed thus sown bears its legitimate fruitage and the organization is either wrecked or emasculated.

* * *

That the one time powerful Western Federation of Miners has been all but wrecked by exactly that process, is well known to all who have followed its history during the last decade. That this very same policy, was largely responsible for the ruinous route travelled by the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers that led up to the McNamara disclosures of a few years since, is equally certain. That the same policy is now getting in its work upon the United Mine Workers of America, is becoming clearly in evidence. The flat has evidently gone forth from Wall street that this is to be, henceforth, the chief policy to be pursued in dealing with these economic organizations of labor. And it is a policy against which there is no defence, within the realm of so-called economic action. At least there is no known safeguard against treachery within the union. The danger of disruption is always present. We need not hope to escape it by any ostrich-like method of hiding our fears in the sands of doubt. The menace is a real one, and there is good ground for alarm.

* * *

It is said that nothing is certain in this world but death and taxes. But to lay all jokes aside, of one thing we may be reasonably sure, and that is that in the economic field labor is weak and easily beaten, while in the political field labor is invincible. The capitalists are absolute masters of the field of wealth production. They own and control the means of production and distribution. That is the economic field. Within that field labor it is true can kick up trouble, but it can never win a victory. It never has won it and it never can. Whatever concessions have at any time been granted the workers by the masters, can at any time be taken away because Labor holds no command of that economic field. It is entirely in the hands of the master class. And as the development of capitalist property becomes more complete, and its holdings concentrate in the hands of fewer and greater concerns, the ability of so-called economic organizations of labor to withstand the pressure becomes ever less. They are more and more completely whipped in the struggle over wages and conditions of labor. The average wage was never lower than at present. These facts stare us too plainly in the face to even admit of dispute.

* * *

While the workers cannot conquer better conditions of living from a hostile class firmly entrenched in control of its own economic field, they can conquer in a political struggle, and thus obtain command of that field in behalf of themselves as a class. The reason for this is obvious. The workers are many, the capitalists few. In the economic field of capital the weakness of the working class lies in the enormous number composing that class. There are always large numbers who cannot find room for themselves in industry. There is always a surplus of laborers on the market. Against such a circumstance it is impossible to force a betterment of conditions for the workers. It is such a self-evident fact that no argument is necessary to confirm it. If there was a scarcity of laborers, that is if the supply of labor was less than the demand for it, it would not be necessary to demand and enforce better wages and conditions, for the very good reason that these things would come without it. Better wages and terms would be offered by purchasers of labor power in order to obtain what they wanted. In the economic field of capital then, labor's weakness lies in numbers. Upon the political field, however, where the struggle is for the mastery of the economic field, instead of a struggle for jobs and wages, the victory rests with the side which has the greatest number in its ranks. In that struggle, labor can win hands down, because of its overwhelming numbers. That which is its weakness in a squabble for wages and better terms, becomes its tower of strength in the battle for mastery of the political state and its consequent mastery of the field of wealth production, the economic field now controlled by the capitalist class.

* * *

There is not only cause for alarm in the present situation, but the time has come for a new alignment of labor forces, and for an altogether different purpose than that of squabbling over wages and other conditions and circumstances of slavery. The time has come for the hosts of labor to abandon the consideration of oats and hay problems for mules, and rise to the intellectual level of solving the world problem of life and liberty for the men and women who do the world's work. Once the workers turn their attention to the solution of that problem, there will be good reason for alarm in the capitalist camp, an alarm that will speedily become a rout.

ÆSOP'S FABLES AND OTHERS.

DID YOU EVER read Æsop's fables? No doubt you have, but it was probably during your earlier years. It is to be hoped, however, that you have not forgotten the many wise lessons and sound moral precepts that clever Greek slave brought to your attention through the medium of animals and even inanimate things, which he so cleverly endowed with reason and speech. You say you have not forgotten? Well! well! that is good, that is fine. Fine chap, that Æsop. Chock full of wisdom, and possessed of a very clever knack of devising ways and means of handing it down to succeeding generations. Lived about five or six hundred years before Christ. Been dead a long time now, but his fables still live and do duty as a means of indenting the plastic understanding of youth with nicks of wisdom that time can scarce wear smooth again. The only kind of fable that Æsop turned out of his shop was the kind calculated to point a moral or impress a truth. While it may have been quite the fashion during Æsop's time to manufacture that sort of fable, it is different now. We are living in another age and things have changed wonderfully since Æsop passed over the divide. Fables are now required for an entirely different purpose than Æsop had in view, hence the difference in their construction.

* * *

Take that threadbare old fable about the accumulation of wealth, for instance. No wonder it is showing signs of wear, for it has been worked overtime for lo, these many moons. Did you ever stop to realize what a ridiculous old legend it is? Certainly not, certainly not. No one would be foolish enough to do that except some one loaded up with freakish notions about capital, and wages, and property, and production, and exploitation and a lot more of such rot, and the lord knows that you are not afflicted that way. Of course he does. Everybody knows that "wealth accumulates and men decay," for did not the poet intimate as much? And who should know more about it than the dreamer of dreams and singer of songs? If you will, however, closely scrutinize that accumulation-of-wealth legend, you will discover that it is very largely a figment of the imagination, a veritable fable that neither affirms a precept nor points a moral. The general acceptance of this fable as a fact, is in the nature of a splendid tribute to the robust vigor of human credulity.

* * *

The wealth of the world consists of articles of food, clothing, shelter, furniture, tools, etc., in fact all that mass of stuff that presents itself to us in the form of the usable things of everyday life. And all of these things are perishable. They cannot be stored up and held except for very brief periods. A heavy percentage of them cannot be kept at all, but must be consumed at once. Even those which possess the most durable and lasting qualities, very soon succumb to the attacks of time. All of the foodstuffs of the world are consumed as fast as produced. At the gathering of each year's harvest there is little more than a trace of the previous year's crop left. The margin between each year's product and the actual requirements for the year, is so narrow that the slightest unfavorable crop prospects cause nervous flutters of fright. As with food so it is with clothing. Is is used up as fast as produced. Each year's crop of wool, cotton, flax, etc., is but sufficient to meet the requirements until the following crop is available. The life of buildings, furniture, tools, etc., extends, as a rule over longer periods than that of foodstuffs and clothing, but the consuming process begins as soon as these things are turned out from the workers' hands. And even the most durable of these things are made to last for any considerable time, only by continually expending additional labor upon them in the way of preservation and repairs. To sum it all up, the wealth produced within any given period of time, is consumed within that, or an approximate period. There are no accumulation beyond that which is manifested in the storage of one year's crop to meet the daily requirements until the next harvest is reached. The entire living of the world is a mere "hand to mouth existence." That any part of human society lives upon accumulated wealth is all moonshine. All members of human society draw their sustenance, whether it be much or little, each day and year, from that which is practically the product of labor during that same period. Even the rich possess no accumulation of wealth. All they do possess is the power to take the wealth that may be produced each day and year, and appropriate such portion as they desire to their own immediate requirements and convert the balance into additional orders upon the future. Some fable, that accumulation yarn, isn't it?

A TIDY LITTLE NEST EGG.

IT IS WITH great pleasure that we read the report of the Canadian Pacific railway for the fiscal year ending with June 30, 1916. The gross earnings from railway and lake and coastal steamers for the year, amounted to $129,481,885; working expenses, $80,225,956; net earnings, $49,255,920. This tidy little nest egg of over $49,000,000 is clear swag with the exception of the magnificent sum of $125,000 deducted as a contribution to pension fund. The trifling amount left after such deduction is all that remains for distribution among the owners as dividends or to be held in the surplus swag fund, for future use. We do not know how many employees the C. P. R. kindly gives work to during the year, but even should the number run as high as 49,000, the returns to the company for its kindness would be at the rate of $1000 per head. Even this might be looked upon as a fairly reasonable return for bread cast judiciously upon the waters, out of pure benevolence and goodness of heart. But, as everybody well knows this swag represents what the employees of the company produced but did not get, they are entitled to congratulations, not only for possessing such remarkable powers of production, but also for their self-sacrifice in so cheerfully donating such a large portion of its results to the material and spiritual welfare of the kindly souls—C. P. R. owners—who give them work. The owners need no congratulations. They get the money.

THAT SCARCITY OF LABOR.

MENTION WAS made in these columns last week, of the serious alarm being felt in the bosom of the Manufacturers' Association over the terrible depletion of the stock of labor in the British Columbia market, in consequence of the drains made through enlistment, and the offer of "fabulous wages" elsewhere. That the labor shortage feared has not yet arrived in shown by the fact that 2267 had registered for work in the Saskatchewan harvest fields, in this city alone up to noon on August 14. These manufacturers can obtain all the labor they require to operate their little tinpot concerns if they will pay anything like decent wages, and they won't have to go outside of the province to get it, either. They will be far more apt to drop dead from heart failure because of being compelled to pay living wages than through inability to obtain the labor required. There never has been any scarcity of labor on earth since the years immediately following the ravages of the Black Plague in Europe, in the 15th and 16th centuries. If this war continues long enough to as completely drain the labor market as did the Plague, the wage rate may advance to a point that will seriously wrench the heart strings of the employers of labor, or their purse strings, which is the same thing.

Billy Sunday Tunes His Tuneful Lay

(Continued from Page 1.)

ter's programme. At least there was nothing any more convincing than that.

What He Said.

This celebrated exhorter—beg pardon, cavorter—is said to have gathered large stores of gold and silver simoleons during his career as such. It is a sort of psychological mystery how he has been able to get away with it, unless it can be accounted for upon the hypothesis that the mentality of the mob, having become surfeited and cloyed through a long diet of those heavy aphorisms and rich chunks of wisdom peculiar to the Charlie Chaplin course of culture, turns for relief to the more easily digestible mental comestibles that are afforded by the Billy Sunday school of blank vacuity. During his performance at the rink, Sunday said nothing that possessed either weight or merit. He gave utterance to nothing outside of the usual mouthings and frothings of the anti-liquor zealot and fanatic. He offered no argument to show what evils might result from an improper, or any other use of liquor, but confined himself exclusively to wild, and in many cases senseless accusations aimed at those who had anything to do with the liquor traffic. All vice, crime and misery was, according to him, the result of the liquor traffic. Awful tales did he tell of men maddened by liquor, who beat their mothers' heads to a pulp with sticks of stove-wood, etc., but he forgot to mention that many deeds equally horrible and to be deplored, had been committed by men made insane by other means than liquor, and not the least prolific of which has been religion, itself. The burden of his song was that the working people spent wages in the saloons that ought to fall into the coffers of the sellers of other things One would feel sure that it was only workingmen who patronized the saloon, according to Billy Sunday. And yet this is not true. It is safe to assert that there is a smaller percentage of the workers who are addicted to drink, than there is of the class that lives upon their backs.

A Mountebank.

This type of mountebank, however, can, with perfect safety, indulge in a low vulgarity that would get a real socialist or labor advocate into trouble. Some of the coarse vulgarity indulged in by this worthy upon the occasion in question, must have caused some of our sincere and earnest religious souls to wince. For instance, when the "Rev. Dr. Billy" called upon the drunkard who had been sent to hell, to come forth "and take God by the collar and tell him to his face that he had not played fair," because, forsooth, this drunkard had been sent to hell, while the man who had been in favor of the liquor traffic had been allowed to go to heaven, could not have been a very edifying spectacle to any one who really believed in the existence of a personal Deity, and that such a Diety was entitled to reverence and respect. To such a person, "Billy's" low buffoonery must have approached perilously near to the vulgarly profane, and must have brought a feeling of disgust. But this mountebank's efforts here fell pretty flat. The prohibition movement gained nothing by his visit. It is rather more than likely that the liquor interests are really indebted to the "drys" for having brought him here. It might prove not an unprofitable investment for the "wets" if the "drys" could be prevailed upon to arrange for a repetition of the performance one or more times during the campaign. The "wets" could well afford to stand the expense

MACHINISTS CLAD TO GET BACK FROM BRITAIN

Only Reason Others Remain Is Because Circumstances Compel Them to Remain.

[By Jas. H. McVety]
(Secretary Machinists' Union)

The machinists who went to Great Britain with G. N. Barnes, M. P., keep drifting back one or two at a time—that is, those who can make enough to save their fare money come back, and the remainder, particularly the married men, who never get far enough ahead of the game to get away, are compelled to stay whether they are satisfied or not. From every one of those returned the writer has heard the same tale of bad conditions, low wages, high cost of living and the existence of an obnoxious law that prevents workmen from securing employment unless they are able to produce a clearance from the shop in which they were last employed. Of course, in districts where the wages are low, the employers refuse to grant clearances, and any workman who leaves is unable to secure employment elsewhere, consequently there is little chance of increasing the wage. Fault is found with the Amalgamated Society of Engineers for its attitude towards unionists from Canada, the members of the International Association of Machinists being treated as though they were non-unionists who refused to join. The one gleam of sunshine appears to have been the reception given the British Columbia boys by Sir Richard McBride, agent-general for British Columbia, in London. No trouble was too great for him to take the time to solve it, and those who called upon him express gratitude for the marked contrast in the treatment received at his hands compared with that accorded by British unionists.

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SIX ROOMS

Very good six-room house on 20th Avenue East, modern, full basement, good furnace, nice garden. Lot 33x120 on very easy terms.

We have some very choice lots on Page Road, near Fraser for $100. We have two othre lots in South Vancouver for $50 each. These are real bargains.

We have many houses, stores and apartments at a very low rental in all parts of the city. Any information desired cheerfully given.

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590 RICHARDS STREET

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN

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WHO SAYS THERE ISN'T ANY

CLASS LEGISLATION

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The Act Does Not Prohibit

Read Clause 57 which provides for the man who has money and a home of his own securing all the liquor he wants by sending out of the Province for his supply.

But--Read Clause 3 which says:--

YOU CAN'T HAVE LIQUOR IN YOUR POSSESSION IF YOU ARE A LODGER OR A BOARDER—

YOU CAN'T KEEP LIQUOR IN YOUR HOUSE IF YOU KEEP BOARDERS, HAVE MORE THAN THREE LODGERS OR LIVE IN A BUILDING IN WHICH IS A STORE OR BUSINESS PREMISES.

DOES NOT THIS MEAN ONE LAW FOR THE RICH MAN AND ANOTHER FOR THE POOR MAN?

Read the Act Learn What it Means

Copies of the Act (complete text) may be obtained on application to Merchants' Protective Association, Room 24, Canada Life Building, Vancouver. Any enquiries concerning the Bill will cheerfully be answered from this office.

VANCOUVER UNIONS

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—MEETS first and third Thursdays. Executive board: James H. McVety, president; R. N. Myles, 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; sercetary, 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 55; 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 Thursdays at 8 p.m. President J. McIvor; recording secretary, J. Brookes; financial secretary, J. H. McVety, 211 Labor Temple, Seymour 7495.

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

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS' UNION, Local 348, I. A. T. S. E. & M. P. M. O.—Meets first Sunday of each month, Room 204, Labor Temple. President, 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 District Branch meets second and fourth Mondays, Room 205, Labor Temple. President, Ray McDougall, 601 Seventh avenue west; financial secretary, J. Campbell, 4869 Argyle street; recording secretary, E. Westmoreland, 1512 Yew street; phone Bayview 2698L.

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

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets Labor Temple, second and fourth Wednesdays at 8 p.m. President, W. H. Cottrell; vice-president, R. E. Rigby; recording secretary, A. V. Lofting, 2561 Trinity street; financial secretary and business agent, Fred. A. Hoover, 2409 Clark drive.

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

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

PROVINCIAL UNIONS

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR—Meets in annual convention in January. Executive officers, 1916-17: President, Jas. H. McVety; vice-presidents — Vancouver, John Brooks, E. Morrison; Victoria, C. Siverts; New Westminster, W. Yates; Prince Rupert, W. E. Thompson, P. O. Box 158; Rossland, H. A. Stowart; 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.

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THIS IS NOT PROHIBITION

YOU WILL STILL BE ABLE TO BUY ALL THE BEER YOU WANT BUT YOU WILL HAVE TO

PAY MORE FOR IT

and buy it in

LARGER QUANTITIES

PROHIBITION MEANS

UNEMPLOYMENT FOR YOUR FELLOW UNIONISTS

Mark your Ballot "NO"

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THE BEER WITHOUT A PEER

Brewed and Bottled by

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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.

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The Hillcrest Dairy

131 FIFTEENTH AVE. WEST

PROHIBITION

means unemployment for your fellow

UNIONISTS

VOTE

"NO"

TEMPERANCE

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

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VANCOUVER DISTRIBUTORS

LABOR CANDIDATE IN BURNABY-SOUTH VANCOUVER

Sets Forth His Policy In a Stirring Speech Last Evening

One Thousand Votes Will Elect and His Friends Will Poll Them

Mr. J. E. Wilton, the Labor candidate in South Vancouver-Burnaby riding, has made a good start in his campaign. His first meeting last week was well attended, and he was given a splendid reception. Subcommittees are being organized throughout the riding, and as the money is collected by them, other arrangements will be completed which will make certain his election. With less than 3000 votes to be cast, his friends figure that 1000 votes will elect him, and they claim that will be easy. However, they are not going to permit over-confidence to deter their efforts. At his meeting last night, Mr. Wilton said, in part:

Mr. Wilton's Address.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: In appearing before you as a candidate for the South Vancouver-Burnaby riding, representing as I do the working people, it may be that I do not possess the power of oratory, possessed by my two opponents; when we consider they are both professional men—one a lawyer and the other a preacher of the gospel—but it they have the advantage of college training and book learning and oratorical powers upon the platform, I venture to say that my practical experience—learned in the college of hard knocks—my earnestness and sincerity to accomplish something in behalf of the common people, cannot be eclipsed by either of them. Now, that I am in the field—a workingman's candidate—both my opponents have developed a streak of independence, but you know what Mr. Bowser will do with the Rev. Boulton if he ever dares to lift up his voice in independence—his political head would immediately come off. (Cheers and laughter.) Both the Liberal and Conservative candidates will, as usual, promise you anything in order to get your votes—it has always been their custom—and I cannot see that my opponents are any better than the usual type that represent these parties. I want to say one word before I continue, in reference to the conduct of my campaign. I intend that the issues shall not be beclouded by personalities, by those wretched mud-throwing tactics so dear to the heart of the party candidates. So far as I am concerned, I shall only refer to my opponents as the representatives of their particular party machines. I was told that I could not win this election, because all the votes would be bought—and that money would deprive the workers of a representative at Victoria. But I do not believe such tactics can defeat me. We at least, will not buy any votes—and if I can judge from the amount of support already promised me, I am satisfied that the workers will have their own representative at Victoria—one who is free and has no strings fastened around his neck.

Consistency in the Labor Cause.

During the last ten years I have been consistent in behalf of the working people. Whenever possible I have fought for the rights of the workers. In the Asiatic exclusion movement I consistently endeavored to have laws enacted that would effectively prevent the large influx of Orientals to this province. And while both the Liberal and Conservative parties stand for a white British Columbia—it is in name only—if they were not arrant hypocrites upon this question, they could have passed measures that would have effectively checked the large influx of Asiatics to these shores. Why is it that the employers in the various industries in this province prefer to employ the colored men in preference to the British workmen—the white worker! It is because they are cheaper. I will not admit that the white worker is inferior to the Asiatic, but the Asiatic is cheaper, and it is cheap labor that the employers want. And if the government had been sincere they could have passed provincial legislation that would have gone far to exclude the Asiatics. The most effective legislation would be the enacting of a minimum wage, making it compulsory for employers, if they would employ Asiatics, they would have to pay them the same wages as they pay the white workers. Then legislation could be passed that would compel the Chinese that infest the cities of the province, breeding vice and crime in our midst, to spread out to the light of day, and live somewhat, at least, on the lines that we expect in our form of civilization. And in all contracts, in all mining leases, a white labor clause could be placed making it compulsory on the part of the lessees to employ only white labor. There are ways of dealing with this question provincially if the government were not hypocritical on the question. Mr. Boulton (my Conservative opponent) tells you he is in favor of dealing with the matter at once, along Australian lines. Let me tell Mr. Boulton that he can do no such thing. The question of Asiatic exclusion is a Dominion question. The provincial government cannot exclude as Australia has done, but the provincial government can do much to minimize the evil if it is sincere. When the Labor commission sat in Vancouver, I went before that body and it was my advocacy of the half-holiday that started the shop employees in the agitation which has ended in metr getting that boon. I advocated changes to the Factories' act, and these have been made, and I advocated many measures in behalf of the workers that have yet to be secured. The advocacy must continue.

Land Settlement.

Whilst much has been said about settling people upon the land during the last two years, there has been no tangible scheme put forth by the authorities. None of the candidates in the province, so far, have given an intelligent outline for land settlement. I propose that if I am returned to Victoria to urge upon whichever party is returned to power, a land settlement scheme along these lines: Suitable blocks of land shall be surveyed by the government, and divided into sections, the land graded into three grades. The first grade section to be smaller than the second and the second smaller than the third, so that quantity would make up for quality. Then in the most central part of the block, a townsite shall be surveyed and laid out in one-acre lots—as many one-acre lots as there are sections in the block. The sections to be balloted for by the applicants, and in addition to the section that the applicant would draw there would go along with it a one-acre lot. In this way a village would spring up—a community settlement—the settlers' families could live in the settlements while the land was being worked; they could have schools and some city comforts and companionship that would minimize the hardships of pioneer life and back-block settlement. This system, wherever tried, has proved successful and will, if put into operation in British Columbia, add greatly to the wealth of the province.

Dairy Farming.

And further than this. In the areas suitable for the dairying industry, I would urge the establishment by the government of co-operative creameries, under government supervision, and the standardization of the dairy product. I also advocate preferential railway rates for farm products. This would benefit both producer and consumer, and a bonus on dairy produce to encourage the export of British Columbia produce. Last year British Columbia imported $22,000,000 worth of produce to feed her people, while New Zealand, which is much smaller than this province, exported $160,000,000 worth of produce—$30,000,000 more export than import. Such beneficial measure would materially assist in building up this province and aid to a permanent prosperity.

Money for Workingmen.

Mr. Lucas was sent to New Zealand and Australia to bring back the Agricultural Loans act. This cost the people of British Columbia over $10,000. Had the government been desirous of helping the workers, it could have found in New Zealand another act—a loans to workers act—which during the first two years of its operations loaned $3,000,000 to the workers at 4½ and 5 per cent. Such an act would enable the working men of this province to escape from the high interest that they are now forced to pay, and would materially assist them in their struggles. I also advocated a Labor department at Victoria. There is some very good legislation upon the statutes now, but the trouble is it is not enforced, and I want a Labor department to enforce the labor laws. The Factories act, the Coal Mines Regulations act, the Workmen's Compensation act, and other measures are good, but of what use are these measures if they are not enforced. I want the laws that are made to benefit the workers, properly enforced.

I would advocate the sending of a trade agent to Australia, because there is a large volume of trade waiting for us if we go about it in the right way. Those countries prefer to deal within the empire, but if we want that trade and the benefit of a preferential duty, we must on this side of the Pacific play our part. The Labor government in Australia will not give a preferential duty on an Asiatic product. (Cheers.) But if the lumber interests will supply an article, the product of the white workers, then Australia will be ready to meet this province in trade matters. I advocate the establishment of state-owned collieries on Vancouver Island, so that the people may secure their fuel at a reasonable price, instead of having to pay as high as $7.50 or $8 a ton for coal that costs about $1.30 to land it in Vancouver.

If there is one black spot on the political career of Bowser, it is the brutal treatment meted out to the miners in that lamentable strike on Vancouver Island. (Hear, hear.) Had Mr. Bowser had only a little of the political sagacity of that great little Welshman—Lloyd George—he would have gone to those mines (who mind you were not asking for higher pay but only that the Coal Mines Regulation Act be enforced); he would have said to those miners: "I will see that the law is carried out, I will see that no injustice is done to you," and then he would have gone to the employers and he would have said: "I will see that justice is done to these men—and that no injustice is done to you. That great strike would have been averted, and a quarter of a million dollars would have been saved, and all the wickedness, the wretchedness of the whole trouble averted. But Mr. Bowser was not just. He claims that he was firm, and had to be firm, and he called out the militia, and makes a great display of his firmness by clubbing those miners into submission. Yet he was such a weak-kneed politician, such a spineless legislator, that he had not the firmness to enforce the Coal Mines Regulation act which he had helped to frame.

Building Railways.

When Sir Richard McBride came before the people with the railway policy, he told them it was a business man's proposition, and Mr. Bowser still claims that they are business men, and yet had any ordinary business firm conducted their affairs as the affairs of the province had been run during the past thirteen years, the members of that firm would have been long since looking for work. Something like $50,000,000 was the amount of money pledged by this province for the railway contractors—that was the credit of British Columbia given so that the contributors could go into the money market and receive the loans for building the railways, and yet with that same credit the government could have gone into the money market and obtained the money, built the railways for the people, and they would have been an asset for all time, and the revenue from them would have belonged to the people.

A lot is said about the provincial debt. You cannot guage the prosperity of a country by its national debt. The important point is, what assets have the government built up to balance the provincial debt. If the government-owned utilities are of greater value than the national debt, then the country is sound; but if the debt is incurred in an unbusiness like manner as has been the case in this province, then the position is unsound.

Government By Commission.

It is difficult to understand for what purpose the so-called representatives of the people have been elected in the past—apparently to pass the supply bills and receive their salaries. If the men you return to parliament are incapable of enacting legislation then they should not represent you. It is a notorious fact that whenever any important piece of legislation was concerned, a commission was appointed to find out how to do it. And these commissions cost the country large sums of money. The Labor commission cost over $40,000, the agricultural commission over $48,000, coal commission over $10,000, and the Indian affairs commission over $80,000, and so it goes. There are many more, but I will not burden you with the details. The system is a wicked, wasteful one, and if the members who are supposed to represent you, if they only had half the intelligence they tell you they have when seeking your votes, they should be in a position to attend to the affairs of the country; that is what you pay them for.

In reference to the soldiers' vote, Mr. Wilton said that had the government done the right thing, it would have given that vote to the mothers, wives and sisters of the men who had gone to fight the battles of the Empire. He was in full accord with the granting of women's suffrage, and would go further than the government in this matter. He would have the municipalities act amended so that the wives of property owners should have an equal right with their husbands to vote at municipal elections.

The question of prohibition had been put up to the people, and it was for them to say whether they would have prohibition or not—candidates only had one vote on this question, the same as other voters, and the best he could do was to vote for it. But there were two vital questions that none of the candidates had so far dealt with, and he proposed to ask himself these two questions and answer them.

"What will be my attitude if the prohibition bill carries in regard to compensation? I am absolutely against compensation.

"And what will be my attitude if prohibition does not carry?" Then I am in favor of state ownership and control of the liquor traffic.

The Increased Cost of Living.

The cost of living was gradually increasing, and the government sat idly by and did nothing to miminize the hardships of the masses of the people—a 12 oz. loaf of bread instead of a 16 oz. one was a tremendous rise, and one which the poor people could not afford to pay—the children of the poor should not have to go hungry—if necessary the government should see that no more profits were squeezed out of the people in this way. The government should see to it that th necessities of life should be supplied to the people at a fair price—even if it meant (as had been done by the labor government of New South Wales) the taking over of all the bakeries and running them as government bake shops.

Mr. Wilton finished with an appeal to the people to elect him on the 14th of September. He was free from all parties. He would support either the Conservatives or Liberals, as he felt the justice of their case demanded. He would demand that the laws of the province be strictly enforced. It was only just that the workers should have representation at Victoria—they had an opportunity in South Vancouver at this time, and if they did their duty to themselves, the issue was not in doubt. (applause).

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

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ARDENT ADMIRER OF W. R. TROTTER PAYS HIM TRIBUTE

Says That Upon His Record in Labor Movement He Should Be Elected

General Offensive Upon All Political Fronts to Begin Next Week

SINCE THE close of nominations for candidates for the British Columbia legislature there has been a temporary lapse in political interest. A lull precedes the storm. And this lull in political excitement is being utilized by the opposing political forces to strengthen their defences, estimate the strength of their opponents and decide upon the best plan of attack. After this "exhibition" week, there is every promise of a political campaign which will eclipse any of recent years in this province.

Dissatisfaction With Old Parties.

Indications, in the shape of political advertisements and otherwise, would point to a campaign of "mud-slinging" between the "too old" parties. Recent developments and investigations have furnished both Conservatives and Liberals with plenty of ammunition. The number of independent candidates for this election would seem to point out that people are becoming disgusted with this sort of thing, and it is more than possible that when grits and tories are through with their wrangling they may discover that while they were thus employed, some one else got away with some of their seats.

Labor Must Help Itself.

So far as the wage-workers are concerned, their desire for direct representation has always been manifest. Labor can be truly represented only by Labor. And an opportunity is afforded in this election for the workers of this city to vote for their own. With W. R. Trotter in the field, the members of organized labor have one who last year received the nomination from the largest number of unions affiliated with the Vancouver Trades and Labor council, and was subsequently the choice of the combined membership in the referendum which followed. Thus his nomination in the present contest is placed on the broadest possible basis, and there can be no doubt but that he is a proper, fit and chosen standard-bearer of Labor for this constituency.

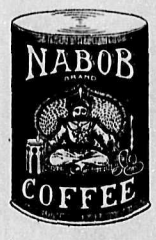
Candidate Trotter's Record.

W. R. Trotter has for 25 years carried a paid-up union card. He had a record in the Canadian labor world before he came to Vancouver. For years previous he had been one of the foremost figures in the conventions of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and had represented that body as a fraternal delegate at two conventions of the British Labor party, at the Scottish Trades Congress, and also at the convention of the American Federation of Labor. At the request of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, he spent two winters in Great Britain in connection with emigration matters, and has made a special study of this question as it affects the workers of the Dominion. His reports in connection with immigration are considered as text-books on that particular question.

While resident in Winnipeg, nominations wee tendered him in the Manitoba campaigns, which, however, he was unable to accept. His nomination here at this time, is opportune, and will result in a rallying of the Labor vote on Sept. 14, which, without a Labor candidate, would be absent from the polls.

W. R. Trotter never sidesteps an issue. He can not be bought nor bullied. He does not abandon a principle, even at the risk of becoming unpopular. It can never be said of him that he "runs with the hare and barks with the hounds." In this respect he is not, in the cheap sense of the word, a "politician." And when W. R. Trotter is elected, the wage-workers of Vancouver can depend on a continuation of this unequivocal attitude. By life-long association he is familiar with every phase of life incident to the man who has only his labor to sell in exchange for his living. And it is time that the legislative halls of this province contained more men of this character.

Many workers have been driven from this city during the last few years, but in spite of this, there is every indication of a record Labor vote at this election. Evidently the pessimist and the "kill-joy" are among the "removals," for on every hand—even among those who are outside the Labor movement—it is freely conceded that "Trotter is a winning candidate." H. E. C.



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It fairly "warms the cockles of your heart."

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The Government of Canada gave the **J. Leckie Co., Ltd.**, an immense order for Boots for the Canadian Expeditionary Forces on the strict merits only of the goods themselves.

Only two Canadian shoe manufacturers produced a boot to withstand all the requirements of the army.

One of them was J. LECKIE CO., LTD., of Vancouver.

The "House of Leckie" makes many kinds of Boots for men and boys for various purposes, but there only **one quality** in them all—the highest.

NAME on every pair—at your dealers.

The Quality goes IN, before the Name goes ON — that's a Leckie

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION — UNION STAMP — Factory

Named Shoes are frequently made in Non-Union Factories—Do Not Buy Any Shoe no matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this stamp.

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Clean, economical, sootless smokeless.

A ton of coke goes twice as far as a ton of coal.

Prices, delivered n downtown areas, 1 ton.....$7.50

Two tons (1 delvery..... $14.00

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Coke Sales **Phone Sey. 5000**

Carrall and Hastings

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$20.00

We would draw the attention of all business men to this high-grade line of SUITS, which we are at present showing. You will find in these, something entirely different from the ordinary run of Ready-made Clothing, being made from exclusive fabrics to our own specifications, in very choice patterns, and in models to suit all types of men; tall, short, stout, etc. Certainly the best value offered, and every suit guaranteed a perfect fit. May we have the pleasure of showing you?

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INCORPORATED 1670 HERBERT E. BURBIDGE, STORES COMMISSIONER

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

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

WHAT IT MEANS IN WAGES!

In 1914 there was spent in Vancouver for liquor	$4,500,000.00
The Police Budget for the same year was	435,000.00
According to expert testimony 75% to 90% of crime and disorder is chargeable directly to the liquor traffic; 75% of above is	326,500.00
Total money expenditure	$4,826,500.00
In the same year the city collected from all forms of liquor licenses	95,000.00
Leaving a net bill against the city for booze in 1914, of	$4,731,500.00

This sum, if distributed in wages, at an average rate of $3.50 per day, would have given employment to 4500 men for 300 days.

Workingmen figure out for yourselves whether the liquor traffic helps you.

Vote FOR Prohibition!

PROHIBITION PEOPLE PEDDLE PIFFLE PURELY

Misleading Statements Are Freely Made By Tools of "Drys"

Falsehoods Freely Spread Through Circulars to Workingmen

THE CORRESPONDENT of the United Brewery Workers states that reports are coming to him from many parts of the province making inquiries concerning representations which are being made by prohibitionists, when they appeal to workingmen to support the British Columbia Prohibition Act.

These representations, states our correspondent, are in many cases absolute falsehoods. That they were not uttered on the spar of the moment, but are included in the printed literature which the People's Prohibition party is circulating among workingmen throughout the province proves that the action is a deliberate attempt to mislead.

Were All Fixed.

An illustration of this misrepresentation is the statement made in the circular entitled "Labor and Liquor," the author of which is W. D. Bayley of Winnipeg, who calls himself the Labor candidate in the Manitoba provincial elections.

In this circular Mr. Bayley says:

"I personally offered to help the agent of the Bartenders' union in Winnipeg to find employment after we went dry, but he told us they were all fixed. He himself went back to his old job, the Barbers' union. Practically all bartenders have another trade up their sleeve that they would be better at for all concerned, and they are practically the only class put out by the passing of prohibition."

A Falsehood.

A copy of this circular was sent to F. W. McGill, agent of the Bartenders' union at Winnipeg, with a request for a statement as to its truth. Mr. McGill's reply brands the statement as an absolute falsehood. His letter, in part, reads as follows:

"I am only too pleased to get at one of them fakirs who are all the time trying to exploit the labor man when they think they can get away with it. The statement of Mr. Bayley that he offered to assist me in getting a job is untrue, as is his statement that I was working for the Barbers' union. I have not worked since I lost my position as business agent of the Bartenders' union, June 1. In regard to the bartenders of Winnipeg all getting jobs, there are fourteen working that were working when the Manitoba Temperance Act came into effect, June 1, the balance of 282 being placed out of employment."

Wont Shake Hands.

Mr. McGill states that during the prohibition campaign in Manitoba the Social Service council laid special stress in its appeals to the workingmen as to the manner in which they would provide employment for men who might be thrown out of work should the prohibition act pass. These promises, he states, appear to have been absolutely lost sight of, and now that the Prohibition act is passed, the Social Service council don't want to rub shoulders or shake hands with the men whom their activities have thrown out of work. On this line Mr. McGill writes as follows:

"In regard to all the promises of the Social Service council about what they would do for the bartenders who were placed out of work before the act passed, I have not even had an inquiry to assist from them since the bars closed."

Many Jointed the Colors.

With reference to the men connected with the liquor trade in Manitoba who were thrown out of work, Mr. McGill says that over 50 per cent. have joined the colors and gone to the front. As to the rest, their position is very difficult, as may be judged by Mr. McGill's statement of their case as follows:

"As to the balance, they are doing the best they can, getting a day's wok now and again, as it is very hard for a man who has worked as a bartender for ten or fifteen years to adapt himself and learn some other trade especially when the competition for the jobs that he could fill is very keen, there being over 500 clerks losing their jobs when the liquor stores closed with the bars."

Small Toad.

Leaving the subject of the inquiry, Mr. McGill closes his letter with a statement concerning Mr. Bayley and his political aspirations in Manitoba, which show that he is not quite as big a "toad in the puddle" as workingmen on the coast might believe from statements he made when in British Columbia. This part of the letter reads as follows:

"I also notice that Mr. Bayley's circular states that he was a Labor candidate. Well, he was the only one to recognize himself as that, as he ran as an Independent. There were three good union men on his committee, and he had placed prohibition in his platform, but when they told him that they could not serve on the committee with that plank, he slipped it off, so as to get the nomination, and never mentioned it in his campaign."

In view of the above straightforward declaration of Mr. McGill, which brands Mr. Bayley's statements as contained in the workingmen's circular as an absolute falsehood, our correspondent advises British Columbia workingmen, to whom Mr. Bayley may have appealed for support on the Prohibition Act, to weigh carefully any words he may have stated with reference to the situation in Manitoba.

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Showing the Latest Ideas In New Fall Millinery

Interesting assortments are now ready in a variety sufficient to satisfy individual needs. Smart models in felt, in white and sports colors, also many handsome designs in black and colored velvets, satins and effective noveltics. The display is one of special merit and will be appreciated by all who seek the most authentic modes in Millinery for early fall wear. View the showing today.

New Seal Plush Coats for Women Very Popular Styles

In these are present an excellent range in plain flared and belted designs. Some are trimmed with the new beaver plush and are beautifully lined with Italian Satin. Coats of plush are decidedly favored for the Fall season, and it is with full appreciation of this fact that we have assembled such a worthy collection. View the new models. There are all sizes from 16 to 44, at **$25.00, $32.50, $37.50 to $49.50.**

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LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS DURING THE COMING WEEK

SUNDAY, Aug. 20—Telegraphers.

MONDAY, Aug. 21—Boilermakers, Electrical Workers, No. 213; Brewery Workers, Street Railwaymen Executive.

TUESDAY, Aug. 22—Barbers, Bro. Locomotive Engineers.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23—Press Feeders Com., Street Railwaymen.

THURSDAY, Aug. 24—Milk Wagon Drivers, Machinists.

FRIDAY, Aug. 25—

SOUNDS LIKE SOAP BOX LOGIC

The Uncorking of Champagne Evidently Uncorked the Truth.

"There is nothing that really figures but labor. Materials—analyze material. You will find that material means nothing but labor. Freight and supplies? Analyze them. They mean nothing basically but labor—just so much labor.

"In other words, from the first magic touch to the last, which turns everything into gold, it is all labor.

"It is labor which produces everything, all the riches, all the splendor, all the wealth.

"Nothing has any value until turned over by the hand of labor.

"Everything is begun by the hand of labor and is finished by the hand of labor.

"Labor has produced all the wealth of the world."

These words were not uttered by some wild-eyed agitator noisily engaged in pumping salvation into economic and political sinners, from a soap box on a street corner. They are attributed to no less a personage than Charles M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel Co. The occasion of their utterance was a banquet given in honor of that distinguished capitalist highbinder, at Philadelphia, recently. As it is usually the case that ample quantities of first quality booze are available at such functions, this probably accounts for Schwab's frankly spoken words. A few shots of booze often causes the most cautious of men to throw all caution to the winds. It often transforms the rankest of cowards into the bravest of the brave. If we only knew the brand that loosened Schwab's tongue, we would recommend its use by those parlor socialists who would convert the world by the blandishments of love, rather than the bludgeon of truth. It might put more ginger into their activities.

THE STRENUOUS LIFE IN SUNNY SAN FRANCISCO

Cooks' and Waiters' Strike Being Bravely Fought Against Odds

The Bosses Dislike Pickets, But Still Hunger for "Open Shop"

[By John L. Martin]

THE LAW and order committee of the chamber of commerce, now fighting organized labor in San Francisco, and who are determined on the establishment of the "open shop" in that city, are waging their warfare in a very logical manner. They are not beating about the bush about the matter, but are fearless and open. They have thrown down the gauntlet, and it is for Labor to fight. There is no mistaking their object. As stated last week, the open shop war has been started, and back of it is the entire business element of San Francisco, represented on the law and order committee, with a fighting fund of $1,000,000, and more if needed. They are going to use every means that such a fund can command, and apparently if any means is not legal, they have determined to make it legal.

Strike Progress.

The Cooks' and Waiters' strike is still being fought heroically, despite the powerful odds against them. They have pickets galore outside of every unfair house in the city. They have so far 150 houses operating under the union banner, out of a total of 400. Credit must be given to the union houses when it is known that the law and order committee has been urging them to take out their cards, under the penalty of a boycott by the provision dealers, on their failing to do so.

Cæsar Speaks.

As might be expected, picketing is one of the centres of attack by the law and order committee. The picketing has been successful, judging by the course taken by that committee. Pesident Frederick J. Koster of the chamber of commerce, the Augustus Cæsar of the open shop campaign, has expressed himself very clearly indeed on the question of picketing. If ever there was a class-conscious capitalist, he is the same Mr. Koster. He says: "There is only one way of correcting the picketing situation and that is by abolishing it altogether." There is no such thing, he says, as "peaceful picketing." In the very nature of things, it is not "peaceful picketing" when guards, either regular police or special police, are constantly required wherever there are pickets, whether it is in the restaurant strike, the structural steel strike, or the recent strike along the waterfront."

No doubt, he is correct in that statement It is one of the methods of warfare used by the working class, and he is not disposed to call anything "peaceful" that militates against the interests of his class. He at all events is perfectly candid about it. This statement deals a terrific blow at that brand of trade unionism that is always prating about fighting the employing class by "peaceful means." It shows them where they get off.

Say Little—Saw Wood.

Nor is the chamber of commerce saying an awful lot about it. They are doing something besides. They are going to circulate an initiative petition among the people, having for its purpose the abolishment of right to picket. The gist of the proposed ordinance too lengthy to give here, fallows:

"An ordnance prohibiting loitering,

"An ordinance prohibiting loitering or signs or transparencies, or speaking in public streets, sidewalks, alleys or other public places in a loud or unusual tone, for certain purposes therein named, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof.

Section 1 makes it unlawful for any person to speak in a loud or unusual tone, or to cry out or proclaim, for the purpose of influencing or attempting to influence any person or refrain from entering any factory or place for employment, or to patronize any place of business.

Section 2 makes it unlawful to display any badges, banners, transparencies or other devices in influencing or attempting to influence any person from so entering for employment or to patronize any such place.

Section 3 fixes the penalty for violation at not more than $100 fine, or imprisonment for not more than fifty days, or both fine and imprisonment.

"Open Shop" Frankness.

It will be seen that they have left very little ground uncovered. Then in addition, an attempt was made on the nance. The supervisor who introduced it was one of the "open shop" restaurant-keepers. He, too, was frank about it. He told the board that the association drew it up for him and left no misgivings as to the interests it was designed to protect. Labor's representatives on the board vigorously opposed the proposed ordinance, and openly accused the mover of bringing it up, not as a supervisor, but as a restaurant man.

The mover replied, in a way that left no doubt, that he knew where his class interest lay, and that he was determined to have the board of supervisors look after it. This reply was interesting from the standpoint of capitalist class function in legislative and executive bodies. He said: "The trouble with the board of supervisors of San Francisco is that there are men in it who take every opportunity to pass class legislation. To them there is only one side which has any rights. Another side, however, is entitled to rights, and I am going to demand mine in this instance."

After much debate the ordinance was referred to the police committee for report.

Thus it will be seen just to what extent the resourcefulness of organized capital will express itself.

If organized labor can learn no lesson from it, then the best thing it can do, is to lie down and die.

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The British Columbia Act pays compensation after three days instead of two weeks.

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The individual liability of the employer is abolished, they pay their assessments to the Board who, in turn, pay the workmen.

The Board is given wide powers in arriving at an equitable calculation of the average earnings of injured workmen.

The Board has power to enforce safety rules and to improve conditions.

The workman's notice of injury is simplified—there is no "red tape."

No advantages accrue to employers of foreign labor over those who give preference to Canadians, on account of non-resident alien dependents.

Lawyers, courts and insurance companies dissapear.

The injured workman is only required to apply to the Board for his Compensation.

Parker Williams, a bitter opponent of the Government and one of the opposition leaders, stated on the floor of the House "that it was a good act."

If Brewster's Writ against the Attorney-General could succeed, this splendid legislation would be destroyed.

THE CONSERVATIVE party stands for constructive, sound, safe and sane principles. Every action of the Liberal party indicates the very opposite.

On September 14th, it is up to YOU to choose which you prefer.

ELECTORS: CARRY ON