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"Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World"

FRIDAY..... May 12, 1916

ACCORDING to the editor of the London Economist, the new consumption bill is stirring up some apprehension among business men and foremen and managers of industrial and commercial concerns.

ARE IT seems some thousands of this class will be called to the service if the bill passes. It is all right to have common workingmen called to do duty at the glorious calling of blood and butchery, but when these "better class" gentlemen are called, the shoe is on the other foot. So long as they may remain safe at home and, probably, drawing down as great, or even greater revenues than in times of peace, they may be depended upon as great shouters for war. But when the scene shifts and they are threatened with the probability of being forced to face the deadly music of war, it is a safe bet that many of them will squirm like stock pigs. Much of the glory of war vanishes upon too close an approach to its realities and the value of having their own names inscribed upon the "roll of honor," becomes a minus quantity to these disciples of business, because it cannot be expressed in terms of the lodger and cash book.

City and business men are also said to be beginning to discuss the pros and cons of peace. They are even hinting at the advisability of settling matters by the restoration of Europe as it was before the war, of course, however, with guarantees against future outbreaks of militarism. Just what value may be reasonably expected to attach to European guarantees has long since been fully demonstrated. The surest guarantee that could be given no doubt lies in such complete exhaustion and insolvency as to make it impossible for any of these nations to continue their military and naval armaments. The growing danger that lurks in the financial situation is becoming a veritable nightmare to the politicians and so-called statesmen. Debt and inconvertible currency is piling up to such magnitude as to assume positively staggering proportions. There must come such a crash eventually, as will shake the present regime of property and industry to its very foundations, even if it does not cause its complete collapse.

From other quarters than London signs may be noted that go to show that at least some interested parties have about been fed up on this game of war. Rumors are becoming more and more frequent and persistent that no less a person than the German "war lord" himself, has had almost enough of this delightful game that was supposed to be his most dearly loved hobby. When supreme war lords themselves become so satiated with blood and carnage that they begin to squirm with fear of the future and throw out feelers for peace, while the financial world is trembling on the brink of its own bankruptcy, it begins to look as though the calling off of the bloody game would be imperative in the near future, if war lords and financial kings are to save their dynasties from utter and complete collapse. But what of the workers? How are they to fare when the "war drums beat no longer and battle flags are furled?" What is to be their portion when they return to civil life only to find industry so disorganized and crippled as to make it impossible for them to pick up the threads of peaceful life so rudely broken by the war? It will then be their turn to squirm and do it good and plenty. They will have a thousand and one of their old battles against their brutal masters to fight over again. They will have to struggle as they never struggled before to lift themselves out of the misery that war of their masters own making shall have heaped upon them. Yes, they will squirm and let it be hoped they squirm to some purpose. Let it be hoped that they have so completely lost reverence for rulers and ruling class institutions that they will henceforth bend all their energies to the struggle of the working class of the world against the capitalist class of the world for the complete control of industry and its products by the workers. That will make the masters squirm some more. But we should worry. Let them squirm.

J. Ramsay MacDonald, M. P., says the policy of crushing Germany economically, "can be pursued only by outraging the moral sense of the whole of civilization." Civilization spells slavery, and its moral sense is beautifully expressed in the plundering of the slaves, the cheating, haggling and swindling incidental to the pleasing process of disposing of the plunder, and finally in the edifying and prodigious spectacle of moral and ethical excellence now being pulled off in Europe. Anything that could shock that brand of "moral sense" would be shocking indeed. Civilization, based as it is upon slavery, can have no "moral sense" to be shocked. It is immoral.

THE PRINTING and distribution of 100,000 copies of the findings of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations and 10,000 sets of the testimony and exhibits brought out by the commission at its hearings of 1914-15, has been sanctioned by the action of congress and the president. The results of this searching and fearless inquiry into economic and industrial conditions is thus to be made available to the American people. In the findings of the commission there is gathered, not only much food for thought, but a great deal that may serve as a valuable guide for future action by the workers and all others who would see human society raise itself to a more decent and wholesome level of existence.

After examining more than 700 witnesses, drawn from all walks of life, the commission finds that the "rich," constituting but two per cent. of the population, own sixty per cent. of the wealth of the nation, and the "poor," representing sixty-five per cent. of the population, own but five per cent. The small business and small property-owning class, being possessed of only moderate means, can neither be classed as rich nor poor. These findings are very interesting, even though we go no further, but the more closely they are examined, and the more persistently they are followed up, the more interesting they become. They uncover an exceedingly rotten state of affairs and afford overwhelming evidence of the baneful and deadly effect of capitalist property and rule upon the physical and moral well-being of mankind.

An analysis of the wealth held by the various sections of the population referred to, discloses a marked difference in the nature or character of that wealth, in each case. The wealth of the "rich" consists of shares, stocks, bonds, mortgages and similar evidences of capitalist property rights, from which the beneficiaries draw down revenue with no greater effort on their part than drawing their breath. The control of the great industries, the transportation lines, the huge distributive agencies, the banks and the press, which is covered by these paper titles, gives these big "rich" absolute dominion over all who depend upon smaller property, or their labor for their existence. This dominant, or ruling class, constitutes the capitalist class, proper. Its sole interest lies in holding on to its property rights and perpetuating its existence, at the expense of whatever social strata may lie beneath it. It in no manner aids in production, but, on the contrary, is a drag upon it, to the extent of whatever it absorbs from the social product, either for its own sustenance or for the increase of its capital. The real capitalist class is purely parasitic.

The wealth of the small property owning class takes on less of the characteristics of capital, and presents itself more in the nature of means of production by and through which the owners thereof employ themselves and convert their energy into wealth, either for their own use or for sale in the market. At the upper end of this class its members approach more and more closely to the status of capitalists. The larger their property interests and the greater the number of workers they are able to exploit, the more loyal are they to the capitalist regime and the more zealous of its defense. At the other end this class gradually loses the last remnants of its capitalist character and shades off into that of the working class. No matter whether their holdings be minute or of more generous proportions, the position of these small property-owners is, by no means an enviable one. This class is always at the mercy of the big dominant interests above it. Its one-time boast of independence has long since become an empty one. The day of small property in the means of production has passed. The doom of small production has been sealed. Its sceptre has passed to the hands of gigantic production under the command of great aggregations of capital. Its former beneficiaries are slowly but surely sinking into the ranks of the wage and salary dependents of capital. Small property in the means of production instead of being, as at one time, a badge of independence, has become a delusion and a snare. A delusion because it forever fosters the hope of a rise to affluence, a hope that becomes more and more impossible of realization as the development of capitalism goes on. A snare because it blinds its victim to the certainty of engulfment in that slough of misery and despond that has been especially prepared for he who has too little property and he who has none.

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The report of the commission finds that one of the causes from which industrial unrest springs is the "unjust distribution of wealth." From the figures already given herein, it would seem that it is even worse than that. Surely any arrangement whereby the producers of all wealth are unable to get possession of but five per cent. of it, could not be termed, either "unjust distribution," or any kind of distribution. It would be no distribution at all, just merely a wholesale robbery, leaving nothing but a few crumbs for the victims. It isn't much of a wonder that there are some slight indications of industrial unrest as a consequence of such reckless marauding as that. And when we take note of the fact that there never was a working class of any land more productive than that of the United States, nor a master class that ever attained to such fabulous fortunes as have the capitalist high-pirates of that national slave plantation, and that, too, in so short a time, we are prone to wonder how much longer the sixty-five per cent. of "poor" people will need to have it rubbed into them before they will become afflicted with something more dangerous and threatening than just merely industrial unrest? If there was anything even approaching an equitable distribution of the wealth produced by the working class of the world, the burden of actually gorging the members of that precious two per cent. of "rich" with the best of grub, ragging them out in purple and fine linen that would make royalty turn green with envy, housing them in palaces at least good enough for them and providing them with all other necessary facilities for wasting their useless lives in idleness and debauchery, would be of such little consequence to the working class as to make it scarcely worth while to bother about kicking them into the gutter in order to get rid of them. But to keep them as they are being kept now, is rapidly becoming intolerable. It is a burden that cannot much longer be borne. The only legitimate and reasonable purpose lying behind the production of wealth is that it may be used for the comfort and happiness of those whose labor brings it forth. It is the workers who produce all wealth. It is up to the working class to become master of that wealth to the end that it may be so distributed amongst its members as to best conserve their highest and best interests. The working class must rise to the mastery of the capitalist state and use its powers to assert the mastery of labor over industry and its products, so that they who produce may eat thereof; they who build may inhabit and they who weave may wear. In the United States the pathway leading to the conquest of the public powers, is a comparatively easy one. The workers have the franchise. As they outnumber the "rich" many to one, the victory is theirs whenever they become wise enough to act along the lines of their class interest. When they put as much zeal into the furtherance of the political and economic fortunes of their own class as they have hitherto expended in boosting those of their capitalist masters, the problem will soon be solved and the hosts of labor set free from the domination and robbery that keeps the workers "poor," while their rulers become "rich" beyond compare. There will never be a proper distribution of wealth until labor becomes the distributor. That is a proper distribution, from the standpoint of the workers. And from what other standpoint are we justified in considering the matter?

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socialists had a majority in the reichstag, or could create one with the aid of other parties, nobody could prevent them from getting a measure of administrative power." When, along with this interesting disclosure of the Kaiser's political and economic faith, there comes accounts of personal attentions to socialist soldiers at the front, such as pinning of cast iron labels upon their gallant breasts and assuring them that "Germany has been saved by her socialists," the significance and importance of this accession to the socialist fighting strength may be seen. From all this we feel sure that the Kaiser's socialism is not of that pale pink type so common throughout the rest of the world, but is the genuine "alte geosenn" red that has made German socialism famous.

Granted that there is a measure of truth in these reports that the German war lord is flirting with the socialists of that country, it should not be a difficult matter to understand. It should fool no one, except those duly qualified by nature to be fooled. A very small quantity of soft soap, however, is quite sufficient to befuddle the average person, whether in Germany or elsewhere, and enable them to be used for any purpose required by knaves and rogues. The only requisite is that the soft soap be applied by some one whom the fools have been led to reverence as superior to themselves. The Kaiser has used the workers of Germany to further whatever mad schemes may have hitherto obsessed him. That he has used them to their undoing goes without saying. That is what always results to he, or they, who are weak enough to be used. Even with the loyal aid of all the socialist workmen of his empire, the Kaiser's schemes have been going none too well. Present prospects are none too bright. In fact things are looking more gloomy each day. The Kaiser may have noted signs of evil portent upon the horizon. It may have occurred to him that it is well to cast an anchor to windward, in case the fortunes of war should eventually result in such disaster to his plans as to bring his dynasty face to face with threatened extinction at the hands of a deceived and outraged people. That the German social democracy has counted in its ranks several million workmen probably accounts for the Kaiser's present interest in the movement. In case matters come to the worst with him, it will be of the utmost importance that this large body of workmen and others have not been so completely estranged as to render the continuation of the Hohenzollern regime no longer possible. But whatever his motive in "peddling the bull" to his dear socialists may be, they rest assured it is not a good one for them as they now paying for their folly of the past.

But the spectacle of a war lord, an "Admiral of the Atlantic," descending from his lofty pedestal of furishing armor, rattling the sabre and shaking the mailed fist, to the level of a peddler of bull shit in the market place in order to exercise the ghost of revolution, is a sight for the gods. It shows a versatility of talent upon the part of William of Hohenzollern that should enable that distinguished character to secure steady and lucrative employment on the vaudeville stage in the event of losing his present job.

Law is the science of injustice applied to the conduct of human affairs. It is used to be applied raw, with a club. It is now applied by means of blue papers and other portentous documents, with the club lying conveniently in the background, for use in case of emergency. Long live the law.

"Free" laborer is a human animal entirely destitute of food, or any means of getting it, except by offering himself as a sacrifice upon the altar of profit, in exchange for a largess (wage) sufficient to temporarily ward off starvation. Immediately thereafter he is free to do it again. He is no slave, as any one can readily see.

Some 711,000,000 lbs. of wool was exported from Australia in 1914. From what we learn it seems that the Australian workers were able to get only about one pair of pants each, during that year, and these were built principally of shoddy and cotton, or, possibly jute. Great is capitalist production. Equally great is the stupidity of the workers.

A correspondent asks why it is necessary for any country to build up foreign trade? Is it necessary in order to convert the surplus value squeezed out of their workers by the capitalists of that country, into additional capital, thereby extending their economic dominion over more slaves and increasing their power and plunder. In feudal times dominion was extended by conquering territory. Now it is done by extending trade. This is less crude, far more effective and infinitely cheaper.

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VICTORIA, B. C.

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Applications for lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

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W. H. OORY,
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STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION, Local 101—Meets first Tuesday of each month at 8 p. m. President, R. Farm. Pettipiece; secretary, W. H. Cotterill; recording secretary, Jas. E. Griffin, 166 Twenty-fifth avenue east; financial secretary and business agent, Fred A. Hoover, 2409 Clark drive.

JOURNEMEN TAILORS' UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Tuesday in each month, 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, R. Farm. Pettipiece; vice-president, W. E. Metzger; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, P. O. Box 66.

Government Control and regulation of Licensed Premises Under License Law.

WHICH

The unregulated and illegal sale of Liquor now prevailing in Prohibition Seattle

"Prohibition is not temperance. Temperance makes for human progress. It should be invoked in regard to our food, our drink, our dress and even our physical exercise. As many people die from overeating as die from the excessive use of alcohol.

"Temperance harms no one; on the contrary, it does good. Prohibition, on the other hand, has generally resulted in making men liars, sneaks and hypocrites. If men want liquor they can invariably get it, and they can get it even in prohibition states.

JULIUS KAHN, U. S. Congressman from California

"There is state wide prohibition in Maine and yet there are cities in Maine which have more shops per capita for the sale of liquor than my home city, which is the greatest distilling city in the world.

"In parts of Maine, candidates for sheriff, who have been enforcing the law, cannot be elected to office if they do not give a public pledge that they will violate their oath of office and will not enforce the law."

Claude Stone, U. S. Congressman from Illinois

Readers of The Federationist, fellow workers with thousands of men who will be thrown out of employment should a prohibition law prevail in British Columbia are asked to carefully consider the above statements.

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

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

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EVERYBODY SEES THE PLAIN TRUTH BUT FATHER

Labor Power Is a Commodity Bought and Sold in the Market

Industrial Unrest a Denial of Improved Conditions for Workers

MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS is the executive head of the American Federation of Labor. He has long held that position. He has always remained unshaken in his faith in the efficiency of the trade union to effect the betterment of conditions for the workers so devoutly to be wished by all who have the welfare of the world's toilers at heart. He has always opposed the idea of the unions enlarging their field of activity by participating in the political struggle along the lines of working class interests. His political policy has rather been that of endorsing and aiding such candidates of the parties of capitalism as would promise to safeguard the interests of labor, in case of their election, those interests to be interpreted, of course, by Mr. Gompers and his economic school of thought. The socialist movement has always had the same effect upon Mr. Gompers as the proverbial "red rag upon a bull." There is no intention to liken Mr. Gompers to a bull, although the socialist emblem is red. It sometimes would appear, however, that his antipathy to the socialist movement and its philosophy, is due to an abnormally stiff neck, rather than to reason. To him the purpose of the socialist movement is to emasculate his pet trade union organization and thus render it impotent to continue its triumphant career as an improver of conditions of labor for the sons of toil. To anyone with the slightest knowledge of socialism, the absurdity of such a notion will be apparent.

Something Out of Joint.

Mr. Gompers upon frequent occasion bitterly complains because socialist speakers and writers affirm that in spite of all the efforts of trade unionism in the past, the average condition of the workers is continually getting worse. Now, if this were not true surely those worthy spokesmen for a great movement could accomplish nothing good for their cause by making such false statements. In fact they would but work an irreparable injury by so doing. But let us see whether there is any warrant for the presumption that the conditions of labor are growing worse, rather than better. If there is one thing particularly noticeable at present it is the number of strikes, or threatened strikes. This evidence of industrial discontent covers a very wide area and involves an extraordinary number of workers, a considerable portion of whom are from among the best paid trades at that. An increase of wages has been very recently granted to over 700,000 workers in the United States, amounting to about \$64,000,000 per year. It was not even forced, or otherwise brought about by any trade union action. As the industrial unrest already noted is going on in spite of all the previous successful action upon the part of the trade unions to raise wages and better conditions, which Mr. Gompers assures us has occurred, and utterly regardless of the phenomenal wage advances made by an extremely large section of employers, it seems there must be a "fly in the ointment" of the betterment of conditions theory. Something seems out of joint in the calculations of theorists other than socialists.

A Merchant Who Must Sell.

A scrutiny of the huge wage increase mentioned above will show it amounted to \$1.75 per week for each worker involved. According to the government statistics, the cost of eating has gone up fully ten per cent. during the last four years, to say nothing of the advance in prices of other things necessary to the existence of the worker. And this increased cost of living has more than offset any advance of wages that has been secured. Every working man knows that he could live just as well, or even better, on the wages received ten years ago, as he can on those received now, although the present wage is higher as expressed in dollars and cents. The actual wage is not expressed in the money received, but in the actual amount of food, clothing, etc., that this money will buy. It is useless for Mr. Gompers and others to delude themselves with the idea that the labor power of a worker is "not a commodity," no matter how many legal enactments may be passed to the contrary, nor however many learned judges may so rule. The fact stares the worker in the face that he possesses the power to do useful things. That is he has the power to produce wealth, if he has the opportunity. He cannot get food unless

he finds the chance to expend that energy. In fact he does not expect to obtain the things he needs except by producing them, or their equivalent. But all avenues of production are closed to him because all means of production, outside of himself, are legally held from him as the property of others. What must he do, what can he do, under such circumstances? There is but one alternative to starvation, and that is to sell something in order to obtain the wherewith to purchase the food, etc., he needs must have or perish. The only thing he has that stands a chance of being marketable, is his labor power. This he must offer in the market as a commodity, a thing for which he has no use, inasmuch as he controls no means whereby its use is possible and a thing that he must sell in order to convert its exchange value into things that he can utilize to satisfy his pressing needs. A commodity is anything thrown upon the market for sale. It may be cloth, sugar, potatoes, electric power, horse power, water power or labor power. And in all cases the circumstances of the market will determine the price that must be accepted, if a sale be made. An ample supply to meet the demand for any commodity will tend to hold the price down. Should the amount offered fall short of the demand, the price would stiffen. And no amount of juggling by the sellers or purchasers of commodities can alter that law of the market. Especially is this true of the owners of such a perishable commodity as labor power. The owner of that has to effect an early sale or perish by starvation.

See the Point.

From the Calgary News-Telegram, of a recent date, is the following clipping: Despite the enactment in the United States of the famous law, a year ago, exempting labor from prosecution under the Sherman act, on the ground that labor was not a commodity, it is becoming more and more apparent that, in practice, labor really is a mere commodity and nothing else.

When there is a demand for it, the price of the commodity rises. When there is not, the price falls. It is obvious, in either case, that the price, that is wages, is not based on any ethical principles or on any proportion of the profits derived from labor. It is based solely on supply and demand, like any other commodity.

That labor power is a commodity is pretty generally known and acknowledged. That, like all other commodities, its price is determined by the same inexorable, though perhaps unwritten laws of the market that determine the price of all other commodities, is also a matter of common knowledge. It is also fairly well understood by most persons that it is folly to expect to force prices up in the face of a market that is fully supplied with the commodity in question and this is the chronic state of the market, as far as the commodity labor power is concerned. In fact everybody seems able to see this, Father Gompers.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Place and Date of Organized Labor Annual Meets for June and July.

- June 2, Indianapolis, Ind., International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.
- June 5, Pittsburg, Pa., International Slate and Tile Roofers' union of America.
- June 16, —, Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' International union.
- June 15, New York, N. Y., White Rats Actors' Union of America.
- June 19, Pressmen's Home, Tenn., International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America.
- July 3, Tiffin, O., American Flint Glass Workers' union.
- July 10, Atlantic City, N. J., Glass Bottle Blowers' association.
- July 15, Newark, N. J., American Wire Weavers' Protective association.
- July 17, Ottawa, Canada, International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union of North America.
- July —, Detroit, Mich., Stove Mounters' International union.
- July —, Atlantic City, N. J., National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

Mrs. Bartley Laid to Rest.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Margaret Bartley, mother of George Bartley and Mrs. Cowan, took place on Saturday last at 2 p.m. to Mountain View cemetery. The pallbearers, all old-time acquaintances, were: Messrs. J. B. Campbell, Walter Brown, Bruce McKelvie, S. R. Robb, W. S. Armstrong and F. W. Fowler. Rev. Mr. Wilson of St. Andrew's, conducted the funeral services.

It is easier to tear a thing down than to build it up, and sometimes more profitable. The divorce lawyer gets a bigger fee than the minister.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES ON QUESTION OF PROHIBITION

Brewery Workers Believe Failure of Washington Law Will Affect Vote.

Suggestion for Vote on License with Restrictions of Advanced Type.

The very unsatisfactory manner in which the prohibition measure in the state of Washington is working out in actual practice is believed, according to the local correspondent for the Brewery Workers' union to be certain to have a marked effect upon the vote when the provincial prohibition referendum is submitted to the electors or British Columbia.

Despite the strictest efforts of the Seattle authorities to enforce the law, even going so far as to engage a new chief of police on the policy that "a new broom sweeps clean," the number of drunks in Seattle has been increasing monthly since the first of the year. For the month of May a new record in this line will probably be established, as on last Monday 61 drunks faced Judge Gordon, the largest number for any day in the year.

The prohibitionists already admit that the Washington law has not by any means stamped out drinking and the central committee of 100, which had charge of the prohibition campaign last year, has been summoned to meet in Spokane shortly for the purpose of considering the situation. The chairman of the committee openly admits that it is extremely difficult to enforce the measure, and that "bootlegging" is going on at an alarming rate. The only hope he has of remedying conditions is by advising the state legislature to go one step further and endeavor to absolutely stop the sale or import of liquor.

Moonshiners at Work.

In the mountain districts of Washington, the Seattle press states that many "moonshine" stills have cropped up and the federal authorities are being kept busy trying to get on the track of these parties.

On the other hand, a movement is being started by men who supported the prohibition measure by their vote, though they did not take any active part in the campaign, for the remedying of conditions by starting the machinery of the initiative and referendum for a return to the license system under stricter regulation than has previously prevailed in Washington. Some of the leaders of this movement are acquainted with the regulations in B. C., known as the "Bowers Liquor Act" and they believe that such legislation with slight alterations, would about meet the needs of the case.

A number of members of the union were discussing the prohibition referendum recently when one suggested that in order to be fair to all parties, an opportunity should be given the electors to vote either for prohibition or the operation of licensed premises on the basis of an advanced type of regulation such as the abolition of the bar, the prohibition of treating, the limitation of hours, etc. The voters could then record their choice between prohibition or the operation of the business under a license along the lines of stricter regulation. It is believed that, on such a vote, the public would, in the face of the experiences of Washington, decide in favor of the restrictive measure.

Prohibition and Hotel Service.

A sidelight on the manner in which prohibition affects hotels was given this week by D. McCallum, organizer for the International Association of Machinists, who is now in Vancouver. He states that in Saskatchewan the service at the hotels is greatly inferior to that provided before the provincial prohibitory law went into effect. At Brandon, where the Manitoba prohibition legislation has not yet come into force, the hotelkeepers are already preparing for the future, announcement having been made of an advance of the hotel rates. If this is not done, the hotel men say, they cannot continue in business.

One trade unionist who demands the union label on all purchases is of more real value to the Labor movement than a dozen of the careless and indifferent kind.

The workers have no country. What they have not got can not be taken from them. Since the proletariat must first conquer political power, must rise to be the dominant class of the nation, must constitute itself the nation, it is so far national itself, though not at all in the bourgeois sense.—Marx.



"JIMMIE" SIMPSON

Daily press despatches tell of a train wreck near Toronto during the past week, in which "ex-Councillor Simpson had a miraculous escape," having experienced the sensation of being an occupant of a coach which was hurled down a twenty-foot embankment. Dollars to dough-nuts "Jimmie" crawled out smiling.

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Union Cigars and best brands of beverages our specialty.
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Have you visited National Gas Range week at the Vancouver Gas Company's Carrall Street showrooms. Demonstrations going on all week. It will be worth your while to see what industrial and household uses gas can be put to.

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

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