VICTORIA, B.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

INDUSTRIAL UNITY: STRENGTH — OFFICIAL PAPER: VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL, AND B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR — POLITICAL UNITY: VICTORY

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LOGGING CAMPS COMING ACROSS WITH 8-HOUR DAY

B. C. Loggers Ready to Get Into General Strike—$500 for O. B. U., $100 for Central Strike Fund—May Have General Strike to Enforce Eight-hour Day

On Sunday all the members in town were desirous of attending the mass meeting in the Arena, and consequently the only business transacted was to instruct Delegate Keane who was at Courtenay in connection with the strike at the camps of the Comox Logging Co. to pull off the jobs all the men who had any union principles, and to brand any others as scabs. The meeting then adjourned until Monday afternoon. A correspondence committee was elected to pass upon communications to be placed before the meetings, it being understood that the appointment of this committee did not usurp the right of any member of the organization to full knowledge of the business of the union. An attempt to place $500 of the funds into the hands of a committee of four, was defeated on the grounds that the only place for the funds was in the banking account of the organization. An advance of $500 made to the executive of the O. B. U. was approved, and a donation of $100 was made to the central strike fund.

More Literature Held Up

It was reported that further consignments of literature of an educational nature were held up by the Government officials. Action has been taken through the legal advisers to render such assistance as possible to fellow worker Pritchard, who had recently been appointed by our democratic government to a position of distinction in Stoney Mountain penitentiary near Winnipeg.

Knowledge Is Dangerous

The "forces that be" gave as the reason for their action that Pritchard was possessed of too much knowledge. Even in these days of freedom and democracy, in which we are repeatedly informed by those who ought to know, that society has reached its highest development, "knowledge is dangerous" to someone. However, those who dare to hope for something better even than the present system have an idea that the truth will out.

The action of the government in arresting Labor officials who were carrying out the instructions of those who elected them, and that during an open struggle between employer and worker, has placed the government barefacedly on the side of the employers and Labor en masse must accept the challenge.

Ready to Join in Strike

By authority of the available membership and in conformity with views expressed by members in camp, the central strike committee at the mass meeting in the Arena on Tuesday were notified that when the committee so desired, the Loggers were prepared to take an active part in the fight. The mass meeting decided that failing a satisfactory settlement of the strike by Friday, that the Loggers be called upon to support the other Labor organizations.

Prince George Loggers Winning

Prince George district reports many of the camps are coming through with the 8-hour day, and an increase of wages, and a general clean-up of the bunk houses is being effected. The members on strike are standing solid for their full demands with every indication of getting them.

Princeton men and those off the West Kootenay power line are keeping the jobs closed tight, and there is great possibility that the general meeting will declare for a general strike if necessary to get the 8-hour day put into operation in all logging and construction camps throughout the Province.

N. S. W. LABOR IGNORES JINGOES

Will Not Take Any Part in Proposed Victory Celebration

The jingoes of Australia are arranging great demonstrations to celebrate the Allied victory in the world war and as part of the scheme have invited labor to participate. In every known case to date labor has refused to be a party to the unholy business of celebrating a victory that cost so much loss and suffering to the working class.

The following motion recently passed by the Labor Council of New South Wales typifies the attitude of Australian labor: "We refuse to take any part whatever in the victory celebration, believing that the money should be expended in some laudable direction such as building homes for soldiers, etc. Furthermore apart from the waste of money, we refuse to assist in celebrating something which entailed the slaughter of 15,000,000 lives, which were sacrificed on the altars of capitalism greed and avarice."

EX-SERVICE MEN IN NEW QUARTERS

Commodious Building for Use of New and Growing Organiaztion

The ex-Soldiers' and Sailors' Labor Council of Vancouver has moved into new and commodious quarters this week. The place is one formerly occupied by the Longshoremen's Auxiliary and known as Knox Church, 152 Cordova Street East. The hall is centrally located and has a large auditorium and several smaller rooms which will be used as offices, meeting and reading rooms. The council will hold its Sunday afternoon propaganda meetings in this hall, commencing next Sunday, and will continue them there until further notice.

The council hopes to be able to put a pool and some card tables in the hall in the very near future. All kinds of good reading matter will be on hand in the reading room and it is hoped that the workers will make good use of this room.

The hall is not completely furnished, but the council hopes to obtain enough funds from various sources to properly furnish it. The membership is increasing and a big growth is looked forward to in the very near future. The business meetings of the council are held every Monday evening and every ex-service man is given an hearty invitation to attend.

Speaking of Soviet money for strike purposes, how much did the International Banking Trust pay out for its campaign of lies and slander?

CHARLES LESTOR AT THE COLUMBIA

"Undercurrent of the General Strike" Is Next Sunday's Subject

No strike every took place which did not uncover something worth recording, and with Western Canada in one big tie-up Lestor should have enough to draw upon. Members of the "Citizens' League" who might have been present last Sunday would receive a number of jolts to their mentality which might induce them to do some sane thinking. They are cordially invited to next Sunday's meeting.

The arrest of J. S. Woodsworth at Winnipeg was discussed at last Tuesday's meeting of the Federated Labor Party, when it was felt that his case would be well looked after by Winnipeg comrades. There was a disposition akin to the humorous among the membership, and the following telegram was forwarded:

"Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, care of Controller Puttee, City Hall, Winnipeg: Congratulations on your martyrdom. Hope you deserved it."

Although the foolishness of the government's action is the outstanding comment upon the Winnipeg arrests, no aspect of the case is being overlooked.

E. T. Kingsley addressed a meeting in Calgary on Sunday last. Reports of his pilgrimage through the Crow and Southern Alberta are of the most encouraging nature.

SHIPBUILDERS TO GET INCREASE

2¾ Cents Per Hour From June 1—Makes Total 5½ Cents

I have investigated the cost of living in British Columbia and particularly in the area affected by the shipbuilding industry, and have compared the figures for the month of February and for the month of May, as contained in the Labor Gazette, in order to arrive at the amount of increase, if any, to be added to the wages of employees governed by the agreement referred to above.

I find that the cost of living in the cities of Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster combined, as shown by the Labor Gazette, amounted for the month of February to $21,357, and for the month of May $22,052, showing an increase of .695 or 70c per week. Dividing this by 44 hours, which is the ordinary working week in the shipbuilding yards, would show an increase of 1.6 cents per hour.

As the articles enumerated in the Labor Gazette do not include all the necessaries of life, I have further investigated the increase in the prices of clothing and other necessities, and find that such increases will be met by a further increase of 1.1 cents per hour to the wages, which in addition to the 1.6 cents per hour referred to above, makes a total of 2¾ cents per hour increase in the wages of all employees covered by the above agreement, such increase to be effective as from June 1, 1919.

W. L. MACDONALD,
Adjuster.

The Robertson Agreement became effective on June 1, 1918, and the quarterly wage adjustments made during the year, in accordance with Clause 15, show the following result:

Sept. 1, 1918, 2c per hour increase.
Dec. 1, 1918, 2¾c per hr. increase.
March 1, 1919, 2c per hr. decrease.
June 1, 1919, 2¾c per hr. increase.

This shows at the present time an increase of 5½c per hour over and above the original wage scale provided in the agreement.

THE CITY COUNCIL WILL NOT RECOGNIZE EMPLOYEES' UNION

Employers' Association Puts Further Obstacles in Way of Local Settlement---Workers Take Exception to Programme of Strike Committee---Arena Meeting to Decide Future Action---Strikers Not "Led"

The strike continued in Vancouver this week without any break in the ranks. In fact, the number on strike increased day by day, and there was every indication that it would have continued to spread and cover more industries and cities had the news as to the settlement in Winnipeg not arrived. That a settlement has been arrived at is now disputed. The running trades, the metal trades and many others have not gone back to work, and evidently do not intend to do. On confirmation of the press reports as to the calling off of the strike by the strike committee of Winnipeg being received by the local strike committee, it was decided that if there was no discrimination, that the strike would cease in Vancouver at 12 o'clock noon on Friday. The possibility of this programme being carried out, however, has been eliminated by the action of the City Council, which determined that it would not recognize the Civic Employees' Union. At the mass meeting of the strikers in the Labor Temple on Thursday morning, the action of the strike committee in calling off the strike if there was no discrimination was very much criticized, the meeting taking the stand that there should be no return to work until the arrested men who are now waiting trial at Winnipeg are released. It was then decided that in order to give all the men a chance to vote on the question of a return to work, that a meeting would be held in the Arena at 10 a.m. Friday. The action of the City Council, however, has precluded all possibility of the strike being called off at this time. The men have all through the strike stated that there should be no return to work until it was assured that there would be no discrimination. The City Council has thrown down the gauntlet, and has decided to discriminate, and the strike will continue until such time as all the men are reinstated. The onus of the continuance of the strike now rests with the City Council. A second meeting was held in the Labor Temple yesterday afternoon, and the holding of the Arena meeting so that a ballot could b taken was approved.

Tuesday afternoon a mass meeting was held in the Arena and all doubts set at rest as to whether the men were running the strike or not. There was the usual reports of the committee and then the meeting was thrown open to all, and after some little discussion, a motion was made that the policy should be one of stand pat. This was adopted without any material opposition. The statement so often made that the strike committee have been leaders was settled for all time at both the Arena meeting, and at the meeting in the Temple yesterday, and no matter what the outcome of this morning's meeting is, the fact remains that in so far as Vancouver is concerned, the workers do things themselves, and will not be led by anybody.

Full details as to the situation in Winnipeg are not yet to hand, but press dispatches would indicate that the Provincial Government has appointed a commission to inquire into the causes of the strike. The usual mud-slinging has been carried on by the so-called law and order crowd during the week. Insulting references have been made as to the members of organized labor who came from the old land, and the usual distortion as to the reason for the strike has been continued; but the fact remains that in no instance have the workers broken the law. That the present strike was engineered by the employing interests is evidenced by th nation-wide campaign of vilification of the labor movement that is being carried on, but instead of this being any detriment to the workers it has added to their strength, as it has shown them that behind the action of the government, and the Winnipeg employers there is the large financial interests at work.

That the strike is not to end with the settlement of the Winnipeg trouble is evidenced by the following letter that has been sent to the different employers by the B. C. Employers' Association:

"Confidential.

"Dear Sir,—At a luncheon meeting of the members on Wednesday, June 25, a resolution was unanimously adopted recommending to all members the following points:

"1. That we refuse to recognize the strike committee.

"2. That we will not discharge members of our present staffs taken on prior to or during the strike.

"3. That all union men who broke their agreements by going out on strike must admit the same on being taken back.

"4. That every precaution should be taken to guard against employing undesirable men.

"5. That when employers are recognizing union obligations the following points should be kept in mind: (a) It is desirable to support those men who have retained their affiliations with unions in good standing with the internationals. (b) That under no circumstances do we recognize affiliations with the so-called O. B. U.

"Yours truly,
"Employers Association of B. C.,
"N. G. NEILL."

The members of the executive of this organization are as follows: President, E. C. Knight, Vancouver Lumber Company, Limited; vice-president, J. R. Duncan, Vulcan Iron Works, Limited; executive members, E. H. Beazley, Union Steamship Company; T. E. Burke, Wallace Fisheries, Limited; J. J. Coughlan, Jr., J. Coughlan & Sons; W. Dalton, Mainland Transfer Company; Eric W. Hamber, British Columbia Mills Timber and Trading Company; Geo. Kidd, B. C. Electric Railway Company; Norman Lang, Powell River Company, Limited; W. H. Malkin, W. H. Malkin Company, Limited; J. D. McNeill, McNeill, Welch & Wilson, Limited; F. W. Peters, C. P. R.; W. Blake Wilson, P. Burns, Limited; Geo. W. Wooster, Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company.

With the above on the executive of the employers' association, representing as they do the many firms whose men struck, and taking the action outlined by this organization, there is little prospect of the local situation being settled, and instead of Winnipeg being the centre of the fight, it may be Vancouver. This, however, rests on the employers and the City Council.

NO FURTHER REPORTS FROM 'PEG STRIKE COMMITTEE

Trades Council Quickly Disposes of Business—Military Control of Winnipeg May Account for Lack of News—Council Interested Only in Strike

Last night's meeting of the Trades Council was shorter than the previous week, which was considered the shortest on record. The strike is the only thing that is being considered by the workers these days, and this attitude was reflected in the meeting last night, the council adjourning at 8.30 after half an hour's session. Communications were read re W. A. Pritchard, who was arrested in Calgary on some charge or other, the charge not being of any importance so long as he was arrested. The council was notified that funds were being raised for his defence. On a recommendation by the executive, legal advice is to be secured by the council as to the institution of libel suits against the Province and the Vancouver Citizen.

Under the head of "reports of unions," Del. Millard reported that he had interviewed Capt. Nicholson, and he had been told that the sailors could return on the old conditions before the negotiations had been started regarding a new wage scale, which had been interrupted by the strike.

The Longshoremen reported that at a meeting it was decided to stand pat, the Butchers also reporting that their organization was still standing firm. At this point Del. Kavanagh stated that he did not think that the reports which are now being made should be brought to the council meetings, but to the strike meetings.

Speaking as to the interview of the Civic Employees with the Mayor Del. Kavanagh stated that it was evident that some people had got the idea that the workers in Winnipeg and Vancouver were defeated. He referred to the conflicting press reports, and stated that the military was in control in Winnipeg and that he was of the opinion that reports from that city were held up.

A question was asked if any further news had been received from Winnipeg since the wire confirming the calling off of the strike. Del. Kavanagh replied that there had been none. He stated, however, that he was of the opinion that a strike bulletin had been issued as reported calling off the strike in that city, but that there was a split in the committee.

Del. Wells stated that it must be understood that if the military were in control in Winnipeg, that they were in much the same position as they were in France during the war, and that only such news as they desired would come through.

The secretary of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees announced that the Citizens' Club was on the unfair list. A communication from the Fishermen's Union was referred to the B. C. Federation of Labor. A delegate raised the question of fees for high school pupils which had been proposed by the school board, and it was suggested that the matter be taken up by the committee which was appointed some time ago to deal with other matters affecting the schools, but which, owing to the strike, did not get down to the business referred to it. There being no further business, the council adjourned as already stated, at 8.30.

Running Trades Notice

A meeting of yardmen, trainmen and firemen of the Running Trades will be held in the Loggers Hall, 61 Cordova Street West at 8 o'clock this (Friday) evening.

Talking about ballot boxes, how many times has Big Business stuffed the ballot box, and what about the polling booths that were not opened?

BANKERS WANT ONE BIG UNION

Financiers Want It in Order to Exploit Whole Human Race

The "one big union" idea is spreading. Its latest advocates are Henry P. Davison of the Morgan firm and Frank A. Vanderlip of the Rockefeller banking interests.

These gentlemen have been to Europe. They have seen famine, disease, and unemployment blackening the lives of hundreds of millions. They have seen chaos yawning before civilization. Also they have seen a supreme opportunity for the business men of the United States to make their pile. The world cries aloud to Mr. America. America must save the world. How? These financial experts answer: "Through one big corporation." One big corporation, backed by the government, run by the bankers and utilized by the business men to feed, clothe and reconstruct Europe, all at a handsome profit.

Under ordinary circumstances these gentlemen are quite satisfied with the disorganiztion and inefficiency of private business. Now, however, in the face of a supreme crisis, there is but one way out—unity!

For the bankers, one big corporation; for the workers, one big union!

WASHINGTON TO VOTE ON O.B.U.

Convention of State Federation of Labor Authorizes New Move

Bellingham. — Industrial unionism as opposed to craft unionism carried in the State Federation of Labor here.

The convention adopted by a heavy majority a resolution introduced by Harry Wright, Tacoma longshoreman, calling for a referendum vote of membership on the proposal of reorganization along "one big union" lines.

Wright, taking the floor, asserted that he was "not a secessionist." "I want reorganization to take place in an orderly way and within the ranks of the federation," he said.

"There is a place for so-called radicals and conservatives in the labor movement, but there is no place for reactionaries," he declared.

The vote was by roll call.

The resolution also carries a clause providing that the result of the vote be determined by the majority of the numerical strength of the federation membership, give big shipyard unions of Seattle and Tacoma a tremendous advantage in the final decision.

REBELS SENT TO UNKNOWN ISLE

British Government Has Isolated Island for Bolsheviks

The Australian government is busy arresting and deporting men who are described by the press as being "actively engaged as Bolshevist propagandists. So far its activities has only been against men of foreign birth but now it seems that the government has found that this kind of propaganda is being taught on a far greater scale by British subjects than by foreigners and it is the intention of the government to round up these also.

It is stated somewhat mysteriously, that "persons deported in the circumstances detailed above are being sent to territory set apart by the British government for the interment of Bolsheviks and other rebels. It is understood that some Australian subjects who were deported during the war period are still there in detention. Where this territory is is not stated, but it is apparently not in Australia.

JACK HARRINGTON AT THE EMPRESS

Will No Doubt Be Able to Draw Parallels from History

Jack Harrington is to be the speaker at Sunday night's meeting at the Empress. The S. P. of C. at all times deals with everyday problems from the working class and socialistic viewpoint, treating not effect but causes. Jack Harrington, who is looked upon as one of the best posted men on history on the American continent, will doubtless be able to draw some parallels between the present situation and labor troubles that have succeeded it.

EXTRA

'PEG STRIKE NOT YET OFF

At a late hour last night word was received from Winnipeg to the effect that all railroad workers, including the Running Trades, were still out and standing firm.

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Sardines, 3 for 25c
Fry's Cocoa, 2 for 45c
Cowan's Cocoa, 2 for 45c
Slater's Tea, lb. 45c

SPECIAL
Aunt Dinah Molasses, No. 5 tins. Regular 50c, Saturday only 40¢

Clark's Pork and Beans, No. 3 tins 25c
Finest Peas, tin 15c
Solid Pack Tomatoes, tin 20c
Finest Peaches, large tins 35c
Egg-o Baking Powder, tin 25c
Malkin's Best Tea, lb. 55c
Buttercup Milk, 3 for 35c
Jellies, all kinds, 3 for 30c
Breakfast Food, 5-lb. sacks.....45c
Cream of Wheat 25c
Corn Flakes, 2 for 25c
Vinegar, bottle 15c
Empress Climax Vinegar, full jug 85c
Ramsay's Sodas 25c
Bird's Custard, 2 for 35c
McLaren's Custard, 2 for 30c
Pumpkin 15c

PROVISION DEPARTMENT

Slater's Sliced Streaky Bacon, lb. 50c
Slater's Sliced Streaky Bacon, lb. 55c
Slater's Sliced Boneless Roll, lb.....45c
Slater's Sliced Ayrshire, lb. 55c

COMPOUND LARD SPECIAL
Finest Compound Lard. Regular 35c lb., Saturday only, 2 lbs. for ..... 65¢
Limit 4 lbs.

Finest Dairy Butter, lb. 55c
Finest Alberta Creamery, lb. 65c
Finest Alberta Fresh Eggs, doz.....60c

FRESH MEAT DEPARTMENT
No. 1 Steer Pot Roast, lb. 25c
No. 1 Steer Boiling Beef, lb.....23c

Legs of Lamb, lb. 35c
Shoulders Lamb, lb. 27½c
Loins of Lamb, lb. 29½c
Stew Lamb, lb. 25c
Pork Sausage, lb. 35c
Beef Sausage, lb. 25c
Finest Salt Pork, lb. 41½c
Finest Beef Fat, lb. 25c

FRESH PORK SHOULDER SPECIAL
No. 1 Pork Shoulders—
Shank End, per lb. ..... 29½¢
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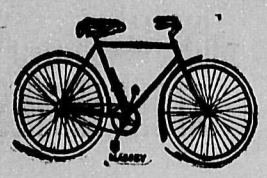

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FEDERATED LABOR PARTY PROTESTS

Demands Repeal of War-Times Election Act at Sunday Meeting

The enthusiasm displayed at the Columbia meeting on Sunday evening left no room for doubt as to the general feeling on the present industrial and political situation. It reached its climax when, about halfway through the proceedings, a report was brought in that the Italian government had fallen and that a Soviet government was to take its place. Even as a possibility, this sufficed to rouse the audience to a white heat; and the thunderous applause resounded through the theatre again and again.

At the commencement of the meeting, Steward J. R. Moffat, of the Makura, appeared before the audience to repudiate a suggestion in the morning paper that the crew were going to be reduced to submission by starvation; on the contrary, he stated, "the cargo's still on board, and it's not going to get ashore. We are with you to the end." This declaration was heartily applauded; as was also Secretary McMillan's announcement that, on the arrest of Ivens at Winnipeg, Comrade Woodsworth had "stepped right into the job."

Another event of the meeting was the enthusiastic adoption of the following resolution, passed by a unanimous vote:

"Whereas, the present nation-wide unrest is undoubtedly of a political rather than of an industrial nature; and whereas, the present government apparently fails to grasp the true significance of events, and ony blunders from one display of force to another, as evidenced in recent labor arrests; and whereas, clear-thinking people understand fully that force is no remedy; this meeting of Vancouver citizens, held under the auspices of the Federated Labor Party, calls upon the government to immediately repeal the infamous War-times Election Act, to introduce and make effective the full enfranchisement of women, and by means of a general election refer to the people of the Dominion the questions awaiting settlement."

Copies of this resolution to be sent to the government and to the press.

The speaker of the evening was Dr. W. J. Curry, and his subject was "The Class That Stands for Law and Order."

Chairman J. W. Hogg remarked that during the last few weeks, they had had a sample of the kind of law and order the other class stood for. Having vainly tried to incite the Winnipeg workers to riot, they had at last started something themselves.

Dr. Curry said there was evidence of madness on every side, so far as the master class was concerned; it was up to the working class to take up the falling sceptre of power and lead humanity on to happiness and true prosperity. They were the only class that had ever stood for law and order in the world. If the ruling class had their way, this civilization would go down to destruction; they were opposing with all their power the forces of evolution, the only forces that would save the world.

The speaker, as a "foreigner," felt rather proud, at the moment, of his native land, Nova Scotia, since the miners of Cape Breton had sent to the minister of Labor at Ottawa a telegram of indignation and contempt at the government "sneak-thief" methods in arresting the Winnipeg comrades; the men pledged themselves to do everything in their power with a view to a general strike throughout the Dominion. Dr. Curry asked those in favor of this resolution to show hands, and the response was unanimous.

While condemning the state of affairs, however, the speaker recognized that "there is actually nobody to blame; there are adequate causes for everything everybody does; people are only what conditions make them." The trouble lay in not understanding. The classes had antagonistic interests; and it was utterly absurd to talk of harmonizing labor and capital. The lion and the lamb would never be friends. "We, who are determined to abolish this class antagonism, alone stand for peace and for law and for order. (Applause.) We stand for the law of life and of true development."

"Humanity is all right," continued the speaker. Why then this system of exploitation and resulting chaos? It was because they had not learned to harness the forces of nature in the general interests of humanity, but in the interests of a parasite class who would live, not by working, but by owning. The interests of that class demanded the acceleration of industrial development, but at the same time the suppression of general intelligence and understanding of the system. In the schools, and in the press, the basic truths of human development had been suppressed. "We have arrived at the last, and perhaps the most infamous, form of human slavery."

Why couldn't capitalism go on? was a question sometimes asked. The speaker proceeded to explain that, by the introduction of machinery, the productivity of industry was ever-increasing; and, as the workers only got enough of the product for their sustenance, the surplus value became ever more and more, resulting in a glutted market and consequent unemployment. The entrance of Japan, China and India into the world's markets, with the cheap labor of their population of 800,000,000, had aggravated the situation; hence this crisis. The system of capitalism must pass away and give place to the co-operative commonwealth.

With regard to Bolshevism, the speaker said: "The capitalist press is lying day and night about the people of Russia and the Soviet government." Why was it that the British, French and American governments were sending forces to slaughter those working people? It was because the progress of the Bolshevik movement meant simply the overthrow of the capitalist system, and the ushering in of the industrial democracy. For one thing, the Bolshevists had repudiated the debts of the autocracy they overthrew; for another, they had published the secret treaties showing that the various nations had gone into the war, not for the love of humanity, but for the love of plunder, coined off the sweat and tears of the working class. "Is it any wonder the ruling class hate the Bolshevists, just like they hate the strikers at Winnipeg and here." (Loud applause.)

The capitalists had had to educate the workers, who had now developed a moral stability that had eclipsed anything known before. The magicians, politicians and lawyers all failed to read the writing on the wall; but the slave read it as it appeared in the bulletins of the Citizens' League: "The kingdom is taken from thee; thy rule has ended."

GERMS

In August, 1914, the dogs of war were unleashed, and with fangs bared, sprang forward to do their master's bidding. The British bulldog and the German daschund were locked in a death-grapple—for what? According to our truthful (?) press we were fighting for democracy, while Germany was endeavoring to force her "kultur" upon the world. What was the result? It was recorded as the greatest and most glorious victory in the world's history, and, we are told was an absolute triumph for democracy. Now that democracy has triumphed and "kultur" is no more, mankind can now take a breathing spell and gaze around and view the fruits of his victory. Democracy? The world is democrazy.

Thousands of mankind the world over have a disease, a germ disease, which, unlike most germ diseases, does not attack their physical organs, but, concentrates its main effort in attacking the mental organs of its victims. This disease, we will call, for want of a better name "dementia democracia." The people have had this disease many years, it has become chronic, and, I am afraid, in a great many cases—incurabe. However, we must attempt the herculean task of curing them of this disease, so that the world will be free at last of this terrible plague. This disease being a mental disease requires very tactful and skillful handling; we require no anaesthetic or other stupefying drug in the operation. All that we require is an antidote, the antidote of knowledge. Where then, can we obtain this adtidote? In the schools? No, absolutely no. In the press? Emphatically no! Where, then, can this antidote be obtained? In the literature of your own class—the workers. Study—and then do your own thinking. This and this alone is the only "alma mater" of true knowledge—class knowledge. This is the only antidote required for this most serious operation. Before we can commence the operation, we must, just as a physician would do, diagnose the disease. We must of necessity discover what is the cause of this dementia democracia. Democracy, from which dementia democracia springs, is a term used very frequently by all classes of people. But, how many understood what it really means? Abraham Lincoln once stated that democracy is government of the people, by the people, for the people; this at least approaches nearer human freedom than the so-called democracies of today. Democracies of today are based upon property. Democracies of today mean the dictatorship of the minority over the majority. Democracies of today are hypocrisies. Do the common people have the electing of all governmental bodies? Not a law has been placed upon the statute book which even attempted to deal with the freeing of humanity from its present environment, which produces moral degenerates and which upholds this degrading system of wage slavery.

That environment and experience are factors in the forming of various ideas and opinions of society we accept as an established fact. Therefore, we cannot condemn the capitalist class for upholding this present system for their very existence as a class is upheld by the continuous exploitation of the workers. They are born and bred in most cases in the lap of luxury and educated in an atmosphere of lofty class distinction and always assume an air of superiority born of proprietorship in their dealings with the workers. The press, the pulpit and the schools, in fact almost every source of possible enlightenment, being controlled by the capitalist class are used for the specific purpose of misleading the workers, therefore it remains for the workers of the world, the proletariat, to educate themselves, to gain class-consciousness. This is the only "open sesame" to human freedom, therefore the arch-enemy that blocks the way is really the apathy and ignorance of the proletariat themselves.

The proletariat are too inclined to accept the utterances and theories of the various bourgeois intellectuals as an established fact, without first reasoning the matter out for themselves. The proletariat are patriotic; can we say the same of the capitalist class? The proletariat are taught to look upon foreigners with something akin to hatred, truly a dangerous doctrine to instill into the minds of the people. The British are taught to hate the German today. They were taught to hate others than Germans a century ago. The Anglo-Saxon race in particular has become impregnated with the idea that he is of a superior race, this in itself being an unsafe doctrine and which is not the right method to adopt if we wish to make the world safe, not for democracy, but for humanity. This, then is the task that we have before us, to not only destroy the germs of false teachings, but to destroy even the source from which they emanate, so that we are better able to build up a purer and nobler race. And, in this great struggle that is fast becoming imminent, on which the whole future of civilization or human freedom rests, it is suicidal madness not to know. All this running about and abusing a capitalist is futile. The earth is pregnant with reaction, therein lies a genuine menace to true freedom. The Great War in which millions of lives were sacrificed in this great fight for democracy, let us examine and see for ourselves what was the cost of the freedom that we are supposed to enjoy today. The price was not paid in money, it was paid in the awful sacrifice of human lives that were wantonly and ruthlessly forced into the breach to act as targets for the most devilish engines of torture and destruction that modern brains could devise. It was paid for by the pale faced widow and the weeping children.

In addition to the destruction of human life, there is also to be taken into account the destruction of commodities and demolition of towns and cities. It is human labor that builds these up again, and it is human labor that is taxed so as to make it possible to pay indemnities. And what of the governments, what of the capitalists; what is their function? Governments create war, and subjects do the fighting, governments create war debts and subjects do the paying.

No sooner had Mars sheathed his bloody sword, even before the bodies of the slain had grown cold, there arose a cry from the parasite vampires of society, it was the voice of Mammon demanding indemnity. Indemnity for what? Indemnity for the heavy hearts and vacant chairs that we see in every home? Can the loss of your loved ones be indemnified? Let the mothers of men make answer. Let them search deep down in their hearts and ask themselves the question. As they look into the eyes of their fatherless, aye, and starving children, let them say unfalteringly if they can, that they have not given their loved ones in vain. Ten million lives have been sacrificed on the altar of Cain. To the sons of men, remember this, whether in overalls or uniform it matters not, you are of the working class, first, last and all the time. You may be engaged in construction or destruction, but, as far as you are concerned, all that you will receive is a miserable pittance called wages. The reward of the common soldier the world over is always the same. What does he get? If he is physically fit and able to work, after his discharge he gets a job—if he can find one. If he has lost an arm, they may possibly furnish him with an artificial one, so that he can go to work again and create more surplus values for his masters. Even though he be blind, the inhuman monsters make an attempt to train him in some vocation; not from any humanitarian principle as they would have us believe, but purely and simply for exploitation. But someone may say, "What of their pension?" They get just enough pension to keep them—out of the poor-house. An empire like the British Empire that proclaims herself the champion of the cause of right, if she be sincere let her prove it by her actions. However, events are moving fast. The roseate dawn of a wondrous future flashes afar over the earth, a future of unlimited possibilities; and the proletariat of the world are the peoples who can, by sound reasoning and judgment, grasp the helm of advancement and pilot humanity to that haven of contentment and enlightenment that is the zenith of human endeavor.

T. F. M.

THE DIRGE OF MOTHER EARTH

[Nemesis]

Oh! weary was the waiting,
And dreary was the waiting,
For the dawn, for the dawn,
When molten, I was shaking
And ev'ry fibre quaking,
Through the vapor's frenzied whirling,
That fierce and frantic swirling,
In the mad days I was born.

My thoughts were deep and thrilling
My heart with rapture filling,
In the dawn, in the dawn,
When chaotic fires abating
And subtle force creating,
In that age of weary waiting,
The mystic life pulsating,
And man, my child, was born.

The azure waters flowing,
The green earth, greener growing,
All treasures great and glowing,
The breezes warmly blowing
My son's bright heritage.
But God those gifts in granting,
With wondrous life enchanting,
Placed ban against self-serving,
Those gifts for all conserving—
A common heritage.

But the ages quickly flying
And my sons, that ban defying
Brought me woe, brought me woe;
For the few, those treasures craving
And their brothers all enslaving
Brought me woe, brought me woe;
For the selfish, hell-born robbing
And the sore and constant sobbing
Brought me woe, brought me woe;
And God's curse 'gainst man prevailing,
Through the ages never failing,
Brought me woe, brought me woe.

Formly sons that ban defying
Caused sin and sorrow, pain and sighing,
Thy wide lands o'er.
War's foul brood the green earth staining,
Famine at the leash e'er straining,
Pestilence for ever gaining
Strength on ev'ry shore.
Dear God, but teach my sons, defying
That Thy law brooks no denying
Demanding ever strict complying;
Gifts of bounteous love abusing
In that path of their own choosing
They shall find but pain and bruising
For evermore, for evermore.

And oh! weary is the waiting,
And oh! dreary is the waiting,
For the dawn, for the dawn.
When my children gladly waking
And their foul bonds quickly breaking
Shall respond to soul returning,
Deep their hearts with fervor burning,
Free and fearless and reborn.

How They Work

The Glasgow Forward of May the 24th contained the following passage. Needless to say the Federation of Industries is the employers and manufacturers federation, not the workers:

"Our members will not be displeased to note that many of the peace conditions laid down in the documents drawn in the federation in December last, and in succeeding months for submission to the prime minister and other British delegates, are to be found in effect among the terms of the official treaty."

See that! See the power labor labor has! See how labor was "represented" at Paris! See how the world is made safe for democracy!

Boost for the WORKERS' PARLIAMENT

AN APPEAL FROM DOWN UNDER

Australian Labor Makes Plea for Fraternal Internationalism

[From W. Francis Ahern]
(Special Representative in Australia)

The headquarters of the Social Democratic League, Sydney, Australia, has issued a stirring appeal to the class-conscious members of the proletarian movement throughout the world.

The Social Democrats in Australia form a revolutionary organization aiming at the complete overthrow of the capitalist system, and the establishment in its place of a communal commonwealth. Realizing that effective tactics can only be moulded by deep consideration of the aspect and significance of current events of local and international import, the methods of campaign to be carried out by the Social Democratic League in Australia will be decided upon from time to time by meetings, conferences or conclaves, called especially to treat with the exigencies of the day.

Meanwhile the following manifesto has been issued:

"The world is shaken by an economic discontent unequalled in the history of all time. Disquiet and revolt are rampant in every phase of the social structure. The capitalist system of society having reached its highest point of development, is undoubtedly tottering to a fall. Fully awakened to the situation, its upholders, in a wild frenzy of straw clutchings, are exerting every means which their waning power yet commands to hold the workers in the old-time state of economic servitude.

But the old order is changing, and even the national or "jingo" spirit, which the ruling class of every land has sought to instil as fundamental to its system of exploitation, is fast passing from the breasts of the wage workers of the world.

"A fraternal internationalism has come to permeate the ranks of the toiling masses, and with it a determination to unte as one and, regardless of clags, crowns and frontiers, to establish a system of society wherein the dreadful precariousness which today governs their existence will be swept away. This system of society will constitute an industrial democracy under which the means of production and distribution will be socially owned and democratically controlled by the workers themselves, who carry on the process of wealth production. Should this goal not be achieved, the working class is faced with the terrible alternative of the servile state dominated by a capitalistic oliarchy.

"Unable to longer avoid recognition of this grim truth, the proletariat of Europe and America is already making a strenuous and desperate effort to establish a dictatorship of its own. The sword with which to strike the blow for world freedom has been definitely unsheathed. The Bolsheviki of Russia has already instituted a lead which if supported in other lands, will gradually but assuredly bring about the establishment of an industrial democracy. The Bolsheviki have their reflex in the Spartacus movement in Germany which continues to wage successful war against the bourgeoise of that country. England is in the throes of industrial turmoil, significant because of its sympathy with the movement in Russia.

"In a drastic attempt to arrest developments in America, its master class government has recommended the deportation of 20,000 alleged foreign sympathizers with Bolshevism philosophy, thus advertising th emenace it dares not face. Other lands are likewise beset with grave industrial problems, only aggravated by the panic concessions of hope and palliatives. Because of our isolation we in Australia have not as yet felt the pulse of this movement, but as surely as the night follows day, we will find ourselves caught up upon the tidal wave of unrest which is sweeping relentlessly north and south, east and west. Therefore, it behooves the militant and class-conscious sections of the workers of Australia to assist in the education, the agitation, and the organization their comrade toilers in order that they may be prepared when the occasion arises to seize and hold the reins of control.

"The Social Democratic League of Australia boldly declares its objective to be identical with that of the Bolshevik movement in Russia and the Spartacus movement in Germany. We make no attempt to qualify this assertion. The Bolsheviki and the Spartacus stand for the emancipation from serfdom and wage slavery of the producing classes of all nations, and we are proud of our association. The truly militant are, therefore, urged to take advantage of the broad platform of the Social Democrats, and assist in achieving the revolution by inculcating a recognition of the class struggle, and a realization of the international unity of the workers of every land into the minds of the non-class conscious workers on the job.

The Social Democrats seeks to carry out the educational side of the business by means of public meetings, lectures, debates, and the dissemination of literature bearing upon the Socialist philosophy, stress being laid upon the necessity of organization on the basis of revolutionary industrial unionism founded on a system of shop control. This is the most modern development in the world of scientifically applied revolt, and provided for the wage-earner at his very bench a school where he will receive the training necessary to prepare him for a part in the ultimate taking over of the industry in which he is actually employed. The education and organization of the working class on industrial lines must necessarily have its own political reflex.

"The goal of such will not be the capturing of parliaments for the purpose of perpetuating the existing state, but the abolition of parliament as the executive of the ruling class, and the establishment of, in lieu thereof, of an industrial committee. Thus the Social Democrats of Australia issue their call to arms. Enlist today in the army of the class-conscious workers of the world, and fight under the Red Flag of Humanity for the emancipation of you and your children from the bonds of capitalist thraldom for, in the immortal words of the great Karl Marx: 'You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain.'"

Arising out of the issue of this manifesto, the military police recently carried out a raid of the League's headquarters in Sydney, Australia, taking the names and addresses of members, literature and the books connected with the workings of the League. At the time of writing, no further action has been taken by the military authorities.

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UNREST IS WORLD WIDE CONDITION

Nat Smith and T. Connor Deal With Problems at Empress

Comrade Smith in his opening remarks stated that there never was a time in the history of mankind when the economic problems, which affect the very basis of existence itself, were so acute.

The prime object of the present system in the production of the necessities of life is that they are produced for sale. In other stages of man's development goods were produced essentially for use, and as long as a quantity of food, etc., existed in any particular part of the earth the inhabitants of that part of the world were at least guaranteed an existence. Unrest as we have it today has been blamed on a few agitators, but the real cause of unrest lies at the basis of society today. The recent strike in Winnipeg was not a revolutionary strike, but part of the class struggle, a fight between buyers and sellers, as to how the sale of labor power shall be effected. The condition of the workers in general throughout the world is rapidly becoming worse. The world market will not permit of any other condition.

Strikes are precipitated by the employing class in order to more effectively break down the resistance of the workers.

Were the workers aware of the laws which govern society, they would realize the impossibility of reforming same. A complete change must be effected; our business is to present certain facts to the workers, facts which conditions will ultimately drive home to them.

Comrade T. Connor in referring to the unrest which the previous speaker had touched on, stated that it was not confined to Vancouver but was noticeable in every part of the industrial world.

Every one born in the present system of society (with the exception of a few, the owners of the means of life(was compelled to sell something in order to live.

We live under a system based on buying and selling, therefore amongst buyers and sellers, antagonism arises—one to buy the cheapest, the other to get the best price for his commodity. It was noticeable that the individual who squeals the most when trouble arises between employers and employees, between buyers and sellers, is the small merchant class known as the bourgeoisie.

This type only look on the surface of affairs and consequently take effects as causes. Understanding the basis on which this strike arises, it is up to the workers to discover a method which will abolish this state of affairs. If we examine the history of mankind we will discover that he has travelled through various stages of development. From the savage state and right up through the middle ages we find periods of famine; these famines affected all classes in society.

The fight in those days was a fight against the forces of nature, inventions from the steam engine to electricity. The workers find themselves very little better off. Unemployment is ripe. The workers must first sell in order to buy, and in this system all the advantage lies with the buyers of labor power.

Civilization is a certain stage in the development of society and when that stage has reached a certain point in development, like the chicken within the egg, the forces developed within shall break through. Revolutions do not always mean blood and fire. While the master class can only picture revolution as pictured by the French Revolution, the change was effected in England with little or no violence.

In order to understand the road that we must travel we must place ourselves in the position of a spectator and we must examine the road our forefathers have travelled.

The functioning of the Socialist Party of Canada is education, as the saying is. A Bolsheviki with a handful of papers is more dangerous than 10 with guns in their hands.

It is up to every worker as a unit in society to find out his place therein.

Nature says, "Enjoy what you do; but stop when you cease to enjoy the doing."

INTERNATIONALS ARE NOW ON THIN ICE

Separatist Game Has Reached Its Climax—Officials all Het Up.

The international officers of the A. F. of L. are getting all het up over the Canadian unions sympathetic strike. Telegrams galore are being sent to the unions involved. International officers are racing across the boundary line with orders to drive the men back to work. Threats are being issued by these reactionary and capitalist loving tools, but seemingly all to no avail. Many charters have been lifted and others are being relinquished and the separatist game seems to have about reached its climax and is now on the down grade. The international officers will soon be in the position that the average worker is in a great part of his time—out of a job—in the very near future. It will do them good to have to rustle for a living instead of living on the fat of the land while toadying to the master class.

HEROIC TALE OF FRENCH MUTINY

Refused to Wage Unlawful War on Russia Is True Spirit

PARIS.—The story of the mutiny on Easter day of the crews of four French warships engaged against the Soviet forces near Odessa was recounted to the chamber of deputies by Emile Goude, a Socialist member.

These four warships were in the Black Sea fleet, under command of Vice Admiral Amet, and were bombarding red guards on shore, preparatory to an attack on Odessa.

"The signal to clear for action was given on the morning of April 19," the deputy said. "The men gathered in crowds on the deck and refused to disperse when ordered. Then, from the battleship France, arose the strains of the international revolutionary hymn. The men gathered in groups on the ship, and the captain then intervened and tried to discuss the matter with the sailors, who appointed delegates to explain why the 'Internationale' had been sung. One of the delegates said:

Won't Wage Illegal War

"'The war we are being forced to make against the Russians is unconstitutional. The minister has not the right to use us for a war parliament has not voted.'

"The captain informed the admiral in command, who was on board the battleship Jean Bart, of the situation. The men listened to the attempts of the admiral to parley. They were respectful in their attitude, but refused to obey his orders and insisted they should be returned to France. The 'Internationale' again was sung. In the evening sailors on other ships took up the singing.

"The red flag was run up on Easter morning beside the tri-color, which had been hoisted with customary honors. The work on the ships was carried out regularly, and the officers had full liberty. There was one unfortunate incident for which the sailors were not responsible.

One Unfortunate Incident

"When the men were going ashore on April 20 a young ensign, fresh from the naval academy, seeing the sailors and French soldiers fraternizing with Russian men and women, ordered a machine gun fired. A naval lieutenant rushed up, placed himself in front of the men and stopped the firing. However, some were killed and wounded.

"The movement continued without violence, insolence, disorder or sabotage. The tri-color never was lowered. It was a true revolutionary movement in the highest and purest sense of the word. The sailors, sons of the great French revolution, remembered there are legal measures beyond which French soldiers and marines cannot be employed.

"After four days of negotiations, the admiral granted the demands of the delegates that the ships should return to France, and that no punishment should be exacted from the men after their return."—Butte Bulletin.

ELECTRICAL INVENTION TO BE GIVEN TO LABOR

Inventor Is Determined That His Invention Shall Not Be Used to Exploit Labor

London. — David Suchostawer, a Russian engineer domiciled in this country, has invented an electrical turbine which he claims will transform the world's industry. Amongst other results of it, if successful, will by the distribution of electric power from huge central stations, which would tend to transfer industry to the villages away from large urban centres. A very interesting feature of the matter is the inventor's determination that his discovery shall not be used to exploit the producers of the world, for he means to place it when completed, at the disposal of the workers through organized labor, and, indeed, has agreed that the Daily Herald shall act as intermediary between him and the commercial world.

Mention the Federationist when you make a purchase at a store.

FEAR BANKERS MAY RULE WORLD

League of Nations May Become League of International Bankers

WASHINGTON, B. C.—There is apparently some apprehension in America that the League of Nations may become the aegis for domination of international economic life by such a pooling of financial resources as has never been seen

In the course of next week speeches will be made on the floor of the Senate designed to warn the sponsors of the League of Nations lest the covenant may turn out to be nothing more than a "league of international bankers for the economic exploitation of the world," as one leading senator expressed his apprehension.

The testimony before the Foreign Relations Committee which investigatel the "leak" clearly indicated that a pooling of financial assets is contemplated. While it is admitted that the United States must for some time to come extend credit to European countries, the danger as viewed here is that should the "international bankers" get the handling and control of such huge credits, they would undoubtedly be in a position to determine the prices of all commodities not only in the United States, but practically throughout the world.

At the Pantages

Heading what promises to be an unusually good bill at The Pantages next week, opening with the matinee performance Monday, will be the Empire Comedy Four, one of the oldest and most popular organizations in vaudeville. Riotous mirth and melody is their specialty.

For the special added attraction, Manager Alexander Pantages has arranged for the appearance of Joe Fanton and his company in their latest novelty "A Morning In Camp." This is another war act, and according to advance reports, a remarkably good one.

A third card will be Leila Shaw and her players in a travesty on the familiar playlet with the domestic triangle. It is called, "There She Goes Again," and is said to be very funny.

Anita Diaz' monkeys, billed as Darwinian Demonstrators of Fun," also will be in the forefront of the entertainment, especially so far as the children are concerned.

Madell and Follette are a musical comedy pair, with songs and patter, that have been going great on the circuit thus far.

Cliff Clark, the "genial fellow," also has a line of humor and late melodies.

If society were so organized that all the members of it were engaged in some productive occupation or creative work, the sole basis of the government under these circumstances would be to open up every opportunity for all the members to function to the limit of their capacity.—Helen Marot, in The Dial.

Jackson, Mich.—Over 700 representatives of shop men employed by the Michigan Central railroad met in this city and formed a system federation.

THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL

War Can Only Cease with the Abolition of Capitalism

The Women's International Congress, held in Zurich during May, 1919, has ended, and the women from sixteen countries represented are on their way back home. We have met women from the belligerent and neutral nations; we have talked of the past with all its sorrows and difficulty, and we have faced the future and laid our plans. Meeting as we did when the iniquitous peace terms had just been published, we were filled with indignation and little hope.

War, revolution, the freedom of women, education—these were the subjects discussed. The horrors of the war we dared not speak of, as many of the women present had lost husbands and sons. The highly reactionary French government refused passports to the French section, but Malli Milau, a Frenchwoman from Arrass, in the devastated area, managed to reach the congress on the third day.

She had been an Internationalist and Pacifist throughout the war and had raised her voice in protest in face of great difficulties. She spoke of the war and all its horrors, and called upon the congress to pledge themselves to do all in their power to help slay this monster. As she asked for a pledge the whole conference rose and cried, "We pledge ousselves, Malli!"

Lida Gustava Heymann (Munich) presented a bouquet of beautiful white roses to Mdlle. Milau, as an expression of thanks for her work and faith. The chief interest of the congress centred in those countries where revolution followed war. The German and Austrian delegates reported their work, but the Hungarian women refrained saying that it was impossible for them to tell the truth about their country; they would not get back if they did.

Frau Frida Perline, Stuttgart, spoke of the German women holding monster demonstrations protesting against the useless slaughter of their sons and of how, at the outbreak of the war, a telegram was sent to the kaiser asking him, in the name of Christ, to do everything in his power to prevent the outbreak of war; but they had learned by bitter experience that paper protests were of no use—that if women wished to destroy war they must first destroy capitalism, the cause of war, and organize for action.

Most of the German and Austrian women were of the opinion that an international revolution is impending, and that it was the duty of the women of every country to bring about the revolutionary change with as little bloodshed as possible.

Someone suggested that we should attempt to educate the "upper classes," and say, "What you do not give freely will be taken from you by bloodshed," but Frau Boose Lieglier, Switzerland, said "Christ made the same appeal to the rich two thousand years ago and it had no effect." The Austrian women spoke of their work during the revolution—how they had asked and had been allowed to act upon revolutionary tribunals, and had managed while on the tribunals to have capital punishment abolished; how, after the murder of Kurt Eisner, they had placarded the streets and called upon the people to keep calm thus preventing further bloodshed. Recognizing that revolution is imminent in all countries, consideration of what line of action should be adopted in that case, the following resolution was drafted, and sent out to the national sections: "The world is facing wide-spread revolutionary changes, coming at a time when the passions of hatred and fear have been fostered by a world war. We recognize that there is a fundamentally just demand underlying most of these revolutionary movements. We declare our sympathy with the purpose of the workers who are rising up everywhere to make an end of exploitation and to claim their world. Nevertheless we reassert our belief in the methods of peace, and we feel that it is our special part in this revolutionary age to counsel against violence on both sides." The peace terms were the subject of a mild condemnatory resolution, which was moved in an able speech by Mrs. Snowden, seconded by Miss Janette Rankin, first woman senator,

ESTABLISHED 1910

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NOTE THE ADDRESS

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LABOR—THE PEOPLE

Those who work have always constituted a majority of the people in any organized society. Today nine-tenths of the adult population is employed at some productive or useful occupation.

The latest figures published by the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue show that in the year 1916, when the total population of the United States was about 102,000,000, less than half a million single individuals paid income taxes. The minimum in that year was $3,000 for single individuals and $4,000 for persons with dependents. The total number who declared incomes in excess of these amounts was 429,401. There were, doubtless, individuals who dodged the income tax. The figures, however, give some idea what a tiny minority of the American people receive incomes that could put them in a "middle class."

The "Statistics of Occupation," published in the United States Census, show that in an ordinary industrial city the druggists, undertakers, grocers, butchers, manufacturers, corporation officials, superintendents, managers, lawyers, doctors, school teachers, dentists and all other members of the professional and business classes do not make up over one-sixth of the total number of gainfully occupied persons. In many cases they constitute less than one-eighth of the total.

The vast majority of people who do not make income tax returns; the wage earners and clerks who are not included in the business and professional class; and many of the small business and professional men judged from a standpoint of income, make up the body of what is sometimes called the "plain people." Most of these plain people work for their living as wage earners.

The relation which has grown up in modern industry between officials and workers is startling. The latest report of the United States Census dealing with the manufacturing industries (1914, page 427), states that the total number of persons engaged in manufacturing is 8,263,153; of this number only 61 in 1,000 are proprietors and officials; the clerks and other subordinate salaried employees make up 88 in each 1,000; the wage earners, 851. Thus 17-20 of those engaged in the manufacturing industries in the United States are wage earners, and 19-20 are wage-earners and clerks. The latest figures for the railroad industry are as follows: General officers, 5,750; other officers, 11,153; office clerks, 87,106; total employees, 1,710,296. Here general officers are about 3 in 1,000, and general and minor officers, 10 in 1,000, or 1 per cent. The census figures show 12,659,000 persons occupied in agricultural pursuits. Of this number over half are hired laborers. Of the remainder the vast majority work actively on their own farms.

The United States is made up of people who work as wage earners or farmers. The overwhelming majority of the population falls into this class. The plain people of the United States are the working people.—Scott Nearing.

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....June 27, 1919

BEHIND EVERY form of action by any class in society, there is an economic cause. Behind the actions of governments or of large financial organizations, or aggregations of financial magnates, there are reasons that can be found for them. It is useless to say that the Winnipeg strike was organized by the workers in an attempt to set up a Soviet government. It is useless to say that it is a revolutionary strike. We have said this before, and we say it again, but that there is a reason for this strike being precipitated we are sure. That the strike was caused by the employing class, we are also sure, and the reason is not far to seek. The idea in precipitating the strike is to crush organized labor so that wages can be kept at the lowest possible level.

AN ECONOMIC REASON

* * *

The Christian Science Monitor, in dealing with Canadian trade, has the following to say:

As the Canadian trade commission made clear in a recent statement, the balance of trade has now swung so that it is becoming adverse to the Dominion. Before the war, it was against Canada by about $300,000,000 annually. Then, owing to war orders, this adverse balance was transformed into a favorable one by nearly half a million dollars. But side by side with the piling up of the favorable balance came the piling up of the war debt, until from the pre-war figure of $336,000,000 it has today reached an amount above $1,500,000,000. Hence the necessity for a very largely increased volume of trade, if this obligation is to be adequately met. To this end, exports must be increased, or at any rate maintained, as far as possible, at their present high level; whilst every effort must be made by all parties to the great work of production to secure at all times the fullest measure of co-operation. The great need in Canada today is indeed co-operation, in the fullest sense of the word, between the farmer and the factory, and between employers and employed, everywhere.

* * *

That is the reason for the strike. Trade must be maintained or profits cannot be secured. Commodities must be produced cheaply enough to compete in the world's markets. Profits can only be gained in this way, and profits must be reaped, no matter if the heavens fall. During the war, Canada was exporting more than she was importing. This is not the case now. Imports do not give the opportunity for profits. It is not on the importation of commodities that profits are made. It is on the commodities that are exported that they are secured. Nations today do not measure their prosperity by the commodities consumed at home, but by the wealth that is exported, and it is the export trade that is worrying the employing class at this time. Well do the large manufacturing interests know, that in order to compete with the Asiatic and European nations, that they must produce cheaply. To do this, they must speed up the methods of production, and at the same time cut the cost of labor to the lowest possible level. With labor organized this is a difficult proposition, but with labor disorganized, it is an easy matter to cut wages to the bone. This and this alone is the cause of the strike. Collective bargaining gives the workers a strength that they do not have by any other form of disposing of their labor power, and in this as in all other actions of the employers, the economic factor is the deciding factor, and the attempt to stamp out the Labor organizations was started in Winnipeg. Until the wealth of a nation is decided by the amount of wealth the people consume, instead of export, there will be the same economic causes for Labor troubles.

THERE ARE SIGNS that point to the fact that industrial organizations of the workers are to become a more important factor than ever. From the news that has been received from the old land, we can gather that the workers there are intending to use their industrial strength to wring political concessions from the government. This is natural. It is possibly more natural for that line of action to be adopted in this country, than it would be in the old land. For the simple reason that the workers of this country are not in as good a position politically as they are in Great Britain. When the Winnipeg strike was under discussion in the House of Commons at Ottawa, Mr. Buchanan, of Lethbridge, said in effect, that Labor should be represented on the floor of the House of Commons. How this was to be accomplished, he did not, however, say. With war-times election acts, and other restrictions on the franchise, along with the industrial conditions that preclude many men from living long enough in any place to secure the franchise, the workers are not in a position to secure representation in the Legislatures.

THE LESSON IN IT.

* * *

We think that we are not exaggerating when we say that there are not more than 60 per cent. of the workers who are eligible to vote at Dominion and Provincial elections. The extent of this method of political action will, however, be determined by the manner in whihc the political privileges of the people are restricted. In the meantime, however, this strike should have shown the workers that even organized as they are at the present time, that something more in the way of organization is needed. The strike is a result of a deliberate attempt to crush organized labor. The methods adopted by the employing class has been to bring about a split in the ranks of the workers. Every division that exists in labor's ranks has been utilized by the employers in their efforts to break the strike, that they have failed to do so is not because of the form of organization, but in spite of it. Winnipeg took action without the rest of the country knowing the facts of the case, and it was only after the strike had been in progress for some little time that the other cities became acquainted with the truth. There is also another aspect of the case. The employers have told us when they were seeking to introduce militarism, that to be prepared for war is a guarantee of peace. The workers with an organization that would link up every city, would be in a position to know every move of the employers, and it would be impossible for any such attempt as has been made in Winnipeg to occur. In other words, if the workers were organized as they should be, the employers would not undertake any such step without knowing that it would meet with failure, owing to the fact that the workers would be so organized as to make such a proposition futile. The stronger the labor organizations are, the less trouble there will be in the future. The complete organization of the workers will prevent any precipitate action on the part of the workers in any part of the country, and the greater the political concessions will be, and the transition period will be much smoother, and will present less diffculties than if the workers are disorganized and move without every phase of the situation being considered. The people who are trying to crush organized labor are doing the very thing that they are now saying that they wish to avoid, and that is bringing about mob rule. The workers have demonstrated in this strike that even with their imperfect organizations, that they are able to control their ranks, and to maintain order. With an organization linked up all over the country, they will be able to discipline themselves, and to go forward step by step with no misdirected efforts, and with a knowledge that in their organization they have perfect order, strength and intelligence. This is the lesson that must be learnt from the present strike. Organization must be the slogan, coupled with knowledge, and the workers will, by adopting this, save themselves and the community much trouble in the future.

DURING the past week the public has been regaled with the stories of huge profits made by textile and milling companies. There are quite a number of people who are of the opinion that the profiteering has been the cause of labor unrest. In these days profiteering is looked upon as being the art of getting extraordinary large profits—profits that are above the average. This has been possible during the past four years or more owing to the extraordinary demand for all kinds of commodities due to the war; due to the fact that the men overseas were consuming as well as destroying, and that instead of them being engaged in production, they were engaged in destruction, and the increased demand made it possible for the last cent to be extracted in the way of profit, the market conditions favoring the sellers of commodities. To those who do not understand economics, this is looked upon as the cause of all the labor unrest. The only thing that can be gained by the publicity of this profiteering is to show up the hypocrisy of the employing class, but it does not explain the reason for the continued misery of the working class in spite of the so-called prosperity. Neither does it explain the robbery of the workers. Workers are not robbed as consumers; if they were the employing class, which consumes by far a greater amount than do the workers per capita, would be suffering far worse than the workers.

HOW THEY MAKE IT

It is necessary to point these things out, in order that the worker will not be carried away by any false doctrine or ideas. It is necessary that the worker should know that the wages received are determined by the cost of living, and there is ample proof of this during the past few years. Prices of necessities have been constantly going up, wages have slowly followed. But wages have not followed the cost of living as fast as prices have soared, and today we find that the relative position of the worker is much worse than it was in 1914, due to the fact that wages have not generally increased more than 40 per cent., while the cost of living has gone up 87 per cent. Should the worker be able to lower the cost of living, he would not have solved anything. He would still be the exploited. He would still be the victim of a system that can only exist on profit, and if profits were to be entirely cut off the present form of society could no longer exist. Today commodities are only produced for profit. That is the only incentive for the keeping of the wheels of industry turning, and profits in the last analysis are nothing but unpaid labor, the product of labor that is never paid for, the result of toil that is never recompensed. Profits are the difference between the wage paid and the value of the commodities produced by the workers. This is the cause of all labor troubles. It is the cause of all wars, it is the cause of commercial jealousies, which are the outcome of those divergent interests that must exist between competitors. Labor troubles, wars and all the present evils of society will exist just so long as one man can profit through the labor of another. The working class is robbed at the point of production, and until that robbery is stopped there will be turmoil and strife the world over.

The Vancouver Citizen on Wednesday had something to say as to the sacredness of contracts. The workers are usually accused of violations of agreements, but there never was a wage agreement that the employers did not violate. The Robertson agreement in the shipbuilding industry was never lived up to by the employers. The men in that industry are not receiving the awards made by Adjuster Macdonald. Mr. J. J. Warren, head of the Consoliated Mining and Smelting Co., at the mining convention in Nelson, stated that he desired the co-operation of the miners in all matters connected with the mining and smelting industry. While he was saying this, there were many men at Rossland that are out of work because of discrimination. Mr. Bulger, fair wage officer, has been in that district trying to straighten the matter out, but he has failed. In March of this year, the premier of this Province promised that an inquiry into the Coal Creek and Nanaimo disasters would be held at once. This is June, and near the end at that, and nothing has yet been done. This, of course, is not any violation of contract. We suppose that the workers have all the vices, and the employing class have all the virtues. But we would suggest to the bunch of nonetities that are responsible for the blatherings in the Vancouver Citizen, that they take a look at the shortcomings of the employing interests and the governmental departments of this Province, and then having seen both sides of the picture, they may come to the conclusion that those that make the most noise about law and order, sacredness of contracts and all the rest of the buncome, are the ones that know neither law and order, or common decency.

After the decision of the strikers in the Labor Temple yesterday morning, which was that the decision of the strike committee to call off the strike at noon today be not concurred in, the citizens' committee will have a thousand or more leaders to deal with instead of fifteen. The one outstanding feature of the workers, in this city at least, is that they refuse to be led, either by the strike committee or the so-called law and order league. If, however, the government still persists in arresting leaders, it will have a merry time arresting the majority of the men who were at the meeting in the Temple, and the strike committee will be left out in the cold. Leaders forsooth! the workers have got beyond the leading string stage, and, as was stated at the beginning of the strike, the workers decided that it should take place and they and they alone have the power to call it off.

Business Agent McFarlane in assuming that Mayor Gale or the City Council knew anything made a vast mistake. Yesterday he was told by the mayor of this city that he must not assume that the City Council knew anything. With this we are in entire agreement. It could not of course be conceived that any body of intelligent men would have any idea that after the strike was called off by the strike committee, that the question of reinstatement would be the point that would have to be considered by the employers. But, joking aside, the mayor of this city has for a long time got away with his suave politician's answers, and his method of sitting back and finding out just what the other fellow thought, and then bringing a proposition forward that he knew would meet with the approval of the majority. He is now in the position where he can either be a man or a mouse, and judging from his attitude in this strike he chooses the latter. This he is at perfect liberty to do, but these are days when "men," not mice, count. The City Council in assuming the attitude that it did yesterday has placed itself in the position that it will not recognize the Civic Employees' Union. In taking this attitude it has thrown down a challenge to organized labor, and if it thinks that such a challenge can be lightly thrown these days it has another guess coming. Small toads in a big puddle have been known to make a lot of noise, but the City Council of this city, the government of this province, or the government of the Dominion cannot treat labor lightly in these days. It really is funny to see the antics of the small peanut politician of this day, when it is considered that the world is in the making. Conditions, not politicians, control the destinies of not only city councils but of governments. These politicians should at least study the conditions or they may miss their guess.

Bolshevism or something more drastic is needed to eliminate the profiteer. A Montreal sugar refinery has just confessed to making nearly a million dollars in profits last year. What would the citizens' commmittee suggest for the elimination of such robbery.

The explanation has been offered that the reason that Canadian bacon is cheaper in England than in Canada is that the bacon put on the English market costs less to prepare than the kinds put on the Canadian market. In fact all Canadian products are cheaper in England than in Cnada. What's the reason, Mr. Citizens' Committee?

In view of all the talk of deporting the aliens, the following press despatch is most interesting:

Ottawa.—The government's Immigration Act has been given its third reading in the Senate. Senator Bradbury's amendment expressly forbidding immigration from enemy countries, an amendment which he said was "called for by the blood of 55,000 Canadian dead," was defeated 26 to 19.

VICTORY NOT TO BE CELEBRATED

Australian Labor Refuses to Be Led Around by Jingoes

[By W. Francis Ahern]

The jingoes in Australia, in common with those of other parts of the British Empire, are at the present time arranging great demonstrations to take place at the official signing of peace. As part of the scheme of getting whole-hearted support for the scheme, Australian Labor has been asked to participate. In every known case to date, Labor in Australia throughout the States, has refused to be a party to such an unholy business of celebrating a victory that cost so much less and suffering to the working class. The following motion, recently carried by the Labor Council of New South Wales, typifies the attitude of Labor on this matter: "We refuse to take any part whatever in victory celebrations, believing that the money can be expended in some more laudable manner such as building homes for soldiers, etc. Furthermore, apart from the waste of money, we refuse to assist in celebrating something which entailed the slaughter of fifteen million lives, which were sacrificed on the altars of capitalistic greed and avarice." Similar motions are now being passed by the various Labor organizations, both industrial and politically throughout Australia.

Labor is also protesting against the Australian government recognizing "Anzac Day" (the anniversary of the landing of the Australian troops at Gallipoli) as a national holiday, holding that the day is really one of deep mourning for the Australian people, who lost so many brave sons, husbands and fathers in what has since been characterized by British statesmen as "a gamble." On the other hand, Australian Labor, when it returns to power in the Commonwealth Parliament, intends to take steps to set apart Oct. 28 as a national holiday of general repoicing—that being the day when conscription was defeated in Australia on the first occasion. In connection with this, the Labor Council at Melbourne, Victoria, has a proposal on foot to erect a memorial to the soldiers who voted "No" in the now historic conscription referendum.

PASSING THE BUCK TO MINERS

Governments Acting As Tools for Coal Barons

Senator Gideon Robertson (the man who is so much pleased over the "very nice job" that was made of the arrests at Winnipeg), his deputy minister, F. A. Ackland; Premier John Oliver and Minister of Mines Sloan are among those who have had the working conditions at Coal Creek under attention during the past ten days. A series of telegrams and letters have been passing to and from Ottawa and Victoria. The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company hastened to assure both governments that it was not their intention "to abandon Coal Creek" and have pointed out what great efforts they are making to save the property. When asked to have an investigation into working conditions both governments have shown that they are adepts at "passing the buck." The minister of mines in British Columbia thinks that the present trouble is directly up to the Ottawa government while the Deputy Minister of Labor at Ottawa has a directly opposite opinion. In a letter to Sam Whitehouse, president of Gladstone Local Union, S. Bonnell, M.P., writes in part:

"The Deputy Minister of Labor also wished me to impress upon your union as strongly as possible the fact that this federal government has no jurisdiction whatever over working conditions in the mines of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company. This jurisdiction is entirely in the hands of the provincial government at Victoria."

Based on the above opinion Premier John Oliver was approached with a request for his government to appoint an investigation into the working conditions under the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company with the intimation that assurances of such an investigation would probably lead to the ending of the strike within twenty-four hours. The premier's reply was very non-committal. The District Ledger wired to Premier Oliver asking him if we were at liberty to publish that there would be no such investigation.

The telegram was sent several days ago but Premier Oliver has not yet given the authority to say there will be no investigation. He wires that the government has the situation in hand but up to the time of going to press there has been no announcement of any intention of the provincial government to investigate.

Minister of Mines Sloan is in Nelson attending the mining convention. He will probably be in Fernie the first of the week.

This week the secretary of the Western Coal Operators, W. F. McNeil, together with Superintendent Green, of the Western Canadian Collieries were in Fernie in conference with the president of the Western Coal Operators, W. R. Wilson. Another visitor was C. P. Hill. They would divulge nothing for publication.

It is also known that the operating department of the Great Northern are making anxious inquiries of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company regarding the possible ending of the strike. The locomotive crews, to use the expression of a railway petty official, who was on the station platform at Rexford on Wednesday "are raising particular hell over having to use rotten coal now being supplied." —Fernie Ledger.

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LAUNDRY HANDS' PROBLEMS

Organiaztion Will Bring Better Results Than Minimum Wage

The Minimum Wage Board, quite contrary to the expectations and predictions of the government, has done nothing but stir up trouble amongst the workers since its first sitting. It commenced proceedings with a misinterpretation of the intention of the government, and the act, and since then their actions have shown nothing but an ignominous and abject truckling to the interests. Thanks to the publicity the Laundry Workers' Union has secured, the agitation is growing. Other bodies of workers are inquiring more closely into the actions of the board, with but one result—more agitation will inevitably follow, until both the interests and the workers will be impartially loading it with blessings.(!)

The propaganda work of the union is having a great effect in the non-union laundries. With the ready help of the picket committee, copies of the Federationist were distributed, which in most cases were eagerly read. With the assistance of the same committee, a dodger was also distributed announcing that a mass meeting would be held, and focusing attention on the danger the girls stand in of being thrown out of employment and parent-supported girls on eight dollars a week being put in their places. That is the position, and laundry workers in the non-union laundries must look it squarely in the face. The union girls are protected by their wage agreement. The managers are, or were, at all events, quite prepared to prove to the union that they are paying more than the minimum wage scales to girls under the age of 18 years. Quite so; it is not doubted that they are paying more now. They knew through the press, if not from the board, that the union had protested, and it was necessary to supply the board with some plausible excuse. The union is not concerned with what is happening now. It would not affect the position of they were paying $20 a week. The danger lies in the future. When things are quiet, with apparently every reasonable excuse the higher paid girl will be let out, and a parent-supported girl on eight dollars put in her place. The question cannot be side-stepped; non-union girls must face it and realize the position they are placed in. Managers, however nice they may be, are only human. To hold their position, they have got to show good profits, and they cannot allow sentiment to enter into the conflict. If it does, sentiment with the high-paid girl has got to go, or they will go themselves. The union has no personal feelings against the managers. It simply realizes the position they are in and the kind of action they will be forced to take to hold that position. And the girls must realize it too. They cannot let sentiment sway them. It is their bread and butter. Managers doubtless are often forced by their position to do things which are very distasteful to them when outside pressure is brought to bear. Are the non-union girls going to wait until that time arrives and they find themselves on the sidewalk out of a job, or are they going to take action to protect themselves now? It is for them to decide. The union has no axe to grind, and it is not needlessly looking for trouble. Its course of action was decided by the all too apparent determination of the Minimum Wage Board to sacrifice the girls and women already working in the laundries for the benefit of parent-supported girls, and the injurious effect the lowering of the wages in the non-union laundries must eventually have on the wages of the union girls. Beyond that, as an organization mainly composed of females, they have the interest of their sex at heart.

Think this over seriously and look out for the date of the mass meeting as soon as transportation facilities are normal.

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A JOINT Savings Account may be opened at The Bank of Toronto in the name of two or more persons. In these accounts either party may sign cheques or deposit money. For the different members of a family or a firm a joint account is often a great convenience. Interest is paid on balances.
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Quality in Fabrics
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Price the lowest possible consistent with value.
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Can YOU sell our Sickness and Accident Policies? The cost is small ($1.00 per month and up), the benefit is large.
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We give good service, and need good men to represent us in all parts of British Columbia.
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DENTIST
Suite 301 Dominion Building
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Mr. Union Man, do you buy at a union store?

WE SELL EVERYTHING
WOODWARDS
WE SELL FOR LESS

Groceries for Less

By serving yourself from the shelves and carrying home your own goods, the saving effected is very considerable. Compare the following prices with those of other stores and be fully convinced.

Ridgway's Old Country Tea; reg. 75c for 56c	Five Roses Flour, 49's $2.75
Seal Brand Coffee; reg. 60c for 51c	Orisco, 1 lb. for 35c
B. C. Berry Sugar, 2's 23c	B. & K. Rolled Oats, 7 lbs..44c
	Quaker or Alymer Sugar Corn for 20c
	Sunlight Soap, 4 cakes 23c

Woodward's Better Tea....54c	Baker's Breakfast Cocoa....23c
Woodward's Better Coffee 46c	El Rio Asparagus, tin....21c
Bournville Cocoa 27c, 47c	Postum 25c, 48c
Pride of Vancouver Milk....11c	Corn on cob, gallon tins....65c
Quaker Standard Peas....15½c	Heinz Vinegar, quarts, white or brown 33c
H. P. Sauce 24c	Pure Malt Vinegar, (Shields), at 13c
Royal City Tomatoes, 2½s 17c	Clark's Devilled Beef Ham, at 7½c
Kellog's Krumbles, pkg 10½c	Clark's Potted Ham, ½s 13c
Cream of Wheat, pkg....23c	B. C. Herrings, tins, ½s..... 7c
Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour 19½c	Blue Point Oysters 29c
New Orleans Molasses, 2s 19c	Saanich Clams 15c
Dominion Corn Flakes 11½c	B. C. Sockeye Salmon, ½s 19c
Kellog's Bran 17c	Nootka Pilchards 17c
Argood Pickles, sour, sweet, chow or onions 21c	"Kootenay" White Cherries, at 18½c
Del Monte Olives, tins....11c	Keiffer Pears 22c
Worcester Sauce 10c	Fraser Valley Raspberries 27c
Lea & Perin's Sauce....21c, 42c	"Jutland" Brand Sardines, at 10c
Libby's Olives, Queen, per bottle 20c	"Crown" Brand Sardines..23c
Vantoria Raspberry Jam....34c	Sago, 2 lbs. 22c
Empress Assorted Jam, 4s 96c	Toilet Paper, per roll..... 5c
Honey, jar 38c	Royal City Pumpkins 2½s 12c
Pure Orange Marmalade, 1s, at 18c	10 lbs. White Flour....51c
Regal Shaker Salt 11c	Malkin's Best Lemonade Powder 20c
Franch Mustard 10c	"Chateau" Brand Soups....11c
Reindeer Coffee and Milk at 14c, 28c	Jello at 12c
Reindeer Cocoa and Milk, at 14c, 28c	Campbell's Soups 15c
	Royal Crown Soap 23c

The above Specials are for One Week, commencing Friday, June 27th

PATRONIZE FEDERATIONIST ADVERTISERS

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THE NEW CANADIAN ROUTE

THROUGH Mount Robson and Jasper Parks across the prairies through the most fertile grain belt in the world to Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec.
CONNECTIONS at Winnipeg and Duluth for Central States, at Toronto and Montreal for Eastern States and Atlantic ports.
FINEST TRAINS, Electric lighted, Standard and Tourist Sleeping Cars, also Dining Cars.
For Rates, Tickets, Literature and Information, apply to
ASSISTANT GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT
605 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, B. C. Phone Seymour 2432

OFFERS ADVICE TO PARASITES

Lady Pope Suggests They Cover Up Their Ill-gotten Wealth

There is no disposition to accept as a panacea for our social and economic troubles the anive advice tendered by a certain Lady Pope to the convention of that amazing society, the Daughters of the Empire, at Montreal. In view of the prevailing unrest she counselled her hearers in sublime and perfect seriousness to make a point when they passed a workman to say, "It is a hot morning" (or a cold morning, as the case might be), and when riding to the theatre, bejewelled and bedecked, to keep the lights of their limousines darkened. No other pronouncement has lately aroused quite so much hilarity in Canada.

Patronize Fed. advertisers.

Naylor-Aitken Defence Fund

AUDITORS' REPORT
Income

Albert House	$ 1.00
Bal Goodwin burial fund	27.50
A Friend, Vancouver	1.00
T. B.	5.00
D. Stewart	1.00
Wm. Neilson	2.00
D. Irvine	2.00
Bridge & Struc. Ironwkrs.	5.00
T. and L. Council, Vancouver	50.00
Shipyard Laborers, Riggers and Fasteners	25.50
Plumbers and Steamfitrs, Vic	25.00
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I. L. A., Vancouver	50.00
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W. K. Bryce, Riverhurst, Sas.	2.00
T. L. Council and S. P. of C., per W. A., Winnipeg	57.00
Ret. by J. Williams and J. Naylor, exp. witnesses, etc.	43.50
Refund from T. Roberts, defence per C. Stephenson	268.20
Grand total	$2518.95
Deposited in Bank	$2519.45
Bird, Macdonald & Earle, legal services	$ 87.00
W. Braes, sec., expenses	9.25
B. Pearce, serving writ on Mags. Shaw and Hames	5.00
J. Naylor and D. Aitken, expenses to Nanaimo	100.00
J. Williams, exp. witnesses	100.00
Bird, Macdonald & Earle, legal services	550.00
P. P. Harrison, legal serv.	100.00
W. Braes, sec. exp. and two days' wages at $5.00	18.00
W. J. McMillan, exp. wit.	10.00
Cowan & Brookhouse, print	40.00
C. Stephenson, re T. Roberts defence fund	500.00
W. Breeze, re Mrs. Knight defence fund	250.00
J. Williams, expenses Aitken and witnesses to Nanaimo for Aitken trial	150.00
Bird, Macdonald & Earle, prof. services	500.00
Jas. Small and J. McMillan, auditing committee	25.00
Defence of others	74.85
Total expenditure	$2519.40

JOHN McMILLAN.
JAMES SMALL.

A five-day week has been granted to reporters, copy-readers and editors on the English newspapers owned by Lord Northcliffe. There is a newspaper writers' union in England.

WHAT KIND OF ALIEN ARE YOU?

You Are "Undesirable" If You Want Decent Conditions

A deputation of Veterans waited upon Premier Norris of Manitoba, and, among other things, asked that the high cost of living be reduced and that the alien be not permitted to compete with white labor.

To the first request the Premier gave his most faithful promise that he would, directly the strike was over (when that wil be he did not state), immediately proceed to Ottawa and "Pass the Buck"—we beg pardon—he would demand AN INVESTIGATION!

To the second proposition the Premier had an equally ingenious answer. He informed the Vets that the Government intended to start another investigation and that the result of this investigation would be that the "undesirable" alien would be shipped out. With a forgetfulness, characteristic of his kind, Premier Norris, however, omitted to state what they intended to do with the "good" aliens. This article is written with a view to remedying the Premier's omission, and we intend to tell the returned man what they intend to do with the "good" alien.

In the first place, it was not the "agitator" who brought the alien—desirable or otherwise—here. The transportation companies spent millions of dollars in bringing the alien here—because they wanted cheap labor. Labor unions have always discouraged immigration from Southern Europeans and Asiatics. Now, if there are any Veterans who imagine that the gentlemen who brought the aliens here are going to deport them, leaving themselves at the mercy of the white man, then they should not be loose.

Neither the C. P. R. nor any other concern of a like kind interested in cheap labor is going to agree to the removal of the "good" alien, but they certainly will advocate most vigorously for the removal of the "undesirable" alien.

AN ALIEN BECOMES "UNDESIRABLE" DIRECTLY HE BECOMES SUFFICIENTLY EDUCATED TO "KICK" AND DEMAND TH ESAME CONDITIONS AND WAGES AS THE "WHITE MAN."

The "undesirable" alien is the educated alien. The "good" alien is the man who is competing against the "white" man.

The educated union man today is insisting that Russia be left to settle her own affairs. Why? Because the educated worker knows that the alien was driven here through purely economic reasons. And that reason: Because conditions were such that he could not make a decent living. If the Russian people can succeed in creating conditions in that country sufficiently good and stable to induce the alien to return, he will do so. Therefore, there will be no occasion to talk about "deporting."

NO, MR. RETURNED MAN, THE "GOOD" ALIEN WILL NOT BE DEPORTED—HE'S TOO USEFUL TO WHIP YOU WITH AND COMPETE AGAINST YOU WHEN YOU ASK FOR BETTER CONDITIONS. HE WILL BE DEPRIVED OF THE FRANCHISE (THEREBY REMOVING ANY POSSIBLE CHANCE OF HIS REGISTERING A PROTEST), BUT IF HE'S A "GOOD" ALIEN THE AUTHORITIES WILL TAKE PARTICULAR CARE THAT HE IS NOT REMOVED. GET THAT AND GET IT GOOD!

What were the Veterans told when they visited a Calgary packing plant? That "white" men would not do the work! Certainly not—for the wages paid and the conditions to be endured.

RETURNED MEN: You have learned the way to die—now, for the sake of democracy, learn the way to LIVE.

Refuse to be fooled any longer by professional politicians.—Calgary Strike Bulletin.

"Friends"

Truth

About the Milk Situation in Vancouver

"Please, Folks, won't you stop buying milk from all other dairies, and just buy from us? If you do, they will all have to quit business. Then your Neighbor will be compelled to take our Milk whether she wants it or not. In this way, we can reduce the cost of delivering A TRIFLE, and our percentage of profits will be—!! I mean—we can reduce the selling price."

Stop a minute, while the Ad-man laughs. Evidently, Barnum has converts who think: "There is one born every minute." Barnum may have been right, but we will take a chance on the sane, common-sense of Vancouver men and women.

Honestly now, from the experience you have had during the war, do you think that if any one firm controlled the supply of milk for Vancouver that you would buy your milk for less? Absolutely No.

The Mather Investigation now being conducted by the Government, as to the reason for the high cost of living, illustrates what would happen—as in the case of The Dominion Textile Co.

Before the war, when their "competitors' wagons" cluttered up the street, this firm was content with a profit of seven per cent. Immediately their English competitors were eliminated, because of shipping shortage, they increased their margin of profit to three hundred per cent. Nuff sed.

Of course, if some of you folks still believe that it is better to have a monopoly on food necessities, why not give that monopoly in milk to the Valley Dairy, which is best equipped to handle it. The records and tests are open to your investigation. They show The Valley Dairy to be unquestionably in the lead in this respect. Think it over.

VALLEY DAIRY

Bay. 553 Bay. 553

Hunter-Henderson Pure Paints

FAIR PRICES - - GOOD SERVICE

Hunter-Henderson Paint Co.
642 Granville St. :: Phone Sey. 6110

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Nearly 100 miners were killed when sparks from a live electric wire fell among several kegs of powder in a car near the entrance of the Hudson Coal Company's mine. The miners are bitter against this and other companies who are charged with loading powder on cars carrying miners to and from the mines.

Jack: "Why does the big nations try to subdue Soviet Russia?"
Jill: "For the same reason that white men carried on the African slave trade."

HELP ALONG!
Patronize Federationist Advertisers

Here They Are, Indexed for You
Mr. Union Man, Cut This Out and Give It to Your Wife

Banks
Bank of Toronto, Hastings & Cambie; Victoria, Merritt and New Westminster.
Royal Bank of Canada, 12 Branches in Vancouver, 29 in B. C.
Union Bank of Canada, Hastings and Richards; Cordova and Abbott, Mount Pleasant.

Bakeries
Shelly's ....Phone Fairmont 44

Bicycles
Tisdalls Limited ....618 Hastings Street West
Kruley & Co. ....342 Main Street, Seymour 2751
J. A. Flett ....Hastings Street West

Billiards
Pocket Billiard Parlor ....42 Hastings Street East
Con Jones (Brunswick Pool Rooms) ....Hastings Street East

Boots and Shoes
Johnstons Big Shoe Store ....409 Hastings West
Goodwin Shoe Co., ...119 Hastings Street East
Nodelay Shoe Co ....1047 Granville Street
Pierre Paris ....64 Hastings Street West
Wm. Dick Ltd. ....Hastings Street East
Ingledew Shoe Store ....666 Granville Street

Cafes
Bank Buffet ....Corner Hastings and Homer Streets
Good Eats Cafe ....110 Cordova and 622 Pender West
Trocadero Cafe ....156 Hastings Street West

Chinaware and Toys
Millar & Coe. Ltd. ....419 Hastings Street West

Cigars
El Doro and all Union Label Cigars

Clothing and Gent's Outfitting
Arnold & Quigley ....546 Granville Street
Claman's Ltd. ....153 Hastings Street West
Clubb & Stewart ....309-315 Hastings Street West
B. C. Outfitting Co. ....342 Hastings Street West
B. C. Tailoring Co. ....128 Hastings Street East
Wm. Dick Ltd. ....33-49 Hastings Street East
Thos. Foster & Co., Ltd ....514 Granville Street
J. W. Foster & Co., Ltd ....345 Hastings Street West
J. N. Harvey Ltd. ....125 Hastings West and Victoria, B. C.
Hudson's Bay Co. ....Corner Granville and Georgia
The Jonah-Prat Co. ....401 Hastings Street West
New York Outfitting Co. ....143 Hastings Street West
Rickson's ....820 Granville Street
David Spencer Ltd. ....Hastings Street
W. B. Brumitt ....Cordova Street
Thomas & McBain ....Granville Street
Woodwards Ltd. ....Hastings and Abbott Streets
T. B. Cuthbertsons & Co. ....Granville Street and Hastings Street

Coal
Kirk & Co., Ltd. ....929 Main St., Seymour 1441 and 465
Macdonald Marpole Co. ....1001 Main Street

Dairies
Hillcrest Dairy

Dentists
Drs. Brett Anderson and Douglas Casselman ....602 Hastings West
Dr. W. J. Curry ....301 Dominion Building
Dr. Gordon Campbell ....Corner Granville and Robson Streets
Dr. H. E. Hall ....19 Hastings Street East, Seymour 4042
Dr. Lowe ....Corner Hastings and Abbott Streets

Drinks
Bank Buffett ....Cor Hastings and Homer Streets
Britannia Beer ....Westminster Brewery Co.
Cascade Beer ....Vancouver Breweries Ltd.
Taxi—Soft Drinks ....409 Dunsmuir Street
Van Bros. ....Ciders and wines

Dry Goods
Gordon Drysdale Ltd. ....Granville Street

Florists
Brown Bros. & Co. Ltd. ....48 Hastings East and 728 Granville Street

Funeral Undertakers
Center & Hanna Ltd. ....1049 Georgia, Seymour 2425
Nunn, Thomson & Clegg ....531 Homer Street

Furniture
Hastings Furniture Co. ....41 Hastings Street West
Canadian Furniture Co. ....Hastings Street West

Groceries
Cal-Van Market ....Hastings Street Opposite Pantages
"Slaters" (three stores) ....Hastings, Granville and Main Streets
S. T. Wallace Marketaria ....118 Hastings Street West, Seymour 1366
Woodwards ....Hastings and Abbott Streets
Spencers Ltd. ....Hastings Street
Hudson's Bay Co. ....Granville Street

Insurance
Merchants' Casualty Co. ....Rogers Building

Jewelers
Birks Ltd. ....Granville and Georgia Streets

Manufacturers of Foodstuffs
W. H. Malkin ....(Malkin's Best)

Overalls and Shirts
"Twin Bute ....(Jas. Thomson & Sons, Vancouver, B. C.)
"Big Horn" Brand ....(Turner Beeton & Co., Victoria, B. C.)

Paints
Hunter-Henderson Paint Co. ....642 Granville Street

Printers and Engravers
Cowan & Brookhouse ....Labor Temple
Clelland-Dibble ....Tower Building

Railways
P. G. E. ....and the ....C. N. R

Tools
J. A. Flett ....Hastings Street West
Martin, Finlayson & Mather ....Hastings Street West

Theatres and Movies
Empress ..... Orpheum ..... Pantages ..... Columbia ..... Maple Leaf

Why Pay More?

When the facts of the present High Cost of Living are brought out by the Commission now investigating, the one salient point that will be most evident, is that the Consumers themselves are largely responsible.

This is so obvious, when you stop to think, that we often wonder why it has not caused more comment. Of course, we realize that profiteering, supply, wages, etc., etc., have also had their effect. But you alone are largely responsible for the present high prices. Why?

Because ninety per cent. of the women do the buying. Because a big portion of that buying is done over the 'phone. They do not see the goods. They do not compare prices. They do not pay cash. They do not do their own delivery. They do not attempt to buy direct from the Producer.

THE CAL-VAN MARKET is the tangible proof that if you buy direct from the Producer, you can lower the cost of your Foodstuffs from ten to fifty per cent. This is not mere talk. The prices and the goods are here to prove it.

You will see in today's Price List, Tea at forty-nine cents per pound, that you will pay all the way from sixty to seventy-five cents per pound for elsewhere. You will see Meat at ten cents per pound, that you will pay twenty cents per pound for elsewhere. You will see Groceries at ten to fifty per cent. less. Also Fish, Vegetables and other necessities for less—Why pay more?

Cal-Van Market

HASTINGS ST. OPPOSITE PANTAGES

Clubb & Stewart

LIMITED

309-315 Hastings St. West

Established in Business 29 Years

Our reputation for reliable goods and a square deal for everybody is known to you all.

Whether you pay us $18.00 or $50.00 for a suit, you get value for the money received. We guarantee satisfaction.

Working Shirts, Gloves and Overalls in Best Quality. The best is none too good for you.

UNION STORE

ON DOMINION DAY

Take the trip to Vancouver's popular resort,

HORSESHOE BAY

Reached only by the scenic route of the North Vancouver Line of the

PACIFIC GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY

The ideal spot for picnic parties.

BOATING BATHING FISHING

Free tables and seats installed in a cool, shady park for the use of picnickers. A safe beach for children.

A Sports Ground 300 to 75 feet is available for Excursion Parties

Refreshments and accommodation obtainable at two hotels.

Passenger Train Schedule for Sundays and Dominion Day:

Leaving North Vancouver for Whytecliff (Horseshoe Bay)	Returning from Whytecliff
8:40 a.m.	9:25 a.m.
9:30	10:25
10:30	11:25
11:30	12:25 p.m.
12:30 p.m.	1:25
1:30	2:25
2:30	3:25
3:30	4:25
4:30	5:25
5:30	6:25
6:30	7:25
7:30	8:25
8:30	9:25

RETURN FARE 60c—Good Day of Issue Only

For further particulars phone Seymour 9547

PACIFIC GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY

Welton Building 325 Howe Street

Mainland Cigar Store

The Place for Pipes

310 Carral Street

THE FIRST UNION CIGAR STORE IN VANCOUVER

3 Day Cigar Special

EL DORA

Ideal size, as sold everywhere 2 for 25c,

FRIDAY, SATURDAY and SUNDAY only

10c each

HOW EMPLOYERS WOULD LIKE TO HAVE IT

Minister of Labor to Say If Strike Vote Is to Be Taken

Employers to Have Representative on Strike Vote Committee

A very interesting document came into the Federationist office this week. It is a document that has evidently been sent out to all employers, and with it was an accompanying letter written by J. Hart of the B. C. Manufacturers' Association. Here is the enlightening document:

Memorandum

[By Mr. A. B. Weeks, manager, Canadian Northwest Steel Company, Limited.]

It is the opinion of the writer, after discussion with many employers of labor, that many strikes which otherwise could be avoided, are made possibly solely by the methods of handling discussions of the issue, previous to the polling of a strike vote.

In any case of dispute between employer and employees, particularly in cases where the men are organized or working under union conditions, the usual course of procedure is for the business agent or delegate of the crafts affected to approach the employer for the discussion of the points under dispute. This discussion is often not of a frank nature, an Ethiopian generally being concealed in the wood-pile by one side or the other and the discussion is often of an antagonistic nature rather than an arbitrative nature.

Following the discussion between the employer and the business agent or delegate of the crafts affected, the agent will report back to the craft and in reporting will generally so shape his report that it will meet his own ends and result in misrepresentation to the craft affected rather than presenting a report which will lay the true and unbiased conditions before the men for consideration. Further, in the strike votes taken, it is the opinion of many men who have studied labor conditions to a considerable extent, that these strike votes are seldom representative of labor as a whole. The better class workmen having his own home and the responsibility of a family, often refuses to attend labor meetings on account of their radical nature and further on account of the abuse to which he would be subject should he express an opinion not in agreement with that of the leaders.

Most of the strike votes are taken at meetings after the temper of the men has been inflamed, due to radical, and to say the least very unfair statements on the part of the labor leaders. It is the writer's opinion that could the machinery be provided by law governing the procedure of discussion and polling of the strike vote, that the majority of strikes and particularly sympathetic strikes, could be avoided. With this idea in mind the writer would respectfully submit for your consideration the following method of procedure.

Prior to the calling of any strike, permission to take a strike vote must be obtained from the Minister of Labor, which permission shall be granted within five days of the application. At the same time that permission to take the strike vote is granted. The Minister of Labor shall provide for the appointing of a committee of five to handle the strike vote, two members of the committee to be nominated by and from the crafts affected, two members to be nominated by the employers affected by the dispute, and the fifth member to be a judge of the County or Supreme Court, who shall be appointed by the Minister of Labor. The Judge of the Court shall be Chairman of the committee and shall convene the Committee.

It shall be the duty of this committee to select headquarters for the taking of the strike vote. This committee shall further obtain from the crafts having the grievance, a brief setting forth their cause for grievance and their arguments in substantiation thereof. The committee shall present this brief to the employers affected, who shall draft their reply, point for point and argument for argument. These two documents shall be printed, as well as a ballot for the taking of the vote, stating whether in favor of strike or not in favor of strike; in favor of arbitration, and providing space for remarks. The employers affected and also the craft affected must furnish the above committee with the home address of all employees who are to vote on the issue. It shall be the duty of the committee to mail to each employee at his home address a copy of the above-mentioned briefs, together with a ballot, a plain envelope for enclosing the ballot, and an addressed, stamped envelope in which the ballot is to be mailed to the headquarters of the committee.

This will give the workmen affected an opportunity to pursue for himself the arguments both on the part of the craft affected and the employer affected. This man can have the advantage of discussing the points under consideration with his wife and family. He will have the opportunity of further discussion of the points at issue with his fellow workmen with whom he cares to associate. He will have the advantage of using his own best judgment in arriving at his conclusions in the privacy of his own home, rather than under the influence of high pressure steam roller methods generally adopted at labor trades meetings. He shall then record his vote, placing the ballot in the plain envelope enclosed for the purpose which he shall then seal, and without any marks of identification whatever, shall enclose the envelope containing the ballot in the addressed, stamped enveyope provided for the purpose and mail this ballot to the headquarters of the committee. On the back of this envelope he shall write his name and address. It shall be the duty of the committee to receive these ballots, consult the list of men affected and see that the man voting is properly authorized to vote and shall check opposite his name the fact that he has voted. The outside envelope shall then be removed and the plain envelope containing the ballot shall be placed in a sealed ballot box for the purpose.

At the end of the period provided for voting, say two weeks, the committee shall declare the ballot closed. They will then have an opportunity of checking the voter's list and will know forthwith the proportion of the vote, whether or not it represents 50 per cent., 60 per cent., 80 per cent., or so forth of the men affected. They shall then proceed to the polling of the ballot. The result of this polling shall immediately be made public and the employers, the craft affected, and the minister of Labor shall immediately be notified of the result of the poll. Should the poll be in favor of a strike the Minister of Labor shall immediately grant permission to the representatives of the craft affected for the calling of such strike. Should the poll be in favor of arbitration, the parties affected shall be so notified and the proper steps taken in forming the arbitration board. Should the poll declare against a strike, it shall be an offense on the part of any individual to call a strike, which offense shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment.

It should, however, be the privilege of any disgruntled employee not wishing to be governed by the vote of his craft, to resign his position, which resignation should entitle him to absolutely no action on the part of his craft but should be done as an individual act. It might be well to provide in the voting some residence of membership clause requiring a certain time of residence or membership to place the man in good standing and to entitle him to vote on the issue, the writer believing it best to deprive a man of his ballot should he fail within that class who come into our community one day, obtain work shortly thereafter, and immediately after obtaining employment, start an agitation for a strike.

It might further be well to stipulate that committees, delegates or agents representing either employers or employees, must at least have a common school education which would insure at least the preliminary training necessary to enable a man to give fair consideration to both sides of the question.

As will be seen from the above, a legal enactment of this kind would not affect the rights of the men to strike, but would only provide the machinery necessary to the obtaining of the fair-minded opinion and fair vote of the men affected.

The last paragraph is something that the workers of this part of the world should consider. It is only necessary to call their attention to the fact that if this legislation was passed the workers would have to ask permission of the Minister of Labor before a strike could be taken. With the present incumbent in that position in office, the workers would never have the right to strike. In other words, while the legislation would not say that workers would not have the right to strike, yet that is what would happen in fact.

The Folly of Indemnities

The demand for indemnities is essentially an appeal to the irrational instincts of the mob. Primitive armies always loot. Time after time civilization might have been overrun by barbarian hordes had it not been for their propensity to pillage. A civilized army acts on the maxim that looting is the worst foe to discipline. A civilized people knows that it endangers its own victory if it gives way to the specious clamor for indemnities. An indemnity, after all, is simply looting reduced to regular and official methods.

The first and most obvious objection to an indemnity is that there is no discoverable way in which it can be paid without injury to the industry of the nation which receives it. The plain man, I suppose, pictures the arrival of the indemnity in bars and barrels of gold, aboard a German warship, which duly deposits its load on the shores of the Firth or in London docks. The plain man must familiarize himself with some of the elementary facts of economics.

There is not gold enough in the world to pay a perceptible fraction of our war costs, to say nothing of those of our Allies. Nor would it make any difference if there were. Germany has no gold mines, and she could pay her indemnity in gold only by first buying gold abroad. She could buy it only by exporting her manufactures in exchange for gold. Whether the nominal payment is made in gold or in interest-bearing securities, or by a banker's transaction, the root fact is that the real payment can be made only in goods.

Our Workers Would Be Starved

If Germany is to be made to pay our war costs, the thing is possible only on one condition. We must open our ports to all the manufactured and half-manufactured goods which she chooses to send to us—steel, machinery, glass, dyes, textile goods, and what-not. The stream of these things must flow incessantly, and flow on until the whole of our 8000 million war debt is covered. This, mark you, would not be trade. Trade means exchange. But Germany must send these goods without taking anything in exchange; otherwise there would be no payment from her to us. This, one need hardly pause to explain, would be "dumping" in excelsis, dumping on a scale unknown in the world's history. As all these goods came over our own works and factories would gradually diminish their output and at length close down. In a few months the whole body of the workers would be calling for mercy and begging to be spared from this terrible indemnity before it had reduced them to starvation and unemployment. The French indemnity paid to Germany from 1871 onwards did, in fact, cause the worst financial crisis in all the annals of Germany, but its amount was the mere trifle of 200 millions.

Dangers of Paying for Repatriation

The demand for an indemnity to compensate Belgium, and to make good the losses suffered by civilians in France and elsewhere, is morally a different category from the demand for an indemnity to pay our war costs. In principle it is just, and the Germans who respect the good name of their own country would desire to pay this debt, especially to Belgium, in order to purge their record, so far as repatriation can purge it, from a crime. But even this demand must be treated with caution. If the bill of damages is swollen out to the dimensions of a punitive indemnity, the same dire consequences will follow, and there will be dumping on a scale ruinous to our own industries. French production was actually stimulated by the strenuous efforts to pay off the indemnity promptly after 1871, and German production was depressed. Mr. Winston Churchill has been telling the electors of Dundee that his government proposes to compel German shipyards to build ships to replace those which the U-boats have destroyed. I wonder what his strange yoke-fellow, Mr. Wilkie, of the shipwrights, thought of that proposal. If these ships are built in Hamburg, it seems to follow that fewer ships will be built on the Clyde and the Tyne, and, above all, that the new yards at Montrose and elsewhere will go short of work.

Another Point Worth Noting

There is another objection to the policy of an indemnity. It has never been proved to be possible in history to exact a big indemnity without leaving an army of occupation in the defeated country to enforce punctual payment. It seems to follow that the Allied occupation of the Rhine country must continue for some years, perhaps for many years. That means either that large numbers of our men will not come home, and will be demoralized by an idle, unproductive life in a foreign land, or else it means that we must continue conscription, and send out drafts of the lads of 18, year after year, to pass through the military mill—in Prussia. One cannot plan harm to another people without injuring oneself in the process.

The worst aspect of this policy is that it is strangling German democracy in its cradle. We are visiting the sins of the kaiser and his junkers on the people which has cast off their yoke. We are making a standard argument in Prussia itself for militarism. The Germans will say what they said after their humiliation by Napoleon at Jena, "We can be strong and independent, only under the firm leadership of Prussia." To make debt-slaves of the German people can have only one of two results. Either they will make a violent Bolshevist revolution and repudiate the debt, or else they will rally to the old war-lords and prepare for another war of liberation. Mr. Lloyd George has argued frankly that we ought to treat Germany as she treated France in 1871. From the same conduct the same consequences will follow. Bismarck visited on the new Republican France the offenses of the Second Empire. The result was that the new France rallied to the idea of revenge, and half a century of rivalries in armaments culminated in this war. The Coalition is repeating Bismarck's infallible recipe for making an inevitable war. It is destroying in the process the possibility of any true League of Nations.

Deadweight of Debt for Generations

Our rulers are putting our intelligence to the test with this irresponsible chatter about "making Germany pay." Their aim is to distract attention from labor's expedient—the levy of capital. On our backs in this hour of victory and elation there hangs the load of nearly 8000 millions of war debt. That is a figure of astronomical magnitude. There is, however, a convenient foot-rule which we can use to measure it. The annual charge upon it will be nearly 400 millions. That is just twice the whole of our yearly national expenditure in pre-war days. We are still paying for the gunpowder used at Waterloo. If we follow the old ways, then for generations to come this deadweight of debt will lie upon the country, and hamper every effort at social reconstruction.

Every twenty years we shall pay in interest a sum equal to the whole of this debt, and still the debt will remain. Most of it was incurred when the pound was actually worth 10s. As years go on, and prices fall to the normal level, the happy investor will find that his 1 pound in war bonds would be worth 20s. His gains by this financier's magic will furnish the most glaring instance of unearned increment in economic history. Worst of all, so long as the interest on this debt remains the first charge upon the national revenue, an honest chancellor of the exchequer will be driven to resist every demand for new expenditure, however urgent it may be. In vain shall we call for housing schemes, for higher pensions to disabled soldiers or the aged, for measures to improve the nation's health or to encourage education and raise the status of the teachers.

The Only Way Out

There is no way of meeting these demands unless we have the courage to face this debt and wipe it out. The thing can be done by means of a levy, not upon incomes, but upon capital. The percentage taken must be graduated; sums up to 1000 pounds must go free. The chief burden must fall on the millionaire profiteer. The scheme, however, is not a vindictive or primitive measure. In reality the rich man who contributes, say, 12 1-2 per cent. (the average figure) of his capital to clear off the debt once for all, will pay very much less in the long run than he and his children would pay if he had to meet the yearly charge on this gigantic debt with an income-tax of 7s. in the pound. It is no injustice even to rich men that we mediate. The plan is opposed only by those strange patriots who want to see the money which they gave to their country in her need breeding and multiplying for ever. It is to evade that that our demagogues talk of "making the enemy pay." The real money is the financial profiteer. The debate goes on. It will decide the most momentous question in our history. Are we mob or democracy? Mobs welter in crude emotion; democracies think.

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BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS, Local No. 617—Meets every second and fourth Monday evening, 8 o'clock, Labor Temple. President, M. McKenzie; secretary, J. R. Campbell; business agent and financial secretary, T. Thom, Room 208 Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 7495.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 213—Meets at 440 Pender Street West, every Monday, 8 p.m. President, H. H. Woodside, 440 Pender W.; recording secretary, W. Foulkes, 440 Pender Street West; financial secretary and business agent, E. H. Morrison, 440 Pender Street West; assistant secretary, F. R. Burrows.

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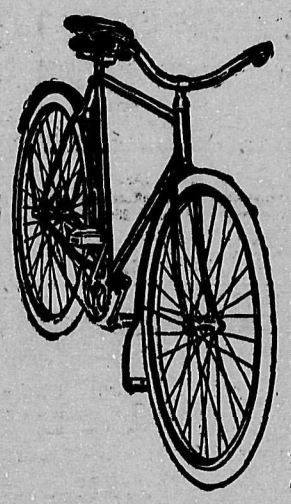

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VANCOUVER BREWERIES LIMITED

Letters to FEDERATIONIST

Cannot Stop Evolution

Editor B. C. Federationist: Sir—I am not a union man, but a strong sympathizer with union and non-union men in this titanic struggle for the right to exist as men and not as slaves. Collective bargaining has been challenged by a government who has just signed a pledge to grant and protect it, and whose ink is not dry on the "scraps of paper" before their word is broken. This is just one step further than the Huns ever dared to go, for while they were dishonest with others, they at least tried to be honest with their own people.

The government has failed. Our government was all right while it was drifting along with public opinion in war time, but when put under the acid test and is forced to stand alone they bow before the gods of mammon whose only interest is their own.

People are left helpless. The people are left prostrated and helpless to the merciless fangs of the cloven-footed profiteers who know no law of God or man. The people are in pain and are looking for relief, they are looking for a Moses to lead them out of the trouble. They cry to the recognized apostles of Christ and turn to the church for relief, but the church, the Christian church, turns a deaf ear to their call.

Fought for Freedom

We went to France to fight, or to defend, as we were told, democracy. We downed the enemy of humanity in Europe, only to return home and find the same serpent hidden in the grass or wonderfully camouflaged in what is known as the citizens' committee. They are trying to dislodge the city government while the strike is on so as to be able to interpretate in the name of the citizens what is best for "our" country.

These patriotic profiteers met us on the street and in the stations as we were marching off to war, they waved flags, clapped and screamed themselves hoarse with joy and "patriotism" and, overcome with emotion, they would slap us on the back and apologize for not being able to go, too. But as soon as the train pulled out they went back to their offices and marked up the price of sugar, flour and tea, etc. This was uncalled for and put our wives and families under unnecessary difficulty, but it is only what is to be expected when the food supply of a nation is left in the hands of private corporations who will always fill their own pockets first, and a spineless government who shuts their eyes to all this graft and allows the people rights to be so wickedly misused.

Christianity Will Win

Progress cannot be stopped and the men who are trying to interfere with reforms or evolution for their own interest will find that they are as helpless as they are ignorant of the power they are trying to control. Man has not got the first or the last word to say as to who shall control the mind of humanity.

Our papers have surrendered. There is no use denying the fact that our daily press have surrendered to the "citizens' committee," who are our merchants, bankers and manufacturers. This combination controls the advertising of the country and the editor who should not bow to their will shall not live in prosperity in this line of business, but will be forced to go to some other line where his thoughts may not become public.

One of our morning papers got excited over the ten thousand dollars the Bankers' Association put up for propaganda work in the form of newspaper advertising, and in order to get the lion's share, used the editorial page and sang hymns of hate that threatened the extermination of the working class and may yet end in a pogrom of all workers if not checked again. However, their avaricious greed came to a crude end one morning when the Typographical union refused to print what is possibly the worst insult ever offered to any faction of the Canadian people, and among them were a big majority of returned soldiers who have been suffering for four years from the scourge of war, and who only ask their people to give them what they fought for. The boys did not go to France to suffer and die in thousands so as to have the country governed by bankers and manufacturers, nor do they want bankers and manufacturers to interpret how they shall bargain or organize. The government refuses to interpret how the bankers and manufacturers shall organize and bargain. Why then should they try to injure the great suffering majority of their citizens who are only asking for their rights? The reason is, the government saw that the big bully was on his back and was screaming for help in the name of democracy, and as some of our "honorable" representatives have gotten themselves badly mixed up in profiteering they came to the rescue of their comrades.

Undermining the government. The government says that collective bargaining is only a bluff, that there is a deep-rooted scheme to try to overthrow the present system of society. The way of nature is progress. One evolution is always undermined by the coming evolutions. We can't go in jumps. One evolution has to work in with the other and it is always seen ahead. "The coming events cast their shadows before."

Evolution or revolution. Evolution is the way the great majority of the people want to see the world advance, but if one force refuses to concede to the laws of evolution there is no power on earth strong enough to stop revolution, and in the future it will all be looked on as a part of evolutions.

The majority of returned men are heart and soul in sympathy with the strike, and you not only have their sympathy but also their support. They are willing and anxious to fight with union and non-union men for the rights that God meant for them to have. Let us all join hands and fight shoulder to shoulder for a purer and sweeter democracy and let us put the British flag back where it belongs, over the heads of those who defended it in the trenches of France and the industries at home. It must be used no longer as a camouflage to shield those who took a cowardly advantage of the peoples while we were fighting the greatest monster that ever scourged the conscience of humanity.

Yours truly,
N. J. McLEOD,
Returned Soldier.

The Citizens' League

Editor B. C. Federationist: Sir—I would like to put the following in our valuable union paper if you can spare space and if it is any good. It is some time ago I saw in the Daily Province the name of the Rev. Father O'Boyle as one who was forming the so-called Citizens' League, which their advertisements say stands for law and order, yet it is doing all in its power to cause bloodshed by reaping up things that are gone and past, and lies. Who were the founders of your league? I didn't see the name of any workers amongst you, but there is one or two returned officers. No doubt we can give them a good post a little later on same as that handed out to this class pretty freely lately and some of them never struck a blow for his country, yet the returned soldiers go in a body and demand some good jobs for who? Why, our officers. As I am a Catholic, and a working man, I wish to protest against the lies published in the Province. For instance, the ad in June 13th says the strike was called in order to support labor in its right of collective bargaining by the workers. This part is right, but was shifted to the support of the postal employees, finding this excuse was inadequate, the strike committee shifted to the right of collective bargaining by the workers, meaning the One Big Union. Yet the One Big Union was not in existance at that time. They must have got mixed in the union and mean the combine of big unions to bleed the people. Take the banks, they are getting into one big union; the packing house owners are uniting into one big union, they are making millions. Have you forgotten the O'Connor exposure of Sir Joseph Flavell for which he was practically fired, yet he made millions out of the people's food in a few months. I suppose the O. B. U. is a nightmare to him. Is our own Catholic organization not the biggest O. B. U. in the whole world? So I can't see why the O. B. U. should be such an awful thing. What are you afraid of? Marshal Foch gave us a good impression of a O. B. U. and it worked fine. I'm a married man with a family, trying to give my children a good education at a Catholic academy, but unless there is a change in the present system, I shall be forced by circumstances over which I have no control to put my children out to work. I wonder how many of you so-called citizens' committee is in this position? My only hope at present is the O. B. U. I have served my country as private in the 73rd Battalion, Royal Highlanders Black Watch and tried to go overseas in the present war, but was turned down. I am not a Socialist nor have ever voted labor but have voted for the O. B. U. and for the delegates that elected these men and agree with them although I have never seen them. I was born in a place called Blackburn, Lancashire, England, 48 years ago. As a child of 10 years, along with my brothers and sisters, I was taken out of bed at 5:30 a.m. to go to work in a cotton mill as a tender. The machinery was in motion at 6 a.m. and stopped at 8 a.m. until 8:30 for breakfast. It started and ran until 12:00 noon; in the afternoon I went to school. This goes on until we were 13 years of age. At this age we go to work the whole day from 6 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. all for the sum of five shillings, equal to about $1.25 per week of 56 hours. I don't want my children to have to go through any of this kind of life, yet these same conditions were still in existence a few years ago. Do you wonder at me wanting to see the O. B. U. in existence, the bigger the better. I don't know much about the citizens' law and order league, but by the advertisements they are putting in the press I am sure they are trying to cause trouble. One of the things that surprises me is the way they talk about babys crying for milk. This is something new to them, but not to us. I have seen this myself in a land of plenty, yet the manufacturers association didn't lose any sleep by it. No, sir, it is only the poor that help the poor. The Citizens' League are playing the returned V.C. hero so hard up that he wanted to sell his V.C. by name Private Pitt. This man was the first V.C. hero in the town of Backburn. He was met by bands and banqueted at the town hall. Did any citizens' league or employers' association help him? No, sir, but this man's case suits their scheme fine. I remember a miner in a town called Burnley, Lancashire, Eng., being picked by a few of his fellow working men to see the boss about getting a little better conditions. He was fired and blacklisted and could not get a job in England, Scotland nor Wales. His life was made a hell. One Sunday morning these two men met on the tow path of the Leeds and Liverpool canal. When the miner killed this tyrant the result he was hanged although he was provoked to it. There were thousands of petitions sent in for him, but it was of no avail. They were not organized and so were not in a position to fight for him. No doubt some of your Lancashire readers remember this case. Here is something for you returned men to study over. In Saturday night of April 12, is the following: Having defeated the enemy abroad another awaits him at home when it was discovered that the lands of the Blood Indian reserve, which was supposed to be surrendered to the tribe and resumed by the Dominion government for the use and benefit of returned soldiers had been leased by some trick that was vain and by some way that was dark to several parties. It has come out that 49,400 acres of this field of Blood were leased to different individuals to the total exclusion of our returned men. Not a man Jack got so much as three acres for the keep of a cow. These lands are said to be the ideal thing for soldiers who want to go on the land. They are fertile, well watered and served by existing railways and near to towns. They were given out on these suspicious leases when the needs of our soldiers were crying and well known to the government. When the country was being raked over the 49th parallel to the Mackenzie Basin, and when the press and the Returned Soldiers' Commission were making searching requisition for this sort of thing they were the only desirable lands that fell into the crown, exactly fit to bestow as well won rewards on the real sufferers who, by patient endurance of horid war, had wrought out the tasks of defense and assault. But they were parceled out in disgraceful secrecy and cold-blooded contempt for those splendid soldiers to various persons none of whom can be said to have deserved well of Canada or the Empire. Rev. Father O'Boyle of the Citizens' Committee, I can't join you. I was sworn in once for this kind of dirty work.

I remain a member of the now formed O. B. U.,
JOHN HOUGHTON.

Editor B. C. Federationist: I have been reading the advertisements of the Citizens' and Returned Citizens' League and notice particularly the one of the 18th inst. It says that Labor should clean house, and rather boldly takes the stand that the German people made no mistake in their house-cleaning. It seems to me that they rather missed their mark in commending the same process to Labor.

If any one wishes an example of Kaiserism, let him take a look at the swell-looking machine guns on the Armory. I wonder if the "tin-pot" who ordered them to be placed there knows how to work one. If any one wants another example of the same Kaiserism, let him remember the arrests made in Winnipeg during the last few days. In Germany in pre-war days, no man dare say anything against the Kaiser or his system of government. In Canada, after the war, it seems that no man can speak his mind unless his views happen to coincide with those of this Democratic government of ours.

If it is Bolshevism to say that the present government is rotten, then there is an awful lot of Bolshevism, for I do not know one man, personally, who has a good word to say for them. I guess maybe Sir Joe Flavelle thinks they are just right.

There is a house-cleaning due in this country, but is it in the ranks of Labor or in another quarter that is far more rank?

I happen to be a returned man myself, and a member of a union not on strike at present, but I'll gamble anything I possess that these hysterical outbursts from the Returned Citizens' League are not by any means the feelings of the returned man in general. They remind me more of the continual tirade against whiskey in the Methodist churches before prohibition hit us. The time has gone, too, for that cheap patriotic stuff inspired by our patriotic government. I think the majority of ex-soldiers had all the "patriotism" knocked out of them before they had been on service very long. What troubles them more is: "How are we going to get a decent living?"

I am not defending the One Big Union, by any means for I honestly believe that the average workingman has not got brains enough, or perhaps has the brains but lacks the education, to successfully use the power if he had it. One Big Union is coming, but the union man will have to be a whole lot fairer-minded than the majority are now before it will be a success.

If the Returned Citizens' League wishes to do something worth while, let them get after the government for wasting the public money in pensions paid to officers of the Labatt class; let them find out if the government foots the bill for board and rooms for some of our swell major-generals who stay in our swell hotels some times.

These good!! citizens make an awful disturbance because some alien in Winnipeg maltreated a returned man—a hero who had won the V. C.

What financial condition was that man in when he took the job? Why did not these people find out he was a hero—and hero he was without doubt—long before they did? No! They did not want to do so, they only seized this opportunity in order to set people against the strikers. They used the poor fellow's injuries as a means to incite further trouble. Again, who is responsible for the aliens in Canada? Who assisted them here? What were they brought for? Let the people who are responsible for the alien being in this country get them out again. No one will try to stop them, I guess.

R. A. WEBB.

The Price of Beans

Editor B. C. Federationist: On reading The Federationist of June 13th, I came across an article under the heading of "How Many Beans Make $5.00," by George F. Stirling, in which he quotes government figures for the month of April of prices of beans prevailing in some of the cities of British Columbia.

The following is the paragraph I refer to: At Vancouver, beans were 8 cents per can; New Westminster, 10 cents; Fernie, 12 cents; Nelson, 25 cents; Trail, 25 cents."

On reading the above I came to the conclusion, as many of your readers will no doubt have done, that the people of Trail were being soaked by the merchants, or as Mr. Stirling quotes it, to a system of robbery which passes under the innocent name of business.

The above prices are quoted by the can, but the sizes of the can are not given, and as every one knows, the prices vary according to the size and brand. I presume that when Mr. Stirling is writing of beans by the can, he means pork and beans, as white beans by themselves in the can are not sold at Trail.

Now, as I am interested in the high cost of living just as much as any other person, I made it my business to visit the grocery stores at Trail, and make a few inquirics on my own account, with the result that I found that white beans can be bought at Trail for two pounds for a quarter; if you wish to buy a dollar's worth, they throw you in an extra pound.

The wholesale price of these beans on the market, as bought by the merchant, is 10¾ cents per pound, add the freight on to this, and the merchant sells two pounds for a quarter, any one can see the amount of profit.

Pork and beans by the can, you can buy as low as 10 cents a can, and they vary in price to as high as 35 cents, all according to the brand and size of the can.

Now, Mr. Editor, an injustice has been done the city of Trail by someone, and I am sorry to say that it is not the first time such a thing has been done from Vancouver; we all know that the cost of living is too high; we cannot blame the merchant. What would we be doing ourselves if we were in the same line of business; if the blame has to be fixed at all, we will have to travel towards the East.

I have been informed by persons who have travelled all over B. C. that prices in Trail are more reasonable here than they found in the other parts of the province, the reason for same possibly being that The Consolidated M. & S. Co. has a store which works on a 10 per cent. profit. The company put in this store at the request of the Smeltermen's union a few years ago.

BENJAMIN DOWNES,
Chief of Police.

Reds and Rebels

June 24, 1919.

Editor B. C. Federationist: Sir—In reference to an article entitled "Reds and Rebels" in today's issue of the Citizen. The writer goes on to show that Robert Blatchford would term this strike rebellion against constituted authority, and the writer's only proof for this assertion is the fact that the government is involved. The point to settle is this, did the strikers involve the government or did the government involve itself. This can easily be ascertained by a review of the incidents leading up to the present situation. The ironmasters at Winnipeg declared their intentions of making the strike one of endurance, and the natural consequence, of such declarations was the sympathetic walkout of all workers in support of their brethern and practically tying up the whole commercial life of the city. At that stage two ministers of the Crown appeared on the scene, but instead of using constitutional methods to bring about a friendly meeting of the opposing factions with a view to amicable settlement they, by their issuing an ultimatum to the Postal Workers, declared war on the strikers and to show doubly their inability to govern they begged the assistance of Gompers. A foreigner mark you. On these grounds I can assure the writer of the article had he been more intimately acquainted with Blatchford, and his Socialistic doctrines that he would at once come to the conclusion that Blatchford would lay all the blame on the government and not on the strikers. Oh ye, Citizens, Law and Order League, when shall you wake up to a realization of the inhuman attitude you have assumed? If you are the tools of those who declared in the lobbies of the Federal Chamber that they built factories for profits and not for God, you have no right to use the name of the Most High in your bloodthirsty organ. I see one of your ads calls for the killing of anarchy by joining the Citizens' league. If that means that by joining the Citizens' League one has to commit suicide, then I say your institution is a noble one. As one who has been on active service for four years, I have wakened up to the fact that the democratic principles for which I have fought and risked my life for are today in great danger of being utterly exterminated by the capitalist. The enemy of God and man, of right and justice, whose hand is stretched forth at all times to rob, the very infant in the cradle of its birthright.

ANDREW McKAY.

Industrial Unrest

Editor B. C. Federationist: Your correspondent, Miss Dukes, has departed considerably from her original position in regard to social conditions and the remedies therefor. If, as stated, the object were to show the difference in the labor movements in Great Britain and Russia, the present writer was inveigled into print by what appeared to him to be a psuedo-scientific presentation of the economic situation.

If the Bolshevik administration were inevitable for Russia, as your correspondent appears to admit, it seems to me that one must also admit that the treatment accorded to the sabotaging "intelligensia" was also inevitable. A proletarian dictatorship could not safely ignore the attempts of the professional classes to create anarchy, and upset by every means in their power the attempts of the workers to establish order in the country. The time for talking had then passed, and the conditions demanded that a few examples be made of those who insisted upon upsetting law and order. It is not surprising that that wing of the working class known as the professional class, should have no sympathy for the Bolshevik administration in Russia, for the latter have not acceded to the former's claim of being the salt of the earth and, as stated before, have found it necessary to remind them of that fact.

With regard to the censorship. I have not yet come across any instances, under the Bolshevik administration, of a suppression of speech and print that exceeds the Canadian orders-in-council. And when we remember that these men were facing almost certain death in the event of their not being successful with the revolution, it appears to me that their forbearance has been almost miraculous.

Nobody wants a repetition here of the troubles of the Russian revolution, but when the situation calls for a movement on the part of the mass of the people in order to exist, we shall undoubtedly encounter here quite a number who will be blind to the signs and necessities of the times.

The term "bourgeoisie" embraces those who control capital and are thereby freed from the necessity of working; the "proletariat" are those who have to work in order to live. The former are the "master class," and the latter the "working or slave class." The relative position of slave and master is inherent in a system where the means of life are "property." Unfortunately we have very large numbers of the working class living in a condition of hypnotic suggestion, who necessarily act under the impression that they are not on the same plane as the "workers." They are slowly coming out of their trance.

I do not quite understand the first paragraph from the letter of your correspondent, Miss Ross. The development of the social economy will tend the school teacher as well as the other salary or wage workers. If not all in the O. B. U., we will all be shouting an O. B. U. chorus very shortly.

W. W. LEFEAUX.
June 23rd, 1919.

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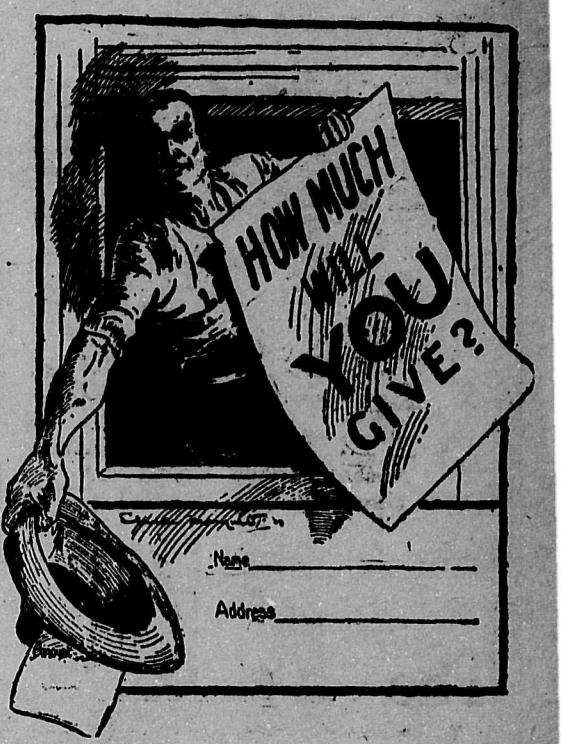

Cut out the above coupon and mail the amount you wish to contribute to the fund for the purpose of establishing a daily paper for B. C. Receipts will be acknowledged from time to time in The Federationist.

UNION WOMEN IN REBEL MOOD

Women's Trade Union Convention Exhibits Solidarity

Whether it was the presence of the British labor leaders, Miss Bondfield, Miss MacArthur and Mrs. Barton, or whether the Women's Trade Union League has caught the temper of radical labor in every country, it would be hard to say, but the national convention of the league held last week at Philadelphia exhibited a lively concern with international matters unusual in American labor gatherings of any sort. In addition to the familior recommendations regarding the organization and protection of women in industry, the convention adopted, almost unanimously, a resolution demanding "the recognition of the Russian Soviet government by the peace conference at Paris and by the government of the United States." It demanded, in the name of the constitution, the withdrawal of American troops from Russia, the lifting of the blockade, and the immediate dispatch of food relief through the American Red Cross.

CHINA GETTING REBEL SPIRIT

Students of Pekin Object to Diplomats Awards to Japan

Peking.—The dragon has awakened and is lashing his tail in anger against the decree of the Paris peace conference that awards the province of Shantung to Japan.

Perhaps nothing could have been more to unite a divided country within the bonds of national feeling. China feels outraged, cheated, insulted. She feels aggrieved as a whole.

Especially does young China feel offended.

The first organized protest has been made by the young men, the students in Peking. But from all over the huge nation come rumors of other protests that may well mark a beginning of stirring events.

The riot of May, bore a strange resemblance to the outburst by Russian students that forecasted the revolution. It was a riot for a principle. It began peaceably, developed into fighting, and ended in a student victory. Its effect has been to cement and quickened the protest all over China.

Minimum Wage Board

Province of British Columbia

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the "Minimum Wage Act," a public meeting will be held at the Court House, Bastion Square, in the City of Victoria, B. C., on Thursday, the 3rd day of July, 1919, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of hearing any person interested in the establishment of a minimum wage and hours and conditions of labor for women employed in the "Personal Service Occupation" including those employed in manicuring, hair-dressing, barbering and other work of like nature, or employed as ushers in theatres, attendants at shooting galleries and other public places of amusement, garages and gasoline service stations, or as drivers of motor cars and other vehicles.

A cordial invitation to be present is extended to all those who desire to be heard on the above question before a minimum wage and hours and conditions of labor are determined.

Minimum Wage Board for the Province of British Columbia.

J. D. M'NIVEN, Chairman.
HELEN GREGORY MACGILL,
THOMAS MATTHEWS.

Victoria, B. C., June 21st, 1919.

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AUSTRALIAN WOMEN ACTIVE

Labor Party Conference of Women Make Demands for Sex

[By W. Francis Ahern]

The annual conference of the women's organizing committee of the Australian Labor Party was held at the Trades Hall, Melbourne, Australia, during the first week of April last. The committees were brought into existence at the annual conference of the Australian Labor Party in 1916—their duties being to get into closer touch with members of their own sex, for the purpose of organizing them industrially and politically. Among the resolutions carried the following are the most important:

"All workers to receive payment for peace holidays; that 30 hours be the maximum weekly period of employment of any woman in a factory, that not less than one hour be allowed for dinner, and that no girl under 16 be employed in a factory; that a woman inspector of factories to be selected by women workers, be appointed, her salary to be paid by the government; that no child under 14 years of age be allowed to sell papers in the early hours of the morning, or late hours of night; that municipally controlled milk depots be established in all centres, with authority over producers and distributors, to enforce a pure milk supply; that infants and invalids be supplied with milk at reasonable rates, and that registered retailers be supplied for distribution to the public, price to be fixed by the municipal authorities; that the Labor Party be urged to give prominence at the next general elections to the nationalization of health; that corporal punishment be abolished; that the Infant Life Protection Act be more impartially administered, especially in the case of unmarried mothers, and that a protest be made against boarded-out children being classed as 'neglected children;' that the principle of equality and equal pay for the sexes be affirmed."

It was also decided that in view of the new conditions arising out of the war, this conference deem it vitally necessary that the policy and platform of the party should be revised, and amendments made, providing for a national minimum of welfare for every citizen immediately, democratic control of industry and unification of the Australian States, and a referendum of the people to be taken on the matter.

THE LION'S SHARE

["Common Sense of May 24th contains the following by M. Arthur Ponsonby.]

Some months will yet elapse before all the new frontiers are fixed and before the final division of the spoils of war is made. But we can see sufficiently clearly now that the British Empire is not going to come out a loser. The mandatory theory is only the twentieth-century device for annexations, and there seems to be already misgivings among the allied and associated powers with regard to some of the mandates which are not to be left to the discretion of the League of Nations, but are to be decided beforehand. Belgium is making claims to German East Africa, and there is considerable uneasiness in France with regard to Syria. It is not impossible that misgivings and uneasiness may turn into suspicion and jealousy or something worse if events proceed as they seem likely to in the great settlement of the territorial delimitations in the three continents.

Let us make the sum in addition so far as we are concerned

	Area in Square Miles
Egypt, formerly under Turkish suzerainty, becomes part of the British Empire	350,000
Cyprus, formerly under Turkish suzerainty, becomes part of the British Empire	3,584
German S. W. Africa, mandate to be held by the Union of South Africa	322,450
German East Africa, mandate to be held by Great Britain	384,180
Togoland and Camerons, to be divided between Great Britain and France, total area, 224,830 (say half)	112,415
Samoa, mandate to be held by Australia	1,050
German New Guinea and islands south of Equator, mandate to be held by Australia	90,000
Syria and Palestine, yet to be decided	11,000
Mesopotamia, yet to be decided	143,250
Grand total	1,417,929

To come out of a war which we entered for the disinterested motive of defending small nationalities with a net additions to our Empire of a millio nand a half square miles is not so bad. And we do it so quietly, so innocently, and, so modestly. We do not take the territory, it falls to us.

While the war is being waged we disarm all suspicion by saying:

We have no desire to add to our Imperial burdens, either in area or in responsibility.—Mr. Asquith, October, 1914.

We are not fighting for territory.—Mr. Bonar Law, December, 1916.

We are not fighting a war of conquest.—The Prime Minister, February, 1917.

Such a victory as will give us not aggrandisement of territory, not any extension of our Empire.—Mr. Long, February, 1917.

When Italy asks for Fiume we look grieved and shocked; over frontier delimitations in Europe we take up a judicial attitude, careful however, to weigh down the balance in favor of our friends in case they may not be perfectly satisfied when the magnitude of our acquisitions elsewhere comes to be known. But we do not take the territory, it falls to us.

However easily our representatives at the peace conference may find this policy of annexation there can be no manner of doubt that it is fraught with the gravest possible danger for the future. A nation which possessed, as we did in 1914, over 13 million square miles of the earth's surface, is not going to become more popular with other nations, be they friends or foes, when it adds another million and a half to that total. Imperialistic aggrandisement has never been carried out on such a scale in the world's history.

No League of Nations can succeed, no lasting peace can possible be secured, so long as one power pushes its ambition for domination and supremacy to such a perilous height and thereby effectually prevents anything approximating to equal participation on the part of nations in the governance of the affairs of the world.

MAGISTRATE FINES GUNMAN SPOTTER

Henry W. Clough Tried to Make Police Believe Life Was in Danger

Henry W. Clough, who has been accused on several occasions by labor men of being a spotter for the employers of labor, was fined $20 on Wednesday by Magistrate Shaw for carrying a concealed weapon. The gun was also confiscated. The man knew that the work he was engaged in was of a disreputable character and his conscience hurt him so much that he conceived the idea that his life was in danger and he told the magistrate so.

"If I accepted your argument, it would mean that this city would be turned into an armed camp, with every man carrying weapons," said Magistrate Shaw, when counsel for Henry W. Clough urged that his client had a right to carry an automatic, as he was in fear of bodily harm. It was brought out that Clough had applied for permission to carry firearms and had been refused, which the court remarked, showed that apparently the authorities did not attach any importance to his fear of bodily harm.

TOM RICHARDSON AT SO. HASTINGS

F. L. P. Branch to Hear British Labor Party Member

On Wednesday, July 2, the South Hastings membership will have the privilege of hearing Comrade Richardson, who will take as his subject, "The Outlook for Labor." The branch has been carrying on its meetings regularly in the fire hall on Nootka Street, which is a continuation of Earls Road. That there will be a capacity house next Wednesday is a certainty. On the occasion of his recent address at the Columbia Theatre hundreds were unable to obtain admittance, some of the South Hastings people being among the number.

Billiebirke Pajamas

In Many Pleasing Styles

Of heavy white Cotton, V-neck, short sleeves and with elastic at ankles. This model is trimmed with a two-inch band of fancy colored cotton and ruffle at ankle, **$1.95.**

Of flesh colored and short sleeve style, trimmed with piping in cadet blue shade, **$2.65.**

Of fine white Cotton with colored hand-embroidery in front; comes in round neck style with short sleeves, and is trimmed with Valenciennes lace and baby ribbon, **$3.50.**

Of figured Muslin in Empire effect, shirred at yoke and top, finished with wide ribbon and narrow lace. Price, **$3.75.**

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570 Granville Street

Thirty-four Million Times

Thirty-four million times in each twenty-four hours, a daily paper is published in the United States. Beside the dailies, there are semi-weeklies, monthlies, and so on; but the dailies alone provide three newspapers for every two families in the entire country.

Thirty-four million times each day!

Thirty-four million times these papers may tell the truth. They may tell the truth about Lawrence, Massachusetts, or Toledo, Ohio; they may tell the truth about the I. W. W. or about the efforts of the American bankers to secure control of Mexican resources. They may tell the truth about the domination of the educational machinery by big business, or about the way in which the workers in the country suffer and slave for a bare subsistence wage. They may tell the truth about any one of the thousand important questions that confront the American people.

Thirty-four million times each day!

Thirty-four million times these papers may tell lies. They may tell lies about the "Japanese peril," or the brigandage in Mexico. They may lie about Socialist Russia or about the efforts of the people of Hungary to take control of their own lives. They may lie about the progress of negotiations at Paris. They may lie about the masters of American economic life and about the way in which they are exercising their tyranny over the lives and thoughts of the American people. They may lie about any one of the thousand important problems that confront the American people at the present time.

When you are inclined to belittle the powers of the owners of the United States—those who possess the mines, forests, railroads, banks, factories, office-buildings and the newspapers—remember the torrent of print paper rushed every twenty-four hours by the speeding presses.

Thirty-four million times each day!—Scott Nearing.

A light felt hat was taken from the Arena meeting last Tuesday by mistake. Would the person who took this hat kindly return it to the Federationist office and receive his own?

Where is your union button?

Excerpts from Prof. Walter Rouschenbush's Book,

"CHRISTIANITY AND THE SOCIAL CRISIS"

"The working class is now engaged in a great historic class struggle, which is becoming ever more conscious and bitter. Their labor is all they have. Individually they are helpless. Their only hope for wresting better wages and conditions from the other side is in union of action. With infinite effort, with sacrifices of time, money and chances of self-adornment, they create organizations which obey discipline and act together. Under certain circumstances, any one breaking away from their discipline may secure exceptional terms for himself, but he does so at the expense of all the efforts which the union has put forth. Others are laboriously erecting a dam to raise the water level, so that all may irrigate their fields and raise better crops. This man breaks through the dam to get an immediate supply with those who sell out the interest of their class for personal advantage, and lend themselves as tools to those who seek to undermine the fighting force of the organizations, we demand of one of the lowest groups of society a moral magnanimity and breadth of view which no other group has ever shown. The great sociologist Schseffle, who was by no means a radical, said, "There is nothing more brutal than a moneyed aristocracy in persecuting those who despise its dominion." In its struggle the working class becomes keenly conscious of the obstacles put in its way by the great institutions of society, the courts, the press or the church. It demands not only impartiality, but the kind of sympathy which will condone its mistake and discern the justice of its cause in spite of the excesses of its followers."

"Our scientific political economy has long been an oracle of the false god. It has taught us to approach economic questions from the point of view of goods and not of men. It tells us how wealth is produced and divided and consumed by men, and not how man's life and development can best be fostered by material wealth. It is significant that the discussion of consumption of wealth has been most neglected in political economy; yet that is humanly the most important of all. Theology must become Christocentric; political economy must become anthropocentric. Man is Christionized when he puts God before self; political economy will be Christianized when it puts man before wealth. Sociolistic political economy does that. It is materialistic in its theory of human life and history, but it is humane in its aims, and to that extent closer to Christianity than the orthodox science has been.

"Socialism is the ultimate and logical outcome of the Labor movement. When the entire working class throughout the industrial nations is viewed in a large way, the progress of socialism gives an impression of resistless and elemental powor. It is inconceivable from the point of view of that class, that it should stop short of complete independence and equality so long as it has power to move on, and independence and equality for the working class must mean the collective ownership of the means of production and the abolition of the present two class arrangement of industrial society. Nothing will bring the working class to a thorough comprehension of the actual status of their class and its ultimate aim more quickly than the continued failure to secure their smaller demands and reactionary efforts to suppress their unions."

"The possessing classes are strong by more possession long continued. They control nearly all property. The law is on their side, for they have made it. They control the machinery of government and can use force under the form of law. Their self-interest makes them almost impervious to moral truth if it calls in question the sources from which they draw their income. In the past they have laughed at the idealists if they seemed harmless or suppressed them if they became troublesome."

Some Massachusetts Women

The industries of Massachusetts employ 212,464 adult women (Statistics of Manufacturers, 1917). Onetenth of these women were working for $8 per week or less, 18,127 were being paid $8, but under $9 per week; 22,429 were receiving $9 but under $10 per week; 24,604 were receiving $10 but under $11 per week; and 24,133 were receiving $11 but under $12 per week. In short, 51.8 per cent of the total number of women working in the Massachusetts industries at the time when these figures were collected were working for $12 per week or less. Only four women in each hundred employed were paid as much as $20 per week.

These wages are for the weeks when women actually work. They take no account of periods of unemployment. At the time these figures were collected a living wage for a woman in Massachusetts was approximately $12 per week. The industries of Massachusetts value their women so lightly that they are willing to pay more than 100,000 of them a wage on which living decently cannot be maintained.

Figures covering the general industries of Massachusetts were collected in the early stages of the war. The Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission has just issued a Bulletin dealing with the wages paid to women employed in the manufacture of candy. These latter figures were compiled after the signing of the armistice when the cost of living was considerably higher than i war in 1917. There were 1,071 wom en at work in the establishments in vestigated. Of these 17.6 per cen were being paid less than $6 pe week; 45.1 per cent were workin for less than $8 per week; 76.7 pe cent were receiving less than $1 per week, and only 8.7 per cent ha a weekly wage in excess of $12. A suming that the minimum livin living wage in 1918 was still $1 per week (in reality it was mor than that) nine-tenths of all th women in an important industry were being paid less than thi amount.

The ruling class in Massachusett may lament over the fate of wome in Belgium and Serbia. It may sub scribe largely to relief funds for th women sufferers in the near East Charity and intelligent statesman ship begin at home, however, and i both of these directions the maste class of Massachusetts seems to b strangely lacking.—Scott Nearing.

Strike Pay for Engineers

The following resolution carrie at the meeting of Engineers, Fire men and Oilers Union (O. B. U. sec tion) on Monday last:

"Resolved that all members who have been on strike for two week or more be paid strike pay as fol lows: All members actively engage on picket or strike committee dut be paid $10 to date, June 23.

"All members not actively en gaged on picket or committee dut be paid the sum of $7 to date, Jun 23rd, 1919.

"This rate of pay to be continue for the next week."

A valuable mearschaum pipe wa lost at the Civic Employees' meet ing in the Labor Temple last Tues day morning. Will the finder pleas leave at the Federationist office and receive reward.

How much longer are the para sites going to control the lives and destinies of the great mass of pro ducers? What are you going to do, think or surrender?

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD

IF YOU ARE STRIKING FOR BETTER CONDITIONS— WHY NOT STRIKE FOR BETTER CLOTHES?

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YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD HERE—EVEN IN STRIKE TIMES —AND WE HAVE ARRANGED SPECIAL TERMS TO MEET THE SITUATION

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" $25.00	" $4.00	" $5.00	"
" $35.00	" $7.00	" $5.00	"
" $45.00	" $10.00	" $6.00	"

Weekly plan arranged if more suitable.

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WE TRUST YOU

Will History Repeat Itself?

The Peterloo Massacre of 1819

Peterloo massacre—the popular name—suggested by the name Waterloo—given to a disastrous incident of 1819. A large assembly of Lancashire work people, gathered on St. Peter's Fields, Manchester (where the Free Trade hall now stands), to express their views on the matter of parliamentary reform, was by the magistrates' order dispersed by troops of horse. The killed numbered five or six, and the wounded between 500 and 600.—Nelson's Encyclopedia.

The distress caused by the war and taxation towards the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries, led to bitter discontent, and the anomalies existing in the parliamentary system of representation afforded only too fair an object of attack. . . The popular discontent was met by a policy of repression, culminating in the affair of Peterloo, which may be regarded as the starting point of the modern reform agitation. This was in 1819, when an immense crowd assembled on St Peter's Fields, (now covered by the Free Trade Hall and warehouses) to petition parliament for a redress of their grievances. The Riot Act was read by a clerical magistrate; but in such a manner as to be quite unheard by the mass of the people; and drunken yeomanry cavalry were then turned loose upon the unresisting mass of spectators. The yeomanry appear to have used their sabres freely; several people were killed and many more injured; and, although the magistrates received the thanks of the prince regent and the ministry, their conduct excited the deepest indignation throughout the country. Those who had organized the meeting, including "Orator" Hunt, with Samuel Bamford, and other working men, were imprisoned.—Encyclopedia Britannica.

How many shots were fired? Very few in comparison! Certain hundreds of drilled soldiers sufficed to suppress this million-headed hydra, and tread it down, without the smallest appeasement or hope of such, into its subterranean settlements again, there to reconsider itself. Compared with our revolts in Lyons, in Warsaw and elsewhere, to say nothing of incomparable Paris city, past or present, what a lamb-like insurrection!

The present editor is not here, with his readers, to vindicate the character of insurrections. . . . In passing, however, let us mention that, to our view, this was not an unsuccessful insurrection; that as insurrections go, we have not heard lately of any that succeeded as well.

A million of hungry operative men as Blusterowski says, rose all up, came all out into the streets, and—stood there. What other could they do? Their wrongs and griefs were bitter, insupportable, their rage against the same was just; but who are they that cause these wrongs, who that will honestly make effort to redress them? Our enemies are, we know not who, or what; our friends are we know not where! How shall we attack any one, shoot or be shot by any one? Oh, if the accursed invisible nightmare, that is crushing the life out of us and ours, would take a shape; approach us like the Hyrcanian tiger, the Behemoth of Chaos, the Archfield himself; in any shape that we could see, and fasten on!

That the Manchester insurrection stood still, on the streets, with an indisposition to fire and bloodshed, was wisdom for it even as an insurrection. Insurrection, never so necessary, is a most sad necessity; and governors who wait for that to instruct them, are surely getting into the fatalist courses—proving themselves sons of Nox and Chaos, of blind cowardice, not of seeing valor. How can there be any remedy in insurrection? It is mere announcement of the disease—visible now even to sons of night. Insurrection usually "gains" little; usually wastes how much? One of the worst kinds of waste, to say nothing of the past, is that of irritating and exasperating men against each other by violence done; which is always sure to be injustice done, for violence does not even justice unjustly.

Who shall compute the waste and loss, the obstruction of every sort, that was produced in the Manchester region by Peterloo alone!

"How ye came among us, in your cruel armed blindness, ye unspeakable County Yeomanry, sabres flourishing, hoofs prancing, and slashed us down at your brute pleasure; deaf, blind to all our claims and woes and wrongs; of quick sight and sense to your own claims only! There lie poor sallow work-worn weavers, and complain no more now; women themselves are slashed and sabred, howling terror fills the air; and ye ride prosperous, very victorious,—ye unspeakable; give us sabres too, and then come—on a little!" Such are Peterloos. In all hearts that witnessed Peterloo, stands written, as in fire-characters, or smoke-characters prompt to become fire again, a legible balance account of grim vengeance; very unjustly balanced, much exaggerated, as is the way with such accounts; but payable readily at sight, in full with compound interest.

—Thomas Carlyle in "Past and Present"

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