THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

ELEVENTH YEAR. No. 33 EIGHT PAGES VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1919 (In Greater Vancouver, $2.00) $1.50 PER YEAR

LABOR MEN ARE SENT TO ASSIZES FOR TRIAL

Bail Is Refused Because of Fear of October Strike---Government Must Produce Proof It Is Supposed to Have or Workers Will Be Compelled to Think That Men Are Being Railroaded

ON WEDNESDAY, word was received from Winnipeg to the effect that the labor men arrested there on the charge of seditious conspiracy had been committed for trial, at the Fall Assizes, and that the Crown was arguing against bail being granted to the accused. On Thursday it was learned that bail had been refused, the Crown taking the position that it feared an October strike, and the propaganda of the defendants while at liberty. In the case against Woodsworth and Dixon, who have been charged with publishing seditious libels, evidence as to matter published in the strike bulletin was presented, and the same evidence was accepted against both of the defendants. Both are to be sent up for trial, but bail may, in these cases, be allowed.

The statement of the Crown, that the authorities fear a strike in October, will not satisfy labor or any fair-minded section of the community, as being sufficient reason for the refusal of bail without further evidence of proof of revolutionary effort. Immediately after the Calgary conference, statements appeared in the press to the effect that a general strike was to be called in June. The strike came off pretty near to schedule, but it was not brought off because of the workers' desire to have a strike, but it was engineered by the big business interests of this country, in the effort to crush organized labor in Canada. The statement that an October strike is feared, is a very similar statement to those that appeared after the Calgary conference. Is there being framed up another situation that will compel the workers to down tools? So far as organized labor is concerned there is no knowledge as to any attempt to be made by labor to pull a general strike in October. There is no knowledge in the ranks of labor, nor is there any desire to cause a general strike at any time unless conditions compel the workers to adopt the strike method as a last resort. But if the government of this country is seeking to create a situation which will compel the workers to down tools, then the refusal of bail to the workers sent up for trial is a very good start.

Labor is most vitally interested in getting at the truth of the statements appearing in the press as to the evidence that the Crown is supposed to have against the men now lying under these most serious charges. Labor is also interested in the manner in which trials of labor men are conducted. The history of the labor movement is replete with instances of men being railroaded to gaol on trumped-up charges, and faked evidence. The workers realize that if there is any man taken from the ranks of labor and sent to the penitentiary without a fair and impartial trial, that there is no safety for any active member of the working-class movement. They also realize that, under these conditions, the labor movement would in a short time be crushed and put out of business. The workers have more at stake in this case than even the liberty of the men under indictment; they have to consider its effect on the labor movement.

If, as inferred, the government has evidence that would warrant the men being refused bail, then the most interested people are the workers, for the men sent for trial are representatives of labor, and to date the workers will not believe that there was any attempt to bring about a revolution, and to date there has been no evidence brought forward that would give the slightest ground for any such charge. The workers are tired of inferences, they want the proofs, so that they can act in accordance with the facts of the case. If the government, as stated, has the proofs, then the workers demand that they be produced now, and not after they have, through the withholding of such proofs, if they exist, arrived at the conclusion that the men are being railroaded, and they take actions against the methods adopted, either by a general strike, or any other method they may adopt. If the leading spirits in the labor movement have in any way acted contrary to the interests of the working class, and have been in collusion with enemy agents, or have attempted to bring about a revolution in this country, the most interested people are the members of organized labor. They demand the proofs, or there is only one conclusion that they can arrive at, and that is that they don't exist, and the men are the victims of a conspiracy, a conspiracy which is aimed at the labor movement, and the individuals are to be the first victims of a dastardly attempt to destroy it.

ARE NOT SATISFIED WITH VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Men Claim That Period Is Far Too Short for Efficiency

Equipment Is Inadequate and Not Sufficient Teachers

Last Friday, returned men undergoing vocational training held a meeting in the C. N. R. depot to discuss many grievances. The men claimed that the period of training was not long enough, and that proper equipment was not provided, and that there was an insufficiency of teachers for the number of men employed.

E. A. Kidder presented the following resolution regarding the period of training students and the question of apprentices or helpers:

"Whereas a resolution covering the above was placed before the Provincial Government by the ex-service delegation of Victoria during the last session of the Provincial Parliament, being endorsed by the Provincial cabinet, such resolution being submitted to Ottawa by two cabinet ministers at the delegation's request, and

"Whereas the present machinery to ensure that practical training and finishing course as apprentices or helpers, requires considerable improvement to guarantee that public money be expended in providing students wih the practical knowledge and training necessary, and

"Whereas, it is considered desirable that the goodwill and co-operation of manufacturers associations and trade unions be enlisted on behalf of vocational students;

"Therefore, be it resolved that this mass meeting of vocational students do endorse the principle of the parliamentary resolutions, i. e.,:

"(1) To afford such facilities in the period of training as will guarantee the efficiency of the student in the vocational class and his subsequent experience in a factory or workshop.

"(2) Enact such regulations in the system of vocational training as will prevent inefficiency, by extending the course to 12 months, which is equivalent to an apprenticeship term with six months additional training as an improver.

"Further be it resolved that the director of district vocational training obtain from the B. C. Manufacturers Association and the various trades union organizations, such information as will enable him to extend these courses for the period required, and

"Furthermore, that the Dominion Government will make such courses uniform throughout the Dominion, which is not the case at present."

The following resolution regarding the full equipment of the teaching staff and suitable practical shop equipment at the various vocational schools was introduced by Sherman Catherwood and seconded by Mr. Kidner:

"Whereas at this present time considerable difficulty exists both as regards obtaining in many cases suitable and qualified practical men to instruct in the various trades and classes and

"Whereas the same difficulty is experienced regarding machinery, books and other equipment vitally necessary to afford the student full and practical knowledge during the

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CO-OP. ELECTS BIG COMMITTEE

Enthusiasm Grows for Launching of Society in Vancouver

The first general meeting of the Vancouver Co-operative Society was a real success. A great deal of enthusiasm was displayed in connection with the project, and it was very noticeable that a great part of the audience were people who had been members of the gigantic co-operative movement of the British Isles. Dr. W. J. Curry occupied the chair. Mr. Thos. Richardson, ex-British Labor M. P., and who was a director of a Co-operative Society, gave a very interesting address on the co-operative movement, and pointed out the possibilities of a like movement in Canada.

Mr. H. W. Watts, secretary of the proposed society, explained the workings of the Rochedale plan of co-operation, and the advantages to be obtained by a society in Vancouver. A committee was elected to further the work of the organization with the object of obtaining 1000 members before taking any action in the operation of a store. A number of people were present from outlying points, who were desirous of joining this society, with the object of getting a branch in their own locality. The organization committee is composed of the following: Dr. W. J. Curry, H. W. Watts, T. Richardson, Hugh Samson, Mrs. J. Harris, Mrs. H. Thomas, Mrs. Dunn, J. Watson, R. Skinner, J. Slingerland, Mrs. J. A. Clark, Mrs. P. Rice, O. Charlton, T. W. Hubbard, J. W. Hegg, G. W. Moul, Mrs. Lorimer, A. Bryce, Mr. Dawson, J. Delaney. Initiation fee for joining the society is 50 cents. Names and addresses of those desiring to become members can be forwarded to H. W. Watts, secretary, 405 Dunsmuir street. All who are now members are urged to secure new members.

FRED WELSH TO GO TO OTTAWA

Receives Endorsation of the Metal Trades Council Here

Fred. Welsh, business agent of the Plumbers Union, has been appointed by the Trades and Labor Congress as one of the Labor representatives to attend the Labor and Employers conference at Ottawa on September 11th. Mr. Welsh's appointment was brought up at the Metal Trades Council meeting on Wednesday evening, as he took the stand that unless endorsed by local labor men he would not accept the appointment. The Metal Trades Council, however, endorsed his appointment, and he accepted it, and will be at the conference.

An epoch-making incident has just taken place in France. The General Federation of Labor and the Socialist Party have united for political and industrial action.

SEN. ROBERTSON SAYS GOVT. WITH INTERNATIONALS

Support of Government Does Not, However, Prove Their Value

Conditions to Determine What Organization Workers Will Have

After many years of strenuous effort on the part of international organizers, international officers and executive members of the American Federation of Labor, the goal for which they have so persistently and consistently fought has at last been reached.

Senator Robertson, Minister of Labor, in an address to a manufacturers' meeting in Calgary, has pronounced the dictum that the government will support the internationals. As the internationals have consistently supported the government, it is only repaying a little of the debt the said government owes.

Mr. Robertson, for the Hon. Gideon, rather, says "the government is satisfied that the United Mine Workers of America will fulfil what they pledged themselves to perform." The United Mine Workers of America cannot be quite so satisfied that the government will fulfil any contracts which they may place upon its statute books. If we take cognizance of the miners' strike on Vancouver Island, we find that that strike was called in order to compel the government of British Columbia to enforce the Coal Mines Regulation Act, which was being deliberately broken by the coal operators, and which the government was making no attempt to enforce. If the best that can be said for the international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. is that the government will support them, that employers should also look favorably upon them, and that the O. B. U. should die because of its position to the cherished ideals of the employer and the government, then the approbation of the Hon. Gideon is but the obituary which he is preparing for the A. F. of L. and kindred organizations.

The workers of this day and date, with the memory of tanks, machine guns and other implements of warfare in the streets during industrial struggles, must know that anything that the government supports in the way of labor organizations cannot be of any benefit to the workers themselves. The experience of the workers, ever since capitalism came into existence, has been that for everything which they have received, they have had to put up a strenuous fight, and that anything the government handed out to them has invariably been of no benefit. When the government of this country is prepared to back up the internationals after the minister of the government deliberately breaking a strike called by international unions, by the use of troops and mounted police, it is only because those whom they represent fear a more solidified form of labor organization.

The O. B. U. springs out of the conditions of industry and not out of the minds of any two or three men, and so long as the industrial conditions continue as at present existing, so will the particular desire of the workers for a more powerful organization be made manifest. Neither Gideon Robertsons, prime ministers, labor leaders, nor O.B.U. advocates will make the O. B. U. a working force in industry, but on the contrary, the industrial conditions, reacting upon the workers themselves, will bring that situation about.

No Discrimination of Label

The Women's International Union Label League of Yakima, Washington, has gone on record as favoring no discrimination between the label of unions of the A. F. of L. and unions forced out of the A. F. of L. In other words, if the goods are union-made, the women will purchase them and boost them no matter what organization they are made by.

A Correction

In the list of monies contributed to the Telephone iGrls Strike Fund, the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council was credited with $83.25. This should have been credited to the Loggers workers in Cathel and Sorenson's camp at Jordon River.

GREAT CONSPIRACY UNCOVERED IN TRIAL

Prov Library Dec 19

'Red Coats' Discover Man Who Signs 'Yours in Revolt' to Letters

Another Led 'Soviet Military Force' of Returned Soldiers

[By W. W. L.]

The prisoners' dock would only accommodate two of them, so they ushered them into the jury box.

Day after day for nearly four weeks, the eight of them have filed in and out of that box. And between the box and the door of the court the positions usually occupied by the city police is taken by the red-coated Royal North West Mounted Police. At the table of counsel for the crown sits a gentleman with an enigmatical countenance. He is chief of the secret police.

Bill Pritchard says that if counsel wish at any time to get a verdict favorable to a prisoner, they should insist upon having the jury's seats made less uncomfortable; whereupon Bob Russell comforts him with the assurance that if he is sent down to Stony Mountain for a few years, his anatomy (that was not the word Bob used) will have to accustom itself to still more discomfort. And Bill readjusts himself and his specs and resumes his philosophical soliloquies, and contemplations upon Reds, Redcoats and the historical mission of the O. B. U., until rudely awakened by a dig in the ribs from Dick Johns, who is afraid that Bill is missing a dissertation upon patriotism and loyalty from a rotund and sleek member of the citizens' special police, whose verbosity has got the better of even counsel for the crown.

Rev. (Bill) Ivens has a pre-emption staked in the northeast corner of the box, and works furiously all day, trying to see how much pencil lead again he can vanquish.

George Armstrong says he is writing "The Story of My Life," in view of his approaching incarceration in Stony Mountain, but George is like Bob Russell in some respects. Anyway, George should not chew tobacco in court, even if the leading K. C. for the crown does chew gum; neither should he whisper so loudly if he wishes to avoid further admonishment from His Worship. By the way, His Worship is not at all pleased with the general demeanor of the defendants in his court.

Then there are the two Winnipeg Aldermen—Queen and Heaps. Queen affords a slight relief to the humdrum monotony of life at court occasionally by adopting an unqueenlike pose as he listens to the story of his request to Mayor Gray to "take his talk about constitutional authority elsewhere than into the bread and milk committee."

The evidence goes to show that the strike rather surprised its sponsors. As far as can be gathered from the stories told in court everybody who usually did any useful work just stopped doing it. Whether or not they belonged to a union does not appear to have had a great deal of bearing upon the matter.

Up to date we have had almost a round hundred witnesses to prove that that was very inconvenient, and it must be admitted that his worship appears to be not without strong opinions upon that point.

Nobody at the table for counsel for defence appears to wish to combat the dictum of the court that "this was no ordinary strike." About the first thing that the strike committee of three hundred had to do was to get some of the strikers to go back to work. Now that sounds strangely to the ear of the unsophisticated. But if a community, which includes of course both the just and the unjust, has to have water, light, bread, milk and one or two absolutely necessities, then some must work!

So a committee was formed, or perhaps it should read committees were formed, and some were "ordered" and some were "permitted" to go back to work. Somebody whispered to somebody else "Soviet!"

There are two other acts in this play, and both are rather long—too long to deal with adequately here.

One of them we will label "Propaganda by Socialist Party of Canada et al." and the other "Western Labor Conference at Calgary in the month of March in this year.

These three acts comprise the play known as the "Seditious Conspiracy 1919." Evidence there is in plenty; for instance Trotsky has said somewhere that in Russia they had to take certain measures to attain certain ends; Marx in 1848 in his Communist Manifesto states that the communists at that date had a certain programme; Bob Russell signed a certain letter, "Yours in revolt;" Ivens once ran foul of economics and declaimed to the effect that all belongs to the workers;" George Armstrong attended the O. B. U. convention; Pritchard wrote a letter to Russell hoping he was getting along all right; somebody wrote Chris Stephenson and said he was getting tired of constitutional methods; somebody saw "Red Flags" being sold at five cents per copy; another man bought "Soviets at Work;" somebody dared write encouraging Socialist propaganda from Australia to somebody in Canada; a man's wife was

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PLUMBERS' PICNIC AT MAHON PARK

Splendid Programme Is Arranged for Outing Saturday

On Saturday the Plumbers and the Sheet Metal Workers are joining together for a day's outing. The committee in charge of the arrangements are leaving nothing undone to make the day a memorable one in the history of the organizations taking part. The ferry leaves for North Vancouver at 9:40 a.m., and will be met by special cars, which will convey the crowd to Mahon Park, and from the moment of arrival to the hour of return, there will not be a dull moment. A baseball game is scheduled to commence at 10:30 a.m. and the sports will commence at 1 p. m. There will be 24 events, and splendid prizes have been provided for the winners of the various events. General Organizer Jack Bruce has been in town for some little time in connection with the negotiations for a new agreement and wage scale. Meetings have already taken place with the employers, but on Saturday the Plumbers will leave all cares behind and forget the troubles incidental to the struggle for an existence.

Orpheum Theatre to Open

The Orpheum Theatre will re-open on Monday with vaudeville, and the usual high-class shows will again be enjoyed by the people of Vancouver. The music by the Orpheum orchestra is worth the price of admission at any time, and is one of the best turns at any show. In addition, it is a union band, and all employees of this theatre who can be members of organized labor, are members of some union.

CHARLES LESTOR AT THE COLUMBIA

Rousing Meetings Held on Sunday Evenings by Labor Party

Many and various have been the subjects handled on the Labor Party platform on Sunday evenings and on Sunday next Lestor will deal with a real new one, namely, "The High Cost of Living." One thing is certain, that if there is any solution, scientific or otherwise, of this problem, we want it quick if it has to be of any use. To die of starvation or from any other cause won't help either, for the high cost of dying might well form the basis of still another subject. We pass this on to Lestor as a suggestion.

Moonlight Trip Was a Success

The moonlight excursion, held under the auspices of the Federated Labor Party last Friday evening, was voted a great success by all in attendance. The night could not have been better. Leaving the wharf at 7.30, the No. 5 made fine time, the way she rode the swells keeping the crowd in high spirits all the way. An hour and a half was spent in dancing at Horseshoe Bay until 10.25. The excursionists returned to the city about 11.50. The party can certainly be congratulated on the success of its first moonlight excursion.

Teamsters and Chauffeurs Local 655

This local is now meeting the second and fourth Wednesday. The reorganization is proceeding apace and all members wishing to retain their international cards should call at the office, Room 209 Labor Temple, which is open every Wednesday evening, and also during the day.

WHISKY JOINTS IN THE CRANBROOK DISTRICT

Loggers Become Immune to Organiaztion When "Busted"

Coast Workers Obtain All Demands in Short Order

Why are the loggers of the shortlog country not able to get as good working conditions as those on the coast? There's a reason, and one which should be understood. There is no effect without a cause, and knowledge of the causes of the situation which exists in the inland districts of the province should enable the adverse conditions to be remedied, that is if improvement is desired, and obviously it is, or the logger would not have organized. He has some other object than merely paying dues to an organization. A clause in the constitution proves this, stating "the purpose of the organization is to advance and maintain the social and economic interests of the members."

One great cause of the existing conditions is the rancher-logger, whose case has been dealt with in previous issues; it is interesting to note the number of protests which have come to hand objecting to the generalizations condemning the rancher-logger for his willingness to accept adverse camp conditions. Some have claimed that it's the prairie farmer who is mainly the guilty party and not the man who takes up a tract in B. C. from which he expects to realize enough for his timber, or deed, to lift himself, to a degree, off the labor market. The subject is well worthy of full discussion in "The Worker." So let the members holding views diverse from those previously expressed in the "Fed." come through. We give fair warning that we will use as one of the most outstanding evidences in support of our contention the conditions at Hutton in the P. G. district, composed almost entirely of farmer-loggers, co-operators whose living and working conditions beggars description.

Booze Joints Open

In Cranbrook district another factor enters into the case, here, and at Yahk, as everybody knows, the saloons are wide open. You can go in, in broad daylight, call for your Scotch and throw down the fourbits, or, if you prefer, its seven per cent. from the conveniently located breweries. What's the result? The logger comes in town with his pay cheque, hands it over, and a day or two afterward is broke and compelled to accept a job in a human pig-stye at the C. P. R. camps, or of those of other like employees. Prohibition has done more for the coast logger than anything else. He is now a man, and knows it, and insists upon being dealt with as a human being. And as soon as the up-country logger decides to cut out the booze outfits at Cranbrook and Yakh, he will have taken the biggest step toward his ultimate emancipation. It's granted that all up-country loggers are not booze artists, far from it, but the indisputable fact remains that the booze artist is always down and out, consequently has to accept work under conditions which he would not otherwise do, and through his necessity compel his fellow-worker to put up with like conditions.

On Sunday's meeting a delegation was present from the Timber Workers' Industrial Union of Bellingham, where there is a strike on against four camps and mills of the Bloedell-Donovan outfit. The works are shut down tight, and the boys say it's a fight to a finish, with victory certain if they get ull support from other districts. Their own treasury is depleted owing to heavy expenses in extending organization against the 4-L body, which they have been able to successfully cope with. The bosses are equally determined to fight the case to a finish, as they strongly oppose the O. B. U. tendencies of the timber workers. They have tried to prevent the strikers from getting provisions, so as to starve them back. The meeting donated $100 and recommended the case to the executive to make it $500. Appeals have also been sent to all camps to aid financially and also to prevent logs being sent across to this company's mills.

$670 for Defense Fund

Six hundred and seventy dollars has been contributed by members to the central defence fund of the Winnipeg and other class-war prisoners. This has been turned over to the central committee and will be acknowledged through the Fed. and Worker.

The men at the Merrill, Ring & Moore Camp at Duncan Bay are perfecting arrangements to carry on a long picket of the job if necessary. The construction gang came out to a man upon the call of the strike committee. The employers say they will shut the camp down rather than come through. They need not worry, the organization will see that it is kept closed until conditions are arranged satisfactory to the men on strike.

At King's camp, Newton, the camp has closed for a time. Before re-opening it will be necessary to conform to the new schedule of

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TWO SPEAKERS AT S.P. MEETING

Kinney and Earp Will Speak at Empress on Sunday

The Socialist Party of Canada will have two speakers on the platform next Sunday night, W. Kinney and S. Earp.

These popular meetings continue to be well attended by the workers of Vancouver. Questions affecting the working class are dealt with from the Socialist point of view, by speakers who by actual experience of a working class existence, thoroughly understand what they are talking about, and who also realize that it is only the workers themselves, armed with a knowledge of their slave status in society, who will bring to an end the vicious and depraving conditions which exist at present. Come and learn! Knowledge is power! Meeting opens at 8 p.m. Questions and discussion as usual.

BRITISH WORKERS TO ORGANIZE TRUST

Seven Million Families to Throw Down Gauntlet to Big Business

Co-operative and Trade Union Movements to Join Forces

London—Ralph Courtney, special correspondent for the New York Tribune, has sent his paper an exclusive story on the phenomenal development of the co-operative movement in Great Britain, from which the following is quoted:

The great trade union movement in Britain, with its 5,000,000 members, has decided to join forces with the Union of British Co-operative Societies, with a membership of about 4,000,000, in order to dominate production, consumption and distribution in Britain.

This amalgamation will represent the greatest business combination in history. It will dwarf, in power if not in funds, the gigantic Federation of British Industries, with its capital of $20,000,000,000.

The new combination is organized to fight such organizations as the British Federation. In its international aspect the combined trade union and co-operative movements will be the greatest enemy of "big business" interests throughout the world.

In Britain alone the combined unions would include nearly three-quarters of the inhabitants. If the organizers have their way, it will be invincible in the industrial field.

It is estimated that, after allowing for overlapping of membership, the combined movements control 7,000,000 adult members. Close on 7,000,000 families would support the trust, and each of these families would include on an average two adults and three children.

A joint advisory council of co-optrators and trade unions has been constituted to draw up a plan of campaign for the new organization.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees held a lively session on Wednesday evening. The meeting decided to take a referendum vote on the subject of affiliation with the Trades and Labor Council. The vote now before the membership on the O. B. U. will be in by Thursday. Organizer Farmilo, of the A. F. of L., and McDonald and Woods of the O. B. U., addressed the meeting. A considerable number of questions were asked by the membership, which brought out many interesting points necessary for the intelligent disposal of the question of where to line up.

A Splendid Excursion

The moonlight excursion held by the Vancouver Telephone Operators Local 77, was a complete success in every respect. Six hundred and fifty people took in the excursion, and the campers on Bowen Island remarked that it was the biggest crowd seen on the island this year. The moon was out as per arrangements, the sea was smooth and the weather was just delightful. The orchestra played both on the boat and in the pavilion, and the dancers managed to find enough room in both places to indulge in the light fantastic. Everybody complimented the Telephone Operators on the success of the excursion.

The following contributions have been made to the Telephone Operators' benefit fund:

Shipwrights' Local 1803.....$250.00
M. A. Smith, S. Vancouver.... 2.00

Fat Meal Tickets

The American Federation of Labor convention voted to increase the salary of the president, Sam Gompers, from $7500 to $10,000 per year, and to increase the salary of the secretary-treasurer from $5000 to $7000 per year. The salary of organizers was raised from $7 to $8 per day, and hotel expenses were increased from $4 to $6 per day, bringing the total expense of organizers up to $14 per day, plus railroad and other incidental expenses.

617 U. B. Carpenters

By a vote of 14 to 13, Local 617 U. B. Carpenters decided on Monday night to sever their connection with the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council. No action was taken, however, on the question of affiliating with the new council.

PROTEST AGAINST REFUSAL OF BAIL

Trades Council to Take Action to Secure Justice for Labor Men

Press Propaganda Carried on to Inflame Public Against Men

The refusal of bail for the men arrested in connection with the general strike in Winnipeg was brought before last night's meeting of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, by a resolution drafted by the executive, and which was passed unanimously. The resolution is as follows:

"Whereas, the cause of the general strike in Winnipeg, which afterwards spread throughout the western provinces, was caused by the metal trades employers refusing to deal with their workers on a collective basis, and;

"Whereas, the press reports of the preliminary hearing in the trial of the men arrested at Winnipeg show a deliberate attempt to introduce opinions and statements intending to incriminate the accused, and;

"Whereas, bail has now been refused because the Crown prosecutor states that he has reliable information that the accused are intending to call a general strike on October first (this statement being in our opinion a deliberate falsehood, and made with the intent to prevent the accused from securing their liberty until the time of the trial, thereby preventing them from telling their fellow-workers what actually transpired during the preliminary hearing);

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, circularize every labor organization in this city and district, asking them to forward a protest to the Minister of Justice at Ottawa against this flagrant miscarriage of justice, and be it further resolved;

"That a copy of this be sent to all trades and labor councils, asking them to take a similar action."

The local defense committee reported that full information was being secured from the legal representatives of the men, and that the matter of further action was being considered.

Reporting on the case of the Russians arrested in the city, Dal. Midgley stated the case against these men was being conducted in camera, and after the case had been concluded, the press was given the prosecution side of the case, and no mention was made of the defense. He stated that in the case of Ever-off the defense claimed that he had been doped by plain clothes men, and urged to commit crimes, and who sent him to different Russians now under arrest, to secure revolvers, and that when he failed to get them, gave him money to buy them. He also stated that the accused were having produced as evidence against them, the fact that they had copies of "The Death Train of Siberia," an article which appeared in the American Red Cross magazine for April of this year. He stated that it appeared to be the purpose of the authorities to arouse considerable feeling in order to give color to the charges preferred against the labor men who had been sent for trial in Winnipeg. It was also reported that the families of the arrested Russians were in destitute circumstances, and

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MILL WORKERS WITH ENGINEERS

New Organization Will Elect Officers Monday

The amalgamation of the two unions formerly known as the Engineers, Firemen and Oilers and the Mill Workers took place at the regular business meeting of the Engineers on Monday, 11th inst.

In future these organizations will be known as the B. C. Engineers and Mill Workers Unit of the O. B. U.

Quite an interesting discussion took place on industrial unionism, and there is no doubt that this unit will become one of the most progressive factors in the working class movement of this Province.

In order that all members of the new organization may be given the opportunity of voting for their choice of a representative on the executive board, the Engineers agreed to have an election of officers take place the first meeting after the amalgamation took place and on Monday next, the 18th inst., all members of this unit should make it their business to be present at the meeting which commences at 7:30 p. m., in room 302, Labor Temple, and cast their ballot for those whom they consider are most capable of representing them as officers in the new organization.

This amalgamation has added 450 members to the local. The International is attempting to reorganize the Steam and Operating Engineers Union. At its meeting on Wednesday, seven members were present, four from Vancouver, and three from New Westminster. While this meeting was going on, the O. B. U. was making out cards for 80 new members.

The Carpenter unions of Seattle have just organized their own shipbuilding and repairing plant.

Men's $25, $30, $35

Odd Suits

AUGUST CLEAN-UP $15

Arnold & Quigley

546 Granville Street

SLATER'S

QUALITY SERVICE FREE DELIVERY

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Finest Red Salmon, 1 lb. tins	38c
Finest Pink Salmon, 1 lb. tins	25c
Finest Sockeye Salmon, Half pound tins	25c
Pork and Beans, 3 for	25c
Finest Sardines, 3 for	25c
VINEGAR SPECIAL Finest Nabob Vinegar, reg. 25c quart bottle, Saturday only bottle	20c
Ogilvie's Rolled Oats, 6-lb. sack	40c
B. & K. Wheatlets, 5-lb. sacks	45c
Cream of Wheat	25c
Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour	25c
SPECIAL St. George's Baking Powder, 12-oz. tins for	15c

FRESH MEAT DEPARTMENT

Boiling Beef, from, lb.	12½c
Pot Roasts, from, lb.	15c
Oven Roasts, from, lb.	17c
Local Lamb Shoulders, lb.	26½c
Local Lamb Loins, lb.	28½c
Local Lamb Legs, lb.	35c

PROVISION DEPARTMENT

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BUTTER — BUTTER — BUTTER Finest No. 1 Alberta Creamery Butter, reg. 60c lb., Saturday from 8 a.m. to 12 noon, lb. Limit 3 lbs.	56c
Finest Canadian Cheese, lb.	38c
Finest Beef Dripping, lb.	35c
Finest Cooked Tongue, lb.	55c
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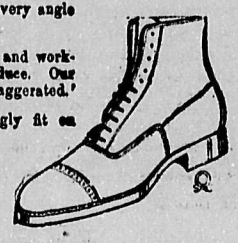

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INFLUENZA HAS AN EFFECT ON LABOR CONFERENCE

Militant Section Not Satisfied With Progress Being Made

May Form an Industrial Wing of Labor Movement

[By Francis Ahern]

The annual Australian labor conference opened at Sydney on June 7 last and remained in session for a fortnight. There were about 200 delegates present at the opening, but owing to the influenza epidemic the conference thinned from day to day so that at the conclusion there remained but a skeleton of a gathering to transact business.

However, the work of the conference was largely abortive as far as actual business was concerned. The first day's proceedings showed that the conference was divided into two sections—one section wishing to walk warily in view of the approaching elections and not wishing to do anything that would alienate the middle class vote from labor when the appeal to the people was made. This section did not favor any radical changes at all—aiming to first get into power and then make the necessary changes when they were in a position from which they could act rather than speak. The other section at the conference—the militants—wanted a straight out declaration of policy, in keeping with the advances made by the workers of other countries. They aimed at presenting a revolutionary programme, and taking their chances on that.

The militants forced the issue and succeeded in getting before the conference a definite motion as follows: "That the object of the Australian labor party be the establishment of a state of social democracy in which the entire means of wealth production shall be owned and controlled by the community of workers industrially organized. (2) That this be the sole issue of future elections in order that a clear and definite mandate may be given by the electors, thus enabling the party's representatives, if elected, to give it legislative effect. (3) That as many of the planks of the existing platform imply support of a continuance of the capitalistic system of production for profit, conference elect a revisory committee who shall be empowered to eliminate everything incompatible with the foregoing objective and to draft the essential component of a scheme of socialistic administration. (4) That the scheme as drafted together with an explanatory preamble be submitted not later than one month from the expiration of the conference to the affiliated leagues and unions for their endorsement or otherwise by ballot. (5) That in the event of the foregoing being carried by conference, a campaign of propaganda be commenced with the object of acquiring the general public with the changed economic circumstances engendered by the war, and which make a peaceful revolution of the social system urgent and imperative if the working classes are to escape degradation of their standard of living and a condition of servitude culminating probably in a war even more devastating than the one from which we have just emerged."

There was a lengthy discussion around this proposal which lasted for some time. During the debate the leader of the extremist section warned the conference that unless the labor party set out to justify itself and march in keeping with the movements of other countries, another and newer movement would come to take its place. He added that it was impossible to crush the aspirations of the working masses. However, the motion having for its purpose the changing of the objective of the labor party was defeated by a small majority.

The defeat of this motion, from which so much was hoped, caused the militant section of the conference to lose heart. They were never able to get a majority of votes at the conference and much of the business that followed was of a neutral nature. At the election of officers for the current year, so bitter was the feeling between the two sections that the moderates managed to get their nominees elected for all positions—not a single militant getting on to the executive of the movement. When the result was made known there was some protest—the militants claiming (—and rightly so) that as they represented nearly half the conference they were at least entitled to some representation on the executive of the movement.

The upshot of the business was that the militants withdrew from conference in a body and re-assembled elsewhere to consider their position. When this took place the conference came to an end—it being impossible to carry on with the conference split into two sections.

The militants now became the left wing of the labor movement in the state of New South Wales. They comprise mainly the industrial organizations who have lately been forced to the decision that industrial rather than political action is the best way out of the difficulties of the present time. Efforts are being made to re-unite the two wings of the movement again but as the labor council of New South Wales is standing solid behind the militants there does not appear to be much hope of a truce at the present time.

It is most likely that while the militant section is now a separate body, it will still stand behind the political moderate section with its support at election time but that it will make endeavors to force the labor political party to shape itself more in keeping with the revolutionary movements of other countries. The militants believe that the majority of the Australian people are behind them—and personally I hold the same belief—and that the people want something vastly more radical than they have had, in view of the changed conditions since the war.

Save for a few small union organizations that do not count, the militants have control of the industrial field. They are encouraged in their move by the fact that employers are now willing to grant almost any concessions to the workers rather than have a conflict in industry. They argue that if this can be done without any untoward display of strength much more can be done if they are organized along industrial lines into a strong front. Among the demands they will make is a 40-hour week in industry in above-ground works and a 30-hour week for under-ground workers. They claim that this reduction in hours of work is necessary if the returned soldiers are to be absorbed into industry.

The militant section of the labor movement is fast gaining support, and it looks like, at the time of writing, as if they will be able to overthrow the opposition of the moderate section and capture the labor movement, making it more radical than it has ever been before, and more in harmony with the labor movements of the European countries.

Zapataland—Actual Communism

Four Million People on Area of the State of Victoria—No Private Property, Money or Barter—Local Government Under Minimum Centralization

Zapataland. Where is it? What is it? To begin with, it does not exist in South America, but in a portion of Mexico. Mexico is a big country, but in that portion of it embracing Morelo, Jalisco, Chapas, Quintana Roo and Tabasco, there is a population of nearly 4,000,000 people on a territory of 90,000 square miles, living in a complete social state. Most of the inhabitants are peons. The people awoke to a knowledge of their slavery and a realization of their heritage. Not one man on the 90,000 square miles holds a title to one foot of the land, but the land is being cultivated by an organized method. Every citizen of each community is given a little brass citizenship tag. It is necessary to show this only in strange towns; it is his passport for whatever he needs for food, clothing and shelter. Each person goes into the stores and gets what he needs for the simple asking. Many volumes have been written about banking and means of exchange. There they are leaving these problems to the philosophers. There isn't any medium of exchange in Zapata's land. And here let me ask why should there be any on free earth? Over there, if a man wants a pair of boots or sandals he can get them, but why would he want them? He can always get a pair when he requires them. So with all the other provisions. In practice in the few years the plan has been in operation, the peons have not so far abused the privilege. They are the producers, and they realize it. Why rob themselves? There is not one idea of profit in that 90,000 square miles, and human nature is just as it was when Adam delved and Eve span.

Just one instance of how supplies are furnished. The citizens took a fancy to gold rings, beautifully carved. Thousands of them were made, then they were placed in large baskets in every plaza store—free for every one. If a person wanted a dozen rings, that was all right—they were his. But the incentive to hoard had departed. Weeks after they were put out there were rings to be had, and no one seemed to care for more than they required. They are not admitting travellers too freely just now, because of the lying reports carried away by spying emissaries. Death is the penalty for anyone obtaining a citizenship check falsely.

No women or children are to be found in any line of manual labor in mill, field or factory. The young and middle-aged men along work. They work from one-half to three hours a day. Some will work more steadily for a week, and then go away to some town for two or three weeks to see and enjoy their country. For the first time in history the workers came into possession of a country that is really theirs. Workers? Yes, for all are workers. There are no landlords, no "bosses" and overseers to prod them into exhausting toil. And these people are simple enough to believe that man should enjoy life—that all people should find pleasure in living. The very acme of Socialism. I am prepared to admit that there are superintendents in the administration of industry. But they receive no wages, just what they need to live on, and every man, woman and child gets that. The men will work two hours and then go out to play handball and other games in the plaza or courts.

When the fields need attention, men go from ranch to ranch wherever help is needed. In like manner all industry is carried on.

Here let me give my pet example. One big sugar refinery formerly employed 2500 men, working 14 hours a day. The refinery still is in operation 14 hours a day. Employees now work two hours daily. There are seven shifts of workers. All told, there are now 25,000 employees in that refinery. All are happy, and have all the food, clothing and shelter the land affords.

Access to and co-operation did it. Trades unionism, single tax and Socialism are all rolled into one.

Their isn't any regular freight and passenger service. The trains are operated as required. Production for profits has ceased on all the 90,000 square miles of this planet, and the mills and mines are run to manufacture products for use only. When goods are needed anywhere, the train draws them. Occasionally a few hundred men, women and children will be taken into the mountains by the trainload for a few days' outing. It is all a part of living—no fares to pay.

Practically all administrative functions, formerly usurped by "government," are attended to locally. There is no officious state and elaborate system of courts to declare that Podunkville, Posy Co., Indiana, shall not add 23 bricks to its rear wall to the hitching rack, because a New England justice of the peace, 326 years ago, rendered an adverse decision in a somewhat similar case. When a local matter has to be decided, the people assemble at the plaza and are addressed by advocates of the different factions. Those voting for the opposite sides of the question simply walk to different parts of the plaza. The count is taken, and the majority wins.

Clerical and other "soft jobs" carry heavy penalties, for those falling heir to these easy lines of labor are usually asked to put in three hours of daily toil—at least a part of the time. The harder the job the shorter the hours. Very difficult or disagreeable work would not require more than one hour a day. There is no taskmaster to keep strict tab on hours and hours, and issue "labor script" or other artificial devises that some dreamers would carry from a monopolized earth into their theories of free land. The people realize that the whole country is the union's, and if there are any who fail to do the simple day's labor required to support an unexploited society, they are a negligible quantity.

Most of the machinery for the development of the country has been brought in from South America. But the manufacturing industries are only developing, and not altogether self-supporting as yet.

There is no liquor sold. This is not the result of prohibitionists. The people have so little desire for booze that they have quit its manufacture.

In the short space of three years every worker has been united in one industrial union; all titles to land and ownership of the tools of production swept away; labor's hours shortened to the minimum; the entire population fed, clothed and sheltered—all through co-operation on a free earth. The average man may not believe that. He may think it savors too much of Paradise. That is the way with people who desire emancipation. They don't believe it when they get it. But there it is all the same.—A. W. Wilson, in The Timber Worker, Melbourne, Australia.

AUSTRALIA IN A GAME OF WORLD POLITICS

Secret Treaty Made Behind the Backs of the People

Recent Revelation Cause of Much Uneasiness Down Under

It has now leaked out in Australia that during the stirring days when the British Empire was fighting—in common with the other Allied nations—for world democracy, a secret treaty was made behind the backs of the Australian people which promises to prove inimical to the future well-being of the white races of the south Pacific.

During the discussions of the Paris peace conference it was announced that on February 2, 1917, the British government acceded with pleasure—that sounds rich—to the request to support Japan's claim regarding the disposal of Germany's rights to Shantung and the islands north of the Equator, it being understood that the Japanese government would treat in the same spirit Britain's claims for the German islands south of the Equator.

Under this infamous treaty, the colored races of Japan were given the right to cover half the distance separating them from Australia. Today we find the Japanese firmly established in the Pacific islands off the north-east coast of Australia—which by their very geographical situation, make them a menace to the future of the Australian white people.

And now that the damage has been done, we have no less a person than W. M. Hughes, the Australian Prime Minister—whom some patriotic folk in Australia still persist in hailing as the savior of white Australia—announcing that he regards with suspicion any geographical advance by Japan towards Australia.

Two years ago, when the infamous secret treaty was made between England and Japan, the same W. M. Hughes was not found sounding a warning note about the business. Indeed when labor folk in Australia referred to the danger, Hughes not only denied it but actually had the labor speakers prosecuted in the courts of the country for making the statements.

The revelation is causing great uneasiness throughout Australia and the labor party has announced that when it gets control of the legislature of Australia, it will track down every act of secret diplomacy during the war, and reveal to the people who of the present anti-national government were responsible. It is inconceivable to think that the secret treaty was made without the knowledge of the anti-labor politicians in Australia, and that being so, labor has announced that it will expose those who assented to this infamous business which jeopardises the future of the white races in the south Pacific. We can rest assured that when the day of exposure comes there will be a warm time for the politicians concerned.

Ottawa, Ont.—The current issue of the Labor Gazette, issued by the government, prints a summary of the more important industrial agreements recently made, and also makes this comment: "While the conclusion of every industrial agreement implies the acceptance, to a greater or less degree, of the principle of collective bargaining, it should not be overlooked that in a number of cases the agreement was reached only after the employees had been on strike."

Sydney, N. S. W.—The Farmers & Graziers Co-operative Grain Insurance and Agency Company has purchased the business of a large operator in wool and live stock. Last year the co-operative company handled 55 per cent. of the New South Wales harvest. Its latest purchase is for the purpose of dispensing with the middlemen's tolls in the sale of wool and live stock.

ENRAGED PEOPLE DEMAND RELEASE OF DEPORTEE

Rioting in Sydney Over the Deportation of Freeman

Public Meetings Are Held to Force Hand of Government

Mention has already been made of the case of Paul Freeman, a Canadian whom the Australian government was trying to deport to the United States without a trial for alleged disloyalty and whom the American government refused to allow land at San Francisco.

When the American mail boat "Sonoma" arrived at Sydney on May 27 with Freeman aboard, after having been twice across the Pacific and back again, the people of Sydney, got busy. In order to draw public opinion closer to the case, Freeman entered upon a hunger strike, as a protest against being held excommunicado without a trial. Public meetings were held, but for a time the government refused to take any action in removing Freeman. Three days before the departure of the boat back to San Francisco, the wrath of the people broke. Huge crowds, numbering thousands, paraded the streets, fiery addresses were delivered and demonstrations were made at the ship's side. There were several clashes between the police and military and the populace. The agitation reached a climax when a meeting of citizens was held in the large town hall of Sydney, presided over by the mayor, and the government was told definitely that the business of holding Freeman would have to come to an end. That was twenty-four hours before the "Sonoma" was due to sail. It was openly stated that if the government didn't remove him from the vessel he would be forcibly taken ashore by the people. The night before the boat sailed there was open rioting on the waterfront of Sydney. So serious did the position get—the people of Sydney commencing to arm themselves for eventualities that might happen—that eight hours before the departure of the vessel Freeman was taken ashore and placed in a military hospital to recover from his hunger strike, where he still remains, though he is visited by people interested in his case.

The people of Sydney are at the present time making arrangements for the defense of Freeman—it having already been demanded that there must be no more deportations without trial—and the chances are that for the first time since the war, the light of publicity is going to be thrown on the deportation business that has been continually taking place.

The action of the people in thus defeating the ends of the military authorities in Australia has had a very damaging effect on the government, so much so that at the present time, although there are some 70 persons held for deportation—mostly alleged Bolsheviks—there is an insistent rumor abroad that their deportation will not be carried out. The labor party, which has the matter of Freeman's case in hand, intends if it is possible to carry the matter out to the end, even to the extent of impeaching in the courts those responsible for this outrage on citizenship. The labor party is already instructed, that when it secured power in Australia, to go fully into the matter of deportations in Australia, and compensate those unfairly treated by the present anti-labor government, as well as arraigning before the civil courts those responsible for the deportation of persons without trial who may be found to be innocent of any charges alleged against them.

Praise vs. Pork Chops

Cleveland, Ohio—Editor Cease of the Railroad Trainmen, official magazine of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, declares that railroad employees are willing to trade words of praise received during the war for pork chops. He says:

"We have had our fill of generalities and kind words of what a mighty factor we were in winning the war. They pay for no pork chops. And, besides, we have a suspicion that they are all true. What we want now is time and one-half for overtime and a wage that will let us earn enough in six eight-hour days to live well and comfortably for seven 24-hour days.

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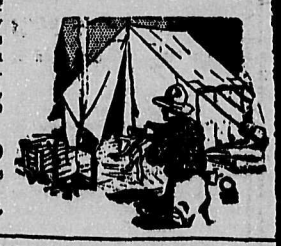

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An Interrupted Lecture and Discussion on Mars

In the Martial Year 250,000, Corresponding to the Year 1918 A. D. on Our Earth

[By Nemesis]

Note—The term lawyer as used in the following account of a happening on our neighboring planet, must not be confounded with our word lawyer, but signifies professor of natural laws, which laws operate through all time and space, undeviatingly, continuously and equitably in which respect the regulations of our statue books do not in the feeblest manner correspond.

In a large hall, furnished with plain, comfortable chairs sat some 200 human beings resembling in every way the human beings of our own earth. They were all old but exhibited none of the unsightly markings which characterize old age on our planet. Their high, massive brows showed no wrinkles, and there were few that were bald or gray or wrinkled in any way. Their heads were larger in proportion to their bodies than are those of the earth man, but the organs which distinguished them most acutely from ourselves were the eyes, which were deep set and calm with the profound knowledge won through the generations, after long ages of assidious seeking. There was not the faintest trace of the furtiveness which is the chief expression in earthly eyes, that operate from brains which, as yet, have only known the animal struggle for riches or mere subsistence.

The walls of the great hall bore no ugly patterns, nor scrolls, nor paintings, but were quite flat and stained with soft shades of color, which blending in perfect harmony, seemed the embodiment of the spirits of beauty and repose.

Soon a being entering from a side door took a seat at a table which stood on a sligtly raised platform in front of the audience, and sat for a time silently facing the assemblage.

Then one who had been seated near the front rose and briefly addressed the audience.

"Brother lawyers of the ancient community of Xycus: We are here assembled, as you are aware, to hear an account of the adventures that our brother Comus encountered in his ethereal flight to our neighboring planet Verdurus. It is now barely six months since he completed his apparatus for overcoming the effects of gravitation, and also that for generating the air necessary to sustain life in ethereal fights between the planets, and you all well remember the great day in our planet's history when he disappeared into the cosmic spaces on his memorable adventure in quest of knowledge, which is the daughter of Love, the fundamental principle underlying the whole of created things. He will now, according to the established custom of our community, deliver a simple and true account of all that happened to him in his wonderful voyage, the first of its kind I think in the history of the whole Cosmos of which our system forms such an insignificant part, in point of size."

At the conclusion of this short address, the being at the table rose and for a moment or two seemed to hesitate as if he was conscious of a task before him which would require all the mental effort he could muster to perform in such a way as would carry conviction of the reality of his narrative to his hearers' minds.

"Dear Brothers," he began in a deep voice. "I am about to relate to you all that happened to me in my great adventure, but as the facts I have to relate are so utterly foreign to all our previous experiences, and, therefore, to your minds may border on the impossible, yet I make my statement out of my newly-acquired knowledge, assuring you at the same time that I do so with the watchwords of our planet, 'Love, knowledge, truth,'' glaring before my mental vision, sustaining and guiding me in my task.

"I will not dwell on the difficulties and sensations of my voyage through the ether, but merely tell you that my apparatus admiringly fulfilled the purpose for which it was designed, and that just three weeks from my leaving here, I affected a landing on the planet earth, to give it the name by which it is known to its own inhabitants—that planet whose brightness and green patches and streaks and other peculiar markings has for so long been the subject of speculation to our lawyers of astronomy.

"I affected my landing near a large lake in a thickly wooded district in a country called British Columbia, a country which for natural beauty I aterwards found was unsurpassed by any on the earth.

"The first thing that struck me was the vivid color of the vegetation which was green, thus justifying the theory of our astronomers that the pale green color of the planet, as visible to us, was caused by the nature of its vegetation. This color I afterwards found was general the earth over, though I saw a few trees and plants whose leaves were of a similar reddish color to our own.

"I concealed my etherplane in the forest, and rested for a few days, then with a supply of food sufficient to last several months, I set out on a tour of investigation.

"Proceeding along the margin of the lake, I soon came to a small open space covered with short vegetation, in the middle of which stood a small dwelling composed principally of logs. I approached cautiously, and was met by a human being, who stood directly in my path, barring my further progress. He showed no sign of fear or astonishment, but stood quietly regarding me. He carried under his arm an instrument which I afterwards learned was used for killing, which it could do over long distances by means of a missile hurled by the force of suddenly liberated gases.

"He spoke to me, and seeing that I did not understand his speech, he made signs for me to follow him, and led the way into his dwelling. He pointed to a seat at the table, on which were utensils containing huge quantities of food, one of which he placed before me, and filling another for himself, began to eat. The quantity he took at each mouthful was so prodigious that I sat and watched him in utter amazement, and when I refused to follow his example, and took from my receptacle a small pellet of our own prepared food and swallowed it, his astonishment was equal to my own.

"I stayed with this being for thirty days, during which time I helped him in his work, and acquired his speech, a task which I found simple enough as in twenty days I was able to commune with him with ease.

"To him I owe the whole success of my adventure, for besides teaching me his speech, the knowledge of which afterwards enabled me to make a tour of the earth, he fortified me by sound counsels, and gave me information without which I should soon have been faced by obstacles impossible to surmount.

"The day I informed him of my intention to depart on my mission, he opened his heart to me, and I learned that he had left voluntarily the society of his fellow beings in utter disgust at the aspirations which governed them, and had sought in absolute solitude to regain the attitude of mind necessary in his opinion to live in harmony with the realities which underlay the things of his material world.

"This being, my brothers, in his aspiration to find true knowledge, to investigate the unseen truths, to live in perfect love and harmony with the Creator of the Cosmos was equal in every way to ourselves, for by his yearning for those truths, which we have established, he had lifted himself morally to our level.

"I returned his confidence in kind and told him of our planet and how after having mastered the secrets of ethereal navigation, I had ventured on my voyage of investigation.

"He showed little surprise, but proceeded to ask me certain questions, and learning that the metal, of which all the implements in my possession were alloys, was very common on our planet, he pointed out that it was very fortunate for my present purpose, but implored me, during by visit on earth, to divulge the fact to no other living soul, as the earth was ruled by evil, insane beings, who if they succeeded in learning the secrets of my invention, would devastate our planet, and enslave or slay all its inhabitants in order to possess themselves of that metal, which he called gold.

"With tears streaming down his face, he assured me that humanity, as represented on earth, knew of no higher ambition than amassing that metal and that no crime was too horrible for them to commit in their pursuit of it.

"I showed him my etherplane, and on his advice, I collected all the implements I could spare, and we broke them into small pieces.

"The next day he took these broken pieces of gold, and went on a journey, returning in three days with a large supply of money, which he had obtained in exchange, assuringe me that, without which, I could not travel, eat, drink, sleep or long breathe upon the earth.

"With this money in my possession, and fortified by his advice and directions, I left him, and commenced my tour of investigation."

At this point the speaker paused a moment and surveyed his audience critically. They were gazing at him fixedly, and the deep calm of their eyes had given place to an expression of doubt and bewilderment.

"I will now," he continued, "tell you in part and briefly the facts I gathered on that remarkable journey.

"The first great fact that struck me with amazement was that the dwellers on earth, having learned to harness some of the natural forces in their service, had done so only in the interests of a few, who take the products of the labor of the many to themselves, and exchange them for money, with which they again can buy all things produced on any part of earth, and even portions of that earth's surface itself. They give to the workers small portions of money which enable them to buy back only enough of their own products to barely keep them in existence.

"Indeed, I noticed that many of those workers and their offspring were very poorly clad, and often suffered severely from the rigors of the winter, succumbing in large numbers to the ravages of disease which their bodies were not sufficiently fortified to resist.

"I was amazed at the callous unconcern at the want and misery surrounding them, exhibited by those few who took to themselves the products of their fellows' labors, and I was assured that at oft recurring periods, owing to these commodities, accumulating so rapidly that it was impossible to exchange them for money on any portion of earth, and consequently their production was stopped, and they were locked up in great storehouses, their producers being left meanwhile to absolute starvation till such time as the demand for those products again arose, the result of all this being wholesale misery, revolting crime and epidemics of foul diseases.

"Producing on our planet, as we do for the good of all and none taking or desiring to take more than suffices for their material wants and comforts, it is indeed difficult for me to make you realize what a dreadful and demoralizing struggle the making of a mere existence is to the vast majority on earth.

"It occupies practically the whole time in which they are conscious, and absorbs nearly all their thoughts and energies so that it is no wonder that development is at a standstill, and retrogression is in evidence the whole earth over.

"To your minds, which have been developed by means of an abundant leisure to their present state of comparative perfection, it will seem incredible when I tell you that those earth dwellers have not sufficient leisure where in to educate their own children, which duty to us, is one of the most valued and most cherished of our privileges; but on earth, this duty is assumed by the state, and is entrusted to paid instructors, who work in obedience to strict rules and regulations, made by the state and dare not depart from them, so that the ownership of those children to their parents only applies as far as their bodies and bodily support is concerned; their mentality is controlled and owned by the state, but as I shall show you presently, the state can and does, when occasion calls for it, seize their bodies also.

"Now, you are aware that the conditions I have described, under which these earth dwellers exist, is the antithesis of freedom, and is altogether illogical, and in no clearer manner is this illustrated than by war, which is in continuous operation on earth, and which has assumed its climax in a war which is even now raging there, and which has terribly affected every land on that unhappy planet.

"I visited the scenes of this war, and found that besides destroying the lives of millions upon millions of self-conscious beings, the possessors of a mentality considerably advanced, thousands of square miles of territory were laid entirely waste, and works which had taken centuries to construct and a multitude of able minds to conceive, were in absolute ruin and desolation, and sorrow and despair brooding over all.

"And this, my brothers, was not the work of the toiling majority, but that of the ruling minority, forced to it by the exigencies of the illogical and selfish social system which they have established for their own especial benefit.

"And here, let me emphasize a fact which was pointed out to me by my friend of the log cabin. These rulers do not participate in these wars themselves but they seize the bodies of the toilers for the purpose—the toilers whose bodies are sent to the slaughter, who make the terrible engines and explosives by which they themselves are shattered and indeed produce every requisite by which war is conducted.

"My brothers I can well conceive the condition of my friend's mind when he severed himself voluntarily from his fellow beings of that planet and sought soul-refuge in the desert amid the natural beauties of that favored land, for surely the lonliness of the desert is preferable to a state of society so ordered that war is the only logical climax to its operations—fiendish and hellish war whose operations are conducted—to such perfection have they been developed—not only on the surface of the earth itself, but deep in the waters of the ocean and high in the air at the very gates of heaven and threaten in the near future to plunge the whole planet into irreparable ruin and everlasting desolation."

At this point there as a great stir in the audience which brought the lecturer to a sudden stop and one rose from his seat. He was the most aged among them for the gray was showing in his hair and his brow was wrinkled by the passage of many years.

"Brothers," he began, "far be it from my thoughts to discredit a brother lawyer with a desire to wilfully deceive us. No such case has occurred in our community for thousands of years or it would stand upon our records; yet, considering our brother's account of the things he professes to have witnessed on yonder planet I feel in the interests of the spirits of love and truth through which we as a people function and before he proceeds further in his account that I must bring to bear upon it a logical attitude of mind and test it thereby notwithstanding the fact that by so doing I am establishing a precedent which will show to our successors that our development at this age was not complete inasmuch as it was possible for doubt to attach itself to a lawyer's spoken words when in conclave assembled for the purpose of uncovering truth itself. I will voice my objection by one simple question:

"By any one of the laws of logic is it possible to believe that a small majority of a people could rule for ages the great majority and send at will portions of that majority to the horrors of destruction and bodily suffering and mental agony summed up in the word war, and which our brother has asserted is a continuous factor of that earth society he has described, and is it possible to believe that a majority of a people could be forced to manufacture terrible explosives which they knew would be used ultimately against themselves or their children?"

A breathless silence followed this query and then the lecturer who had sat down, rose again and said, "I was painfully conscious of the difficulties I should meet with in presenting to your minds the account of conditions absolutely foreign to your experience. You know the powerful effects of a beneficent training upon the beings of our planet but it is hard, I know, for you in your inexperience to conceive of the equally powerful and enduring effects of an evil training, and when I tell you that war on earth has been glorified from time immemorial in prose and poetry; that the wolfish courage it inspires has been placed as a God-like quality on a pedestal by itself, and that deeds of destruction and slaughter have through the ages been rewarded by the laurel wreath of fame, such as we award for deeds of love and mercy, you may have less difficulty in realizing the truth of my statements."

Silence again fell upon the assemblage which was broken by another lawyer.

"Does it appear reasonable to my brothers' minds that any race of beings, even if they be fiends of the lowermost pit, would deliberately destroy the results of centuries of their own toil which would have to be borne again to replace them? It is inconceivable surely."

Again the lecturer answered:

"But did I not assert that it is the non-toilers who are forced to war to maintain themselves in the international economic struggle which their system involves and that the labor of the reconstruction does not fall upon them. My brother speaks of reason, which is not solely an innate quality of mind but requires the aid of experience if it is to be exercised truly, and till my recent visit to earth I would have agreed with his conclusion that it was impossible for sane minds to deliberately destroy that which had cost so much mental and physical labor to erect and to us whose life's work is the pursuit of knowledge and the least of our difficulties is the production of the means of subsistence in the forms of food, shelter and clothing because our system is the antithesis of selfishness, it is indeed almost impossible for us to appreciate the difficulties that face individual man on earth. Under their system it is a common experience to be faced by actual starvation and, strange as it may appear to your minds, I tell you those toilers of earth have been known deliberately, but by secret means, to destroy great works in order to ensure a continuance of their livlihood in their reconstruction. On our planet we labor that we may develop; on earth they labor the long days through for a mere existence. There is a difference, my brothers, and no amount of reasoning can destroy that which rests on a solid foundation of truth."

"But is it possible for a small minority to so order the lives and the fate of a large majority?" asked another.

Then the aged lawyer rose again and said, "I am an aged being and must soon pass forward to take up,

(Continued next page)

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TO MEMBERS OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Fellow Workers:

There are at the present time in this city more international officers than have ever been here before in the history of the labor movement in Vancouver.

They are not here for the purpose of organizing, or of increasing the economic power of the workers, but they are here solely to offset the O. B. U. movement which came into existence as a result of the demands from various organizations affiliated with the B. C. Federation of Labor and the Trades Congress of Canada situated in the western provinces. Their argument is that the O. B. U. will be the result of more numerous and widespread strikes than has formerly been the case. They charge the late general strike in Western Canada to the O. B. U. when, as a matter of fact, that organization was not then in existence.

Let us look at this from another angle, and see why this opposition should be put forward at this time to the O. B. U. movement. On page 696 of the American Federationist, containing a report of the American Federation of Labor Convention, we find that the salary of the president was increased from $7500 to $10,000 per year, and that of the secretary from $5000 to $7500. This in addition to all travelling expenses. The salary of organizers was raised from $7 to $8 per day, and hotel expenses were increased from $4 to $6 per day. The particular meal tickets involved in this transaction should give you an idea why all the international organizers now in town are so busy defending the interests of the American Federation of Labor.

The Winnipeg strike was called in the first instance by Metal Trade units of international organizations. The building trades strike in the same city was also called by locals of international organizations. The general strike, which took place as a result, was a strike of international organizations. The strike in the cities of Vancouver, Calgary, Saskatoon and every other city which took part in the general strike was conducted and called by locals of international unions, yet we find that the strike was broken by the actions of the general officers of international unions. The action of the Grand Lodge officers of the Railroad Brotherhoods contributed more to the defeat and breakdown of the workers' organization in Western Canada than any other factor. In Vancouver we find the International Brewery Workers instructing the Brewery Workers of Victoria to ship all the beer possible into Vancouver at a time when the Brewery Workers of Vancouver were on strike. The International Electrical Workers of Vancouver were practically crippled during the strike by virtue of their international threatening to take away their charter if they acted contrary to the agreement which that international had with the Telephone Co. The entire history of the strike in this western country has been one of interference by international officers on behalf of the employer. The funds of locals have been seized, and thier property taken, and this is the kind of organization which we are now being told by paid officials of the international labor movement is for the benefit of the workers. The O. B. U. constitution specifies that the funds of any local unit shall remain the property of that unit.

Sit down and calmly think this question over for yourself. Which is better for you as workers—an organization in which you have some measure of control over the officers, or an organization in which you are subject to the autocratic rule of the officers?

If the international is at this time being boosted by the press, by the employers, and by the government, and the O. B. U., which has not as yet had an opportunity to function, is being repressed and vilified in every manner by these agencies, and as these same interests have at all times repressed and vilified you every time you have sought to improve your conditions or increase your wages, does it not prove to you that the O. B. U. is an organization which will be more beneficial to you than that which is supported by your employer?

If you want to belong to an organization which is conducted according to the dictates of the rank and file, and whose funds cannot be seized by any international executive board any time the rank and file act differently than they desire, fill out the following form and send it to the Secretary, Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, 210 Labor Temple.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP
to the
ONE BIG UNION

210 Labor Temple,
Vancouver, B. C.

PREAMBLE

The One Big Union seeks to organize the wage-worker, not according to craft, but according to industry; according to class and class needs, irrespective of nationality, sex or craft, into a workers' organization, so that we may be enabled to more successfully carry on the everyday fight over wages, hours of work, etc., and prepare ourselves for the day when production for profit shall be replaced by production for use.

Fee to join, $1.00; Dues per month, $1.00.

Date.....

Fellow Workers:

Having read the above preamble, and being desirous of becoming a member of the O. B. U., I herewith enclose the sum of $.....

to pay initiation fee and dues for.....months.

Name .....Address .....

Occupation .....Employed at .....

THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

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

A. S. WELLS.....Manager

Office: Labor Temple, 405 Dunsmuir Street. Telephone Exchange, Seymour 7495 After 6 p.m., Sey. 7497K

Subscription Rates: United States and Foreign, $2.00 per year; Canada, $1.50 per year; in Vancouver City, $2.00 per year; to Unions subscribing in a body, $1.25 per member per year.

Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....August 15, 1919

THE preliminary hearing of the case against the labor men arrested in Winnipeg in connection with the general strike, has been one of the most peculiar legal cases that has ever been witnessed in this or any other British country. A new form of jurisprudence has been developed. Instead of the indicted persons being adjudged innocent until proved guilty, they are guilty until they have proven their innocence. They have been proven guilty by the press. The establishment of a soviet government in Winnipeg was first carried out in the different daily papers, and is being more firmly entrenched by the same agencies, and in addition, magazines are now endeavoring to place this soviet government and its establishment, on the shoulders of the men under indictment. That the men never had any intention of attempting any such imbecility does not, in this case, amount to anything. The press has proven them guilty and with letters and documents secured since the arrest of these men, by raids, etc., the Crown prosecutors are endeavoring to prove that the press verdict is a correct one.

LET US HAVE THE PROOF

In the press of Saturday, August 9th, Magistrate Noble, who is the presiding magistrate at the preliminary hearing, is reported as having found the men guilty in the following words:

"There has been introduced evidence to show that this strike was more than a strike. Perhaps half of the strikers thought it was a strike; but can any reasonable man say that some of the leaders regarded it as an ordinary strike? It is to trifle with the intelligence of men when you try to argue against it. It was a revolution, and it is impossible to disassociate from the evidence against these men the dire consequences of it."

A preliminary hearing is usually for the purpose of hearing the evidence of the prosecution, as to whether the accused should be sent up for trial or not, the magistrate having power to dismiss the case, or to commit for trial, according to that, which, in his opinion, the evidence submitted warrants. In this case there is evidently no doubt in the magistrate's mind as to the weight of evidence against the accused. With this we have no quarrel, but we do suggest that the magistrate is going beyond his rights in making such statements as attributed to him in the press, such statements being of such a nature as to cause predjudice in the minds not only of the general public but in the minds of the men who will eventually be jurors when the case is tried.

* * *

The only source of information that we have as to the nature of the evidence submitted against the accused, is the daily press, and no one with the slightest idea of fairness would for one minute admit that the press has been fair to labor either during the strike or since the men were arrested, and to date we have seen nothing that could by the wildest stretch of imagination, be construed as evidence that the strike leaders in Winnipeg were attempting to form a soviet government, or to attempt to overthrow constituted authority. Not only that, but we know that the men under arrest knew the impossibility and the imbecility of ever attempting to do so. The so-called evidence of intent to cause a revolution is statements that have been taken from letters that were mostly secured in the raids which were carried out after the men were arrested and the extracts submitted as evidence are not by any means a fair indication of the intent of the writers, inasmuch as they are only extracts and not the whole of the letters, and couched in language, not dealing with local situations, but from international working class viewpoints. One example will be sufficient to prove the unfairness of the inference that is being taken from the passages in the correspondence of different persons. It is as follows:

"A letter to R. B. Russell from Charles Dickie, chairman of Division 4, Railway Brotherhood, said: 'I see by the paper that you are chairman of the soviet in Winnipeg. More power to you'."

Can this be taken as evidence that Russell was endeavoring to establish a soviet government, or is it a proof that the writer saw the PRESS STATEMENT TO THE EFFECT THAT A SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN FORMED, and in a sarcastic manner referred to it. The legal representatives of the men have charged that whole explanatory sentences have been left out when the passages of the letters referred to were read as evidence against the men, and they have also stated that the only purpose was to inflame the minds of the public against the accused. This is particularly noticeable in the letter read in the early days of the trial in which Bolsheviki money was mentioned, and which was money collected by miners of Alberta. This was not, however, revealed until the last days of the hearing. The whole proceedings savor of a deliberate attempt to send these men to the penitentiary, because they have been the mouthpieces of the working class, and not because they were attempting to bring about a revolution. So far as we are concerned, if there were any individuals in the labor movement, who were so misguided, as to attempt any such foolish thing in this country, with conditions prevailing as we have repeatedly pointed out, we would endeavor to have them removed from any position where they could put into effect such foolish ideas, but having a knowledge of the men on trial, and their attitude to the working class movement, and their knowledge of it, we are convinced that they are too enlightened to play into the hands of the ruling class by any such tactics. Pritchard, at the Calgary conference, used this statement: "Only fools try to make revolutions, wise men conform to them." Is that the statement of a man attempting to bring about a revolution, and the establishment of a soviet government in this country under the conditions as they now prevail? Another sample of the evidence is the following, taken from one of the daily papers:

"A letter from R. B. Russell was read in which the history of the much-discussed exclusive diagram of the soviet government is revealed. 'I am in receipt of a diagram from Mrs. Rose Henderson, Montreal, which Daniel Deline drew about nine years ago, and which she says Lenine has used in planning the soviet organization,' the letter said."

The spelling of De Leon's name is incorrect but we reproduce it exactly as taken from the press.

If Mrs. Henderson had the opinion that Lenin based his soviet government on a plan of De Leon's, the following, which is a record of a conversation that Lenin had with Arthur Ransome, will dissipate that idea:

"He said he had read in an English Socialist paper a comparison of his own theories with those of an American, Daniel De Leon. He had then borrowed some of De Leon's pamphlets from Reinstein (who belongs to the party which De Leon founded in America), read them for the first time, and was amazed to see how far and how early De Leon had pursued the same train of thought as the Russians. His theory that representation should be by industries, not by areas, was already the germ of the soviet system. He remembered seeing De Leon at an international conference. De Leon made no impression at all, a grey old man, quite unable to speak to such an audience, but evidently a much bigger man than he looked, since his pamphlets were written before the experience of the Russian revolution of 1905. Some days afterwards I noticed that Lenin had introduced a few phrases of De Leon, as if to do honor to his memory, into the draft of the new programme of the Communist party."

But supposing that he did refer to this diagram, and that Mrs. Henderson did send Russell a copy of it, and Russell commented upon it, what of it? It does not prove that Russell was planning a soviet government for this country. If it does, then every newspaper in the country, which has published the decrees of the Russian soviet government, and discussed them is also guilty. The whole thing is preposterous, and savors more of the methods adopted in the U. S. A. than in any other part of the world, where the railroading to jail of labor men, even reactionary adherents of the A. F. of L. has been the rule in the past, and has become a fine art.

The only men in these days who can have any idea, as to the world conditions are those who study them. The soviet form of government in Russia is one of the most important things that has happened in centuries and has a direct bearing on working class problems, and must be studied by the workers, and to do so, is no crime, and the extract from the letter quoted, does not show—except to the biased mind—that there was any intent to form a soviet government in Winnipeg. If it were not for the fact that there are several labor men on trial, and the danger of them being railroaded to the penitentiary, it would be a waste of time to discuss the silly twaddle in the press, and the various publications, whose only object seems to be to send the men arrested to durance vile, because they have dared to have different views to the ordinary orthodox bourgeoisie viewpoint of the working class problems.

The latest publication to take up the Winnipeg soviet government, and the revolutionary movement in this country, is Maclean's Magazine. In the August issue of this magazine we find an article by Lieut.-Col. J. B. Maclean, entitled "Planning Soviet Rule in Canada." He starts out with the following: "The defeat of the revolutionists in Winnipeg by the arrest of the leaders has not by any means ended the dangers to Canada." This is the same old attitude, condemn and then let the condemned prove their innocence. That is not, however, the worst of the article. It is one long stream of inferences, without any shape of proof of the crimes inferred, and is one of the most damnable articles that was ever penned by man, its whole purpose being to create predjudice in the minds of the public against the men now being tried in Winnipeg. German money is talked about, and the inference is strengthened by statements such as the following:

> Clear, undisputed evidence is in the possession of the authorities that their agents and dupes are preparing Eastern Canada, particularly Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, for the revolution; that the money comes from German sources; and finally that the whole movement is directed from one source in the United States and by one German, in New York, who has been weilding great power at Ottawa.

The German referred to is Sauteri Nuorteva. We are informed that Nuorteva is a Finn, but his nationality does not matter, as the labor men who are in the toils now are poor men, they have sacrificed money, time and home life so that they might aid their fellows in the struggle for an existence, and if they had been in communication with the agents of Germany who were handing out money, they would have been better fixed financially than they are, these are facts that will take some disputing, and while Colonel Maclean does not name the men on trial at Winnipeg, the whole article, with its inferences, is levelled at them. Is it possible that anyone can credit the working class as being so stupid as not to discover connivance with enemy countries if the labor representatives were as inferred carrying on intrigues of such a nature? The workers have exposed the men in the working class movement who have carried on intrigues with the representatives of the employing class in this country, and there is no reason why they should not be able to discover similar activities between their representatives, and the ruling class of enemy countries. The whole thing is so monstrous, and so far fetched that it will not bear the light of reason. The London Daily Herald has stated that similar things are taking place in Great Britain. Accusations of German money are being levelled at the labor representatives there, and in the press this week we learn that the Daily Herald has stated that a sinister plot against labor is being organized by the government, and systematic spying is being carried on. This kind of thing has been going on in this country for a considerable time, but if, as stated by Colonel Maclean, the authorities have the evidence, why do they not produce it? Why did the mounted police have to raid the homes and offices of labor men in all parts of the country, after the arrests were made, to secure evidence? If the evidence is there, then let us have it. If there has been collusion between German agents and labor men the workers want to know as well as other people. If their leaders have planned any such fool thing as a revolution in this country, while the U. S. A. is still a capitalistic country, then the enlightened workers of this country want to know all about it. Inferences, parts of letters, and all the press propaganda, however, do not disclose any such thing. If they disclose anything, or lead the workers to form any idea, it is that there is a deliberate attempt being made to break up the labor movement by the arrest and imprisonment of the leaders in that movement. May we again point out, that any worker in this country, who would attempt to bring about a revolution in this country, with its large area, and scattered industrial population, and the agriculturist, still of the mind that he is a capitalist, or likely to become one, would be an idot, and we do not think that Russell, and the rest of the men arrested are candidates for the mental hospital, their chief crime appears to be that they know too much. The ruling class of this country should, however, take notice of the fact, that repressive measures, wherever adopted, do not stop movements, but accelerate them, and that conditions and not men are responsible for revolutions, and for all other phenomena in human society, even their own class predjudices and hatred, which is not shown by the workers that understand capitalism, and its development.

Austin B. Garreston, formerly head of the order of railroad conductors, giving evidence before the U. S. A. House interstate commerce committee, stated that nine-tenths of the time of labor leaders was taken up by sitting on the lid and preventing strikes. There is a good deal of truth in this statement, the rank and file being sat on by the higher ups, but if the labor leaders do not want to go higher up still, they will get off the lid before the explosion takes place. Labor leaders, however, are wont to become conservative, and not the incendiaries that some people would have them painted, of course there are labor leaders, and labor leaders, the wise ones realize that their chief duties are to carry out the wishes of the men who elect them, and not to lead the workers into anything that they are not willing to at least follow them in. The unwise ones will continue to sit on the lid in spite of the repeated warnings given by the escaping steam.

President Wilson has this week been accused of taking the world to pieces like a boy would a toy, and not be able to put it together again. The real truth of the matter is the world, that is the capitalistic world, did not need to be taken apart, it was crumbling to pieces about the ears of the ruling heads of the different countries, and President Wilson is no more to blame than any of the rest of them. None of them know just what is wrong with the works, they should consult Lenin or some other student of the system.

Senator Robertson is credited with stating that the government is behind the international unions, and that labor should have 15 members in the House at Ottawa. If this is correct, will it be a crime to oppose the internationals, and would it be sedition if there should ever be more than 15 labor representatives in the House? These are questions that will need a little light, so that the workers may not overstep the limits of the freedom allowed them by constituted authority. The Liberal Party, which has now chosen a new "leader," may also get in wrong if it makes attacks on the government, and the members of it may also find themselves in jail as a result of their attempts to overthrow the present government. Will some gifted intellectual kindly inform us how far the people may go in opposition to the present government, so that we can endeavor to keep the mob from overstepping the bounds of law and order? In the event of a general election, will it be seditious conspiracy if the workers nominate more than 15 labor candidates, and vote against the government?

Talking about conspiracies, we rise to ask if British diplomacy has ever been anything else but a conspiracy to keep the masses in ignorance and poverty?

Andy Carnegie may have tried hard to live up to his resolution to die poor. He managed to get his fortune reduced to about $300,000,000, but his slaves—the workers who created this vast wealth—were never inclined to believe his story.

Protest Against the Refusal of Bail

(Continued from page 1)

that the committee was considering some measure of relief for them.

Labor Bureau Question

Secretary Kavanagh, reporting on the labor bureau case brought up at two previous meetings, said that the employment bureau that had taken a dollar from the man seeking employment, had received an order for men from Stewart, a contractor, who had also given the order to the Government Bureau, and that was how the matter arose. He reported that a letter sent to the manager of the Labor Temple had been used by the International Teamsters in securing an injunction against the teamsters who had joined the O. B. U. Referring to the organizing work being carried on, he stated that some of the press reports were not near the truth. He stated that at the Carpenters' meeting, which was supposed to represent a thousand men, the vote was 14 for withdrawing from the council and 13 against, and that the vote was taken after most of the members had gone home.

The organization committee reported that an advertisement had been placed in the Federationist, where it would be read by twenty thousand workers. The advertisement was read and endorsed by the council. The committee also asked for more members to be added to the committee. This was granted, and the committee authorized to increase its numbers.

Del. Wells reported that there had been no meeting with the school board as yet, no opportunity having been afforded to the committee to meet the board as promised.

Longshoremen and O. B. U.

The Longshoremen reported that a referendum had been taken on the question of joining the O. B. U. and that 806 had voted against and 376 in favor. One delegate stated that the next step would be the withdrawal from the Trades Council. Del. Kavanagh stated that the Longshoremen would decide that matter and not the delegates. Del. Burns of the same organization stated that while the vote was adverse, it was because of conditions on the waterfront, and not because the Longshoremen had changed their attitude toward the O.B.U., and that an industrial organization of all the waterfront workers on the Pacific Coast would be the next step.

Del. Alexander reported on the amalgamation of the Engineers and Mill Workers, stating that they would soon have a thousand members.

The Teamsters reported that they were getting many new members, and the Loggers reported that they had about 10,000 members, and that the minimum wage of five dollars per day was being paid in many camps, and that the conditions had been materially improved in the camps, and that blankets and sheets were now being supplied to the men.

The Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees denied that they had decided to withdraw from the council as reported in the press. The Carpenters reported that they were taking a referendum vote on the O. B. U. and had voted $25 to the defence fund. The Auto Mechanics reported that they were negotiating to amalgamate with the Teamsters and Warehousemen. The Gas Workers reported having voted $50 to the defense fund. No. 1 Unit of the O. B. U. reported that many new members were being made, and that men who had never belonged to organized labor before were joining up.

New Constitution

The new constitution was discussed, the only clause that caused any discussion being one dealing with general strikes.

AN INTERRUPTED LECTURE AND DISCUSSION ON MARS

(Continued from page 3)

as we have discovered, a wider sphere of usefulness in the cosmos and I welcome the approach of that day, for with renewed strength, combined with the wisdom acquired on our planet, I hope to still further progress towards the great consummation which even now is dimly growing into our vision and I wish to deal justly before all things with the case before us. That our brother in his remarkable journey landed on some distant planet there can be no doubt, yet the account of it which he has given us does not coincide with those principles of logic which have been found hitherto to be based on sound and unshakeable foundations. That our brother would wilfully deceive us is unthinkable and I wish to put before you two explanations, in one of which may lie the truth: The first is, assuming that he related to us the true facts, that he landed on a planet whose inhabitants if not entirely evil, were incurably insane and therefore entirely lacking in the ambition to be free and to gain knowledge for which purposes semi-conscious life was given to them.

"The second is that the strain and stress involved in his unprecedented voyage have reacted upon his mentality and resulted in its temporary weakening and in hallucinations.

"This we must in the interests of true knowledge try to clear up, so that I propose that our brother be placed under restraint for a period of six months, during which time he will be lovingly cared for and guarded and at the end of that period we will summon a meeting of the lawyers of the whole planet and after hearing again his story decide in full conclave as to its true merits."

When he had finished each member of that assemblage rose to his feet and raised one arm into the air, in acknowledgement of their agreement to the proposal.

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B

At the Pantages

George Choos' pretentious musical comedy in two scenes, "Perhaps You're Right," featuring a dashing chorus of pretty girls, will be the headline attraction o fthe new bill at the Pantages (opening Monday afternoon. Choos' acts always are snappily staged and highly popular at this theatre.

For the especial added feature, Manager Pantages has arranged for the first appearance here of the Imperial Quintette, operatic singers. They will be heard in gems from the standard operas and promise a treat for lovers of good music.

Ray and Emmia Dean, in their latest comedy success, "Let Me Alone, Darn You," also is expected to prove a strong drawing card.

The Romano Sisters, billed as "Three Dancing Beauties," will furnish the terpsichorean end of the programme. They are said to be especially fine dancers.

Florence Rayfield, "The Little Sunshine Girl," is also on the bill.

Ray Conlin is advertised as "The Acme of Sob-Vocal Comedy." He is a clever ventriloquist, who is said also to have a good singing voice.

Conversations With Lenin

By ARTHUR RANSOME in The Liberator

(Continued from Last Week)

The Third International.

The meeting March 3rd was in a smallish room in the Kremlin, with a dias at one end, in the old Courts of Justice built in the time of Catherine the Second, who would certainly have turned in her grave if she had known the use to which it was being put. Two very smart soldiers of the Red Army were guarding the doors. The whole room, including the floor, was decorated in red. There were banners with "Long Live the Third International" inscribed upon them in many languages. The Praesidium was on the raised dias at the end of the room, Lenin sitting in the middle behind a long red-covered table, with Albrecht, a young German Spartacist, on the right, and Platten, the Swiss, on the left. The auditorium sloped down to the foot of the dais. Chairs were arranged on each side of an alleyway down the middle, and the four or five front rows had little tables for convenience in writing. Everybody of importance was there—Trotzky, Zinoviev, Kamenev, Chicherin, Bucherin, Karakhan, Litvinov, Vorovsky, Steklov, Rakovsky, representing here the Balkan Socialist Party, Skripnip, representing the Ukraine. Then there were Stang (Norwegian Left Socialists), Grimlund (Swedish Left), Sadoul (France), Finberg (British Socialist Party), Reinstein (American Socialist Party), a Turk, a German-Austrian, a Chinese, and so on. Business was conducted and speeches were made in all languages, though where possible German was used, because more of the foreigners knew German than knew French. This was unlucky for me.

Trotzky, in a leather coat, military breeches and gaiters, with a fur hat with the sign of the Red Army in front, was looking very well, but a strange figure for those who had known him as one of the greatest anti-militarists in Europe. Lenin sat quietly listening, speaking when necessary in almost every European language with astonishing ease. Balabanova talked about Italy and seemed happy at last, even in Soviet Russia, to be once more in a "secret meeting." It was really an extraordinary affair, and, in spite of some childishness, I could not help realizing that I was present at something that will go down in the histories of socialism, much like that other strange meeting convened in London in 1848.

March 6th—The conference in the Kremlin ended with the usual singing and a photograph. Some time before the end, when Trotzky had just finished speaking and had left the tribune, there was a squeal of protest from the photographer who had just trained his apparatus. Someone remarked, "The dictatorship of the photographer," and, amid general laughter, Trotzky had to return to the tribune and stand silent while the unabashed photographer took two pictures. The founding of the Third International had been proclaimed in the morning papers, and an extraordinary meeting in the Great Theatre announced for the evening. I got to the theatre at about five, and had difficulty in getting in, though I had a special ticket as a correspondent. There were queues outside all the doors. The Moscow Soviet was there, the Executive Committee, representatives of the trade unions and the factory committees, etc. The huge theatre and the platform were crammed, people standing in the wings of the stage. Kamenev opened the meeting by a solemn announcement of the founding of the Third International in the Kremlin. There was a roar of applause from the audience, which rose and sang the "International" in a way that I have never heard it sung since the All-Russian Assembly when the news came of the strikes in Germany during the Brest negotiations. Kamenev then spoke of those who had died on the way, mentioning Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, and the whole theatre stood again while the orchestra played "You Fell as Victims." Then Lenin spoke. If I had ever thought that Lenin was losing his personal popularity, I got my answer now. It was a long time before he could speak at all, everybody standing and drowning his attempts to speak with roar after roar of applause. It was an extraordinary, overwhelming scene, tier after tier crammed with workmen, the parterre filled, the whole platform and the wings. A knot of workwomen were close to me, and they almost fought to see him, and shouted as if each were determined that he should hear her in particular. He spoke as usual, in the simplest way, emphasing the fact that the revolutionary struggle everywhere was forced to use the Soviet forms. "We declare our solidarity with the aims of the Soviets," he read from an Italian paper, and added, "and that was when they did not know what our aims were, and before we had an established programme ourselves." Albrecht made a very long reasoned speech for the Spartacans, which was translated by Trotzky. Guilbeau, seemingly a mere child, spoke of the Socialist movement in France. Steklov was translating him when I left. You must remember that I had nearly two years of such meetings and am not a Russian. When I got outside the theatre I found at each door a disappointed crowd that had been unable to get in.

The proceedings finished up next day with a review in the Red Square and a general holiday.

If the Berne delegates had come, as they were expected, they would have been told by the Communists that they were welcome visitors, but that they were not regarded as representing the International. There would then have ensued a lively battle over each one of the Lefter delegates, the Menshiviks urging him to stick to Berne and the Communists urging him to express allegiance to the Kremlin. There would have been demonstrations, and altogether I am very sorry that it did not happen, and that I was not there to see.

Last Talk With Lenin.

I went to see Lenin the day after the Review in the Red Square and the general holiday in honor of the Third International. The first thing he said was: "I am afraid that the jingoes in England and France will make use of yesterday's doings as an excuse for further action against us. They will say, 'How can we leave them in peace when they set about setting the world on fire?' To that I would answer: 'We are at war, messieurs! And just as during your war you tried to make revolution in Germany, and Germany did her best to make trouble in Ireland and India, so we, while we are at war with you, adopt the measures that are open to us. We have told you we are willing to make peace.'"

He spoke of Chicherin's last note, and said they based all their hopes on it. Balfour had said somewhere, "Let the fire burn itself out." That would not do. But the quickest way of restoring good conditions in Russia was, of course, peace and agreement with the Allies. "I am sure we could come to terms, if they want to come to terms at all. England and America would be willing, perhaps, if their hands were not tied by France. But intervention in the large sense can now hardly be. They must have learned that Russia could never be governed as India is governed, and that sending troops here is is the same thing as sending them to a Communst university."

I said something about the general hostility to their propaganda noticeable in foreign countries.

Lenin.—"Let them build a Chinese wall round each of their countries. They have their customs officers, their frontiers, their coast guards. They can expel any Bolsheviks they wish. Revolution does not depend on propaganda. If the conditions of revolution are not there no sort of propaganda will either hasten or impede it. The war has brought about those conditions in all countries, and I am convinced that if Russia were to be swallowed up by the sea, were to cease to exist altogether, the revolution in the rest of Europe would go on. Put Russia under water for twenty years, and you would not affect by a shilling or an hour a week the demands of the shop-stewards in England."

I told him, what I have told most of them many times, that I did not believe there would be a revolution in England.

Lenin.—"We have a saying that a man may have typhoid while still on his legs. Twenty, maybe thirty, years ago I had abortive typhoid, and was going about with it, had had it some days before it knocked me over. Well, England and France and Italy have caught the disease already. England may seem to you to be untouched, but the microbe is already there."

I said that just as his typhoid was abortive typhoid, so the disturbances in England to which he alluded might well be abortive revolution and come to nothing. I told him the vague, disconnected character of the strikes and the generally liberal as opposed to socialist character of the movement, so far as it was political at all, reminded me of what I had heard of 1905 in Russia and not at all of 1917, and that I was sure it would settle down.

Lenin.—"Yes, that is possible. It is, perhaps, an educative period, in which the English workmen will come to realize their political needs and turn from liberalism to socialism. Socialism is certainly weak in England. Your Socialist movements, your Socialist parties . . . . when I was in England I zealously attended everything I could, and for a country with so large an industrial population they were pitiable . . . a handful at a street corner . . . . a meeting in a drawing room . . . a school class . . . pitiable. But you must remember one great difference between Russia of 1905 and England today. Our first Soviet in Russia was made during the revolution. Your shop-stewards' committees have been in existence long before. They are without programme, without direction, but the opposition they will meet will force a programme upon them."

Speaking of the expected visit of the Berne delegation, he asked me if I knew Macdonald, whose name had been substituted for that of Henderson in later telegrams announcing their coming. He said: "I am very glad Macdonald is coming instead of Henderson. Of course, Macdonald is not a Marxist in any sense of the word, but he is at least interested in theory, and can therefore be trusted to do his best to understand what is happening here. More than that we do not ask."

He then talked a little on a subject that interests me very much, namely, the way in which insensibly, quite apart from war, the Communist theories are being modified in the difficult process of their relation into practice. We talked of the changes in "workers' control," which is now a very different thing from the wild committee business that at first made work almost impossible. We talked then of the antipathy of the peasants to compulsory communism, and how that idea also had been considerably whittled away. I asked him what were going to be the relations between the Communists of the towns and the property-loving peasants, and whether there was not great danger of antipathy between them, and said I regretted leaving too soon to see the elasticity of the Communist theories tested by the inevitable pressure of the peasantry.

Lenin said that in Russia there was a pretty sharp distinction between the rich peasants and the poor. "The only opposition we have here in Russia is directly or indirectly due to the rich peasants. The poor, as soon as they are liberated from the political domination of the rich, are on our side and are in an enormous majority."

I said that would not be so in the Ukraine, where property among the peasants is much more equally distributed.

Lenin.—"No. And there, in the Ukraine, you will certainly see our policy modified. Civil war, whatever happens, is likely to be more bitter in the Ukraine than elsewhere, because there the instinct of property has been further developed in the peasantry, and the minority and majority will be more equal."

He asked me if I meant to return, saying that I could go down to Kiev to watch the revolution there as I had watched it in Moscow. I said I should be very sorry to think that this was my last visit to the country which I love only second to my own. He laughed, and paid me the compliment of saying that "although English," I had more or less succeeded in understanding what they were at, and that he should be pleased to see me again.

March 15th.—There is nothing to record about the last few days of my visit, fully occupied as they were with preparations for departure. I left with the two Americans, Messrs. Bullitt and Steffens, who had come to Moscow some days previously, and traveled up in the train with Bill Shatov, the Commandant of Petrograd, who is not a Bolshevik, but a fervent admirer of Prince Kropotkin, for the distribution of whose works in Russia he has probably done as much as any man. Shatov was an emigre in New York, returned to Russia, brought law and order into the chaos of the Petrograd-Moscow railway, never lost a chance of doing a good turn to an American, and with his level-headedness and practical sense became one of the hardest worked servants of the Soviet, although, as he said, the moment people stopped attacking them he would be the first to pull down the Bolsheviks. He went into the occupied provinces during the German evacuation of them to buy arms and ammunition from the German soldiers. Prices, he said, ran low. You could buy rifles for a mark each, field guns for 150 marks, and a field wireless station for 500. He had then been made Commandant of Petrograd, although there had been some talk of setting him to reorganize the transport. Asked how long he thought the Soviet government could hold out, he replied, "We can afford to starve another year for the sake of the Revolution."

THREAT OF GENERAL STRIKE BRINGS RESULTS

Demands Made by French and Italian Workers Are Granted

"Hands Off Russia" Policy Agreed to by These Governments

New York—Of course, the general strike planned by the workers of England, France and Italy for July 20 and 21 was a miserable "failure." The organs of plutocracy predicted that this would be the case; therefore they had to make good in their news stories following these two fateful days.

What they have failed to point out was the following: First, that the workers of Italy did not go on general strike for the simple reason that their demand was granted by the government in anticipation of the strike. The government declared its willingness to keep hands off Russia—which was the principal demand of the Italian workers. As a pledge of its good faith the government yielded to the demand of the workers of Naples that a ship arriving from London, on its way to Russia, and laden with ammunition for the anti-Soviet forces, be refused clearance papers until the ammunition was unloaded.

French Demands Met

As for France, the General Federation of Labor rescinded the strike order on July 19, because it, too, considered that its demands had been practically met.

"In view of the vote in the Chamber of Deputies recently," their announcement said, "which showed that the chamber at length has heard the voice of the working classes and has condemned the government's economic policies and measures in regard to demobilization, the general strike for Monday will not be called. Amnesty has been decided upon by the government under the threat of the projected movement."

Demonstrations in England

The workers of England had from the beginning decided to content themselves with manifestations and not to strike unless these demonstrations prove ineffective for obtaining what the workers want. Mass meetings it appears, were held throughout the kingdom on July 20 and 21.

Another fact to which the capitalist press has given little space is that the workers in the Scandinavian countries voted to go on a general strike beginning July 21st in protest against intervention in Russia by Allied forces.

U.S. TO SUPPORT FRENCH JINGOES

Special Treaty With the French Pledges U. S. Military Support

President Wilsons says: "The object of the special treaty with France which I now submit to you, is to provide for immediate military assistance to France by the United States in case of any unprovoked movement of aggression against her by Germany without waiting for the advice of the Council of the League." In other words, the Council of the League, sitting at Geneva, practically on the Franco-German frontier, is not capable of deciding whether an "unprovoked aggression" has occurred. But what the League at Geneva is too near-sighted to recognize, Congress sitting nearly four thousand miles away, assisted by our notoriously efficient State department and the utterly impartial news service that emanates from France, is to determine instantly. The fact is that this is not a "defensive" alliance and it is not aimed at "unprovoked aggression," whatever they may be. It is an alliance. It pledges us to fight on France's side in the next war, provided Germany is on the other. It pledges us, in fact, though not in theory, to support French diplomacy on the continent wherever it leads.—New Republic.

Goteborg, Sweden—The Swedish parliament has sided with ship owners and against seamen who demand higher wages. The seamen say they will paralyze the overseas trade of the ship owning profiteers unless the demands of the union are complied with.

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Carnegie

"We may safely trust those who have not made the money to prove adepts in squandering it!" This is one of Andrew Carnegie's epigrams, and a characteristic one, from a man who, in the face of great wealth, was always alive to the value of a dollar. And here he touched upon a fundamental truth in human psychology. When we acquire easily we undervalue. If we had to buy our teeth one by one we would take the greatest care of them—those wonderful instruments so essential to our health and wellbeing. But like the man who inherits wealth and squanders it, we acquire our teeth without effort and lay no value upon them, neglecting them and—what amounts to it—squandering them. Some of us prove veritable adepts in squandering them, destroying by neglect a heritage which should last us through life. We realize the value of teeth when we lose them and must replace them. But if we exercise a little forethought we can retain them by regular dental visits and prompt attention to decay spots.

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50c Lithia Tablets	29c
65c Gouraud's Oriental Cream	49c
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10c Styptic Tablets	5c
50c Bay Rum	31c
20c Soap (Hand Cleaner)	17c
25c Minard's Liniment	19c
$1.00 Ingram's Milkweed Cream	73c
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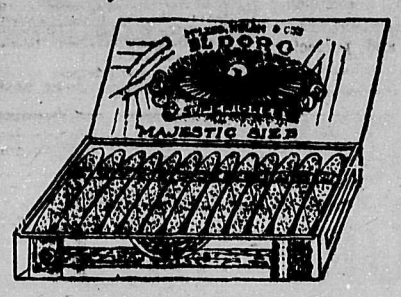

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNcil—Meets second Monday in the month. President, J. F. McConnell; secretary, R. H. Neelands, P. O. Box 66.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNAtional Union of America, Local No. 120—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in the month, Room 205 Labor Temple. President, C. E. Herritt; secretary, R. A. Webb, 139 Hastings street west.

BRIDGE STRUCTURAL ORNAMENTAL and Reinforced Ironworkers, Local 97—Meets second and fourth Mondays. President Jas. Hastings; financial secretary and treasurer, Roy Massecar, 1546 12th Ave. East.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS, Local No. 617—Meets every second and fourth Monday evening, 8 o'clock, Labor Temple. President, J. Reid; secretary, E. J. Temoin, 1228 Georgia East; business agent and financial secretary, G. C. 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, J. R. Burrows.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMployees, Local 28—Meets every first Wednesday in the month at 2:30 p.m. and every third Wednesday in the month at 9:30 p.m. President, Harry Wood; secretary and business agent, W. Mackenzie, office and meeting hall, 614 Pender St. W. Phone Sey. 1681. Office hours: 11 to 12 noon; 2 to 5.

INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKers' Union—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, 205 Labor Temple. President, W. Holmes, Colonial Apts., Burrard Street; secretary-treasurer, D. J. Snell, 916 Dunsmuir Street.

LUMBER WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL Union of the One Big Union—Affiliated with B. C. Federation of Labor and Vancouver Trades and Labor Council—An industrial union of all workers in logging and construction camps. Headquarters, 61 Cordova Street West, Vancouver, B. C. Phone Sey. 7856. E. Winch, secretary-treasurer; legal advisers, Messrs. Bird, Macdonald & Co., Vancouver, B. C.; auditors, Messrs. Buttar & Chiene, Vancouver, B. C.

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S Association, Local 3852—Office and hall, 804 Pender Street West. Meets first and third Fridays, 8 p.m. Secretary-treasurer, F. Chapman; business agent, P. Sinclair.

AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS AND Butcher Workmen's Union No. 643—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. President, H. E. Willis; recording secretary, Fred Lilly; financial secretary and business agent, T. W. Anderson, 587 Homer St.

PATTERN MAKERS' LEAGUE OF North America (Vancouver and vicinity)—Branch meets second and fourth Mondays, Room 204 Labor Temple. President, Wm. Hunter, 318 Tenth Ave. North Vancouver; financial secretary, E. Goddard, 856 Richards Street; recording secretary, J. D. Russell, 928 Commercial Drive. Phone High. 2204R.

SHIPYARD LABORERS, RIGGERS AND Fasteners, I.L.A., Local Union 38A, Series 5—Meets the 2nd and 4th Fridays of the month, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. President, John Sully; financial secretary, M. A. Phelps; business agent and corresponding secretary, W. Lee. Office, Room 219-220 Labor Temple.

ONE BIG UNION UNIT of Steam and Operating Engineers — Meets every Monday, 7:30 p.m., Labor Temple. President, F. L. Hunt; vice-president, Percy Chapman; secretary-treasurer and business agent, W. A. Alexander. Room 216, Labor Temple. Phone Seymour 7495.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY Employees, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets A. O. F. Hall, Mount Pleasant, 1st and 3rd Mondays at 8 p.m. President, W. H. Cottrell; recording secretary, A. V. Loffing, 5239 St. Catherines Street; treasurer, E. S. Cleveland; financial secretary and business agent, Fred A. Hoover, 2409 Clark Drive; office corner Prior and Main streets.

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JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF America, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Monday in each month, 8 p.m. President, J. T. Elsworth; vice-president, A. R. Gatenby; recording secretary, C. McDonald, P. O. Box 503, Phone Seymour 8281L; financial secreary, Robt. McNeish, P. O. Box 503.

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

Provincial Unions

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR—Meets in annual convention in January. Executive officers, 1918-19: President, J. Kavanagh, Labor Temple, Vancouver; vice-presidents—Vancouver Island: Cumberland, J. Naylor; Victoria, J. Taylor; Prince Rupert, Geo. Casey; Vancouver, W. H. Cottrell, P. McDonnell; New Westminster, Geo. McMurphy; West Kootenay, Silverton, T. B. Roberts; Crow's Nest Pass, W. B. Phillips, Fernie, W. A. Sherman. Secretary-treasurer, A. S. Wells, Labor Temple, 405 Dunsmuir St., Vancouver, B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA AND DISTRICT TRADES and Labor Council—Meets first and third Wednesdays, Knights of Pythias Hall, North Park Street, at 8 p.m. President, B. Simmons; vice-president, T. Dooley; secretary-treasurer, Christian Sivertz, P. O. Box 302, Victoria, B. C.

NORTH VANCOUVER

U. B. OF CARPENTERS AND JOINers, Local 1777—Meets first and third Mondays in I. O. O. F. Hall, Lower Lieth Road East, at 8 p.m. President, W. Cummings, 10th Street East, North Vancouver; financial secretary, Arthur Roe, 210—13th St. W., North Vancouver.

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The Convention of the Dead

[By John Reed, in the Liberator]

"We also hear the word 'reconstruction,' but there is nothing to be reconstructed in our country."—President Arthur Quinn of the New Jersey Federation of Labor(at Atlantic City.

FORTUNATE the labor leaders of a city in which an A. F. of L. convention is held! A little committee of "prominent" union officials making the rounds of the hotels, the saloons, the banks. . .

"The A. F. of L. is going to meet here. Six hundred delegates, with their wives and families—lots of money—free spenders—advertise the city. Besides, you know we're opposed to Bolshevism. . . A little contribution to 'entertain' the delegates? No publicity, you know. . . ."

Atlantic City was more ambitious. The Central Labor Union sent out circulars to manufacturers and business men all over the country appealing for funds. The letter ran:

"The convention will mark the most momentous period in the history of the relationship between capital and labor, which have been drawn infinitely closer together through the forceful action of Samuel Gompers and the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in stamping out Bolshevik and other radical movements in America and the leading countries of Europe, demonstrating clearly that the organized labor movement of America will not countenance the disruption of business and financial enterprises created through individual initiative. . . ."

Thousands upon thousands of dollars came pouring in—showing how interested was big business in "entertaining" the A. F. of L. convention. But it was a little too raw; so the executive council revoked the charter of the Central Labor Union and returned the money. . . .

There were other similar schemes exposed. For example, at the Labor Press conference preceding the convention, mention was made of the National Labor Press Association, an ingenious plan by an individual named Taite, to extort advertisements and cash contributions from banks and manufacturers on the guarantee that the Labor papers would combat Bolshevism. . . .

"The working class and the employing class have nothing in common," says the I. W. W. preamble. This is wrong. They have the A. F. of L. in common. Business men from all over the country, agents of chambers of commerce and manufacturers' associations, Mr. Easly, of the Civic Federation—all these were in attendance at the thirty-ninth convention of the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City. The mayor, a local real estate shark, welcomed the gathering, saying: "We want here no convention that does not contain men and women one hundred per cent. American citizens." After the great democratic experience of the war, he opined that "the questions between capital and labor will be more easily settled without strike and without turmoil." President Wilson sent a "May-I-not;" Governor Runyon, of the labor-hating State of New Jersey, called Sammy Gompers "one of the great men of God's world today;" Secretary of Labor Wilson, red-handed from expelling "alien agitators" from the land of the free, denounced the proposed Mooney strike, which, he said, would undermine the noblest heritage of democracy, the jury system, and attacked Bolshevism, which, according to him, meant only 'obligatory labor.' Dealing with the I. W. W., he said their central doctrine was "that every man is entitled to the full social value of what his labor produces.

"This is sound," he went on. "The great difficulty has been that human intelligence has not yet devised a method by which we can compute what the social value of anyone's labor is. . . ."

No place could be more appropriate for an A. F. of L. convention than Atlantic City—a pleasure resort, without industry; a place where the delegates would not be embarrassed by the presence of the toiling masses—where no strike could occur to mar the harmony of the proceedings. The convention would be safe in the Coney Island of the Rich!

Along the sea-front the lofty fantastic facades of the great play-hotels, the peanut and popcorn stands, candy counters, shooting galleries (bearing the legend, "Two patriotic duties—Buy Liberty Bonds and Learn to Shoot"), the bathing-houses and amusement piers, blatant with merry-go-round music and the shrieks of pleasure-seekers bumping the bumps—interspersed with extravagant jewelry shops, fur stores, branches of New York and Paris milliners, modistes, stock brokers, banks; the wide, surf-pounded beaches crowded with bathers in the bright sun ,and overhead the airplanes and "blimps" whirring up and down from the Air Port to the Inlet (at $25 a passenger.)

On the wide boardwalk the strutting peacock procession, and the interminable lines of wheel-chairs pushed by negroes, in which recline hard-faced women splendidly arrayed and "tired business men."

At night the cabarets on side streets going full blast till morning, jazz bands and the wriggling shimmy, nasal songs of syncopated lamentation over the coming aridity ("You Can't Do the Shimmy on a Ginger Ale!") for lone strangers the institution of the "hostess"—a title borrowed from the army camps during the war—girls hired by the management to wear gay clothing and dance and drink with melancholy strangers who have failed to pick up butterflies on the Boardwalk.

Into all these local diversions the representatives of the American industrial proletariat, each with five or six hundred dollars "expense money"—besides his private fortune—entered with zest. The towering and gorgeous hotels housed many; they rode, white flannel trousered, in the wheel-chairs, smoking heavy cigars; at night they crowded the bars, or shimmied in cabarets where highballs cost a dollar apiece, and called all the "hostesses" by name.

One delegate—a workman—remarked feelingly, "I wish to God I could bring my membership down here and show 'em what becomes of the surplus value!"

A delegate from a Middle West city button-holed Treasurer Tobin, delegate of the Teamsters Union.

"I've got 25 teamsters in my town who want to organize. If you'll send us an organizer we can get a strong Teamster Local inside of a couple of weeks."

"How many can you get?"

"About two hundred."

Tobin made a rapid calculation. "An organizer costs $15 a day. Two hundred teamsters would bring in a per capita of only a few dollars a month. There's nothing in it."

Out at the end of the steel pier rose the white cupolas of the convention hall, a great room walled with glass, standing above the rolling Atlantic surges. In the entrance, two objects, one a huge symbolic bronze panel, "The Triumph of Labor," presented by the British Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee; the other, a cabinet full of samples of paper manufactured by a private corporation, which has water-marked its product with the union label. This advertising scheme is in charge of a member of the Paper Makers Union, whose international president himself hands around circulars advising all union men to buy this paper because it bears the union label!

Within, at long tables, some 600 delegates, and on the platform, flanked by clusters of Allied flags, a row of wooden tables and a speakers' stand. To the left sit the secretaries and stenographers; to the right, the fraternal delegates from England, Canada, Japan; in the rear, the Mexican fraternal delegate; and in the centre, in a tall, carved, grand ducal chair, Samuel Gompers himself, the most grotesque figure that ever presided at any human gathering. Squat, with the face of a conceited bullfrog, the sparse gray hair hanging from his bald head in wisps, as if it were glued on; speaking with a mincing, "refined" accent. He was considerably older than when I last saw him, and at times his mind appeared to slip a little; but his control of the convention was an autocratic as ever, and he ordered delegates to their seats, shut off debate, squelched rebellion with his customary case—and perhaps even more easily, for there was less rebellion than ever.

One delegate, whose union had suspended for refusing to abide by the ruling of the A. F. of L. in a jurisdictional dispute, hurled at him: "My union is destroyed. But I want to ask the chair, isn't it the rule that no charter can be revoked without a two-thirds vote of this body?"

Gompers summoned to his side old Jim Duncan, the first vice-president, with whom he held a low-voiced conversation, looking at his watch, while the delegate stood waiting for an answer.

After a few minutes the old man arose and pounded the stand with his gavel. "The hour of adjournment having arrived," he said with a smile, "I declare the convention adjourned!"

By Gompers' side sat a slight little woman in black, who occasionally fed him a glass of wine. This was the only visible evidence of his recent accident—there was very little talk of that, however—for it appeared that Mr. Gompers had been riding in a "scab" taxicab when he was injured.

About him stood his chief lieutenants, the floor leaders of the machine; old Jim Duncan of the Granite Cutters, member of the Root Mission to Russia, said to be the world's long distance whiskey-swiller—a white-moustached, lean old Scotchman, dour and unloved; John P. Frey, of the Molders, a plausible, well-dressed youngish man who looked like a stock broker, and Matt Woll, of the Photo Engravers, a smooth young man who was being groomed for vice-president.

Most of the old-time radicals, cynical from long experience, were not active. The fight against the machine was led chiefly by James Duncan of Seattle, a little red-headed man; "Curly" Grow, of Los Angeles, also red-headed, a machinist with a bull voice and no fear; Deutelbaum, of Detroit, a stocky, intelligent Socialist, whom Gompers persisted in calling "Nudelmann;" J. J. Sullivan of Salt Lake, a "red" Irishman; C. W. Strickland of Portland, Oregon, an old-fashioned liberal with a drooping gray moustache, who introduced scores of radical resolutions and defended the radical side of every question in a mild, calm voice, utterly disregarding the attempt of the machine to make him the butt of the convention. And among others, Brown and Schoenberg of the machinists; Bollenbacher, of Pennsylvania; Sweeney, of Philadelphia; J. Mahlon Barnes, of the Cigarmakers, and the foreign-born delegates of the needle trades.

Externally there was little to differentiate the assembly from the annual convention of the National Association of Car Manufacturers, which was meeting at the same time in another hall. Almost all the delegates wore emblems of fraternal orders—Elks, Masons, Knights of Pythias—which, as everyone knows, are merely commercial clubs for business men. More than a third of the delegates were themselves employers of labor; all but a few were well-to-do. Even the newspapers commented upon the display of diamonds. Sixty-five delegates dominated the convention, representing about 28,000 votes. These were all officials of the great national and international unions. They were expensively dressed, and their figures were portly. Long absence from their trade had filled out the hollows of their cheeks, leaving heavy jowls, and the strong lines made by hard work coarsened and overlaid with self-indulgent fat.

Sinister suggestions of graft, of murderous violence bought and paid for, of political trading, of strikes betrayed, union treasuries looted, hovered about them. Here was an official of the Building Trades, who could be hired at a regular price by embarrassed contractors to call a strike. And there, an official of a Middle Western coal miners' union, who was at the same time on the pay-roll of the coal company. Another official, president of an international union with an income of $400,000 a year, had failed to account for $100,000 of the union's money; some of the locals joined to investigate, and the president suspended them, and hurried to Atlantic City to get the support of the "machine." But the rebellious officer of the insurgent locals served him with a court summons to answer an injunction, on the boardwalk in front of the Alamac Hotel, to the screaming profanity and threats of the official. Hundreds of these obscure, murderous little dramas of internal union politics were being played, with their connotation of gun-men, of the turning out of lights in union meetings, and shooting.

It was symbolic that the convention should meet in a hall at the end of a pier stretching out to sea. It held itself aloof, not only from the new currents of thought and action flowing outside the world, but from the labor movement of America. And every effort seemed to be made by the A. F. of L. officials to keep it so. With this in view the fraternal delegates consisted of a little Japanese politician named Suzuki, who denied the Japanest atrocities in Korea; J. M. Walsh, a Gompers lieutenant from Canada, and Luis Morones, general secretary of the Mexican Federation of Labor, also a creature of Gompers in the formation of the Pan-American Federation of Labor. To listen to these men, one would think that the American Federation of Labor was the leading organization of the workers of mankind—and that trade unionism was the perfect weapon for emancipating labor. But the delegates of the British Trades Union Congress, especially Miss Margaret Bondfield of the Independent Labor Party, spoke a different language, which would have been disconcerting had the delegates understood it. Gompers had been boasting that the A.F. of L. represented the most numerous organization of workers in the world; but here was a little woman who represented four and a half million workers—a million more. Gompers had advised against the formation of a separate Labor Party, and condemned Socialism; but Miss Bondfield spoke for a labor movement which had its own labor party, the greatest political force in England, and in the near future certainly heir to the British Government; and this party was planning to resume relations with the Socialist Internationale, and advocated the end of capitalism, and "production for use instead of production for profit." Gompers denounced the strike for political purposes, and disapproved of the general strike; but this girl spoke of the mighty Triple Alliance, and its threat to paralyze England to halt intervention in Russia. Gomper atttacked Bolshevism and praised the Peace Treaty; but British Labor had attacked the Peace Treaty—and as for Bolshevism, Miss Bondfield told a story about two dockers she overheard. One said: "I see in the papers today where they call Bob Smillie a Bolshevist and a follower of Lenin." Said another: "Well, if Lenin is anything like Bob Smillie, he is a damned good sort!" And Miss Bondfield ended: "Oh, the stupidity of trying to fight us by calling us Bolsheviki!" But in the official report of her speech this was stricken out, with all other remarks unpleasant to the Machine.

This was the only opportunity Miss Bondfield got to inform the delegates what was going on in England. During the debate on the Labor Charter to the League of Nations, one delegate, wishing to get before the delegates the information that British Labor was against it, asked that she be allowed to tell the attitude of the Trades Union Congress; but Gompers quickly ruled it out of order.

It was impossible to keep out all information, however. The 'One Big Union movement in Canada and the West, industrial unionism in its various manifestations, the Seattle strike, the Winnipeg strike, the spread of "Bolshevist" doctrines everywhere—all these beat upon the convention and surged up within it. They had to be, and were, brought out, denounced and scotched, without debate. Soviet Russia had to be met and destroyed, and the committee on resolutions did the job.

The appeal of Wilfrid Humphries to address the convention about Russia had been met by Frank Morrison's quiet refusal. "We know all about Russia," he said. "Jim Duncan was there." At the same time every opportunity was given to the Kolchak forces to distribtue their lying literature in the convention hall.

There were a number of resolutions concerning Russia introduced. One had to do with the lifting of the blockade; another, with the withdrawal of American troops from Russia; and the third, offered by Duncan of Seattle, requested the A. F. of L. to take a referendum of organized labor throughout the country on the question of recognizing the Soviet Government. The committee's recommendation "expressed its conviction that the troops should be withdrawn at the earliest possible moment;" and secondly, refused the endorsement of the convention to the Soviet Government or any other government in Russia, until the Rusian people, through a constituent assembly, should establish a "democratic" form of government.

In explaining the resolution, Secretary John P. Frey said: "The official claim of the Soviet Government is that it represent the workers, and only the workers, and for that reason such a form of government should not receive the endorsement of the convention of the American Federation of Labor. . . . We cannot endorse any government but one based upon universal suffrage of all the people."

Old Andrew Furuseth uncoiled from his seat. "Should we apply this standard to Belgium?" he asked, and sat down. The secretary's embarrassment was covered by President Gompers' gavel.

Gorenstein, of the Ladies' Garment Workers, asked if this resolution meant that the convention approved of sending ammunition to Kolchak with which to murder Russian workers? Gompers replied that he considered the question an insult to the convention. And so, without a word said concerning the lifting of the blockade, debate being ruthlessly shut off, the recommendation was passed—less sympathetic than the declarations of the Allied Peace Council—less liberal than the statements of the United States Government.

In return for the betrayal of Russia the Machine was obliged to permit the passage of a resolution calling upon the government to recognize the Irish Republic. This concession to the Sinn Fein politicians secured their consent to all further foreign policies, however reactionary, that Gompers might wish the convention to adopt. In its subservience to the Wilson administration the Machine tried to prevent the recommendation for absolute recognition; but after all, the Senate had done practically the same thing, and a resolution more or less could do no harm. So Gompers left the chair, and it was passed, at the expense of the European revolutions—just as the Tchekho-Slovaks sold out Soviet Russia for their own independence.

The Seattle strike was only mentioned once—in the debate upon the anti-Prohibition resolution. Supporting Prohibition, Duncan of Seattle pointed out that since the workers of the Northwest could no longer fuddle themselves with drink, they had begun to use their minds, and to act.

"Well," replied Gompers, "if what has been going on in Seattle is the result of Prohibition, then we don't want it!"

The first business before the convention was consideration of the reports of the A. F. of L. Missions to Europe. From the first cablegrams of Oudegeest and Henderson, sent through the American Ambassador and the State Department in November and December, 1918, proposing the calling of a new International Socialist and Labor Conference, we see Gompers balking and intriguing. He evaded a direct answer; refused to be bound by the Interallied Conference at Leeds; refused to meet with the Socialists, saying: "We regard meetings with representatives of political parties conducive to no good results." When Henderson, Vandervelde and Thomas called the Trade Union Conference to meet coincidently with the Socialist Conference at Berne, Gompers and the other A. F. of L. delegates refused to attend, but remained in Paris "in close touch with the Peace Commissioners," and tried to stage their own private labor congress. "Our position in the matter (the Berne Conference) was approved by the President and the American commissioners," says Gompers, naively.

In London he tried to detach the reactionary British unions from the Labor Party; in Paris he sought to create a back-fire against the Berne Conference, and persuaded the Belgian delegation not to attend. Finally Gompers, the only bona fide representative of labor in the world who could be trusted by the Imperialist governments, allowed himself to be appointed a member of the Commission on International Labor Legislation, where his vanity was gratified by being elected president—and where, as he himself testified, he was in "absolute harmony" with the other American delegate, who

(Continued next page)

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Commencing at a post planted about forty chains North to the South boundary of Lot 542; thence West Sixty chains; thence South about twenty chains to the North boundary of Lot 1004; thence East forty chains; thence South twenty chains; thence East twenty chains to the point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

MARY ALICE CLARKE.

Dated 31st July 1919.

Vancouver Land District

District of Coast, Range 1

TAKE NOTICE that I, Edwin Clark Appleby of Vancouver, B. C., Jeweller, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following lands:

Commencing at a post planted about fifty chains Southwest of the Southeast corner of Lot 422; thence about twenty chains North to the South boundary of Lot 422; thence Easterly about forty chains to the West boundary of Lot 429 (old P.R. 503); thence South about sixty chains to shoreline; thence Westerly and Northerly along the shoreline to point of commencement, and containing 200 acres more or less.

EDWIN CLARK APPLEBY.

Dated at Vancouver, 31st July, 1919.

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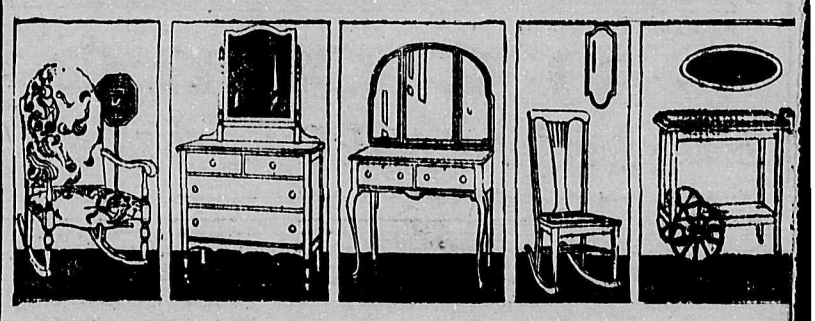

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DEN SUITE—With fumed oak frame, spring seat, button back, covered in tapestry; soiled. Regular $49.00, sale price $34.50

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THE CONVENTION OF THE DEAD

(Continued from page 6)

represented capitalism in the United States, Harry J. Robertson. Thus Gompers served as sponsor for the ridiculous and meaningless Labor Charter attached to the covenant of the League of Nations.

The labor mission to Italy, ignored by the official Socialist and Labor movements, consorted with such organizations as the Humanitarian Society—a semi-governmental charity; the Co-operative Unions; and the Catholic Workmen's Society —a reactionary anti-Socialist organization.

In these labor missions the A. F. of L. was used by the Alied imperialists to try to break the solid front of the revolutionary working class of Europe, to play the stool-pigeon and the provocator. Diplomatic representatives of the various governments accompanied them everywhere; they were received by kings and field marshals, banquetted, junketted, taken on trips to the front, where they associated with officers. Everywhere they pretended to represent the entire American working class, carefully concealing the fact that the American Government had refused passports to the Socialists, while it permitted, if it did not finance, foreign tours of the Waltings, the Spargos, the Russells.

The convention displayed every mark of satisfaction at the honors received by the A. F. of L. abroad.

The most important point, however, was the debate on the labor charter and the League of Nations. Andrew Furuseth had given notice that he intended to attack the labor charter several days beforehand, and Gompers was worried. It was chiefly for this that he allowed the "recognition of the Irish Republic" resolution to go through. Before the debate he carefully polled the most important delegations and wired to Wilson in Paris.

In private conversation Furuseth characterized the League of Nations thus

"It's like the proposal of an old roue to a girl of seventeen; not a young man proposing to a young woman—not a mature man to a mature woman but an old, debauched man-about-town to an innocent young girl. She thinks his intentions are honorable."

By far the most interesting figure of the convention was Andy Furuseth, delegate and organizer of the Seamen's Union; a tall, thin, stooping old man, wearing the flapping trousers of the old-time sailor, his thin face, with its hawk-like nose and piercing eyes, twisted and wrinkled as if from lifelong torture; always unsmiling, speaking in parables full of a sort of deep, calm cynicism. Once, when they threatened to arrest him in San Francisco, he said: "Well, they can't make me any lonelier than I have always been; they can't give me worse food than I've always eaten nor worse clothes than I've always worn, and they can't make me suffer more than I've always suffered. So let them arrest me." Always lonely—this is the impression I have of Andy Furuseth, with his philosophic detachment from the people about him, and his deep and quiet despair.

We met him one night on the boardwalk, and someone spoke of revolution. "The kind of revolution you're looking for, young man," said Furuseth, suddenly, "will come after you are long in your grave." Someone else commented upon the reactionary character of the convention.

"But," said a young delegate, "they're sitting on a volcano!"

"Volcano, hell!" interrupted Furuseth. "They're sitting on a mud-bath!"

On Friday morning, June 20, under a special order of business, Furuseth shambled out on the floor and began to speak against the labor charter. There was a sudden silence; everyone, even Gompers, respected the mind of this lonely man.

He began by pointing out that Gompers had striven for 40 years to have it written into law that "labor is not a commodity or article of commerce," and that in the labor charter it said "Labor is not merely a commodity."

"It's like," he said, "someone should want to say, 'Andy Furuseth is not a scab,' and, instead, he had said, 'Andy Furuseth is not merely a scab.'"

The American delegates had tried to have written in the labor charter a provision against human slavery, and another providing that sailors who left their ships in a safe port could not be arrested and brought back; but the other commissioners, under the leadership of England, had rejected both. England was setting up at this moment a slave state, Hedjaz, on the Gulf of Persia. But even after the charter had been approved and the American delegates had gone home, the diplomats who remained had altered and considerably weakened the charter. Moreover, the charter set up a superlegislature, composed of three delegates from each country—one from labor, the second from the employers and the third appointed by the government—which had the power to interfere in the internal labor affairs of each country and to alter the private life of every workingman.

Gompers, in reply, quoted a cablegram from President Wilson, which admitted that the labor provisions had been "somewhat weakened"—although he did not say how. Gompers then launched into a bitter personal attack on Furuseth, whom he accused of protesting to President Wilson about the provisions behind the backs of the American delegates. He ended with a patriotic outburst and an eulogy of the president, which was received with a tremendous ovation—surely this convention is the only assembly of human beings on the American continent who would still cheer Woodrow Wilson! And with an amendment to the effect that nothing in the League of Nations should be construed as affecting the sovereignty of Ireland, the league and the labor charter were passed, without further discussion, by a vote of 29,000 to 420.

Said Gompers, in the course of the discussion: "It is not a perfect document and we do not pretend it is perfect. I'll admit even that the labor charter does not even guarantee the rights which labor in the United States has won for itself. But it is not for ourselves, the most advanced labor movement in the world, that we need this charter; no, it is for the workers of the backward countries of Europe, into whose eyes it will bring light and enable them to catch up with us."

It was in this tone that the chiefs of the Machine always spoke of the A. F. of L.; that it had given American workers shorter hours, better wages, better living conditions than any other labor organization in the world. And the delegates believed these things. But if the labor mission had gone to the Berne Trade Union Congress it would have discovered that all over Europe the labor movement had advanced far beyond the A. F. of L.—even in the matter of hours, wages and conditions. In the central empires, for example, and in Scandinavia the forty-four-hour week was in full sway; the right to strike and picket was universal, as was the closed shop, the right of election of foremen, etc. In fact, the delegates of the British trades unions found themselves a "backward" country; but the countries whose labor conditions were the worst of all, conditions which embarrassed the elaboration of a progressive labor programme, were Japan, India, Egypt and the southern states of the United States!

At the opening of the convention on Thursday morning, June 19, Luis N. Morones was received as fraternal delegate from Mexico. Two hours later the convention went on record as favoring the exclusion of foreign immigrants—including Mexicans—for at least two years.

I saw Morones outside the convention hall. His face was grave with anxiety and his hands shook.

"Senor Morones," I said, "the first convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labor will be held in New York City next month. What will be the effect of this exclusion act?"

"Desastrosa!" he burst out—which means, in Spanish, much more than "disastrous."

"What will be the effect upon the Mexican workers?"

He hesitated for a moment, and then said, in a tragic voice: "Our people know that the imperialists of your country want to annex Mexico. But we thought that American labor would refuse to support these evil designs, and it was for that reason that we welcomed an alliance between the workers of all the American countries. But I fear that this act of the convention will destroy the confidence of our people—will make them believe that American labor will regard with indifference the invasion of my country."

Upon this resolution the radical delegates made a strong and bitter fight. Duncan of Seattle, Grow of Los Angeles, Strickland of Portland, Ore.; Sweeney of Philadelphia, and the foreign-born workers protested that the resolution denied the right of political asylum to the persecuted of the earth. Sweeney said, "If the American republic falls, it will be through the concentration of wealth and not through immigration." He accused the A. F. of L. of being poisoned with capitalistic ideas. Delegate Sumner shouted, "If we had any brains or strength we would get back our heritage in natural resources from those who have taken them away from us, and not be wasting our time discussing immigration!" Duncan of Seattle registered his protest, at the same time admitting "that the federation machine is too powerful to combat here." He said he was afraid that the convention would be able to defeat "our aims for the international brotherhood of the working class."

That this was the object of the machine was proven by the convention's action upon another matter. Several resolutions had been introduced urging that all contracts with employers should terminate on May 1st, and that Labor Day should be changed from September 1st to May Day, so as to demonstrate the strength of labor on the same day that the great labor movements of the rest of the world celebrated. The committee recommended non-concurrence with the resolution, on the ground that each union must decide for itself the best time to terminate its contracts.

The radicals pointed out that this condition of affairs, in which one union which had not terminated its contract was forced to scab on another which was on strike for a new contract—as had happened in Colorado in 1913—was a direct aid to the capitalists, and that the A. F. of L. had always recommended that unions terminate their contracts on the same day.

John P. Frey, for the committee, let the cat out of the bag. "It is coupled with a date which, regardless how trade unionists may look upon it, would be accepted by a great many employers, as well as workers, as being connected with the first of May as observed in Europe. . . . The adoption of the measure would be unwise."

Then Gompers himself took the floor. "It is not generally known," he said, "that May 1st as Labor Day was suggested to the workers of Europe by the American trade unionists in 1886. Since then we in the United States have firmly established our Labor Day on September 1st. It has quite a different character to May Day in Europe and should not be confused with it. May Day in Europe is linked up with the annual celebration of a political party (the Socialists), with which we wish nothing to do. Besides, here in America we have made Labor Day a holiday—even a legal holiday—while in Europe the workers do not dare celebrate May first as a holiday, but must go to work as usual on that day and only hold their celebration in the evening or on Sunday. . . ."

Secretary Frey ended with the sage remark: "It would be very dangerous and unwise to celebrate Labor Day at the time our contracts with our employers terminate. At such periods heads are hot and everybody is excited. For that reason it is better to have Labor Day in September, at a time when very few contracts terminate, and labor is not excited, but cool and collected. The calmness of labor makes its demonstration more impressive. . . ." And with this the proposition was voted down.

On the question of the labor party, the executive council had advised strongly against any separate workers' political organization. In view of the strong sentiment in the ranks of the great unions in favor of such a party, however, Matt Woll announced for the committee on executive council's report that the A. F. of L., while still opposed, did not think it proper to interfere in the internal affairs of the affiliated unions. . . ."

At the beginning of the convention Mrs. Rena Mooney had been granted the floor to address the delegates. Later on, the Mooney affair came before the body in a series of resolutions, many of them urging a general strike.

The committee on resolutions reported an emasculated motion requesting the executive council to "take steps" to secure Mooney a new trial. Then it proceeded to condemn the idea of a general strike; and in order to cover up the inactivity of the A. F. of L. concerning Mooney during the last three years, and the treachery of those labor leaders who have sabotaged his case, the committee delivered a furious attack upon the International Workers' Defense League, which it accused of having misused funds contributed by union men and having conspired to break down the American Federation of Labor.

The passionate speech of Patterson, for the league, who cried out that without the league union labor would never have heard of Mooney—which is true; the hot-headed remark of Duncan of Seattle, apropos of the accusation of misusing funds, "We've seen a good many drunken organizers of the A. F. of L. out our way!" followed by Gompers' challenge to name them, which Duncan declined to do; the speeches of many delegates, and the attempts of others who sympathized to get the floor—all these availed nothing. As usual, debate was rudely shut off and the committee's recommendation adopted, virtually condemning Tom Mooney to life imprisonment. . . .

Followed the resolution not to demand freedom for political prisoners, accompanied by the committee's gratuitous remark that "many of the sentences were fully warranted," and jammed home by a spread-eagle speech from Weaver, of the musicians, who spoke of "traitors at home," and "the dead in Flanders fields"— and all that remained to do, in order to complete the reactionary record, was to refuse to ask for the repeal of the Espionage Act. This was done—or, rather, the repeal of the Espionage Act was demanded "after the signature of peace," when it will be automatically repealed anyway.

Thus while the labor movement of the whole world are demanding at least a fuller measure of democracy in industry; while they declare themselves at least against intervention in Russia—as I write, the labor movements of France, Italy and England are preparing for a general strike on July 20th against intervention; while they strike to free their own leaders, and among them Tom Mooney and the convicted I. W. W.'s, and in no uncertain terms insist upon an amnesty for political prisoners; while they develop shop steward committees, shop committees, labor parties; while with gathering momentum they move toward the brink of the social revolution—the American Federation of Labor goes backward, hopelessly entangled in the mazes of its narrow craft unionism, corrupt and ignorant.

The usual attempts were made by delegates to democratize the machinery of the A. F. of L.—notably the customary resolution in favor of the initiative and referendum within the federation.

This was opposed by John P. Frey and the committee on the ground that it would permit some outside organizations to "get hold" of the membership and wreck the federation. "There is such a thing," he said, "as democracy run wild!"

I spoke to him afterwards:

"You said on the platform a little while ago that you were afraid that some outside organization would get hold of your membership. In other words, the masses of the people cannot be trusted to govern themselves without some higher agency to direct them. . . . ." "That is true," he said. . . .

It will be objected to this account that I have left out two "progressive" steps taken by the convention: One, the resolution violently denouncing judicial interpretation of the law, and calling upon the workers to defy injunctions in labor disputes; the other, the decision to organize the steel workers, and to defy the authorities of the Pittsburgh district who have forbidden the workers to hold meetings.

There is a reason for these two "revolutionary" measures. The A. F. of L. is a trust—the job-trust—aiming to monopolize a commodity—labor. Its fight is not against capitalism as such, but against the free competition of labor. The great employers, in fighting the right of labor to organize (in the A. F. of L., mind you—for Gompers is as bitterly opposed to any organization of the workers outside the A. F. of L. as he is to the open shop), are attempting to break down the A. F. of L. labor monopoly. It is an attack upon property—just as the I. W. W. is an attack upon property from the other direction. And the A. F. of L. fights back, as capitalism fights revolution, without scruple and without mercy.

Do the courts issue injunctions against picketing—against strikes, boycotts? Then, says the A. F. of L. convention, to hell with the courts. Does the great United States Steel Corporation forbid the organization of its hundreds of thousands of workers? The A. F. of L. will mass its power against the United States Steel Corporation. The mayors and police of the steel towns have forbidden meetings, jailed speakers, run organizers out of town. This is a challenge to organized labor, and they will take it up.

In the Alamac Hotel one night I attended a meeting of the committee to organize the steel industry. At the head of that committee was appointed John Fitzpatrick of Chicago, who will recognize the revolution when he sees it coming down the street, and William Foster, old-time wobbly and syndicalist at heart. When there is desperate business of this kind afoot it is the radicals who are picked to do it; afterward—

Old Andy Furuseth made a motion that the presidents of the great international unions pledge themselves to go into the Pittsburgh district one by one and lead the fight for free speech and the right to organize, risking arrest and violence of the steel trust gunmen. There was a certain hesitation among the officials present. . . .

"It doesn't do any harm to your reputation to get arrested," said Curly Grow. "Why, I've been arrested five times out on the coast and my prestige hasn't suffered. ."

Under the urge of the general enthusiasm twenty-four international presidents who were there pledged themselves to go.

As we came away from the meeting one of the boys spoke to Andy Furuseth. "Well, the boys didn't seem very much exalted over their coming martyrdom," he said.

Furuseth turned to him with solemnity. "Young man," he said, "do you know why the Catholic cardinals wear red?"

"No."

"In token that they shall be the first to shed their blood in defense of the church."

PREPARING FOR NEXT BIG WAR

U.S. Military Gang Frame Compulsory Military Training Bill

A three-months' compulsory military training for every 19-year-old boy is provided in a bill prepared by the Washington War Department, and introduced in the Senate by Mr. Wadsworth, chairman of the Senate military affairs committee. Every youth will be compelled to register and the machinery used will be similar to that used to enforce the draft during the war.

Another bill has been introduced jointly by Senator Chamberlain and Congressman Kahn which provides for compulsory six-months' military training for all 13-year-old youths.

The war department bill provides for an army with a war strength of 1,250,000 men. The active force of this army would be 520,000 regulars, while the remainder would be young men who had taken the compulsory training.

When a youth completes his three-months' training, he "shall be classified for service in war in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the president."

Helsingfors, Finland—Last year the five principal co-operative societies in Finland sold $57,000,000 worth of products, and made $1,500,000 profits. The largest of these movements, the Finnish Co-operative Wholesale Society, operates a number of manufacturing establishments, including coffee roasting plants and fruit canneries. It imports direct from the manufacturer. These societies have a chain of banks.

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Millionaires Pitied

New York—The New York Times pities the millionaire because of increased taxes, which the editor infers is not passed on to the public.

"Profiteers," says the Times, "should be called to account, but if the workers use the increases they have received in unaccustomed and unnecessary indulgences, their case is awakened. Everybody is feeling the pinch and sharing the blame for it, who is not reducing the cost of living as far as possible by individual action.

"The millionaires are doing so more than the workers. In every industry in every land, there is clear proof that the wage earners are living more lavishly and the rich more frugally. The taxes have compelled the rich to do this.

"In addition to the enacted taxes the lavish spending of those over paid beyond their experience lays a supertax upon the cost of living of everybody."

Mr. A. J. Andrews, K. C., and chairman of the Winnipeg committee of 1000—or less—has started a campaign to elect in all western cities municipal officials who will take orders from this central committee.

10 Sub. Cards

Good for one year's subscription to The B. C. Federationist, will be mailed to any address in Canada for $12.50. (Good anywhere outside of Vancouver city.) Order ten today. Remit when sold.

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Magic Baking Powder, 12s 24c
Iris Rolled Oats, 6s.....37c
Prunes, 2 lbs. for.....29c
Happy Vale Pineapple.....29c
Eagle Lobster, ½s.....57c
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Comfort (Old Country Blue), 3 blocks 5c
Royal Crown Cleanser 5c
Celluloid Starch 12c
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All our Groceries are guaranteed. You serve yourself, carry your own goods, and have the full benefit of the savings thus made.

GET IT AT WOODWARD'S

Factory Workers Organizing

In view of the fact that factory owners are attempting to have the minimum wage for factory workers reconsidered, workers employed in factories feel called upon to organise to offset this move, and with this end in view a General Workers' Union has been organized in Vancouver. The next meeting will take place in Room 306 Labor Temple on Monday evening. All factory workers are invited to attend.

Where is your union button?

Meat Cutters and Butchers

The regular meeting of the Butchers & Meat Cutters will be held on T....uesday, Aug. 19. International officers may be present at this meeting, so it is up to every member to attend and hear what they have got to say. Don't let George do it all.

Longshoremen Oppose O. B. U.

By a majority of over 300 the International Longshoremen's Association of Vancouver voted to retain its affiliation with the A. F. of L.

A FEW MORE DAYS

AND I WILL BE IN MY NEW STORE

ALL the odd lines and sizes are being cleared out. Shoes are advancing in price. It is your opportunity to buy at a great saving.

I am offering Men's Fine Shoes to $10.00, at $7.45
Regular $9.00, at $6.95
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The lines we show come in all fabrics—are material that is thoroughly serviceable—are well made throughout—Suits that will give you thorough satisfaction

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When looking at these Suits ask us about Credit Terms—We are in a position to make you an unusually attractive offer.

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Great Conspiracy Uncovered in Trial

(Continued from page 1)

dying with consumption in Winnipeg and he had to go twice to the creamery himself to get milk for her! Evidence? We have piles of it. Soon we will have to get stools to sit upon if we want to observe the effects of these recitals upon his worship.

Objections to evidence? We used to hear lots of them, but senior counsel for the defence has subsided and given it up. Is this not a charge of conspiracy against constituted authority? Then the ruling of the court is that any matter that can be in any way connected with any of the defendants may be used as evidence against all of them! All who took part in the Calgary convention and all the strike committee are in the conspiracy! If John Doe is a member of the Socialist Party of Canada and has said that Lenin looks good to him, then Ald. Heaps of Winnipeg is guilty until he proves his innocence.

It all sounds strange after perusing the "Rules of Evidence," but this is not an ordinary matter!

And then there is the commander of the "Soviet military forces"—Bray. He sat in his short sleeves until the Royal Northwest Mounted Police reminded him of his position in society. Bray's bump of self-approbation is visibly growing as he listens to the evidence of the number of troops erstwhile at his command, and the tumults and other things he was responsible for. The keen interest shown by the military authorities and the Premier of Manitoba in Bray's parades would form a story in itself. There appears no doubt about which side the returned men were on. Even the Great War Veterans' Association appears to have been turned Red.

Then there were the city police—unanimous for striking—asked not to strike by strike committee. Had a grievance because police commissioners demanded they break with central labor body and all walked out except one lone constable.

It was evidently a general strike and a general strike must evidently take certain forms. The form this one took frightened the authorities. And the authorities have not gotten over it yet!

A two-hour running fight between Lefeaux of Vancouver, who is here acting as assistant to counsel for defence, and Sergt. Reames of the R.N.W.M.P. secret police, formed a slight respite from the monotonous recital of strike effects. Lefeaux was bent upon getting Reames to make some definite statement of the facts upon which Reames based his charges of sedition and seditious conspiracy; but that individual would admit no responsibility in the matter, placing the onus of the charge upon counsel for the crown and the latter did not accept Lefeaux's invitation to get into the witness box. Beyond the evasive reply that the pile of "evidence" was the "evidence" of the insidious propaganda carried on by defendants and that Socialism meant "something for nothing" the witness absolutely refused to commit himself.

On date of writing Counsel Andrews for the Crown stated that they were about at the end of their case.

Whisky Joints in Cranbrook District

(Continued from page 1)

wages and camp conditions, and to get the men through the union. This, several employers are doing. They have also agreed to provide blankets, but some want to charge a dollar a week for them—always some petty graft being tried. Six months at a dollar a week would buy a damned good pair of blankets for the boss to charge a dollar a week for for the next few years. The Capilano Timber Company has agreed to furnish blankets and sheets within the next two weeks. Other camps take note and act accordingly.

Several employers have come through with the $5 a day minimum. Don't forget the springs and mattresses, bath house, laundry conveniences and drying room. Every delegate has been furnished with a copy of the camp conditions schedule. Hurry up and report successes with it on the job, as all the employers have been notified that action will, if necessary, be taken "on the job" to secure consideration.

SHIPYARD UNIT OF O.B.U. GROWS

Meetings Are Well Attended and New Members Are Joining Up

International and A. F. of L. organizers now in the city of Vancouver, endeavoring to break the O.B.U. movement, do not in any way deter the members of the Shipyard Unit No. 1 from going on with its business. The secretary and organizer report much enthusiasm, and real results by way of new members, and delinquent members paying up. Their Tuesday night meetings are well attended, and those participating are being enthused by the receipt of funds which are coming in from sources other than by dues, which to them means success, no matter what powers are applied to break them. The old Knox Church will soon be known as the O. B. U. headquarters, because other units are applying for accommodation. A reading room is provided, the latest and most up-to-date literature on hand at all times for the benefit of all members of the working class, irrespective of whether he be O. B. U. or otherwise. The secretary or organizer is on the job all the time, ready to supply any information asked for, and in any other way assist the members of the O. B. U. Regular office hours are from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays included.

The recent vote on the O. B. U. in Winnipeg trade union circles was 8841 for separation from the A. F. of L. and alliance with the O. B. U. and 705 against.

Paul Jones Middies for Women

Those wanting Middies that are entirely different will do well to view the Paul Jones models just received. Quality materials, perfect fit and originality of style are features that careful buyers will readily recognize and appreciate.

—Model in all white drill, with breast pocket and yoke effect in front is finished with colored emblem. Size 36 to 42—**$3.50**

—Of white drill, with sailor collar and yoke in front, skirt is turned up, buttoned and has two pockets. Sizes 36 to 42—**$3.75**

—Of white drill, with collar, pocket and cuffs in rose, sea green, navy or cardinal. Sizes 36 to 42—**$4.50**

—Of drill, in khaki, rose, navy or cadet, made with deep double-stitched yoke back and front and trimmed with embroidered emblem and braid. Sizes 36 to 42—**$5.50**

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John W. Edwards of the Electrical Workers Union was instantly killed on Tuesday morning when he came into contact with two live wires whilst repairing damage done to the wires by a fire. He was employed by the B. C. Electric. He leaves a wife and two children. There would have been another fatality in connection with this fire had it not been for the promptness of H. L. Donaldson of the B. C. Engineers and Mill Workers Union, who rescued three children from a burning house after the fire brigade had left, apparently thinking it had put out a fire at the Dust Control Company's plant on Front Street.

Fashion Craft

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BOLSHEVISM ON TRIAL—COLUMBIA

Dr. Curry Deals With Past and Present Forms of Society

In introducing the subject of "Bolshevism on Trial" in his Sunday night talk at the Columbia, Dr. W. J. Curry contrasted the conservative theory of "creation" and fixedness of form, with the opposing view in which humanity is seen as slowly evolving from the brute to the stature of the full grown man—the real man that is yet to be. At the present stage, he had learned to command the forces of nature in a way his ancestors never dreamed of; he had now to learn how to use them for the good of humanity, and not for its destruction.

Under the unchanging law of change, social systems died just like individuals. They were now at the death-bed of capitalism—the last, most insidious, and most infamous form of slavery that had ever cursed this earth. The workers had learned the truth of things under the lash; the masters were still ignorant of the truth. They threatened the workers with dire reprisals if they dared to take the means of wealth production out of their hands; but the workers said, "Labor produces all wealth and to labor it shall belong." The masters would destroy the present civilization as they had destroyed the civilizations of the past; but the working class would yet have the intelligence to save the whole world, the speaker believed. (Applause.)

Bolshevism, to the parasite class, was like a coal-oil bath to the vermin on a dog's back—the limit of "atrocity." That class was using every effort to crush the flame of revolt—the movement which would make one class, one humanity, working together in peace and happiness. While, among the workers, there were still some who were for more wages in less time, there were others like the O. B. U., who saw clearly that the capitalist system had go to go. (Applause.) In consequence they were hounded by the capitalist class, and there was bound to be years and years of social upheaval and chaos.

The failure of a ridiculous misrepresentation of Bolshevism on the screen in a local theatre (laughter) spoke well or the intelligence of the working class. "They know that the working class is not a criminal class; they do not stand for the rape and seduction of young women, etc." (Applause.) Bolshevism had been condemned by the master class all through the ages. It was simply Socialism trying to express itself in action.

In earlier times, revolting slaves had been crucified in tens of thousands by the rulers of Rome; one of the victims was the Nazarene—"the greatest leader of the Bolshevik movement in the 1st century." (Applause.) The early Christians believed in the reign of democracy, and were persecuted for that reason. So again, at the time of the Paris Commune, it was shown that there was no such evil in the eyes of the ruling class as far as the slaves to throw the masters off their backs.

This was merely natural law; the masters were simply protecting their lives. "You can't blame them—not a bit. We love them so much that we'd like to fire them off our backs and make real men of them." It was only a difference of environment. They did not make that environment; therefore they were not responsible. It was simply the case of the pine-bug which, through opportunity, became a vampire. "If we allow that vampire class to get his grip and have his way, he's going to kill human life."

The omnipotence of environment was shown after the earthquake at 'Frisco, which led to a communist settlement in the park. In the common adversity, a wonderful transformation took place, the rich sharing their clothes, etc., with the beggars. It showed that man only needed a right environment, right conditions, to make the world full of kindness, music, laughter, health, and everything that makes life worth living.

Bolshevism, as tried in Russia and Hungary, whatever others might say about it, had been, from the working-class point of view, a wonderful success. The Allied capitalists knew that if it were successful, it would become world-wide; therefore they must bring misery and famine to those people, and then charge it up to Bolshevism. They were accordingly doing everything possible to make it a failure.

Another reason for hatred of the Bolshevists was that they had exposed the secret treaties, showing how the different powers went into the war for territory and gain, while making their profession of high ideals. Owing to Bolshevik propaganda, the war had been shortened by from six months to two years. The workers of Russia, who thus saved hundreds of thousands of lives were now being fought by those nations whose young men they saved from death. (Loud applause.)

As a third reason, Lenin and Trotsky had disputed the people's obligation to repay the French loan to autocracy, which had helped to keep the dungeons of Siberia going and such like. "I think they were perfectly justified in repudiating that national debt." (Applause.)

"A revolution is a change of masters—when a subject class throws down the master class and takes up the management." The working class must take up the means of production and start producing for use. "Learn to work, not as slaves under the lash, but as men who are capable of administring the whole thing."

B. C. Loggers Aid Washington

The Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of B. C. has contributed $600 to the striking timber workers of Washington. The strike centres around Bellingham and is the result of the discharge of union men. The industry in the mills is practically at a standstill.

Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees

All readers will please note that Steves' Dairy is now on the unfair list. The local at its last meeting decided to send its quota of delegates to the A. F. of L. Trades and Labor Council.

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Assorted patterns and styles. Regular $40.00. Sale price $22.50

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In various silks and styles. Regular prices $40 to $75, for ..... $25 to $40

24 Only Serge Dresses
Several styles and shades. Regular $35, to clear..... $20

40 Only Silk Dresses
A very choice selection. Reg. $40, clearing at..... $20

16 Only Washable Suits
These are a rare snap. Reg. $14.50, going for.. $8.50

20 Only Silk Sweaters
In several shades. Reg. $39.50, to clear at..... $20

15 Only Dress Skirts
Silk Poplin in all colors. Reg. $12.50, to be cleared at..... $8.50

21 Only Ladies' Coats
Assorted materials and various styles. Reg. $20. A big snap at..... $12.50

70 Only Ladies' Fall Coats
Mostly travellers' samples. Reg. $30. To clear for only..... $19.50

Men's Suits
Only 50 to clear in assorted patterns. Reg. $25 for only—
$17.50

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"Pay as You Wear"

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Opposite Province Office Seymour 1361

Are Not Satisfied With Vocational Training

(Continued from page 1)

present short period of vocational period, and

"Whereas, students have completed and are completing such courses each month without benefiting by the advantage such equipment might give them, such equipment having for some considerable time been submitted in estimate with no results;

"Therefore be it resolved, that this massed meeting of students do request the Dominion Government to

"(1) Provide as soon as possible sufficient teaching staff to prevent inefficiency at a rate of pay not less than foreman's wages.

"(2) Ensure that the shop equipment is suitable and practical and complete and obtain with as little delay as possible to bring such shops up to the same standard of efficiency as exists in such centres as Montreal, Winnipeg and Calgary;

"(3) Afford all instructors any reasonable equipment they may require, such as tools, books, stationery, etc."

In the early months of 1918, the B. C. Federation of Labor took up the matter of vocational training, and formulated a scheme for the proper training of returned men, and which provided for proper financial considerations for the men while undergoing their training. This scheme was laid before the local officers who have charge of vocational training, and at the time they seemed to consider that it would be of great benefit if adopted, but as they had no power to put it into operation locally, unless adopted generally by the government, it was dropped until September last, when it was placed before the Dominion Trades Congress, and was recommended for adopted by that body. Nothing, however, has been done in the way of putting the scheme nito effect.

The local vocational officers are earnest, sincere men, who are trying to do all that they have the power to do for the returned men, but they are hampered by regulations and government decrees. The students at the vocational training centre should secure copies of the scheme drawn up by the secretary of the B. C. Federatio nof Labor, and endeavor to have it, or some similar scheme adopted. Trade schools will never turn out properly trained men. They should be taught under actual workshop conditions, and have technical training also where necessary.

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In brown, per pair $10
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Canadian Boy Shoes
A sturdy and well-made shoe for boys—exceptional quality—in black.
8 to 10½ $3.50
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