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A DECIDED CONTRAST IN ENFORCEMENT OF LAW

Unlawful Assemblies, Riots and the Penalties for Same

A Difference Between 1912 and Recent Troubles at Labor Temple

[By Jas. H. McVety]

In the winter of 1911, and the spring of 1912, there were a great many men out of work in Vancouver. And in order to have work opened up, a deputation of officers of the Labor movement went to the provincial government and laid the situation before the ministers. On their return from Victoria, a meeting was arranged to be held on the Powell street grounds on a Sunday afternoon, to report to the men, too numerous for any ordinary hall, and too poor to hire the Horse Show building, the result of the interview with the government. And here the municipal authorities, in the person of one James Findlay, mayor, intervened.

Law Promptly Enforced

Findlay had decided that no meeting was to be held, and acting under instructions, the police broke up the gathering, and arrested twenty-five or thirty workmen, who were unfortunate enough to fall into their hands. Bail was refused, and various charges laid against the men until the city prosecutor looked into the matter, and decided that Section 87, Chap. 146, being part of the Criminal Code of Canada, covered the situation ,and would make it difficult for the men to escape. The section follows:

"Unlawful Assembly and Riots"

"87. An unlawful assembly is an assembly of three or more persons who, with intent to carry out any common purpose, assemble in such a manner or so conduct theselves when assembled, as to cause persons in the neighborhood of such assembly to fear, on reasonable grounds, that the persons so assembled will disturb the peace tumultuously, or will by such assembly, needlessly and without any reasonabe occasion provoke other persons to disturb the peace tumultuously..

(2) Persons unlawfully assembled may become an unlawful assembly, if they conduct themselves with a common purpose in such a manner as would have made their assembling unlawful if they had assembled in that manner for that purpose."

Under the provisions of the foregoing section, many of the workmen who took speedy trial before Judge McInnes were sentenced to from two to five months imprisonment, the only offence being that they gathered together.

A Riot Defined

Section 88. "A riot is an unlawful assembly which has begun to disturb the peace tumultuously."

Section 91. "It is the duty of every sheriff, deputy sheriff, mayor or other head officer, and justice, of any county, city or town, who has notice that there are within his jurisdiction persons to the number of twelve or more unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled together to the disturbance of the public peace, to resort to the place where such unlawful, riotous and tumultuous assembly, and among the rioters, or as near to them as he can safely come, with a loud voice to command or cause to be comanded silence, and after that openly and with loud voice to make or cause to be made a proclamation in these words or to the like effect."

Proclamation

"Our Sovereign Lord the King charges and commands all persons being assembled immediately to disperse and peaceably to depart to their habitations or to their lawful business, upon the pain of being guilty of an offence on conviction of which they may be sentenced to imprisonment for life. God Save the King."

No Undue Haste Shown on Friday Last

On Friday afternoon it appears, from such evidence so far disclosed, that a crowd of returned men from the military hospitals, in response to a statement that the Daughters of the Empire required protection, were induced to come to town in automobiles, kindly provided by various large employers of the city. They finally arrived at the Labor Temple, where speeches were made, resulting in a raid being made on the building in which offices were broter destroyed, and officers of the Labor ter destroyed, an dofficers of the Labor movement and others hunted like animals and assaulted. Not content with this, telephone messages were sent to the families of the men threatening to burn their homes and other dire punishments.

A Riotous, Tumultuous Assembly

From the section of the code covering riots, it will be seen that the gathering qualified in every possible respect required by the law. Outside of the protection furnished by a few police officers, who did excellent work, and showed great forbearance, no other step was taken by either the civic or military authorities to disband the mob. Nearly all the men were in uniform, and there were several commissioned officers present, who might have easily handled the situation had they been so inclined. And although five days have elapsed, no information is forthcoming that the authorities have or intend to take any action against those responsible, and those actually taking part in the disturbance.

Here Are the Penalties

Section 96. "All persons are guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for life who, being riotously and tumultuously assembled together to the disturbance of the public peace, unlawfully and with force demolish or pull down, or begin to demolish or pull down any building, or any machinery, whether fixed or movable, or

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A STATEMENT TO THE PUBLIC BY THE EXECUTIVE OF THE TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Events of grave and startling significance have occurred in this city during the past week.

Law and order have been thrown to the winds; anarchy has run riot; mob rule and violence has been the order of the day.

The rights of law-abiding citizens have been trampled under foot by the mob; individuals have been assaulted while peacefully pursuing their lawful avocations; the lives and liberty of citizens have been threatened, while the duly constituted authorities have either looked complacently on with evident satisfaction, or have openly incited the irresponsible mob to its vicious work.

All the baneful and sinister interests in the community have aided and abetted the abrogation of all respect for the civil law and the rights of citizens under it, and every agency at their disposal has zealously and no doubt profitably encouraged the mob to work its purpose.

Members of the Manufacturers' Association, and kindred souls, the Daughters of the Empire, the Ministers of the Gospel, the City Fathers, and every daily paper in the city, fairly outdid each other in the work of destroying all respect for "law and order."

The Trades and Labor Council of this city is a duly incorporated body. It has a legal existence by virtue of authority of the provincial government. It is the central body through which the various trade unions of the city conduct their common affairs. The council has always taken an active and intelligent interest in all civic matters, whether they appertained directly to labor affairs or not. During the last ten years the city of Vancouver has fallen victim to mob rule upon three occasions. The first was the disgraceful raiding and rioting in Chinatown, incited by certain business interests that were evidently adversely affected by Chinese competition. The second was when the city administration ran riot in dealing with the unemployed workmen who gathered at the Powell Street grounds to give voice to the misery that had come upon them owing to lack of work. The third was the outbreak of last week, which was incited by the sinister influences already referred to.

During all of this time, and during the years that preceded these occurrences, neither the Trades and Labor Council or any union affiliated therewith, has ever been guilty of an unlawful act. The labor organizations have never interfered with the orderly processes of the civil law. They have never even as much as attempted to interfere with the legal rights of others. The entire trade union movement always insists on a strict observance of the law as it exists and the adoption of legal and proper means to make such changes in the law as may from time to time be required.

Last Friday the premises of the Trades and Labor Council were invaded by an unlawful mob, its secretary assaulted and manhandled, and its books and archives thrown into the street and destroyed. The lives of various union officials were threatened and other acts of mob bravado and violence indulged in. Other union premises in the city were invaded on Saturday and every effort was put forth for the evident purpose of affording an excuse to cause the streets to run with the blood of slaughtered workers, as has so often happened in history. And all of this mob bravado, all of this heaping of taunts and epithets upon the workers by the mob, availed nothing to the miserable conspirators who skulked behind the skirts of the mob and egged it on, for the trade unionists kept their heads; they did not strike back. They left all violence and repudiation of law and order to the "law and order" crowd itself. The workers themselves observed the law and kept it intact, while the forces of "law and order" flouted it, broke it and destroyed it.

The immediate event that called forth this disgraceful exhibition, or at least afforded the opportunity to pull it off, was the official calling of the members of the various trade unions to lay off from work for one day in commemoration of the funeral of Albert Goodwin, at one time a vice-president of the B. C. Federation of Labor, who was recently shot by a Dominion police officer, allegedly for attempting to evade the draft for military service. Whether the calling of such a lay-off was or was not ill-advised, has nothing to do with the case. The point is that a mob was conjured forth and incited to violence and disorder, and even to the point of murder, against that part of the population of Vancouver that has not only never indulged in any unlawful conduct, but upon the contrary has at all times been the very shield and buckler of the law itself. And that violation of a law; that impudent repudiation of the law, was instigated, incited and made possible by the self-touted forces of "law and order;" the high priests of the Manufacturers' Association, the Board of Trade, and their political agents, defenders and valets de chambre.

It has been suggested to the Trades and Labor Council, that this mob phantasmagoria may be exorcised by the labor men agreeing to the deportation of certain members of their organizations who happen to be persona non grata to the offended employing magnates of the city. The deportation of any British subject can only be effected by mob law. There is no other way. This Council will not engage in any such unlawful procedure. To agree to do so would be to sink to the level of the mob that stoned the Nazarene, or its prototype of recent ill-fame in this city. As great as the contempt of this council may be for the individuals of the Board of Trade and Manufacturers' Association who have been personally active in the execrable business of mob-inciters and civic nuisances, the Council will still insist that even these meddlesome and dangerous persons shall not be driven out of town, and that for two reasons: First, such a procedure would be illegal and therefore a denial and repudiation of law, and secondly, it would be an impudent and unneighborly act to inflict such objectionable charaters upon any other community.

Come what may the organized workers will respect the law no matter what the party of "law and order" may do. We refuse to sink to the level of the mob, that concrete expression of cowardice en masse. If reason and intelligence cannot solve the vexatious problems that confront human society, it is morally certain that they cannot be solved by the violence of a passion-incited mob.

Let every one keep a cool head and a quiet tongue during these days when men have lost their perspective. He who keeps his head now will have it when the storm is over and the harvest is ripe. He who loses it now will not be in at the reaping. And at the best the reapers will be none too plentiful.

CAMPBELL TO STAND FOR TRIAL OCTOBER

Preliminary Hearing in Victoria on Wednesday—Decision Made Thursday

The preliminary hearing of the charge of "manslaughter" laid against Provincial Police Constable Dan Campbell was completed in Victoria on Wednesday before Justices of the Peace W. W. Northcot and Dr. Lewis Hall. They did not, however, render their decision until Thursday morning, the decision being that Campbell be committed for trial at the Fall Assizes in October.

Campbell did not offer any evidence in defence, reserving it until the trial in the assize court.

Bail of $5,000 was accepted by Justice Morrison.

METAL TRADES COUNCIL ENDORSE RESOLUTION

Returned Soldier Organizations Do Not Endorse Mob Spirit, Says Returned Soldier

A returned soldier was given the floor at a big meeting of the Metal Trades Council on Wednesday evening in the Labor Temple. He informed the delegates present that the Great War Veterans Association did not endorse the action of the returned soldiers in creating a riot last Friday and Saturday. He also informed the council that from what he knew of the other returned men's organizations that they were opposed to the action also. Private Devereaux, the man who has been acting as leader of the mob, is not a member of any of the Vancouver branches and his actions are vigorously condemned on all sides. It is alleged that he has been sent here for the purpose of creating trouble among union men. His activities would certainly lead one to believe that such is the case. He is hobnobbing with the plutocrats who are back of the trouble and he appears to be a type of man who could be used for such purposes. The resolution drawn up and endorsed by the Boilermakers and Helpers Union—the largest union in the city—was endorsed by the Metal Trades Council.

CHAMBERMAIDS BACK TO WORK

Hotel Vancouver Management Has Granted Better Working Conditions

The Hotel Vancouver chambermaids are back on the job again after one week of struggle. Although not getting all that they went out for the women have been granted conditions which will be quite an improvement over the old. Instead of working from 12 to 15 hours a day they will now only work eight. The hash that was served up to these chambermaids in the form of food is to be cut out and they will henceforth get food that is fit for human consumption and more palatable. The wages have been increased from $19.50 per month to $22.50 per month, and although the increase is not what it ought to be, still, taking into consideration the better working conditions, it is considered a big victory for the women. Organizer Miss Gutteridge and Dan McCullum worked hard for the chambermaids and are due great credit for what has been accomplished. The Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union has been benefitted by the victory.

"They give us work" is an expression often used by those whose one ambition in life is to "work." And the one ambition of those who "give us work" is to get the other fellow to do it all. Cut it out.

How many of you are eating at the Pioneer Cafe? It's on the unfair list because it employs women 10 hours a day, seven days a week at $10 per week. Stay away from it and see that your friends stay away.

LABOR CAPABLE OF LOOKING AFTER ITS OWN AFFAIRS

Boilermakers Will Not Be Intimidated by Manufacturers' Association

Do Not Want Outside Advice on How Its Membership Shall Act

The Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers Union, with a membership of close to fifteen hundred in the city of Vancouver, took a stand at its regular meeting last Monday to the effect that it was quite capable of looking after its own affairs and did not want any labor employers butting in and telling them what they should and should not do. The membership is firmly convinced that the venomous attitude and tactics of a few labor union haters was the cause of the action of the returned soldiers last Friday and Saturday.

The following resolution was moved and unanimously endorsed:

"That in the opinion of the membership of this organization we have the ability and wisdom to conduct our own affairs, and should any mistake in policy be committed by our officers in the execution of their functions, we believe that we are capable and broad-minded enough to take measures that may in our opinion seem necessary, without the outside advice, threats, or intimidations from the Manufacturers' Association, Board of Trade, or any other outside body.

"Moved that copies of above be sent to M. T. C. and the Trades and Lacor Council."

About four hundred members were present at the meeting and not a single member voted against the resolution. The local initiated 249 members during the month of July.

GOODWIN BURIED AT CUMBERLAND

Funeral Attended by Citizens—Procession Over Mile Long

On Friday last Albert Goodwin, who was shot and killed in the Cumberland district while evading the Military Service Act, was laid to rest in Cumberland.

Every scene of industrial activity was closed down and the town took a general holiday. The funeral was the most largely attended in the history of Cumberland, and the procession was over a mile long.

Goodwin was borne to rest by men who had been his friends for many years, for "Ginger" had lived in Cumberland for a considerable time prior to his having to leave through being blacklisted in consequence of his activities for the United Mine Workers, particularly during the Island strike.

On request of the chief of police the Dominion police were removed from the district prior to the funeral, that official stating that he would not be responsible for the results unless this was done.

The solemn and impressive ceremony was carried out under the direction of the Cumberland local of the S. P. of C., the speakers being W. A. Pritchard, W. Lefeaux and Joe Naylor.

The procession was headed by the City Band and paraded through the town before going to the cemetery where Goodwin now rests, free from those ills which had in life many times made his sojourn on this earth a burden.

Some of our readers will insist on sending in their change of address without giving us their old address. Don't do it.

LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS FOR COMING WEEK

SUNDAY, Aug. 11—Musicians, Sawyers and Filers, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, Saw Filers Association.

MONDAY, Aug. 12—Boilermakers, Steam Engineers, Electrical Workers, Patternmakers, U. B. Carpenters No. 617, Minimum Wage League, Ironworkers, Amalgamated Engineers, Upholsterers, Bakery Salesmen, Street Railwaymen's Executive.

TUESDAY, Aug. 13—Pressmen, Barbers, Amalgamated Carpenters No. 777, Jewellery Workers.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14—Gas Workers, Metal Trades Council, Stereotypers, Street Railwaymen, Boilermakers Executive, Laundry Workers, Teamsters and Chauffeurs.

THURSDAY, Aug. 15—City Hall Staff, Maintenance of Waymen.

FRIDAY, Aug. 16—Granite Cutters, Telephone Operators, Railway Carmen, Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgemen, Molders, Civic Employees, Warehousemen.

SATURDAY, Aug. 17—Blacksmiths, Bakers.

DELEGATES TO TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL VOTE TO RESIGN TO TEST RECENT ACTION

President Winch called the special meeting of the council to order Thursday evening at 10 after 8. There was a large attendance of delegates.

Secretary Midgley read a letter from the Society of Friends urging a friendly attitude on the part of the returned soldiers and labor over the recent difficulties.

Del. McVety moved that the secretary be instructed to write thanking the Society of Friends for their fair and tolerant attitude expressed in their letter. The motion was adopted.

A communication was received from the Railway Mail Clerks protesting against the action of the council in calling the 24-hour holiday, and which stated that they had suspended their delegates. The secretary was instructed to write the Mail Clerks pointing out that courtesy demanded that letters should first be given to the party intended for before being given to the press.

The Boilermakers wrote stating that they were capable of taking care of their own affairs without the aid of outside interference. This was received with loud applause and filed.

A communication was received from J. Naylor, Cumberland, giving a report of his actions while acting for the council, stating that there was no doubt as to a soft-nosed bullet being used and the question as to how Goodwin was shot. He thought that Goodwin was shot from the back. Another letter stating that at a mass meeting in Cumberland a motion was passed stating that they would work with Vancouver Trades Council and that the meeting had been turned into an organization meeting for the United Mine Workers, and that 50 men joined the organization; also that another meeting would be held this week.

Fred Knowles stated that he had refused to act on the citizens' committee, and that he would only act for labor when requested.

Del. McVety stated that he had done exactly the same, and that a sub-committee had waited upon him asking him to act, but he refused.

Wires were received from Fernie and Sydney, Nova Scotia, asking for particulars re Goodwin's death; also as to statements in press that returned soldiers acted as strikebreakers.

President Winch, under reports of officers, stated that when last at the council meeting he did not expect to be branded with six other men as being undesirables. However, he knew of no other men that he would sooner be associated with. He referred with appreciation to Dels. Midgley and Thomas. He then referred to the situation on Friday last and as to his actions at the meeting in the Longshoremen's Hall, with the mayor and the committee of the returned men, at which they had stated that certain men should be removed from office and out of the province. He stated that he asked if the seven men were proved innocent of the charges of causing the situation that the ban would be lifted. He stated no definite reply was given. On a second occasion they were asked a similar question to which he could not get any definite answer. President Winch then stated he had given the pledge to call a special meeting of the council and he had fulfilled that pledge. He stated that the request to labor to put its house in order was a good one, and he hoped that they would do so, and that their motto should be "The World for the Workers." He also stated a mass meeting was under discussion at which all the men affected, and the public representatives, should address Organized Labor, but this had not yet been brought about.

Del. McVety spoke on the recommendation of the executive committee, and stated that it was made with the view of giving any organization that desired the opportunity of expressing disapproval of the council's attitude at the last meeting, and that he could not see any more suitable way of finding out if the charges levelled at the council in the press were correct or not, and that it was not submitted because of any threats that had been made by the Board of Trade or any other organization, and that he could see no harm in the question being submitted in the manner suggested, and further urged that the new election of delegates be a real one, and that it would then show labor's position.

Delegate Pritchard stated that at the time the executive decided to make the recommendnion, that he had favored it, but that the circumstances had changed. He was still prepared to play the game with all the cards on the table, but regretted that no assurance could be obtained from the mayor that a mass meeting of citizens could be held presided over by his worship, where the people who had protested at action of the council could be heard, and the officers of organized labor who had been villified could at the same time present their case, and under these circumstances he was now opposed to the proposal. He further stated that the I. L. A. Auxiliary, of which he was a member, had expressed their confidence in their delegates, and that there were 600 members present at the meeting at the time.

Del. McEachren of the Boilermakers stated that their organization had already stated that they resented outside interference and that he opposed the recommendation.

Del. Youngash stated that while he was not at the last meeting of the council, he stated that the council had taken a stand and one that did not conflict with the laws, that this stand had been met with disorder and violence, and the citizens that did not like the council's action had protested in that way, but suggested that it was a good way to find out the feelings of Organized Labor in the city, expressing the opinion that the members of Organized Labor would stand by its representatives.

Del. Trotter opposed the motion, and suggested that the matter be laid on the table until the B. C. Manufacurers' Association had decided if it approved of the actions of its president, who had left town, and who, with Mr. P. G. Shallcross, had incited to violence and disorder. He referred to the editorial of the World, which stated that the council had broken the law, but refuted the statement in that paper, and stated that mob violence was urged so that the military could be used against organized labor.

He moved: That the matter be tabled until the Board of Trade and the B. C. Manufacturers' Association had taken a referendum vote as to whether they approved of the action of its officers.

Del. Smith spoke against the amendment, stating that the council was opposed to outside interference, and that council should not interfere in affairs of others, but also spoke against the recommendation of the executive, as the locals had already the power to unseat their delegates without any resignations if they so desired. He stated he did not blame the returned men, but the instigators of the whole proceedings—the men higher up.

Del. Welsh also opposed the recommendation of the executive, on similar grounds.

Del. Kavanagh stated that he had made the motion in the executive, but now opposed it in the council on the same grounds as Del. Pritchard. He exonerated the returned men for the riots, but blamed the trouble on Mr. Bushby and Mr. Shallcross and men of that type, who desired to hit at both the returned men and Organized Labor, who were both growing a power in the land. He also stated that when the returned men had taken their place in industry they would understand Organized Labor's attitude.

Miss Gutteridge favored the recommendation of the executive, and instanced the Garment Workers, who had taken the holiday, and the actions now being taken to intimidate them by the employers, who had told them that people were refusing to buy union made overalls, and she stated that as it was only labor that wore these things she could not see how the demand had fallen off since last Friday.

Del. Davis pointed out that the holiday was not to back up a draft evader, but to protest against the discrimination against a member of Organized Labor who had been active in labor's interest.

Del. Reid stated that he was opposed to outside interference, and that he was of the opinion that the officers would be re-elected. He was asked if he spoke at the Empress Theatre. His reply was in the affirmative. He was then asked why he did not oppose it at the last meeting. He stated in reply that he knew the sentiments of the council and had since wished that he had had the courage to oppose the action of the council at the last meeting.

Secretary Midgley stated that he did not blame the returned men, but the men who had been the real instigators of the trouble, Mr. Bushby and Mr. Shallcross, who had opposed Organized Labor, and recognizing its growth had, while pretending for months to be playing the game with labor, yet at the same time waiting for an opportunity to destroy it.

He stated that Vancouver was the best organized town in the country, and that with the object of destroying it had under the pretense that labor was supporting a draft evader, incited to violence. He analyzed the names on the blacklist, which he stated must have been prepared by some one for the returned men, and showed that they were all officers of some of the most powerful organizations.

Referring to J. Naylor, he stated that he could not see why they had included him, as he was not a delegate to the council, neither did he reside on the mainland. He scored the press for their tactics, which he stated were an incitement to violence.

Delegate Trotter asked to have his amendment withdrawn. This was not granted, and the voting, which was by roll call vote, resulted in 86 voting in favor of the executive report and 56 against.

The executive then recommended that the secretary send marked copies of the Federationist to all central bodies on the coast and throughout Canada. This was adopted.

Delegate McVety, seconded by Del. Wells, moved the following resolution:

"Whereas, the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, at the request of the Vancouver Board of Trade, appointed representatives to act on a joint committee for the purpose of considering questions of interest to both parties;

"And whereas, President Shallcross and other members of the Board of Trade have made statements tending to inflame public opinion against this council and to provoke disorder and endanger the public peace;

"And whereas, the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, organized since 1889, has never been a party to any breach of the peace, either on the part of its own members or citizens generally, and cannot afford to be associated with bodies assisting or condoning disorderly conduct or breaches of the peace;

"Therefore be it resolved: That this council withdraw its representatives from the joint committee until such time as he Board of Trade elees leaders who are prepared to assist in preventing disorders and breaches of the peace."

The motion amended by the deletion from and including the word until in the last clause was adopted.

Secretary Midgley then reported on his interview with Mr. Crothers, Minister of Labor, in company with President Winch, in which he informed the council that Mr. Crothers had informed them that the government had decided to enforce the Lemieux Act, and imprison officers of unions not taking the opportunity provided by the act, before striking. He also stated that he had told Mr. Crothers that the government should see that the large companies that did not act in accordance with the act should be compelled to do so.

Del. McVety also reported on an interview he had with Mr. Crothers at which the question of imprisonment of the leaders of the organizations that had taken part in the holiday was discussed.

It was moved and adopted that 5000 copies of the Federationist with the account of the recent happenings be secured and properly distributued.

A motion to raise the salary of Secretary Midgley and to grant him two weeks holiday with pay, as a recognition of his services, and a slight recompense for his recent treatment, was made and adopted.

A motion thanking Miss Foxcroft for her services in the riot, when she so bravely prevented Secretary Midgley from being thrown through the window, and coupling Miss Gutteridge for her services at the time, was moved and adopted.

The council then adjourned at 11 p.m.

LABOR TEMPLE SCENE OF TROUBLE AND RIOTING

Victor Midgley and Other Labor Men Severely Handled

Business Element Not Held Blameless in Regrettable Affair

On Friday last ,the holiday recommended by the Metal Trades and Trades Councils was taken by a large number of the trades unionists of Vancouer. The Street Railwaymen took their cars to the barns after they had finished their runs starting before noon, the Boilermakers and many other trades in the shipbuilding industries also taking the holiday, as a protest against the shooting of Albert Goodwin.

Press Activities

In the issue of the Sun for that day an article appeared appeared on the front page under teh caption "German or British." This article was of an inflamatory nature, calling into play all the passions, and prejudices that are so often prevalent in war times, and no doubt had something to do with the subsequent happenings at the Labor Temple.

Later the World came out with a similar article, and made wild and irresponsible statements as to the Trades and Labor Council.

Riot Commences

Somewhere around 3:30 o'clock, word was received at the Labor Temple that about three hundred returned soldiers were on their way to the temple, and shortly after they arrived in motor cars and on foot, addresses were given by various speakers, all of an inflamatory nature, from one of the cars, and cries of "bring them out," and threats of violence were used by the mob; sticks were thrown at the windows of the Trades Council and the Labor Temple Co.'s offices, and finally the mob entered the building; windows were broken, as were the doors. Victor Midgley, secretary and business agent of the central body, was forced through the window on to the coping. He went along the coping to the office of the Labor Temple Co., and told the men who had entered the office that he was willing to address the crowd. The mob again attemtped to push him through the window, but Miss Foxcroft, the telephone exchange operator, who was bruised considerably in the process, stood in front of the window and prevented this being done. He was then taken down stairs, as he thought, to address the crowd, but the men who had taken him down on that pretense, turned him over to the crowd, who made him kiss the flag. He was then surrounded by the police and taken upstairs, not, however, before he had received a number of blows.

There is no doubt that if it had not been for Miss Foxcroft's intervention, he would have been hurled from the window, and that the police saved him from treatment that would have possibly resulted in serious bodily harm if not death.

During the time the above was taking place, documents and books of the Trades Council and the Labor Temple Company were hurled through the windows and trampled upon by the crowds assembled.

One of the papers thrown out was the notice which called the strike. It was read by one of the speakers, and was greeted with "boos' 'and hisses. The sergeant who read it said it showed wro was responsible for the strike, the Metal Trades Council.

The yelling mob of soldiers about the policemen were demanding all manner of things, some of them apeparing anxious to have Midgley strung up to a pole. Others yelled for him to be given a chance to speak, but the uproar was too great and none paid any attention.

Then one of the soldiers, Sergt. J. C. B. Goodrich, late of the 7th Battalion, got up in the motor car and proposed that two hours be given to the men in which to return to work. This was loudly applauded. He proposed that in the alternative, the returned soldiers man the street cars. The suggestion was vociferously endorsed.

George Thomas, a member of the Longshoremens Union, and a delegate to the Trades Council, who made no bones about his sympathy with the holiday, was then seized upon and maltreated. He was struck in the face, finally being taken down the alleyway and beaten. Thomas put up a game fight against overwhelming odds, but was made to kiss the flag, amidst yells of "traitor," "German," etc. Finally he was rescued by the police, and taken out of danger.

During the disturbance in front of the Labor Temple, calls were made for J. H. McVety, and threats were hurled at him, and at the time the soldiers broke into the Temple, he stood in the hallway, but it was evident that he was

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SLATER'S

QUALITY SERVICE

FREE DELIVERY

GROCERIES

Maple Leaf Peaches, tin.. 20c
Quality Pears, large size.. 25c
Fresh Herring, extra large size 15c
Black's Pork and Beans; 3 for 25c
Clark's Tomato Soup, three for 35c
White Spring Salmon..... 15c
Red Spring Salmon..... 20c
Worcestershire Sauce, three for 25c
B. C. Catsup, per bottle.... 25c
B. C. Chow Chow, bottle.. 30c
Fancy Waffle Table Syrup, for 45c

EXTRA SPECIAL
Laundry Soap—Same quality as Royal Crown Soap. Special, 6 bars for..... 25c

B. C. Naptha, 5 for..... 25c
P. G. White Naptha, 2 for 15c
Fancy Creamery Butter — Packed in sanitary tins. Special, per tin 45c and 65c

THREE BIG STORES

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For information, phone Seymour 5000

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MINNESOTA LABOR ENTERS POLITICS

Cut Loose From Old Parties —Will Prepare for a New World

In spite of the frantic machinations of the old-line parties, union labor in Minnesota has decided to enter politics side by side with the organized farmer. This important step was taken at the convention of the State Federation of Labor at Virginia, Minn., July 15-17. Inasmuch as the Farmers' Non-Partisan League cast 151,000 votes in the recent primary election, the junction of the workers of the cities and the country insures a majority for the candidates they will name for state offices for the November election.

For years organized labor has been betrayed by false promises of politicians who wanted nothing split up. But now action has been precipitated by the tyrannical hand of Governor Burnquist has held over the working people through his so-called safety commission and his refusal to abide by the decisions of President Wilson's war Labor Board in regard to a number of Labor disputes.

Ready for a New World

In setting forth its purpose to go into state politics in Minnesota, the state convention declared that "it has become imperative that the working class exercises a measure of control in government in proportion to its importance in industry," and that it will require a high degree of "intelligent and vigilant activity exercised by the workers in shaping and establishing the new industrial conditions."

"BEAUTY NO ACCIDENT"

Even the beauty of a race or family, the pleasantness of their whole demeanor, is acquired by effort; like genius, it is the final result of the accumulated labor of generations. There must have been great sacrifices made to good taste; for the sake of it, much must have been done, and much refrained from—the seventeenth century in France is worthy of admiration in both ways; good taste must then have been a principle of selection, for society, place, dress, and sexual gratification; beauty must have been preferred to advantage, habit, opinion, indolence. Supreme rule: we must not "let ourselves go," even when only in our own presence. Good things are costly beyond measure, and the rule always holds, that he who posseses them is other than he who acquires them. All excellence is inheritance; what has not been inherited is imperfect, it is a beginning. At Athens in the time of Cicero, who expresses his surprise with regard to it, men and youths were far superior to women in beauty; but what labor and effort in the service of beauty had the Athenian males required of themselves for centuries! We must not make a mistake here with regard to method; the mere rearing of feelings and thoughts is almost valuless (it is here that German culture, which is entirely illusory, makes its great mistake); we have first to persuade the body. The strict maintenance of significant and select demeanor, an obligation to live only with those who do not "let themselves go," suffices perfectly for becoming significant and select; in two or three generations everything has become inwardised. It is decisive for the fortune of a people and of humanity, that civilization begins at the right place—not at the "soul" (as was the baneful superstition of priests and semi-priests); the right place is body, demeanor, regimen, physiology; the rest follows therefrom. It is on that account that the Greeks are the leading event in the history of civilization; they knew, they did what was necessary; Christianity, which despised the body, has hitherto been the greatest misfortune for the human race.

—NIETZSCHE.

Dr. James, of New York, has discovered, or thinks he has, that "the military uniform, which closely clothes the soldier from chin to heels, is the means of making our soldiers susceptible to colds and other respiratory troubles." Now, plain common sense should be quite capable of discerning that clothing is not worn for purposes of warmth, comfort and health, at least, not in the temperate or torrid zone. It is worn, evidently, more for purposes of display and discomfort and in conformity to the requirements of a ridiculous, though profitable, conventionality that has been established in the interest of trade and commerce, than for any other reason. Incidentally, the medical fraternity has reaped large rewards in the shape of shekels gathered, in exchange for its pretended knowledge of how to exorcise the ill effects arising from filthy living and filthy practices, not the least of which is the smothering and poisoning of the human body by shutting it off from the sunlight and air and steeping it in the filth and poison that nature attempts to excrete and expel through the pores of the skin. Were it not for the filthy habit of wearing clothing and living and sleeping in close, stuffy, warm and ill-ventilated quarters, the lusciously profitable old swindle of the medical fraternity would be unthinkable and impossible. But for a doctor to admit even as little as Dr. James has done, should call down upon his devoted head the anathemas of his colleagues in the noble old swindle of exorcising filth diseases by the application of poison measured out of a bottle by the hand of ignorance.

England averted the threatened strike of 70,000 tramway and bus employees by an increase of $5 in the weekly wage over the figure that was paid before the war.

There are now 5063 prisoners of war in England working in agriculture and 1400 more are to be employed.

It is proposed to order women employed at the British ministry of munitions to wear khaki uniforms.

The first news that comes over the wires after the United States took control of them is that members of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America are still being discharged at the Atlanta office of the Western Union Telegraph Company. More serious still—Postmaster General Burleson sends out a general admonition that employees and employers should get along together better and promises no immediate consideration of the grievances of the discharged workers.

RESOLUTION BY LOCAL 617 U. B. CARPENTERS

To Be Submitted to Local Unions Affiliated with Central Body on Six-hour Day

We, the members of Local 617, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, prompted by the fact, that, the end of the present international war will bring about a general industrial, and social re-adjustment, and thereby make it necessary for the organized labor movements to re-adjust its standards, in order to maintain its efficiency and purpose, as a medium for securing for its rank and file as large a portion as is possible of the wealth they create, we hereby submit the following resolution for your deliberation and approval:

"Whereas, the ending of the world war will mean that an industrial re-adjustment will be necessary, because of the millions of soldiers who will be released from war duty, in addition to hundreds of thousands of workers, who will be thrown on the labor market by the dismantling of the munition plants, etc., therefore be it resolved that we, the members of Local 617, of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, in regular meeting assembled July 22, 1918, go on record as favoring the six-hour working day, to be inaugurated throughout our jurisdiction, within sixty days of the end of this world conflict.

"Be it further resolved that copies of the foregoing resolution be forwarded to the Trades Congress of Canada, the B. C. Federation of Labor, the Trades and Labor Council, and affiliated unions, and the Returned Soldiers Organization, for their support, with a view to bringing about the above proposal."

AFTER SUPPER

BY TOM PLAYTON

A despatch from Wellington, N. Z., says that two publishers there were sentenced to eleven months at hard labor on a charge of sedition in advertising an Irish republic. They were probably foolish enough to suppose that Ireland was entitled to a form of government in accordance with the wishes of the majority of Irishmen.

* * *

Mrs. Drummond, in offering the postmaster the use of the members of the order of which she is the municipal regent, seeks to defeat the objects of the unjustly treated postal employees. In explaining her attitude, she writes that the members of the I. O. D. E. "do not enter into the arguments of the strike, but as loyal women, desire to help the public through an inconvenient period." Mrs. Drummond knows little, and seemingly cares less, about the scamy side of social life. Her days are spent where dainty china tinkles to the touch of silver spoons, and where light chatter froths through rooms of monied harmony. When ennui casts its blue-grey pall upon her shoulders, she has her "order" with which to while the tedius time away. She does not have to watch some lovely child of hers fight gallantly for health and strength, lacking the paltry sum wherewith the Reaper may be bribed away. She has no interest in a little working home on which instalments must be regularly met. She does not know, nor could she understand, the bitter daily stab of life's injustice. She is not forced to take grim Hunger as her frequent guest. She has food, clothes and shelter of the best, and she knows well how good it is to be so circumstanced, yet she must fight that her less lucky sisters never even know the satisfaction of being sure of the bare necessaries of life. A woman without a woman's tender heart, she would snatch justice from the strikers, and their wives and children "to help the public through an inconvenient period." And, too, in spite of the acknowledged rightfulness of that for which the postmen fight. Daughters of the Empire! They seem, indeed, fair types of cruel days now almost gone—true daughters of the sordid men who mounted to their lofty places upon the groaning bodies of their wronged and shattered fellows.

* * *

Official statements received at Amsterdam from Berlin blast the fond hopes we had that Hindenburg had cleansed the earth of his foul presence by dying of an apoplectic fit. It seems his health is excellent. We can but hope for better luck next time he is reported dead.

* * *

The provincial government of New Brunswick has served a demand on ex-Premier J. K. Fleming for the return of $100,000, on W. B. Tennant for the return of $133,000, and on Thomas Nagle for the return of $20,000, "amounts of public money alleged to have been received by them in connection with the Valley Railway contract." There is quite a different legal procedure where the hief is a workingman. He gets no invitation to return what he has stolen, on the understanding that if he does so bygones will be considered bygones. He is a common fellow and, therefore, needs stern punishment. So he is clapped in jail. Such is the law.

* * *

There is significance in Doherty's fatile threat to deal with striking postmen "as individuals." If he could have done so, he would certainly have punished them where now he must grant them justice. It should show us clearly what Ottawa's attitude is to labor. The government does not believe in voluntarily playing fair. If the post office men had not been organized, they could not have hoped for a redress of their grievances. That is as evident as the sun in a clear noon sky. We should let the fact sink right in to our minds. We must organize and organize and organize. Every worker in Canada—man and woman—must be an affiliated union member, otherwise there is no hope of justice. Ottawa, through Doherty, has proclaimed an attitude of open hostility to unionism. The gauntlet has been thrown at our feet. Let us, in all seriousness, accept the gage of battle for the next election. Canada needs a Labor government—let's put one in. And until we have achieved that end, let neither Ottawa nor any employer be in a position to deal with any of us "as individuals."

* * *

There is one good thing about the postal strike, anyway. The Eastern mail-order houses will lose some thousands of dollars of the business they steal from Vancouver, and Flavelle, who holds a controlling interest in the Robert Simpson Company, will thereby be prevented from sweating quite as much from his ill-paid employees as he had hoped to.

LABOR GAINS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Win Fourteen Seats and Gain Tactical Position—All Socialists

The election in the state of Australia last month resulted in a signal victory for the Labor party, which, while not able to obtain control of the government directly, polled a thousand more votes than all the other parties combined and has manoeuvred into a tactical position where it can precipitate a contest on the principle of proportional representation (to which some of the old parties are pledged and others are opposed, force a dissolution of the state legislature and another election and stand every chance of winning absolute and perhaps permanent control.

The returns show that every one of the former Labor cabinet officers (including Premier Crawford Vaughan, who was in this country a short time ago) has been defeated, and but 7 of the 20 bolters were able to hold their seats with the old party aid at that. The Labor Party's new representation increased from 4 to 18.

The South Australian result, following the state victory in Queensland and important by-election gains in New South Wales and Victoria, has created consternation in the ranks of all factionalists opposed to the Labor Party, and it is generally admitted that it is merely a matter of time when the whole country will again come under the domination of the workers' party, which will be ore virile and radical than ever.

Not only is the moral victory clinched in South Australia by the clean margin of a thousand votes secured by the Labor Party, but by the refusal of the fusion government to permit the soldiers who are fighting in Europe to vote because it was known that the majority of them are Labor Party men, and by the further refusal of the fusion government to arrange a new registration list, the one used having been prepared two years ago, and hence hundreds of workers who had moved from one district to another during the period were disfranchised. — Winnipeg Voice.

30,000,000 ACRES OF GOOD FARMING LAND IDLE

Land Upon Which Soldiers Could Settle Held by Profiteers

Idle Land Could Easily Be Conscripted for Benefit of Soldiers

It is estimated that there are approximately 30,000,000 acres of good farming land absolutely idle in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, in the districts served by the railways. This is the land upon which soldiers should be settled and upon which incoming settlers should be placed until it is all in use. The majority of people seem to agree upon this general principle, that the idle land along the railways held by speculators should be the first land put to use. How to get hold of it, though, is a problem nobody seems able to solve.

This land is a national asset, and should be cultivated for the benefit of mankind. A comparatively few men and corporations have hogged it. They are not using it themselves, and will not allow anybody else to use it until they have paid the price, and the price will be a good stiff one. When the government of Canada needed men for the army, it conscripted them. The government selected the finest class of men in Canada, singled them out from all other men and put them into the army to fight for the nation. By the same method this idle land could be brought into use. Let the government onscript it at a price about one-half its value for productive purposes. The bare suggestion of such a scheme will raise on awful roar all over the country. People will say that property is no longer safe. But it is as true with the lives and liberty of our young men of military age. Is it any worse to make life and liberty unsafe? These young men were conscripted and forced to accept less than half their earning capacity in civil life. Why should the government not take over the idle land at one-half its value? It would be drastic action, but the land problem in Western Canada will never be settled without drastic action. Somebody is bound to be hurt before our land problem is solved. In fact somebody gets hurt every time there is an economic readjustment.—Grain Grower's Guide.

Maybe these land hogs would prefer to wait for a revolutionary movement to come along and confiscate the whole of it for the benefit of those who will put it to good use.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Hudson's Bay Co. will be held this month in London. The exact date is not fixed. In 1917 the company paid dividends at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum. In the past ten years the average dividend has been 23½ per cent. pen annum. The common stock is £1,000,000, and there has been paid out in dividends in the ten years on the common stock more than $12,000,000.

Butchers and Meat Cutters.

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen held their regular meeting on Tuesday evening, when ten new members were admitted. Much enthusiasm was shown, and a great deal of business disposed of.

The Confederation Generale du Travail, the French general syndicalist organization of Labor, has endorsed the war settlement programme of the British Labor Party.

Seattle's Labor Daily

Financed exclusively by members of organized labor, another daily newspaper, known as the Seattle Union Record, has entered the newspaper field in Seattle. With the appearance of the Record, the Seattle Daily Call, a radical socialist publication, which was threatened with suppression by the government authorities, vanished. The Record, which is now eight pages in size, carrying the full leased wire service of the United Press, announced in its first issue that it will confine its propaganda to the editorial page. At the end of the first week the paper claimed a daily circulation of 30,000. E. B. Ault, a member of Seattle Typographical Union No. 202, is editor and manager of the paper. Floyd C. Kaylor, formerly on the Post-Intelligencer staff, is managing editor.

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¶ Eyes that are stinging and sore — often bloodshot — are most likely malformed. The stinging is from straining. The muscles and nerves and blood vessels are all doing their best to make the sight as near perfect as they can.

* * *

¶ Poor sight is obviously caused by defective eyes, but often the sight is apparently not impaired, while the result of defective eyes is felt in pains over the eyes and in the other nerve centres of the body.

* * *

¶ But perfect sight for defective eyes is easily secured. Lenses or glasses ground to remedy the defect—the extent of which is revealed by optometrical examination — will not only take away all soreness from the eyes, but will remove the danger of nervous derangements.

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The early autumn styles are particularly pleasant. They are not loud nor do they depend upon absurdity to give them their distinction. Rather the opposite, simplicity and graceful lines in harmony with the materials from which they are made give style and newness.

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E.-Z. Seal Atlas Jars; qts., doz....$1.25
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"Wondershine" Silver and Gold Polish; regular 25c. Pkg. 15c
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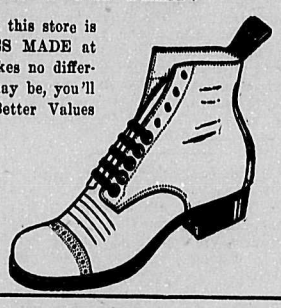

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We are selling Suspenders at less than present wholesale prices.

We are clearing up the balance of our Sport Shirts at $1.00.

We have a few dozen Men's Cotton Sox which we are clearing out at 8 pairs for $1.00.

Don's overlook these goods for they are all real bargains.

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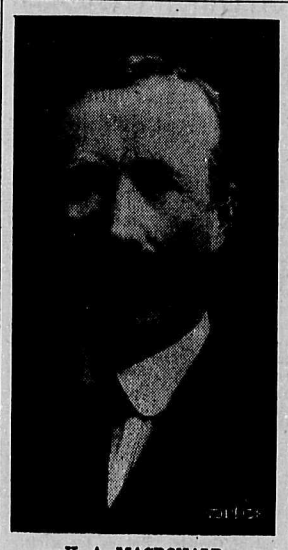

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WAR FINANCE

We have all heard of such financial and commercial exploits as "stealing pennies from a blind man's hat," or "taking milk from blind kittens," but some of the latest devices for pulling the leg of posterity are even meaner and safer methods of acquiring loot than either of the above operations.

In high financial circles just now the great Money Kings talk of thousands of millions of interest-bearing bonds as if finance were a game of marbles. "POSTERITY WILL PAY," is the slogan of the new financial creed, and apparently nothing short of an absolute world famine in paper and printing ink is going to stop the issue of bonds in billions—all payable by posterity.

Of course every campaign for profit must have some kind of a semblance of morality behind it. This is an axiom thoroughly recognized in the very best financial circles. The moral tone is supplied in this case by the pious statement that the capitalist of today is generously handing out his accumulated savings in a great patriotic effort to secure a glorious democratic future for posterity.

Posterity, it is understood, will cheerfully reciprocate by shouldering the burden of countless millions of annual interest.

If it were true that the Money Lords of today were subscribing for war bonds out of their past accumulated savings, some very strangs things would have happened before now. Amongst other rather remarkable incidents THERE WOULD NOT BE A THREEPENNY-BIT LEFT on deposit in any bank in any belligerent nation. This seems a strong statement, but its truth cannot be denied.

Citizens in civilized communities do not keep their savings in stockings in the corner cupboard, or in jam tins under the family hearthstone, as people did once in more simple days.

The actual amount of accumulated savings can be accurately estimated at any time by merely compiling a list of the total deposit in the banks of that country.

If war bonds had been purchased out of past savings, there obviously would not be, and could not be, any bank deposits left anywhere.

The surprising thing is this, that instead of a total vacuum in bank deposit accounts, we find that all the belligerent countries have VERY GREATLY INCREASED THEIR DEPOSITS, consequently no past savings have been used at all for the purchase of war bonds.

The process of saving, from the capitalist's point of view, has not been retarded, but has been greatly accelerated during the continuance of the war, and from that standpoint WAR HAS BEEN MORE PROFITABLE THAN PEACE.

All the war expenditure, therefore, has been paid for, not out of past deposits, but out of current profit, and not only paid for, but, judging by the increase of bank deposits, there has been a tremendous profit in the transaction.

It would be mere impertinence for a layman to doubt the accuracy of bank balance sheets, therefore we have to take these documents at their face value, and they clearly show, not a decrease but a great increase in wealth among the privileged class of the community.

Of course this only means that some people are rapidly getting richer, but that is just about as near to universal prosperity as we ever get, either in war or peace.

Posterity not having been born, has not contributed anything to this huge war expenditure, but as, on the other hand, the accumulated savings of the dead have not been diminished, the account is squared from a financial standpoint, and posterity owes us nothing.

WHERE DOES ALL THIS MONEY COME FROM?

That is a question that no financial expert in any country has ever yet attempted to answer. In default of any other explanation it seems reasonable that the great mass of the people now living have paid for the war expenditure by doing more work for less wages than they did in time of peace.

Not less money wages; but when the purchasing power of the sovereign drops to ten shillings, through the wily devices of war profiteers, it is quite a simple proposition to make people work harder for less real wages than they have previously received.

We all now quite understand that neither the taxation of war profits nor the investment of war profits in war bonds has any tendency to diminish dividends. No government would be so foolish as to advocate any policy which would alienate its best supporters by interfering with regular and satisfactory dividends.

But where on earth does Posterity come in, in this curious financial conjuring business? POSTERITY IS THE "MUG." There must always be a mug somewhere in every scheme of high finance.

But suppose, sometime and somewhere, Posterity declined to accept the role of "Mug"—that is a proposition too awful to contemplate. Therefore it would be wiser not to do any contemplating along such lines.—Frank Cotton in Australian Worker.

CO-PARTNERSHIP OR PROFIT-SHARING

Another False Trail Exposed, and Its Snags Disclosed

[By T. Dooley]

Of all the schemes now being advocated which are supposed to improve the conditions of the working class, but really to break up the unions, I think the worst is co-partnership or profit-sharing. In the old world labor leaders by the dozen have fallen for it, probably because they saw in it one of the means of preventing strikes and so help them to hold on to their good jobs, as they had a holy horror of strikes. Co-partnership has shown itself in the city of Victoria, and it behooves those of us who are not out to be bought to fight it to the bitter end. Now there are many forms of profit-sharing in the old country (I am not acquainted with any here), from the premium bonus system right up to co-partnership, in which the workers are partners in the concern, holding shares and drawing dividends with their capitalist shareholders. In a report published in July, 1912, in the Board of Trade Labor Gazette, after an investigation into the subject by the Board of Trade, it is stated that: "The schemes adopted in different cases exhibit a very interesting variety of type." In the majority of cases they tell us further, "The total amount allotted for distribution among the employees as bonus is a fixed proporion of the profits; but in a small number of cases participation stops at a certain point, beyond which the claims of the employee ceases." In a small number of cases the amount available for the payment of bonus is not a proportion of the profits, but a sum contingent upon a certain rate of profit being earned by the business, this being in some of these cases a fixed percentage on wages, and in others, an amount ascending with the rate of profit earned."

Of the co-partnership in operation at Port Sunlight the establishment of Sir W. H. Lever, a dividend of five per cent. is first paid on ordinary shares, and "after the payment of five per cent. on the ordinary shares, the ordinary shares and co-partnership shares rank equal. That is utnil five per cent. has been paid on the capital subscribed, the employee co-partner gets nothing, and when the co-partner gets 2 1-2 per cent. it means that a dividend of 2 1-2 per cent is also paid to the capitalist co-partners, plus their five per cent., or a total of 7 1-2 per cent. for the ordinary shareholders and 2 1-2 per cent. for the plug. The employee co-partners, as such, can never get as high a dividend as the capitalist co-partners, can never share in the ordinany profits with them, but must earn profits over and above the ordinary five per cent., to be paid on the capitalist shares, and must then equally divide these extra earnings with their capitalist co-parners.

What a beautiful scheme. The thing is simplicity itself. All the worker has to do is worke like hell, and the more extra profits he produces the more he will have to share with his capitalist co-partner, and the advantage to the working man would be something like the lady who went for a ride on a tiger.

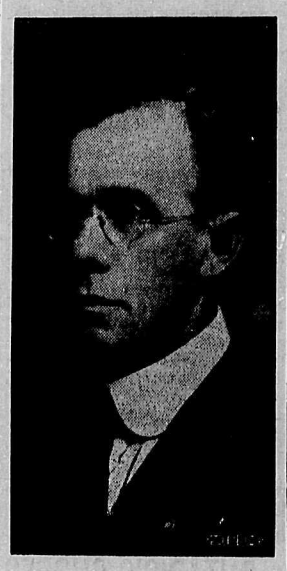
There was a young lady in Niger,
Who went for a ride on a tiger;
They returned from the ride
With the lady inside
And a smile on the face of the tiger.

In whatever shape or form co-partnership appears the workers should shun it as they would a pole cat. Because all forms of co-partnership have the same end in view. Now this principle of sharing only the additional earnings of the co-partner seems to be pretty general, in all so-called "profit-sharing" schemes. Here is one company Messrs. Clarke, Nickolls and Coombes (Limited) of the Clarnico Confectionery Works, Victoria Park, London, who provide for a dividend of six per cent. to be paid first to the ordinary shareholders on their capital. After this dividend has been paid, the surplus profits are divided in equal proportion between the work people and shareholders. The London Times for July 2, 1912, says that last year over $460,000 was paid in weekly wages, and $65,250 in bonus, being 14 1.2 per cent. beyond regular wages. In that case the ordinary shareholders would have received 20 1-2 per cent or 14 1-2 per cent. plus their regular six per cent. Under this scheme "all employers who have worked twelve months get a bonus, and are paid in proportion to the amount of their yearly wages or salaries. This scheme is not a true co-partnership because the employees receive their bonus in cash. They are not compelled to invest it in the stock of the company. This is not, of course, real co-partnership, and is not in the same category as Sir W. H. Lever's arrangement, for in the latter, in accardance with the provisions of a trust deed, partnership certificates to the amount of $2,500,000 are set apart for distribution every year to directors and employees. If an employee is 25 years of age, and of very good character, and with a clean record of five years' "faithful service," and he promises not to waste any time, money or materials, but further the interests of the company. The employee does not pay any cash, and the annual distributions are equal in par value to 10 per cent. of his yearly wages, until the maximum amount that can be obtained by each employee is reached. The maximum amount may equal the amount of from two to four years' wages of the workman, but the trustees have the power to vary the allotment of the shares, according to the merits of those who apply for them. The trust deed provides that the partnership certificates shall be cancelled whenever the worker ceases to be an employee of the company. The partnership and preferential certificates rank, when it comes to a dividend as I have previously described, that is, they both rank equal after five per cent. has been paid on the ordinary shares. Now, as to the most that the worker can get as a dividend in each class, the Times says that no employee can increase the maximum partnership interest attainable by him except by earning promotion to higher rank. On the annual distribution at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the salaries earned, an employee earning less than $500 might obtain in one year a certificate of the value of between $25 and $50, but when he has accumulated certificates to the value of $1,000 in partnership certificates he will stop. Now this scheme assumes that if before he can earn $1,000 in partnership certificates he has not risen to a higher position, he is not worth any more as a partner, but as his earnings increase his share increases, as will be seen from the following:

Earnings per Annum.	Maximum of Partnership Certificates.
From $ 500 to $1,000	$ 2,000
From $1,000 to $1,500	$ 4,000
From $1,500 to $2,500	$ 6,000
From $2,500 to $3,750	$10,000
From $3.750 and up	$15,000

So that the chances of the worker becoming a "bloated capitalist" are not very rosy. An employee must be 25 years of age, must have worked for the company five years before he can become a co-partner. And if he is earning $10 a week (and quite a number that I know were not earning that much), and gets certificates at 10 per cent., it will take him 40 years before he will reach the $2,000 which is the maximum he, at $10 per week is allowed to get. Now what does this mean to the worker? It means the bonus for a worker getting $10 per week

(Continued on Page 7)



T. DOOLEY
President Victoria Trades and Labor Council, late President Local 446, Steam Engineers, Victoria.

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"Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World"

FRIDAY.....August 9, 1918

CENSORSHIP

In the Consolidated Orders Respecting Censorship, the following appears:

ORDER II.

(Prevention of Circulation of Objectionable Matter

1. Whenever in this order the expression "Objectionable Matter" is used, it shall be construed to mean and include:

(a) Any adverse or unfavorable statement, report or opinion concerning the causes of the present war or the motives or purposes for which Canada or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or any of the Allied nations entered upon or prosecutes the same, which may tend to arouse hostile feeling, create unrest or unsettle or inflame public opinion.

(b) Any adverse or unfavorable statement or opinion concerning the action of Canada, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or any Allied nation in prosecuting the war.

(c) Any false statement or report respecting the work or activities of any department, branch or officer of the public service, or activities of Canada's military or naval forces, which may tend to inflame public opinion, and thereby hamper the Government of Canada or prejudicially affect its military or naval forces in the prosecution of the war.

(d) Any statement, report or opinion which may tend to weaken or in any way detract from the united effort of the people of Canada in the prosecution of the war.

As can be readily seen, under the above provisions the government has wide powers, and The Federationist has, in the opinion of the government, overstepped these provisions, and we have been visited by Colonel Ernest J. Chambers, Chief Press Censor for Canada.

As a result of a meeting of the directors of The B. C. Federationist, Ltd., publishers of The B. C. Federationist, official paper of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, and the B. C. Federation of Labor was called, which Col. Chambers attended, and the directors were required to subscribe to, and carry out the following undertaking or the paper would be immediately suppressed.

"Since it has been pointed out to us by the Chief Press Censor for Canada that our paper has been for some time publishing matter in direct contravention of the consolidated orders respecting censorship, we hereby undertake and promise that in the future no objectionable matter of a like or any other nature will be printed in this or any other paper in which we have any responsibility or interest, directly or indirectly."

IT IS GENERALLY conceded that it is the duty of every person in civilized society to obey the law. Penalties are plentifully provided for the edification of those who are so forgetful of their duty as to overlook the necessity of complying with that duty. In all countries where the franchise has been beneficently bestowed upon the people, laws, regulations and rules of conduct may be altered or abolished in an orderly and legal manner by the exercise of that franchise. Under such conditions there is no excuse to be offered for any resort to measures of violence in order to alter or abolish any law or to effect any change in established rules of conduct and deportment. Any resort to violent measures in order to redress grievances or to accomplish, even a purpose that in itself might be a legitimate and legal one, is to repudiate all law and order and fall into the pit of anarchy, chaos and confusion. They who take part in such unlawful and reprehensible modes of procedure constitute what is generally termed a "mob" and at once lose all legitimate and commendable standing in any decent community. They who are clean of purpose; who are morally fit to associate with decent people and who are thus qualified to be termed desirable members of a community or commonwealth, will not sink to the level of the mob and run riot in violation of all the precepts and conventions of common decency that have been acquired through the long process of the ages and that have raised the status of man above that of lower animals.

THE ANARCHY OF "LAW AND ORDER"

* * *

The appearance of the mob in human affairs presages the approach of that senility and decay that will eventually culminate in social collapse and death. Once the orderly and peaceful processes of social life become broken and disturbed and the reason of men becomes unseated, wild outbursts of mob insanity and destructive violence ensue. When these outbreaks occur upon a small scale we term them mobs. In the face of that which is occurring throughout the whole civilized world it would appear to be the bounden duty of every one at all interested in the welfare of mankind and the perpetuation of human society, to do and dare all that may lie within his power to forestal mob violence and mob brutality and direct the energies of himself and fellows to the task of averting the complete downfall and collapse of civilization that now threatens.

* * *

Since the last issue of the Federationist the city of Vancouver has been visited by an epidemic of mob violence and blind fury that should make every well-intentioned and clear-thinking person shudder at its significance. It is useless to repeat here the immediate cause of this outburst of senseless rage and fury. That it was deliberately incited by those sinister interests that centre around the Board of Trade and the Manufacturers Association, those interests that thrive only at the expense of the workers of the city, is beyond question. That invaluable aid in this delectable work of inciting to reckless violence; to invading of the legal rights of peaceful and unoffending citizens; to destruction of property and to murder, was even afforded by those high in official authority, is also unmistakable and indisputable. That it was egged on by the press of the city, whose purpose was camouflaging the false and poison-gassing the truth, goes without saying. In fact all the forces and agencies of "law and order" were in fine fettle and high glee in crucifying the law and displaying the remains in the public place where all thinking men and women might view them.

* * *

The epithet of "anarchists" has been liberally applied to the organized workers of this city, especially when they found it necessary to make a demand for an increase of wages. It is a cheap cry and is never indulged in except by the advocates and apostles of ignorance, those whose instincts are criminal and whose loftiest concepts are below the level of normal vulgarity. Along with the epithet of "anarchy" has also been flung those of "sedition," "pro-German," accepters of "German money," etc. But it so happens that the organized workers of this city—and it is true of them everywhere—are at all times law-abiding. They never indulge in illegal acts. They refuse to violate the legal rights of others. They never threaten to drive objectionnl persons out of town. In another column will be found a statement from the Trades and Labor Council setting forth the position of that body, and it might be read with profit by the "law and order" people of this city before they again set out to vindicate the law by repudiating it.

* * *

The organized workers do not need to violate the law in order to redress any grievances they may suffer under it. Individuals may do so, but they will usually come to grief in their efforts. All mob violence, destruction of proerty and murder will be left entirely to the forces of "law and order." At the best such action is but the expression of massed cowardice. It is no part of the movement of the only decent portion of human society—the working class—to indulge in anarchy, lawlessness and riot. That sort of thing belongs to the other class in human society, the people of "law and order," and they are heartily welcome to what they can get out of it. If their civilization suicides by the hand of such mob violence and disorder, the obsequies will be their own and there will be at least some satisfaction in that. Intelligence and reason alone can afford safe guidance to the working class. With reliance upon that the future of Labor is assured. Out of the ruins of the present may arise an order of society to which peace and liberty will not be strangers.

TRADES CONGRESS OF CANADA

AT THE LAST meeting of the Trades and Labor Council, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada came in for some criticism, and it was suggested that the council get in touch with other central bodies with the view of getting concerted action at the coming convention by Western delegates.

* * *

The Federationist has long been of the opinion that something should be done to make Congress a more efficient organization, and not favoring criticism of a destructive nature, considers that the critics should have something of a constructive nature to offer.

* * *

With this opinion and object in view, The Federationist offers the following suggestions for the organizations that are affiliated with Congress.

* * *

Practically all legislation that affects the daily lives of the workers, and which covers their industrial activities is domestic legislation, and can only be enacted by the provincial legislatures. This being the case, it would appear that one of the most urgent things to be desired is an efficient and active legislative body in every province in the Dominion.

* * *

Congress, however, has never taken the provincial federations seriously, and at no time have they gone out of their way to assist the formation of such federations, or to assist them after organization. This policy must be changed, for it is through the provincial federation that the most of the legislation that has been secured in the interests of the workers in this province has been gained, while we never expect to accomplish a great deal for the workers along these lines until such time as they are fully represented in the legislative bodies of the country, yet it is the only method by which we can get anything in the way of remedial legislation under present conditions.

* * *

Secretary Draper has on several occasions taken the opportunity at the annual conventions of Congress to depreciate provincial federations, and his attitude is well known to be antagonistic, and with his years of activity in the trade union movement, he should have learned that it is only the workers in the provinces that can attend to their needs along the lines of provincial legislation. In fact, the Congress recognizes this fact, when it provides for provincial executives, chosen at the conventions from the delegates from the various provinces in which there is no federation, to look after the needs of these provinces.

* * *

The constitution of Congress should be amended to provide for the formation of provincial federations of labor in each province, and that the annual conventions of Congress should be attended only by delegates chosen at the annual conventions of the provincial federations ,and trades and labor councils at their meetings when the call for the Congress conventions are received. This would be a large savings in expense to the local unions in the country, and tend to make Congress more efficient and less cumbersome, cutting out the representatives of the internationals, who are mostly men that are versed and steeped in the machine-like methods which are in vogue at the American Federation of Labor conventions, and which to say the least, are not in the interests of the rank and file of the movement.

* * *

With Congress conventions convened on the above basis, we should have annual gatherings which would be representative of the best thought in the trades union movement. It is true that they would be smaller gatherings, and not quite so spectacular, but the work that would be accomplished would be of such volume as has never yet been seen at any convention of Congress. Time and money would be saved, and the maximum of efficiency gained, to the trades unionists of the West we commend the suggestions for consideration.

BREEZY NOTES FROM ONTARIO'S SHORES

Interesting Doings Way Down East in the "Cent Belt"

TORONTO, Ont.—This city has been suffering for some time for lack of housing for its laboring population. One has a hard time getting a five or six-roomed house of any kind, and the rent, when one does succeed in finding one, is very high. Premier Hearst has announced that the provincial government is prepared to loan $2,000,000 to both urban and suburban municipalities, at five per cent., for the purpose of building homes for working men of small means. The housing section of the organization of resources committee have endorsed the scheme.

The terms are: First, the total amount loaned by the province shall not exceed $2,000,000; second, any municipality receiving a loan from the government must add at least 25 per cent. to the aount received, so that for every $1,000 received by way of government loan, at least $1,250 shall be expended in house construction; third, the money shall be loaned to the municipalities by the provincial government on the credit of the municipalities in a manner to be hereafter arranged; fourth, the rate of interest payable by the muniipalities shall be five per cent. per annum; fifth, the types of houses to be constructed with the proceeds of the aforesaid loan shall (a) not exceed in cost for each house $2,500, (b) the houses to be offered to working men and women on easy terms of payment, (c) where the house and land are rented, the monthly rental shall not exceed $25, (d) the building scheme of each municipality, including the plotting of the buildings on the land, the plans of the houses, the form of construction, the location of the land to be developed, shall be approved by the government of Ontario; sixth, the period of the loans above mentioned shall be for a term of 20 years, or for such less period as may be decided upon by the municipalities and the government; seventh, the municipalities shall not charge against houses erected under proposed scheme more than five per cent. either in respect of the money received by way of loan from the government or money contributed by the municipality.

This will be implemented by legislation at the next session of the legislature. This will enable cities and towns to become borrowers, who may, as yet, be restricted by their charters from taking advantage of the above. Some time ago a joint deputation from the Toronto branch of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, the Toronto Board of Trade and the Toronto Trades and Labor Council took up with the provincial government the housing problem in this city. Their action has borne fruit. Toronto is not alone in wanting many more small houses. Sault Ste. Marie, Guelph, Galt, Brantford, Welland, Sarnia, the border cities, Midland, Hawkesbury, Paris and Sudbury are all faced with the same problem. Recently the city clerk of Welland advised that 500 houses were needed in that city to provide proper and adequate accommodation.

The police chiefs, in convention at Hamilton, have disapproved of the men forming a union. The police and labor officials of this city hold opposite views. Mr. Tom Stevenson said that it appeared to him to be the old story of an employer frowning upon the idea of an employee joining a union. Ald. Joe Gibbons thinks that if men are dissatisfied they would think twice before striking, that their action might call in another union (the police). The unionizing of all public service workmen is only a question of time, and the police chiefs' organization (? union) might as well be cheerful about the inevitable.

William Varley, a returned soldier and a member of the Bricklayers Union is contesting the by-election in the district of Northeast Toronto and East York with the Hon. Rev. Dr. Cody, the newly-appointed minister of education.

The Civic Employees' troubles with the city are being arbitrated. Tom Stevenson and Fred Bancroft for the men, and George Wright and City Treasurer Bradshaw for the city, with Judge Coatsworth as the fifth man. All hands are satisfied with the personnel of the board.

The shipbuilding trades are restless. If the machinists and boilermakers decide to call a general strike they will do so because of the alleged unfair treatment handed out to the steamfitters working in the shipyards, or at least a majority of them. The request of the steamfitters for improved conditions and better wages was granted by the Dominion Shipbuilding Company, but the other firms refused and the pipefitters went out on strike. These men are all affiliated with the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, and are being supported by their International body. General Organizer J. W. Bruce has been most active in his efforts to bring about a settlement, so that the necessary work of building ships for war service would go on wihout delay. The trouble seems to be that some of the firms have accepted contracts at a low figure, and to grant the men who work for them an increase in wages would mean no profits for them.

The proposed strike in the railway shops is causing some uneasiness, but there is a general feeling of hope that things can be feasibly adjusted. The A. F. of L. has not interfered in the matter at all, but the international officers of several of he unions affiliated here proposed arbitration.

Mr. G. W. Alger, of the New York Bar, has a very simple plan for putting the child-labor profiteer out of business. His plan is simple. Here it is: "Tax the profits out of child labor; pass a law requiring a manufacturing plant employing little children to obtain and pay for a license and pay so much per head on every child fourteen years of age or under employed in any manufacturing or mercantile establishment; require manufacturers and employers to keep lists of their children, subject to inspection by the internal revenue inspectors; collect the tax as a part of the internal revenue system, instead of an intricate, unworkable scheme such as the one which the court has declared unconstitutional; substitute a simple and effective tax statute instead of requiring criminal prosecutions involving indictment by grand juries. We will then have the ordinary Federal procedure for the collection of taxes due."

In commenting editorially on the proposal of Mr. Alger's, the New York Tribune says: "We have precisely the same law in regard to the issue of state bank notes. There is no swifter and there can be no more drastic repressive power. Furthermore, its operation is inexpensive and almost automatic. Mr. Alger has had long experience in the drafting of measures for social improvement. We commend his suggestion to the friends of the child labor ovement."

The following may sound socialistic to some: "Why are we talking about taxing luxuries today? Largely because we wish to discourage the purchase of luxuries by our people at this time. No one questions the propriety of doing so. Why not go further and use the principle, for example, on the minimum wage proposition? Why should we not provide by law that the manufacturer or employer who pays his employes so little that they are likely to become a public charge should pay more in taxes than the employer whose wage roll is sufficient to preserve the health and welfare of his employees? Why should the rest of us have to pay in taxes for the support of children and adults whose inability to support themselves is due to exploitation by profit-taking employers?" This, and much more, Mr. Alger writes, in bringing the above proposition forward.

And it is good common sense.

L. E. DENNISON.

AUSTRALIAN LABOR ON TERMS OF PEACE

[By W. Francis Ahern]

At the annual conference of the Australian Labor Party, held in Sydney, Australia, in June, 1917, certain proposals were outlined as a basis for an international conference to settle up the present war. Since then the proposals have been circulated throughout Australia, and ratified by the various State Labor organizations. In June, 1918, the final conclusion was reached in the matter of binding Labor to the proposals by the affirming of the peace proposals at the Inter-State Labor conference, which has just concluded its sittings at Perth, Western Australia. The proposals as set out hereunder, now become part of the Labor Parties' programme throughout Australia—in all states, and in the federal sphere as well. The proposals are as follows:

"We submit that in framing the terms of a lasting peace, the following principles should be observed:

"1. The right of small nations (including Ireland) to political independence.

"2. That the European countries occupied by invading armies during the present war be immediately evacuated.

"3. That disputed provinces or territories shall choose their own forms of government, or shall be attached to such adjacent countries as the majority of their inhabitants may by plebiscite decide, on the democratic principle that all just government must rest on the consent of the governed. The free exercise of such choice under conditions of political equality to be secured by the appointment of an international commission of control.

Note—This course (with such safeguards for the rights of minorities in communities of mixed races as the conference might devise) would secure a final settlement of the rival claims for Alsace-Lorraine, Poland, Transylvania, and other territories similarly circumstanced.

"4. That prior to the disbandment of the combatant armies and the merchant navies employed in the war, they shall be utilized by an organized system of volunteer service for restoring the devastated territories at the expense of the invading powers, which shall also compensate the widows and dependents of all non-combatants, including seamen, who have lost their lives as a result of hostilities.

"5. That, where an amicable arrangement can not be reached by the peace conference in regard to captured colonies and dependencies, such territories shall be placed provisionally under international control.

"6. That the freedom of the seas be secured on the lines laid down by President Wilson of America in his speech at Washington, in May, 1916, when he advocated: 'A universal association of the nations to maintain the inviolate security of the highway of the seas for the common and unhindered use of all the nations of the world.'

"7. The abolition of trading in armaments and the prohibition of the private manufacture thereof.

"8. The abolition of conscription in all countries simultaneously.

"9. The control of foreign relations under a democratic system, based upon publicity, in lieu of the present methods of secret diplomacy.

"10. That the existing machinery for international arbitration be expanded to embrace a concert of Europe, ultimately merging into a world-wide parliament, as advocated by President Wilson, in a recent message to the American Congress.

Its amusing to see the way some working men fall over themselves to get into the good books of labor exploiters. Their backbone must be missing.

SOME SUGGESTIONS ON LABOR TROUBLES

And Will Those Responsible Take the Trouble to Prevent Strikes

Much has been said, and we expect more will be said about the Labor troubles on the coast. Much of what has been said, and much that will be said will only demonstrate the fact that those who do the most talking do not always know the most. And from what has already been said, the causes of the Labor troubles, or shall we say strikes, on this coast, have been due to the fact that the employers refused to carry on negotiations with their employers, or that there was no one to carry on negotiations with, or that if there were, they were inaccessible.

The minister of Labor, Hon. T. W. Crothers, has not been altogether blameless in this respect, or should we say the government. For, after all, it is responsible for the carrying out of the legislation enacted by the parliament of Canada. But as the minister of Labor has been in our midst perhaps it is well at this time to point out how some of the strikes that have taken place on the coast could have been avoided.

Shipyard Strike

The largest strike that has taken place this year was the shipyard workers' strike. And in this case, the I.M.B. Wooden Shipbuilding Department was to blame, as was found by the Murphy Commission, and after this commission had reported, the I. M. B. did not even then live up to those provisions. And this was recognized by Senator Robertson when he was here, and eventually settled the difficulties, and men were, on his settlement, paid many dollars of back pay, and money that had been deducted by sharp practice from the carpenters in the I. M. B. yards.

The shipyard workers carried on negotiations in this case for months before a settlement could be arrived at, they never knowing just what position they were in, the I. M. B. claiming that they could not act without consent being given by Sir Joseph Flavelle, he in turn stating that Mr. Butchart and his colleagues had full power to act.

This strike could have been avoided if the government or whoever was responsible for the shipbuilding programme, had have made any attempt to deal fairly with the men. Mr. Crothers has stated this week that the shipyards are quiet. That is true, but what about the end of this month?

When the Robertson agreement is due for revision, are we to have a repetition of last year, or will we be able to have the affair adjusted along the lines adopted in the United States. Why not a permanent board to adjust all troubles in the essential industries on the coast; a board such as the one now being formed to adjust differences on the railroads?

Gas Workers Trouble

Turning to the Gas Workers trouble, a board of conciliation was applied for under the Lemieux Act. After some considerable delay on the part of the department of Labor, two members were appointed, but the representative appointed by the company was not on hand, and as a consequence, the third member could not be agreed upon, and the government was asked to appoint one. But prior to this being done, the time elapsing between the board being granted and the government taking steps was so long, that the company conceded the men's demands, and the services of the board were not necessary. This case is pointed out to show the delay that occurred, and it is this delay that in most cases, causes a walkotu on the part of the men. Happily, in this case, a strike was not necessary.

Masters and Mates

In the case of the Masters and Mates, a board of conciliation was applied for. The government, through its minister of Labor, refused to grant one, however, and the men had to resort to a threat to strike before they would accede to the men's demands, and finally a Royal Commission was appointed.

Again in the case of the Street Railwaymen and the Electricians. The Street Railwaymen gave plenty of time prior to the date of the expiration of their agreement for negotiations to be carried on, and a settlement reached. But no, the matter dragged on, and eventually a board of conciliation was appointed, but at such a late date that it was impossible for them to adjudicate on the case before the agreement expired, hence another strike, because of delay in the negotiations; while in the Electricians' case, when they desired and asked for a board on a previous occasion, the company refused to appoint a member to represent it, and the government had to appoint one for them. And then they had to be subpoenaed to attend and give evidence before the board, consequently when the company on this occasion wanted to refer the case to a board the men refused, and another strike took place.

Postal Strike

Then we had the postal strike, caused by delay in granting of concessions, which every one recognized as being absolutely necessary, and when the strike did take place, could have been easily settled by the granting of a conciliation board. But the government stood on its dignity. While giving advice to other employers, it refused to act on the lines that it was laying down for their guidance.

A Suggestion

It has been suggested in the pages of The Federationist on more than one occasion, that these wage questions should be dealt with on lines similar to those adopted in the United States, that tribunals should be established to give ready attention to just grievances, and should be easy of access to the workers, and that sufficient of them should be formed to enable them to handle the different cases as they come up, so that delay in the proceedings, the cause of the most of the strikes, will be eliminated.

The press, in commenting on the Metal Trades and their agreement, has stated that the men are going to break that agreement. This is not so. The agreement calls for a revision of rates of pay every three months. The first revision is due August 31. Will the government, or whoever is responsible, it can not be the I. M. B. now, see to it that some machinery is provided to attend to this, or will the workers have o be compelled to strike in order to have the revision made? The Wage Adjustment Board in the United States is at this time dealing with the situation in that country. What about Canada? We commend this to the attention of Mr. Crothers, and to those that are at all times stating that strikes are engineered by Labor leaders, who are disloyal, etc., etc. Trouble can be avoided, but will it? Time will tell, but it is up to the government.

One hundred and fifty-two members of Victoria Machinists Lodge No. 456 were placed on our mailing list this week. Subscriptions from all over the continent are coming in fast to help us in our fight for industrial democracy.

At the recent Labor convention, with no unmistakable voice, it declared war to the death on the government, and commanded those of its members who were part of the cabinet to quit. Kerensky was unable to influence our British comrades in the way the bourgeoise desired. They want to know why Troelstra was refused admittance to the country when Kerensky was admitted.

Own A Birks' Watch

A railroad man says: "Until I was presented with one recently I had no idea of the beauty and accuracy of Birks' Watches. After giving it a good testing out I am satisfied that no other watch would suit me so well as Birks."

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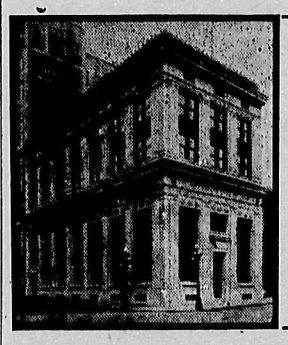

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Edmonton and District are due for their Greatest Boom in History on account of:
(a) Rural prosperity—there has never been a crop failure in its history.
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Don't spend money for railway fare until you are thoroughly informed that what you want is here.
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UNION MADE IN B. C. GARMENTS

and help to keep your dollars at home. This will make for prosperity all round.

No better overalls made anywhere than are made right here in British Columbia. We have them all sizes, and a variety of styles. Prices range $1.50 to $2.50

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Union made, just in. This is the last jean we will get until after the war. Price $3.00.

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CANVAS GLOVES—Our price only 15¢

We can sell you a good fast blue Suit, at—
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Look for the Big Red Arrow Sign

The only UNION Cigar Stores in Vancouver

Mainland Cigar Stores
310 CARRALL STREET, and
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We carry all brands of Union-made Cigars and Tobaccos

Sole distributors of the I. L. A. Cigar.

The above stores are the only cigar stores in the city that carry the Retail Clerks Union Store Card.

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Patronise only Butcher Shops that display this emblem.

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UNION MARKET

THIS IS TO CERTIFY. That this Meat Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L.
Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS AND BUTCHER WORKMEN OF NORTH AMERICA, A. F. OF L.

This Card shall not be placed in any MARKET without the permission of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L., and it shall remain the property of said International Association, and may be withdrawn at the discretion of the International Secretary-Treasurer.

Dennis Lane
Secy.-Treas.

Speaking of Cigars and Selfishness---

When I told Mr. Jeffries, secretary Van Loo Cigar Company, I would be glad to write these ads for him without charge, I had two reasons.

First—I was so completely "sold" on Van Loos myself that I was certain enough enthusiasm would slop over into these "ads" to convince you fellows. At least I felt sure you would trust my say-so to the extent of a "two-bit" investment in the new three-for-a-quarter size Van Loo.

I know a whiff of that incomparable Van Loo blend, which says as plain as tobacco can say, "I've been kissed and cured to ripe mellowness by Cuban Suns" would do the rest.

(Space compels me to tell you the selfish part of my story next week.)

—AD MAN EASTMAN.

VAN-LOO Cigars
MADE IN VANCOUVER, B.C. SOLD EVERYWHERE

15c, 10c and 3 for 25c

Labor Temple Scene of Trouble and Rioting

(Continued from Page 1)

not recognized, but he remained in the building until after 6 p.m.

Miss Foxcroft, acting on suggestions of the Labor men in the Temple, gave out that he was at the court house, where he has been many times recently in connection with the Royal Commission in the Masters and Mates inquiry. He was urged, in view of the evident desire of the crowd to get at him, to get out of the building, but as stated, he remained until after 6 p. m., when he left with other members of organized labor.

Mass Meeting

In the evening a mass meeting was held in the Emress theatre, at which statements were made to the effect that he council was run by men of pro-German tendencies and many other wild and silly statements. Speeches were made by Mayor Gale, H. S. Clements, M. P., S. J. Crowe, M. P., President Richardson of the Firemens Union, J. Reid, of the Carpenters Union No. 617, P. G. Shallcross of the Board of Trade, J. S. Cowper, M. P. P., and a number of others.

President Ricardson of the Firemens Union, stated that he would recommend that his organization withdraw from the Trades Council. Later in the week the Firemen decided to continue their affiliation, which provees that he was making wild statements, and which he was not authorized to make.

J. Reid of the Carpenters, also made a statement to the effect that the carpenters did not approve of the council's action, as the carpenters have not yet decided in meeting that they did not approve. His statement is as wild as Richardson's.

P. G. Shallcross, in his speech, thanked the returned soldiers for the restraint they had shown in face of the provocation they had received, and he was going to ask them to come into the greatest organization that the city of Vancouver had ever seen, an organization city-wide for the upholding of law and order in this city.

"There will be very little fisticuffs needed then," advised the speaker, "because you will only have to express your opinion as you have done tonight to make the coward hunt his shelter in very short order. Let me say to you that the men who organized the movement today which compelled some of our best citizens to thrown down their tools are as big cowards as the one who got shot—in front or the back, and I hope in both. These cowards must be moved aside while decent men handle the situation.

Mr. Shallcross thought that as president of the Board of Trade, he had shown his sympathy for reasonable trades unionism, and as a result there was in connection with the Board of **Trade a joint conference** representing both the Board of Trade and the Trades and Labor Council.

The chairman of that conference had met him to recommend that until the men who had organized this movement were put out of the Trades and Labor Council, that conference stand dissolved. It was with the greatest pleasure he would call the council of the Board of Trade together Saturday to carry such a resolution.

The loyal people of the province did not give expression to their thoughts often enough, he considered. They had got to kill the German element which was operating here and locate the German cache, but at the same time he would like the meeting to go on record as believing that the bulk of the organized Labor men were out of sympathy with the action they were forced to take.

Mr. Shallcross' speech was a good examle of the restraint (?) which the speakers used, and should be given that cerdit which its tone demands, especially when it is remembered that members of the B. C. Manufacturers Association, and members of the business element in the city were instrumental in the gathering of the returned men in front of the Labor Temple, and for the way in which "law and order" was violated by the mob.

The resolutions passed at the meeting were as follows:

"That the government of the Dominion of Canada should immediately take strong and stern measures to suppress all seditious and anti-war movements or language; and, further, that any persons, especially the leaders fostering such langauge or movements, should be placed at once in military service for duty overseas.

"That this meeting does hereby request the loyal, patriotic members of all trades and labor organizations in British Columbia to initiate and complete such steps as may be necessary to force the withdrawal from the executives of trades and labor organizations of all executive members who authorized or supported the strike which took place in sympathy for the man who met his death as a result to conform to the laws of the country.

"In conclusion, it is moved and seconded by this meeting that copies of these resolutions be forwarded to every British Columbia member of the Dominion parliament, to the prime inister and executive council of Canada, with the request for immediate action."

The second resolution, offered by a returned soldier, was as follows:

"That we petition the government again to conscript all alien enemies for work at $1.10 a day, and that the balance of their pay go to the men in the trenches."

Street Cars Resume

Late in the evening, Mayor Gale got in touch with the Street Railway officials, and in view of the seriousness of the situation, asked them to get the men back to work. The carmen, earlier in the day, had held a meeting, at which they decided to follow out the recommendations of the Trades Council to cease work for 24 hours, and President Cotterill and his colleagues, in face of this fact, were loth to accede, but finally were persuaded to consent to the mayor's wishes, and at a late hour on Friday night the cars were run by as many of the men as could be secured under the conditions. The executive gave the following notice to the press, for the information of its members:

"To the members of Division 101, Street and Electric Railway Employees:

"At 9:30 last evening, Mayor Gale requested your executive officers to meet him in conference. This conference was held in the street railwaymen's quarters, Prior street, where Mayor Gale apealed to the members present to get the cars in operation as soon as possible.

"It was found impossible to get a full attendance of the executive, but the situation was carefully considered by the officers available and finally it was decided to concede to the mayor's appeal to request our members who were present at the meeting to take the cars out.

"In making this recommendation, we take full responsibility and advise our entire membership to resume their regular runs on Saturday morning. The purpose of our protest having been attained, further inconvenience to the public, we consider, would be inadvisable.

(Signed
"W. H. Cottrell, President. F. A. Hoover, Business Agent.
"E. G. Kermode, James White, Executive Committee."

Saturday saw a renewal of hostilities, and more mob violence. In the morning a conference was held by Mayor Gale and others with the Longshoremen's execuptive, and it was agreed that the men would return to work at the expiration of the time set for the holiday. This the men did, and they were on the job when the returned soldiers went to the Longshoremen's hall at noon. The company closed down the hatches, and said that there would be no more work until Monday. The men then returned to the hall. The returned men seemed determined to cause mor trouble, and the longshoremen took the stand that they would not be intimidated by anybody.

Some hope of a clash being avoided was felt when the returned soldiers' committee entered the longshoremen's hall at 3 o'clock to confer with the union committee, and also when Mayor Gale, on a call from the joint body, arrived on the scene.

While the committee deliberated upstairs the crowd in the street below gradually increased in size. Incipient "rows" started, but were immediately quelled by the police.

By 4 o'clock the crowd thronging Pender and Howe streets, in the vicinity of the Longshoremen's hall, had grown to a dense surging mass, with altercations taking place here and there but with the majority gazing expectantly up to the windows of the hall, where the Longshoremen could be seen and heard as they greeted the utterances of various speakers with cheers, cries of "No, no," and other exclamations.

Through the crowd in the streets the retrned soldiers kept restlessly moving to and fro and and a number of them sought unsuccessfully to force their way past the small cordon of police guarding the stairway leading up to the hall.

For a time it looked as if the Longshoremen would accept the challenge of the returned men, and it would have fared ill with the returned men if they had done so, as there must have been 600 men in the hall and ready to do battle. But realizing that the returned men were not responsible, and that the real instigators of the trouble were the men that sent in a report to the effect that the Longshoremen had challenged the returned men to attack their hall, and had first called out the returned men under the pretext that the Daughters of the Empire were to run the street cars on Friday and needed protection, they refrained from any unlawful acts, and maintained law and order, which has not in this or any other trouble in Vancouver ever been violated by organized labor.

At the conference between the returned men and the Longshoremen, Pte. Devereaux opened the case, stating that the returned soldiers and a number of citizens had a feeling of resentment at the action of the Trades and Labor Council in calling out the various unions ,and he argued that 95 per cent. of the unions were not in favor of coming out, but were forced to do so by their leaders. The returned soldiers demanded that Messrs. Winch, Kavanagh, Thomas, Pritchard, Cotterel, Naylor and Midgley should leave British Columbia for the duration of the war, because of their unpatriotic activities.

Mr. Winch declared that the Trades and Labor Council was a purely administrative body, with no power to call strikes, but only to recomemnd action. The case under discussion was brought before the trades council and the action of the executive was endorsed by 117 votes to one.

An Extensive Job

The point emphasized by the Longshoremen was that it was unfair to single out half a dozen men because of the trouble. They argued that every member of the Trades and Labor Council who voted in favor of the recommendation was equally responsible.

There was much argument between the sides with Mayor Gale smoothing out the knots and at 6 p.m. a decision was reached. President Winch agreed to call a meeting of the executive of the Trades and Labor Council and ask it to recommend to all unions to take an individual vote as to whether the men named did truly represent their sentiment in calling the holiday.

It was pointed out that the taking of this vote would be a considerable item and as there are sixty-eight unions in the city affiliated with the council, Mr. Winch said that Monday, August 19, would be about the earliest that a result could be announced. It was agreed that Private Devereaux should be allowed to address the unions if he wishes to.

It would take more than the whole of this issue to deal with all the statements and meetings that have been held in Vancouver this week in connection with the trouble. Some of the statements, however, to anyone with average intelligence need no refuting, such as the one to the effect that the officers of the Trades Council are in the pay of Germany. If this is true, then the law should take its course, and we challenge the parties making these statements to make good on them. Another story is the one that described Kavanagh escaping down the fire escape on Saturday, for he was not in the hall during the whole time, but was in conference at the Labor Temple. What action the Trades Council took as to getting rid of its officers is reported in the report of the Trades Council meeting in another column.

Special Labor Day Edition

A special Labor Day edition of The Federationist will be issued at the end of this month. This edition will be replete with articles from the pens of many of the ablest writers in the Labor movement, and will contain many features of especial interest to all workers.

It is expected that many extra copies over and above the ordinary circulation will be needed. Secretaries of organizations that are figuring on taking extra copies are requested to send in their orders at once, as with the increased number of subscribers now on our mailing list, plenty of time must be given in ordering, or disappointments are bound to result.

With this issue, twelve thousand papers will be mailed to our readers, and the circulation is going up every week; the attention of our advertisers is called to this fact, and in order to facilitate our getting out on time, they are requested to have all ad.copy in by Wednesday morning for our regular issues.

WOMEN'S LABOR BUREAU ACTIVE

To Investigate Employment Conditions for Women in United States

Washington.—To investigate and recommend as to whether the government shall sanction the employment of women in hazardous chemical industries where only men have hitherto been employed, is the first job that falls to the newly created Women-in-Industry Service of the U. S. Department of Labor. The question has been put into the hands of a committee of experts just announced by Miss Mary Van Kleeck, chief of the new woman's bureau, and the committee will assemble in Washington on Saturday of this week to begin its work.

Meantime, Miss Mary Anderson, assistant chief of the Women-in-Industry Service, a trade union woman and officer of the National Women's Trade Union League, has been sent to Niagara Falls, N. Y., to visit the industries in question and make a preliminary report on the situation in time for the committee's meeting.

This investigation is undertaken as the result of a request from the Employers' Association of Niagara Falls, at which point are centered 21 industries producing chlorine, caustic soda, electrodes, formaldehyde, poison gas, and other basic war materials. The Employers' Association states that "Polish women here are anxious to go on shift work of eight hours, provided such permission could be obtained from the Department, subject, of course, to supervision and suspension by the President."

The committee will consist of experts in industrial hygiene and sanitation, most of them representing departments of the government handling contracts with the industries in question. The list as invited by Miss Van Kleeck is as follows: Lieut.-Col. Harry F. Mock, Surgeon-General's Office, chairman; Capt. Austin D. Reilley, Ordnance Department, secretary; Dr. Alice Hamilton, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, expert in industrial poisons; Miss Mary Anderson; Commander Riley, of the Navy Department; John Vogt, of the New York State Department of Labor; Dr. Richard M. Pearce, of the National Research Council; Capt. Bradley, of the Gas Defence Service; Miss Nelle Swartz, chief of the new woman's bureau of the New York State Department of Labor; Dr. A. J. Scherewsky, of the Public Health Service.

Knowledge is power. The workers are in the great majority. They alone produce all wealth. Read, think and act and the world will be made a fit place for human beings to live in.

A Decided Contrast in Enforcement of Law

(Continued from Page 1)

any erection used in farming land, or in carrying on any trade or manufacture, or any erection or structure used in conducting the business of any mine, or any bridge, wagon-way or track for conveying minerals from any mine."

Section 97. "All persons are guilty of an indictable offence and liable to seven years' imprisonment who, being riotously and tumultuously assembled together to the disturbance of the public peace, unlawfully and with force injure or damage any of the things mentioned in the last preceding section."

(2) "It shall not be an defence to a charge of an offence against this or the last preceding section that the offender believed he had a right to act as he did, unless he actually had such right."

Parties to Offences

Section 69. "Every one is a party to and guilty of an offence who (a) actually commits it, or (b) does or omits to do an act for the purpose of aiding any person to commit the offence or, (c) abets any person in the commission of the offence, or, (d) counsels or procures any person to commit the offence."

Laws Originally Made for Workers

From the language of the sections, it will be seen that they were originally drawn for the purpose of protecting the property of employers against workmen, but the facts here fit the law admirably. In view of the very general opinion that the returned men were misled by employers who expect to gain by setting the unionists and returned men one against the other, to the ultimate advantage of the employers, it will be seen that any whom it can be shown counselled or aided in bringing about the disorder are equally guilty with those who actually did the damage.

Workers Wathcing with Interest

Having in mind the speed and expedition with which workmen are proceeded against for any offences connected with strikes, quite naturally the general expectation is that the same prompt action will be taken against those who were responsible for risking the lives of the returned men and other citizens who might reasonably be expected to defend themselves against assault, and if the authorities fail to follow this course, it will lend color to the belief that it makes a difference "whose ox is gored."

PANTAGES
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A Musical Comedy Hit
CHARLES MORATI
Other Big Features

Ford TAILORING Co

UNION MADE of highest grade

makes the finest

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for men—and women too. Makes from the raw cloth to the finished suit—from the finest woolens in the bale to the perfect suit fitting perfectly the customer's personal figure. There may be as good woolens in the city—there are none better. There may be as good cutters, fitters and makers—there are none better. But if and when you do find another house with as good facilities, you will not get that Personal Service the Ford gives, and your suit will cost you more.

Ford prices are low.

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..$35, $40, $45, $50..

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Good Eats Cafe

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We Deserve Trade Union Patronage

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Our Cured Fish are fine for hot weather—at our usual money-saving prices.

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"SMAX"--an ideal bread for the household

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Spend A Pleasant Day

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This is one of the many natural beauty spots for which Howe Sound is famous.

It is reached by the North Vancouver line of the—

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through constant change of scenery for twelve and a half miles. Hourly service on Sundays at 30 minutes past the hour (3.30 excepted).

Refreshments and accommodation obtainable at two hotels.

Take North Vancouver ferry on the hour. Depot adjoining Ferry Wharf.

RETURN FARE 50c

Time Tables mailed on application to Passenger Dept.

PACIFIC GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY

404 WELTON BLOCK SEYMOUR 9547

EMERYVILLE, CAL.—A strike of the Factory, Mills and Warehousemens Union ended with a splendid victory after being out five days. Time and one-half for overtime on week days, and double time for Sundays and holidays, recognition of the union and the elimination of an objectionable foremen are the fruits of the struggle.

Secretary of Labor Wilson told senators the other day that the closed shop in shipbuilding yards of the Pacific ports was defended by the companies, the unions, and the Seattle Chamber of Commerce as a measure of great efficiency. That's why Pacific Coast shipyards can build vessels so speedily, he quoted Hurley as saying.

You'll like the very first pair you buy

JAS. THOMSON & SONS LIMITED
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TWIN BUTE

And you will always specify TWIN BUTE

Overalls and Work Shirts because the first garment you buy will serve you well.

TWIN BUTES OUTWEAR THE ORDINARY GARMENT

Because of the high grade workmanship

Because of the goodness and long wearing qualities of the cloth, you'll not need to buy Overalls so often, if you buy TWIN BUTES first.

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Vancouver, B. C.

MOONEY REPRIEVED UNTIL DEC. 13

Governor Stephens Grants Stay of Execution—May Be Political Move

LOS ANGELES—Governor Stephens has acted in the case of Thomas J. Mooney, under setnence of death as a result of the preparedness parade dynamiting, and granted a stay of execution until December 13.

"I have decided to grant a reprieve to Thomas J. Mooney, which will operate as a stay of execution until December 13, 1918.

"It is true that the Mooney case still is in the supreme court of California, but I take this action at this time in order that all persons in this state and throughout the United States may be assured that the fullest consideration will be given to this case by the executive and judicial branch of the government in California.

"The Mooney case has been in the courts of this state for more than two years. The records and briefs are voluminous. I will require all of the time between now and the 13th day of December to give to this matter that careful consideration which justice both to Thomas J. Mooney and the people demands shall be given."

It seems to us that the above action has been taken because the fall political campaign has opened, and it would be bad policy to have to answer questions on the Mooney case during the primary and November elections.

THIRD OR FIRST PARTY—WHICH?

The fourth convention of the Independent Labor Party for the Island of Cape Breton convened in Labor Hall, Greenwell Block, Sydney, July 13,, and will, undoubtedly, go down in history as the best and most important political gathering ever witnessed or that took place in the "Steel City."

The convention marks an epoch in the life of the workesr of the Island, not so much from a "large attendance" standpoint, or from the standpoint of "oratory," but from that of the sincere busnesslike method and determination that each officer, committeeman and delegate put into the work before him, as well as in the manner in which each community and each branch of "useful society" was represented. City, towns, villages, miners, machinists, farmers, merchants and seafarers——all.

We took leave to predict, in an early issue of The Labor Leader that this "fourth" convention would sound the death-knell of the old regime of wire-pulling, index-file, professional politician, Grit and Tory alike. In this we were quite correct. The "fourth" convention of The Independent Labor Party has made it positively plain, and this statement is concurred in by delegates from all over the Island, that the people's party, sometimes called the third party, but which the world in the very near future will call the "first and only party" not only here in Cape Breton nor in Canada nor in Great Britain, but of the world. It is the real party that speaks the hope, the ambition and the aspirations of the "only useful class in society—the workers." Business men of independent means, progressive views, conscientious judgment and ideals above the "To Let" tags so often found on the coat sleeves of the average so-called "high-brow" that feasts upon the masses and makes politics an asset on the right side of the business ledger, spoke and worked at the convention with the man in overalls. Farmers, who a few years ago looked upon Labor and trade unionism as a schism of destruction, God-hating, etc., were pleased to affiliate in a common cause with the industrial workers of the commercial centres.

As for the workers of the slave class, by slow degrees they are coming to realize that the old lines of struggle confined solely to the battle for better working conditions, or to prevent the imposition of conditions that are worse, is like to a blind alley that leads to no final goal. In the future politics will go upon class lines, thus severing all connections and sympathy with the political and economic schemes and policies of the ruling or master class. Thus, by taking to the open road, the workers of Cape Breton will be but following in the path already blazed and soon to be trod by the progressive proletariat of the world.—Canadian Labor Leader.

Engineers Local, 620

Owing to the rapid growth of Local 620, Engineers, and in order to conduct the business so as to give satisfaction to the various sections of the craft, it was decided at the regular business meeting on Monday last to elect a business board, to be comprised of one from each section.

The duties of this board will be to take up matters of general interest to the union, and to bring in recommendations to the local.

It is expected that this policy will tend to make the organization more powerful by doing away with the friction that sometimes exists between members of the various sections of the craft, and will give members a better chance to discuss matters of vital importance at the business meetings, instead of having the whole evening taken up with matters that should be handled by a committee.

The following members were lected as a business board, and will meet in Room 217, every Wednesday at 8 p.m.

Stationery engineers, Bro. N. Bradshaw; dairy engineers, Bro. J. S. Tewsley; hoist and portable engineers, Bro. R. Mack; shipyard engineers, Bro. W. McPherson; school engineers, Bro. F. H. Bentley.

Owing to no representative present being willing to act for the Firemen, election was laid over for one week. All members of Local 620 are requested by their executive to watch meeting notices in daily press, as things are beginning to move so rapidly, that it may be necessary to call a special meeting to take action in matters of importance at any minute.

Over two hundred and eighty Labor bodies held mass meetings in the largest cities of the United States, and at least five hundred meetings were held by Socialists and Unionists in smaller cities. Mooney Day will long be remembered in all these centres of active protest for justice.

LETTERS TO THE FED.

Labor Over All

Editor B. C. Federationist: In kind remembrance to the boys carrying on the good work in the local Labor movement, I pen a few words.

Labor is organizing rapidly in the East. Speed the day when the workers of Canada will capture the reins of government, and govern the country that belongs to them alone, by virtue of the fact that they perform all the useful work essential to the exisence of State.

Speed the day when the workers will arise in political revolt throughout the world, and liberate us from this modern era of capitalistic bondage.

With good wishes from the boys here connected still to the principles of their union cards, and join me in the sentiments. The world for the workers,

PTE. S. H. COOKE,
Niagara Camp.

Editor B. C. Federationist: In your paper last issue there was a letter by I. Miller showing conditions in this town to some extent in regard to organized labor. I don't think Mr. Miller had money enough to induce either of the local papers to publish same. They seem to be too well controlled by the powers that be, and if they had any semblance of honesty about them they would call themselves the tied press and not the free press.

We have had for a good many years here just about as slick a combination of capitalists as there is on the American continent. As disorganizers of labor they have an espionage system, and a daily report goes into the boss of any man who opens his mouth the wrong way. A cross is put against his number and if he opens it wrong a second time he is very soon "hitting the ties." A favorite method is to stop his place. If his partner happens to be a clam another place is found for him, and they keep the other fellow running after Jack Hunt until he gets disgusted or starved out, and if there are a number of men that talk too much the whole section is stopped and they are scientifically weeded out. Some have their own homes here and it makes it very inconvenient for them to move and that is not the end of it, either, when a man is blacklisted. I know cases where the black list has reached as far as San Francisco, and of course if any one says anything against a coal corporation here he is an agitator, traitor or pro German. Don't you see what the Canadian Western Fuel Company has done for the city? Yes, for years the coal company used about half the water of the city water works and paid $90 per month for it. The citizens used the other half and paid $14,000 per year. Then they got up an agitation to increase the water supply and the city spent about one hundred thousand dollars and when it was done the coal company put in a dam below the city dam and caught the overflow, and is selling water in competition with the city.

Recently the local press came out extolling the virtues of the coal company for donating the parks to the city. The facts are that the city has been in possession of the parks for over fifty years and have spent thousands of dollars on them, and neither the company nor any one else has paid any taxes on them. But about two years ago the coal company had lawyers engaged trying to take those same parks away from the city, but they couldn't make it stick, and afterwards they graciously donated them to the people. But one thing they did—they sold part of Pine Street to a Chinaman to build Chinatown on and they got the registrar of the Bowser government to alter the map to suit their sale. They also included in their "gift" to the city, a piece of bush land just outside the city for park purposes that they were paying taxes on, but did not forget to reserve the coal rights. At the same time they are so generous they are discriminating against men for joining an organization to protect themselves. Mr. Hunt called the president of the union from among a bunch of men and told him if he maintained his position in the union taht he must abide by the consequences. They will get up all kinds of socials and picnics and you can bust yourself with ice cream at their expense, but no labor union if they can stop it, and it is common talk on the streets here if you want to get a job and hold it you must keep your mouth shut, and the surprise on some men's faces is instantaneous when they are told to keep your mouth shut, especially those who have come from places where they are allowed to open their mouth. Hundreds of good men have left here under those conditions and their places are filled with men that we are compelled to go to Europe to fight against, which proves the dollar patriotism of capital, not only here but practically everywhere else.

There is one question I would like to see discussed through the Federationist, and that is the position of the Typographical union, one of the best organized labor unions there is, and yet this organization will allow its members to print some of the most glaring misstatements and lies about other men that wish to organize, and I believe the Typographical Union thus becomes a great factor in keeping the workers misinformed and disorganized. Through the education and organization of the workers must come the eancipation of Labor. Every effort should be put forth to that end.

T. MARTIN.
Nanaio, B. C., July 21, 1918.

The Riot of Saturday

Editor The B. C. Federationist: I am a stranger in the fair city of Vancouver, and have been forced by economic necessity to sell my labor power to a master, whose slave pen is situated some eight miles outside of the city. I can only size up the present situation from newspaper reports. I visited the city on Saturday last, and what I saw, judging by the agitation carried on in the capitalist press, did not surprise me in the least.

I landed in the city on Saturday morning ,and on going down town in the afternoon, was speedily made aware of the serious conditions that existed. I had business to attend to at the Longshoremen's hall, on Pender street, and upon my arrival there I found a large crowd assembled and, by the way, a similar crowd on Vancouver Island during the late strike was called an unlawful assembly, but circumstances alter cases. This crowd was composed of returned soldiers, sympathizers and curiosity seekers, waiting to hear the outcome of the meeting between the Longshoremen's executive, and the returned soldiers' committee. Mayor Gale acted in the capacity of mediator(?). His worship had just spoken a little piece about the terrible five men who were a foul blot on the fair escutcheon of the Vancouver Labor movement, and threw out quite a few little hints such as "being in the pay of Germany," the blessings that would attend their removal, etc., etc. It was just at this juncture that the returned soldiers made a determined attempt to raid the hall, some of whom tried the fire escape route. They then came to the front of the hall, and rushed the stairs with cries of "get him," and commenced beating up men who were standing in the doorway. The two constables who were guarding the doorway were witnesses to all this, as they got in the way of some of the clubs that were used. Now, the writer of this epistle had only just arrived in the city, and cannot by any means be accused of being rattled, and should the necessity arise, I am prepared to swear to the foregoing. I had not seen the accounts of the rioting of the night before, nor had I seen the evidences of agitation that had been published in the daily press at the time of the rioting on Pender street, consequently I had no preconceived ideas. But after reading the daily press and looking back over what I saw on Saturday, I am forced to the conclusion that somebody is damnably guilty of urging the soldiers on to do what they did, and the reason is not hard to find. Labor and the returned soldier have shown signs of joining forces, and the hired men of the master class saw in that, the beginning of the end. Consequently they made a determined attempt to set Labor and the returned soldier at cross purposes. It is true they made a temporary success, but we patiently wait for the inevitable reaction that will set in when the returned soldiers find how they have been made catspaws.

We will now take a few clippings from the daily press of Saturday, Sunday and Monday, in order to prove our contentions and to show that everything turned out as devoutly desired by the capitalist press, boards of trade and manufacturers associations, the body trinity who are keeping the returned soldier out of his own. For we must not forget that it is not organized Labor that is hiring Chinks, etc., instead of returned soldiers. The Saturday edition of the World can be characterized as a hymn of hate, for it is full of hatred of organized labor from cover to cover. On the first page, under the caption, "The Public At Last Take Its Own Part," it says that we have permitted a so-called Labor press to preach sedition, and its circulation has been assured by compelling unionists to subscribe to these papers. All of which refers to The Federationist. Anyway, The Federationist didn't have to give away a set of rotten dishes in order to get subscribers, nor did it carry on a heads I win and tails you lose lottery to boost its circulation.

On the editorial page our esteemed friend says that it is unnecessary to suggest that German influence played its nefarious part in yesterday's strike. There is where John Nelson, with his admirable training, shines, for he means one thing, but hopes that the people will believe another. He knows that the German influence that played a part was the influence of the genius Karl Marx, and not as he would wish us to believe, the influence of the maniac, Kaiser Bill. Had a riot been precipitated after such incendiary speeches as fellows, had been made by a Labor leader, we know where he would be now, for we have had experience that has shown us. Sergt. Lees said:

"There are enough of us to make these Labor leaders toe the mark." "I am with you if it comes to cleaning out these thugs." (From World, page 10, Saturday, August 3). On the same page, Mr. Shallcross is reported as saying: "We have got to kill this German element and get hold of the German cash which is in the city today. These leaders are just as bad as the man who got shot in the back or front—and I hope both."

Capt. Devereaux said he thought they were coming home to good jobs and peace, but they found a vast difference. We can well answer our friend by suggesting that he take his case before the masters' press, the Busbys, Shallcrosses, etc., for Labor hasn't any good jobs to loan. The aforementioned gentlemen are officiating for the good Christian gentlemen who own the jobs.

Mr. Leon Ladner offered to let the war veterans have the right to say where the crucified five shall repose. All of which is respectfully submitted to Messrs. Kavanagh, et. al.

According to the Sun of Aug. 4th, Mayor Gale, in answer to a question, said that if there were four or five undesirables whom it was found necessary to see out of the city, he would be the leader of the gang that would see them out. That, coupled with the statement he made Saturday that there were five undesirables, shows him to be some mayor. It is going some when the mayor of a city like Vancouver talks about leading gangs. One would think he was mayor of Pumpkin Center or some other one-horse dump. But anyway, we'll excuse him, beause he was rattled. But don't you know Clarence, that a mayor ain't supposed to get rattled? We'll let him off this time in the hope that he'll learn to avoid such breaks by the time he has served his term.

According to press reports of the fighting at the Longshoremen's hall on Saturday, it was just a storm in a tea-

(Continued on page 7)

COMMERCIAL CLUB RECOGNISES SOVIET

Seattle Chamber of Commerce Can Do Business Only With Workers

One of the biggest things in recent news was the recognition of the Russian Soviet Republic by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club. Just as soon as the foreign trade bureau of that body learned that the Soviets had taken over all foreign trade and was the only body with which they could do business in Russia they got busy and announced they would "keep in close touch, exchanging inforation regarding trade, exchange, demand and supply with the people's commissariat." Economic power is a mighty weapon for bringing business men to a state of reason!

If you haven't joined the Federated Labor Party, get in touch with Secretary Trotter, Room 206, Labor Temple, or any of the vice-presidents throughout the province. ***

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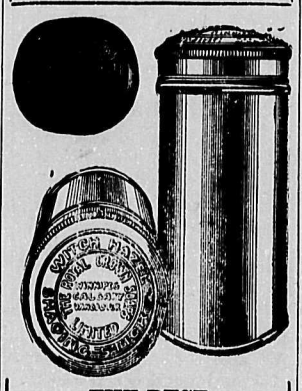

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL—Meets second Monday in the month. President, Geo. Bartley; secretary, R. H. Neelands, P.O. Box 66.

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, S. H. Grant, 820 Cambie Street.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS, LOCAL No. 617—Meets every second and fourth Monday evening, 8 p.m., Labor Temple. President, R. W. Hatley, phone Fair. 2092L; financial secretary, G. Thom; recording secretary, J. R. Campbell; business agent, Walter Thomas, Room 208, Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 7495.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Vancouver Lodge No. 194—Meets every Monday, 8 p.m. President, M. A. McEachern, 1245 Alberni St.; secretary-treasurer, Angus Fraser, 1151 Howe St.; business agent, L. Cummins, Room 212 Labor Temple.

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, Room 209 Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 1681. Office hours: 11 to 12 noon; 2 to 5 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND Operating Engineers, Local No. 620—Meets every Monday, 7.30 p.m., Labor Temple. President, J. R. Flynn, 810 Moodie street, New Westminster; vice-president, D. Hodges; secretary-treasurer and business agent, W. A. Alexander, Room 216, Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 7495.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 213—Meets in Room 205, Labor Temple, every Monday, 8 p.m. President, D. W. McDougall, 1162 Powell Street; recording secretary, W. Foulkes, Labor Temple; financial secretary and business agent, E. H. Morrison, Room 207, Labor Temple; assistant secretary, F. R. Burrows.

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASsociation, Local 3852—Office and hall, 804 Pender Street West. Meets every Friday, 8 p.m. Secretary-treasurer, F. Chapman; business agent, A. Reed.

I. L. A., LOCAL 38-52, AUXILIARY—(Marine Warehousemen and Freight Handlers). Headquarters, 152 Cordova East. Meets first and third Wednesday, 8 p.m. Secretary and business agent, E. Winch.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF America, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Monday in each month, 8 p.m. President, A. E. Gatenby; vice-president, W. Larson; recording secretary, W. W. Hocken, Box 503; financial secretary, T. Wood, P.O. Box 503.

AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS AND Butcher Workmen's Union, No. 648—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. President, B. W. Lane; recording secretary, E. Lofting; financial secretary and business agent, T. W. Anderson, 587 Homer street.

PATTERN MAKERS' LEAGUE OF NORTH America (Vancouver and vicinity)—Branch meets second and fourth Mondays, Room 204, Labor Temple. President, J. Bamforth, Euclid Ave., Collingwood East; financial secretary and business agent, H. S. Nightscales, 275—56th Ave East, South Vancouver; recording secretary, E. Westmoreland, 3247 Point Grey road. Phone Bayview 2979L.

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

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMployees, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets Labor Temple, second and fourth Wednesdays at 8 p.m. President, W. H. Cottrell; treasurer, E. S. Cleveland; recording secretary ,A. V. Lofting, 2561 Trinity street, Phone High. 168R; financial secretary and business agent, Fred. A. Hoover, 2409 Clark drive, office corner Prior and Main streets.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS AND CHAUFfeurs Union, Local No. 655—Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesdays 8 p.m. President, W. M. Brown; business agent, J. F. Poole, 245—19th Ave. East. Phone Fair. 2109X. Financial secretary, Bert Showler, 1120 Robson St. Phone Sey. 5679. Office, 587 Homer St.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 226—Meets last Sunday of each month at 2 p.m. President, R. Marshall; vice-president, W. H. Jordan; 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, Duncan McCallum, Labor Temple, Vancouver; vice-presidents—Vancouver Island, Walter Head, South Wellington; Victoria, J. Taylor; Prince Rupert, W. E. Thompson; Vancouver, E. Winch, W. R. Trotter; New Westminster, P. Peebles; West Kootenay, Marcus Martin, Nelson; Crows Nest Pass, W. A. Sherman, Fernie. Secretary-treasurer, A. S. Wells, Labor Temple, 405 Dunsmuir street, Vancouver, B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C.

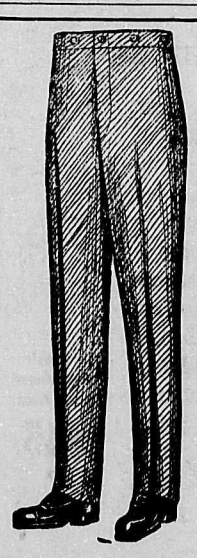
VICTORIA AND DISTRICT TRADES AND Labor Council—Meets first and third Wednesdays, Knights of Pythias Hall, North Park street, at 8 p.m. President, B. Simmons; vice-president, T. Dooley; secretary-treasurer, Christian Siverts, P. O. Box 302, Victoria, B. C.

SOUTH WELLINGTON, V. I.

LOCAL UNION, No. 872, U. M. W. of A.—Meets first Sunday in every month 3 p.m., Richards Hall. President, Jas. Bateman; vice-president, Andrew Parker; recording secretary, Jas. Fearon; financial secretary, William MacDonald; treasurer, J. H. Richardson.

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

PRINCE RUPERT TRADES AND LABOR Council—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, in Carpenters' hall. President, S. D. Macdonald; secretary, W. E. Thompson, Box 278, Prince Rupert, B. C.



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PRESIDENT WINCH'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Speech Made After His Being Obligated as President of Central Body

President Winch, at the last meeting of the Central Body, after assuming that office, thanked the delegates for electing him, and stated the functions of a chairman did not include that of making speeches, but with the indulgence of the delegates he would like to make a few suggestions, as to the future of the council's activities. He stated:

That with a view to develop throughout the Labor Movement the spirit of confidence in the integrity of those who are placed in positions of prominence, that no salaried official or president of the council be eligible to be a candidate for any public office the remuneration of which is derived from any source other than direct from the Labor Movement.

That the office of president should not be held for more than two consecutive terms by the same delegate, and that not less than two full terms should elapse between the expiration of the second term and the delegate again taking that office.

That in view of the unsettled conditions in the industrial world a permanent central advisory committee should be formed consisting of the executive of the Trades and Labor Council, and one delegate from each affiliated union, who shall automatically commence to function as soon as a general strike has been endorsed by the council.

He also suggested it might be worth consideration that in view of the possibility of unions finding it necessary, or to their advantage, to call upon the Trades and Labor Council for assistance, that it would be a good policy for the unions before going on strike to put their case up to the council, or its executive.

He also suggested that it would be well to consider if a committee could not do good work by looking into the wages and working conditions operative in some of the smaller and weaker locals, and, where deemed possible to benefit them by using the strength and influence of the council this course could be followed. To carry out this suggestion it would be necessary for all unions to furnish copies of their wage scales, etc.

Continuing, he stated that in view of the remarkable majority report in the recent C. P. R. Dining Car Employees enquiry, which report was absolutely contrary to the weight of irrefutable evidence, with the feature of the attitude of the chairman toward certain of the men's witnesses, it becomes necessary for Labor to say whether it will not refuse to allow any representative of Labor to again sit upon an arbitration board upon which Mr. Justice MacDonald is a member, except as an avowed representative of the employer.

Dealing with after the war problems he stated that it must be obvious to even those who are totally ignorant of economics that after the war one of the greatest problems will be to know what to do with the surplus of workers over and above that which the more highly developed industrial system can utilize to advantage—the number of unemployed will be enormous—it behooves us to take time by the forelock—and we should at once start the agitation for a six-hour day with a five-day week, as that presents some small measure of relief from a problem which we know can only be finally solved by a change in our industrial system.

In dealing with education he said: We have to recognize that Labor, if it ever hopes to occupy a different position in society to that which it now holds, must itself take in hand the education of its members, and not leave it to outside initiative. I would like to see arrangements made for holding meetings at which all phases of labor problems can be discussed from all standpoints, and we can feel assured that the more Labor gets down to the study of its problems the sooner will it arrive at the solution. It would appear that central meetings held on Sunday afternoons in the Labor Temple would meet the situation without conflicting with other meetings now being held regularly and in which Labor has an interest.

Turning to legislation, he suggested that a question worthy of the council's consideration was whether it would not be in its interest to appoint a lawyer whose duty it would be to keep an active watch upon all legal enactments, whether passed by the municipal, provincial, or Dominion authorities, or by the omnipotent "order-in-council" to see that we are immediately acquainted with the details of the new laws and the extent to which our interests are menaced. He would also be one to whom our members could go with some measure of assurance that would get as near to a square deal as we are ever likely to secure under the existing regime.

Turning to appointment of committees and election of officers he stated that it would appear logical for all committees and delegateships to automatically lapse, or come up for revision, at the expiration of the half-yearly term, as the personnel of the council changes from time to time, and with it, naturally, does the viewpoint of the body, and to make changes in the personnel of your senior committee and leave that of other bodies untouched may often be inadvisable or inconsistent.

We have already had experience of the disadvantage of our resent method of taking the vote on candidates at one meeting, counting and publishing the result between meetings, and the officers elect taking office at the next meeting. Consequently we have two loose ends and it is certainly necessary for a further amendment to our constitution to prevent this undesirable state of affairs.

I hope the new executive will agree with me that their work can not be properly attended to by having a rush meeting half an hour before the general meeting, and I would like to see they would get as near to a square deal as we are ever likely to secure under the existing regime.

In conclusion he made the following suggestion: One important question that Organized Labor must take up seriously and quickly is to devise some method to prevent the soldiers' pensions being exploited by the employers. Of their willingness to do so there is already considerable evidence. This is a form of competition which we will have to face unless immediate and effective steps are taken to guard against it.

I would like to see an active campaign carried on for the purpose of developing the principle of "industrial" instead of "craft" unionism in the Labor Movement.

We have in the constitution a provision for the appointment of a parliamentary representatives, there is to see this committee functioning, and despite the fact that Labor has no parliaentary representatives, there is nothing to prevent our programme being put into operation by the powers that be, that is if we so organize our forces and educate our members to the power and efficacy of direct action.

We should insist upon Labor having representatives upon all public administration bodies, such as hospitals, schools, industrial homes, asylums, etc., as only by so doing can we see that those members of the working class who use these institutions get the fullest benefit.

I would draw your attention to the personnel of the Minimum Wage Board and of the Labor bureaus, and impress upon you and the world at large that the resolution adopted unanimously at the last council meeting whereby we refused to recognize any official or body that was supposed to represent or function on behalf of Labor unless the selection was made or endorsed by Organized Labor, was not intended as one of those one-time popular, but now out of date, pious resolutions, but as a definite line of action that will be strictly adhered to by this body.

I hope the time has now arrived is which "Labor leaders" will no longer be recognized either by word or in principle and that Labor is sufficiently aware of wherein its true interests lie, and how to conserve them, that it can henceforth dispense with "leaders" and substitute officials and representatives who shall execute instructions and not define policy.

CO-PARTNERSHIP OR PROFIT-SHARING

(Continued from page 3)

wages is just pay that he should have had or deferred pay, and in 40 years, when the man reaches 65 years of age, will amount to the enormous sum of about $2,000. Now what does the company get for this $50 per year wages? To begin with, there are the extra profits to the ordinary shareholders which have first to be earned, and paid, before a cent of extra wages are touched, and the share certificates gives the holder an interest in the company, and that is of course what the employer is looking for, and makes him, or her, as Sir W. H. Lever puts it, loyal and devoted in service, and to all co-partners, and to the business and so on. Well may Sir W. H. Lever say: "He or she gives no pledge that he or she will not strike. Such a pledge is not necessary, seeing that the co-partner workman has an investment of from $50 to $500 of deferred pay in the company, "his company." He tells us further, in a speech on co-partnership, if a co-partner commits any fraud or any serious misdemeanor, or voluntarily leaves the service, or is dismissed for any misdemeanor or wrongdoing, his or her co-partnership certificate is cancelled. He tells us further, "Any man can strike as he likes." Well may he say: we know nothing about strikes, but we had, in the recent strike at Liverpool, men who were determined that the company's work should go on, and who, at great personal inconvenience to themselves, got our goods forwarded, or, by working late at night, got our goods shipped to Hull, where there was no strike at that particular moment, and where steamers could be found carrying to ports of destination our goods. He says: "All these cases I insist on having reported to me, and as the final allotting of these certificates comes to me as chairman of the company, I have asked for a record of all special acts of this kind during the year, and in all these cases I give the man an increased number of partnership certificates, according to the services rendered over and above what he is entitled to have."

So you see co-partnership puts the co-partner workman on the side of the capitalist co-partners against labor, and that is one of the chief reasons why co-partnership is detrimental to the trade union movement and helps to break down all working class solidarity.

But the question might be asked would it not be a good thing to go in for co-partnership where the worker partook of the ordinary shares? I say no, for the reason that the average worker could only invest a small amount of capital compared with the capitalist, and he would be a very great disadvantage. To simplify matters and to make it more easy of understanding, suppose a case where the shares were $100, the capitalist who could take from 100 to 1,000 shares and over would have a picnic, whereas the worker who could only afford to take one, two or three shares, as the case might be, and at the end of the year if a dividend of 10 per cent. were declared, would be in the position of doing all the work, while the capitalist co-partner did nothing, and every time he struck a blow for himself he would strike 10 for the capitalist co-partners. So I say beware of the man who advocates co-partnership. Turn your back on his preachings. Follow the advice of Pilate's wife, for you may be sure there is more in it than meets your vision. Look at the question fairly and squarely in the face and you will see where you get off at.

CORRESPONDENCE—(Continued)

(Continued from page 6)

cup. If the three reporters had been in the doorway of the hall, instead of in the committee room, they would have thought otherwise, the way baseball bats were flying around.

We notice Sergt.-Major Adams is challenging the man who struck him to come into the ring. If he was one of the men who were trying to beat up the longshoremen, I am afraid he got what was coming to him, for I witnessed the fight, where about a dozen returned soldiers dragged one longshoreman from the stairway and started to beat him up with baseball bats, clubs, etc. Upon this taking place, there was certainly no attempt at a rescue, and the fact of Sergt.-Major Adams meeting another man in the ring, would not settle the question of the justice of the longshoremen quitting work for 24 hours anyway, although it may seem the logical way to a man imbued with a militaristic idea. That is the German idea, that might is right, and my dear Sergt.-Major Adams, you wouldn't like to be called a German because you are thinking as the Germans think. We hope that by the time this appears in print that the differences between the opposing factions will be settled, and the way paved for a better understanding. For we cannot blink our eyes to the fact that the returned soldier and organized labor are mutually dependent one upon the other, and it is to the interest of the master class to keep them apart.

HENRY DUBB.

TROUBLE NOW IN THE HIGH SPOTS OF CITY

Guests at Hotel Vancouver Should Benefit by the Chance to Work

The guests at the Vancouver Hotel should be grateful for the opportunity now afforded to them for healthy exercise, in the form of making their own apartments. Whether they will want to pay their hotel bills just the same may be a matter of doubt.

Among the various expedients resorted to by the hotel management to dispense with the services of their regular employees, recourse has of course been had to cheap Oriental labor. On Saturday afternoon, for instance, it is reported that a number of Japanese girls were brought to attend to the bedrooms. They were so well satisfied that they quit that very evening. Again on Monday several Chinamen were introduced to the same field of operations; they quit next day, remarking, laconically, "Too-much-to-work!"

Of course, these Japs and Chinks are pro-German to a man—or woman; otherwise, they would not refuse to work without eating in these critical times. The other day one of them—a husky Chinaman—working in a well-known bakery here, took the preposterous notion into his head that he was being overworked. He therefore intimated to the boss that he must have a boy to help him. No boy being forthcoming, he simply went for his belongings, with the remark to his boss, "What you think I am?" Just as if he'd been a white man and entitled to say what he pleased!

And, strange to say, the white men working there were "tickled to death" to hear it, which shows that they were all pro-German too, without a doubt. Evidently something will have to be done pretty soon if the country is to be saved from going headlong to the devil.

SCOTTISH UNIONS TO HAVE VOICE IN INDUSTRY

Government Finds Need of Responsible Body to Control Industrial Conditions

GLASGOW, Scotland—G. H. Roberts, M. P., British Minister of Labor, who has been on a visit to Glasgow, had a conference with Scottish Employers Associations and trade unions in the building, baking and carting industries, on the establishment of joint industrial councils in these industries in Scotland.

Mr. Roberts explained the necessity of there being one body in each industry to which the government could turn for advice with the assurance that they were approaching the really authoritative body in the industry.

He said that the Whitely report which was made to the government by a special committee appointed to study the question, especially recommended the establishment of district councils as well as national councils.

LONGSHOREMEN TO HOLD BOWEN ISLAND PICNIC

Bowen Island to Be Invaded By the Longshore Workers on the 13th Instant

The Longshoremen's Auxiliary will hold their picnic on the 13th inst. at Bowen Island, Tuesday was chosen, as Wednesday is a day that is given over to holidaying by the business section of the city, and it was thought that there would be a possibility of there being too great a crowd if it were held that day, so with customary sang froid the Longshore men defied superstition and decided that the picnic would be held on the 13th inst.

A splendid programme of sports and other forms of entertainment has been prepared, and all taking in this event are assured of a hearty welcome by the waterfront workers, and an enjoyable time.

LEGAL NOTICES

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT

TAKE NOTICE that I, Denis Campbell, hereby declare my intention of applying for a license to prospect for coal, petroleum and natural gas on the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Sixteenth Avenue (Point Grey Boulevard) and Blanca Drive, Municipality of Point Grey, New Westminster District, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement—containing 640 acres.

Located June 3rd, 1918.

DENIS CAMPBELL,
Per Charles Goodyear, Agent.

NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT

TAKE NOTICE that I, Albert Edward Garvey, intend to apply for a licence to prospect for coal, petroleum and natural gas, on the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted near the southeast corner of Block 90, District Lot 140, Municipality of Point Grey; thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

Located June 3rd, 1918.

ALBERT EDWARD GARVEY,
Locator.

NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT

TAKE NOTICE that I, Clarence Irvine Weldon, intend to apply for a licence to prospect for coal, petroleum and natural gas, on the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted near the southeast corner of Block 90, District Lot 140, Municipality of Point Grey; thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

Located June 3rd, 1918.

CLARENCE IRVINE WELDON,
Locator.

VANCOUVER'S **Big Piano Store**

This is the store where Union Men's patronage is appreciated, and it is why we are advertising in this paper.

We sell pianos on easy payments.

We sell Victrola Talking Machines on easy terms.

We sell all kinds of musical merchandise, Sheet Music, Player Piano Rolls and we keep the largest stock of—

VICTOR RECORDS IN VANCOUVER

We give expert advice that is appreciated by our customers.

This is a one-price store, where all are treated alike.

Now, Mr. Union Man, "It is your move." Call and get acquainted. This is your store.

Our practical personal experience in the music business for the past 47 years, is one reason we have thousands of satisfied customers.

MONTELIUS PIANO HOUSE LTD. 524-528 GRANVILLE ST.

A Stimulant Without A Regret

Nabob Coffee is far more stimulating than ordinary coffee because all its qualities are retained intact in the vacuum can. It is richer in flavor—more appetizing—more fragrant for the same reason.

Air is coffee's enemy—it robs it of its quality. All air is pumped out of the Nabob can the moment the coffee goes in.

A product of

Kelly, Douglas & Co., Ltd.

Food License No. 6-554

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL WHEN PURCHASING CIGARS

Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America. SEPT. 1880

Union-made Cigars.

This Certifies, That the Cigars contained in this box have been made by a First-Class Workman of THE CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION of America, an organization devoted to the advancement of the MORAL, MATERIAL and INTELLECTUAL WELFARE OF THE CRAFT. Therefore we recommend these Cigars to all smokers throughout the world. All infringements upon this Label will be punished according to law.

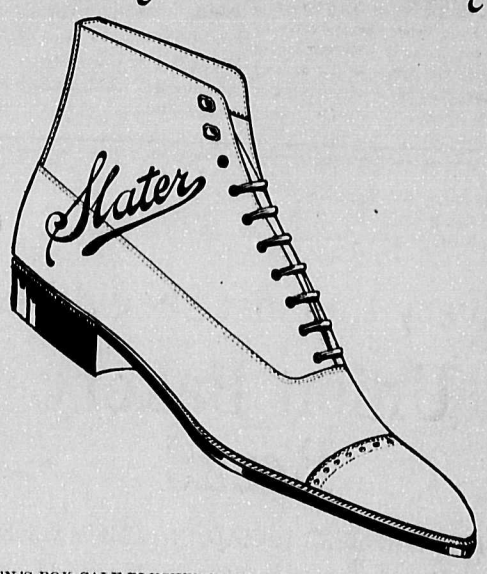
J. W. Perkins, President, C.M.I.U. of America

LOCAL STAMP

CABABANA, LA PREFERENCIA, NOBLEMEN AND PROMOTER BLUNTS DO NOT CARRY THIS LABEL

BIG REDUCTIONS on Men's Boots

Today and Saturday



MEN'S BOX CALF BLUCHER BOOTS—Regular $5.00. Special sale price	$3.85
MEN'S VELOUR CALF BOOT, with Goodyear welt sole; regular $6.00 for	$4.85
MEN'S SMOOTH MAHOGANY CALFSKIN OXFORDS; regular $7.50 value for	$4.65
MEN'S DRESS BOOTS—In a rich brown calf; Acme sole and rubber heel, or leather sole—a smart English last; regular $9.00, for	$6.35
MEN'S SOLID LEATHER WORK BOOT—Regular $5.00 value. Special sale price	$3.85

"The Home of Good Shoes"

RICHARDSON'S

649 HASTINGS, W. NEAR GRANVILLE.

The Pioneer Union Store

Claman's

Limited

153 HASTINGS STREET WEST

"Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes"

LISLE HOLEPROOF
guaranteed six months
6 Pair ..... $2.50 and $3.00
SILK HOLEPROOF
guaranteed three months
3 Pair ..... $2.25 and $2.50

Your Last Chance

to procure "Holeproof" at the old price

WE have been advised by the Holeproof Hosiery Co. that their prices have advanced. This means that after our present stock is sold you men will have to pay more. Buy at once and avoid the increase. Our stocks won't last long.

PRESIDENT WILSON ON MOB RULE

Denounces Resort to Mob Rule to Prove Patriotism

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—For the second time sinec this country entered the war, President Wilson has publicly denounced alleged "Americans" who resort to mob law and lynching courts to prove their "loyalty."

The president's first utterance on this subject wast at last year's convention of the American Federation of Labor.

"I want to say to every man who does join such a mob," he declared, "that I do not recognize him as worthy of the free institutions of the United States."

In a proclamation on this subject, the President again uses the English language in his plain and forceful manner in denouncing this "disgraceful evil," and calls upon peace officers of states, "and, above all, the men and women of every community in the United States, all who revere America and wish to keep her name without stain or reproach, to actively and watchfully assist in checking mob law.

"We are at this very moment fighting lawless passion," he says.

"Germany has outlawed herself among the nations because she has disregarded the sacred obligation of law and has made lynchers of her armies. Lynchers emulate her disgraceful example. I, for my part, am anxious to see every community in America rise above that level, with pride and a fixed resolution which no man or set of men can afford to despise.

"We proudly claim to be the champions of democracy. If we really are, in deed and in truth, let us see to it that we do not discredit our own. I say plainly that every American who takes part in the action of a mob or gives any sort of countenance is no true son of this great democracy, but its betrayer, and does more to discredit her by that single disloyalty to her standards of law and right than the words of her statesmen or the sacrifices of her heroic boys in thetrenches can do to make suffering people believe her to be their savior.

"How shall we commend democracy to the acceptance of other peoples, if we disgrace our own by proving that it is, after all, no protection to the weak?

"Every mob contributes to German lies about the United States, what her most gifted liars cannot improve upon by the way of calumny. They can at least say that such things cannot happen in Germany except in times of revolution, when law is swept away.

"I can never accept any man as a champion of liberty, either for ourselves or for the world, who does not reverence and obey the laws of our own beloved land, whose laws we ourselves have made. He has adopted the standards of the enemies of his country, whom he affects to despise."

It may be news to some of our readers that merchants have withdrawn their advertising on account of last week's trouble. See if the merchants whom you patronize are in our advertising columns.

We all make mistakes at times but one mistake labor must not make and that is not to allow the profiteers to dictate as to what labor shall or shall not do.

New Delivery of Smart

Wool Jersey Dresses

FOR WOMEN

THE MODELS are particularly attractive, accentuate newest designs and are available in the most favored colors, including saxe blue, sand, taupe, French grey, navy and Copenhagen. Some of these feature silk braid trimmings, others wool embroidery, and several show sashes trimmed with silk or chenille fringe. New lines are depicted in these dresses and quality of material is splendid. Many styles—one price, **$39.50.**

Fordon & Goodale LIMITED

575 Granville Phone Sey. 3540

Building the Business

Any business, in order to **succeed**, must be founded upon sound **principles**. And the **first** of these is **sincerity**, for upon this rests all the **other** commercial virtues. So when I began **this** business I decided that whatever else I did I would be **sincere** in my **announcements** as well as my **dealings**. I promised my patrons that I would **satisfy** them—that I would give them honest **value** in cloth, thorough **workmanship**, modern **style** and perfect **fit**, at a fair **price**. Thousands of Tom-the-Tailor suits have been sold and **every** wearer is a **friend** of mine. The business is **growing**.

Men's Suits to Measure from $35 up

Women's Man-tailored Suits from $45 up

Tom the Tailor
632 GRANVILLE
314 HASTINGS W
2 stores

UNION SHOP

Five Good Reasons

Why you should take advantage of this Big Fire Sale

1.—Superiority

The quality of our Clothing is always the best that can be bought. We truthfully state that there is no store in Vancouver so well stocked with "Old Quality" Cloth as ours.
Is that not superiority?

2.—Sincerity

Our Fire Sale is genuine—no misrepresentation nor camouflage to draw crowds—the fire was in our own store, as the rear will show.
Is not that sincerity?

3.—Service

We endeavor to give the best service possible. Courtesy and truthfulness can be expected of every salesman. You can rely on their judgment.
Is that not service?

4.—Savings

Our prices are genuine Fire Sale prices. Suits we are selling now can not be replaced in stock by us at less than 25 per cent. advance over what we will sell them to you.
Is that not a saving?

5.—Satisfaction

We guarantee to make your Clothes "Fit Rite" or refund your money.
Is not that satisfaction?

TWEED OVERCOATS—Regular $15.00. Fire Sale price..... **$7.95**

FANCY TWEED SUITS—Reg $21.00. Fire Sale price..... **$11.00**

FANCY TWEED SUITS, large quantity. Values to $32.50, **$16.50**

PLAIN GREY WORSTED—Panama weave; absolutely pure wool. Regular $40.00. Fire Sale price..... **$25.00**

BOYS' SUITS—A large range at **$4.95**

RAINCOATS at big reductions. Only a few left.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—Values to $1.75. Fire Sale price..... **90c**

WORK SHIRTS—Values to $1.50. Fire Sale price..... **95c**

HIGH-GRADE WORK GLOVES—Fire Sale price from..... **50c**

PANAMA HATS—Regular $3.50. Fire Sale price **$1.95**

PANAMA HATS—Regular $4.00 and $4.50. Fire Sale price..... **$2.35**

STRAW BOATERS—Up to $3.00. Now **75c**

BOYS' HATS below cost.

STIFF HATS—50 per cent. Discount.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR—From, per garment..... **35c**

Large assortment of TIES, with prices cut to pieces.

BOYS' BLOOMERS—Values to $3.00. Fire Sale price..... **$1.95**

KING QUALITY BRACES—Fire Sale price..... **25c**

25 DOZEN WINTER UNDERWEAR to clear in Combinations and 2-piece at less than today's cost. Up from... **$1.25**

Every article in the store must go at a price to you. Don't neglect this opportunity to get a good suit cheap. The best Clothing values ever offered in Vancouver.

THE JONAH-PRAT CO.

FIT-RITE CLOTHING PARLORS

401—Hastings Street, West—401

MACHINISTS' PICNIC WAS A SPLENDID SUCCESS

Condemn Action of Returned Soldiers at Meeting of Ladies Auxiliary

The big crowd which attended the Machinists picnic held in Mahon Park last Saturday came home very happy after having spent a most enjoyable day, reports Mrs. Towler. The affair was held under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary of Machinists of Vancouver and many thanks are due the committee who had charge of the arrangements which made the first big picnic of the organization such a success. Ten applications for membership were received and five new members initiated at the regular meeting of the auxiliary in the Labor Temple Tuesday. The auxiliary takes this opportunity of thanking the brothers of Lodge No. 182 for their generous donation to our brother who is sick in hospital. The following resolution was unanimously endorsed:

Every Confidence in T. & L. C.

"Be it resolved that this meeting of the Ladies Auxiliary of Machinists of Vancouver condemn the action taken by the returned soldiers in the recent disturbances, and be it further resolved that we have every confidence in the present Trades and Labor Council.

SIXTY CENTS PER HOUR FOR SEATTLE CAR MEN

New Agreement With Union—62½ Cents for Municipal Men

The Puget Sound Traction Light and Power Company has signed a new agreement with the Street and Electric Employees Union which calls for 50 cents per hour for the first six months, 55 cents per hour for the following 18 months and 60 cents per hour for the third year of service. Time and one-half will be allowed for all overtime and eight hours will constitute a day's work. All regular men will be allowed one day off in seven when men are available. Extra men shall be guaranteed not less than $90 per month. The company agrees not to discriminate against any employee because of membership in the union. Free transportation furnished all employees. A higher rate of 62½ cents per hour for two-year men is contained in an agreement which the union has presented to the city authorities for the municipal line. Motormen and conductors must have had at least two years' experience before they can work on the municipal railway and this higher rate is demanded on the ground that the physical examination required is more vigorous than on privately owned lines. The agreement is awaiting the signature of Mayor Hanson, who is at present out of the city.

When through with the Fed. pass it on to your neighbor.

The Blue Serge Suit

Blue Serges are getting scarcer each season and the price is soaring skyward.

To the man who prefers a blue suit to any other, take our advice and buy one now. We can still supply you with an all-wool, fast colored Serge at very little advance over the old prices.

—SHOP OF—

"Fashion-Craft"

Thos. Foster & Co., Ltd.

514 Granville Street

Patronize B. C. Federationist advertisers, and tell them why you do so.

The events now taking place are causing the hearts of those who look beneath the surface to beat high with hope. Even those who are naturally unobservant must be semi-conscious of a spirit in the breast of the working class that was not in existence before the war.

The Holy Book says, "The same measure that ye meet out to others, shall be meted to you again," and we must see to it that a strict account is kept. Working class justice bids fair to be of a high order, and the court will soon be sitting.

We thank the hundreds of Vancouver Trades Unionists who are using Union Bakery Bread in their homes and thus assuring a co-operative Trades Union undertaking of success.

Every Unionist Should Use

Union Bakery Bread

—IT'S THE BEST BREAD ON THE MARKET

¶ Our Hand-made Bread positively can't be beat—it's more tasty than other breads—keeps longer.

¶ Every breakmaker in our plant is an expert—he knows how—he does his extra best because the bakery is a co-operative plant and he knows that its success depends on turning out good bread.

LEND A HAND IN THIS UNION ENTERPRISE

Get Union Bakery Bread at your grocer's or Phone Highland 92

Union Bakery Ltd.

4th Avenue and Commercial Drive

THE STRUGGLE FOR DEMOCRACY IN INDUSTRY

Workers Must Have Control and Management of All Industry

One all-important aspect of real democracy that is singularly and, it may be suspected, sedulously overlooked by capitalist writers and other upholders of the existing order, is taht of democracy in industry. By democracy in industry we mean the right of the workers to control their jobs, to exercise a controlling voice in the conditions under which they toil.

Capitalist employers may indulge in various superficial manifestations of patriotic sentiment, but when it comes down to the actual question of industrial conditions, they prefer absolute autocratic authority; they believe quite commonly that the workers should accept whatever conditions, wages, etc., that their employer is willing to give; as generally expressed, the capitalistic idea is that the employer has a right to run his own business. And this rule applies just as strongly to the big corporations as it does to the small employer.

The Power of the Workers

It matters not that the Labor movement by hard struggle and at great expense and sacrifice on the part of the organized workers, has succeeded in securing a measure of democratic control by the workers in industry, that the use and acceptance of collective bargaining is based upon the recognition that the worker has a clear if not an equal right with the capitalist to shape decisions affecting the nature and conditions of his employment. This recognition has been forced from the capitalists by the strong, determined arm of Labor. It is a recognition that is granted reluctantly by the employer, that still carries with it a firm belief in the superior voice and authority of the employed and that leaves the vast preponderance of power and advantage in the employers' hands. Despite the remarkable growth of the Labor movement, Labor is far from exercising a controlling voice in industry and industrial democracy is far from satisfactory attainment.

Nor does it matter that in many instances large corporations, alarmed by the deepening industrial unrest, have sought to placate their employees with wage bonuses, profit sharing and similar paternalistic schemes. There is nothing of democracy in this. It springs merely from the desire of the master to wheedle his dissatisfied slaves into continued contented subjection.

And Their Weakness

The truth is that the great masses of the workers today are the victims of an industrial plutocracy that is more vicious in its despotic dictation of the conditions of the common life than any pure and simple political autocracy could conceivably be. The workers are helplessly dependent upon the owners of industry for employment and the means of life, and they have little or no effective control over the terms of their employment and the conditions under which they shall make a living. Beyond comparatively simple standards of wages, hours and conditions of labor established under the greatest of difficulties by their unions, the workers are unprotected. And even then they are constantly forced to present a militant and vigilant front to the capitalist enemy in order to maintain these elemental protections that ought to be instantly accorded them by any society that was at all solicitous of the welfare of its wealth creators.

Socialism says that there is no sure, effective way to guarantee industrial democracy except to socialize industry, to make the people the collective owners of industry, to make all the people useful workers and to give them an equal voice in controlling the conditions of their daily toil. So long as capitalists are allowed to privately own industry, there can be no genuine industrial democracy. And so long as industrial democracy is delayed, so long will political democracy remain insecure and incomplete of realization.—Exchange.

Just Arrived---

Union Made Shirts
Union Made Trousers

TROUSERS

Exceptional Quality--Moderately Priced

Fine English plain colors and striped worsteds, twill serges and tweeds of exceptionally good quality. They are tailored by expert **Union Tailors**, finished with five pockets, belt loops and plain or cuff bottoms as desired.

DICK'S GUARANTEED PRICE—

$3.50 to $7.50

SHIRTS

At Reasonable Prices

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