THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

TENTH YEAR. No. 27 — EIGHT PAGES — VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1918 — (In Vancouver City, $2.00) — $1.50 PER YEAR

NO SETTLEMENT IN STREET RAILWAY STRIKE

Minority Report Will Be Brought Down by T. J. Coughlin

Increased Cost of Living Makes Men's Demands Necessary

Following out their decision made at the time the agreement was presented to the B. C. Electric Railway, the street car men came out on strike on Tuesday morning. The strike was originally intended to have been called on the 1st, but that day being Dominion Day, and the men not wanting to deprive the people of an opportunity to get away for the holidays, action was deferred until the holiday was over.

On Monday evening Mayor Gale endeavored to bring about a settlement, and was in conference with the men and the representatives of the company, but as the conciliation board had not given any decision as to its findings, his efforts were of no avail.

Had Plenty of Time

The position of the street railway men is that on May 14 they presented their demands to be effective on July 1 and that the company had plenty of time to consider the matter. Mr. F. A. Hoover, business agent and representative of the International Association of Street Railwaymen, declares that there was undue delay on the part of the B. C. Electric in applying for a conciliation board, and the men insisted that, even so, the board must have its decision ready by Sunday night, at which time the agreement with the company terminated.

A total of 1348 street railwaymen are affected in the three divisions, as follows: Vancouver, 937; Victoria, 206, and New Westminster 205.

Electrical workers affected are 282 in Vancouver and 35 in Victoria.

The street railwaymen asked increases from 40 cents to 51 cents per hour on the maximum rates, basic day of eight hours, time and half for overtime, recognition of the closed shop principle and rights for certain classifications of labor not now organized to come under the closed shop. In addition, the demands are that the sliding scale of wages make it possible for a man to meet the maximum rate in 18 months, starting at 40 cents an hour and reaching 51 cents an hour in that period. The old rates ranged from 30 cents to 40 cents per hour, an a four-year sliding scale, though of late men seldom were put on as low a wage as 30 cents, generally 32 to start.

Everything Tied Up

The entire transportation system of the B. C. E. R. Company, both on the Mainland and Island, is completely tied up. Not a wheel is turning from Chilliwack to Steveston and alike at Victoria, and in this commercial metropolis the public has had to take advantage of such jitney service as offered, or, in the alternative, walk to work or business. Many of the larger concerns, the telephone company, the dry goods stores and others, bring their employees in by aid of a fleet of private conveyances but, there being by no means enough jitneys to go around, and the hospitality of the drivers of private cars being heavily taxed by the immediate friends of the owners, there was nothing for it as far as a very large number of people were concerned but to foot it to town.

The Street Railwaymen and the Electricians have appointed a joint committee to carry on the strike, and the affair is now a strike of Electricians and Street Railwaymen, and will have to be settled as such.

On Thursday afternoon it was learned that the conciliation board could not agree, and as a result a minority report will be submitted by T. J. Coughlin, the men's representative.

The following dictum announced by the National War Labor Board in the U. S. on the question of street railway employees' wages, seems to fit the case here, and if the company had taken the same view on this question, and dealt with it from the cost of living viewpoint, there would never have been a strike.

The standards of the living wage must be the paramount consideration in the operation of street railways, and in all cases where the adjustment of wages through the standards adopted by the government are ordered, the companies must comply, even if they have to increase their fares. This is the dictum announced by the joint chairmen of the National War Labor Board, at the close of a hearing attended by the representatives of 24 street railway companies and their attorneys.

Companies directly party to the hearings are those in Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Schnectady, East St. Louis, Newark, Pittsburg, Kansas City, Joplin, Mo., and Portland, Ore.

The only grounds the men advance for an increase is on the high cost of living, and the sooner the B. C. Electric Railway realizes that the men will not stand for any reduction in their standard of living the better. If their object in allowing the strike to come about is to have a legitimate excuse for raising the fares, then that excuse has been furnished to them.

Victoria Civic Employees

The conciliation board to deal with the dispute betwen the City of Victoria and its employees, commenced its sittings on Thursday. It now develops that the city council is unable to agree amongst themselves as to the reductions in the staff that has been contemplated.

This matter has been hanging fire long enough, and the men are getting tired of the repeated delays.

Readers are requested to be sure to send in their old address when notifying us of a change of adress.

LONGSHOREMEN MAY BE FORCED TO STRIKE

Shipping Interests Refuse to Meet Findings of Judge Murphy on New Agreement

The new wage agreement between the International Longshoremens Association and the shipping interests has been settled as far as wages are concerned, but there are still some minor points to be settled. The agreement covers the working conditions for the whole of British Columbia, although the wages have been agreed to and the scale retroactive from [illegible] paid, there is still likelihood of trouble in connection with the [illegible] that have not been agreed to. Of these is in connection with time and half for working on certain holidays. Judge Murphy has decided in favor of the men on this point, but the employers refuse to accept it. The Longshoremen are in a determined mood in regards to this and other points and there will in all probability be a walkout unless straightened out to their satisfaction. International Vice-President Taylor is expected in the city today (Friday) from Seattle to aid in clearing up the differences. Election of officers resulted in the following: Business agent, Albert Hill; president, J. Mahon; vice-president, A. Reid; secretary-treasurer, Fred Chapman; trustees, J. McGinn, J. Duffy and Bert Smith. The union has refused to send men to Powell River to load ships so long as the paper mill men are on strike.

Provincial Library Victoria B.C.

GENERAL MEETING OF LOCAL BRANCH OF LABOR PARTY

Increase in Members Makes Big Executive a Necessity

To Enter Municipal Politics Letter Congratulating Private Giolma

A successful and interesting meeting was held on Saturday last by the Vancouver Branch of the Federated Labor Party. The previous meeting in April had decided that the officers then elected should only hold office until July 1, and this rendered an election at this time necessary.

The new officers as elected are: President, David Rees; vice-president, Bert Showler; secretary-treasurer, W. R. Trotter. The executive committee is as follows: Mrs. Charlton, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Lorimer, Mrs. Houlder, Mrs. Amos and Messrs. D. W. McDougall, H. L. Corey, F. G. Poole, Geo. Harrison, O. L. Charlton, J. E. Wilton, J. Clark, J. C. Fleming, Chas. Cassidy.

By resolution it was decided that standing committees would be appointed by the executive and that chairmen of such committees and of ward organizations where formed would also become members of executive committee.

Regular meetings of the membership are to be held on the first Tuesday of each month at the offiecs, 510 Dominion Building, until further notice, the next meeting being on August 6. No member not entitled to vote in the province shall be eligible to hold office.

The opinion which has been freely expressed in favor of contesting civic elections found support in the passing of a unanimous resolution to that effect.

Organizer Hardy, who was some time ago appointed upon a spart time basis to work in the interests of the branch, in rendering his report announced that he was retiring from that position. A considerable number of voluntary workers are offering their services and it is felt that these efforts will meet the immediate requirements.

The retiring executive committee reported having held fourteen meetings and the business affecting the general membership embodied in the proceedings of the committee was reported upon by Secretary Trotter, who also presented a financial report covering the work of the branch from its organization.

The announcement of the result of the combination of the returned soldiers and the Labor Party branch at Victoria in the recent by-election was warmly received and a motion to send a letter of congratulation to Pte Giolma, the successful candidate, carried unanimously.

F. OF L. COMMITTEE IS RE-ORGANIZED

Conference with Vocational Branch of Hospital Commission

The special committee of the B. C. Federation of Labor, to deal with the returned soldier problem, is to be reorganized, the committee being reduced in numbers by members leaving town and from other causes, Chairman Kelly being absent on business for the Longshoremen, and not likely to be able to serve, he having been appointed as president of the Pacifc District Council of Longshoremen.

Secretary Wells has written to the Central bodies in Victoria, New Westminster and Vancouver, as well as to the Metal Trades councils, asking them to appoint members on the committee.

A meeting of the committee will be held on Monday evening, and a conference held with the representatives of the vocational training branch of the Hospitals Commissions.

Has your local union subscribed for the Federationist in a body?

TELEPHONE WORKERS GET CLOSED SHOP AGREEMENT

B. C. Telephone Co. Agrees to New Scale With Men and Girls

Power and Street Railway Co. Electricians on a Vacation

At a rousing meeting held Sunday afternoon in the Labor Temple the Electrical Workers decided to pull a strike on all the utility plants Monday at 12 midnight. This action was taken after it was made clear that the firms would not sign the new schedules.

In the case of the B. C. Telephone Company, the scale had been agreed to, but the men conceded that the time was ripe to stand out for the closed shop, so the men decided to force the issue. On Monday Superintendent Bollschweiler approached the committee and agreed, that inasmuch as the men practically had a closed shop that it would not pay the company to create bad feelings, so he would sign the agreement for the closed shop. Everything having been settled satisfactorily to the men, there was no walkout as far as this company was concerned.

The company had also agreed to the schedule presented by Local 77A, Telephone Operators Union. It calls for a scale as follows: First six months, $2 per day; second six months, $2.15; second year $2.30; third year, $2.50; fourth year, $2.75; fifth year, $3.00. The hours are from eight hours for day shifts to six hours for evening and night shifts. Double time for overtime. Sunday and holiday shifts not more than five and a quarter hours at time and a half pay. Two weeks vacation with pay after one year's service.

In connection with the proposed strike, the men had decided that the Telephone Operators should not be called out, as the newly formed union would not be strong enough to weather a strike. It was conceded, however, that if an opposition union had not been in existence, that the men could have stood out for a closed shop for the operators. The Electrical Workers are jubilant over their victory, inasmuch as this city is the first on the continent to obtain a closed shop with a telephone company.

The new scale calls for $7 per day for journeymen cable splicers and six dollars per day for all other journeymen. Apprentices will start off with $4.65 per day of eight hours and double time for overtime.

The B. C. Electric, although asking for an arbitration board, had agreed to the same scale as above, but the men decided on a strike because the company would not agree to certain working conditions and a closed shop. Now that the men are out they will not agree to a settlement unless the street car men's grievances are settled also.

The Western Power Company had declined to consider the agreement except with an arbitration board. The Electrical Workers declined to have anything to do with an arbitration board, hence the walkout at 12 midnight on Monday.

Latest reports are that both sides are holding firm with city authorities making strenuous efforts for a settlement.

Paper Mill Workers Strike

President McCallum of the B. C. Federation of Labor received the following wire from W. B. Marquette, secretary of the Pulp and Sulphite Paper Mill Workers at Powell River, on Tuesday morning.

"Walked out this morning; notify all labor officials. Letter following.

"W. B. MARQUETTE."

No further word has to this time been received, and the conclusion to be drawn is that the men are still on strike.

The Longshoremen have refused to go to Powell River to load cargo until such time as they receive word that the difficulty is settled.

Help Wanted

The Teamsters and Chauffeurs Union are desirous of locating some one that will undertake to conduct two children to San Francisco. The children are orphans left by a late member of the above union, and the transportation companies will not take them to their destination without they are in adult charge, and anybody that may be taking a trip to the city mentioned, and would care for the children would be reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses.

Who Said Labor Was Scarce?

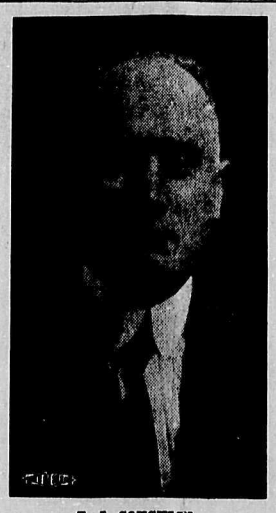
Every now and again some employer of labor in conjunction with the daily press, informs the world at large that there is a scarcity of labor around these parts. A trip around the employment offices in town or the Labor Temple will prove otherwise. And men are still being laid off around the shipyards and various other plants. In Victoria, eight ship ways are idle and plenty of skilled labor.

Shipyard Laborers

Thirty-four new members were initiated by the Shipyard Laborers at a well attended meeting. The election of officers took place with the following results: President, J. N. Boult; vice-president, J. Wilkes; financial secretary, M. A. Phelps; business agent, W. Lee; treasurer, Sid Jobling; trustees, J. Sully, W. Lawrence, J. Lockwood.

Teamsters and Chauffeurs

Eleven new members were initiated at a rousing meeting of the Teamsters and Chauffers Union Wednesday evening. A new wage agreemnt has been endorsed and is to be presented to all ice companies on behalf of the employees. Organization work is going on in Victoria. Meetings are being held every Tuesday in the K. P. Hall.



T. J. COUGHLIN

Chairman Provincial Legislative Board, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, who is representing the Street Railway Employees in conciliation proceedings.

SIMPSON AND BAILEY AT THE REX

Sunday's Meeting Should Be of Unusual Interest to Workers

Every working man in Canada has heard of "Jimmie" Simpson of Toronto, vice-president of the Canadian Trades Congress, and a big bunch in the western half of the Dominion are acquainted with W. D. Bayley. To get these two on one platform for a labor meeting under the comfortable conditions that prevail at the Rex should mean the packing of that building to capacity next Sunday night at 7.30.

They are on their way to New Zealand and both Simpson and Bayley having recently visited the old country during war times, their information of "doings" in the labor world there should be up to date.

As the Trades Congress of Canada nominee on the Technical Education Commission, Simpson had the privilege of touring Europe prior to the war. He should be a compendium of just that information which is of value at the present time when lack of perspective effectually interferes with the public view.

Bayley is NOT the man who was imprisoned for making certain statements in Toronto regarding drinking in the army; but he is the Bayley who was prominent in the enquiry in Britain which disclosed the frauds in connection with the taking of the prohibition overseas vote. He was the Labor candidate at the last provincial election in West Winnipeg and is the president of the Manitoba Labor Party.

GENERAL STRIKE FAVORED AT SPECIAL MEETING

All Organizations Urged to Call Special Meetings to Decide on Definite Action

At a special meeting of delegates appointed from the Trades and Labor Council, representing all affiliated organizations, a recommendation was made for a general strike and all organizations urged to call special meetings forthwith and that a joint committee of the Trades and Labor Council, Metal Trades Council and other organizations on strike be called for Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

In view of this action the executive of the Metal Trades Council has decided to defer action in calling the men out in establishments using power which has been declared unfair.

So as to allow for greater production for war purposes the Quebec government has decided to permit the employment of women over 18 years of age for night work, thus suspending the law which forbids the employment of females for night work. The law deals mostly with employees of munitions plants, and who, according to the law, could not be employed on the night staff. It will also apply to girls in shoe factories where large orders are being carried out for the Allies.

LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS FOR COMING WEEK

SUNDAY, July 7—Moving Picture Operators, Soft Drink Dispensers.

MONDAY, July 8—Boilermakers, Steam Engineers, Electrical Workers, U. B. Carpenters No. 617, Patternmakers, Policemen, Upholsterers, Amalgamated Engineers, Iron Workers, Street Railway Men's Executive.

TUESDAY, July 9—Pressmen, Barbers, Machinists No. 777, Amalgamated Carpenters.

WEDNESDAY, July 10—Teamsters and Chauffeurs, Metal Trades Council, Street Railway Men, Stereotypers, Gas Workers.

THURSDAY, July 11—Sheet Metal Workers, Shipwrights and Caulkers, Painters, Machinists No. 182.

FRIDAY, July 12—Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgebuilders, Plumbers, Shipyard Laborers, Mill and Factory Workers, Warehousemen, Telephone Operators.

TRADES COUNCIL TAKES ACTION IN STRIKE

Endorses the Placing of Power on Unfair List

Forms Committee to Carry Out the Wishes of Council

Vice-president Welsh officiated in the chair at the Central Body's meeting last night in the absence of President Kelly.

The executive committee reported that they recommended the endorsation of the wage scale of Hotel and Restaurant Employees. They also recommended the endorsation of the Carpenters wage scale.

The report was adopted.

A communication was received from the B. C. Federation of Labor asking for a member to be appointed on the special committee re returned soldiers, the executive reporting concurrence, which was adopted.

A communication was received from H. H. Stevens, M. P., re returned soldiers and the exploitation of returned men, in which Mr. Stevens explained his views on the question. The communication was received and filed.

A communication was read re Thos. J. Mooney and his sentence to death from the Defence League, asking that a resolution be sent to President Wilson asking for a new trial. A statement of Mooney's was also read which showed perjury on the part of witnesses and discreditable actions on the part of those in charge of the administration of justice in California.

The communication was read and filed, as the council had already made request for a new trial to President Wilson.

A communication was received from the Business Agents Board asking for the attendance of the council's business agent at the meetings. The request was granted.

Miss Gutteridge reported that large numbers of women and girls were registering with the Women's Christian Association for fruit picking, but that the fruit growers would not pay the wages fixed by the deputy minister of lands.

A communication was received from the Street Railwaymen and Electricians advisory board asking that the council place the power now being served by the Western Canada Power Company and the B. C. Electric Railway Company on the unfair list.

The executive recommended that a member of each of the unions using power meet at the close of the council meeting and decide what action should be taken by these organizations. Del. Kavanagh moved that the council endorse the request.

Del. Gottrell stated that the purpose of the request was to place the power on the unfair list so that union men would not use power produced while the electricians were on strike, and stated that the Street Railway and Electricians strike was now one. He went into details leading up to the strike, which have already been reported in The Federationist.

Del. Hubble, in reply to a question from Del. McVety, asking if the council was being asked to endorse a general strike, stating that the placing of the power on the unfair list meant that after this was done it was up to the affiliated organizations to take action in accordance with the council's action.

Del. Midgley pointed out that there was a difference from declaring bread unfair to declaring power unfair, and meant either a pious resolution, or that the unions using the power should cease to use it, and that meant a general strike, and that the executive had thought the best results would be gained if the unions affected held the meeting suggested, and discussed what action should be taken. He also stated that the council had no power to call a general strike.

Del. Winch stated that all present were affected and that it was up to the council to give effect to the principles which they had often professed.

Del. Kavanagh stated that the proposal of the executive did not exclude the endorsation of the council being given to the request, and that by refusing to use the power they were doing what they could to bring pressure on the companies affected.

Del. Cottrell stated that some of the clerks at the office had refused to do work which the men had done prior to the strike and were to be discharged for so doing, and that these men would have to be reinstated before the strike was settled.

Del. Watts pointed out that the street railway companies all over the continent were obstructing the street railwaymen.

A delegate from the Bakers stated that if the power had been shut off their strike would be now over.

Del. Pritchard urged the granting of the Street Railwaymens request.

Del. McCallum stated that there was only one question and that was is the power fair or unfair and the the only thing to do was to endorse the letter and turn it over to the meeting as suggested by the executive.

Del. Miss Gutteridge stated that the executive were all in favor of endorsation but desired to put something into being to carry out that endorsation, and the proposal was to give effect to it and act instead of passing a pious resolution.

At this stage a wire was received from F. A. Accland, Depaty Minister of Labor, urging that the men return to work in order to save food, and settle the strike according to law.

Del. McCallum moved that the executive's report be adopted and the council endorse the request of the Street Railwaymen to declare the power unfair.

Del. McVety stated that the execu-

(Continued on Page 5.)

ARE YOU GIVING UNION BAKERS YOUR SUPPORT?

Plenty of Bread Being Baked in City Under Strictly Union Conditions

Striking bakers are still standing pat on their demands. Great encouragement has been given the strikers during the past week and extra men are being employed out of the strikers' ranks by firms fair to the union. It is conceded that if organized labor will center their purchases on the union shops for a short while longer, and interest their neighbors also, that the remaining firms will soon be lined up.

Reynolds Cambridge Bakery at 45th and Fraser has signed up this week, so it is now up to South Vancouverites to patronize this firm.

A new firm known as the Union Bakery will be doing business in the city Monday. Ask your grocery for bread made in strictly union shops and don't be palmed off with any other.

Alderman Bolton, a member of the Bakers Union of Seattle, will be in the city Friday and will help to try and settle the difficulties.

Welsh Wins Challenge Cup

F. W. Welsh, vice-president of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, won the silver challenge cup given by C. H. Macaulay, for twelve roses of distinct variety in the amateur section of the Rose Show held last Saturday by the Greater Vancouver Horticultural Society.

RETURNED SOLDIER DEFEATS ALL COMERS

War Veteran Backed by Labor and Women's Vote Is Elected

Common Interests of Labor and Returned Men Are Cemented

The by-election in Victoria on Friday last resulted in the return of F. Giolma, a returned soldier, late a member of the 29th Battalion of the C. E. F.

That the returned men are jubilant at their success at the polls goes without saying, and that the Federated Labor Party in Victoria had something to do with the final result is conceded.

One returned soldier engaged in canvassing the shipyard workers in Victoria stated that fully ninety per cent. of those approached informed him that they were voting for the nominee of the returned soldiers' organizations, and while the women have no doubt played a part in the election, this outstanding feature must strike all that have any knowledge of the situation, "that the returned men, aided by the labor element in Victoria, obtained a remarkable victory," and defeated both of the oldtime political parties.

After our recent experience in the attempts that have been made by interested parties to bring about a cleavage between the returned soldiers and the labor movement, the result is gratifying, and must be taken by the party politicians as a warning that any attempt to play politics with the returned men will only meet with defeat.

The great bulk of the returned men are from the ranks of the working class, and a bond of sympathy and common interests must exist between them, and after the glamor of the war has worn off, and the returned men are not looked upon as returned heroes, and they have again become working men, the bond will be strengthened until such time as the returned men find they must fight both on the industrial and political fields with their kind in the ranks of labor, in order to bring about any betterment in their condition, and that after the returned soldier has lost his point of vantage he will realize that only by collective action on the part of the working class can his interests be safeguarded and advanced.

The Federationist wishes Comrade Giolma success in his efforts for the men he represents, and trusts that with the aid of Jim Hawthornthwaite he may be able to accomplish something that will be of real service to the returned men, and the working people of the province.

POWER PLACED ON UNFAIR LIST

Metal Trades to Quit Friday Afternoon If Strike Still On

At the Metal Trades Council on Wednesday night a communication was received from the Electricians, asking that the Western Power Company and the B. C. Electric Company's power be declared unfair.

The request was concurred, in and a notice placed in the daily papers to that effect.

The employers, who have a signed agreement with the Metal Trades, were also notified that the members of all organizations working in their plants would refuse to use power supplied by these companies, after Friday noon.

This will mean a cessation of work in all the shipyards, machine shops, etc., that are engaged in the shipbuilding industry, as well as the contract shops engaged in private work, unless the Electricians' demands are conceded and the strike closed.

Power is being supplied by an auxiliary steam plant, the employees of which are not organized. Other power is being supplied through the efforts of chief engineers and superintendents and the office staff.

POLICE DISCHARGED FOR JOINING UNION REINSTATED

Ballot Proves Men Desire Union and to Associate With Labor

Their Right to Organize and Choose Associations Conceded

Throughout the conferences held to bring about a settlement with the police commissioners and the policemen, as to the formation of a union, Victor Midgley as chief spokesman for the men, took the stand that the men should have the right to associate with whom they choose, and demanded the reinstatement of the discharged men.

The point of contention was removed from the question of the right of the men to organize to the one as to whether they should be allowed to affiliate with the Trades and Labor Council, and at a meeting held on Wednesday morning the policemen, by unanimous vote, decided to retain their affiliation with that body.

Police Discharged.

While the situation was in probably its most critical state on Tuesday, representative citizens held two meetings with the police commissioners, the representatives of the policemen and of the Trades and Labor Council in Mayor Gale's office, in a serious effort to reach a satisfactory adjustment of differences. At each meeting the labor representatives stood pat for the right of the Policemen's Union to affiliate with the Trades and Labor Council. A ray of light appeared when it became clear that the Trades and Labor Council, being merely a legislative body, had no authority over the policemen so far as calling a strike is concerned. In the face of this, however, Chief McRae maintained his opposition, declaring that the affiliation of the union with the major labor body would reduce him to the status of a figurehead. The police commissioners undertook further to deliberate the question in secret. Mayor Gale expressed regret that some amicable understanding had not loomed in sight at that time, and asked the parties to bear with the commissioners who, in the face of serious labor difficulties throughout the city, might, by hasty or ill considered action, bring about results which would leave the city without a police force, a fire brigade, or other public services essential to the life and safety of the citizens. At these meetings the men were represented by Messrs. Victor Midgley, A. S. Wells, W. H. Cottrell and D. McCallum. Citizens who participated included Rev. Father O'Boyle, Messrs. P. G. Shallcross, George Bushby, Rev. E. Thomas, Matt J. Barr, J. H. Falconer and others.

Throughout the entire proceedings Chief of Police McRae held firmly to the belief that only a minority of the force desired to organize. The fact that ninety-odd men were initiated and had become members did not swerve the chief because, as he informed the commissioners, he had reason to believe that great persuasion was brought to bear upon from forty to fifty of the men. In this positive stand the chief was 'bucked" strongly, it being asserted that the majority 'did want organization and affiliation.

Placed squarely before the threatened crisis Wednesday morning, the chief ultimately signified his willingness to put his belief to the test, when urged to do so by the mayor and commissioners. As a result three polls were provided for. The ballots submitted to the policemen called for a vote on the following issues:

"Are you in favor of a Policemens Union?"

"Are you in favor of affiliating this union with the Trades and Labor Council?"

The result of the ballot is as follows:

Question No. 1. Are you in favor of forming a Policemens Union?

Voting in favor 109, against 17, spoilt ballots 6.

Question No. 2. If so, are you in favor of having said union affiliated with the Trades and Labor Council?

Voting in favor 92, against 35, spoilt ballots 5.

The result of the ballot removes any doubts that may have existed as to the desire of the men to remain in affiliation with the Trades Council, and proves that Chief McRae did not gauge the situation rightly.

The final conference was held on Thursday afternoon ,at the close of which the men who were discharged were ordered reinstated by the police commissioners and the policemen have after long waiting established their right to organize and to associate with whom they will.

Great credit is due Business Agent Midgley for the able manner in which he handled a delicate situation, and finally brought about a settlement, and due credit must be given Mayor Gale and the commissioners, for the broad-mindedness displayed in dealing with a somewhat novel and new situation, arising out of new conditions, that have been the cause of a general desire to organize not only by policemen, but by all workers the world over.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Machinists' Picnic

Under auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary, which was to have been held on Saturday, July 6, at Mahon Park, has been

CALLED OFF

until further notice, owing to lack of transportation due to the street car strike.

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FREE DELIVERY

Clark's Pork and Beans, 3 for 25c
Sardines, 3 for 25c
Seeded Raisins, 3 for 25c
Clark's Potted Meat 3 for 25c
Yeast Cakes, 5 for 25c
Not a Seed Raisins, 2 for 25c
Custard Powder, 2 for 25c

Seeded Raisins, 16-oz. pkg.; 2 for 25c
Libby's Olives, 3 bottles 30c
Slater's Red Label Tea; reg. 45c ℔. for per ℔. 40c
Crisco, per tin 35c
St. Charles Milk, large cans 2 for 25c
Salmon, large cans 15c

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Finest Compound Lard, reg. 35c ℔. Saturday only, 2 ℔s. for 55c

EXTRA SPECIAL
Wild Rose Flour, in 10-℔. sacks 60c
In 5-℔. sacks 35c

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British Labor Comes Forward

****** *** —WITH— *** ******

Programme of Reconstruction

The general idea in the minds of the public at large, is that after the war, everything will be changed, but the idea as to what the changes will be, and as to how they will be carried out are very vague.

We hear on every hand of men, in little thought of places, stating that society must be reconstructed, the idea not being confined to members of the working class, but is voiced by members of the capitalistic class, dignitaries of the church, and by men in all walks of life, who unconsciously or consciously, recognize the breakdown of our present so-called civilization, or form of society.

Labor, however, is the only element in society that has, or can bring forth any solution of the situation. Labor alone can, as it has constructed the present civilization, construct any new order, and recognizing this, it is our intention to publish the programme of the British Labor party, which shows at least that labor has some ideas that are not vague, and visionary, and although they may from time to time be modified, the underlying principle will remain, that principle being the abolition of the wage system.

IT BEHOOVES the labor party, in formulating its own programme for reconstruction after the war, and in criticizing the various preparations and plans that are being made by the present government, to look at the problem as a whole. We have to make clear what it is that we wish to construct. It is important to emphasize the fact that, whatever may be the case with regard to other political parties, our detailed practical proposals proceed from definitely held principles.

The End of a Civilization

We have need to beware of patchwork. The view of the Labor Party is that what has to be reconstructed after the war is not this or that government department, or this or that piece of social machinery; but, so far as Britain is concerned, society itself. The individual worker, or, for that matter, the individual statesman, immersed in daily routine—like the individual soldier in a battle—easily fails to understand the magnitude of what is taking place around him. How does it fit together as a whole? How does it look from a distance? Count Okuma, one of the oldest, most experienced and ablest of the statesmen of Japan, watching the present conflict from the other side of the globe, declares it to be nothing less than the death of European civilization. Just as in the past the civilization of Babylon, Egypt, Greece, Carthage and the great Roman empire have been successively destroyed, so, in the judgment of this detached observer, the civilization of all Europe is even now receiving its death blow. We of the Labor Party can so far agree in this estimate as to recognize, in the present world catastrophe, if not the death, in Europe, of civilization itself, at any rate the culmination and collapse of a distinctive industrial civilization which the workers will not seek to reconstruct. At such time of crisis it is easier to slip into ruin than to progress into higher forms of organization. That is the problem as it presents itself to the Labor Party today.

What this war is consuming is not merely the security, the homes, the livelihood, and the lives of millions of innocent families, and an enormous proportion of all the accumulated wealth of the world, but also the very basis of the peculiar social order in which it has arisen. The individualist system of capitalist production, based on the private ownership and competitive administration of land and capital, with its reckless "profiteering" and wage slavery; with its glorification of the unhampered struggle for the means of life and its hypocritical pretense of the "survival of the fittest"; with the monstrous inequality of circumstances which it produces and the degradation and brutalization, both moral and spiritual, resulting therefrom, may, we hope, indeed have received a death blow. With it must go the political system and ideas in which it naturally found expression. We of the Labor Party, whether in opposition or in due time are called upon to form an administration, will certainly lend no hand to its revival. On the contrary, we shall do our utmost to see that it is buried with the millions whom it has done to death. If we in Britain are to escape from the decay of civilization itself, which the Japanese statesman foresees, we must insure that what is presently to be built up is a new social order, based not on fighting, but on fraternity—not on the competitive struggle for the means of bare life, but on a deliberately planned co-operation in production and distribution for the benefit of all who participate by hand or by brain—not on the utmost possible inequality of riches, but on a systematic approach toward a healthy equality of material circumstances for every person born into the world—not an enforced dominion over nations, subject races, subject colonies, subject classes or a subject sex, but, in industry as well as in government, on that equal freedom, that general consciousness of consent, and that widest possible participation in power, both economic and political, which is characteristic of democracy. We do not, of course, pretend that it is possible, even after the drastic clearing away that is now going on, to build society anew in a year or two of feverish "reconstruction." What the Labor Party intends to satisfy itself about is that each brick that it helps to lay shall go to erect the structure that it intends, and no other.

The Pillars of the House

We need not here recapitulate, one by one, the different items in the labor party's programme, which successive party conferences have adopted. These proposals, some of them in various publications worked out in practical detail, are often carelessly derided as impracticable, even by the politicians who steal them piecemeal from us! The members of the Labor Party, themselves actually working by hand or by brain, in close contact with the facts, have perhaps at all times a more accurate appreciation of what is practicable, in industry as in politics, than those who depend solely on academic instruction or are biased by great possessions. But today no man dares to say that anything is impracticable. The war, which has scared the old political parties right out of their dogmas, has taught every statesman and every government official, to his enduring surprise, how very much more can be done along the lines that we have laid down than he had ever before thought possible. What we now promulgate as our policy, whether for opposition or for office, is not merely this or that specific reform, but a deliberately thought-out, systematic and comprehensive plan for that immediate social rebuilding which any ministry, whether or not it desires to grapple with the problem, will be driven to undertake. The four pillars of the house that we propose to erect, resting upon the common foundation of the democratic control of society in all its activity, may be termed, respectively:

a. The universal enforcement of the national minimum.
b. The democratic control of industry.
c. The revolution in national finance; and
d. The surplus wealth for the common good.

The various detailed proposals of the Labor Party, herein briefly summarized, rest on these four pillars, and can best be appreciated in connection with them.

The Universal Enforcement of a National Minimum

The first principle of the Labor party—in significant contrast with those of the capitalist system, whether expressed by the Liberal or by the Conservative Party—is the securing to every member of the community, in good times and bad alike (and not only to the strong and able, the well born or the fortunate), of all the requisites of healthy life and worthy citizenship. This is in no sense a "class" proposal. Such an amount of social protection of the individual, however poor and lowly, from birth to death, is, as the economist knows, as indispensable to fruitful co-operation as it is to successful combination; and it affords the only complete safeguard against that insidious degradation of the standard of life, which is the worst economic and social calamity to which any community can be subjected. We are members one of another. No man liveth to himself alone. If any, even the humblest, is made to suffer, the whole community and every one of us, whether or not we recognize the fact, is thereby injured. Generation after generation this has been the cornerstone of the faith of labor. It will be the guiding principle of any labor government.

The Legislative Regulation of Employment

Thus it is that the Labor Party today stands for the universal application of the policy of the national minimum, to which (as embodied in the successive elaboration of the factory, mines, railways, shops, merchant shipping and truck acts, the public health, housing, and education acts and the minimum wage act—all of them aiming at the enforcement of at least the prescribed minimum of leisure, health, education and subsistence) the spokesmen of labor have already gained the support of the enlightened statesmen and economists of the world. All these laws purporting to protect against extreme degradation of the standard of life need considerable improvement and extension, whilst their administration leaves much to be desired. For instance, the workmen's compensation act fails, shamefully, not merely to secure proper provision for all the victims of accident and industrial disease, but what is much more important, does not succeed in preventing their continual increase. The amendment and consolidation of the factories and workshops acts, with the extension to all employed persons, is long overdue, and it will be the policy of labor greatly to strengthen the staff of inspectors, especially by the addition of more men and women of actual experience of the workshop and the mine. the coal mines (minimum wage) act must certainly be maintained in force, and suitably amended, so as both to insure greater uniformtiy of conditions among the several districts and to make the district minimum in all cases an effective reality. The same policy will, in the interests of the agricultural laborers, dictate the perpetuation of the legal wage clauses of the new corn law just passed for a term of five years, and the prompt amendment of any defects that may be revealed in their working. And, in view of the fact that many millions of wage-earners, notably women and the less skilled workmen in various occupations, are unable by combination to obtain wages adequate for decent maintenance in health, the Labor Party intends to see to it that the trade boards act is suitably amended and made to apply to all industrial employments in which any considerably number of those employed obtain less than 30 shillings per week (which will need revision according to the level of prices) ought to be the very lowest statutory base line for the least skilled adult workers, men or women, in any occupation, in all parts of the United Kingdom.

The Organization of Demobilization

But the coming industrial dislocation, which will inevitably follow the discharge from war service of all the working population, imposes new obligations upon the community. The demobilization and discharge of the 8,000,000 wage-earners now being paid from the public funds, either for service with the colors or in munition work or other war trades, will bring to the whole wage-earning class grave peril of unemployment, reduction of wages and a lasting degradation of the standard of life, which can be prevented only by deliberate national organization. The Labor Party has repeatedly called upon the present government to formulate its plan, and to make in advance all arrangements necessary for coping with so unparalleled a dislocation. The policy to which the Labor Party commits itself is unhesitating and uncompromising. It is plain that regard should be had, in stopping government orders, reducing the staff of the national factories and demobilizing the army, to the actual state of employment in particular industries and in different districts, so as both to release first the kinds of labor most urgently required for the revival of peace production and to prevent any congestion of the market. It is no less imperative that suitable provision against being turned suddenly adrift without resources should be made, not only for the soldiers, but also for the 3,000,000 operatives in munition work and other war trades, who will be discharged long before most of the army can be disbanded. On this important point, which is the most urgent of all, the present government has, we believe, down to the present hour, formulated no plan, and come to no decision, and neither the Liberal nor the Conservative Party has apparently deemed the matter worthy of agitation. Any government which should allow the discharged soldier or munition worker to fall into the clutches of charity or the poor law would have to be instantly driven from office by an outburst of popular indignation. What every one of them who is not wholly disabled will look for is a situation in accordance with his capacity.

Securing Employment for All

The Labor Party insists—as no other political party has thought fit to do—that the obligation to find suitable employment in producive work for all these men and women rests upon the government for the time being. The work of resettling the disbanded soldiers and discharged munition workers into new situations is a national obligation, and the Labor Party emphatically protests against it being regarded as a matter for private charity. It strongly objects to this public duty being handed over either to committees of philanthropists or benevolent societies, or to any of the military or recruiting authorities. The policy of the Labor Party in this matter is to make the utmost use of the trade unions, and, equally for the brain workers, of the various professional associations. In view of the fact that, in any trade, the best organization for placing men in situations is a national trade union having local branches throughout the kingdom, every soldier should be allowed, if he chooses, to have a duplicate of his industrial discharge notice sent, one month before the date fixed for his discharge, to the secretary of the trade union to which he belongs or wishes to belong. Apart from this use of the trade union (and a corresponding use of the professional association) the government must, of course, avail itself of some such public machinery as that of the employment exchanges; but before the existing exchanges (which will need to be greatly extended) can receive the co-operation and support of the organized labor movement, without which the operations can never be fully successful, it is imperative that they should be drastically reformed, on the lines laid down in the demobilization report of the "labor after the war" joint committee; and, in particular, that each exchange should be placed effectually under the supervision and control of a joint committee of employers and trade unionists in equal numbers.

The responsibility of the government, for the time being, in the grave industrial crisis that demobilization will produce, goes, however, far beyond the 8,000,000 men and women whom the various departments will suddenly discharge from their own service. The effect of this peremptory discharge on all the other workers has also to be taken into account. To the Labor Party it will seem the supreme concern of the government of the day to see to it that there shall be, as a result of the gigantic "general post" which it will itself have deliberately set going, nowhere any degradation of the standard of life. The government has pledged itself to restore the tarde union conditions and "pre-war practices" of the workshop, which the trade unions patriotically gave up at the direct request of the government itself; and this solemn pledge must be fulfilled, of course, in the spirit as well as in the letter. The Labor Party, moreover, holds it to be the duty of the government of the day to take all necessary steps to prevent the standard rate of wages, in any trade or occupation whatsoever, from suffering any reduction, relatively to the contemporary cost of living. Unfortunately, the present government, like the Liberal and Conservative Parties, so far refuses to speak on this important matter with any clear voice. We claim that it should be a cardinal point of government policy to make it plain to every capitalist employer that any attempt to reduce the customary rates of wages when peace comes, or to take advantage of the dislocation of demobilization to worsen the condition of employment in any grade whatsoever, will certainly lead to embittered industrial strife, which will be in the highest degree detrimental to the national interests; and that the government of the day will not hesitate to take all necessary steps to avert such a calamity. In the great impending crisis the government of the day should not only, as the greatest employer of both brain workers and manual workers, set a good example in this respect, but should also actively seek to influence private employers by proclaiming in advance that it will not itself attempt to lower the standard rates of conditions in public employment; by announcing that it will insist on the most rigorous observance of the fair-wages clause in all public contracts; and by explicitly recommending every local authority to adopt the same policy.

But nothing is more dangerous to the standard of life, or so destructive of those minimum conditions of healthy existence, which must in the interests of the community be assured to every worker, than any widespread or continued unemployment. It has always been a fundamental principle of the Labor Party (a point on which, significantly enough, it has not been followed by either of the other political parties) that, in a modern industrial community, it is one of the most foremost obligations of the government to find, for every willing worker, whether by hand or by brain, productive work at standard rates.

(To be continued next week)

In the Carpenter's Shop

"Life's a hard grind," said the emerywheel.

"It's a perfect bore," returned the auger.

"It means nothing but hard knocks for me," sighed the nail.

"You haven't so much to go through as I have," said the saw.

"I can barely scrape along," complained the plane.

"And I'm constantly being set upon," added the bench.

"Let's strike," said the hammer.

"Cut it out!" cried the chisel, "here comes the boss."—Boston Transcript.

LABOR ACTIVITIES IN TWIN CITIES

Industrial and Political Organization Going on Apace

The Twin Cities at the head of the lakes have suddenly become beehives of industry as a result of the shipyards and car works being furnished with contracts. Skilled labor is more or less scarce, while the wages as per usual will not satisfactorily do the required work with the ever-increasing cost of living hounding the lives out of the workers. The result is that organization has been for several months going merrily on—success of a most encouraging nature favoring the organizers on every hand.

Carpenters

The carpenters have made immense strides under the capable organization work of George Barlow, for the Amalgamated, and George Armstrong for the Brotherhood. With a combined membership for both locals of about 20 last August, the membership has now reached the high water mark of over 400, and is still growing. Practically 90 per cent. of the carpenters of all branches of the trade in the Twin Cities are organized.

Painters

Bob Armstrong, business agent of the painters in Winnipeg, has been successful in bringing about a strong organization of the painters and decorators.

Boilermakers and Shipbuilders

R. C. McCutcheon, vice-president of the Boilermakers Union, in addition to completing the organization for his own union, which now has a membership of upwards of 500, has also been instrumental in organizing the following:

Metal Workers, Shipyard Laborers, Twin City Freight Handlers, Port Arthur Telephone Girls, Shipyard Electrical Workers, Blacksmiths, Building Trades Laborers, as well as assisted organizers with the organization of the Painters, Blacksmiths and Carmen. And the end is not yet.

Labor Party Launched

George Barlow, organizer for the Amalgamated Carpenters, and secretary of the Winnipeg Labor Party, has been successful in organizing a big branch of the Canadian Labor Party. Officers have been elected, and a vigorous campaign is to be made for the organization and education along political lines of those who perform the only useful work in society. The officers are as follows: President, A. M. Dennis; vice-president, Steve Granger; secretary, Tom Moore; treasurer, Wm. Lindsay.

Women's Labor League

Several months ago a number of the leading labor women in Fort William launched a women's organization to co-operate in the Labor movement of this city, and adopted the name Women's Trades and Labor Auxiliary. This organization has performed valuable service by way of contributions of handsome sums of money for paying off the I. L. P. deficit from December election campaign, which money was raised from dances, whist drives, etc. But at the meeting held Thursday, June 13, a radical change entered the organization. The name was changed to the Women's Labor League, and a thorough labor platform and constitution of a similar organization in Winniueg, is in course of preparation.

This action was largely the result of a favorable visit to the city of Mrs. Helen Armstrong, president of the Winnipeg Women's Labor League. At a rousing public meeting she reviewed the work of the Winnipeg league. It had organized the house maids and store clerks, thereby bringing to this class of labor more wages and better conditions. She also gave a review of the recent, now historical, labor strike in Winnipeg. It is certainly no exaggeration to say that the thrilling and inspiring information so ably presented by Mrs. Armstrong inspired confidence in the minds of many people of the great possibility there is here to aid female labor through trade union organization.

The Telephone in Vacation Time

Vacation time often means that families are separated, some members going to seaside resorts or to holiday places. Separation, however, does not mean being out of touch with each other. The telephone is then the convenient communication—inexpensive, with no loss of time.

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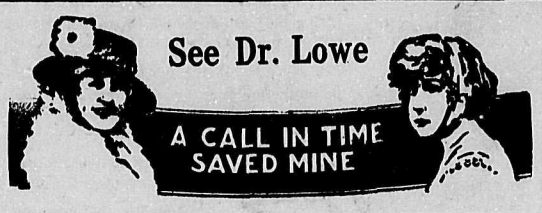

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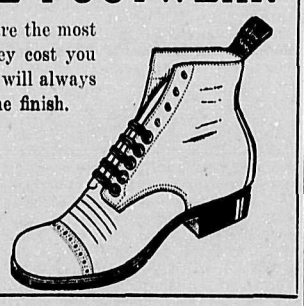

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SCOTCH UNIONS HOLD VERY PROGRESSIVE CONVENTION

Favor Six-Hour Day, Collective Ownership, and One Big Union

Opposes Economic Warfare and Wants Allies to Make War Aims Public

Ayr, Scotland—The twenty-first annual congress of the Scottish Trade Unions was held at Ayr, Councillor Hugh Lyon, Glasgow, chairman of the parliamentary committee, presiding over an attendance of 206 delegates, representing 500,000 trade unionists. The outstanding feature of the four days' discussions was the resolutions regarding peace and war. Upon this subject the keenest debates took place, and at times they reached a very high level. From the first day of the congress, considerable excitement prevailed, when it became known that the National Sailors and Firemens Union had sent 20 delegates, among whom were some of their more prominent officials.

Want War Aims Stated

The most important of the resolutions dealing with peace was that which was down in the name of the Glasgow Trades Council. This resolution called upon the British government to make a declaration of war aims, based on the four fundamental points enunciated by President Wilson in his speech to Congress on February 11, and further called upon the government to cancel all treaties having for their object territorial aggrandizement and economic warfare. The next in importance was that in the name of the National Sailors and Firemens Union, condemning the murder of merchant seamen by German U-boat warfare, urging the boycott of Germans for a period of five years after the war and the full use of every economic weapon against German trade.

Debate on Resolution

The main debate took place on the Glasgow Trades Council resolution, and an amendment by the sailors and firemen asking for the omission of the words "and economic warfare." Those supporting the resolution urged that the time had arrived when Great Britain and her Allies, particularly France and Italy, should make a clear and plain statement of war aims. This was the more urgent in view of the publication of secret treaties that ran counter to all Democratic ideals and were abhorrent to the Labor movement, besides being in contradiction to the declarations of British statesmen at the outbreak of war. It was held that for the attainment of an early peace it was essential that every political means should be used to convince the people of the Central Powers of the purity of the Allied aims, otherwise fear of invasion of national integrity and a policy of economic warfare after the declaration of peace would stiffen their attitude in support of their autocratic rulers and serve but to prolong the war until both sides were exhausted.

Workers International Surprised

Robert Smillie, president of the British Federation of Miners, took part in the debate in support of the resolution and in the course of a powerful speech, took the opportunity, speaking as president of the International Miners Federation, of saying that the American fraternal delegate, Mr. Frey, was mistaken in his version of the attitude of the German trade unions to war. The international Labor movement, he declared, was unanimously in favor of a down tools policy against the outbreak of war. It was true to say that the Germans refused to vote on resolutions in favor of such a policy, but that was because German law would have immediately declared the unions to be political organizations and would have suppressed them. Their position was perfectly well understood in the international movement, but after all the working class of any one country could not stop war, and the workers of their own and other countries did not or were not in the position to give the necessary support to the international. If there had been any failure it could not be laid at the door of any one nation. The truth was that the Workers International was taken by surprise and in any case had not sufficient powers to meet the difficulty when it arose.

Oppose Economic Warfare

The speakers in opposition to the resolution were all delegates of the Sailors and Firemens Union, and their case rested largely on the crimes of the German U-boats. It was sifinificant that not a single speaker opposed the war aims as laid down by President Wilson. The debate was conducted in an atmosphere of tense feeling, but the delegates and speakers exercised a wonderful restraint and paid a cordial tribute to the eloquence of at least one of the sailors' delegates. The peace resolution was ultimately carried by 108 votes to 35 for the amendment.

The debate on the sailors and firemen's resolution denouncing the crimes of the German U-boats lacked the interest at first anticipated, largely because the ground had been partly covered by the previous discussion. The sailors, however, stated their case ably and fully, but ultimately an amendment by the Glasgow Trades Council was carried which, while condemning German U-boat warfare, omitted all the clauses in the sailors and firemen's resolution calling for a boycott of the Germans, and a warfare of tariffs. A resolution in favor of peace by negotiation was also carried, as was one denouncing the harsh treatment of conscientious objectors.

Favor Six-hour Day

Perhaps the most important discussion, however, after the peace resolution was that on the shorter working day. For many years labor has passed such resolutions apparently as pious aspirations, but it is now becoming evident that it is getting down to business.

No fewer than six resolutions were on the agenda, but the discussion resolved itself into a contest between those advocating an eight-hour and those declaring for a six-hour day. It was argued that the eight-hour day did not give the workingman an adequate amount of leisure and adeqaute leisure was an indispensable condition of progressive civilization. The advocates of the six-hour day had powerful assistance from the recent speches of Lord Leverhulme, in which he claimed that six hours per day would not only provide the worker with more leisure, but would also form the ideal working day from the standpoint of production. The six-hour day was carried by a majority. The parliamentary committee was empowered to inaugurate a campaign in favor of the shorter working day and to co-ordinate the efforts of organized labor in this direction, with a view to early action.

Collective Ownership

The usual resolution calling for the national or collective ownership of the means and instruments of production was carried unanimously without debate, but it is important to notice that in all demands on the part of labor for state ownership, it is also insisted "that all nationalization of industry and commerce to be satisfactory and to meet the legitimate aspirations of the working class, must provide for their effective control by the industrial organizations concerned.

The major portion of the remaining resolutions dealt with amendments to various acts of parliament affecting industrial affairs, such as the factory acts, the trades boards acts for the prevention of sweating, the insurance acts, and the compensation acts.

One Big Union Favored.

With regard to methods of organization, the committee was instructed to arrange conferences between the several unions in any industry, with a view to unifying the forces, so that there would be only one union in each industry. Finally, a resolution embodying the fundamentals of a League of Nations with adequate labor representation for the settlement of international disputes was carried unanimously.

The congress heard two members of the labor section of the American delegation to Great Britain, who came as fraternal delegates to the congress to deliver a message from the American Federation of Labor. The two delegates were Mr. William Short of the United Wine Workers Union and president of the Washington State Federation of Labor, and Mr. John P. Frey, editor of the International Moulders Journal. Mr. Short said he regretted that a misunderstanding had arisen between the British labor movement and the American labor movement regarding the war. He felt, however, that there was really no difference except on a technicality which he hoped would be removed before the delegates left for home.

U. S. Delegates Behind Times

Mr. John P. Frey in greeting the congress declared his conviction that affiliation between the trade unions of Great Britain and the colonies and those of the United States was essential. With regard to the war, he said the American trade union movement had agreed unanimously that so long as the German military machine threatened the world's freedom there should be no labor congress in which the representatives of the Central Powers were permitted to participate.

The American delegates put their case ably before the congress and received a very cordial reception, notwithstanding the fact, as it turned out, that the majority of the delegates did not wholly agree with their views.

"Great Britain had before the war 2000 municipal undertakings, earning a total income of $150,000,000 a year. Of these no less than 142 were street railways, and they were being operated at a total profit of $10,000,000 a year, besides paying taxes to the several municipalities just as if they had been privately owned."

OFFICERS OF THE FEDERATED LABOR PARTY

President—Gordon J. Kelly, Vancouver.

Secretary—W. R. Trotter, Labor Temple, Vancouver.

Treasurer—Miss Helena Gutteridge, Labor Temple, Vancouver.

Vice-presidents — Victoria, J. Dakers; Vancouver Island, T. Westwell, South Wellington; Vancouver, E. T. Kingsley, R. H. Neelands; New Westminster, W. Yates; Prince Rupert, Geo. B. Casey; West Kootenay (north), H. Kempster, Revelstoke; West Kootenay (south), F. Pezerill, Nelson; Crows Nest Pass, H. Beard, Michel; Boundary, Jas. Roberts, Coltern; Similkameen, W. Smith, Hedley.

THE FEDERATED LABOR PARTY is organized for the purpose of securing industrial legislation, and for the collective ownership and democratic operation of the means of wealth production..

The membership fee is fixed at $1 per year, 50 cents of which goes to the central committee for the purpose of defraying expenses of general organization work.

The membership roll is open in each electoral district and all persons are invited to sign who are willing to and endorse the objects of the organization.

Apply to the vice-president of your district for further information.

OVER FOUR MILLION UNIONISTS IN BRITAIN

Organized Labor Has Big Growth in Membership—Many Women Are Organized

The statistics has just announced particulars respecting the membership of trade unions of England, at the end of 1917. The total membership of the 1115 unions known to the department was 4,399,696, an increase of 6.2 per cent. on the previous year, and the highest figure yet recorded. The increase in male members was 127,555, and in female mebers 130,352. The increase was greatest in engineering, "general labor," and the railway service groups. The latter stood at 424,528 at the end of 1916. At the end of 1917 the N. U. R. alone had over 400,000 members.

ZAPATALAND BLAZES WAY FOR HUMAN LIBERTY

Three Million People Live Happily Without the Almighty Dollar

Harrison Grey Otis Gets Trapped by Rebel Mexican

While the people in the rest of the world have been fighting for a brand of democracy that leaves much to be desired, the Mexicans in a portion of Mexico have, with very little bloodshed, established a system of society wherein profiteering is entirely abolished and where poverty, misery and the many attendant evils of the present competitive system is a thing of the past.

General Nicholas Zogg tells the story of how the peons, headed by their beloved leader, General Zapata, put a stop to exploitation in the states of Southern Mexico, now known as Zapataland.

The Landlord in Zapataland

It seems that the wretched Indian peons in the five southernmost states in Mexico revolted and drove out their masters and landlords; they took the brass check on their wrists, a badge of slavery which it was death to remove, and made it into a badge of citizenship, which it is death to imitate or forge. There are no landlords in Zapataland, nor any bankers, nor any priests, nor any lawyers, nor any business-men of any sort; nor is there any of the thing by which and for which all bankers, priests, lawyers, and business men exist —money. Think of it—three millions of people, inhabiting a territory of ninety thousand square miles, have existed for five years without any money!

They have a perfectly free communism. Everybody works a few hours a day; everything that is produced is public property, and all who have the badge of citizenship help themselves to whatever they want. And there is always enough; nobody has to steal or cheat, and nobody refuses to work—if he does, the rest throw him into the river. They have no liquor; because nobody has motive enough to manufacture it; they are starting all the schools they can, because everybody wants to understand all the interesting things that are going on.

Otis Paid the Taxes

General Zogg compels the respect of Americans, because he is a man of wealth—that is, he was a man of wealth under the old regime. He is cultured and gracious, looks like an Italian, and speaks with a pair of eloquent and slender hands. If I were to tell his own life-story in a book, you would call it melodrama, as utterly impossible as his real Utopia. After the first revolution, he became governor of Lower California; and there was $190,000 in taxes due on 650,000 acres of land owned by Harrison Gray Otis, proprietor of the Los Angeles Times. The old walrus of the Times was not accustomed to paying his taxes at home, so, of course, he had no idea of paying them to a bunch of low-down peons. General Zogg was told to collect them; but Otis being a Gringo, and having the Gringo government behind him, it was hard to bring him to terms. So Zogg came up to Los Angeles, and laid before Otis a plot for a counter-revolution. This was the sort of thing Otis was accustomed to paying for, so he put up $190,000 for arms and ammunition to overthrow Carranza; and Zogg went back to Mexico and reported that he had collected the taxes!

But the Mexican made the mistake of returning to Los Angeles, where Otis was the government; so Otis had him grabbed—on a charge of overdrawing his bank account a few dollars. Zogg had thousands of dollars in other Los Angeles banks when he made that little slip, but that didn't help him—his witnesses were driven away, and he was railroaded to Folsom for a couple of years!

A Bona Fide Patriot

The little general claims to have a letter from Otis, offering him $25,000 to blow up the Imperial dam. You see, Otis wanted to "break" Carranza, he wanted riots and disorder, so as to force American intervention in Mexico. And the Imperial dam is a ticklish proposition, being just inside the Mexican border, but controlling the water supply of the whole of Imperial valley in California. To blow up this dam would mean ruin to the people of a whole county; but, if it brought on a war, it would have doubled or trebled the value of the 650,000 Mexican acres belonging to Gen. Otis. Zogg declares that he has been arrested three times by various American authorities in an effort to get that letter from him; but they haven't succeeded yet, because he keeps it in Mexico. I find it easier to believe his story, because of the fact that Harry Chandler son-in-law, heir and successor to Otis, was recently indicted by the federal authorities for trying to ship arms into Mexico.—Max Estman in The Liberator.

The profiteering retail dealers in Europe are cutting their own throats in more ways than one. As one important sign it is only necessary to mention that during the war the voluntary co-operative movement has grown extensively. In 1915 the sales of the 12 largest wholesale co-operatives in Europe were estimated at $360,000,000, and in 1916, $500,000,000. The sales of the Switzerland co-operative wholesale organization increased in 1916 by 25 per cent., that of Denmark 25 per cent., Sweden 30 per cent., Norway 35 per cent., Holland 44 per cent., and Finland 106 per cent. In Russia, from 1915 to 1917, the number of distributing co-operative organizations increased 100 per cent., from 10,000 to 20,000. The co-operative stores have gained largely on account of the fact that they refused to take advantage of the necessities of the people during war time, and have continued to sell at cost, instead of monopoly prices. Hence the people are joining them in ever-increasing numbers.

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PATRONIZE B. C. FEDERATIONIST ADVERTISERS

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PACIFIC GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY

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"Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World"

FRIDAY.....July 5, 1918

NOT LONG since we indulged in some feeble reflections upon the inherent virtue snugly ensconced within the sacred right of the enslaved working animal to balk in harness whenever he feels like it. It may be remembered that we laid particular emphasis upon the undoubted value of this precious right, and how it constitutes the sole right possessed by the slave that is absolutely inalienable. The fact now discloses itself to us that there is still further value attached to this precious possession, this right to quit work, to strike, to balk, that has hitherto escaped the undoubted perspicacity that lurketh about the editorial sanctum of this powerful family journal. That additional value is found in the power and frequent disposition of the slave master to compel the slave to enjoy the exercise of his sacred right, whether he feels in proper mood for such enjoyment or not. In other words, the master frequently insists that the slave shall enjoy a respite from his arduous labors, and thereby recuperate his energy for still better service in the days to come. Although many misguided ones look upon these little acts of kindness upon the part of masters in thus insisting that their slaves take a much-needed and well-deserved holiday of uncertain extent, as a disgrace forced upon them, and in their anger and disgust, denominate its bestowal in such derisive terms as "getting the can," being "shot down the toboggan," "chased down the pike," the "loss of a pie card," and other slangy but expressive similes, they do so because they do not understand the real nature of the favor bestowed upon them by the perhaps unconscious remittance, at least for a time, of that penalty of work which their state of slavery forces upon them. If they did, they would not make such a wry face about it. They would accept their enforced vacation and the enjoyment of their sole inalienable right, with the same independent mien and manifest unconcern that distinguishes the master when he deigns to bestow the blessings of leisure upon them.

BETWEEN THE DEVIL AND DEEP SEA.

* * *

The only fly in the ointment of unalloyed pleasure arising out of leisure and the opportunity of enjoying a taste of the real freedom that can come only through escape from the slave penalty of work, lies in that magnificent democratic concept and anti-autocratic conceit known as "The Idlers Act," though how an idler could be found guilty of action deponent knoweth not. By this precious "Act," however, as soon as the slave proceeds to enjoy, either voluntarily or under compulsion, his sole inalienable right, the right to refrain from the punishment of work, the state can step in and throw him into durance vile for being idle. It is a case of the slave being damned if he works and damned if he don't. Of course, he can still exercise his right to balk, even if grabbed by the "press gang" of the State, but this peculiarly democratic institution, as typified upon this peculiarly democratic continent, has a happy faculty of making it exceedingly uncomfortable for obstinate and autocratically inclined slaves to exercise their obstinacy and autocratic predilections for the purpose of undermining democratic institutions.

* * *

Of course, when slaves are idle they cannot expect to get much if anything to eat. This is their own fault, of course. If they saved their wages while working, instead of spending them in riotous extravagance, they would be able to live in idleness forever, once they took a notion to loaf or were compelled to do so by their masters. Anybody can see that. But having dissipated his fortune, all same prodigal son, and the precious "Idlers Act" having been duly made and provided for his especial comfort and the salvation of his immortal soul from the sin of doing nothing useful and profitable to his master and his master's democratic State, our slave possessor of the sacred "right to strike," to loaf, to escape even for a brief period from the penalty of work, finds himself between the deep sea of hunger upon the one hand, and the devil of the State's unmerciful club of oppression and tyranny upon the other, as soon as he attempts to exercise his precious right, either voluntarily or by express command of his immediate master. So there you are. Figure the dirty mess out for yourself, and lodge no complaints with this office. Whether we like to admit it or not, we may hug the pleasing solace to our slavish souls, that whatever is dealt out to the slave class at the hands of the masters, the rulers, the robbers of the earth, is only that which this class richly deserves and actually insists upon having. By no other token than the ignorance and servility inherent in slaves could present day iniquities prevail. The tremendous numerical superiority of slaves over masters preclude any other conclusion. The slaves like it; let them hang on to it. And we may be sure they will.

AN INCIDENT occurred at Victoria, B. C., last week that is not altogether without value in pointing out the possibilities that are within the reach of the enslaved and impoverished toilers of the land, and other decent persons if there be any such, once they become wise enough to act in concert for their own good, instead of that of their rulers and masters. The election of Pte. Frank Giolma to a seat in the Provincial House, by a vote so overwhelming that both the Liberal and Conservative candidates lost their deposits, may well be considered as a tip to the useful portion of the community of what lies within its power once it intelligently uses it. The utter helplessness of the old line political parties to carry out the schemes and purposes of the ruling class, once the support of the common people is withdrawn from them, was most convincingly displayed in the case referred to. The combined strength of both these old political humbugs and swindlers would nowhere be sufficent to place their candidates in office, even though receiving the loyal support of all the beneficiaries of the present system of slavery, as well as their legitimate defenders, apologists, lickspittles and similar vermin, once the common people, the workers and other decent ones n the community, awake to an understanding of their position in human society and the power that lies behind their common action in a common cause.

TO THE WISE MANY THINGS ARE POSSIBLE.

* * *

Not a single legislator holds a seat in any provincial parliament, nor yet in the Dominion gashouse at Ottawa, who does not hold it by virtue of the votes of workingmen and workingwomen. In fact there is no other way to obtain such seat than by the votes of the common people, the workers, both of city and country. The ruling class, the exploiting and marauding class, is by no means numerically strong enough to politically override the working class. No matter how ridiculous and even ruinous might be the policy and programme of the working class, there is no way whereby the rulers, especially in a glorious "democracy" like this, can forestall that policy and programme if the workers set themselves to the task of its realization. Just as the political tools of the dominant class were snowed under in the by-election at Victoria last week, so can they be snowed under at every election if the workers and returned soldiers stand together for a common purpose. The wealth producers of the world need only to stand shoulder to shoulder politically in the common defence, to throw the entire ruling class and its iniquities and infamies into the discard of intolerable and deadly nuisances.

* * *

One particularly pleasing feature in connection with the by-election referred to was the absolute refusal of the rank and file of the returned soldiers to listen to the platform piffle of the officer candidate (a major at that) who had been selected by the Liberals for the evident purpose of decoying them into that particular political trap of the master class. That the returned soldiers and workmen were not cajoled or hoodwinked by either of the old and threadbare frauds is a good omen for the future. If that sort of spirit becomes prevalent among the decent and useful ones of the earth, the death knell of rule and robbery will be sounded and the dawn of a new and better day be heralded to the sons and daughters of men. And why should it not be so? He who is at all wise knows full well that the interests of rulers and masters are diametrically opposed to the interests of they who are ruled and enslaved; that the political tools of rulers can act only as a scourge to the enslaved; that their every act must of necessity be for the purpose of perpetuating that enslavement and even increasing its severity; that their sole purpose in running for office is to conserve, and buttress, and bulwark the interests of the rulers, by holding the slaves of production in submission to their never-ending task and merciless exploitation, and prolonging the brutal regime that is based upon their misery and torture; and that every statement or profession to the contrary is a lie and they who give utterance to it know it to be so. When a sufficient *number become wise to the falsehood* and deceit that have been practised upon the slaves since the chains were first riveted upon them, many things will become possible that are now considered impossible. Political stool pigeons and decoys will no longer avail. Rulers will get their wings clipped and their power taken from them. Many things that are now sneeringly termed dreams will perhaps come true. There will probably be far less lying about the Bolsheviki than at present and, at any rate, conditions could not be any worse for the slaves than they are now.

AS COMPARED with former ages this is an age of great wealth. At least that is what we are told by our great statesmen, wiseacres and pundits. The wealth of nations is now being measured in hundreds of billions. A few years ago milions would have been quite sufficient. Inside of another decade, if the present gait of wealth accumulation keeps up, trillions will be required to do the subject justice. And then will come quadrillions, quintillions and so on until the world will become so wealthy that nobody will have any time to work, for each and all will be kept continually busy in figuring up how much they are individually worth in the financial scheme of things. But of course no one in those glad days to come will ever need to work any more, for every one will be so wealthy that they can live on their wealth and income, without longer enduring the discomfort and sweat of toil. And should any be so unfortunate or incapable as to still remain poor the rest of us will have such a superabundance that none will be brudge a generous handout to the deserving unfortunate and impecunious. Any one at all familiar with the peculiarly philanthropic and kindly traits of the chronically wealthy will heartily agree with this prognostication, no doubt.

THE MYSTERY OF GREAT WEALTH

* * *

But the fact is that there is no more food per person produced now than was the case a thousand or ten thousand years ago. And the same is practically true of all other really essential things. Enough was produced then and no more than enough is produced now. All is consumed as fast as it is produced. And neither more or less than that either was or can be the case at any time. It is true that a whole lot of things are produced now that were not produced a hundred or a thousand years ago, but almost without exception they are of absolutely no value to the producers thereof. They are not things essential to the comfort and well being of any part of present society outside of the ruling class and its retinue of wage slaves, boosters, apologists, defenders, pimps, and other menials. For instance, millions of tons of iron and steel, billions of feet of lumber; hundreds of millions of tons of coal; millions of tons of shipping; miles upon miles of railways, and factories and shops galore, are produced every year upon this continent alone, and practically all of this conserves no other purpose than that of upbuilding the empire of the ruling class and adding to its pomp, magnificence and vulgarity and increasing its power for mischief, tyranny, brutality and gloriously bloody and spectacular war, its supreme achievement in culture and spiritual uplife.

* * *

Industrial production, production upon a large scale, either with or without machinery driven by power outside that of man himself, is peculiarly a ruling class institution. It cannot be carried on except by slaves driven to their tasks. Its purpose cannot be that of lessening the burden upon the backs of slaves, or of bringing to them a greater return for the energy they expend. The very contrary must be the case. Every step in the march of progress since the first slave was shackled, has been distinctly ruling class progress. Every machine that has been devised and adopted has been for the purpose of increasing the power of the ruling class, by the building of cities, towns, transportation lines, factories, mills, shops, armies, cannon, powder and bomb, leading up to the inevitable world slaghter that is now edifying the ruling class soul and causing the servile and worshipful slaves of this rotten age to gape in awe at the sublime spectacle, even when shedding their own blood and inwards to stage the glorious show. And neither industrial production or its inevitable and culminating circus of blood and slaughter could be staged except at the expense of slaves shackled to the chariot wheels of a brutal, conscienceless and rapacious ruling class, and one that is none the less so though it shouts its love for democracy from the housetops.

* * *

When the first slave was shackled the stage was set for an age-long agony for the human race. The day had come when life was to be made a long-drawn-out misery for the wealth producers of the earth and an era of vulgar pomp and brutal magnificence and licentiousness for rulers and masters. The curse of work was to be inflicted upon the enslaved ones of the earth and this was to be henceforth the distinguishing mark that separated the slave from all others of animal kind. And from that day to this the slaves have produced, without recompense or reward, that which is termed the wealth of the world, and their masters have appropriated it unto themselves and wallowed in it to their heart's content, even as the four-legged hog walloweth oftentimes in the swill trough of his swinish dreams. And the "wealth" has each year been eaten up, worn out or shot away, but the figures representing the worth and quantity remain even unto this day, and great is the joy in swinedom thereat. The masters are serenely content because of its figurative magnitude and the slaves remain docilely quiescent and duly awe-inspired in its prodigious presence. But it is nothing but figures. There is nothing to make them good outside of the slaves themselves and their power to do so is circumscribed by their ability to produce just enough to keep the ruling class world well fed, garbed and sheltered, and themselves upon the average but little worse off than the rest of their master's cattle. The only reservation to be made is that they are not nearly so secure in their jobs as the horse, the ox, the ass or the dog. But, poor creatures though they are even at the best, the slaves constitute all there is to ruling class property and power. There is nothing else to it. They produce all the wealth, whether in the shape of really essential things, such as food, etc., or non-essential stuff, such as railways, steamships, factories, skyscrapers, Egyptian pyramids and such useless junk. Not only do they do that, but at the word of command from their masters they go forth right gaily and indeed patriotically, and shoot each other up in grand style just because their respective masters have gotten into a row over the plunder and swag taken out of their silly hides and stupid sweat, and desire to pull off a great show in celebration of the auspicious event. And while the merry war goes on there is the greatest marshaling of figures imaginable. Wealth thus accumulates at breakneck speed. The world becomes richer and richer the faster and faster becomes the killing and the destruction. Fortunes such as the world never saw before now spring up like mushrooms in a night. It is grand; it is glorious. Small wonder that no one seems at all anxious to have the delectable game stop and a return be made to the days of old when the accumulation of wealth was such a slow process and millionaires were not made in a minute. If the war lasts long enough everybody will be wealthy and nothing can prevent such a "consummation devoutly to be wished." Lots of workingmen have "tin Lizzies" even now and the war has only been on four years. The path of both glory and duty now leads to wealth galore. Let us hold our place in the sun by keeping on fighting, and also accumulating wealth.

The number of deaths by accidents *at the U. S. Flying Fields during the* week ending June 8, was 10. It is not necessary to go to Europe to get upon the ruling class roll of honor for faithful service rendered, although there is less noise made about it when you get it at home, and more especially if you get it in decent industry.

Because the Electrical Workers Union of Butte, Mont., fined the street car company $100 for breaking a clause in its agreement with the union, the transportation company had the switches pulled and tied up the entire service. The union sent word to the government mediator, and who then made the company pay a fine and supply the service.

A Winnipeg grocer by the name of Nick Balan, is reputed to have said: "When the Germans come to Canada they will hang every man in uniform to the trees." For this he was haled into into the police court and given the option of paying a fine of $1000 or serving one year in jail. The question that now arises is which is the pro-German, Mr. Balan or the police judge who sentenced him?

For the week ending June 14 the U. S. Official Bulletin reports that "health conditions continue very satisfactory," in the army camps and cantonments in the United States. There were but 563 new cases of measles and 4,312 new venereal cases reported for the week. The non-effective (sick) rate runs all the way from 20.7 to 83.5 per 1,000 at the various camps. Deaths for the week were 155. Of these pneumonia claimed 44, while plain suicide only accounted for five. It is confidently assumed that were it not for the judicious application of serums and the presence of the Y.M.C.A. as a moral and spiritual safeguard, conditions would have been less "satisfactory."

That valued Labor publication, the United Mine Workers Journal, gives prominence to the following choice bit of news, which affords an excellent photograph of the mentality of those stupid creatures in the category of dull vertebrates whom divine providence has evidently cunningly calculated to officiate as the cornerstone, the brick and the mortar of a slave civilization, and its shield and buckler for all time to come.

Occeola Mills, Pa.—The miners at the Moshannon mine No. 10 have raised a large American flag near the mouth of the shaft. Each shift of miners is required to salute Old Glory before entering the works. Not to do so is sure to visit a rebuke from the coal diggers. Up to date only one miner made the mistake of forgetting Old Glory. A bath in a mule water trough has done much to stimulate his memory.

Joseph F. Rutherford, successor of "Pastor Russell," as head of the International Bible Students Association, and six of his assistants, have been sentenced to twenty years imprisonment for conspiracy to violate the Espionage Law. The savage sentences being handed out in the "land of the free and the home of the brave" to imaginary offenders against legal enactments and laws that are in themselves infamies both damnable and foul, has never been equalled in all the history of vicious Prussian junkerdom or during the long regime of the bloody and brutal Russian Czars.

J. A. Cross of Brantford, Ont., was recently haled before Police Magistrate Livingstone of that city and charged with having declared "he had just as soon be under Prussian rule as the present rule of Canada." The magistrate, evidently not being altogether pleased with Mr. Cross' impartial attitude in regard to the respective virtue and merit of Prussian and Canadian rule, soaked him with a nice little fine of $500, presumably because of his inability to discriminate between them. After thus having been soaked by Canadian rule to the tune of $500, it is but fair to presume that Mr. Cross will now be amply qualified to intelligently express a most decided preference.

There is to be no more venereal disease in Ontario. The wise legislators of that progressive province have taken the matter of suppressing it in hand in the most intelligent manner possible. It is now unlawful for any one to either be afflicted with such disease, or to commit any act that might result in the spreading of it in case it does exist. Heavy penalties are to be inflicted upon those who violate the law. This eminently simple and sensible manner of exorcising the deadly results that follow in the wake of the social filth and miasma that is inevitably bred from the foul cesspool of a civilization of robbery and rapine based upon human slavery and degradation, is quite in consonance with the most advanced thought of this ruling class age. It is a wonder that it was not thought of before. The ruling class mandate, that thou shalt not rot in this rotten age, will be as easily complied with as is the divine command, that "thou shalt not kill," in these glorious days when wholesale murder is the highest and noblest art known to mankind.

Right bang on the front page of Mr. Samuel Gompers' Weekly News Letter, a most powerful Labor publication, by the way, the following is approvingly quoted from one of the prominent textile manufacturers of the United States. "Under our present system, labor is the last commodity to advance in price in times of expansion and the first to decline when contraction starts." Labor a "commodity?" And the dastardly insinuation allowed to go unchallenged right on Sam's front page? Why, it is damnable; it is almost execrable. Sam says, or at least has done so upon numerous occasions, that "the labor of a human being is not a commodity," and the "Clayton Act" affirms the good man's judgment. Then why is the poor miserable textile gentleman's un-American assumption that it is a commodity, allowed to escape the withering blast of wrath from Samuel's virile pen? Can it be that the dear old fossil has been asleep at the switch, or is he perhaps still drunk with the exuberant effervescence of his own patriotic verbosity at the last convention of himself at St. Paul awhile back. Labor a "commodity?" Perish the thought.

The lumber output in the United States for last year showed a considerable falling off as compared with 1916. In fact the paltry amount of but 36,000,000,000 feet was turned out during the year. As this would be but a petty 360 feet of lumber for each man, woman and child in the Republic, or a paltry 2000 feet per family, no one need be surprised if the government finds it necessary to lumber ration the population before the next season's crop comes in. Of course, it is unnecessary to remark that 2000 feet of lumber per family is more than enough to satisfy all essential and legitimate purpose for at least ten years, let alone one year. And yet such an enormous production, nearly all of which conserves no essential human purpose, is characteristic of practically all lines of production under a ruling class regime, not excepting that of foodstuffs. Nine-tenths of the energy expended by the slaves of this delectable civilization is absolutely wasted in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned. This nine-tenths is expended solely for ruling class purposes and the upbuilding of its vulgar and bloody empire. It is the price the slaves pay for their slavery.

"We will win. We will win. We will make all the sacrifices necessary that we may live our lives and guarantee freedom to the peoples of the earth." Thus spake the mighty Gompers, the fussy and garrulous old fossil that heads the reactionary machine that at present manipulates the so-called American Labor movement, yclept the American Federation of Labor. The fussy one got the above dramatically off his chest at the opening of the convention of himself at St. Paul recently. These "sacrifices" of the mouth are quite easily made, and besides they cost nothing beyond a trifling amount of lung power. And no "sacrifice" is more fashionable during these sacrificial days, than that of the aforesaid brand. If that sort of sacrifice possessed even the slightest virtue, the war would have long since been won and the wicked kaiser sent to his eternal and redhot sleep in oblivion. We sometimes wonder if it is really possible that any one can be so dull as to fancy that such bombast and fustian ever deceived anybody into considering the manufacturer and peddler of it as anything but an egostistic and unsufferable ass. Can it be that even the fussy and fossilized old reactionary in question really takes himself seriously? It may be possible, but it certainly requires a gutta percha imagination to entertain such a grotesque fancy. As an apostle of loud-mouthed "sacrifice," however, Gompers occupies no back seat. But what a musty old joke he is. Long may he stay with us. Long may he "sacrifice" safely and wordily, which he no doubt will cheerfully do as long as his mouth holds out to explode and the emoluments of his high office, both cash and flattery, fail not to materialize.

There are a lot of working men who occupy the happy lot in this delectable civilization of being privileged to work for wages provided they are fortunate enough to catch a master who will consent to loan them a job to work at. Of course these happy souls are not slaves. Perish the thought. They are free laborers; free to work if any one will allow them to do so. Otherwise they are free to starve, provided they will do it in secret. If they persist in starving openly, they are liable to arrest and punishment. They are also free of property, for as we have no doubt ably pointed out upon numerous occasions, they are themselves property. It stands to reason that property can not own property. The very absurdity of such a presumption must be manifest to anybody with a headpiece less solid than concrete or ivory. So what is the use of talking about it? The wage-earner is free, absolutely and irrevocably, and that is all there is to it. He is free to work when he can get it. That there can be no mistake about it, a judge in the Superior Court of Massachusetts has "ordered that 14,000 shoe workers at Lynn be restrained from striking for a raise of wages or for any other purpose." The order applies to some 18 factories operated by the Lynn Manufacturers Association. In the face of this judicial affirmation that the slave is not a slave, we shall, out of consideration for the feelings of the alleged "Labor leader" with a bourgeois cuticle, henceforth refrain from calling the slave a slave or referring to his condition of undoubted freedom as being even akin to a condition of actual slavery. It shall be from now on far from our purpose to needlessly lacerate tender bourgeois cuticles or do aught to induce bourgeois bellyaches. The slave is a free man and we don't give a cuss if he is.

A CORRECT ESTIMATE.

The Call (London), May 2, 1918, says: "The American Labor delegation which is over here to investigate war condition in this country, has gone through the usual performances of 'seeing the sights' with feasts more or less elaborate thrown in. The functions have provided opportunities for our cousins to deliver orations which recall the speeches we learned here more than three years ago. Last week end they were entertained in the banqueting hall of Whitehall Palace. The place was chosen, no doubt, to show in what high regard labor is held in this country. In the course of a speech, Mr. James Wilson, of the American Federation of Labor, said he would not agree to a peace conference with the enemy until Prussian militarism had withdrawn within its own boundaries. He also prated about the war being fought to enable the German people to free themselves. We wonder what Mr. J. Wilson's idea of freedom is. The Prussian Junkers have not as much power or use it with less ruthlessness than the American trust magnates, and as for freedom of opinion, the wholesale arrest of American Socialists indicates how far that is considered worthy of respect. The American delegation has made little impression, notwithstanding all its promises of what America is going to do to keep the war going. It would do greater service to freedom and humanity if it went back and used its endeavors to bring the U. S. Labor movement to agree to the reconstruction of the Workers' International. If this crowd is a fair specimen the American Labor leaders badly need experience of what war really means."

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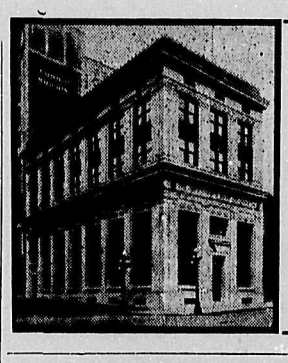

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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Trades and Labor Council.

Friday, July 7, 1893.

Newly-elected delegates: F. B. Bishop (Painters); Robt. Cosgrove, F. Gale and W. Wodley (Building Laborers); Wm. Towler, Walden, and J. Duthie (Bricklayers).

Geo. Dower, Toronto, secretary Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, wrote acknowledging receipt of extensive evidence sent from B. C. with respect to Chinese immigration. It would be laid before the Federal government in due time, with the hope that it will convince those in power that the influx of Chinese to our shores is a curse to the white population.

Officers elected: President, C. R. Monck; vice-president, H. Wilson; secretary, Geo. Gagen; treasurer, Colin McDonald; statistician, Geo. Bartley; doorkeeper, H. McKee.

Indianapolis—General Secy. Frank Duffy, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, reports the following wage increases of affiliated unions: Durango, Cal., 62½c to 75c per hour. Bartlesville, Okla., $5.50 to $6.50 per day. Summit, N. J., 50c to 62½c per hour. South Bend, Ind., 55c to 65c per hour. Wellsville, O., 56½c to 75c per hour. Cleveland, O., millmen are now receiving 60c per hour, working the eight-hour day, 44 hours per week, closed shop.

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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For buying union-made Wearing Apparel and good reliable Clothing, Hats and Furnishing Goods of every description.

Union clerks to see that you get a square deal, and J. N. Harvey personally guarantees you your money's worth.

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Shirts and Drawers, each.....65c
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Also 614-616 Yates St., Victoria, B.C.

Look for the Big Red Arrow Sign

Trades Council Takes Action in Strike

(Continued from page 1)

tive were in favor of doing anything to support the strikers, but the question was how best to do it, and the method of dealing with the matter suggested by the executive was a means of carrying out the endorsation, and to give effect to it, and that at any time a special meeting could be called, and it was the intention of the executive to call such a meeting to give effect to any tangible effort to put into effect the putting of the power on the unfair list, and that the unions affected should have the right to say how this should be done.

The chair refused to accept Del. McCallum's amendment to the amendment.

Del. Hardy stated that the working class had called on the working class to support themselves.

The amendment to the executive report and endorsing the request was carried.

The report of the executive as amended was then adopted.

The report of the finance committee was read showing a creditable balance to the credit of the council. The report was referred to the audit committee.

At this point the meeting took a five-minute recess for the different trades to elect their representative on the committee to go into ways and means to carry out the placing of the power on the unfair list.

Business Agent Midgley reported on the Bakers strike, and the conferences held, and the results of same, and that Shellys, Pinchins, Stevensons, Brewers and the Womans bakeries were still on the unfair list, all others having signed up.

He also reported on the Policemens Union, which is fully covered in another part of this issue.

A statement to the effect that bakery wagon drivers were not covered by the Teamsters Union was made. This was denied as some of the bakery drivers were members of the Teamsters Union.

The following were nominated for the various offices: President, Dels. Welsh, Winch, Reid and Cottrell. Dels. McVety, McCallum, Hardy, Showler and Kavanagh declined.

Vice-president, Dels. Gutteridge, Kavanagh, Crawford and Herrott, Dels. Hubble and Pritchard declined.

Business agent and secretary, Midgley and Hardy. Del. Hardy declined.

Treasurer, Knowles.

Sergeant-at-arms, Poole.

Trustees, McVety, Crawford, Hubble, Kavanagh, Thom, Winch, Pritchard and Reid.

The council adjourned at 10.45 p.m.

The following delegates were obligated and seated: Bakers, John Black; Street Railwaymen, J. McInnes; Sheet Metal Workers, A. J. Crawford and W. Burke; Longshoremen, J. Mahone, Geo. Thomas, J. Kavanagh, L. Marsh, D. Mitchell and B. Hughes; Machinists No. 182, C. Bullard; Shipyard Laborers, W. Lee, F. Hood, E. Wilks, J. Sully, M. A. Phelps, A. Lamb and J. Lockwod; Pile Drivers, A. Malcolm, T. Donnelly and E. Stewart; Upholsterers, E. Henry; Warehousemen, J. W. Lumb and W. Robertson.

LIST OF RESTAURANTS GRANTING WAGE SCALE

Organized Labor Is Urged to Support the Following Eating Houses in Vancouver

All restaurants that complied with union rules have signed the new wage scale. McLeods Cafe, McIntyres and the Pioneer Cafe have refused to meet the demands and claim that they receive plenty of public support. The following list of restaurants are fair to the union membership and organized labor is requested to give them all the patronage possible: Delmonico Cafe, Orpheum Cafe, Good East Cafe (Nos. 1 and 2), Martins Lunch, Trocadero Cafe, Empire Cafe, English Kitchen, Busy Bee Cafe, Oyster Bay Cafe, City Chop House, Post Office Cafe, Dominion Cafe, National Cafe, Klondike Cafe, Star Oyster House, The Only, Victoria Chop House, London Chop House, Vancouver Cafe, Maryland Cafe, Shipyard Inn, Ogdens Lunch, Waffle House, Cambie Street. The following restaurants have signed up for dining room only and are worthy of your support: London Grill, Allens Cafes, Bergmans Cafe, Log Cabin Cafe, Wonder Cafe, Granville Lunch, Kings Cafe. Stay away from all others until further notice.

San Francisco—Journeymen Tailors Union No. 80 has negotiated a new wage scale, securing for its male members an advance of $7 a week, with a minimum of $28 per week for all journeymen. The women also secured an increase and their minimum fixed at $18 weekly.

New York—Ten thousand harbormen have been awarded an increase of wages through the agency of the wage adjustment board of the United States Shipping Board, that gives them from 10 to 30 per cent. more pay. The advance is retroactive to June 1. T. V. O'Connor, president of the Longshoremen, is one of the board making the award.

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PANTAGES
NEXT WEEK
"HANDICAP GIRLS"
PATRICOLA—Empress of Song
Other Big Features

WHAT THE DAILIES WILL NOT PRINT

European Comment on Refusal of Austrian Emperor's Peace Proposal

Representatives of Cambridge University, in conferring an honorary degree on President Wilson, consider that next to Trotsky, he measures to some degree of greatness in the war firmament, the other war statesmen being waning lights.

It would seem that President Wilson is persistently urging upon the British government a democratic settlement of the Irish question, and promises a loan of $100,000,000 to the new Irish government to start it off comfortably. Both Asquith and Lloyd George have stated that the coercion of Ulster is unthinkable. The Americans are wondering how it comes that the coercion of seven-eighths of the Irish people is so thinkable.

The Secrets of 1917

Lately the press of Europe has been full of the efforts of the Austrian emperor to bring peace among the nations. It seems he addressed a communication to the French President, through a mutual friend, promising the cession of Alsace-Lorraine to France, for the sake of peace, but that the Allies decided not to deal with peace then. The Irish Independent, under the title of "Rejected Addresses," states:

"Mr. Balfour said the letter was communicated to the French President and premier under the seal of the strictest secrecy, and without permission to convey it to anybody except to the British prime minister and to King George. Mr. Balfour said, very properly, that a more inconvenient method of dealing with great transactions could hardly be conceived. He never heard of these transactions until he returned from America, and, therefore, he could not inform President Wilson, from whom he had no secrets.

"The terms of the letter," said Mr. Balfour, "had been examined by a committee of the French Chamber, and they had come to the conclusion that the emperor's proposal did not provide an adequate or a satisfactory basis for an honorable peace. It is not at all certain, however, that the resolution passed by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Chamber has entirely closed the matter of the Austrian peace proposal. The Paris correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, says that the meeting at which the declaration of M. Clemenceau was adopted was attended by only 24 of the 44 members of the committee, and that only 13 voted for the resolution. The same correspondent says that the censor, who has prevented the French press from publishing a word about the documents submitted to the Foreign Affairs Committee, has, nevertheless, allowed the French public to learn the fact that Mr. Lloyd George was favorable to negotiations last year. Before the committee, M. Ribot protested that he had to choose between refusing the Austrian proposals and breaking with Italy, and he considered himself bound to choose the former alternative. He admitted that Mr. Lloyd George agreed only after considerable hesitation to the negative reply on which Baron Sonnino insisted. The documents communicated to the committee in Paris are said to show that the British premier insisted more than once on the importance of the Austrian proposals, and on the desirability of not losing so favorable an opportunity of making peace.

Neue Zurcher Zeitung (Swiss, Independent), April 17—Prince Alexander Hohenlohe writes in regard to the Emperor Charles' first letter:

. . . It is the letter of a young man who, by a tragic accident, finds himself brought to the throne at an early age, of a young prince who has been educated in the traditional military style of his family, who himself took part in the war for a time as an officer at the front; who has seen with his own eyes, at closest quarters, the indescribable horror of this war, and the unspeakable sufferings of the soldiers; and who has now, of a sudden, become the supreme over-lord of this fighting-machine, in which, if he were a common mortal, he would be now a lieutenant, or captain at most. And this young officer does not speak as one elated by the consciousness of finding himself at the head of an army of millions, allied to another army of millions, yet more powerful; he does not talk of crushing the enemy, nor of the necessity of gaining further victories at the cost of some hundred thousand more of human lives, nor of vengeance and the annihilation of his foe. No! He who is no longer forced into the trenches, exposed to dangers of shot and shell, but, safe in his imperial palace can watch the fight from afar, does not think of the victor's laurels he might wind about his brow. His first thought is for the unmentionable sufferings of his comrades in the field who, day by day, in stern fulfilment of their duty, are dying or risking death for him and for their country, for the ever-rising tide of blood and tears this hateful war involves; and his one desire, at the moment when he assumes the imperial honors, is to make an end of this slaughter, and to give back peace to his peoples, and the whole unhappy race of men. He, the conqueror, does not speak of punishing or destroying Serbia, but promises "to restore her in her sovereignty," yet more, "as a pledge of our goodwill, to secure for her an outlet to the Adriatic Sea." He declares that Belgium should be re-instated, should keep her African colonies complete, without prejudice to her right to be indemnified for her losses. As for Alsace-Lorraine, what does the letter say? No more than this: That he, the emperor, would support with all his power and personal influence the just French claims to Alsace-Lorraine. What does this mean? As we read it, no more than a promise to speak for the French claims to Alsace-Lorraine with his Ally, in so far as they are just. The adjective "just" may, and in our opinion should, be construed in a limiting sense, rather as meaning "so far as these claims refer to French, or French-speaking portions of Alsace-Lorraine." Why need this passage be defended in the presence of the German Ally, when, as is written in history, Prince Bismarck himself intended to renounce all claims to Metz and French Lorraine at the peace conference of 1871, and yielded only to the pressure of Moltke and the general staff. If Bismarck at that time contemplated this issue . . . why should his idea not be taken up again in March, 1917, when military conditions have changed so radically as a result of the development of artillery range and technique? Why should not this consideration have favored a belief that the value of this part of Lorraine might be less than formerly for purposes of a military safeguard, and that its abandonment, for a suitable compensation, might no longer be so impossible? In fact, even that passage of the letter, which looks so objectionable to superficial German eyes, loses much of its offence at a closer examination; apart from the fact that the text promises no more than that the emperor should intercede for the Franch claim, with his ally, without offering a pledge that the intercession would be effective.

Missive or Missile?

The aim of the letter was . . to prepare a basis on which official negotiation might be instituted. . . There is no hint of a separate peace. It gives expression to the hope "of being able before long to put an end to the sufferings of thousands, who are living in sorrow and fear. And this letter, for which humanity should be eternally grateful to the young king, which is a clear proof of his kindly and humane feeling, which should be a glorious page in the history of his reign, is flung back at him, as though it was a bomb filled with poisonous gas; and his government must repudiate it; it is looked upon as evil, as compromising, as a dangerous blow from the enemy. To such a pass has the world's judgment now come . . . so much are our ideas the contrary of what they ought to be. The saddest, the most tragic fact of all is that, as things are, the young king's high and humane intentions, instead of benefiting his peoples, have created a crisis from which Austria will not emerge without loss. . . Moreover, it is discouraging for all who had hoped for a just and reasonable peace . . . that the possibility of reaching an understanding has been made exceedingly difficult. . . Who will venture in future to open confidential communications with the enemy, when . . . he can no longer feel certain that the secret of these communications will not be betrayed the next day. . . This incident is fateful and tragic . . . for the whole world and first and foremost for France. One wonders whether the unhappy French people, whom one cannot but compassionate, will not have their eyes opened to the abyss into which their rulers, and more particularly Clemenceau, are about to precipitate them. . . The responsibility which weighs on the French statesmen. . . is terrible, and when history has to pronounce judgment, there is no doubt even now that the Emperor Charles will stand better before its tribunal than any of them."

The Net Result

National Zeitung (Basle, Radical), April 12, considers that Charles, while desiring to save his state from German hegemony, and the world from the trammels of war, never endeavored to obtain anything but a general peace. His letter, however, which testifies to "the best will for peace," will lead to serious disasters.

"Therein lies the infinite tragedy of the affair. For even though Vienna must of course disavow its existence, yet it will be mercilessly used by Germany, and the last attempts to preserve the independence of Austria-Hungary seem now to have become hopeless. . . A sharper era of nationalism and force may be expected in Vienna. . . supported perhaps by German bayonets. If there is anything in the world which is disastrous for France and the Entente it is this development . . and it is Clemenceau, the evil genius of his country, who has become the architect of German hegemony through the mad passion of revenge and fury in his hysterical struggle of desperation. . . . The complete restoration of Belgium, together with her colonies, with reparation, a seaport bestowed upon Serbia, the promise in respect to Alsace-Lorraine, and all this after the revolution had broken out in Russia, after Roumania had been defeated, and Serbia occupied. By trying to strike at the monarchy, and sow discord between the Central Powers, Clemenceau has proved by documentary evidence the imperialism of the Entente, its responsibility for the prolongation of the war, and its rapacity, whereby Austria is held down much more firmly under German domination. The effect of these revelations is positively paralyzing. We see how near the world was to peace, to a peace of reconciliation . . . and since then millions of men have fallen, the wealth of mankind is almost consumed . . . and all because no man could be found who knew how to seize and use this offer! . . . The miserably stupid assertions of the Vienna semi-official press which instead of responding to the watchword of peace and making the monarchy its champion, from fear of Ludendorff's frown, talk of an 'intrigue of Clemenceau' of 'clumsy machinations,' because the military situation has improved and the weather has changed in Berlin will of course find credence nowhere in the world, not even in Austria. That is, however, no longer the point, but the twofold misfortune that this letter did not help as it should have helped, and that it was only made known at the moment when it was most helpful to the pan-Germans in their terirble game as enemies of humanity."

PAT'S CREDO

Get out! you dirty loafers,
You make me want to spew,
With all your agitations—
You scum of Devil's brew!
I find the money always
(Just how don't count a D.)—
Why, blarst me soul, starvation
You'd suffer but for ME!

You spout upon the platform
You inundate the press
With bitter castigations
Of me—of ME, no less!
You unregenerate rascals
With doctrines fierce and crude,
You're full as any cesspit
With base ingratitude.

You've got a sty to live in,
A sty well-filled with mire,
And fleas to interest you—
What more do you desire?
For pigs is pigs, no matter
What stupid things they think—
So keep your pigs' dominions,
And revel in the stink!

"You're born to something higher?"
Now, that just beats the band!
But, being pigs, I reckon
You'll never understand.
However, here's some offal,
By benefactors sent. . . .
Bog in—for there is nothing
In a pig-sty like Content!

—R. J. Cassidy, in Australian Workers.

WORLD'S RULERS SIT ON VOLCANO

Whose Internal Fires Are Stoked by Diplomats and the Devil

Life, according to the scientist, begins in a cell, and, if the Bible students are correct in their analysis of the holy records, it ends in a sell.

The microbe named man is kicking up a dust just now all over the planet, and it must appear to nature in general that the human family can not be tolerated much longer.

We have strikes and police unions even in this benighted region, and the Almighty alone knows what is coming next.

The Japanese, however, can give us pointers. On April 16 of last year, the new union of prostitute keepers throughout Japan drafted a petition to lower the minimum age for prostitutes, from 18 to 16 years. This country is getting up to date, as they now have women firemen and tram conductors, millionaires by the hundred, graft scandals, and all the joys of civilization.

In the City of Tokio alone, 30,700 families of 130,000 persons are reported as being destitute.

Things are going completely to the devil in China. At the present moment there are eight separate government armies in the field operating in different regions and opposed to each there is a rebel force.

Ten of the provinces are more or less given over to brigands, who pillage, murder and kidnap. Whole cities are being plundered and women are rushing in thousands to the mountains. Indescribable chaos is everywhere. Over one and a half million men under arms, and all out to do a minimum of fighting and a maximum of plundering.

China's sorrow, the Yellow River, broke its banks in 1852, flooded immense areas and drowned ten million people. Engineers tell us and the traveller may see for himself, that in flood the waters of the Yellow River, confined by huge embankments, flow high above the level of the plain. An extra rush of water, a weakness of the chain of dykes, a revengeful band of brigands, any of several agencies, may give the congested river the chance to again escape its bonds, when the terrible tragedy of 1852 may be reproduced. All the elements that contribute to an unspeakable disaster are now present, and the occurrence of the disaster is only a matter of time. The world is going to hell in every place at once.

A writer just returned from Russia says, in the Near East, "Russia is now for the time being Bolsheviki in spirit as well as in form. * * * The proclamation of a Czar in Petrograd would mean nothing nor does the restoration of the Ukraine Rada. Such arrangements can only last as long as they are maintained by German arms and no longer. * * * Socialism is too deeply rooted in the character of the people ever to be torn out by force.

"Ignorant and unjust as Bolsheviki rule may be, it remains Russian. It has the assent of the mass of the people behind it, and only when that assent is withdrawn will Bolsheviki rule come to an end. The German invasion is more likely to strengthen the Bolsheviki than to weaken them.

"The old government of the Czars failed to stop the revolutionary movement. It will not be stopped by a foreign power, which has no national tradition behind it, and no instrument but armed force."

Trotsky and Lenine understand the situation perfectly, and will meet their enemies with any and all means at their command. They will not hesitate to adopt drastic measures against those who would stab the revolution in the back. As Trotsky says: "It is not immoral for the proletariat to crush its enemies; it is its right."

Something is going to rip in Austria, and the forces of the kaiser will soon have work in that country. The German brain is a tool forged by the ruling class for its use, and although the last four years must have caused a considerable change to take place in the minds of the slaves of Junkerdom, yet, as a whole, the mirage of their masters' victory still lures them on. If this war continues we may yet see the females in the trenches, fighting with the ferocity of wild cats and enjoying life on rations consisting of the bodies of the dead.

If the slaves do not change the system the human race must perish. We know, however, that the change will come. "There is a 'Darwinity' that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will."

There seems to be a general idea abroad that peace will come this fall, that we shall have no more winter campaign. The end of this war means the beginning of a still greater trouble. The munition workers will be immediately thrown out of employment, along with the workers of practically every other craft, the moment the conflict ceases. The greatest unemployed army the world has ever known springs into being as fast as the present armies are disbanded. Truly capitalism has fixed the slave this time. He must either die of starvation or die on the battlefield.

The report from the British Labor Congress is not yet here. The resolutions endorsed by this body will make interesting reading. The present issue between the workers of Britain and their capitalist masters is the result of the refusal of the government to allow the Socialists of the Allied countries to attend the Stockholm conference. The secret treaties showed that the capitalists of the Central Powers had met the capitalists of the Allied countries last September, at Berne, in Switzerland. The proletariat of Britain wants to know the why and the wherefore of this discrimination.

The student who looks beneath the surface sees that we are sitting on the edge of a volcano. An explosion is inevitable ,an explosion that will blow the capitalist system sky high.

It is the nature of the devil to tear and rend the body of its victim before it leaves it. Look up, wearied comrades, the dawn is breaking. The policy of the proletariat must now be "audacity, audacity and more audacity." The economic tide is in our favor, although the seas are rough. Yet a little while and we shall set sail for the Co-operative Commonwealth and find ourselves in a running sea and the wind abaft the beam.

Edmonton, Alta.—Beginning July 1, carpenters in this city are to receive 70 cents per hour, an increase of 10 cents.

The World Over Notes

San Francisco—Machinists Union tendered Judge Dunn, of the superior court, $15,000 worth of Liberty Bonds as bail for Mrs. Rena Mooney's release, pending further action in her case. The tender has been refused, and now the machinists are endeavoring to secure an explanation of the judge's action. They want to know whether he considers government bonds inferior to cash.

San Francisco—Total earnings of the municipal railway since the commencement of operations, on December 28, 1912, up to April 30 of this year amount to $8,017,010.23, according to a report issued by the board of works. The total disbursements have amounted to $7,826,910.03, leaving a free cash balance of $280,108.20. In addition to this cash balance, there is on hand in the depreciation fund the sum of $863,879.59.

Washington—Shortage of labor and the new draft are seriously affecting the mining of coal, according to the information of the fuel administration. The anthracite industry especially has been hard hit in this respect. So great has been the depletion in its mine working force that the situation is declared to be growing grave, and a hurry up call has been sent to the United States department of Labor to do something to relieve the situaion.

Kansas limits the working hours of women employed in hotels, restaurants, dining halls and lunchrooms. The women are only allowed to work nine hours a day and 54 hours a week. For night workers seven hours work in twelve constitute a day's work and 48 hours a week is the limit.

The Irish Labor Party recently cabled its demand for Mooney's freedom to Governor Stephen.

The railways of Japan are largely operated by women.

"Fifty-seven of Seattle's retail meat markets are unionized," said J. S. Hofmann, business agent of Meat Cutters Local, No. 81.

Bridgeport, Conn.—Having been given full assurance by the Taft-Walsh Labor Policies Board that whatever decision is handed down by that body wll be enforced by the government, the 10,000 machinists and tool-makers who have been on strike for a week, from the manufacturing plants here engaged in essential war work, will return to their respective shops.

Denver, Col.—The government mediator's award in the metal trades strike, has been accepted by both sides, and the men have returned to work. It involved the machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths and pattern makers. It was the most serious industrial disturbance that has developed in this stae this year, and involved 600 men. The award grants a wage increase of approximately 50 cents per day for each craft involved.

Norwich, Conn.—The union machinists and toolmakers employed by the Rockwell-Martin Arms Company of this city have received an increase in wages amounting to 10 and 15 per cent. Toolmakers now receive 80 cents per hour, and machinists from 65 to 75 cents per hour.

A MODERN DON QUIXOTE

"Gompers firm in the saddle. When the American Federation of Labor put the muffler on the radical element last November at Buffalo we said that the future actions of the radicals depended on whether, after taking the soft pedal as they did, the actual experience of the next few months justified their submission. We believe that the last six months, while they have weakened Gompers' position for the long pull, have given him control of the immediate future. We do not look for any active insurrection at the meeting which opens at St. Paul June 10. One or two more members of the executive board may be dropped and new blood put in. Some warlike sections may sound their bugles, as they did at Buffalo. But appreciation for what Gompers has done, respect for his years, the relatively strong position of the union nationally, and the specific gains of the past six months will all counsel submission to the venerable leader's policy. The time is coming when Gompers must step down and when the whole policy of the A. F. of L. must change. We do not think that that time has yet arrived. When it does it will be full of portent for every one of the labor clients."

The above is from "Babson's," which by the way is a confidential circular issued by what is known as Babson's Statistical Organization, Incorporated, a Massachusetts concern, the mission of which is to put financial and labor skinning pirates wise to the tide rips and reefs that may beset their course, and so chart and compass their sailings as to steer their piratical craft into the snug harbor of profitable safety. That it is a very apt pre-convention size-up of the great man, is clearly proven by the results of the gathering at St. Paul. But "Babson's" can not truthfully be accused of saying anything of the man in the "saddle" that is in any way liable to be construed as much of a recommendation for Samuel, that is from a labor standpoint. If Gompers is "firm in the saddle," and he no doubt is, the rank and file of his warrior host need not of necessity suffer from saddle galls. Figuratively speaking, the modern Rosinante's hide may be too tough and thick to get sore, no matter how vigorously and even vociferously our Don Quixote tilts at windmills that don't exist.

QUEENSLAND LABOR STATE MAKING GOOD

State-owned Enterprises Holding Down Profiteering of Private Concerns

The Labor-Socialist state administration of Queensland, Australia, cleaned up $250,000 profits during the past year on state-owned enterprises. The state has not gone into business to make profits, but to hold down the profiteering of private concerns. There are now 27 known trusts in Australia, and, as in other countries, they had gradually forced prices upward and seemed in a fair way to bleed the people to the limit when the government started to interfere in the game. The state has gone into the butchering and baking business, operates an insurance department, savings bank, employment bureau and performs other functions, even running a hotel. The trade union rate of wages is paid in all state enterprises and extensions are being made for the future besides preserving normal costs to the public. Capitalists don't like this sort of state competition, but they have to take their medicine. And the chances are that in the very near future the capitalist will not be permitted to even compete.

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IN MEMORY OF LUDLOW MASSACRE

U. M. W. Dedicates Monument to Victims of Colorado Murder Carnival

The eyes of over 700,000 members of the United Mine Workers of America were turned toward Ludlow, Colorado, on Memorial Day, when a monument dedicated to the victims of the 1914 Ludlow massacre was unveiled by the international executive board.

The monument cost $7000, the sum having been raised by popular subscription. It is erected directly over the spot where the tent colony was burned to the ground by the Colorado mining company, owned by the Rockefeller interests. Eleven women and children were burned to death, some of them with Rockefeller bullets in their bodies.

The massacre, occurring April 20, 1914, was an incident in a warfare carried on by the Rockefellers, against the miners who had asked better conditions. During the Rockefeller murder carnival, 62 miners were shot down by mine guards and by a state militia owned by the pious Rockefeller through their agents in Colorado.

The United Mine Workers Union has purchased a homestead of 160 acres, on which the colony of Ludlow was located. The monument is in the centre of the plot and will be guarded by pensioned members of the union, who will make their home on the ground.

Dedicatory speeches and impressive ceremonies marked the unveiling of the monument, probably one of the most impressive incidents of our national Memorial Day.

Strange as it may seem, the Rockefeller interests in Colorado did not protest the erection of the monument as seditious, or pro-German.

Union Bakeries

The Bakers Union reports that union-made bread with the label on will be delivered to all parts of the city by Monday. The bakery is situate at Fourth and Commercial and will be known as the Union Bakery, and that the London Bakery, under new management, will also put out a loaf bearing the union label.

It is also reported that Reynolds Bakery of South Vancouver is now on the fair list.

The following are also on the fair list: Dodsons Bakery, Fergusons Bakery, Godleys Bakery, Obens Bakery, Beeches Bakery, British Bakery, Roses Bakery, Bungalow Bakery, Robertsons Bakery, McFadzeans Bakery and the Granville Bakery.

"Our Little Wife" at the Empress

Since we presented Billy Burkes' delightful play "Jerry," in which Margaret Marriott made such a decided hit, we have received a number of letters requesting us to present another play of its kind and we take great pleasure in announcing that we have secured the companion play to "Jerry" entitled "Our Little Wife." This delightful play of frocks, frills and feminine loveliness, which being entirely different from "Jerry," is written in the same brilliant vein of humor and is brim full of sparkling lines and delightful situations. The part that Miss Marriott will play will tax the dressmaker's art to its capacity, and the feminine element of our audience will have a real feast of up-to-the-minute creations. As a laughing vehicle, "Our Little Wife" is conceded to be one of the classiest that has been turned out in recent years, and, like "Jerry," it contains an original theme that probably accounts for the hold it has on theatre-goers everywhere it has been played. The stock company in Brooklyn played this excellent piece for three solid weeks last November and repeated it again in May to packed houses for two weeks more. The Empress management are planning to give "Our Little Wife" a production that will even surpass "Jerry," and as next Monday night will be its first presentation in Canada, it will undoubtedly pack the Empress Theatre to the doors. ***

Victoria trade unionists are advised that the Teamsters are being organized in Victoria and meetings are being held every Tuesday in the K. P. Hall. Talk organization to all the teamsters whom you come in contact with.

Chicago—The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers Union No. 1 has secured an agreement with the Erectors Association, contractors and masons, calling for 87½ cents an hour with an eight-hour day and time and a half for the first hour after eight and double time for any time beyond that, as well as double time for holidays and Sundays, and regular pay for waiting time.

San Antonia, Texas—The members of the Carpenters Union employed on government contracts have been conceded an increase of $1 a day, from $5 to $6. The Electrical Workers have also been granted a similar advance without any trouble. Work in all the trades is good, and every union is increasing its membership.

PATRIOTISM, ETC.

[By Tom Dooley]

The by-election is over. The returned soldier won hands down, with labor's support. The three opposing candidates lost their deposits. There endeth the first lesson.

This is the first act in the great drama of making the world safe for real democracy.

The public has been told that the labor men were not patriotic, that the labor men said they had no country to defend; that the labor men were friends of every country but their own, and so on. And many of the labor men did not deny the soft impeachment. As a matter of fact, they gloried in it. Some of them would say: "The world is our country," and would sneer at the motto: "My country, right or wrong, which is supposed to express the sentiment of a true patriot. Now, personally, I am a sticker to definitions and I think that the best thing to do is to get a definition and try and find if the charge is true.

What is patriotism?

Patriotism, in my opinion, means love of one's native land, and a desire that she should stand great, noble, and equal with other countries as a home of a free, self-ruling and just people. That is the definition of any true patriot. Now let us see what patriotism is as taught by the imperialist. It means love of some one else's country and a desire to steal it for a bunch of sharks who are intent on trying to destroy the world for democracy. Now labor men are patriots in the best sense of the word. Labor is international, not anti-national. It means the free federation of self-governing nations, all equal and none predominant.

The question might be asked, what has this to do with the election of the returned soldier to the provincial legislature. Well, I am a believer in the theory of every country trying to work out its own political and economic salvation and for this reason—that while there is one national aspiration, such as "Home Rule for Ireland," for instance, the people generally will not see anything else and consequently we (that is those of us who have dreams) cannot very well force home to the people the necessity of the solidarity of the human race. The soldier problem is one of those problems that is going to be uppermost for quite a long time. All that the people see ahead of them is the solution of the returned soldier problem, and while the people only see that, it is our duty to do all in our power to get in with them and help to solve it. Now what does this solving of the returned soldier problem mean? Can the government as constituted today solve it? Why, of course not. From the point of view of present government the thing is unsolvable. From the point of view of the private employer, the returned soldier problem is unsolvable. It is not to be expected that an employer, however good and kind-hearted, could, for long, be expected to employ a crippled soldier, as against an employer who employs men physically fit. Common sense tells us not to expect that. So the only solution is the co-operative ownership of industries for the common good. But this is too large an order for the present form of government, consequently it is up to us to lend a hand, and so, sleepy Victoria, conservative Victoria, has roused from her slumber and shook off the cobwebs of party politics, and men from the Liberal, Conservative, women's organizations, and the Labor Party, stood together to right a very grievous wrong, and from appearances it looks as if this will sweep right through the Dominion, and if it does, we will do in Canada constitutionally (if the big fellow will allow us) what the Russians had to do to the Czar's regime by force.

The soldier is beginning to see through the sham patriotism of our rulers when they oppose him at the election. It is all right for the soldier to fight for the country but it would never do to let him get out of hand and sit in the legislature, because if he does there is no knowing where he will stop. The first thing we will know he will be running the country and then what would the politicians and lawyers do, poor things?

Now, then, those of you who think you have not got a country to defend, join with the throng; help on the good work; help to change the rotten condition under which we and the returned soldier are living; abolish wage-slavery, and make the people the sole owners of the common property in the community in which all shall be workers. And then, having a country with a free people, we could spend our leisure time talking about how we got together and changed the conditions from hell to Heaven.

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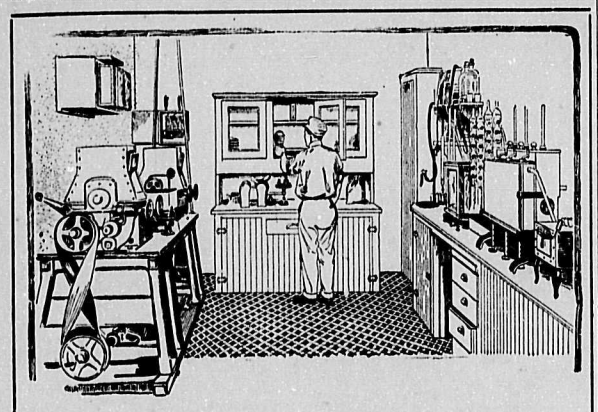

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LETTERS TO THE FED.

Aliens and So On

Editor B. C. Federationist:—During the last year much has been published through the press about the aliens of Canada, and I am one, though would be glad to become a citizen of this country if allowed to remain here the required time.

I am from Dixie Land and came to this country when the U. S. government went into the war.

A short advertisement which perhaps had more to do with my coming than anything else read about as follows:

"Young men come to Canada; 50,000 farmhands wanted at once; 160 acres free homestead land. A guarantee against military service."

And it was published in the farm press by the Canadian government agency of Kansas City, Mo.

I was soon in Canada working on the farm from 12 to 16 hours per day and have not quit work long enough to look up any homestead lands. And as to the guarantee against military service, I think it must have been a joker clause to catch suckers. Maybe I should say slackers, for the two governments are now arranging to conscript Canadians in the U. S. and Americans in Canada.

I am not "beefing it" because of the fact, but it all goes to show that the sugar-coated promises of our patriotic capitalist governments are but mere scraps of paper when it comes to the realization of said promises.

I have made preparations to return home to join in the fight for the freedom of the world, though the greater part of the earth's inhabitants are in slavery with but little chance of escape from their sad plight during this war.

And also the "world must be made safe for democracy." I suppose the best way to do that would be to kill off or put into jail all of the true democrats and socialists, leaving the profiteers and militarists to steer the great ship, democracy, by the aid of the always reliable lap-dogs and black sheep; the two-faced type of men.

I am only one of the many aliens in Canada (and I wonder what they will do with the others since the national registration) who has been doing his bit in a safety first way.

The powers that be should rejoice and be exceedingly glad, for I will leave my job to the Jap or the innocent Chinese and go bounding back to the so-called land of the free.

A VICTIM.

Le "Miserable"

In reply to Constable (130) Shaw's Patriot, published in last Sunday's Sun.

A nobleman, perhaps, is he who talks about the patriot.

He stays at home and sings his praise, his soft voice gently whispering.

It says: I go to do my bit on the bloody fields of Flanders.

Oh, tell me not, my heart doth err, say not 'tis but a dream.

Tell me not to get my hair cut, before I enter battle.

And that cry which thrills my very soul, is but a sob of weakness.

I hear brave voices calling me, from over there; I hear them.

They are calling me by name sometimes, but still I do not hear them.

The warriors bold shall greet him, if he has but the courage!

Their brightest smile will shine for him, to banish all his sadness.

Then shall we sing his praises, unto the very skies.

For we shall look upon him as a soldier and a man.

Alas for him he cannot go, he has not got the courage.

But will he stop from writing verse, about patriots, war and glory?

From the skies above, the angels know his verses are camouflage.

Shall we write his name on the scroll of fame and term him Le Miserable?

OLD SOLDIER.

LABOR USED AS SPORT FOR PARASITIC RICH

Boilermakers Society Takes a Stand in Opposition to Rivetting Contests

London, Eng.—John Hill, the general secretary of the Boilermakers Society, a very powerful trade union, with probably more power over its members than any other union, has sent a circular letter to all his branches in connection with rivetting contests, in which money is given as prizes and betting indulged in by gambling sportsmen. The following extract from Hill's article will speak for itself:

"These record-breaking contests are no criterion of what individual men or squads can do. Scores of foremen, men and boys are employed for days prior to and during the contests, preparing the work and assisting in its performance. . . . Our members have done everything in their power to expedite the output of shipbuilding and repairs, and will continue to do so, but they strongly resent being the tools of outsiders. . . After the labor of months we, with other trades, have just succeeded in drafting a comprehensive scheme, now in operation for the unification of the men, the employers, and the government, for the maximum production of new shipbuilding, and the acceleration of repairs. . . . Riveting has never been a sport, and in these times our members were never in more deadly earnest, and we shall not allow our members to be turned into gladiators to provide sport for the idle rich, a sport which is already having adverse effects and is reducing the total output, besides undermining the good relations which we have established for the co-operation and unification of our efforts in the national cause."

GERMAN UNIONS REFUSE TO AID PAN-GERMANIST

The Name of Patriotic Fund Revives Memories of Cunning and Brutal Junkerism

Amsterdam—Declaring that the name of General Ludendorff "to German workers is synonymous with Pan-German ideas of peace by violence and with the postponement of those reforms in government which would secure us liberty at home," the trade union organizations at Bielefeld, Germany, have refused to join a local patrioitic committee in the collection of money for the "Ludendorff Fund" for wounded soldiers.

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GERMAN LABOR UNION MEMBERSHIP DECLINING

Fearful Inroads Being Made on Trade Unions—Must Be a Reckoning

Recent information reaching New York tells of the fearful inroads being made on the German trade unions. These details are furnished by last reports:

The number of labor unions was reduced from 771 in 1913 to 450 in 1918. The membership of the Berlin central labor body dropped from 302,000 in 1913 to 130,000; Hamburg's had 143,000 trade union members in 1913, against 47,000 now; Dresden's membership of 96,000 was cut in half. These figures will be food for serious thought in the coming days of peace, which may cause the ruling classes of the kaiserland to think of their own safety.

VIRTUE OF THE STRIKE

The strike is not, and cannot be, directed against the employers of labor. The strike is against the conditions of the labor market. The downward trend of wages, the lengthening of the working hours, the speeding up of the working force and the thousand and one petty tyrannies forced upon the workers, are made possible only by conditions of the labor market that are unfavorable to the comfort and welfare of the working class. In other words, these impositions and exactions are made not only possible but inevitable by an overstocked labor market. And the world's labor market has been glutted with labor-power offered for sale for the last two centuries, and this glutted or overstocked condition becomes more pronounced and overwhelming as the tools of production and distribution become more highly perfected and the productive and distributive power of labor thereby increased.

As a means of settling any question of wages, hours, or other conditions of employment, the strike was a joke during its infancy. It has become a farce-comedy during the last half-century. It will require something more than even the ponderous profundity of S. Gompers, Esq., the high-priest of this sublime folly, to prove that the strike and all of its related phantasmagoria, has had any effect, either beneficial or otherwise, upon the average condition of the members of the world's working class, when taken as a whole.

Born of rebellion against the uncomfortable conditions forced upon the workers because of an overstocked labor market, the strike must of necessity be directed against that which has fostered the rebellious spirit, i. e., the surplus labor. As this surplus labor appears in the market in the form of workers available for employment the strike must be directed at these laborers. They must be kept from filling the places left vacant by the strikers, or the strike is lost. From the overstocked labor market is recruited not only the requisite workers to fill the places vacated by the strikers, but the necessary forces to protect the "strike-breakers" in their new found jobs. Whether the battle over the jobs be fought out with mere threats or weapons more drastic and destructive, the fact remains that it is a fight solely within the ranks of the enslaved working class itself. No employers receive injuries; no capitalists are killed. The only adverse effect upon employers is expressed in the temporary interruption of the profitable and orderly conduct of their business. The loss thus suffered may be readily recouped once the "Kilkenny" fight within the camp of labor is brought to an end.

The "general strike" is merely the application or extension of what has hitherto been local attempts at relief, to cover a field circumscribed by national lines, or even extending beyond those lines. In principle it is the same thing; in effect it is equally disastrous and futile. It is equally impotent in so far as solving any problem is concerned. It is merely a display of rebellious spirit upon an enlarged scale.

The strike is the chief weapon of trade unionism, but it is a weapon whose recoil is equal to, if not greater, than its muzzle velocity. It works havoc at both ends, and that havoc is spread solely within the ranks of the working class. When the smoke of battle has cleared away, the employers of labor are discovered , safely in the background and not even powder-burnt. They have not even been near the firing line.

In these days of world welter, when millions of slaves are taken from productive lines and set at the laudable task of butchering and maiming each other and destroying everything that comes within their reach, the condition of the labor market becomes somewhat more favorable, from the standpoint of the slaves, who must sell their labor power in order to exist. Under such circumstances it may be possible to force an advance here and there through united action for that purpose. A strike may bring satisfactory results temporarily to those who participate in it. This, however, is due solely to the condition of the market and not to any especial virtue attached to the precious right to strike. And we should all remember that nothing has ever been settled, or can be settled, by such means. Whether a strike be lost or won to either side to the dispute, the slaves still remain slaves and the masters still wield the lash of exploitation over them.

The London Statist, a conservative and influential financial journal, predicts an unpleasant time for the idle rich when the workers now in the armies return to take stock of conditions. "If the well-to-do think only of profiteering and trusting to their usual good fortune when the war is over," says the Statist, "then the young men who have to leave all civil employments in such vast multitudes will perforce have to take the matter into their own hands, and they will have both the man power and the voting power to carry them through. "To begin with, the men at the front have gone through an experience which will never be effaced, however long they may live. And they have seen that, whereas nearly the whole fighting manhood has been called up, the government of the idle rich is helpless, is absolutely unequal to use the great force at its disposal. . . . It is possible that the well-to-do are so thoughtless that they never try to figure themselves what the condition of the poor will be when the war ends?"

San Francisco—The compromise proposition offered by the Waterfront Employers Union, providing for a flat wage scale of 80 cents an hour, and $1.20 an hour for overtime for longshoremen, and 90 cents an hour and $1.35 an hour for overtime for coal heavers, has been accepted by the Riggers and Stevedores Union.

AFTER SUPPER

BY TOM PLAYTON

Any of you fellows thinking of doing a bit of stealing? If you are, take a tip from Tom Playton and go high. Don't look at anything under five degrees, anyway, though something in six figures would be preferable. Of course, if it's church honors you're after (a circuit-stewardship, a trusteeship, or such like) better hit the million mark. While, if you must have sainthood, you'll have to make it, at least, half-a-dozen millions. We are prompted to tender this advice on reading about Thomas Kelly, the millionaire contractor of Winnipeg. You may remember that he was sentenced to two and a half years some time ago, for attending a rather important stealing party at the Manitoba parliament house. Well, it seems he didn't have to serve that time, or anything like it. He's one of the big-figure men, you see. He's out this long while, and they say he's having a real good time with his money.

* * *

Talking of stealing, those United States fake war charity people are getting away with tidy sums. District Attorney Swann says they have made between two and three million dollars out of New York alone. After the little mix-up in Europe is over, and they must necessarily, relinquish their activities, they will, fortunately, be able to retire to lives of leisured ease, in which they may enjoy the New York and Florida seasons, in their turns, and the cultured companionship of the elite Four Hundred.

* * *

And there are other people in the States who'll simply hate when the war is ended. At Chicago, the federal grand jury investigating the graft in the operations of the local branch of the aircraft board, finds "that since last fall, and until a few months ago, money flowed like water from the local offices, and that rich men's sons, without qualifications, were given high-salaried positions as inspectors." Then take Armour, Swift, Cudahy, Morris and Wilson, the meat packers. The federal trade commission reported to the senate, a few days ago, that these esteemed gentlemen stole $140,000,000 during the years 1915, 1916 and 1917—or $28,000,000 apiece, if they shared up in a comradely spirit. And we mustn't overlook the six chief officials of the American Metal Company who, while opportunity did not allow them to get into the Armour class, still managed to grab useful little sums ranging from $136,533 to $364,326.

* * *

Verily, when it comes to stealing, we've got to hand it to the plutes every time. They flock to a graft like so many buzzards to a rotten carcase. They guzzle until the last shred of putridity has entered their distended maws; and they are just as filthy feasters as their feathered prototypes. It surely doesn't look as though peace will be declared yet awhile, with so many people, influential in high quarters, still gluttonizing on blood-smeared dollars, and still unsatisfied.

* * *

They were right—those who hinted that the Y. M. C. A. has a card up its sleeve. That "all or nothing" cry was just so much bunkum—didn't amount to a row of pins, so far as the gallant canvass captains and their crews were concerned. And the astute organizers had no intention of giving anything back—if they could get out of doing so. You probably remarked how strangely ready they were with a suggestion that an effort be made to persuade subscribers to let them out of their agreement to hand back what they collected if they didn't get the full amount. So that's the kind of business morality the association desires the privilege of implanting in the future citizens of Vancoucer? Who wouldn't sooner see his son roaming the streets, playing poker, or even getting into a certain amount of manly mischief, than knocking about an institution where there is such infection? The name "Young Men's Camouflage Academy" seems to suit—nicely.

* * *

Those mean Winnipeg people don't want to let the nice coal profiteers profiteer. Isn't it a dirty shame? They're kicking up an awful fuss.. And they're even accusing the good Union government of collusion with the mine owners. As if the people's representatives would dream of doing anything detrimental to the wellbeing of the people! The very idea!

* * *

According to newspaper reports, the Hon. (and Rev.) Cody of Toronto is at present engaged, with other prominent people, in tackling the question of eliminating German from the curricula of the high schools and universities of Ontario. Off to your grave, Shade of Canute, and henceforth lie in peace. There is no need for you to rise from it again. There are sublimer idiots upon this earth today. You but tried to restrain the sea; they would hold back the rising tide of knowledge. What? You laugh at them! By heck, they are indeed disgraced to all posterity.

* * *

They had an Egg Day in England recently. It was gotten up to let people know how necessary a steady supply of eggs is to the welfare of the increasing numbers of wounded. It seems a million are required each week. They must be eating eggs, of course, and so the golden nest-eggs of the profiteering plutes are not to be disturbed.

* * *

"Boston, June 30.—One of the greatest problems of the ages may have been solved here late yesterday, when Garabed T. K. Giragossian, an Armenian inventor, demonstrated 'Garabed,' an apparatus by which he claims unlimited energy may be taken from the air. The result of the test of the invention is being guarded with the greatest secrecy." Do you twig any significance in that last sentence? Sounds kind of plutocratic to us. Seems to say that the Big Pots are seeing whether the nature of the apparatus cannot be kept a secret in their interests. But perhaps we're wronging the poor dears. Maybe such a thought never entered their heads. We said maybe.

* * *

Dr. Marsden Manson writes an article in Science to prove that the world is growing warmer. If we were writing such an article, we'd go much further than he did. We'd say that this old world of ours—of the plutes, we mean—is getting more and more like hell every day. We'd point out that it would be difficult to conceive of a hell any hotter than Europe has become. And, while we were on the subject, we'd add that there are a lot of people running things who could give His Satanic Majesty pointers on deviltry.

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VANCOUVER UNIONS

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—MEETS first and third Thursdays. Executive board: President, G. J. Kelly; vice-president, F. W. Welsh; secretary and business agent, V. R. Midgley; treasurer, F. Knowles; sergeant-at-arms, J. F. Poole; trustees: J. H. McVety, W. R. Trotter, A. J. Crawford, F. A. Hoover.

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, L. E. Herritt; secretary, S. H. Grant, 1671 Alberni 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. 2992L; 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, J. H. Carmichael, 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, John Murdock, Labor Temple; financial secretary and business agent, E. H. Morrison, Room 207 Labor Temple.

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, L. Marsh.

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.

AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS AND Butcher Workmen's Union, No. 643—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. Banforth, Euclid Ave., Collingwood East; financial secretary and business agent, H. S. Nightscales, 276—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. Hardy. 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.

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

GENERAL TEAMSTERS' AND CHAUFfeurs' Union, Local No. 655—Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesdays 8 p.m. President, W. J. Brown; business agent, J. F. Poole, 416 Twenty-first avenue east, Phone Fair. 715R; financial secretary, Bert Showler, 1076 Robson street. Phone Sey. 5679. Office, 587 Homer street.

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 Sivertz, P. O. Box 302, Victoria, B. C.

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.

SOUTH WELLINGTON, V. I.

LOCAL UNION, NO. 872, U. M. W. of A.—Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month, at 3:30 p.m., Richards Hall. President, Walter Head; vice-president, Andrew Parker; recording secretary, James Bateman; financial secretary, W. Macdonald; treasurer, J. H. Richardson.

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BIG CORPORATION BLOWS UNION SAFE

United Railways Company Makes Desperate Attempt to Retain Franchise

The recent incident in St. Louis in connection with the franchise of the United Railways of that city should convince even those fatuous-minded persons who believe that corporations never go outside of the law to accomplish their own ends, that nothing is sacred where the welfare of corporation wealth is concerned.

The United Railways applied for a renewal of their franchise for 31 years and the city council granted it in spite of the overwhelming sentiment for municipal ownership of the car line.

The Central Labor Council immediately secured the required number of signatures—two per cent. of the voters—to postpone action until enough signatures could be secured to place an initiative measure before the people.

The campaign for the measure was successful, and three days before the end of the time limit, almost enough signatures had been secured to place the question of the franchise before the voters.

The lists were kept in the safe of the Painters Union. On the night of the third day before the end of the campaign, the safe was blown and the petitions stolen.

Nothing daunted the Central Labor Council, and they renewed the campaign with increased vigor and before their time was up had again more than the necessary number of signers, and the question of who will own the street railway, the United Railways or the citizens of St. Louis.

In the meanwhile, the tools of the street car company who robbed the Painters safe have been apprehended and their startling admissions involve some of the most prominent corporation heads in St. Louis. We recite this incident to prove that special privilege is not willing to rest its case with the people or even to abide by the laws that have been made through their paid tools in city councils and legislatures.—Butte Bulletin.

CAR STRIKE IN VICTORIA

[By Tom Dooley]

Tuesday morning found the city very quiet, without the cars. We missed the usual noise. About the only noise we have in Victoria. The shipyards are about dead; the Allies don't want any more ships, and there is no effort to lay any more keels, and they are laying plenty of men off, so I judge the war is about over.

I am about fed up with the working man. He is a very dissatisfied cuss. There seems to have been found no way of persuading him that the last thing he should do is strike. Just as things were looking all right, the car men kick over the traces, and that is not the worst. Here am I, walking about four miles to work and four miles back. Having to buy a meal in town which, of course, costs me more than I would have to pay at home, and then to add insult to injury, I get a phone message from the strike committee requesting my daughter and I to sing and dance at a concert they are holding to help to cheer the boys up. Well, of course, we both consented. What else could we do? It is a pity that we have got to put up with these inconveniences. These workingmen are becoming a blooming nuisance. They get my goat. Could any of your readers make a suggestion how we might do away with them? They are the cause of all the trouble. If we could do away with the workingman, then the workingman would not be the cause of the trouble, but the need for them might. Well, during the shipyard strike, we had a lot of frothy-mouthed patriots, who roared like a lot of bulls, and at the same time peddled quite a lot of bull by saying that they would go down to the shipyards and help to build ships, knowing full well that they were incapable of filling the bill. There is an opportunity now for these individuals to show what they are made of. Most of them own motor cars, and I would suggest that they ply their cars for hire and give all the proceeds to the Red Cross. What? you will say, give all to the Red Cross, and not deduct anything for gasoline or wear and tear of tyres? I say yes. And if they are patriotic, they can well afford to do it. My daughter and I have given our services ever since the war began; never refused once; bought our own music, make-up and character clothing and never asked a cent (and never received a cent), and we are not supposed to be patriotic). Now, the engineers are talking about striking for an eight-hour day. Think of it, engineers asking for an eight-hour day? The thing is preposterous. What would the engineer do with an eight-hour day? Men that have been used to working 12 and 13 hours, seven days a week. This is going the limit. Now, I have a grievance here, too. If the engineers have to go on strike, they will go on the first of August, and by that time the car men will have won out and the cars will be running full speed. This is my grievance: The cars are not running now, and being an engineer I am in work, and have a few dollars and can afford to pay my carfare, but the cars are not running, because the car men are on strike. But if we go on strike, I will hve no money to pay my fare, so I will have to walk. Could there be no way of arranging it so that all these things could happen together, and not give the public, the employer and ourselves so much inconvenience. I think it could, because this way is out of date long ago.

Chicago—Ten cents an hour wage increase over the rate established June 1, 1913, for all members of Division No. 215, employees of the Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Railway, was established through negotiations. The new wage became effective June 1, 1918. On all city lines regular men will receive 10 per cent. additional for overtime. The wages range from 38 to 46 cents per hour.

Women meter readers are being put on by the Seattle Lighting Company to replace men, and young women messengers are being used by the Western Union in the larger office buildings of the city.

The Australian government has opened a plant for the manufacture of artificial limbs for returned soldiers in Victoria, and plans to establish factories in each of the other cities.

BUTTE UNIONISTS ARE FIGHTING PROFITEERS

New Tactics Meeting with Very Remarkable Success—Labor in Business

Organized labor in Butte, Mont., has been compelled to adopt somewhat new tactics in its fight with profiteers. Plumbers and Electrical Workers, who were recently locked out by contractors, started in business for themselves by organizing a co-operative contracting company, and have met with remarkable success. Organized labor has also gone into the coal business, because of the exorbitant prices charged, and is now selling more coal than any other firm in the city. It is also going into the co-operative laundry business, and has a new building all ready and the latest machinery is now being installed. On top of all this labor will have its own daily newspaper, starting August 1.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE AND ORGANIZATION

Trade Union Movement Is Expression of Workers' Discontent

The genesis and evolution of the trades union movement is merely an organized expression of the discontent of the wage earners with the conditions under which they worked and lived.

The changing mode of production, largely due to the great development of machinery, has aided materially the development of the trades unions. The skilled craftsmen found themselves crowded into the borderland of the unskilled trades. Men and women have been compelled to organize, to maintain a decent standard of living. They have discovered that it is good business to collectively bargain for the wages they receive.

The skilled craftsman learned that it wasn't so much his skill which determined his wages, as the price of labor in a competitive market.

Men and women have discovered that there is a nominal wage and a real wage. The nominal wage is the one received in currency, and the real wage is the amount of commodities this currency will buy.

The nearest approach to industrial peace is the mutual agreement entered into between employees and employer, covering wages and conditions, for a limited period. Commodities have increased in price so rapidly in recent years the great labor organizations are limiting these periods of temporary industrial peace to a minimum.

Wage earners the world over are obtaining better education. With a better understanding of citizenship, and their value in society, they are demanding better standards of living.

The Trades Union Movement protects the nominal wage. As yet the workers have not managed to protect the real wage to any great extent. It is perhaps at this point, more than at any other that the workers have turned toward political action.

Modern organizations of capital have consciously or unconsciously, been sitting on the safety-valves of evolution. The result is, that wage-earners the world over are looking to political power, to supplement economic power, for the purpose of establishing standards of living for the workers, to which they consider they are entitled.

Industrial peace predicates contentment of employees with the terms of their employment. Such a condition is devoutly wished by many. But underlying it is the question: What terms will satisfy the wage-earners, whose aspirations for a better life for themselves and families are not stationary, but progress onward year by year, with the enlightenment from education and the growth of their economic and political power.—The Tailor.

THE TWO SLAVES

Once upon a time history spread itself out before a modern Wage Worker.

As the Wage Worker gazed upon History, he was surprised to see an ancient Chattel Slave step out.

He thought he must be dreaming, but was reassured when the Chattel Slave made a low bow, and, speaking humbly, inquired if he had a kind master, and a contented lot.

"Yes," the Wage Worker replied, "I have a very good master, who gives me work in his factory when work is plentiful. I make goods for him to sell and receive wages with which I buy food, clothing, and shelter."

"And when work is not plentiful, what do you do then?" asked the Chattel Slave.

"Oh, then I am turned adrift," replied the Wage Worker. "I have to shift for myself then and nobody cares for me. I often go hungry when there is no work for me."

"I see," said the Chattel Slave, "you are left to starve. I have a master, but he doesn't treat me like that. I toil to produce for him, and he owns me and all I produce. But when there is no work to do, he still has to feed and keep me in good health."

"You are a slave, then," said the Wage Worker; "how sad your lot must be!"

"Yes," replied the Chattel, "I am a slave, body and soul, but I long for freedom, and with others of my class am always fighting the masters to obtain it. You see, we are bought and sold for life by our masters, but we hate the system under which this is done."

"How horrible," said the Wage Worker, "thank goodness I am free. I only sell myself from day to day, or from week to week, but I can vote at parliamentary elections, change the Government, and alter the system under which I work if I choose to do so."

"But why do you continue to work for a master and give him all you produce, if you can vote for something better?" asked the Chattel. "You say your freedom and welfare lie in your own hands, yet you apparently continue to vote for a continuation of your subjection. Are you not a baser slave than I, who, at least, am an unwilling slave?"

The Wage Worker grew red in the face and angry with the ancient one. He declared that the Church, the Press and the Vast Majority are in favor of the present system, and he couldn't think such venerable institutions could be wrong. "It is sheer Socialism to doubt them," he said.

So he turned his back upon History, and refused to look at it again.

Win in Australian Worker.

CO-OPERATION WITH LABOR BENEFICIAL

Federationist and Special Committee Assists Compensation Board

The value of the special committee appointed by the B. C. Federation of Labor to deal with Workmen's Compensation Act questions, and the B. C. Federationist, is fully demonstrated by the following letter which has been received by J. H. McVety, chairman of the special committee:

Mr. J. H. McVety,
B. C. Federation of Labor.
Dear Sir:—
Re R. Garner—Claim 12855.

Pleast accept our thanks for advice as to address of the above workman, to whom we have forwarded cheque, which had previously been returned by the post office.

On account of your courtesy in publishing the list of workmen who had changed their addresses, we have been enabled to forward cheques to a considerable number of men.

Highly appreciating your courtesy in this connection,

We are very truly yours,
F. W. HINSDALE,
Secretary.

The man Garner is now serving in the military forces, and saw the list of names in the Federationist two weeks ago, and wrote to the manager of the paper, enclosing his address. The same was handed over to the chairman of the committee, who in turn saw that the Compensation Act Commission was put in possession of the information.

That co-operation between organized labor and the Workmen's Compensation Act Commission would bring results must be apparent, and the board has already expressed the opinion that if men who are members of trades unions would get their officers to see that their claims are properly filled out, and other matters of adjustment left to them, that the best results would be obtained, and in expressing this opinion, they have given as instances, the Longshoremen and the Miners, who handle all cases for their members.

Nome, Alaska—Notwithstanding the fact that hundreds of men are out of work here, the mine owners are sending out reports that work is plentiful. The members of the Mine Workers Union is still on strike for recognition and the enforcement of the general eight-hour law.

Washington—That Japan will be a permanent competitor of the United States and Great Britain for Latin-American trade, was indicated here today with the announcement of the opening of a Japanese bank at Buenos Aires.

VANCOUVER'S
Big Piano Store

SOME OF OUR REASONS FOR RECOMMENDING

The New Bell "Art" Pianos

At the Factory—"No good enough" impression is allowed to prevail for the only criterion is perfection, and that lofty ideal is sedulously and unremittingly pursued. During the past year the departments have been completely remodelled and modernized, so that, at the present time, the **Bell Company** possesses one of the most **thoroughly equipped factories in the world** for the production of Pianos of the highest class. It is the determination of the management to utilize with vigor new conceptions in the science of Piano construction, and to enhance by constant improvement the already wide reputation which the Bell Piano enjoys.

During the past 18 years we have sold **several thousand Bell instruments in British Columbia**, and not one single failure owing to poor workmanship or material.

All new Bell "Art" Pianos contain the famous Bell tone sustaining frame.

EASY TERMS OR CASH

MONTELIUS PIANO HOUSE LTD. 524-528 GRANVILLE ST.

WINNIPEG SPOTTER REMOVED FROM SHOPS

Walkout Was Assuming Serious Proportions and a Speedy Settlement Was Effected

Amos Stewart, the "spotter" employed in the Weston shops of the C. P. R. at Winnipeg, has been removed from the machine shops after a walkout of machinists employed at Winnipeg, Moose Jaw, Souris and Nelson, B. C., and a threatened walkout at other places. A satisfactory settlement was arrived at late Friday. All employees who went out will be given their old places back. Representatives of the men from Moose Jaw, Calgary and Revelstoke, met in Winnipeg with the superintendent of motive power, and arranged for a settlement of the difficulty. The man was a former member of the union, and acted as a spotter during troubles with the company.

San Francisco—Electrical Workers in the employ of the Great Western Power Company have been given an increase of 80 cents per day for employees working by the day and increases of $15 and $20 per month for certain employees working by the month. The new minimum for all journeymen, except cable splicers, is to be $5.80 per day and $6.80 per day for cable splicers. Negotiations with other companies are in progress, and this agreement may serve as the basis for a general settlement with all the companies employing electrical workers.

Butte, Mont.—All teamsters and truck drivers coming under the jurisdiction of the Teamsters Union will be granted eight hours, double time for overtime and 10 per cent. increase in wages.

Butte, Mont.—Negotiations with the employers resulted in an understanding being reached whereby the members of the Clerks Union will be conceded an 8-hour day and a 10 per cent. advance in wages.

You'll Save Dollars At the Factory Sale of Shoes

Pleasing Bargains in Quality Footwear

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY—SALE OPENS AT 9 O'CLOCK DAILY

Pumps, to $7.00 Values
Sale Price $4.35
There are seven models to choose from—patents, kid and calf, perfectly plain or Colonial styles, with French or walking heels and flexible soles.

Men's $9.00 Boots
Sale Price $6.45
You may select from seven distinct styles—mahogany, Malay and nigger browns, or black; calf or fine kid; neolin or leather soles; smart English lasts or conservative styles. Your boot is here.

Factory Prices in White Footwear

Women's White Canvas Oxfords—Goodyear welt, rubber sole and heel; regular $4.25. Sale price **$3.20**

Women's White Canvas Boots—Goodyear welt, rubber sole and heel; regular $4.50. Sale price **$3.45**

Women's White Canvas Walking Boots—Ivory sole. Regular price, $5.00. Sale price **$3.75**

High Top White Cnvas Boot—With rubber sole and spring heel. Price **$1.95**

Women's Cream Reignskin Boot—Covered heel, with aluminum plate; regular $7.50. Sale price **$5.65**

Women's White Canvas Pumps—Leather sole and heel. Regular $3.50. Sale price **$2.85**

Women's Three-strap Slippers—Regular $3.50. Friday and Saturday Sale price **$2.85**

Women's $16.00 Boots
Sale Price $9.35
From the modish 8½-inch laced top to the very tip of the gracefully long toe there is style and distinction in every line of these clever Fifth avenue models, so popular at the present time with smartly dresse women. Grey, ivory, brown, combination and black.

Women's $10.00 Boots
Sale Price $5.65
There are many distinctive models to select from. Russian calf Sport and Dress Boots, Mahogany Calf Street Boots, French Kid Dress Boots, Walking Boots and two-tone combinations in grey, maize and brown. Every one represents a $10 value as seen in the shop windows daily.

MEN'S SOLID LEATHER BOOTS— **$4.90**

"The Home of Good Shoes"
RICHARDSON'S
649 HASTINGS, W. NEAR GRANVILLE.

CONSULT OUR FOOT SPECIALIST FREE
HE CURES LAME FEET
Hours: 3 to 5

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Claman's

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153 Hastings St. W.

Ideal Summer Clothes

THE REASON we have so much to say about these summer clothes made by

Hart Schaffner & Marx

is because we can give you men so much satisfaction with them.

They fit, keep shape; they're cool, stylish; they wear well; they're guaranteed to satisfy—you can't say that about most summer clothes—and they're priced right.

$30 and $35

CLAMAN'S CANADIAN CLOTHES

$15 to $30

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ENGINEERS STRIKE PRACTICALLY OVER

Employers Quickly Agree to Wage Demands and Eight Hours

The Steam and Operating Engineers are making splendid progress in the strike for the eight-hour day. The demand for time and a half for overtime for the seventh day met with some opposition from firms who are obliged to keep their plants running continuously, but most of them have agreed to the demands because to close down the plant will mean the elimination of the surplus profits which the workers produce.

Business Agent Alexander states that many of the members are disappointed with having such an easy victory, and it was quite a job to get some of the men back to work after a day or two holiday, as they were figuring on a long drawn out struggle. The engineers are of the opinion that they should have got together years ago to put through the eight-hour day.

International Vice-President Wm. Mackenzie came up from Portland, Ore., to assist in the fight, but has returned because the local officers have the situation so well in hand.

Applications for membership in the local are coming in from all quarters and Local 620, Steam and Operating Engineers, can now be placed upon the map as one of the largest labor unions in the province.

Parm's Real "Potato Patch"

Says the Surrey (White Rock) correspondent of Saturday's Daily Province: "R. P. Pettipiece ,who has been identified with the Labor movement in British Columbia for some twenty years, the last eight of which he was manager of The B. C. Federationist at Vancouver is now spending a good deal of his time here. He is associated with his brother-in-law, Wm. Bielby, in a farm, purchased three years ago from Mrs. Roper, sr., located at the mouth of Campbell River, about a mile and a half from here. Mr. Pettipiece intends to move with his family to the farm next spring."

From Port Arthur, Ont., comes the good news that the wage question at the Port Arthur shipbuilding plant, which has been threatening trouble for some time, was settled by the adoption of a schedule of nine hours work, for no less than ten hours pay.

Winnipeg—The General Laborers Union has added seventy to its membership during the past two weeks. President Magnusson stated that the strength is now 500, and that the new business agent, J. H. Mackall, was giving splendid results in the matter of organization.

"Fashion-Craft"

Quality Suits for Summer Wear

TWO AND THREE-PIECE STYLES

Moderately Priced

$18 and up

Thos. Foster & Co., Ltd.

514 Granville Street

THE FOOD CONTROLLER DIDN'T SHOW UP

Some Sunshine and Social Amenities at Thorley Park

There is at least one park where the Labor Party can "hold forth" in Vancouver, and full advantage taken of this on Dominion Day, when with well-filled "baskets," a goodly crowd of members spread themselves around the beach and under the trees to defeat the efforts of the food controller for just one day. There were some dubious ladies when the baskets were opened, and the contents were transferred to the cloths, but when the party "fell to" around the tables, a very few minutes sufficed to put those viands beyond any fear of inspection.

"Charlie" Lestor, squatted like an advertisement for Nabob tea, didn't have time to taik—and that's some testimony. In fact the talkfest which had been planned, had to be delayed for quite a while to give him a chance to "come back." He eventually recovered sufficiently to be able to tell a "bull story," and knowing that Charlie was himself again, the crowd breathed freely and listened while he and J. Dennis pointed a few morals and adorned a few tales.

Back among the trees could be heard the sonorous tones of another speaker solemnly informing his hearers that "at the judgment day they would be revealed in all their nakedness." With so many improvised tents and shelters around for the accommodation of bathers, this sounded horribly like blackmail, but it did not prevent the Labor speakers from insisting that a judgment day was looming up in the not so distant future, and Lestor said he would just for a little while, like to be the judge. He'd like to try Nicholas Romanoff as a starter.

GOOD MUSIC CAN BE HEARD AT REX THEATRE

Much Appreciation Being Shown by the Regular Audience at Sunday Evening Meetings

Introduced as an innovation for the Labor Party meetings on Sunday evenings, the organ recital before the speaking and during the evening, has proved to be an asset. With a magnificent organ, and the foremost of players, there is nothing of the cheap nature about these recitals. Last Sunday, in the absence of Mr. Julian Haywood on holiday, the position at the organ was ably filled by Mr. Herbert Watson, who will preside again next Sunday evening. The programme will be as follows, and begins at 7:30 p. m., speaker at 8 p. m. Music again in interval: Selection, "Merrie England;" waltz, "Salome;" variations, "Jerasalem the Golden;" march, "Over the Top;" selection, "The Rosary;" selection, "Quaker Girl."

Local 280, Sheet Metal Workers

At our regular meeting, held June 27, We wish to report a well-attended meeting, initiated three members, and after the regular routine of business, election of officers was held, with very keen competition for all offices. The following members received the honors: President, James H. Strachan; vice-president, John Douglas; recording secretary, A. Fisher; corresponding secretary, W. H. Burke; financial secretary, J. M. Wolfer; treasurer, J. Diome; conductor, R. Ferrie; warden, J. A. Cook; trustees, W. H. Burke, J. W. Friend, A. J. Crawford. delegates to Trades and Labor Council, W. Burke, A. J. Crawford; delegates to Metal Trades Council, J. W. Wolfe, C. W. Grafton, H. Sturdivant, J. Strachan, W. Burke, A. J. Crawford; delegates to Northwest District Council, W. Burke, A. J. Crawford.

After election and installation of officers, a delegation from the Bakers Union was given permission to address the meeting, and after hearing the delegations, our members have declared themselves to assist the bakers and demand union-made products.

Our members have decided to hold a picnic in the near future, and Bros. Sturdivant has been appointed on the committee. Herb. promises some very strong coffee and near beer.

Hamilton, Ont.—One hundred and ten employees of the Harper-Presnail Company went out on strike, protesting against the discharge of a union official who has been an active worker. The strike lasted but one day, when the discharged man was reinstated.

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

'SECRET DIPLOMACY' IS DISCUSSED AT REX

Nothing "High-Souled" in Deals Between Nations Now Exposed

Lestor Speaks of Revelation Made By Bolsheviki Government

Last Sunday's meeting of the Federated Labor Party at the Rex theatre was a surprise to even the most sanguine as regards attendance. Being the eve of a holiday and the weather unimpeachable, and midsummer at that, a small attendance might have been anticipated. So far to the contrary was the situation that the promoters of the Rex meetings are satisfied that the weekly Sunday meeting is now a permanent institution in this city.

Chas. Lestor had an important subject and handled it well. Owing to sickness Duncan McCallum was prevented from occupying the chair and Secretary Trotter took his place.

The speaker began with a reference to perversion and misrepresentation as a feature of the everyday press and declared that "organized suppression of the truth or the prevention of its discovery" had long ago become a fine art. The Czar of Russia must have been murdered at least sixty times and the new Bolsheviki government overthrown about two hundred times, while so often had Lenine and Trotsky been "in flight" that they must be fully qualified for any flying corps.

Speaking of atrocities it would surely have caused no surprise if half the population of Russia had been slaughtered as the masses of the people had been so kept in absolute ignorance that chaos would unavoidably follow any upheaval in that country. The responsibility, however, should be fairly placed and when this was done the history of Charles I of England bid fair to be repeated.

The people of Russia demanded to know what they had been committed to by their rulers and when Kerensky took hold of office he was asked to reveal the nature of the treaties made with other nations. This, however, he refused to do and this refusal was probably one of the leading features of the Bolsheviki agitation which ultimately succeeded. This left the Bolsheviki leaders pledged to make known to the people what had been done in their name—what agreements they were expected to live up to. They wanted to be sure that while getting rid of one tyranny they were not assisting to stabilize a similar tyranny in another country. As Trotsky had stated "these secret treaties were deeds done in the dark" and it must be the business of the workers to lay bare these things in the attempt to put an end to all secret diplomacy.

It was a remarkable thing that in all the treaties so far exposed no mention whatever was made of Belgium, although Belgium always appeared as the stage reason for the war. In the shaps of Italy it could be shown that substantial bribes in the shape of new territory or territory otherwise governed was promised for participation. Dulmatia, Albania and all round the Adriatic were to become Italian possessions. Another pointed thing was that in any settlement that might follow the Allies were to hold in check the influence of the Vatican for the benefit of the Italian government. Much that had occurred became intelligible when the existence of these provisions were made known.

The French government sought the extension of power to the Rhine or the establishment of a neutral zone on what is at present alien territory. Russia was to have a "free" Dardanelles, while the British only looked for unhindered expansion in Mesopotamia.

The speaker declared that the old Russian diplomacy held the defeat of Roumania to be a desirable thing. To Greece an offer was made of Turkish and Albanian territory. A regular network of intrigue and connivance in secret while in the open the agents of every government in conflict were preaching a holy war and speaking of the "high-souled" nature of the undertaking.

The Stockholm conference had been prevented, but little mention had been made of the international conference which met at Berne, Switzerland, where, according to a letter to Kerensky from the Russian representative at Berne, the "certain participants were: Jacques Stern from the Netherlands Bank, Paris; Tuchman from the Paris branch of the Lloyd Bank; Furstenburg, director of the German Discount Gesellschaft, also a director of the "Deutsche Bank" and a director of the Austrian "Austro Bank." Although the English denied that they participated in the consultations, however, on the 2nd of September (1917) Head-director Bell of the Lloyd Bank arrived here from London under the pretext of establishing a branch in Switzerland." This despatch has been reprinted among others by the New York Evening Post. All these things and many others transpired before the Bolsheviki got control and what they learned left them with little heart to fight when apparently any such action would be tightening the economic grip they were trying to loosen.

There could be little doubt that the Allies treated the late Czar's government with every respect and that they were very cold to Kerensky at the outset. Kerensky's troubles were not lessened by the fact that hundreds of thousands of the soldiers were without shoes and weapons. Some 15,000,000 had been called to the colors. Before Kerensky's time the cry had been "Peace and Bread!" and when Kerensky vowed adherence to all treaties, and Korniloff eventually restored the death penalty and attempted to re-establish the old disciplinary measures, the people seethed with anger and with the fear of the thing they thought they had forever ended.

In making the exposure of secret treaties the Bolsheviki believed it to be in the interests of all workers of every nation. Their literature had been the literature of Krapotkin, Marx and Tolstoi. They were educated, that is where there was any education to the internationalist attitude, and this must be understood or the Bolsheviki would never be understood. One significant thing was that both the Allies and the Germans were agreed that the Bolsheviki were "no good."

What had happened in Russia was only the manifestation of forces which were working throughout all human society. It was the business of their opponents to charge all "unfortunate incidents" to the Bolsheviki, but the same people did not charge the same incidents to the government of the United States when similar things occurred there.

Wise people would recognize the inevitability of the things which so startled the unitiated and govern themselves accordingly. "Oh, Revolution!" said Marx, "Thou awaitest not the well-timed day and hour. Thou comest suddenly—bland and fatal as the avalanche. The true soldier of the people accepts battle wherever fortune may place him. Traitors and lukewarm companions do not deter him. Though conscious of defeat, he struggles still. His victory lies in the future."

Whatever opinion might be held of the exposure of treaties by the Bolsheviki, there could be no doubt that it had helped forward the determination that secret diplomacy must end. The British Labor Party laid this down as a first principle of any peace and President Wilson before U. S. Congress stated as his first condition of a durable peace: "Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view."

Natural and White

Wash Suits at $8.50 each

For Women and Misses

A splendid model in natural cotton rajah is made with fancy patch pockets, belt and neat pointed collar. The skirt is gathered at back, has patch pockets and belt.

The Suits in white are in repp, in smart belted styles, with plain or pleated backs and square patch pockets. All sizes, $8.50 each.

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GOOD REPORTS FROM PROVINCIAL POINTS

Labor Party Branches Making Progress —Secretary Visits Powell River

Last Sunday week the provincial secretary paid a visit to Powell River where a good meeting was held in the evening and a number of new members enrolled. There is every hope of a real live membership there, but the constant changing in the personnel of the workers is a drawback well understood. An effort will be made to include Powell River in a speakers' itinerary. This will not be so difficult if meetings can be successfully arranged on the Sunday afternons.

Silverton Branch

Secretary Cavan reports progress in that division and sends on remittance to provincial account. The prospects for a good sized local there are excellent, he says.

Hedley Branch

Vice-president Smith, in spite of such dificulties as only a working miner trying to do a lot of other things can understand, has been very successful in that section, as his remittance to hand shows. He has his eye on one or two other places in his district and will be heard from again soon.

Prince Rupert

The people in this district have never let up on the organizing work and are doing things in a way that promises a complete round up of wage-workers in that neighborhood. Along with the wage-worker there is to be found a number of others who are glad to have the opportunity to "sign up" in a party which fits their views. Comrades McLaren and Kirkpatrick of Terrace are to be congratulated on the success of their work which has brought up the total in Prince Rupert district. Secretary Rose indicates that the entire union affiliation will ultimately be found in the party and that they are planning to have a big day in the northern city on Labor Day. A number of speakers are being approached with this end in view and Comrade Rose winds up his letter with the statement that we can rest assured they will net fine results.

New Westminster

For aggressive work the Fraser Valley River collection can be recommended. They are forever reaching out to the sarrounding municipalities and the membership grows apace. They have proved that summer weather is no barrier to Labor Party organization. Last week's meeting at Edmonds was something to be proud of and the fact that they were practically all members of the party before the meeting closed was a testimony to reception which is everywhere being accorded. A local branch will be formed at Edmonds. The temporary officers are: Coun. Webb, chairman; Mr. Bolton, vice-chairman, and Mr. Smith, secretary. Mr. Holmes is still busy in the McKay district.

Every union man is entitled to the Federationist for the price of $1.00 per year. Get on our mailing list.

INVESTIGATION INTO C.P.R. DINING CAR TROUBLE

Some Conclusive Proof of Discrimination Given By Witnesses

Union Men Not Wanted By the Company Hence the Trouble

The inquiry into the alleged discrimination by the C. P. R. against its white waiters because they were members of the Brotherhood of Railway Employees, was resumed on Tuesday evening before Mr. Justice Macdonald, E. A. James and V. R. Midgley. The men were represented by J. H. McVety and E. Robson, organizer. The C. P. R. was represented by F. M. Peters and H. F. Matthews.

Mr. J. H. McVety, who conducted his case with marked ability, endeavored to prove that the alien labor laws had been broken when the colored waiters had been brought in under false pretenses. Permission to continue his case on these lines was not granted, however.

Several witnesses were examined during the hearing, and toward the close Mr. McVety presented a number of affidavits from Moose Jaw, Calgary and Winnipeg, attesting to the dismissal of the waiters there. The general line of all of the witnesses and affidavits was to the effect that they had been let out after they had been questioned as to their membership in the B. R. E.

The first witness, George Hepburn, a waiter, etstified that he with others was called before H. F. Tingley and informed that the C. P. R. would not recognize the union, and before it would do so it would employ colored help, women, or build feeding stations along the line. The men joined the union to better their conditions eventually. The union had not sought official recognition before the men were discharged, Mr. McVety informed the board.

George Edwards, a waiter until he was discharged by the C. P. R. with the rest of his crew, said the men were let out after having passed through the same interview with Mr. Tingley as had been told of by other men. The men had no set grievance but were thinking of endeavoring, when organized, to seek better conditions and higher pay.

Not Asked for Increase

Mr. Peters here informed the board that the men had not asked an increase in wages but had been given one some time before.

Carl Berglund, a Swede, engaged as a cook for three years, was dismissed after having been interrogated as to his membership with the union. He had not been a member of the union when he was let out. He had joined afterwards, but before he joined he had been told that he would be replaced by colored men if he was a member.

Chas. James, an Australian, waiter and cook, was let out with the others. Since then he has worked intermittently as a third cook on troop trains. The C. P. R. had not offered him the opportunity of obtaining a job at other work.

"Don't you read the papers?" asked Mr. Peters.

"Does the C. P. R. usually adopt the newspaper method in communicating with its employees?" asked Mr. Midgley.

Mr. Peters said that the C. P. R. used various methods. In this case it had decided on the change in the interest of the public and the country.

Were Warned by Superintendent

S. Sadowsky, 20 years old, unmarried, and waiting his call to service as a soldier, said he and his crew had been warned by the superintendent in Winnipeg. The latter had said, "I don't want to tell you not to join the union. The company is not going to recognize it."

Sadowsky later joined the union at Moose Jaw. He told his story vividly. When the superintendent told the crew at Winnipeg that colored help, or perhaps shacks along the line would replace the white waiters, he asked the superintendent what the latter would do for a job if the shacks were used. Before the train left Sadowsky was taken off his car and later forwarded to Moose Jaw. He thought he had been taken off because he questioned the superintendent. There he joined the union. They saw colored men going through on the trains and he asked an official if the white men were to be fired, and was told not to the official's knowledge. At Calgary the crew was inspected, the car examined, and ten minutes later an inspector came aboard, "followed by a string of colored waiters and cooks." The crew was given ten minutes to leave the car. They left, and were sent on to Vancouver as they had asked for transportation to this point. Sadowsky is now a waiter on the C. N. R.

Continuing on Wednesday evening Mr. H. F. Matthews, general superintendent of sleeping and dining cars of the western division, stated under oath that efforts had been made to effect some change for the past two years at least, due to the desire to release the waiters for employment in more useful occupations, and also to the fact that the quality of white men obtainable for the service was steadily deteriorating.

Mr. Matthews also declared that when Mr. Tingley, the Vancouver superintendent, called his men before him and warned them that the company would never recognize the union, he was acting without instructions. In fact Mr. Matthews more than inferred that he had read Mr. Tingley a firm reproof for acting as he did. He said he had also ordered him not to make any more such statements.

J. H. McVety endeavored to have the joint resolution of the board of trade and the trades and labor council filed with the board, but as it expressed opinions and did not contain simple facts the chairman ruled that it could not be filed.

"So far as I am concerned I shall be influenced not in the slightest by the opinion of anyone else," declared the chairman.

Mr. Peters, general superintendent of the C. P. R., is having the superintendents brought from Moose Jaw and Winnipeg, the superintendent from Calgary already being here.

Witnesses on behalf of the men are to be brought from these points, and the sittings of the board will be resumed on Monday next.

VICTORIA BOILERMAKERS HOLD SOCIAL EVENING

Cares and Troubles Relegated to the Rear, and the Social Side Given a Chance

On Saturday evening last, the Victoria branch of the Boilermakers Local 191, held a "smoking concert," in the Knights of Pythias hall, "Labor's" new headquarters in the Capital City.

The president of the local, Bro. Geo. Penketh, occupied the chair. There was quite an array of local talent, and if the audience were any criterion to go by, the old time ballads still retain their place in the affections of the boilermakers.

At the expiration of the first part of the programme, President Penketh, in a few well-chosen words, made a presentation of a "wallet" to Bro. J. H. Carmichael, (who has just recently resigned as business agent for Victoria and Vancouver), in recognition of his services to organized labor. Bro. Carmichael, who the Victoria branch is going to retain as a local business agent for a short period, in reply stated, that while he had resigned as business agent for the cities of Victoria and Vancouver, that his services would always be at the disposal of the organization if at any time he was able to render any assistance.

This part of the programme was concluded by singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

The last part consisted of several boxing bouts, the Brothers Picca, who between them hold the flyweight championship of Canada, and the featherweight championship of British Columbia, were amongst the exponents of the noble art of self-defense, and they certainly showed some very fast work.

If the workers in general were to hold a few more of these get-together socials, it would be beneficial to all concerned. The trouble is, that with the most of us, we are inclined to take life a little too seriously. Let's get a little more fun out of life. That's the idea.

London, Ont.—Many farmers in this district who belong to various agricultural clubs may urge that the case of the farmer who was fined at Brantford for criticizing the government be taken up, and an appeal made. It is said that various branches of the United Farmers will urge that action be taken by the legislature.

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The Patrick Co. Millinery

See for Yourself

532 Granville Street

The Largest Union Store for Men in B. C.

A Union Store

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—a store where every trade unionist can buy without violating union principles in any way.

YOU'LL find the Union Card in Dick's store—you'll find Union goods on its shelves and counters—you'll be served by clerks who can show their Union cards.

Dick also offers you the largest and best line of suits in B. C. —and at prices that can't be equalled elsewhere for the same quality.

Suits in blue serge, guaranteed fast color—in fancy worsteds, the West of England cloth that wears like iron—in a line of tweeds of exceptional value.

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$18 to $50

Our guarantee with every suit—"Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back."

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