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. 37 — EIGHT PAGES — VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1918 — (In Vancouver City, $2.00) — $1.50 PER YEAR

Nanaimo Miners Meet

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Death on Tuesday Morning

ONCE again miners of the province have been called by death while following their dangerous occupation. This province has had more disasters in connection with the mining industry in comparison with the number of men employed than in any other part of the world. The scene of the tragedy this time was Nanaimo, Vancouver Island.

At 7.30 on Tuesday morning the cable by which the cage in Protection Shaft of No. 17 Mine is operated broke, and as a result 16 miners lost their lives. The entire labor movement of the province will sympathize with the sorrowing relatives of the deceased men.

The complete list of the victims is as follows:

Joseph Turner, leaves wife and one child two years old; native of Lancashire, England, aged 28; came to Nanaimo in May last.

Joseph Bond, aged 36, leaves wife and two children; native of Bristol, England; came to Nanaimo from Sydney Mines three months ago.

William Blenkhorne, aged 28, native of Lancashire, England; leaves wife and three children, residing at Nanaimo.

W. Maisuradse, a native of Russia, aged 29; leaves wife in Russia; resided in Nanaimo three years.

Robert Kelly, aged 48, native of Cumberland, England; leaves four sons, one daughter, and wife; came here from Arizona four years ago.

John Rollo, aged 56, native of Tynemouth, England; leaves wife and one daughter, Mrs. Peter Mackay, in Vancouver.

Augusta Eussa, aged 33, native of Italy; single.

M. Eussa, aged 45, leaves wife and four children in Italy.

Robert McArthur, aged 55, native of Lanark, Scotland; leaves wife and seven children.

David Eddy, aged 45, native of Whitehaven, Cumberland, England; single; resident of Nanaimo for eleven years.

Joseph Bonak, aged 48, leaves wife and four children; native of Italy.

Lionel Barlow, aged 29, native of Cheshire, England; leaves wife and child; resident of Nanaimo one year.

Joseph Sturma, native of Italy, aged 48; leaves a wife and one child.

Caleb Price, native of England, aged 55; widower; leaves three sons, all overseas; a resident for eight years.

Angelo Sedola, native of Italy, aged 36; leaves wife and two children, residing at Nanaimo.

John Kernohan, aged 39, native of Belfast, Ireland; leaves wife and three children residing at Nanaimo.

The cable parted without the slightest warning, and the miners were hurled to their doom, while their mates at the head of the shaft waited stricken with horror, to hear the fate of their fellow workers. It was late on Tuesday afternoon before the last of the shapeless remains of the victims were removed. Only by the clothing and the identification discs were the bodies recognizable.

The inquest was opened on Thursday morning in the provincial courthouse before Coroner H. Hickling, the following jury having been empanelled: Messrs. M. C. Ironside (foreman), J. F. Doyle, J. Fox, W. Quinn, J. Grey, M. Mottishaw and G. Merrifield.

The government was represented by Mr. A. M. Johnson, deputy attorney-general, who assisted Chief Inspector of Mines George Wilkinson in the task of examining the witnesses, while the progress of events was watched on behalf of the Canadian Western Fuel Company by Mr. E. M. Yarwood, solicitor for the company.

Mr. John Hunt, manager of the company's mines, and Mr. H. B. Gilmour of the Workmen's Compansation Board, were also present.

From the evidence of D. Brown Overman at the protection shaft, it would appear that once again have men lost their lives because of the lack of enforcement of regulations relative to the safety in the mines.

In reply to Mr. Johnson, this witness said that his conception of his duty under rule No. 36 of the regulations was to see that other men performed the duties assigned to them. He admitted that Nicholson, the man detailed to inspect the rope, had only been at this work for nine days, and that he himself had never watched Nicholson making his examination, but had been content to rely upon his reports as entered in the book.

In practice he admitted that he had never carried out Rule 20, which provided that the overman should examine the shaft ropes, cage, etc., personally every week, though he had from time made a careful personal inspection of the head gear, he had travelled down the shaft on the top of the cage on one occasion about 18 months ago and had then discovered a fault in one of the girders, which had been immediately rectified. He believed that this was the last occasion on which any work had been done on the guides. No effort, as far as he knew, had ever been made to test the working of the safety devices save when the cage was at rest at either the top or bottom of the shaft.

He admitted that such a test could possibly be made, though he had never seen any such test made. He had worked as a miner for nine years and was for several years a miner in England, but had never previously to coming to Nanaimo, worked in a shaft with wooden guides. In all his three years of service as overman, the dogs of the safety clutches had never been taken off, as far as he knew.

Menzies, the company's rope expert, had always tested the rope once a week by allowing it to run through his hands, but as far as witness knew no other test of the rope was ever made save that afforded by hauling 320 cars to the service each week, or at the rate of about 50 cars a day this would be slightly in excess of the load in a cage loaded with men, but would not amount to a very great test.

Possibly now that men have lost their lives something will be done to protect the men in the mines. Vancouver Island has been the scene of many tragedies in the mining industry. In every case they have been due to neglect. The miners at Fernie at this time are on strike for better protection, and possibly this case may have a bearing on theirs, but nothing that can now be done will restore to the sorrowing relatives their lost ones. Somebody should be made to pay the penalty if neglect has caused the death of these men.

Steam Engineers, Local 620

At the business meeting of the above local, on Monday last, Bro. Walter Head was elected to the position of organizer and official representative of Local 620. His duties will be chiefly to look after the interest of members who are working in places outside the city, that Business Agent W. A. Alexander has not time to attend to. Bro. Walter Head is well-known in the organized Labor movement, and is at present holding the position of vice-president of the B. C. Federation of Labor for Vancouver Island, and is well-known to members of organized labor in that district.

It is the intention of Bros. Head and Alexander to get their two heads together and try to have this province 100 per cent. organized, therefore all members should co-operate with them in this effort. Sixteen new members were accepted at the last meeting. A donation of $100 was made to the Laundry Workers Union, in order to assist them in their fight for recognition, as the only way they can expect to get decent working conditions under this present system of competition, is by becoming part of the organized labor movement. A resolution to the effect that members of Local 620 consider it detrimental to the organized Labor movement for any member of same to remain working in any laundry where there is any trouble, and condemning the action of any member doing same. Carried unanimously.

Long Hours and Poor Wages Compels Employees to Organize

Provincial government employees serving as nurses and attendants at the provincial mental hospital in this city and at Essondale have organized with a membership of sixty, twenty women and forty men They have sent for a charter and will complete organization next Saturday night. They will ask the government for shorter hours of work and more pay.

From one of the members of the newly formed union we learn that the wages for married or single men ranges from $53 per month at the start, with a yearly raise of one dollar until $70 is reached. Amongst the members there is eight returned soldiers. The men want one day off per week, where they now only get one day off in nine. The female employees only get one day off in to weeks. They work fifteen hours per day for the magnificent sum of $29 per month. Dr. Crease, the assistant superintendent, has requested the workers to drop the idea of forming an organization, but they have decided to go on with it.

New Westminster

The Civic Employees Association will apply for a conciliation board. Although no official announcement has been made, it is understood that this decision was finally and definitely arrived at last Monday night. Probably the city council will be notified to this effect at its next meeting. The decision to apply for a board was forecasted by the president of the association at a council meeting last week. In the middle of August the association submitted to the city council a new schedule, based on a minimum wage of $3.75. This was submitted to men's representatives last Friday, with the result stated.

Office Workers

The Office Workers are continuing their efforts to organize the workers in this line of business. On Tuesday evening they held another meeting, at which A. S. Wells of the B. C. Federation of Labor and A. Watchman, general organizer of the U. B. Carpenters, spoke on the need for organization. Several new members were made and the growth of the orgainzation is steady.

At the Orpheum

The show at the Orpheum this week is exceptionally good. The first act, an acrobatic feature, is very clever. Wilbur Mack is a very clever tarn; Albert Vertchamp, a violinist, is exceptionally good, and lovers of music will have a treat when they hear him. Julius Tannen is one of the most humorous turns ever seen in vaudeville. Taken all round, the show is an exceptionally good one.

Telephone Girls

The Telephone Girls are to hold a dance on the 20th inst. in the Labor Temple. Tickets for gents will be 50 cents, ladies free. All members of organized labor are invited to attend and to bring their friends.

Where Was He?

If J. C. Watters was in Vancouver during his visit to the coast he took great care that no one saw him. Possibly he was hiding his light under a bushel.

LETTER CARRIERS AND POSTAL CLERKS TOGETHER

Western Branches of the Service Have Decided to Amalgamate Their Forces

One good result from the recent strike of the Letter Carriers is the amalgamation of the Letter Carriers and the Postal Clerks in the west. The carriers and the clerks in all cities in the west, including Winnipeg, and excepting Edmonton, will form an organization of Letter Carrier and Potal Clerks. It was very evident at the time of the strike that something like this would occur. For a spirit of get together was evinced by the members of the two branches of the postal service at that time. That eventuanlly this movement will spread all over the country is certain, the two branches are engaged in similar work under the same department, and it is a natural sequence of events for them to amalgamate.

A Suggestion: Meantime the Workers Fight

Laundry Workers On Strike

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For Recognition and Minimum Wage

Employers Still Refuse to Negotiate Wage Scale But Want to Leave It to Minimum Wage Board—Laundries Are in the Meantime Closed Down Tight—J. D. McNiven and Attorney-General Farris Are Trying to Break the Deadlock, But So Far There Are No Signs of a Settlement

FOLLOWING a meeting held Sunday afternoon the Laundry Workers of the city did not start work on Monday morning, the reason being the refusal of the laundry proprietors to meet a committee to discuss the wage scale sent by the union to the various owners a week previously. In a very short time the Pioneer, Star, Canadian and I. X. L. laundries were closed with a strong guard of pickets around each. The Cascade and Excelsior continued to operate, but under difficulties.

On Tuesday a lettergram was sent to the Minister of Labor at Ottawa, drawing his attention to the strike, and asking for an investigation. So far no reply has been received.

Meantime picketing went on assiduously and a number of workers from the Cascade Laundry were present at the next meeting and joined up. Mr. J. D. McNiven, Deputy Minister of Labor, arrived and met with the laundry owners, trying to induce them to negotiate with the representatives of the union, but was unsuccessful in his efforts to bring about a settlement.

On Wednesday morning the Cascade Laundry was closed, being unable to operate, owing to the good picketing, also to the fact that the engineers and firemen being members of the Engineers Union, preferred not to work while the trouble was on, and the difficulties of getting up steam became too much for Engineer Crowe from the Pioneer Laundry, and relative of the Federal member for Burrard.

On Wednesday morning Mr. J. D. McNiven interviewed the laundry proprietors, but again without being able to induce them to receive a committee of the union to discuss the wage scale. The employers, however, were willing to submit the scale and agreement to the Minimum Wage Board as a board of arbitration.

This proposal was submitted to the union at the regular meeting on Wednesday evening when a resolution was passed as follows:

"Resolved we do not vote on the matter of a board or no board of arbitration, not considering that it is necessary, as we are still willing to negotiate with the employers, who by their attitude in refusing to meet a committee of this union to discuss the provisions of the wage scale presented to them, are prolonging the present condition."

On Thursday morning Mr. J. D. McNiven was able to arrange for a meeting between representatives of the union and representatives of the Laundry proprietors, with the Hon. the Attorney-General, Mr. J. W. de B. Farris, and Mr. J. D. McNiven being present. The committees met and after two hours discussion were unable to arrive at any conclusion. The proprietors refused positively to discuss the clause of the wage scale and only consented to refer the matter to the Minimum Wage Board. The union committee promised to take the matter back to the union.

Meantime the deadlock continues, and approximately 300 union men and girls are out on picket duty and endeavoring to arrive at a solution of the present condition.

With a view to combatting the false statements made to the press by representatives of the various laundries, a statement was prepared in the form of a letter for publication as follows:

"September 11, 1918.

"To the Editor of the Daily Province,
"Vancouver, B. C.

"Dear Sir,—My attention has been called to an article appearing in the columns of your paper on the 10th inst. under the heading of 'Laundry Owners Issue Statement,' and I wish to correct some statements made in same. An impression seems to have arisen as a result of the article referred to that the employees now out on strike had stated that the general wage for laundry operators was $8.50 per week. This is not so and it may clear up any misapprehension that exists in the public mind to tell what has been stated and the true facts of the matter.

"I am in a position to prove that the wages paid to the women and girls working in laundries start from as low as $7.25 per week, and that includes a ten per cent. raise granted since the formation of our union.

"The article referred to before also stated that although employees only worked 42 or 45 hours per week, they were paid for 48 hours. This I would like to make clear is only on condition that they work a full week if hired by the week on straight time, and is balanced up by no overtime being paid if they work longer than the 48 hours.

"The time and a half payment of overtime is only of late installation, so also is the eight-hour day, all given since the formation of our union with the intention of crushing same.

"The manager asked me personally how we were going to get the work out in an eight-hour day, and I replied 'by getting more help.'

"With regard to the deputation from the Cascade Laundry to the Province office with the statement signed by 50 employees, stating that they were satisfied with existing conditions, I may say that they have only the striking employees to thank for those conditions, and they will be as speedily taken away if the unions were crushed, just as speedily as they were given with the intention of preventing the formation of a union.

"With regard to the statement of employees receiving $16 per week, there is only one to my knowledge has reached that amount, and that only occasionally, but at what a price, working piece work, working to the exhaustion point so much that it could not be kept up without disastrous results.

"In conclusion, to clear up any confusion that may still exist, I may state that we are striking for a minimum wage of $12 for a 44-hour week.

"Up to the present time the employer has refused to negotiate.

"Thanking you for a little space in your columns at your earliest convenience, I am,

"Yours truly,
"(MRS.) K. C. CAMPBELL,
"Vice-President,
"Laundry Workers Union."

On Wednesday afternoon a letter was sent to the Federal member for Burrard, who is also the owner of the greatest number of shares in the laundry trust, together with Alderman Kirk, whose opposition to the labor moement of the city is well known.

The letter is as follows:

"September 10, 1918.

"Mr. Sandford J. Crowe, M. P.,
441 Seymour Street,
City.

"Dear Sir,—In your capacity of Federal member we would draw your attention to the recent order-in-council, passed by the Dominion government and would draw your attention particularly to Section 2 of such order-in-council. No doubt as a member of the government you are in accord with the sentiments expressed in the order-in-council, and would therefore enquire why as the shareholder of the Cascade Laundry holding the largest number of shares in same, you, through your manager refuse to receive a committee for the purpose of discussing the various grievances we wish redressed and to take up the matter of the wage scale presented by this union.

"Should you at any time wish to meet a committee from this union, we will arrange to have such committee meet you at time and place specified by you.

"Trusting that you will endeavor to assist us in arriving at an amicable

(Continued on Page 8)

CIRCULATION STILL GROWS

The circulation of The Federationist still continues to grow. The latest organizations to subscribe in a body are the Shipwright and Caulkers of New Westminster, the Motor Mechanics lodge of the Machinists, local 720, and the Pattern Makers of Vancouver.

LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS FOR COMING WEEK

MONDAY, Sept. 16—Boilermakers, Steam Engineers, Electrical Workers, Machinists 777 (10.30 a.m.), Tailors Executive, Machinists No. 720, Policemen.

TUESDAY, Sept. 17—Bookbinders, Brewery Workers, Machinists Ladies Auxiliary, Butchers and Meat Cutters, Railway Firemen.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18—Dominion Express Employees, Boilermakers Examining Board, Laundry Workers, Hotel and Restaurant Employees, Metal Trades Council.

THURSDAY, Sept. 19—Trades and Labor Council, Maintenance of Waymen, City Hall Staff.

FRIDAY, Sept. 20—Telephone Operators Dance, Granite Cutters, Railway Carmen, Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgemen, Boilermakers Executive, Civic Employees, Molders, Warehousemen.

SATURDAY, Sept. 21—Machinists Ladies Auxiliary Whist Drive and Dance, Blacksmiths.

Dominion Express Co.

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Employees Want Recognition

DOMINION Express employees quit work on Tuesday, and may be followed by many railway employees throughout the Dominion unless the government grants the application of the employees for a board of conciliation and settles the question at issue.

Employees through their committee and officers of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, to which they belong, have done everything in their power to avoid a strike. The Canadian Brotherhood is one of the very few railway organizations in Canada that has not talked strike for the past three years.

Officers and members have gone about their business in a quiet way; did their utmost to smooth over difficulties and pour oil on trouble waters in order to avoid strikes. The strength of the organization has steadily increased and is today the strongest (numerically) railway organization in Canada.

Officers of the Brotherhood express their deepest regret that they were forced to take drastic action at such a critical time, but feel that the responsibility must rest with the company and the government, neither of whom will lend their assistance to bring about a settlement of the dispute.

The following letter addressed to the prime minister, Sir R. Borden, and signed by the grand president of the Brotherhood, A. R. Mosher, speaks for itself:

September 2, 1918.

Right Hon. Sir R. L. Borden,
Prime Minister,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir Robert:

My only excuse for again troubling you is my earnest desire to co-operate with the people and the government to avoid strikes during the war. I can not bring myself to the point of approving of a strike among any of our members without first having appealed to the highest authority in Canada to use such influence or exercise such power as may be necessary to bring about a settlement of any dispute.

The members of our organization are today face to face with two very serious disputes. Unless the government takes immediate action to bring about a settlement, there is no possibility of avoiding a strike, which may have far-reaching effects. I am quite certain every member of our organization in Canada (except where agreements are in effect, that no strikes shall be permitted during the war), regardless of by whom employed, will lay down their tools, if necessary, to protect their fellow workers.

The two disputes referred to are between the Dominion Express Company and certain of their employees, and between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and their employees in the dining car service. I will deal with the Dominion Express Company first.

The employees of the Canadian and the Canadian Northern Express Companies, organized more than a year ago, and have signed schedules with the company. Several months ago, employees of the Dominion Express Company joined us. Immediately when officials of the company learned that their employees were joining our organization, they called to Toronto a few of their employees from various points for the purpose of organizing a union of their own. While there, these few employees, without consulting any others, and without the knowledge or consent of a vast majority of the employees involved, drew up a schedule, and it was signed by them and officials of the company. In the meantime, a large majority of the employees between Port Arthur and Sydney, and in the city of Vancouver, joined our Brotherhood, and drafted a proposed schedule. This schedule was submitted to the company with the request for an interview to discuss any portion thereof that might be changed with mutual satisfaction. The company refused to meet a committee of the employees. A strike vote was taken, and an application made to the department of Labor for a board of conciliation. The company opposed the granting of a board on the grounds that they already have a schedule with an organization governing these employees. The minister of Labor accepts the company's statement ,and declines to establish the board. I have written to and personally interviewed the minister of Labor, and have pointed out to him, that if the precedent is established that an employer may create an organization for their employees, coerce or intimidate certain numbers of their employees to subscribe to their organization, and thereby evade the Industrial Disputes Act, industrial strife is going to be on the increase instead of the decrease as is the desire of the government.

If the organization which has signed a schedule with the company was an organization of the employees by the employees for the employees, I could readily understand, it would be a very delicate matter for the minister of Labor to deal with the matter in dispute between two bona fide organizations, but in view of the fact that it is an organization of officials of the company, by the officials of the company for the purpose it is now being used, that of combating bona fide Labor organization among their employees, I cannot see why there should be any hesitation in establishing a board to investigate.

Our members employed by the Dominion Express Company to the number of at least 1000 have definitely and unanimously decided to strike on September 10, if a settlement is not forthcoming or a board established.

The second case, that of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and their dining car employees. Immediately the company learned that these employees were organizing, they began dismissing them, and replacing them with negroes brought over from the United States. The board was applied for and established. While this board was in session the company ceased dismissing these employees for the time being, but shortly after the board completed its labors, the company again began dismissing white men, replacing them with negroes.

The majority report of the board, while not satisfied that these employees were dismissed because of their membership in the Brotherhood, clearly showed that the Canadian Pacific Company, and in fact, company officials admitted before the board that it was the policy of the company to discourage organization among their employees. The minority report is, that employees were dismissed because of their connection with the Brotherhood and recommends that those dismissed should be reinstated forthwith.

The Brotherhood contends that whether it is because of their membership in the organization or not, it is rank discrimination to dismiss employees, many of whom are returned soldiers on the plea of releasing them for more important war work, and replacing them with colored men or any other able-bodied men brought here from the United States—men more capable to do the more important war work than those dismissed.

We ask that the company be restrained from further dismissals, and that those dismissed be put back to work. Be it understood, that we have no objections to colored men being employed, but we do obpect to regular employees being dismissed to make room for those colored men or any one else.

You will appreciate the fact that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Dominion Express Company are very much the same people. There is no doubt in the minds of our members that these companies will do their utmost in opposition to our Brotherhood.

I would respectfully urge that you obtain from the department of Labor, and carefully read the report just handed down by the board established in connection with the dispute between the Canadian Northern Express Company and its employees, members of our Brotherhood. The sentiment as expressed in that report is the sentiment of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, and my own personal sentiment regarding strikes. If the Canadian Pacific Railway and Dominion Express Companies cannot be brought to a realization of the fact that their employees have rights which even such finaicially powerful corporations as they must not interfere with, and if the government declines to exercise its power to appoint independent tribunals to investigate and otherwise do all in its power to bring about a satisfactory adjustment of disputes between the employer and the employees, it cannot be wondered at, if employees used the only weapon left them and lay down their tools.

I am sorry to trouble you with such a long letter, but wish to lay the facts before you as clearly as possible, and trust you will consider the reasons given in the first paragraph sufficient to warrant me in taking of so much of your time. Yours very truly,

A. R. MOSHER.

Ottawa, Sherbrooke, North Bay, Halifax, St. John, Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver report all men are out and a general tie-up in these places, and that new members are being made every day.

Structural Ironworkers

At a well-attended meeting of the Structural Ironworkers, Local 97, on Monday, the recommendations of the Northwestern District Council were voted on. Amongst them was the proposal for the new wage scale which is to become effective on November 1. The scale was unanimously endorsed. One new member was initiated.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees held a good meeting on Wednesday evening. Ten new members were admitted, and ten applications were received. A dance will be held in the Dominion hall on Oct. 2. The Pioneer, McLeod's and McIntyre's cafes are still on the unfair list.

Laundry Workers to Start Laundry

A proposition to purchase the Star Laundry is being seriously considered by the Laundry Workers executive and we understand that a proposal to open negotiations with Mr. Morrow will shortly be brought before the union and the Trades and Labor Council with the object of starting a union laundry.

It is understood that the Firemen will take up with Commissioner Gillespie on his return the question o establishing the two-platoon system. At present the firemen are on duty 24 hours per day, with one day off in five, and it is understood that should the commissioner not see fit to grant their request, the firemen will ask for one day off in four.

Civic Employees

The Civic Employees are still making new members. Eighteen joined at the last meeting. And include the cemetery employees. A new wage scale is being drawn up by this organization.

Whist Drive and Dance

The Ladies Auxiliary of the Comrades of the Great War are holding a whist drive and dance in the O'Brien hall this evening at 8:30 p.m. Dancing at 9:30.

EMPLOYERS REFUSE TO ACCEPT FINDINGS

Metal Trades Council Votes $50,00 Towards the Naylor-Aitken Defense Fund

The Metal Trades Council at the regular meeting on Wednesday evening, voted $50 towards the Naylor and Aitken defense fund.

The Vancouver Engineering Works was taken off the unfair list.

The Moulders reported that they were putting in for the same wage scale as was in effect in Seattle. It was reported that the employers had refused to accept the findings of Wage Adjuster Macdonald as to rates of pay for night work, and that business agents had been refused admission to the yards, and that the executive was appealing to Ottawa.

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NATIONALIZING THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

Government of Queensland Frustrates Efforts of Sugar Trusts

[By W. Francis Ahern]

The efforts of the sugar trust in Australia to exploit the people of Australia during the first year of the war was responsible for the Queensland government carrying out one of the most statesmanlike acts in Australia. That was the controlling of the sugar industry. At the time oversea prices were rising, and large shipments of sugar were leaving Australia, and creating a shortage in the home markets, promising a heavy rise in the price in the near future. Had the government not stepped in, the sugar trust would have made a colossal fortune and the people would have had to pay outrageous prices for a product grown under their very noses.

So it was that the federal government of Australia, and the state government of Queensland entered upon a bold policy of nationalization. Fortunately at the time Labor was also in power in the federal parliament. Yet so marked was the skill with which the details were worked out and the methods applied, that the whole business of treating and distributing sugar passed into the hands of the people's representatives so smoothly that the wheels of the industry suffered no check, neither growers, millers, refiners, merchants, shopkeepers nor householders suffered even an hour's inconvenience. The government took over and began working the machinery of private enterprise, turning the owners into agents for the Commonwealth, at a fair rate of remuneration, and acquiring all the raw sugar in the country under special act of the Queensland parliament.

For years past sugar growing has been a highly protected industry in Australia. The prices were at least $30 per ton above the world's parity for refined sugar. This extra price was paid by the consumers of Australia in order to keep the industry alive. It was cheerfully borne because it was the price paid to maintain the white Australia policy—the purity of the race standing as a consideration far outside the limits of any financial consideration. But for the white Australian policy—the stipulation that black labor could not be employed on the canefields, and for which the bounty of $30 per ton was paid—the growers could have sold black-produced sugar in Australia at a price in keeping with the world's parity, while Australia would have had to bear all the attendant evils of black labor in the country.

The outbreak of war caused a dislocation of trade and increased the world's price of sugar. With the 2,000,000 tons produced annually in Germany and Austria locked away from the world, there was a chance for the sugar trust of Australia to make huge profits out of an industry that had been built up on bounties cheerfully paid by the people of Australia as a set-off against the employment of white labor. Instead of the world's price being lower than the Australian price, the Australian price sagged down below the price in other parts of the world. Naturally the sugar trust in Australia was out for high prices, regardless of what sufferings would have been brought home to the people of Australia.

The two Australian Labor governments—Federal and State of Queensland—acted just in time to prevent gigantic shipments of sugar leaving the country. Then they decided on the nationalization of the industry from the point of the raw sugar leaving the hands of the millers, with protection of the growers as against the latter in the form of price fixing boards. The big task of taking over so huge a concern as the refining and distributing of sugar was simplified by the methods adopted. Practically the sugar trust was turned into an agent for the government. First of all the Queensland government, acting for the federal government, seized all the sugar in the country under what was known as the Sugar Acquisition Act. A price of $90 per ton was fixed as the price for the raw sugar, and 7 cents per pound was fixed as the retail price to be charged to householders. This arrangement lasted for two years, covering the crops of 1915 and 1916. The agreement ran out in February, 1917, by which time the government had made a profit of $2,500,000 on the deal, which went into the treasury of the government, instead of into the pockets of the sugar trust.

In June, 1917, a new arrangement was entered into. The Labor government had decided that the workers engaged in the sugar trade should receive higher wages than they were paid by the trust, and so an award was gazetted in which their wages were substantially increased. Consequently, the price of raw sugar was raised from $90 to $05 per ton—the division of the latter price between mill owners, growers and growers and workers being left to the boards of industrial awards to settle. The retail price to consumers was however, left at the original price of 7 cents per lb. The government figured that as it had made a profit of $2,500,000 on the sugar industry formerly, it could afford to sell the sugar at the same price retail although the price of the raw product had increased by $15 per ton. And it is now known that the people of Australia in getting their sugar at 7 cents per lb. are getting it at a price which allows for no profit in the industry at all ither than actual working expenses and proper charges. The arrangement lasted till June, 1918, when a further agreement was arranged—the price of raw sugar being left at the same figure(as well as the retail price to consumers. So it is that four years after the outbreak of war, the people of Australia are getting their sugar at a price only one cent dearer than it was prior to war. Had it not been for the nationalization scheme of the government, there is no telling what the price of sugar would have been in Australia at the present time. And what is more, a big monopoly is hemmed in on all sides—its buying and selling prices decided by the people's representatives, and instead of robbing the people, a system has been evolved by which the growers one the one hand and the consumers on the other, are protected. Under the methods now operating in Australia with sugar, there can be no unfair dealing, either to the consumers or to the workers who grow the sugar. And what is highly important, for the first time in the history of Australian sugar-growing, the growers are getting a fixed price for their cane, instead of being forced to take whatever price the monopolistic sugar trust cared to pay them.

A NEWSPAPER TRAGEDY

[By George P. West]

There have been three recent developments in the American newspaper field that may well breed pessimism as to the progress of democracy in this country. Mr. Fremont Older has resigned from the editorship of the San Francisco Bulletin, which means that that newspaper will no longer exist as a great inspirer and heartener of all who are committed to humane and democratic causes. Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard has sold the New York Evening Post to Mr. Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co., just as all of us were hoping that it might gradually come to fill the place in this country occupied by the Manchester Guardian in England. And the Philadelphia Public Ledger, after surprising and delighting its liberal readers with the Washington correspondence of Lincoln Colcord and the cartoons of Cldye Weed, has dispensed with the services of both and apparently repudiated the bias from which they worked.

The tragedy of these losses is that they wipe out liberal gains in a field where most of all they are needed, and in which the outlook was bad enough before. The conservative business mind is left in almost absolute control of the sources of public information and the means of public discussion. It is even worse than that. For the average business man—the banker or the great advertiser or the Chamber of Commerce executive—is subject to aberrations in which, in off-guard moments, he is capable of intelligent and disinterested and liberal thinking. But his sentimental attachment to the established order is such that he reserves that sort of thinking for confidential intercourse with his equals. He would as soon gossip about women friends with his butler as to permit his editors to question the established order within sight or hearing of the multitudes who read his newspapers. It is not safe. It is not wise. The people are only too ready to acquire wrong ideas and unfounded prejudices. And so he chooses as his editor some discreet and respectable journalist who can be trusted to take the safe and sane view of any and every question. Often it is possible to staff a newspaper with men who honestly believe that wage earners are profiteers and that property rights as they now exist were ordained of God. But some of the worst newspapers are written and edited by men with their tongues in their cheeks. They have surrendered to cynicism, and because they know in their hearts where the truth lies, they are the more skillful in finding and stating its opposite.

The estate to which editors of metropolitan newspapers have fallen was exposed vividly by Mr. Lamont in announcing his purchase of The Evening Post. "It is obviously impossible," he said, without further explanation of why it was impossible, "for me to devote my personal attention to the conduct of the Evening Post." If we lived under any sensible regime, it would not be obviously impossible for the owner of a great metropolitan daily to devote any personal attention to it. But we acept Mr. Lamont's pomposity without thinking twice about it. A partner in J. P. Morgan & Co. obviously can no more give his attention to a mere newspaper than he can write the sermons of his bishop. "Let these writer fellows attend to it, and give me a safe and sane and eminently respectable board of trustees to set over them. And if you see anything of the wrong sort in the paper, let me know, and I'll telephone them about it." It is enough to call up visions of the barricades thus to see a pompous Money-bags disposing of the staff and resources of a great journal. Mr. Villard has not disclosed his reasons for selling the Post. We guess that the state of the advertising market hardly encouraged him to take the Post further along the road toward justice and truth-telling, and he prefers to devote a fortune not without limit to The Nation, in that weekly field which Mr. Villard sees as the hope of the immediate future—a future in which the prospects of honest daily journalism look black.

Mr. Older's resignation from The Bulletin is the greatest newspaper tragedy of the day. There was hardly a liberal-minded person in the country—from the Wilson Democrat and the Progressive Republican to the soap-box and the I. W. W., who did not know about Older and The Bulletin—they were synonymous—and took heart that somewhere was a great editor who understood, and who in season and out dared risk the wrath of advertisers and owners by exposing the rotten underpinning of our social and economic structure. Without owning a cent of stock in the paper, Older for nearly 25 years had dominated its policy and fashioned it along lines that made other newspaper men gasp. The end had been predicted times without number, and it has come, perhaps significantly, just as the Chamber of Commerce of that lawless and fascinating town by the Golden Gate found itself balked and discredited by the campaign that followed Older's exposure of the plot to send Mooney to the gallows on perjured testimony. Always a man of tremendous energy, courage, and magnetism, with a genius for capturing and holding the public interest, Mr. Older after the graft prosecution underwent a metamorphosis that lifted him out of the ranks of great journalists and made him a preacher and a prophet as well. His long struggle with the plundering public service corporations and their allies in politics and the tenderloin had been probably the most bitter and spectacular battle of its sort ever waged in this country.—The Public.

Mooney Will Appeal

San Francisco—Attorneys for Thos. J. Mooney have announced that an appeal for a new trial will be carried to the United States Supreme Court. The appeal will be based on that section of the federal constitution which establishes the rights of citizens.

The California State Supreme Court has twice refused to order a new trial on the ground that in criminal cases that are referred to it the law does not permit it to consider matter not contained in the record of the case. As irregularities in the conviction of Mooney were discovered after the trial was ended, the court declines to order a new trial because the charges of irregularity are not in the record.

The Federationist is read by over 30,000 people each week. This should be an incentive for business men to use the Federationist as an advertising medium.

STATE OWNERSHIP IN AUSTRALIA

What Is Being Done by a Labor Government in Australia

[By W. Francis Ahern]

One of the first acts of the Ryan Labor Government on its accession to power in Queensland, Australia, was to set about the controlling of the coal industry and the supplying of its own requirements from state-owned mines. In this matter the government was guided by two cardinal factors—efficiency and economy. So it was in securing coal for state needs, attention was paid to the selection of position by which the cost of transport and handling would be minimized. As a case in point, prior to the government establishing its own mines in the far north of the state, coal was transported by sea from the mines in the southern portion of Queensland, and although the government chartered vessels for this purpose and cut out the middleman profits, the cost was excessive.

But the activities of the Ryan Government are not confined solely to coal mines. The production of petroleum has been made a state monopoly, and boring operations are now in full swing, while the manufacture of coke and the production of pig iron (with an eye to the establishment of a state steel works) are occupying much attention just now. The policy of the government, in this and other matters, can be set down roughly as follows:

(1) To supply its own needs; (2) to develop valuable natural resources which private enterprise, because of lack of capital, or other reasons, has hitherto been neglected, and (3) to push forward the output of metals urgently needed by the Imperial Government during war.

Let us go back to the matter of state-owned coal mines for a moment. The Ryan Government aims at producing coal at points most suitable in supplying the needs of the various railway systems. Another matter was the establishing of the fuel industry in view of the many industries remotely situated, which depend on considerable amounts of fuel. In the southern portion of the state, the government purchased a mine at a place named Warra, over 100 miles inland from Brisbane. When bought by the state, this mine was but partially developed, consequently it was secured for the low figure of $20,000. The government ascertained that by buying this mine, and releasing a large number of trains engaged in hauling coal, as well as buying supplies, no less a sum involving a capital outlay of nearly $250,000 would be saved. The Warra mine is not yet at its best, but it is known that the output will be large, while the fuel itself is of the best quality.

In addition to this, the Queensland Government owns the underground rights of a large area of land within 25 miles of the city of Brisbane. This is fortunate ,inasmuch as the great railway workshops of the state are situated within a couple of miles of where this coal is. With the mines at Warra and at Ipswich (where the workshops are), the requirements of the southern part of the state are provided for.

In the central part of the state, the government has extensive coalfields at Dunstan, in the valley of the Dawson River. This coal has yet to be tested—which is now being exhaustively carried out—and already a large area of land has been reserved for the purposes of erecting coal mining plants. When developed, this field will fill the requirements of the Central railway system of the state. In the northern portion of the state, mines are being opened at a place named Bowen, and railways constructed to the mines. As there are huge smelters in the vicinity, the state will also manufacture coke here for the use of the smelters.

Iron Resources

In June, 1917, the government appointed a commission to inquire into location, quantities and suitability of iron ore deposits, fuel supplies, most suitable site for erection of iron and steel works and matters incidental thereto. At the time of writing a bill is being pushed through parliament having for its purpose the erection of iron and steel works and the nationalization of this industry by the state. It is known that Queensland possesses many iron deposits of high quality. It has been ascertained that pig iron can be produced in the state at about $20 per ton, while the market price of same at the time of writing is around about $60 per ton. The prospects of the venture may be gauged by the fact that whereas in Scotland and Spain ore yielding only 15 per cent. of metal is successfully mined, the Queensland deposits return from 60 to 90 per cent. of iron. As the Queensland government itself is the largest user of steel and iron, it is easy to see that the venture owned and controlled by the state will return the people a handsome revenue.

Petroleum Bores

In Queensland experts have stated there are large supplies of petroleum. This was proved some years ago at a place named Roma, when a bore tapped a large deep-seated deposit of gas. Unforunately the gas which came gushing up through the bore caught alight, and blazed furiously for many weeks. So powerful was the gush that every effort to extinguish it failed, and an expert had to be procured from America to put the fire out. Though he succeeded, the bore was destroyed ,and work will have to proceed all over again. But the incident proved that oil existed in large quantities.

Now the government has put down a second bore, and though 2500 feet have been bored, it is estimated that a further 2000 feet will have to be bored before supplies are reached. It is known that the soil is either in a narrow crevice, as in parts of the United States and Mexico, or in a great subterranean pool, as in Ohio. It is estimated that when located the deposits will be worth many millions to the state.

The lessons learned from the history of the Standard Oil Co. and the pernicious influence played by that combination in the economic life of America, has not been lost sight of in Queensland—and the Ryan Labor government has passed a law making oil a state monopoly ,and thus turning all profits into the treasury of the state for the benefit of the people at large rather than for the benefit of a single corporation.

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VICTORIA METAL TRADES ACTIVE

Deal With Retroactive Pay and Compensation of Workmen

At the Metal Trades Council meeting in the Capital City last Friday, the question of retroactive pay checks lying at the various yards was brought up, and through the efforts of the executive a list has been furnished by the I. M. B. of those lying in the Cameron Genoa yards, and a list is to be furnished of those laying in the Foundation Co.'s office. It was decided to supply each union with a list so that the members can collect the back pay that is coming to them.

President Dakers reported that he had been acting in conjunction with the officers of the Trades and Labor Council, taken the matter of street car transfers up with the B. C. Electric Railway Company. He stated that he had suggested that men going to and from work should be supplied with transfers. The company had proposed a six-cent fare with transfer privileges, and he thought that this system would be shortly put into effect.

The question of the expected coming provincial election was discussed, and the opinion was expressed that the Federated Labor Party should get busy and get in shape for any election that might be sprung.

It was decided that the Metal Trades Council go in a body to the launching ceremony at the Foundation yard.

It was reported that a new shipbuilding company had secured contracts for five ships, and that they were opening a new yard at Esquimalt.

The provisions made by the Dominion government as to the Workmen's Compensation Act for government employees, was discussed, in view of the fact that all the employees at the navy yard are affected by these provisions.

Mr. A. Watchman, of the U. B. Carpenters, addressed the meeting on the question of the new scale negotiated at Washington. He went fully into the details of the working conditions as they affect the workers in the shipyards on the American side.

He stated in his remarks that overtime was only allowed in the States at the direction of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, which was the directing body of the United States Government shipbuilding programme, and that the consent of the labor organizations had also to be obtained before overtime was allowed.

Bro. Watchman stated that Mr. Chas. Schwab had said that so long as labor allowed the present system, that he would be foolish not to take advantage of it, and that so long as the workers allowed him and his kind to direct the affairs of industry that it was his intention to do so. But that just as soon as labor saw fit to run the machinery of state and take over the industries that he would be pleased to assist. And that he only hoped that those who opposed Labor would be more careful, for as they mete it out to the workers now, just so sure as the time came for the workers to take control, they would have lots of time to repent.

GREAT BRITAIN WILL TRY NEW DEMOCRACY

Parliamentary Electorate Doubled at a Stroke—Six Million to Vote at Next Election

A measure which doubles at a stroke the parliamentary electorate, enfranchises six million women, provides for absent (and even proxy) voting by three million soldiers and sailors, redistributes seven hundred parliamentary seats, introduces a scheme of proportional representation, paves the way for a new balance of party forces, and in short, throws open the floodgate for democracy in a great conservative nation—such is the British "Representation of the People" Act, which received the royal assent on February 6.

Two years of war brought the advocates of woman's suffrage an advantage which no amount of agitation had ever won for them, namely, the backing of the government; and a few months more carried their cause to a victorious conclusion which could hardly have been reached in a full decade of peace. Now that men were to have the suffrage as persons, it was more than ever difficult to withhold it from women. Indeed, in the present juncture—in the face of woman's incalculable service to the nation—to withhold it is quite impossible.

The effect of these stupendous changes upon the relative strength of parties, and upon the course of British legislation and politics, remains to be determined. No one doubts that Britain is headed toward a mighty political and economic overturn in consequence of the war. To a considerable extent, the revolution has already been accomplished. It has been charged that the driving force behind the suffrage clauses of the late act was the Labor Party, which expects to turn the new stream of electoral power to account in winning the coveted control of the nation's affairs. This is at best but a half-truth. Yet it is not to be doubted that the mass of the newly enfranchised men, and at least half of the enfranchised women, are of liberal, and in many cases radical bent.—By Frederick Austin Ogg in Review of Reviews.

Wage Law Violated

Sacramento, Cal.—The State Labor Commissioner's office is receiving complaints that fruit and vegetable canneries in this locality are making no pretense of observing the state minimum wage law for women and minors. This law provides for 16 cents an hour for girls. In one case a girl worked three days and was paid 5 cents. The company held out for caps, aprons, brass name check and other accessories that it deems necessary in the handling of fruit and vegetables.

Smelter Workers Unite

Springfield, Ill.—Smelter employees have organized and affiliated with the International Union of Mill, Mine and Smelter Workers.

VICTORIA CARPENTERS SECURE AGREEMENT

David Spencer Sign Agreement for $6 Per Day—Labor Is 70 Per Cent. Organized

The carpenters of Victoria are showing signs of activity, and as a result of their efforts, an agreement has been reached between David Spencers, Ltd., who are re-building in the Capital City, and the organization. The company has carried on the negotiations in a business-like manner, and have shown the officers every courtesy. An agreement has been reached on the $6 per day basis. The question of organizing the Building Laborers has also been considered, and as a result, the I. L. A. Auxiliary of the Shipyard Laborers, is expected to handle the situation.

A general activity is noticeable in Labor ranks since the new shipbuilding programme has been decided upon, and in the next two weeks it is expected that the various organizations will reach the 100 per cent. mark.

MANY MEN IDLE IN CAPITAL CITY

New Shipbuilding Will Not Be Properly Started for Some Time Yet

The Metal Trades Council at Victoria has sent word that there will be no need for men in connection with the shipbuilding industry for some considerable time. Many men are at the present time idle in the Capital City. With the closing down of the yards some time ago, many men were thrown out of work, and as the new shipbuilding programme will not be properly started for at least six weeks, there is no demand for men in any branch of the shipbuilding industry, and men in any brauch will be well advised in securing definite information before going to the Capital City in search of employment.

GIRL WORKER GIVES TABLE OF EXPENSE

Eastern Wage Earners Submit Cost of Living to Board

A cost of living schedule for a young woman was an interesting feature of the documents presented by the representatives of the employees, before the board of conciliation and investigation, which was in session in Peterborough, Ont., last week, dealing with the dispute between the Canadian General Electric Company and its employees. A number of the employees are young women belonging to the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers International Union. Two young women drew up the separate schedules and they arrived at totals which varied less than $20. One total arrived at was $709.90, and the other $725.90 for a year. Boards of Conciliation have been used to statements on the cost of living based upon a man, his wife and three children's requirements. The following document is perhaps the first of its kind officially presented in a dispute in Canada. The statement reads:

Wage Earner's Expenses

Board, $6 per week	$321.00
Laundry, averaging all, $1.75 per week	91.90
Suit at $35 to last two years and $5 for alterations, cleaning, etc	20.00
Winter coat to last 2 years, $35	15.00
Sweater coat to last 2 years, $10	5.00
One white skirt	3.00
Summer dress at $30 to last two years	15.00
Three waists to last with suit at $3.50 each	10.50
Four working waists at $2 each	8.00
Three working aprons at $1 each	3.00
Boots	27.50
Rubbers and repairs to boots, rubber heels, etc.	8.00
Hats, summer and winter	38.00
Underwear, underskirts, nightgown, etc.	29.00
Corsets	15.00
Hosiery and gloves	10.00
Collars, etc.	5.00
Handkerchiefs, 20c each	2.40
Thread and mending wool	1.00
Umbrella	2.00
Toilet accessories, such as hairpins, combs, tooth paste, etc.	4.00
Stationery, stamps and writing paper	14.00
Church expenses, 25c a week	13.00
Sick benefits, 40c a month	4.80
Other insurance, 15c a week	7.80
Car fare to work only	20.00
Furs to last five years at $65	15.00
Raincoat to last 3 years at $15	5.00
Total	$709.90

On this estimate, which must be considered reasonable, it would appear that the wages of a single girl must be at least $13.50 per week in order that she may live in anything like decent comfort, and emphasises the moderation of the local Laundry Workers in their demands for a minimum of $12.00 per week.

Cleveland Strike Won

Cleveland, O.—By winning a strike that involved 4000 employees, the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union has broken the backbone to trade unionism opposition in this industry. Government statistics show that these employers paid the lowest wage in the country, but a strike that tied up their plants was necessary to convince them that their employers' claim was just.

Copper Miners Gain

Jerome, Ariz.—Hywel Davies, representing the United States department of Labor, has ruled that the wage of copper miners in this district shall be increased 75 cents a day. He also orders a reduction in rents of company-owned houses and light and water rates.

WAR VETERANS SEE NIGGER IN WOODPILE

See Attempt to Stifle Individuality of War Veterans

When Comrades Giolma and Ault called upon General Leckie on Thursday last, the matter of attestation was taken up, and so far as could be gathered the G. O. C. had received no official intimation that the civilian members of the clerical staff would have to re-attest as a condition upon which their jobs would be secure. He did say, however, that an endeavor had been made to work in the "C" men, but that it was found to be more expensive than the present plan, and in consequence discouraged it.

The special meeting of the Victoria branch of the Great War Veterans last Friday came to the conclusion that there was a "nigger in the woodpile" somewhere, as more than one member declared that official notification had reached the pay department from the paymaster general that re-attestation was the order and the alternative tantamount to a notice to quit.

Will Find Out

In the absence of a general order to the civilian members of the staff the impression left upon those affected is that the thin edge of the wedge is about to be driven in, and that unless some sort of protest were lodged at once, the whole wedge would be in too far. Coupled with the discussion was the question of wages and an allegation that promises of an increase made some time ago had failed to materialize, suggested to the majority of members present that the time had arrived when a more definite understanding should be reached. For that purpose, and to find out exactly what the prospects of re-attestation are, a committee will wait upon Major-General Leckie and Lieut.-Colonel Tooley, District Paymaster.

Why Re-attest

It was pointed out that once a man re-attests he immediately loses his pension allowance for the time being, while it was not understood, if the government could afford to pay the re-attested man more, why the increase in wages could not be given to the veteran without requiring him to become a soldier again.

One of the members suggested that it was the first step to stifle the returned man's individuality and to muzzle his public utterances. Because if a man re-attested—and he trusted there were none so weak willed os to be caught—and in any way "kicked," military discipline would immediately enmesh him, and before he knew where he was he would be back to $1.10 per day, boarded, and sent to France as the price of his well-earned freedom, his battle scars notwithstanding.

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SUPPOSE you tell him to bring you a loaf of bread. Watch how he makes a "bee line" for the corner grocery store; puts his dime on the counter and calls for SHELLY'S 4-X. Well, he knows what's good for his "tummy"—what tastes best with just plain butter; and a fellow's best friends when he's hungry.

JOHNNY knows from past experience. He knows how SHELLY'S 4-X BREAD retains its natural moisture—doesn't dry out; has the most velvety texture and the nuttiest flavor of any. Watch him smack his lips and call for more. Johnny knows! Why not let him have his choice—next time?

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THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

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"Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World"

FRIDAY.....September 13, 1918

THE SOLUTION OF AFTER WAR PROBLEMS

THE "After the War Problems" are the most important propositions that at this time face the world for a solution. The solving of those problems demands the earnest and serious consideration of the working class, because it is only that class that can find a solution for the difficulties that will arise as a result of the cessation of war activities, and which were really in evidence before the war broke out, but will as a result of the intensification of the methods of the production of the necessities of life, assume larger proportions and will be more noticeable in the future.

* * *

It will be said that we will be able to solve the difficulties as they arise, and there is no use in trying to cross a bridge before we reach it, but those that prepare for the crossing of the bridge usually have less difficulty in doing so than those who take no precautions to find out the nature of the difficulties that have to be encountered before the bridge can be crossed. It therefore behooves us to find out what is the nature of the difficulties we will have to encounter before we cross the "after the war bridge." To do so we must consider what were the conditions prior to the war, and see how much they will be in evidence after the war is over. The conditions before the war, the world over, were such as to give food for serious thought, for we find if we look back that the world was full of misery caused by unemployment. That while the workers had solved the problem of providing the necessities of life, that they as a class were denied the very things that are necessary to sustain life, because of the fact that at ever more frequent periods, the warehouses of the world were overstocked by the produce of their labor, and that they were not in a position to benefit by that productivity because of the class ownership of the means of wealth production, and consequently the ownership of the wealth produced.

* * *

During the war, by the systemization of the methods of production, the individual and collective productivity of the workers has been intensified, and the output greatly accelerated. The number of the workers engaged in the production of the necessities of life has been lessened, by the very fact that millions of workers have been withdrawn from productive effort, and have been engaged in military pursuits, which at the least can be said to be unproductive, and are in the main destructive, not only of human life but of the wealth produced. Another factor is the fact that it is acknowledged that it has taken at least a third more of the things necessary to sustain life, to sustain the men engaged in warfare than it did to maintain them in life during the days when they were engaged in industrial pursuits. Despite this fact there has been no difficulty experienced in the production of the things necessary to the welfare of the people. True there has been some shortage of certain things, but when it is remembered that millions of tons of foodstuffs that have been produced during this time now lie at the bottom of the sea, or have by some other method been destroyed, and that a considerable portion of the working class have been engaged in the production of munitions of war, and which are not really essential to the welfare of the people, such as shells, explosives, guns and the many and various things necessary to carry on warfare with, and which have been destroyed as fast as they have been produced, and the production of which will cease after the conclusion of the war. This has all been done by the people that have not been taken away from industry. They have fed themselves and the troops at the front. They have produced the munitions of war, and given to society practically all that it requires, and much more than is essential, and this with millions of the workers withdrawn from industry, and who have been engaged in the destroying of much of that that has been produced. If all of this can be done with the workers now engaged in industry what is to be the lot of the workers when the millions that are now engaged on the battlefields of Europe return to industrial occupations for a living?

* * *

The war over, we will find millions of men returning to their industrial occupations. Millions will be thrown out of the employment that now provides them with a living by the cessation of the production of the munitions of war. That by the intensification of productive methods, it takes fewer people than ever to supply the world with the necessities of life, and as a result there will be numbers greatly in excess of that at any other period who will not be able to secure employment, and as a result of the amount of suffering in the world before the war from unemployment will be not nearly so great as it will be after the war is over. The struggle for existence under the present competitive system will be more bitter and fierce than ever in the world's history, and heaven knows it has been a bitor struggle in the past for members of the working class.

* * *

What is the use of training numbers of the returned men in industrial occupations if the situation which prevailed before the war is to be intensified? If an overstocked labor market is to be more than ever overstocked; if because of the very productivity of labor it is to be denied the right of access to the means of life, who is to take care of the men who will be incapicitated from earning a living because of their physical disabilities, which will make them unable to hold up their end in the intensified struggle for an existence? Who is to take care of the dependents of the slain? Who is to take care of the orphans and the widows who are precluded by their very helplessness from taking part in the struggle for an existence under conditions such as these? For "business" will be business after the war is over just as it was before the war. It has no sentiment, except in its object which is profit, and which it has in the past shown no scruples in securing in spite of the suffering entailed, and which the class who own and control the means of wealth production has not even lost sight of in the efforts of the warring nations to secure victory on their respective sides. This class has not given up its profits. It has sacrificed none of the plunder which has been wrung from the very agony of the people of the respective countries, and we cannot expect that this class will of its own volition give up the system which provides it with the means wherewith to enslave the working class and which gives it the leisured existence that it now leads at the expense of the toil of the productive class in human society. And there is only one solution, and only one class that has the power or the desire to alter these conditions, and that solution is the abolition of the profit system, and the only class that can bring this about is the working class.

* * *

Of course we know that the old stock arguments will be again trotted out, that the old fallacies about it being impossible to change haman nature will be again enlisted in the service of the ruling class in their efforts to hang on to the system which gives it all the comforts of life to the detriment of the class who produce all the wealth, and all the means by which to produce it. But human nature has changed in the past, according to the needs of society, and that it will change again because of the same necessity is certain. As the change in the methods of the production of wealth takes place so will human nature change. As it changed when it was no longer necessary for the progress of humanity for the continuation of barbarism, and as it changed when it was no longer necessary for men to be chattel slaves, so will it change when it is no longer the custom to have wage slaves. Human nature is determined by the method by which the human animal lives or gains its livelihood, and after the present system has passed away, with its incentive for crime in every shape and form, then human nature will change to the extent that the people will never tolerate child labor, never have need to in fact. It will not under the collective method of wealth production and distribution be necessary to have women sell their virtue for bread, or for members of the human family to prey on one another for a livelihood in any shape or form. And so as in the past, human nature will change. And with that change will come the change in morals and ethics, and in all the institutions of society.

* * *

Being faced with the necessity of taking some steps to prevent further suffering and degradation it is necessary for the working class to take stock of the methods to be adopted to bring about in society such changes as will provide it with the necessities of life in a fuller sense to that which it has had in the past. Industrial organization has not changed the situation. It has acted as a buffer, but it has never provided the working class with the necessities of life. It has never provided it with the means whereby a livelihood could be obtained, nor will it ever be posible by that form of organization to do so. It cannot change the ownership of the wealth production, nor does it claim that it can do so. That change must be brought about by other action, and that action is political action. But before any political action can be taken by the working class which will bring about that change, it must understand the nature of society as at present constituted. It must understand that the slavery of the working class is brought about by the ownership of the means of wealth production by a class in society that neither toils or spins, that serves no useful function in society, and that by this ownership it is able to control the wealth produced by the working class, and that it has this ownership by virtue of the fact that it is in control of he power of the state by political action. That this class writes the laws which give it the power to take unto itself the produce of labor, and that not only does it control the lives of the members of the working class, but it has power of life and death within its hands over the workers. It has the power to enter into wars. It has power to enforce its quarrels with other sections of the ruling class in other countries on to the workers in the respective countries, and that until the workers themselves gain control the power of the state by political action that unemployment, and all its subsequent suffering, its trail of disease and death, will be the lot of the working class in all countries. The workers of the Central Empires must themselves by political action overthrow the autocracies which rule them, and we must overthrow the class in this country which can control the product of labor before the after-the-war problems can be solved. The human family is engaged in the search for life and happiness. That can never be achieved until the last slave is freed by the abolition of the system which compels the workers to be the industrial slaves of an industrial autocracy.

* * *

The solution of the returned soldier problem, the solution of the unemployment question which must be solved before the returned men can be assured that they will be able to earn a living in the country for which they have fought, and which after all is the returned soldier problem, can only be brought about by the abolition of the system of production for profit and the substitution therefore of the system of production for use. This can only be brought about by the intelligent use of the workers of their political power, and by the use of that power in the taking over of the powers of the state, and all that this entails. For it is by this power that the ruling class in any counry has domination over the sea and air, the land and the means of wealth production, and by that dominion has the power of life and death over the only useful class in society, "the working class," and the working class is the only class that has the power to change it. Will it do so by the means at hand, or will it blunder along until from out of the depths of its suffering it will be compelled by circumstances to bring about a bloody and costly revolution, which would give the ruling class the excuse to use the power which it now possesses, the powers of the state, which is the control of the courts, the police, the military and the navy, and all the forces of coercion, and which it has in every country where revoltuions have taken place never failed to use. It used it in France, it used it in Russia, and it will use it in this country if the workers do not take the way out. That way is by the intelligent use of their political power through political organization.

GOMPERS, HIS REACTIONARY TENDENCIES.

LAST WEEK The Federationist called attention to the fact that the representative men of the Labor movement of the warring countries on the Allies side, were desirous of reviving the International. This week we have to record the fact that the Bumptuous Egotist of the American Labor movement, to wit Sam Gompers, has evidently decided that if he can prevent it, the international shall not be revived. Before going to England, Gompers cabled to the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress, and the General Federation of Labor, that he would attend the conference if one were held. "The press has stated that Gompers ignored the Labor Party, thinking that the differences in England were between the trade unionists and the Socialists, and not between the right and left wings of the Labor movement, both of which are composed of Socialists and trade unionists." Mr. Gompers was under no such impression. He well knew that his reactionary ideas would not go with the real Labor men of Great Britain, and so following his usual course, he tried to line up what he thought was the reactionary element, and at this point to show just where Mr. Gompers stands as to Socialism ,the following letter, which appeared in the Sydney Worker, is reproduced:

American Federation of Labor

Washington, D. C., March 9, 1915.
Editor, Labor and Progress,
Melbourne, Australia.

Dear Sir: My attention was called to your paper through the files of the library of the Federal Department of Labor in this country.

The trade union movement of America is very much interested in the problem of defeating the methods and purposes of the Socialist Party—just the same fight that you are leading in Australia. For this reason I am particularly anxious to receive copies of your paper, and I wish that you would put me upon your exchange list.

You probably would be interested in the attitude of the American Federation of Labor towards Socialism and our various publications dealing with its proposals and methods. If these publications would be of interest to you, I should be glad to put you upon our mailing list and send you the official monthly magazine, the American Federationist and the Weekly News Letter.

The struggle to maintain personal liberty is one of so vital an importance to all lovers of liberty the world over, that I feel that those who are especially interested in this fight ought to be mutually helpful to each other. I shall be glad to hear from you at any time as to any details of the problems with which you are dealing. Very truly

(Signed) SAMUEL GOMPERS.
President American F. of L.

* * *

The supreme egotism of the man is shown when he would attempt to stop the activities of the British Labor movement in its efforts to revive the International, and which has been the desire of the leading spirits of the movement in France as well as England and other countries, as was pointed out in these columns last week.

* * *

However, he will meet his Waterloo, if we do not mistake the Labor movement of these countries, when he appears before the conference. Mr. Gompers, in this case, as in many others, does not represent the Labor movement of this continent, and his name will in the future be hated by the working class of this part of the world, worse than any other self-appointed spokesman for Labor on momentuous questions. He is playing the game of the Junker element of this continent, to a greater extent than ever Schiedemann did in Germany. He represents all that is reactionary on this continent when he opposes the war aims of the British Labor Party, and no one can say, that that party is disloyal. His sleek utterances will be weighed by men at that conference that have dealt with men in their own movement of the same type as himself, but he will be meeting a much better type of men than he is usually accustomed to in the associations he keeps in the Uinted States. We watch and wait with interest the trimming that is in store for him.

The following clipped from the help wanted columns of the Province is interesting in view of the fact that the cost of living is still soaring:

Wanted—For treasurer's department, Municipality of Point Grey, experienced bookkeeper, able to take charge of set of books and take off trial balance; salary $85; married man and returned soldier preferred. Applicants to state experience and give phone number for interview.

Is there any wonder that the clerical employees in the city are starting an organization?

AN OUTLOOK FOR DEMOCRACY

[By Scott Nearing]

Many look upon the war as the cradle of democracy. Out of it they see arising a chastened, revitalized, liberated world—safe for the human race.

Will the war free us?

Does democracy stand to gain from the continuance of the struggle?

One of the leaders of English thought Prof. J. A. Hobson, answers both of these question in the negative. His book, "Democracy After the War," is a brilliant analysis of the results of three years of war upon democracy in England.

Professor Hobson sees the forces of democracy brought face to face with a highly organized, entrenched bureaucracy.

"The forces of reaction will be more closely consolidated than before, more conscious of their community of interest and of the part which they respectively can play in the maintenance of 'social order.' They will have had recent shocking testimony to the submissive and uncritical character of the people, and of their own ability to impose their arbitrary will upon the conduct of affairs in which the popular temper was supposed to be more sensitive. They will have at their disposal a large number of new legal instruments of coercion and the habits of obeying them derived from several years of use. The popular mind will have been saturated with sentiments and ideas favorable to a constructive policy of national defense, imperialism, protectionism and bureaucratic socialism making for a closer state under class control with the empty forms of representative government. All the educative and suggestive institutions, church, schools and universities, press, places of amusement, will be poisoned with false patriotism and class domination masquerading as national unity."

This outlook is dark. It holds out little hope for the optimist who is waiting for the forces of evolution to lay a ready-made salvation at his feet. Its grimness is relieved by one possibility.

Professor Hobson insists that "the survival of democracy must depend in the long run upon a new, determined and intelligent rally of the forces of Labor in the cause of internationalism."

That sentence states the case and summarizes the issue—reaction versus an awakened, aggressive, international Labor movement. The fate of the modern world hangs on the issue.—The Bulletin of the Peoples Council of America.

ORGANIZED FARMERS WANT UNION GOODS

Farmers Realizing That Their Position Is the Same as Industrial Workers

Another evidence of the fact that organized farmers and organized laborers are rapidly coming to realize that their interests are the same, and can best be advanced through co-operation was given by Neuwaukum Home Grange No. 622 of Enumclaw, when it recently adopted a resolution pledging its members to buy goods bearing the union label. The resolution follows:

"Be it resolved, we being farmers and producers of staple necessities for which we must have a ready market; and,

"Whereas, a large percentage of the consumers of our produce are members of Labor organizations; and,

"Whereas, the Labor organizations have reached out to us as grangers the right hand of good fellowship to affiliate and co-operate with us in every way possible; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that we as a body pledge ourselves to buy manufactured articles made by organized labor when it is possible to get goods bearing the union label."

Glove Workers Union

Snohomish, Wn.—The H. W. Wells Glove Company has signed the Seattle wage scale of its organized glove workers.

City of Vancouver TAXPAYERS

The Ten per cent. Rebate Period Expires on Monday, the Sixteenth Day of September, 1918, at 5:00 p.m.

Pay Your Taxes Now and Secure Your Rebate

JOHN JOHNSTONE,
City Treasurer.

Vancouver, B. C., September 7, 1918.

CITY COUNCIL WORRY ABOUT FUTURE OF POLICEMEN

Affiliation With Trades and Labor Council Rouses Fear in City Hall

Appeal Made to Ottawa for Protection Against Calamity

The city council evidently does not think that the policemen and the firemen are capable of taking care of themselves, and in its solicitude for the welfare of these men, the council has made made a plea to Ottawa, asking for legislation which will protect the men against their own wilfulness.

It appears that the policemen and the firemen will not withdraw from their affiliation with the Trades and Labor Council, and the city council is very much afraid as to what the consequences will be if the men retain their affiliation with this body, and so in solemn conclave on Monday last the city council decided to appeal to Ottawa for intervention on behalf of the policemen and firemen.

It was Alderman Kirk that made the initial move to ask the government to step in by moving the following resolution:

"In view of the fact that the City Firemen's Union and the City Police Union have given a definite statement that they do not intend to sever their affiliation with the Trades and Labor Council, and whereas this council views with great alarm the contingent consequences that might arise in connection with labor strikes, sympathetic or otherwise, due to such affiliation; resolved that the city solicitor is hereby instructed to memorialize the the Dominion government to enact such legislation as the government may deem necessary to make it illegal for any body of firemen or any body of policemen to affiliate their organization with any trades and labor body or other union organization."

Now be it understood the policemen and the firemen had not taken any steps to call a sympathetic strike in aid of the laundry workers, or we could have understood Ald. Kirk's attitude, but knowing the worthy gentleman's objection to unions in his own concerns, we can readily see that he has the same antipathy against any other organization. It may have been that the alderman for Ward One saw the possibilities of the police refusing to afford any scab that he might have to employ in any future trouble with his employees' protection, and as the Cascade and the Pioneer laundries, which Ald. Kirk is interested in, have refused to have dealings with the organization, that he may have been looking ahead. But he need not have been afraid, as labor will always as in the past obey the "law."

However, Alderman Marshall took the stand that while they had the word of the policemen that they would not engage in any sympathetic strike, that it was only a mutual understanding and was not binding. Alderman Hamilton, while supporting the resolution, stated that the policemen had voluntarily by their obligation and constitution placed themselves in a position where they could not participate in a sympathetic strike. It is very evident that if this is the case, it is not a sympathetic strike that these genlemen fear. The fact of the matter is they fear the strength that is given to these men by their affiliation with the Trades Council.

However, the matter is not to rest there. The government is being informed by the B. C. Federation of Labor that organized labor in the province stands for the right of all men to organize, and to affiliate with whom they will, and when they will, in the time that is their own. The right of association cannot be denied these men because a few aldermen fear they know not what, and it cannot be said that so far any great change has taken place in the administration of the police force, or in the fire department, since the men affiliated with the legislative body of labor in the city of Vancouver.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
Trades and Labor Council

September 15, 1893

Thos. Nye, of Mainland Steamshipmens Association, seated as delegate, vice J. Tierney, resigned.

Commitee appointed to make arrangements for tug-of-war pull for Oppenheimer trophy: Messrs. Towler, Monck, Marshalsay, McKee, Best, Lundy, Nye, Ireland, Walker and Amos.

Attorney-General Davie communicated with as to why a board of arbitration and conciliation, as called for by bureau of labor statistics, has not been created.

Statistician Bartley reported at length, showing what had been done at Victoria in the way of legislation for workmen. Trade dull.

Can Prevent Accidents

Seattle—In urging employers to become imbued with the "safety first" idea, C. W. Price of Chicago, told business men of this city that accidents have been reduced 75 per cent. where education and preventive methods are applied.

Piece Work Protested

Washington—The A. F. of L. railway employees' department has compiled a list of 5,675 names of shop employees of the Pennsylvania railroad who have signed petitions to Director General of Railronds McAdoo to abolish piece work. The list is not complete as the principal shops at Altoona, Pa., are yet to be heard from.

Can't Quit Business

Baltimore—Food Administrator Maltbie has refused permission to a wholesale and retail ice dealer to give up his retail business because it is no longer profitable. The food administrator ordered him to serve the public, and assured him a reasonable profit.

A Gift for Someone?

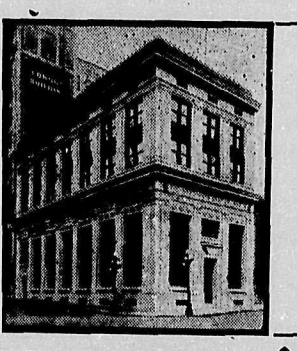
If you have in mind a gift for someone in the near future, why not select it early from the splendid assortment of

BIRKS' FINE JEWELLERY

By noting our windows often you will appreciate more and more the UNUSUAL VALUE, as well as the beauty of these pieces—products of Canada. They are exquisitely designed and finished, and most useful and permanent in character.

BIRKS "The Gift House of Canada"

GEO. E. TROREY, Man. Dir. Granville and Georgia Sts.



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START A BANK ACCOUNT IN

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Don't stow away your spare cash in any old corner where it is in danger from burglars or fire.

The Merchants Bank of Canada offers you perfect safety for your money, and will give you full banking service, whether your account is large or small.

Interest allowed on savings deposits.

G. N. STACEY, Manager
Granville and Pender
W. O. JOY, Manager
Hastings and Carrall

INCORPORATED 1855

Bank of Toronto

Assets $84,000,000
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Joint Savings Account

A JOINT Savings Account may be opened at The Bank of Toronto in the names of two or more persons. In these accounts either party may sign cheques or deposit money. For the different members of a family or a firm a joint account is often a great convenience. Interest is paid on balances.

Vancouver Branch:
Corner Hastings and Cambie Streets
Branches at:
Victoria, Merritt, New Westminster

LEGAL NOTICES

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT

TAKE NOTICE that I, Albert Edward Garvey, intend to apply for a licence to prospect for Coal, Petroleum and Natural Gas, on the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted near the corner of Sixteenth Avenue and Blanca Street, in the Municipality of Point Grey, thence East eighty chains, thence South eighty chains, thence West eighty chains, thence North eighty chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

ALBERT EDWARD GARVEY,
Locator.

Located July 19, 1918.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT

TAKE NOTICE that I, Albert Edward Garvey, intend to apply for a licence to prospect for Coal, Petroleum and Natural Gas, on the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted near the corner of 29th Avenue and Camosun Street, in the Municipality of Point Grey, thench South eighty chains, thence West eighty chains, thence North eighty chains, thence East eighty chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

ALBERT EDWARD GARVEY,
Locator.

Located July 19, 1918.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT

TAKE NOTICE that I, Albert Edward Garvey, intend to apply for a licence to prospect for Coal, Petroleum and Natural Gas, on the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted near the corner of Blanca Street and Sixteenth Avenue (Point Grey Boulevard) in the Municipality of Point Grey, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thench North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Located July 25, 1918.

ALBERT EDWARD GARVEY,
Locator.

EDITOR WANTED

Applications are invited for the position of Editor of The Maoriland Worker, to close October 31. Applicants are required to forward credentials, and state date on which they can undertake the duties. All information with regard to salary and duties can be had by writing the secretary.

P. O. BOX 1500,
Wellington, N. Z.

Steel Workers Seek Increase

Sydney—Nova Scotia Steel Workers are asking for a general wage increase of 10 per cent. for all workers now receiving more than $3.50 a day, and of 20 per cent. for men getting $3.50 or less. The prospect of success is said to be good.

Dentistry!

Crowns, Bridges and Fillings made the same shade as you own natural teeth.

Dr. Gordon Campbell

Open evenings 7:30 to 8:30.
Dental nurse in attendance.
COR. GRANVILLE AND ROBSON STREETS
Over Owl Drug Store
Phone Sey. 5238

Our Selling System

Quality in Fabrics
Style Correct
Price the lowest possible consistent with value

Two Stores:
Society Brand Clothes
Rogers Building
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345 Hastings Street

Burberry Coats at both stores

J. W. Foster
Limited

BONDS

If you are considering the purchase or sale of Government or Municipal bonds communicate with

PATRICK DONNELLY
736 Granville St. Vancouver, B. C.

Notary Public
A. W. WHITAKER
439 Richards Street

At the J. N. Harvey Union Clothing Stores

OVERCOATS and RAINCOATS

are now ready for you to select from.

We are advising our friends to buy early this season as the stock we are now offering was contracted for before the present-day high prices and cannot be repeated for anything like the prices we are selling at today.

Overcoats in most cases are a little shorter this season. Some are worn with belts.

Prices, $20, $25, $30, $35, $40 to $50

"TOGA" English Pure Wool Weatherproof Coats
Prices, $45, $50, $55 and $65

Raincoats in fancy mixed tweeds, in plaids and checks, are very popular again this season. They are made in a variety of styles—regular, belted and raglan.

Prices, $15, $18, $20 and $25

J.N.HARVEY

At either of our Union Stores

125-127 Hastings St. W.

Also 614-616 Yates St., Victoria, B.C.

Look for the Big Red Arrow Sign

The First Union Cigar Store in Vancouver

The Mainland Cigar Store

The Place for Pipes

310 CARRALL STREET

Just Received—A shipment of French Briar Pipes to sell at 75c. They are entirely free from blemishes; good size bowls and fine shapes. They also have an aluminum tube inside the stem, keeping the pipe very clean. Any way, if you take a look at them in our window, or step inside and examine them, you will know just how good they are. Every pipe branded J. R. C. Panama—none other genuine.

What Unions Have Done

The next time some one asks you "what have you unions for," don't pity his ignorance, but take the uninformed gentleman in hand and enlighten his mind to the greatet force for good that the world's workers have ever known.

Compare the long workday of thirty years ago to that o today. Explain to him how, that at the beginning of the Labor Union movement ,all of the different machines of labor were working from twelve to sixteen hours per day, and that now the eight-hour day is a fact in many callings, and that some of them are discussing the seven-hour day, that they may enjoy to a greater degree the good things of life.

If the union's successful effort in reducing the workday is not sufficient excuse for our existence, show your friend how the workers' agitation secured our free school system and its free school books. How we have raised wages and established a vast chain of benefits. How we have forced employers to saeguard life and limb.

Tell him that all these gains have been made in the last fifty years. Before that time men were even denied the right to organize. Existing laws at that time declared that three workers gathered together in one group constituted a conspiracy. But despite these obstacles men united. They formed debating societies and established labor papers. Slowly, but surely, they one at a time topple over old ideas, maintained by lawmakers, professors, economists and students.

SCOTTISH SOCIALISTS WIN IN MINING TOWN

Miners Oust Enemies of Labor in Cumnock, Keir Hardie's Home Town.

A new distinction has come to Cumnock, Scotland, already famous as being the home town of the late Keir Hardie. It has just elected a majority of Socialists to its town council. The previous council disgraced itself by turning down (by one vote) the requets of the miners' union for a public site on which to erect a monument to Hardie. This decision will now be certain to be reversed. A Socialist town council however will be a better tribute to Hardie's great influence and to the respect held for him by his fellow-townspeople than any other kind of symbol. It is certainly, too, the kind of monument that would have met with the appreciation of the man who gave his whole life to Socialism.

Meat Cutters and Butchers Union

A special call meeting of the Butchers will be held on Sept. 17. Business of importance will be taken up, and a good attendance is requested.

Good Old VAN LOO--

I find it the sort of cigar that cheers—comforts—stimulates—inspires—in fact it's the kind of a cigar that next to the wife and kiddies is pretty nigh a fellow's best friend.

Its pleasing bouquet of sweet Havana never beguiles your wits, betrays your nerves, or attacks the heart. Gently kissed by Cuban suns it has all the goodness of a real good smoke—a man's best companion. Trust my "say-so" to the extent of "two-bits." Try three of the new "three-for-a-quarter" size in the tin container. They sure do get next to a fellow.

ADMAN EASTMAN.

Made in the Big UNION FACTORY

VAN-LOO Cigars

MADE IN VANCOUVER, B.C. SOLD EVERYWHERE

15c, 10c and 3 for 25c

POLITICAL UNITY OF WORKING CLASS IS NEEDED

President Rees of Vancouver Branch of Labor Party Gives Reasons

"Patriots" Seeking Chinese for Mines—Remember South Africa

The president of the Vancouver branch, Mr. David Rees, occupied the platform at the Federated Labor Party meeting on Sunday last at the Rex Theatre, and dealt with the direct objects of the party. Chairman Pettipiece on opening the meeting urged the membership to read carefully and plentifully and fit themselves for whatever the future might hold.

President Rees said the question, "Why the Federated Labor Party" was a reasonable and proper question, and it would be equally pertinent to ask "Why John Oliver's Party?" or "Why Bill Bowser's Party?" and he personally would like to have those latter questions answered. The speaker then explained the action taken at the last British Columbia Federation of Labor when the delegates from all over the province had decided to form a political party in the name of Labor, but apart from the industrial movement. He was glad, although he himself was not present on that occasion, that the delegates who were responsible for the initial declaration had adopted so satisfactory and concise a platform as was to be found in the twenty-six words which set forth the aims of the party: "The Federated Labor Party is organized for the purpose of securing industrial legislation and the collective ownership and democratic control of the means of wealth production."

Old-time Divisions

The great obstacle in the past had been the divisions within their own ranks, both industrially and politically. There had been in British Columbia considerable "back-firing." There had been among the wage workers four divisions, always more or less distinguishable. There was the so-called ultra-scientific socialist, who mapped out a narrow line for himself and stayed with it; there was the more moderate Socialist who did not despise an attempt to secure several other things along his way towards the ultimate; there was the progressive and active trades unionist, and lastly the pure and simple trades unionist who cared for none of the things which to his limited vision could not be directly associated with his meal ticket. There had been strenuous fights in which most of those still in the B. C. movement had taken a part and much bitterness had from time to time been created. The Federated Labor Party, he believed, was the party in which previously warring elements could be combined for united political action and the membership as already enrolled was the most hopeful sign that this fact was recognized.

Referring to the men who had been elected to parliament on the Socialist Party ticket, the speaker paid a compliment to Chas. O'Brien, who represented Rocky Mountain in the Alberta House. These men, he stated, in spite of certain theories to the contrary, when they were elected to parliament did just what it was possible for a representative of labor to do in the circumstances.

Politics in the Home

A great change in the possibilities of the ballot was now forecast as a result of woman suffrage. What had the workers done to educate their wives and children in the past? Very little. Now that the ballot was in their hands the worker was slowly beginning to realize that much time had been lost and that with half of the voting strength of the country. Seated at his own fireside, he had neglected certain responsibilities for taking care that this vote might be correctly recorded, by having afforded the members of his own household no chance to become acquainted with the very arguments which had decided his own political attitude to questions of the day. This would have to be remedied and there was every sign that the women themselves would take care that it was remedied. The way that the women were attending those meetings was the best evidence of the fact that the membership roll of women was steadily increasing in the party.

Certain restrictions had now been placed upon free speech and no doubt more were to follow and one of the safeguards for free speech was the regular attendance of large audiences at just such meetings as were being held. He remembered being in Hyde Park, London, only a year ago that day and hearing from some sixteen platforms practically every variety of fad being expounded, and with the most perfect freedom so far as the authorities were concerned. Hyde Park was a sort of safety valve to the heart of the empire and it was passing strange that there was less of freedom in the Dominion of Canada in this respect than in London itself.

Let Crowe Do the Washing

In referring to a number of recent strikes the speaker wished to note the attitude of the political representatives on the several issues raised. He quoted from a certain speech of Mr. Sanford Crowe at the Empress meeting, where he had promised that the next session of the Dominion legislature would have a work or fight bill before it which he would favor. The speaker said he was not acquainted with Mr. Crowe but he understood that he was in some way interested in Vancouver's dirty washing and as the laundry workers had just decided to strike for certain things themselves he would be interested in discovering what his attitude would be towards the girls and women who were now asking him and certain other leading aldermanic lights for a living wage. Referring to the part taken in the Vancouver Island strike by Major, now Lieut.-Col. Cooper, he noted that he too lined up with Mr. Crowe's attitude. These were a few of the things that the workers had to remember at the next election and it would be he duty of the Federated Labor Party to refresh their memories.

CONSCRIPTION OF LABOR IS DEFEATED BY CONGRESS

House of Representatives Throws Out Pernicious Measure Proposed by Senator Thomas

Washington — The conscription-of-labor amendment to the new draft law, proposed by Senator Thomas of Colorada, has been rejected by Congress, following a fight against the measure by organized labor.

The amendment would place in the army any striker who was unemployed five days. This would leave the workers powerless against every conscienceless employer.

The house rejected the amendment by a two-to-one vote. In the senate Mr. Cummins of Iowa succeeded in modifying the scheme by securing the adoption of an amendment which would permit strikers to retain their draft classification where they returned to work and agreed to abide by the decision of the national war labor board.

Because of these differences between the two branches of Congress the matter was referred to conferees. The house conferees refused to consider conscription of labor in any form and the senate conferees accepted this position rather than delay the passage of the bill.

Labor's victory is more emphatic when it is recalled that one well-known congressman assured a trade union official that large employing interests "have been mousing around here for a month to secure a law o fthis kind."

Ladies' Auxiliary

The Machinists Ladies Auxiliary has arranged for a whist drive on Saturday, the 21st. Members are requested to attend the next meeting of the local on Tuesday next, and to note that the meeting will be held in Room 205, at the Labor Temple.

Pension Reforms Coming

Halifax—Reforms in the scope for pensions for returned soldiers and their dependents are to be incorporated in order-in-councils at an early date, according to Major E. L. Buchanan, travelling representative of the board of pensions commissioners.

The workers in the past had been mostly content with changing the political complexion from Liberal to Tory and vice versa, but he remembered as a miner of District 18 that with their district lying partly in B. C. and partly in Alberta—one province with a Liberal government and the other with a Tory one—that the treatment accorded their deptuations was exactly the same. A better way would be for the workers to legislate for themselves by direct representation. We could not hope for much by simply turning out "Honest" John at the next election if we were only going to put in the Dominion Trust. (Laughter.) We must do our own thinking and not let shades of differences militate against combined action. The party had been termed an unclassified bunch of hybrids, but if this indicated that there was room in it for all who were determined to produce the necessary change then it might be a compliment.

Why the Coalitionists

They were now having "coalition" governments. Why the coalition? This situation was the result of the waning of the power of the old political parties and the fact that they were conscious that they were losing their grip drove them into one camp where they had always really belonged, in the endeavor to stave off for a while longer the day of democracy. The next fight must be one between the old combined political interests and the forces of Social Democracy. In Britain this movement was taking fine shape, as 310 candidates were already named by the Labor Party and others would be ready when the time came.

Just what might be expected from the ultra-patriots when it came to facing their responsibilities, was instanced in the British House of Commons on the introduction of a bill to increase the allowances to dependents and widows of soldiers. When Ramsay Macdonald (who had been hounded by these very people) and Hodge, and others of the Labor Party were speaking in favor of this bill, it remained for Sir Frederick Barbury to draw the attention of the speaker of the House to the fact that there was not a quorum of members present.

Soldiers Not to Be Fooled

Our opponents had attempted to use the returned soldiers organizations, and in fact had assisted in their organization in some instances, in order to try and tie them up politically. For a time it had appeared possible, but there were now enough returned men around to see through the whole game, and as time passed, and their members increased, they would still more realize that their interests would not be conserved by playing to the music of the Bushbys and the Shallcrosses, but that their interests and those of their dependents were already being best provided for by a strong force of people of their own class in society. The only political hope of the old-time interests was to drive a wedge between the soldier and the workers. The workers had provided the soldiers and the soldiers were the workers and this game was destined to a certain failure in spite of a few minor successes, which had only served to better illustrate the species of camouflage that was being resorted to.

Some of us had experienced what had followed on the termination of previous wars. We did not wish to see the South African "compound" reproduced, but there was at least one of the Union government who did. Carvell had declared that this "was no time for passy-footing," and that they must have Chinese in their mines. Who was going to take care that the blight that had settled on Vancouver Island mines did not spread throughout the Dominion in response to the "patriots" of the Carvell type. Might not the soldier come back to find that the Chinaman was everywhere in possession. The Asiatics formed 52 per cent. of the Island population, and 28 per cent. of the entire province. Did the workers want more of it? There was much talk of "after the war"; but would it not be better to organize now and strengthen the hands of the people who were trying to conserve what little remained of industrial and political freedom.

At the close of his address, the speaker was deluged with questions. One man wanted to know what the churches would do to the Nazarene if He were to appear today, and was informed by President Rees that the churches would probably never get a chance as the Nazarene would be prevented from speaking by order-in-council.

STRIKE OF POLICE IN LONDON SIGN OF THE TIMES

The Working People to Play Feature Role in New Drama

Turn the Parasite Into a Useful Citizen is the Play

The recent strike of the London police is a sign of the times. Those in authority described the action of the Metropolitan bobby as mutiny, because his sacred duty was to protect capital and property, and to leave these two bulwarks of civilization without defense, was to invite a calamity the like of which the world had never known. The only thing on God's green earth that is capitalized is the working class. The only property that brings in a revenue to its owner is the same thing. The London policemen were not accused of mutiny because he had withdrawn his protection from the working men of that city. No one could rob them. They haven't anything worth stealing. They own about as much as the working men of Vancouver. They are broke. So are we. Take the working men in Vancouver, figure up how much they have and how much they owe, do the same with the working men of London and we shall come out in pawn. The working class the world over is broke, and although it has produced everything, it is in debt to the master class to such an extent that it will shortly have to live and work almost on nothing in order to raise a fraction of the interest on what it owes. We owe the master class billions, because they have allowed us the privilege of fighting this war. The working men have produced all the war material ,and done 95 per cent. of the fighting. Do they still owe for the war material they have produced? Are they in debt for the grub they have consumed during the war? Where do these billions of dollars come from that the master class has on its books, billions that were not in existence prior to the war? The figures are there, and we are in pawn to the master class to the amount those figures represent. The world is safe from democracy for a long time to come if the master class can keep us in that position "to which it hath pleased God to call us."

The real wages of the London policeman fell and he could not live on what he got to live on. He had to have more or he could not produce in his body the energy necessary to enable him to maintain law and order. We hear a lot of talk nowadays about the high cost of living. The cost of production, the scientists tell us, is determined by social necessary labor time. Labor is the standard of value. The working man should try and figure out how much more time he has to labor now in order to obtain food, clothing and shelter, than he had previously. He will find that the time necessary has considerably increased. It would have to be a big grub stake now, measured in dollars that would keep him through the winter. The only benefit the working man gets out of the war is regular employment, a steady job, work. He has more work now than ever he had, and yet we find him going on strike frequently in order to enable him to get enough to work on. He is compelled to do this and so are all who work for wages, even policemen.

The pleasing feature about the policeman's union is that it links the policeman to the working class.

This is the day of social production and the development of capitalism has caused the function of the policeman to change considerably. Take the man regulating the traffic for instance. Is he not engaged in producing wealth? As the system becomes more complicated and production more intensified, the policeman will be utilized more and more as ar part of the wealth-producing mechanism. It can plainly be perceived that the man regulating the traffic is exploited just as if he were engaged in shipbuilding or similar occupation. The London police has been utilized far more in this direction than the police of other countries. This may account for their being about the first to organize. The police have a better knowledge of the present system than they are given credit for. They come in daily contact with its most evil effects. Then think of the thousands of speeches they have been compelled to listen to at the sereet corners in days gone by. It is expected by many that crime will increase as a result of the moral chaos due to the war. We do not anticipate any great increase unless it be in the direction of crimes of violence.

The scene is about to open on the second act of the great world drama, and the second act is the act in which the working man plays the leading part.

The greatest body of organized working men the world has ever known met at Derby, England, last week. On this meeting rested the fate of the present system, because we are given to understand that our British comrades are going to demand the restoration of the International. The working men in the old land are slow to think. It takes a hammer and chisel to get anything new into their heads, but it takes a crowbar to get it out once they have it. Ever since the master class refused passports to the delegates who were chosen to attend the Stockholm conference the determination to meet and confer with the representatives of the workers of Germany and Austria has been growing, and this fact will be plainly realized when we get the report of the Derby meeting.

The censorship is now so strict that we know little of what is really happening. The master class is determined to prevent us getting any information regarding the welfare of the workers in other lands. The student of social problems, however, is in the happy position of knowing what the workers of other countries are thinking. We have now in the world hundreds of thousands of well-informed working men who cannot be tricked or deceived. A flame is now blazing in the hearts of the toiling and suffering millions that nothing can quench. The policeman's strike is London or the strike of the Laundry Workers in Vancouver both result in increased solidarity. Everything that happens from now on until Labor enters into possession of the earth will increase the knowledge and the power of the class to which we belong. All that the working class ever lacked since capitalism developed was the will to be free. This will is the only thing the educator should try to produce, because the means of freedom are already in the workers' hands. He can obtain possession of the reins of power any time he desires. The working class is the essential class. The other class is about as useful as the fleas in a hobo's blanket. The transformation that is about to take place is simply the transforming of the parasite into a useful member of society. The transforming of the working class into the ruling class and, consequently, the elimination of all classes and therefore all exploitation. This is coming and quickly. Whether the change takes place quietly or violently depends upon the intelligence of the forces engaged. The workers are responding nobly to the task to which history has called them, and in this generation the earth will be theirs and the fullness thereof. The economic forces have decreed it, and therefore we know that all opposition to the advance of the working class will be ruthlessly wiped out.

Never Were Times

more so than now, by which we mean it never was more necessary to deal with a house that really has the goods—the stock you can rely on. Samples, now-a-days, are no good. They're all right to take an order from but Mr. Wholesaler is perhaps sold out and Mr. Tailor-man can't afford to lose your order, so fixes you up "so's you'll never know the difference."

Ford Suits

are cut direct from the great bolts of cloth, taken off the Ford shelves, right before the customer's eyes. The customer gets what he selects and nothing else. The Ford stock is a fine stock. The Ford people think it the finest in the city and, if you'll call, they'll show you how fine it is and the enormous variety in patterns and shades.

If you are pricing the city for a new custom-made Fall Suit for yourself or (and) wife, you will be doing both of you an injustice if you fail to study the Ford styles, qualities and prices.

CUSTOM-MADE OF HIGHEST GRADE

Prices—
Women's...$45, $50, $55, $60
Men's.....$35, $40, $45, $50

Ford TAILORING Co

338 Hastings St. West

UNION SHOP

PANTAGES

NEXT WEEK

"OLIVES," a Big Musical Comedy
OCTAVIA HANDWORTH
Other Big Features

EMPRESS THEATRE

WEEK OF SEPT. 16

"Song of Songs"

Featuring EDYTHE ELLIOTT

Prices 15c, 35c and 50c

ORPHEUM THEATRE

PLAYING ORPHEUM CIRCUIT VAUDEVILLE

Matinee 2:30
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New City Market--Fish Department

Special in Salmon

Royal White Chinook

As Delicious as any of the Larger Fish Caught on the Coast

A whole "Chinook" either boiled or stuffed and baked in the oven makes as satisfactory a foundation for a dinner as you ever placed before your family.

Sliced and fried for quick service it will tempt the appetite of any man.

Whole Fish 8c per lb. Cut 10½c per lb.

Did you know you could can salmon at home? You can, just the same as you do vegetables, etc. Look it up. A "Chinook" canned will come in handy this winter.

Cured Fish

These fish have been cured thoroughly under the eye of Old Country experts who know their business.

Smoked Black Cod, per lb. 17½c
Smoked Salmon, per lb. 17½c
B. C. Haddie, per lb. 15c

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Bring your produce to the City Market. Over 5000 people a day come here seeking to get garden products, etc., direct from the producer. Bring your produce or write today as to arrangements. Address A. H. Sherman, City Market, Vancouver.

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EVERY TASTE A SMACK

"SMAX"--an ideal bread for the household

Phone Fairmont 3000 UNION MADE

THE WOMEN'S Cakes and Pastry

ARE WHOLESOME, NUTRITIOUS AND UNION MADE

PHONE FAIRMONT 3000

850 Different Fits Await You Here in the REGAL Shoe

REALIZING that tens of thousands of men were wearing shoes that did not really fit them, the Regal Shoe Company concentrated their efforts on a "less diversity of style and more FITS—widths, lasts and sizes, in your kind of a shoe."

The result has been the elimination of uncomfortable, harmful, ungainly, and short lived shoes, gained by extensive study of the requirements of feet of all proportions instead of the common proportions upon which shoes are usually built.

You'll like this store that bunches its hits, and gives you concentrated action on a shoe with a world-wide reputation for putting regular, human intelligence back of every model. Give the REGAL a chance to make good with you. Prices, $8 to $12.

The TARSIC Last

A last that allows your five toes to "take life easy." Comfortable—specially designed for the man who enjoys walking or whose feet go "back on him" in the narrower models. In black and brown kangaroo or cherry calf.

Priced $11

WILSONS'

Exclusive Men's Store

157-159 Hastings St. W.

Near Cambie Street

REGAL SHOES REGAL SHOES

Expose High Wage Yarn

Seattle—Boiler Makers Union No. 104, has run down one of the wild yarns regarding high wages received by shipbuilders in this locality. One story claimed that an employee in the Skinner & Eddy plant earned $115 in a single day. Investigation showed that the wage was earned by four riveters. It was also found that the next day these workers were decidedly shy of "pep."

Brewery Workers Gain

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Employees of breweries in this locality have received wage increases of $1.50 a week. Inside employees will now be paid $27; drivers, $25.16, and firemen, $24.04.

Jericho Tea Gardens

Finest Bathing Beach around Vancouver—four minutes' walk from end of 4th Ave. West car lines. Good road right to beach.

Bath Houses and Boating
Special Accommodation for Picnic Parties

BILL AMOS, Proprietor

Member of Local 2647
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CANADA

NOTICE!

To United States Citizens in Canada

By the United States Military Service Convention Regulations, approved by the Governor-in-Council on 20th August, 1918, **Male Citizens of the United States in Canada, within the ages for the time being specified by the Laws of the United States prescribing compulsory military service, except those who have diplomatic exemption, are made subject and liable to Military Service in Canada, and become entitled to exemption or discharge therefrom, under the Canadian Laws and Regulations.** The regulations governing this liability are published in the Canada Gazette (Extra) of 21st Aug., 1918; copy whereof may be obtained upon application through the post to the Director of the Military Service Branch of the Department of Justice at Ottawa.

United States Citizens of the description aforesaid who **were in Canada on 30th July, 1918, have sixty days from that date within which to exercise an option to enlist or enroll in the forces of the United States, or to return to the United States;** and those who for **any reason subsequently become liable to Military Service in Canada have thirty days from the date of the accruing of such liability** within which to exercise the like option. It is stipulated by the Convention also that certificates of diplomatic exemption may be granted within the optional periods aforesaid. **Every citizen of the United States to whom the regulations apply is required to report to the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917,** for the province or district within which he is, in the manner by the regulations prescribed, **within ten days after the expiry of his optional period,** and will be **subject to penalties** if without reasonable excuse he fail so to report. For the information of those whom it may concern, Sections 3 and 4 defining the requirements of registration, with which it will be necessary strictly to comply, are set out substantially as follows:

REQUIREMENTS

3. Every male citizen of the United States within the ages for the time being specified in the laws of the United States prescribing compulsory military service, not including those who have diplomatic exemption, within ten days after the expiry of the time limited by the Convention within which the Government of the United States may issue him a certificate of diplomatic exemption, shall truly report to the Registrar by registered post, and in writing which is plainly legible, his name in full, his occupation and the date of his birth; stating also whether he is single, married or a widower; and if the latter, whether he has a child living, also if married, the date of his marriage; and stating, moreover his place of residence and usual post-office address in Canada; and, if he reside within a city or place where the streets and dwellings are named and numbered, the name and number of his street and dwelling; or if he reside in another place, the lot and concession number, section, township, range, and meridian, or other definite description whereby his place of residence may be located, having regard to the custom of the locality in which he lives; and if without reasonable excuse he neglect or fail to report in the manner and with the particulars aforesaid, within the time limited as aforesaid, he shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable upon summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, and to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, and moreover, he shall incur a penalty of $10.00 for each day after the time when or within which he should have registered during which he shall continue to be unregistered.

4. Every United States citizen who has diplomatic exemption, although not otherwise subject to these regulations, shall within ten days after the granting of the same truly report to the registrar, in like manner and with the same particulars as required by the last preceding section; and in addition he shall embody in his report a true and complete statement of the particulars of his certificate of diplomatic exemption. Neglect or failure without reasonable excuse to comply with the requirements of this section shall constitute an offence punishable in the manner and by the penalties provided in the last preceding section.

Issued by the Department of Justice, Military Service Branch.

Letters to THE FEDERATIONIST

Editor B. C. Federationist: According to the press, the Bolsheviki, a small political party in Russia, has secured control of two million people. This fact is causing a great deal of concern in the press of this country, though why it should do so is something of a mystery. Have (we) not small political parties ruling the destinies of every country in the world. Some of them who have climbed into power by rather shady means; as witness the charges made recently in parliament of irregularities during the last election. This political trickery is regarded by most papers as the acme of statesmanship, yet the Bolsheviki are looked upon as criminals, because they are supposed to have employed the same methods.

But this is not the worst crime of the Bolsheviki. They are guilty of one many times more terrible; they are actually making the bourgeoise work. The Bolsheviki are evidently men who have enjoyed to the fullest "the dignity of Labor," and not wishing to hog that dignity, they have passed it on to the bourgeoise.

One paper says: "The Bolsheviki has substituted for the idleness of the capitalist and the aristocrat the far more terrifying idleness of the red flag."

Idleness has always been the privilege of the exploiting classes, and it must be truly terrifying to them that the workers are determined to assume that privilege. It means that whether he likes it or not, every man in Russia will have to become dignified and labor for himself. The bourgeoise of every country impress the workers with their talk of the "nobility of work," yet the Russian bourgeoise enjoy work so much that their squeal has reached even unto Canada.

Another press statement is that the bourgeoise are being exploited by the Bolsheviki. Could anything be more foolish? The Bolsheviki, numbering nearly one hundred and ninety millions are living off the produce of the bourgeoise, who, at the outside will scarcely number ten millions. There are many rumors, coming from Russia, of starvation in that country; and it is little wonder there is a famine there, if the people have to depend on the efforts of the idle, scheming bourgeoise.

The Bolsheviki may or may not succeed in their aims, but they have at least accomplished one wonderful thing;; they have made the bourgeoise work.

OBSERVER.

Coal Creek, B. C.

Editor B. C. Federationist: As I have been reading your paper for some time, and seeing the announcement of sports, etc., at Comox Park, I thought I would go down to Comox Road Park on Labor Day to see what was doing. Well, there was a nice sized crowd of people enjoying themselves, and especially the youngsters. I don't know what the noble order of Elks wants to butt into Labor Day for, without it is to help the corporations to burst it up. Both of them certainly tried their best, but they didn't quite make it. The corporations had a day at Cumberland, under the name of First Aid. A number of good Socialists helped them out in it.

Then the scab committee ran an excursion to Vancouver to help get the people out of town on Labor Day, and since Labor Day I have kept my eyes and ears open among the men down the mine to see if those faithful workers that went to Vancouver had been contaminated with that disease you have over there, known as organization. But I cannot find one of them as yet that got the infection. I think the company's doctor must have inoculated them before they left here with anti-union serum. The only change I can see, one of the scab committee, a good Revolutionary Socialist, landed a good bosses' job herding Chinamen on the shakers. He is one of those Socialists that believe in getting the good things right now, and not waiting for the co-operative commonwealth, even if you have to forego a few principles. We have quite a few of them kind of Socialists around here, and a good job is their price, and when they get it they are the tamest things you ever say.

Well, I was glad I went down to the park. I found a different spirit there than there was at the company's ice cream picnic a few weeks ago. Everybody tried to make his neighbor happy. The speaking was good. Mr. Giolma spoke a short time. He is not the fighting type Hawthornthwaite and Rees are, but perhaps he will get better after he has been in politics for a while, and finds out what a corrupt mess he has got into. So I think the Labor Party did well seeing the combinations they were up against. And I think the Labor Party is destined to be a very important party in the near future, as the people seem to be pretty well fed up with the old parties and the Union government.

J. HIXSON.

Nanaimo.

Editor B. C. Federationist: The first Labor Day held by the Federated Labor Party was held in Nanaimo last Monday, and was a success. The crowd was not as large as it should have been, owing to other attractions; also difficult to arrange transportation from the Mainland. The sports were good, the kiddies had the time of their lives; all round the spenkers made good; our old friend J. H. Hawthornthwaite, certainly rubbed it into the men for not organizing. Also paid his respects to the stool pigeons, and gum shoe brigade. He told them the time was not far distant when there would be no place for them on the earth.

Dave Rees spoke good on organization. We had Mr. Giolma from Victoria. He spoke a short time fairly well, but lacks a little of that revolutionary spirit. The day closed with a good dance in Dominion hall, with Jenson's orchestra at 2 a. m. next morning.

J. HODGKINSON.

Nanaimo, Sept. 7, 1918.

Editor B. C. Federationist: I would like to make a few remarks regarding an article that appeared in the Vancouver World of Sept. 7. It was given by the Rev. E. Thomas, who is on the committee of the food board. He says that the churches can help in the conservation of food, by seeking to inculcate in the people a spirit of cheerful acquiescence. Submission is the right word. That is all we are ever taught in the churches, and to allay the suspicion that is supreme at present. I wonder if Mr. Thomas thinks it is only suspicion, or if he sees the spirit of rebellion arising in the hearts of the people. However, he is going to curb it, whatever it is, and he is to start with the little children. Mr. Thomas says it has to be driven into the minds of the soldiers' children that their daddy has to be fed also, and the means to be used for the driving process is a fixed bayonet. He goes on to tell us that children are full of romance, and soon there is to be placed in the day schools a striking picture of a child eating its simple meal at its mother's knee, and in the background is a soldier going forward with fixed bayonet. But why make half a picture. I would suggest they put in the picture another woman and child also another soldier going forward with fixed bayonet, but facing the opposite way, these children would get the full romance of the picture and understand that the bayonet was meant for the heart of the other child's daddy. I would like to state here that food conservation has been driven into the minds of the workers and their children through their empty stomachs, long before they became soldiers, and if the food hogs and men of Mr. Thomas' type get to go on as they are doing, the soldiers' kiddies will again learn their lesson the same way. They are hard pressed now, without any exaggeration. The soldiers do not get the food and sugar we may deny ourselves, unless when we send a parcel direct; cut down the officers' rations and then there will be more to go round. Children have to forego their candy and jam says the food board.

Mr. Thomas says there has been some complaint about the candy-makers getting their sugar, but he says for all they need it is not worth while stopping their supply, and besides it would throw some hundreds of people idle; also the food board did not want to make the manufacturers bankrupt. Oh no. The children have to refrain from eating sweetmeats, and the manufacturers have to be protected. Then who gets the candy? The women of the wealthy class? I see chocolates at 75c per pound, which does not come within reach of the workers, and what about ice cream? Mr. Thomas says essential industries have to be kept going. Is candy-making one of them? I say no, and would suggest that the people that would be thrown idle if it were stopped, could be used instead of the thousands of Chinese that Mr. Carvell wants brought into the country. The food board objects to the housewife making jam, and that also is to be left to the manufacturers.

I see no romance in short rations and fixed bayonets. Our men went from their homes to protect the children from such things; are we to sit quiet while a few cranks or tools try and use those weapons to educate our children? If the food board must have pictures, I would suggest to hang them in the halls of the legislature, boards of trade, manufacturers associations and such places, the picture to be fields red with blood, and for a background the politician and profiteers counting their gold and beside them a parson with hands raised in blessing. Just to drive into their minds where their money is being made today. I remain, yours,

A SOLDIER'S WIFE.

ACTION NECESSARY BY THE WORKERS

Some Reasons Why We Should Get to Business

[R. Kirk]

Many working people think this is not an opportune time to discuss such questions as will affect us most when peace has been declared. The general opinion among them seems to be that these questions will be seen in a stronger light after our armies are discharged. They do not see that neglect on our part to provide ourselves with useful productive work for the days that are coming, when the shipyards, the mines, and the munition plants close down for the lack of orders, when to this army of jobless men and women is added the armies from the front. A state that must inevitably result in a wave of crime, anarchy and civil war. If this war ends some time in 1919, and this country is turned into a seething mass of revolution, the workers must blame no other class but themselves if, at the close of such a revolution they find themselves worse off than ever. For it has never yet been proved that revolution benefits the workers more than peaceful propaganda. And, again, there are some workers who think it is a hopeless task to bring all the workers together to discuss questions that may help to lift them to a higher moral plane with a larger share of the national wealth. These people argue that the workers if not hopelessly ignorant are divided by religious and political ideas that will never bind them together. But when I think of the people in Ireland separated by religious, political and historical beliefs and ideas which kept them waging bitter and unrelenting feuds against each other for generations—when I read that these people could sit down peaceably on the most momentous question which had kept them apart—Home Rule—I have hopes that the workers here, less bitterly affected as they are by such beliefs, can discuss and find solutions for the problems that must be solved some day.

The most satisfactory results can only be obtained by a convention of the workers, including returned soldiers no matter what their religious or political faiths may be, to evolve some plan that will give us the right to work, which is more sensible than to pass resolutions about the hours of a working day or the number of days in a working week.

There is no reason why the workers can not in this way find a solution to this most important question and which will satisfy a majority so that we can pledge ourselves to that line of action which, with the least trouble, will start us on a new era of civilization. Some soldier friend may say that the government will look after this without any trouble or our part. If anyone can show me that the government has ever hinted at such a proposal I shall be very grateful. And if any soldier thinks that a change of government is likely to make provision for those who fought for liberty and democracy, I might give him a shock when I say the present government may reign until their heirs are old enough to take their place. As the ruling class of society has never invented a more perfect political machine than the coalition government is today. Hitherto the ruling class, through wrong viewpoints, were divided in two or more groups who were often opposed to each other. But the necessities of war corrected these lines of thought, and they are now united. As before, they had to have two different political parties to look after their interests, with all the expenses of keeping the swarms of parasites who feed best at election times, they can now dispense with those who played the dirty tricks necessary to pull one party out and place another in. The only change the public may ever see is when the press may howl for the recall of some member whose greed was more apparent than his generosity. The government may fire such an offending member, but it will never fire itself.

But, you will return, the constitution of this country calls for a change of government every few years. Yes, that is true. But the only one who ever called for a change of government was the party sitting in opposition. But today there is no opposition, hence there'll be no call. The people will make the call? Possibly! But how?

Now, as every new idea meets with abuse and opposition until its strength has been thoroughly tested (and even then it may never be adopted, so this idea of a people's convention will be abused. My timid friends may point out that any convention the workers may have could easily be broken up by the hired tools of those who hate the workers most. There is every likelihood of such a contingency. And to meet it I would say: Those of us who know the workings of cause and effect might make reasonable forecasts of just such moves and by advertising them among the workers, we could very largely dissipate the force of them. Rather than see this country bathed in blood, or live through a reign of terror as Russia must be going through, the workers should exhaust every ounce of their surplus energy, every hour of their leisure time in deliberating peacefully on some plan which will satisfy the largest number. Man must work out his own salvation. No one can save him but himself. He decides his own fate, makes his own destiny, and as it is so with the individual, so it is with a class. You have called yourselves slaves; have you got it in you to be free? There is only one thing that can help you to be free and that is knowledge. And the best way to get knowledge is by conference. Will the organized workers consider this in their locals? Will the returned soldier organizations give it their attention in their meetings? It is only by their efforts that such a convention would be possible.

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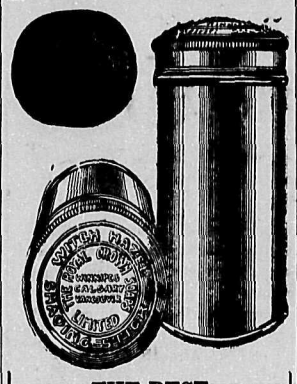

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL—Meets second Monday in the month. President, Geo. Bartley; secretary, R. H. Neelands, P.O. Box 66.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS INTERNATIONAL Union of America, Local No. 120—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in the month, Room 205, Labor Temple. President, C. E. Herritt; secretary, S. H. Grant, 320 Cambie Street.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS, LOCAL No. 617—Meets every second and fourth Monday evening, 8 o'clock, Labor Temple. President, M. Mackenzie; financial secretary, G. Thom, 6 Dufferin Street East; recording secretary, J. R. Campbell; business agent, Walter Thomas, Room 208 Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 7495.

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

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES Local 28—Meets every first Wednesday in the month at 2.30 p.m. and every third Wednesday in the month at 9.30 p.m. President, Harry Wood; secretary and business agent, W. Mackenzie, Room 209 Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 1681. Office hours: 11 to 12 noon; 2 to 5 p.m.

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

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

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

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

AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS AND Butcher Workmen's Union, No. 643—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, Labor Temple, 8 p. m. President, Chas. P. Huggins; recording secretary, J. Summers; 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—50th 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. N. Boult; financial secretary, M. A. Phelps; business agent and corresponding secretary, W. Lee. Office, Room 219-220, Labor Temple.

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

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

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

PROVINCIAL UNIONS

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR—Meets in annual convention in January. Executive officers, 1918-19: President, Duncan McCallum, Labor Temple, Vancouver; vice-presidents—Vancouver Island, Walter Head, South Wellington; Victoria, J. Taylor; Prince Rupert, W. E. Thompson; Vancouver, E. Winch, W. B. Trotter; New Westminster, P. Peebles; West Kootenay, Marcus Martin, Nelson; Crows Nest Pass, W. A. Sherman, Fernie. Secretary-treasurer, A. S. Wells, Labor Temple, 405 Dunsmuir street, Vancouver, B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C.

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

SOUTH WELLINGTON, V. I.

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

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

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

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WASHINGTON EMPLOYERS TAKE UNFAIR ACTION

Employers Attempt to Amend Compensation Act Is Frustrated by C. R. Case of Seattle

For the purpose of suggesting changes in the Workmen's Compensation Act of Washington, a meeting of employers, called by the State Industrial Insurance Commission, was held in the Chamber of Commerce last Wednesday. The employers of the city were well represented at the meeting.

Charles R. Case, city superintendent of streets, who was sent to the meeting as a representative of the city board of public works, which was invited as an employer of labor, vigorously protested against amendments to the law in which the workers were so vitally interested, being selected at a meeting at which only employers of labor were present. As a result of this protest, it was decided to submit the matters involved to a committee of 14, seven employers and seven employees, to be hereafter selected.

TRIAL NOT A FAIR ONE IS STATEMENT

Member of I.W.W. Now at Leavensworth Writes Federationist

The Federationist is in recepit of a letter from one of the members of the I. W. W. now in Leavensworth penitentiary, who was sentenced recently in Chicago.

Commenting on the trial, he says outside of the charge to the jury by Judge Landis, despite the statement of the daily press, the trial was anything but a fair one. He says: "Every letter from 1905 that anyone may have wrote, no matter how personal their views were embodied in it, they were allowed in, and were supposed to show the state of mind of men on trial, men who joined as late as 1917. (The unfairness of this needs no emphasis.)

"The judge's instructions to the jury were about fifty-fifty. He instructed the jury to pay no attention to all the evidence admitted that did not come within the period of the indictment. We are asking if it was not evidence, then why was it allowed in at all? Then he went on to say we had a right to strike as in times of peace for better conditions, but, if our act, although lawful, resulted in an unlawful act, we were guilty. Now on this ruling the right to strike is a thing of the past in the United States, as all the appropriation acts that give the government its war material can be used against any person or union that goes on strike, which was done in our case."

Continuing, he says: "Conspiracy against the government, no! A conspiracy against the Industrial Workers of the World! By whom? The lumber trust and the copper and oil trusts. For what? Interfering with their profits by making the camps clean and shortening hours and raising pay, and protesting against working in unsafe mines. We all pleaded not guilty, and the evidence showed where officials advised calling off of strikes in some places. Others wrote there was no war talk in the hall; it was disallowed. So no other conclusion can be drawn. We are sent to the penitentiary because we belonged to a revolutionary union that the bosses having the might desired to crush. But not yet! This verdict and the unjust sentences have given every liberty loving worker a new spirit of determination."

W. D. Haywood has given out the following statement:

"I have no fault to find with Judge Landis, and none of the rest of us have," said Haywood, at the County jail. "He was fair to us, absolutely square throughout the whole trial. His instructions were fair, I thought, and certainly he treated us excellently while the trial was in progress.

"Everything possible that could be done for us during the trial was done. This is shown by Judge Landis letting about seventy of us out of jail on our own recognizances. I am glad that none of us violated the confidence reposed in us, but that all were on hand for the final day.

"I think if the jury had followed instructions there would have been a different story. I hope the next steps will be taken quickly. If our motion for a new trial is denied, we shall, of course, appeal.

"We are still good I. W. W., all of us. Everyone is still loyal to our organizations. We look upon our conviction as merely an incident in the history of the I. W. W. In reality we regard the organization as only born yesterday, and are sure it will flourish. We're not for Germany, as they said we were. For me, I'd like to see the Kaiser licked off the face of the globe."

Miners Give Their Lives

Washington — Miners are risking their lives to win the war, as well as the soldier boys at the front, says the federal bureau of mines, in a report on the loyalty of America's coal diggers.

"In the year 1917, the last for which statistics are available, 2696 miners gave up their lives while digging coal to win the war. Unfortunately the government does not tabulate the casualties of the miners as it does of the soldiers. If the number of injuries could be shown, they would indicate that mining, perhaps, is as hazardous as war. Yet the miner goes about his work with the same enthusiasm and the same fearlessness as the boys 'over there,' and is surely doing his part toward winning the war," says the bureau.

"The lone miner in his working place, tearing the coal from its resting place, knows more coal means more guns, more ships, more munitions, and that these mean victory and the saving of the lives of their brothers who are fighting across the seas."

Coopers Organizing

Chicago—Low wages and long hours have awakened unorganized coopers in this city, who are now heeding the advice of the Coopers International Union.

Rent Profiteers

Boston—Rent profiteers may have their property seized by a commission just appointed. Under war legislation the governor has power to seize a wide variety of property, and it is intended to investigate charges of rent profiteering.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF AMERICA MAKES STATEMENT

Opposes Kaiserism in Germany or Other Lands

Reply to Statements Made by National Security Leaguers

Chicago—"Our record of opposition to the German kaiser was consistent, continuous and uniform before the war. It will continue until the kaiser is dethroned. We shall attack the institutions of kaiserism, no matter where they appear, until they are banished from the face of the earth."

With this declaration the Socialist Party, through its national executive committee here, has thrown down the gauntlet to the imperialists and exploiters of America and their press, who have carried on a continuous campaign against the Socialist Party in an effort to create prejudice against it, charging it with pro-Germanism and with being a willing tool of kaiserism, un-American and disloyal.

The declaration has been issued in the form of a letter to the National Security League, which addressed a hypocritical declaration to the national conference of Socialist officials and the national executive committee here, stating that the league is not opposed to the Socialist party any more than it is opposed to the Democrats and Republicans. The letter, giving the reply of the Socialist Party, is in part as follows:

Speaks for Propertyless

"The Socialist party assumes to speak for that class whose contribution to this war must of necessity consist of all they have. The propertyless make the supreme sacrifice, whereas the service rendered by your members to the government in winning the war consists of construing honest criticism of the war managers as treason, and reasonable suggestions regarding it as sedition. The real lawbreakers and the real traitors are those who are reaping millions of profit as a result of the war; who, not by harmless words, but by predatory acts and conscienceless deeds, have embarrassed the government to the extent that the direction of industry is being taken from them. They have resisted every proposition to disgorge even a portion of the vast profits they have wrung from the nation's distress, and are even now, by powerful lobbies in the national Capitol, seeking to evade their just share of the public burden.

"The opposition of the Socialists of America to German imperialism and the kaiser is historic; it dates from the first opportunity we ever had of expressing our abhorrence to a government whose power was derived from hereditary succession. The members of your league, and many of those who support it, have entertained most extravagantly and lavishly, and with every indication of approval and commendation, the personal representative of the Hohenzollerns, Prince Henry.

Entertained by Kaiser

"Another member of your league, Theodore Roosevelt, was entertained by Emperor Wilhelm in Berlin, and accepted as a present from him a life-sized autographed painting of the kaiser, which was later burned by indignant citizens of Oyster Bay. During and before this time Germany, under the old emperor and Bismarck, was persecuting Bebel and the elder Liebknecht and many other Socialists because they stood for human liberty and democracy. These persecutions were always approved and lauded as perfectly proper by certain members of your league, and the great papers which were owned and supported by them. All this time the Socialists of this country and of other countries have consistently, persistently and unremittingly fought the kaiser and the kings, princes and dukes upon whose petty political hereditary power his usurped right of rulership is based.

"Another member of your league, Mr. Nicholas Murray Butler, received a Prussian decoration from the kaiser as a token of his personal affection. Yet, in spite of this, your organization attempts a censorship over the views of the only genuine anti-autocratic party in the United States—the Socialist Party.

"We assert that your league is destitute of any genuine democracy, or it would not admit to membership any man who had received favors from the kaiser or other autocrats. They may burn the Prussian decorations and gifts they gladly accepted, but they cannot burn the record which reveals their views.

Socialists Voiced Opposition

"When Prince Henry of Prussia in 1902 visited this country and was acclaimed a prince of peace and amity, dined and feted by those who are of your league, the voice of the Socialists alone was raised in protest. The protest of the Socialist members of the Massachusetts Legislature are on record and may be read by any of your members who care to consult the journal of that body.

"The burden rests with the National Security League to explain the connections of some league members with the ruling class of Germany. A constant profession of loyalty does not wipe out these connections.

"The Socialist Party was the first political organization in the United States that adopted a programme in conflict with German imperialism. By May, 1915, German armies had crushed Serbia and Belgium and conquered a large portion of France. In that month the Socialist party of the United States issued a proclamation that has challenged the attention of the world. While German imperialism was boasting of its conquests, we declared for 'no forcible annexations, no punitive indemnities and free determination for all peoples.'

"The principles were later proclaimed by free Russia, then by the inter-allied Socialists and favorably received by President Wilson. Thus our party was the first since the beginning of the war to declare the death knell of German imperial ambitions.

The National Security League and similar organizations have not accepted, and will not accept this programme. Your attitude would lead to the conclusion that you would do to the American people what the German imperialists have done to the German people.

"We are cognizant of the frightful outrages upon Belgium and the rathless and merciless war upon the free government of Russia, which, starved, beaten, overwhelmed and prostrate, was forced to conclude a shameful and humiliating peace; the overthrow of the Finnish labor republic; the execution in that country of over 7,000 workingmen in cold blood, the imprisonment of 75,000 others, and the announced intention of imposing a German prince on Finland.

"Our record of opposition to the German kaiser was consistent, continuous and uniform before the war. It has been more pronounced and insistent during the war. It will continue until the Kaiser is dethroned. We shall attack the institutions of kaiserism no matter where they appear until they are banished from the face of the earth.

"The Socialist Party is interested in a general democratic peace, and in securing the return of our boys and the boys of other political faiths to peaceful pursuits. While they go into service abroad, we owe it to them to oppose the plans of any group of persons who would transform these sacrifices into an intolerable autocracy at home."

The national executive committee was united upon this declaration. It is the only statement supplemental to the St. Louis proclamation that will be issued at this time. The 1918 congressional programme, which will be ready soon, is exclusively a programme relating to peace and reconstruction.—The World, Oakland, Cal.

DISCRIMINATE AGAINST WORKERS JOINING UNION

Seattle Office Workers Are Now Organizing in Shipyards

Between 60 and 70 office workers from various shipyards in Seattle enrolled as members of a union formed last Friday night at a meeting called for that purpose by Charles W. Doyle, organizer for the American Federation of Labor. Application for charter will be made at once.

"We sure need a union if we are to keep our wages and working conditions in the office on a par with those of the men out in the yards," said one of the members.

It was reported that several men have been discharged from one of the shipyard offices since signifying their intentions of joining the union. J. F. Duthie's was named as the office in question. Mr. Duthie is in the east, but wires have been sent him requesting him to instruct his office superintendent to reinstate the men at once.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY AND EQUAL PAY

Women Are Not Being Paid Equal Pay for Equal Work

At a recent meeting of the state chairmen of the women's committee of the Council of National Defense, which was held in Washington, Miss Nellie Swartz, of the New York women in Industry Committee of the Council, made a report on equal pay for the women war workers of her state. The report follows an investigation recently completed. She said that the women of New York receive from three cents to ten cents an hour less than the men. She spoke of an investigator who saw a man and a girl doing the same work on time ranges for guns. The investigator was told taht the rate of pay was $35 per week for the man, and $30 per week for the girl. She was told that the output of the girl was twice as great as that of the man although she was receiving $5 per week less pay.

This injustice is ,according to the investigators creating much discontent and unrest among the women working in the factories that are handling government contracts. This unrest is augmented by a lack of proper adjustment between wages in the various departments of these factories. For instance, in one department the investigators found beginners earning $20 a week, a wage considerably higher than that of experienced workers in another department.

Miss Swartz emphasized the necessity of raising the standards of the girls who are now paid only $8 and $10 a week, as the wage is insufficient for healthful living.

From other sources come similar reports. In machine shops all over the country young boys with no training at all are being taken on at a beginner's rate of 31 cents an hour, while women with machine experience and good habits of work are taken on for 20 cents an hour. This makes for discontent and ill-feeling among the women which in turn results in careless work. Elevator men are paid from $15 to $25 a week, and now women and girls are being used to replace them at wages which run from $9 to $12 a week. The manager of one of the largest retail stores in the country was asked not long ago to explain this discrepancy as it appears on his own pay roll.

He answered promptly, "the women do not do the same work as the men, while the men clean their cars the girls only operate the cars." This sounded well, but when further inquiry was made it turned out that the elevator operators are not supposed to clean or repair their cars and do not in fact do so.

The Partnership

One trouble of those who talk about the partnership between capital and Labor is their lack of knowledge how the partnership is conducted by those who control capital. It may be a partnership of a certain kind, but where capital makes all of the rules and insists that this is its right inasmuch as it owns the capital, and Labor is forced to accept these rules without question, the quality of the partnership established is not calculated to give satisfactory dividends to those who toil for wages and who constitute by far the majority of this so-called partnership.—Molders' Journal.

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BOYS' SCHOOL BOOTS—Truly a wonderful value. The upper is a good weight box calf, sewn with the non-ripping lock-stitch; Blucher cut, laced. The sole is genuine oak tanned leather, hand sewn and pegged. Sizes 11 to 5 1-2. Regular $4.50. Special **$3.35**

MEN'S BOOTS—A neat dress shoe, with closely trimmed Goodyear welt sole and upper of fine velour calf. Regularly priced at $7.50. Special for Saturday, per pair **$4.50**

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MEN'S WORK BOOT—Solid leather counter, heel, tip and double sole. Double locked stitched. Built to wear, but not too heavy. Price **$5.00**

A Sale of All Women's White Footwear

All Women's White Canvas Pumps. Regular values $3.00, to clear at **$1.95**

All Women's White Canvas Lace Boots; in sport or dressed styles. Regular values to $5.00, to clear at **$2.95**

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WOMEN'S PUMPS—We are showing a new range of beautiful pumps. They are shown in the perfectly plain style; also with small ornament. Fine French kid or patent colt. Per pair ..... **$6 and $8**

WOMEN'S OXFORDS—These smart Oxfords for Fall wear have the Goodyear welt sole and stylish Louis heel. Made by J. & T. Bell or Vassar. The quality is indisputable. The price, per pair ..... **$6 and $8**

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$1.85 pair

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$3.70 suit

Overalls, with or without bib, and all garments bear the UNION LABEL and our guarantee.

LABOR PARTY WILL CONTEST ELECTION

Should Aldermanic Vacancy Occur a Candidate Will Be Placed in Field

The last meeting of the Federated Labor Party discussed and adopted following resolution: "In the event of any resignations from the city council, the party shall proceed to nominate a candidate for the vacancy." Should this occur, the membership of the ward in question will be called together for the purpose of selecting a candidate.

Two vacancies on the Vancouver executive committee were filled at last meeting, the new committee men being Mr. Walter Head, of the Steam Engineers, and Mr. Angus McInnes of the Street Railwaymen's Union. Interest in the organization of the party is steadily increasing, and this is particularly evidenced in the Sunday evening meetings. Next Sunday the speaker will be Dr. W. J. Curry on "The Forces Making for Social Democracy." The weekly organ recitals have led to a demand for vocal as well as instrumental music, and there is a prospect of what is termed "congregational singing" in the near future.

The Edmonds branch will hold a meeting on Thursday, 12th inst., when J. S. Woodsworth and R. P. Pettipiece are billed as speakers, and the New Westminster branch have their public meeting on Friday evening, when Dr. W. J. Curry and Chas. Lestor will occupy the platform together with the local men.

The Pleasure-- of feeling dressed correctly - -

Will be your experience if you wear one of our New Fall Suits.

No matter how exacting you may be, you'll find a Suit here to meet your every requirement.

Shop of—

"Fashion-Craft"

Thos. Foster & Co., Ltd.

514 Granville Street

Laundry Workers On Strike for Recognition and Minimum Wage

(Continued From Page 1.)

settlement in the near future,

"Yours truly,

"HELENA GUTTERIDGE."

Section 2, Order-in-Council, Referred to in Letter

2. That all employees have the right to organize in trades unions, and this right shall not be denied or interfered with in any manner whatsoever, and through their chosen representatives should be permitted and encouraged to negotiate with employers concerning working conditions, rates of pay, or other grievances.

No reply was received to the letter. Evidently practising what he preaches is not one of the strong points of our Federal member, Mr. Sandford J. Crowe.

With the dirty linen of Vancouver accumulating to an alarming extent, and all the laundries closed down, the laundry proprietors have the pleasure of seeing their Oriental competitor, the Chinaman, reaping a somewhat better harvest than usual, while the women and man who usually spend their days in a hot steam laundry, are demonstrating their belief in collective bargaining and united action.

Thanks are due the members of organized labor for the support they are giving the laundry workers, and the fund started by the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council is growing steadily.

Fred Knowles Back

Freddie Knowles is back from the Associated Letter Carriers convention and will resume his walk with the mail.

TRADES UNIONISTS!

See that the bread served on your table is

UNION BAKERY BREAD

You'll find it the best bread sold in Vancouver.

The ingredients used are the best on the market—they're mixed in the proper proportions—expert bread makers superintend every part of the operations.

Your patronage means support of a co-operative trades unionist movement.

The Union Bakery is owned and controlled by trade unionists, who are working on a co-operative basis.

Try our Hand-made Bread—it's delicious—keeps far better than ordinary bread.

Union Bakery bread can be bought from your grocer. Ask for it. If he don't have it, call up

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Commercial Drive and 4th Avenue

Phone Highland 2145

REGULATIONS AS TO TRAVEL TO U. S. A.

Things That Must Be Done Before Going to the United States

At the request of many enquiries amongst our readers as to the regulations required to be fulfilled before they can visit friends in the United States, we publish the following for their information:

Any person between the ages of 18 and 45 may visit the United States providing he or she fills up the form supplied by the immigration authorities.

No British subject is, however, allowed to work in the United States unless he obtains special permission from Ottawa.

TRADES CONGRESS CONVENTION OPENS MONDAY

Nothing Very Striking Expected from the Gathering This Year

Local Delegates Leave to Represent Local Unions

On Monday next the 34th annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will convene in the historic city of Quebec. The eyes of the workers of Canada have in past years been turned towards these annual conventions for a guidance as to their activities, as to whether they will get any inspiration from this one, remains to be seen. It may be that the next convention will go to Winnipeg. President Watters, while in that city last week, stated that he could see no objection to this point being chosen as the next convention city.

The Federationist would welcome a change in the constitution to make Congress more wieldy and less cumbersome, and a few weeks ago made a suggestion along those lines. Whether any attempt to re-construct Congress will be made this year, remains to be seen, but we have little hope of anything savoring of a constructive policy will be attempted this year.

The following local men have left to attend the convention: Victor R. Midgley and J. Kavanagh, representing the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council; Geo. Hardy, representing the U. B. Carpenters; Dave Rees, representing the United Mine Workers; J. Taylor, representing the International Longshoremen from Victoria. Christian Sivertz is representing the Victoria Trades and Labor Council.

A. S. U. B. Carpenters

The Amalgamated section of the U. B. Carpenters held their regular meeting on Tuesday evening. The semi-annual election of officers wes held at this meeting. J. G. Smith was elected president. The question of assistance to the Laundry Workers was dealt with by the taking of a collection, $21 being realized, and at the next meeting, the matter will be attended to after the local has settled the question of making new financial arrangements. Executive Board Member W. A. Cole addressed the meeting, and gave considerable information as to the movement over the line.

Teamsters and Chauffeurs

Twenty-three members were initiated at the last regular meeting. Negotiations are now in progress with several firms regarding the new wage scale and members are asked to look for notice regarding a special meeting, which will be published in the daily press.

Gas Workers

The Gas Workers met in the Labor Temple Wednesday night. Seven new members were initiated and the secretary reports a very good turnout of all members. A new set of bylaws was brought up. The treasurer was notified to send the Laundry Workers $25 to help them out in the present strike.

Masters and Mates

The Royal Commission which is investigating the conditions under which the masters and mates are employed is about to bring in its first report on some of the questions brought before it. Full details will most likely be published in our next issue.

Street Railway Employees

The advisory board of the Street and Electric Railwaymen, representing the three divisions, held a meeting on Thursday to discuss some adjustments that are needed in the wage scale in connection with the mechanical department.

Retail Clerks

After the regular meeting of the Retail Clerks next Tuesday evening, the clerks are holding a dance in their meeting hall at the Eagles hall. Twenty-seven new members were admitted at the last meeting.

Musicians' Picnic

The Musicians are holding a basket picnic and clam bake at lower Lynn Creek, Sunday, Sept. 15, 1918, leaving on the 9 a. m. ferry to North Vancouver. All musicians come along and get acquaitned. There is a good time in store for you.

Boiler Makers

The Boiler Makers are still carrying on negotiations with respect to the new wage scale. It is expected, however, that little progress will be made in the negotiations until such time as the award of the Wage Adjustment Board of the United States is rendered.

Notice

Will subscribers notify us at once of any change of address, and at the same time give us both old and new address, as this saves us a lot of trouble, and with the added subscribers, the mailing list of The Federationist is a lengthy thing to search through for any one name.

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

Lingerie Blouses at $4.50

This new collection is replete with a wide range of favored styles in materials of dainty texture. The following are among others represented:

Blouse in pull-over style, made with V neck and square collar; front is pin tucked and has two deep cross tucks which are hemstitched. The neck is finished with a black tie—**$4.50.**

Blouse in pull-over style, with round neck, buttoned shoulders and with front trimmed with motifs of imitation filet and small floral embroidery; sleeves are long—**$4.50.**

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FERNIE MINERS OUT ON STRIKE

Miners Lay Down Tools for Conditions of Safety

The mines of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company at Coal Creek and Michel are idle. The miners realizing the dangers of operating the mines under a double shift have decided not to return to work until their demand for a single shift is granted.

Negotiations have been going on for some months, the company showing a decided antipathy toward granting the request of the men, a request which was backed by the authority of the most scientific mine inspectors and investigators who have plainly stated that there would be far less danger to human life under the single shift.

The decision of the men was hastened by the occurrence of a tremendous "bump" last Wednesday afternoon. The effects of this "bump" were felt not only in the other workings of the mines but miles distant. A number of people in Fernie distinctly felt the tremor, which lasted for fully thirty seconds. Fortunately no one was killed or injured but the miners, not knowing the exact location of the disturbance, hurriedly left their places.

Had it not been for the recent change from the old Wolfe Lamp to the Electric Lamp many of these men woud never have reached the surface.

It was decided to call a mass meeting which was held Thursday at the Miners' Hall, and without a dissenting vote the following resolution was passed:

"That we do not work any more until we get the single shift. If we do not get it before Sunday we ask the whole district to come out."

Carried without a dissenting vote.

The following resolution was passed at a mass meeting in Michel:

"That we remain idle until the single shift is granted and the secretary be instructed to inform the coal company. If we do not get the single shift by Sunday next we call a mass meeting Monday with the obpect of getting the whole district out."

Meantime the situation remains the same. The men are standing pat, according to telegraphic advice received from Secretary Martin of Fernie. He states that the men are out for "Safety First" and the single shift in order to ensure the safety of he mines. We also learn by wire at a late hour that a conference between the Minister of Mines, Hon. W. Sloan; Commissioner Armstrong, and W. R. Wilson, manager of the mines at Michel and Fernie, will be held in Vancouver on Wednesday next. Pending the results of this conference the executive of District 18 of the United Mine Workers has advised all miners in the district, except those at Fernie and Michel, to continue at work. In view of the dangerous nature of the mining industry at the best, and with the expert advice that has been given which states that it is the only way to make the mines safe, the management should be compelled by the government to concede the concessions asked for ore another batch of miners is sacrificed.

Mass Meeting Saturday

Subject to the approval of the Parks Board, the city council on Tuesday afternoon granted permission for the holding of a mass meeting on Cambie street grounds next Saturday. A letter requesting this was received from Mesdames Lowery and J. A Taylor, who explained that the gathering was on the question of increased separation allowances for mothers, wives and widows of soldiers. As this was a matter in which the council was interested by former action, the request was granted by resolution, and passed on to the Parks Board.

Ald. Hoskin, who had talked with the conveners of the mass meeting, said that although previous mass meetings had been held in various theatres, this procedure was found too expensive, and an outdoor mass meeting was decided upon.

SOCIALIST PARTY MEETING

Larger crowds than ever are attending the Socialist Party of Canada propaganda meetings that are being held at the Theatre Royal every Sunday evening. "There's a reason." W. A. Pritchard will take the platform next Sunday. ***

PRESSFEEDERS OF CITY JOIN WITH PRESSMEN

Two-thirds of the Membership Is Now in France, Serving with the C. E. F.

The Press Feeders of the city have decided to amalgamate with the Printing Pressmen.

This decision has been arrived at, due to the fact that the Press Feeders find that they could hold a much better meeting of their organization in France than they could in Vancouver, due to 20 of their 30 members being now in France, with the C. E. F.

This is one organization at least that can be said not to be pro-German in its sentiments, and it may possibly receive favorable mention in the local press.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBER OF U.B. IN CITY

W. A. Cole and A. Watchman Give Items of Interest to Members

Different Attitude Adopted in States by Government to Labor

General Executive Board Member W. A. Cole, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters has been in town with Organizer Watchman during the week.

The two officers have had considerable information to give to the membership during the week. They have attended to meetings of the various locals and given information as to the affairs of the organization throughout the continent.

The striking feature of the information conveyed by Bro. Cole is the different attitude adopted by the United States government in its dealings with Labor. He instances case after case where the government has compelled the employers to concede the right of organization to the employees, and to teh right of recognition. He also instanced many cases where the government had sought the advice and assistance of organized labor, with a result of a very different feeling existing in the States to what exists here between the members of organized labor and the government.

The actions of the general president of the United Brotherhood, W. L. Hutchinson, in securing a flat rate of pay for all carpenters in the shipyards were explained ,and his actions along this line have met with the unanimous approval of all the members of the organization.

In view of the fact of President Hutchinson having met with the opposition of the capitalistic press in the States, the readers of The Federationist can take it for granted that he must have been right, and evidently President Wilson thought so when he made him a member of the highest tribunal for dealing with Labor problems in the Uinted States.

Insist Upon Pure Wool

YOU will be **told** by the **clothiers** who are **unable** to get garments made of **all-wool** fabrics that the **new goods** of which their **readymades** are **manufactured** are "just as good" as pure wool and that **you** will be **unable** to **secure** pure wool **anywhere.** Of course **no** intelligent man **believes** that a **substitute** is as **good** as an **original.** And as for your being **unable** to get **pure wool** fabrics I **take this occasion** to **deny** that statement. My big **stock** of genuine imported all-wool fabrics is the **pick** of the **British looms,** and considering the **scarcity** of wool **my prices** are most **reasonable.** I bought for **cash** before the meteoric **rise** in wool—the fabrics were **not yet woven** when I made by **contracts**—and so I can **make up** a Tom-the-Tailor suit at a price which will not **now** buy the **material** at **wholesale.** See my **fabrics** and note the prices.

Men's Suits to Measure from $35 up

Women's Man-tailored Suits from $45 up

Special offer for ladies Saturday only. Velours and Broadcloths—regularly priced at $85—for $65

Tom the Tailor

632 GRANVILLE 314 HASTINGS W.

2 stores

UNION SHOP

COMPENSATION ACT TO BE EXPLAINED

President Winch Calls a Meeting of Organized Labor for Tuesday

President Winch of the Trades and Labor Council has arranged for a meeting of all officers and members of organized Labor in the city of Vancouver and district, on Thursday evening next, in the Labor Temple, for the purpose of hearing Mr. E. S. H. Winn, chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Act Commission, explain the act in all its details. Mr. Winn has stated that he will be pleased to answer all criticisms, and at the same time will be pleased to hear of any suggestions that may be advanced for the better working of the act, or for the protection of the workmen.

The meeting is called as a result of the discussion at the last regular meeting of the council, as to the number of accidents in the shipyards on the coast.

New Westminster Clerks

The Retail Clerks of New Westminster are holding a mass meeting tonight at New Westminster in the Labor Temple. The officers of the Trades and Labor Council will address the meeting. Mr. A. Glen, secretary of the Vancouver branch, will also be on hand to address the meeting.

U. B. Carpenters

Local 617 held their regular meeting on Monday evening. There was a good attendance, and W. A. Cole ,executive board member, and Organizer Watchman, addressed the meeting. Several new members were admitted. The sum of $50 was voted to the striking Laundry Workers.

Warehousemen

All members of the Warehousemen's Union are requested to be on hand at the meeting tonight, when the election of officers will take place. Thirteen new members were admitted at the last meeting of this organization.

The provincial secretary of the Independent Labor Party of Ontario is conducting an organization campaign that will practically include the entire province, and expects to have things going full swing before the middle of October.

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Both are certain of a square deal at Dick's where Values tell--

The True Meaning of Value:

VALUE—not what you put into the clothes, but what you get out of them—not what you pay, but you are repaid—that kind of VALUE means a square deal and satisfaction.

We are showing a big range of models that express VALUE. Some are the popular and stylish three-button coat with soft rolling lapels to second button. Slightly form-fitting with smartly-tailored narrow shoulders and sleeves. Also the regular styles.

The material is fine West of England worsteds and Irish serges. Shown in grey, brown, blue and subdued green, or the rich new patterns. DICK'S price, as usual, is very low, values considered.

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