JUL 13 1918

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. 28 — EIGHT PAGES — VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1918 — (In Vancouver City, $2.00) $1.50 PER YEAR

STREET RAILWAYMEN AND ELECTRICIANS WIN OUT

Men to Be Congratulated on Splendid Stand Taken

B. C. Electric Camouflage to Raise Fares Is Now Exposed

The Street Railway and Electrical Workers strike is over, the men having won all along the line, but the B. C. Electric Railway Company has also won, as it has gained the concession that it desired in Vancouver—the right to raise the fares.

This is the second time that this company has used the men in obtaining concessions, the last time being when they were out to put the jitneys off the streets. On that occasion it was stated that the men were in collusion with the company. It is not necessary to say, in face of the recent manoeuvres on the part of the company, that that statement was without foundation.

As a proof of the fact that the men were not a party to the company's scheme to raise the fares, the men have gained their points whether the cities of Victoria, New Westminster and North Vancouver make the concessions asked for by the company or not, and every man in the employ of the company will receive the increased rates of wages, and the conditions specified in the agreement, and they do not hinge on the concessions being granted by the places mentioned.

The basis of the settlement with the street railway men is as follows: Eight-hour day with a ten-hour spread. A minimum wage of 40 cents per hour. A maximum wage of 51 cents per hour. Time and a half for overtime. Eighteen months service to qualify for the maximum wage. All platform men time and a half for Sundays and holidays. Double time for all overtime for all shop and barn employees. Forty-four hour week for trackmen, time and a half for Saturday afternoon, and double time for Sunday and holidays.

The agreement was signed on Thursday morning at 1.30 a.m.

The men have succeeded in securing their wage demands in toto, but have compromised on matters pertaining to working conditions and overtime resulting from the adoption of the eight-hour day. This will result in a very considerable financial saving to the company and will, accordingly, reduce their original estimate of the cost of the men's demands.

With the basic eight-hour day established, the carmen's earnings will only amount to $3.20 on the minimum rate, and increasing to $4.08 per day on the maxium rate. It must not be assumed, however, that all carmen regularly obtain full time, as over 20 per cent. of the men work either as extras or on short special runs. In most cases these men work irregular hours and cannot get in full time. As a consequence their earnings will amount to considerably less than $3.20 per day.

To anyone who has to maintain a home in this city in these times, no argument is necessary to prove that this wage is quite inadequate to meet the abnormal increase in the cost of living, and it seems incredible that the men were forced to a strike in order to secure it.

Electrical Workers Big Gain

The Electrical Workers agreement has been signed by the B. C. Electric and the Western Power Company. A few minor changes were made from the original but all the important issues were agreed to. The scale calls for from $7.50 to $6.00 for all journeymen, an increase of $1.25 per day in the case of the B. C. Electric and 70 cents in the case of the Western Power. The scale for apprentices is from $4.20 up. A very important item which the companies agreed to is the closed shop, which gives the Electrical Workers jurisdiction over all electrical workers employed by the companies and enables the union to enforce its working conditions. The eight-hour day, double time for overtime and a thirty-day clause for the reopening of negotiations are all embodied in the new agreement along with many other lesser important points.

Solidarity Wins

The brotherhood presented a blanket agreement to the above mentioned companies and the B. C. Telephone Company early in June for acceptance by July 1. The B. C. Telephone Company came through at the last minute and avoided a threatened strike, but the other companies stood out until Wednesday night. Everything was tied up completely and not a car moved from July 1 to July 10 and the men are jubilant over their victory.

Wanted General Strike

It is well that the general strike proposed by the Trades and Labor Council committee did not have to be enforced. The general strike committee appointed by the Trades and Labor Council received reports from the many affiliations regarding a strike and but for about two organizations the reports were all favorable. The committee, however, deferred action from time to time in order to give the companies and the unions affected time to come to a settlement, as neither the Electrical Workers nor the street car men wanted a general strike called. The patience of other union men was only held in leash by herculean efforts and the general strike committee could not have prevented a general strike taking place Monday morning if a settlement had not been made. The electricians working in the shipyards, who had not been called out by the union, had quite a job to persuade men of other crafts that they were not scabbing, but the local was not anxious to tie up the

(Continued on page 8)

BIG UNION FORCES OF A. F. OF L. MAKE LARGE GAIN

Provincial Library Victoria

Recent Election Was Defeat for Old Gompers' Administration

"Indianapolis Crowd" Helps Split Machine—Absorb Smaller Unions

President Rickert of the United Garment Workers of America has succeeded President Perham of the Railway Telegraphers on the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, and the place in the council held for many years by James O'Connell of the Machinists has been filled by the election of General Secretary Fischer of the Barbers. Both of these changes are victories for the combination of big unions that has come to be known as the "Indianapolis crowd." They are defeats for the administration, in the sense that Mr. Gompers and his friends supported Perham in the race against Rickert and fought for James Wilson, president of the Pattern Makers, against Fischer. The Carpenters, Bricklayers, Teamsters and a majority of the United Mine Workers backed the winners in both cases.

Mahon Holds Balance

The executive council is now made up of five men who hold their offices through the support of the combination of big unions whose headquarters are in Indianapolis, and five who represent the administration, with one man who may lean to either side. That man is W. D. Mahon, head of the Street and Electrical Railway employees. It is his misfortune that he must choose between the support of the present administration and the rapidly growing power which next year will doubtless become the ruling element in the council. His organization depends for its strength very largely upon the local aid of all unions, and to become a balance of power in the executive council must be decidedly embarrassing for him.

On the one side are President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and Vice-Presidents Duncan, Valentine and Alpine. On the other side are Treasurer Tobin and Vice-Presidents Green, Duffy, Rickert and Fischer. Upon general policies they will agree, but upon one issue they cannot agree. The "Indianapolis idea" is that the big unions must grow bigger, gradually absorbing their neighbors among the lesser unions, while the officers of the bigger internationals must have more and more to say about the running of the federation. President Gompers represents an international that is nineteenth in size among those which had delegates at the St. Paul convention. His strength is among the small and medium-sized organizations.

F. L. P. OPPOSES CONTRACT SYSTEM

South Vancouver Branch Informs Commissioner of Its Attitude

At a meeting of the South Vancouver Branch of the Federated Lapor Party the following resolution was unanimously endorsed:

"Whereas it is the evident intention of the commissioner for South Vancouver to adopt the 'contract system' for janitor work in the schools of the above municipality, as expressed in the columns of the daily press dated June 17, and

"Whereas the adoption of such a system encourages cheap and sweated labor, be it

"Resolved that the South Vancouver Branch of the Federated Labor Party unequivocally condemns and expresses its disapproval of the adoption of the proposed system as being detrimental to the interests of the schools and the interests of labor."

A copy of this resolution has been forwarded to the commissioner and it is the intention of the Labor Party to hold a mass meeting of residents protesting against any such system being introduced.

Carpenters 617

Eight new members were initiated by Local 617, United Brotherhood of Carpenters, at regular business meeting, reports Secretary J. R. Campbell. No provision having been made by the management of the Labor Temple for using other light than B. C. Electric, the local used candles and refused to burn the unfair juice. The local voted to fall in line for the general strike, which was being talked of in connection with the B. C. Electric trouble. The 500 membership mark has been reached by the local. The following officers were elected and installed: President, M. McKenzie; vice-president, C. Scott; financial secretary, Geo. Thom; recording secretary, J. R. Campbell; conductor, D. McDonald; warden, C. Duncan; trustees, J. Johnson; business agent, Walter Thomas.

Machinists 777

Seven new members were initiated at a well attended meeting. The local donated $25 to the strike fund of the Bakers. The local also voted to back up the employees of the B. C. Electric. The following members were nominated for the position of officers of District Lodge No. 78, comprising Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster: P. Bengough for president, C. Edwards for vice-president, and G. Brooks of Lodge 182 for secretary-treasurer. A special meeting will be held Saturday at 2.30 to discuss very important business.

THE ETERNAL QUESTION

The basis of the Street Railwaymen's and the Electricians' Demands.

COMMISSION FOR MARINERS

Men Will Remain at Work Pending Investigation to Be Made

After considerable trouble the Masters and Mates, members of the Canadian Merchant Service Guild, have been granted a Royal Commission to enquire into the conditions surrounding their employment.

Official notice of the appointment of the commission was received by Mr. J. H. McVety, the men's representative, on Thursday afternoon.

The commission will consist of M. W. E. Burns, barrister; Mr. E. A. James, formerly general manager of the Canadian Northern Railway, and Mr. J. H. McVety, who was chosen by the men to represent them in any conciliation proceedings.

The men declare that they fully appreciate what the tying up of coast shipping would mean, and it is on this account that they have continued negotiations as long as they have. They point out that they want conditions more equal to those of Sound points. For instance, as an illustration, they point out that the master of the Sophia receives $220 a month, while the masters on every ship sailing from Seattle to Alaska receives $300. There is one pilot to a ship on this side of the line, and he receives $135 a month. There are two pilots to a ship at Seattle, each drawing $200 a month.

The British Columbia masters stand their watches in turn, and watches are six hours, making 12 hours' work per day. The Seattle masters stand no watches, and the watches on their ships are four hours, or an eight-hour day.

The organization of the Canadian Merchant Service Guild is not designed to destroy the owners' control of their vessels, but merely to better the conditions of the masters and mates.

The step taken by the government in appointing the commission, was only made after the Masters and Mates had arrived at the decision, that if there was not some attempt to deal with their case, either by the appointment of a board of three, or a Royal Commission by Saturday, they would cease work on Monday.

Wires have been sent during the week putting the seriousness of the case up to the Minister of Labor, and Senator Robertson, with the view of preventing a tie up of the coastwise shipping, and it was only late on Thursday afternoon that confirmation of press dispatches, to the effect that a commission had been appointed, was received.

The owners of the steamships and tugs affected by the demands of the guild, have stated that they were willing to meet a committee of their employees, but objected to a third party being brought in. This is evidence that they do not desire to deal with the men's organization, but the Minister of Labor could never have accepted this attitude after his statement to the press a week or so ago, which was to the effect that employers were to blame for a good many of the strikes by not granting the men the right to organize, and that they had no right to take this stand.

Now that the commission has been appointed, the men will continue at work, and it is expected that the commission will commence its investigations at once.

A Kick

It has been brought to the attention of The Federationist that numbers of trades unionists are smoking Carabana and La Preferencia cigars, this in spite of the fact that they are not manufactured under fair or union shop conditions. There are a number of local made cigars that are equal to any cigar made on the continent, and all union men should see to it that any cigars that they smoke bear the union label. The Cigar Makers Union and local cigar manufacturers are advertisers in the Fed. Patronize union made products and Fed. advertisers.

BRIEF NOTES ON F. L. P. DOINGS

Woodsworth to Speak at Rex Sunday—Royal City Tonight

J. S. Woodsworth will be the speaker at Rex Theatre meeting of the Labor Party on Sunday evening next. His subject will be "Christianity and the Labor Movement." In view of his recent resignation from the Methodist ministry this subject is likely to prove of special interest when handled by one with so many years of active ministerial work and experience.

Organ recital as usual at 7.30 by Mr. Julian Haywood, who returns from his vacation this week.

At New Westminster

Mr. Woodsworth will also address a meeting this (Friday) evening at New Westminster under the auspices of that branch of the Federated Labor Party, when his subject will be "Turning the World Upside Down."

Labor Day Arrangements

Arrangements are being made with a view to the holding of a big Field Day under the auspices of the Federated Labor Party on Labor Day. It is proposed to run an excursion to Nanaimo, and it is hoped to have the co-operation of New Westminster, South Vancouver and the city branches, together with an assembly of the Island membership at the same point. Further particulars will appear later.

Nanaimo Branch held a meeting last Saturday, which was addressed by J. S. Woodsworth. Later in the year it is the intention to arrange for speakers to cover several points on the Island at one visit.

Scab Burns Out Boiler

The B. C. Manufacturing Company of Westminster will possibly have to replace a brand new boiler that was installed this year owing to the fact that they refused to meet the recent demands of the Steam and Operating Engineers. The union member walked out June 30 and was replaced by the copany with a non-union engineer who by the end of the week had succeeded in burning out the boiler. It needs a few of these happenings to make the mill owners realize that it pays to hire union help.

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

LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS FOR COMING WEEK

SUNDAY, July 14—Sawyers and Filers Musicians, Saw Filers Association.

MONDAY, July 15—Boilermakers, Steam Engineers, Electrical Workers, Machinists No. 720, Tailors Executive, Policemen.

TUESDAY, July 16—Shoe Workers, Bookbinders, Brewery Workers, Railway Firemen, Butchers and Meat Cutters, Machinists Ladies Auxiliary.

WEDNESDAY, July 17—Metal Trades Council, Hotel and Restaurant Employees.

THURSDAY, July 18—Trades and Labor Council, Maintenance of Waymen.

FRIDAY, July 19—Telephone Operators, Granite Cutters, Molders, Civic Employees, Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgemen, Railway Carmen, Warehousemen.

SATURDAY, July 20—Blacksmiths, Bakers.

LIBERAL PARTY DOOM PENDING

Conventions Will Not Save Them From the Wrath to Come

The defeat of government candidates in the by-elections, followed by the election of the returned soldier candidate, F. Giolma in the recent election in Victoria, has evidently caused some unrest and disquietude in the ranks of the Liberals in the province, and it may be that a provincial Liberal convention will be held in the near future.

A petition calling upon the officers of the Provincial Liberal Party executive to hold a convention is now being circulated in South Vancouver. If the requisite number of signatures can be obtained the petition will go to that body, and under the constitution a convention will have to be called.

It is nearly five years now since the provincial Liberal organization last met. The organization is said by Liberals to be merely a convention-calling body. At the last convention at Victoria it drew up a platform, upon which the party candidates based their pleas in the general election of 1916, elected their officers and an executive and passed quietly into repose. Only one of its committees, the provincial organization committee, has been in any way active since.

Vancouver in Favor

Although the petition, it is said, is being circulated in South Vancouver, it is understood that it is being fathered by a section of the party in Vancouver. There have been frequent demands for a convention during the past twelve months. At the time of the death of the late Premier Brewster, there was a desire that a convention be called to choose a leader for the party but the ministers themselves settled the question by selecting Hon. John Oliver to be their leader.

Liberal Party

There can be no doubt that the Liberal Party, as well as the Conservative Party, sees the writing on the wall, and the calling of a convention will not delay the time when the workers will, as they did in Victoria, throw over the old political parties. With the element that is steadily growing in the returned soldiers organizations, and which realizes the emptiness of the promises of the old political parties, and the growing desire on the part of the workers for a real administration instead of a government, and the growth of the Federated Labor Party in the province, the time is not far off when both the old political parties will be driven into the one camp, and the political alignment will be between the workers of the province and the vested interests. Speed the day.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees

The new wage scale has been successfully negotiated with Vancouver eating houses with the exception of the Pioneer, McIntyres and Macleods cafes and the Hastings Lunch. Several reports have been made of men wearing union buttons eating at these places and business agents and secretaries are urged to place this matter before their respective unions. Business Agent MacKenzie suggests that all unions having occasion to advertise unfair places of business should combine their efforts towards getting out a dodger containing the names of all these firms for distribution at union meetings. The local is arranging for a moonlight excursion to Bowen Island for the latter end of this month.

New Officers Local 872, U.M.W.A.

The following officers were elected for the second half of 1918 at a recent meeting of Local 872, United Mine Workers of America: South Wellington, B. C., president, James Bateman; vice-president, Andrew Parker; secretary, James Pearson; financial secretary, William Macdonald; treasurer, J. H. Richardson. The local has changed its meeting night to every first Sunday in the month at 3 p.m.

THE HUDSON BAY CO. REDUCES WAGES OF SALESLADIES

Employees Refuse to Accept Cut and Leave Employ of Company

Minimum Wage Legislation May Be Reason for This Action

The employees, of the gentler sex, at the Hudson's Bay Company's store have had their wages reduced, and as a consequence, a number have left the employ of the company.

It appears that a good number of the sales girls in the employ of this company have been receiving a weekly wage, of from $6 to $8 per week, and working on a commission basis of 2 per cent. on sales, have been able to make from $10 to $14 per week in all.

Wednesday morning, however, the change was made, and the girls put on a straight wage of from $9 to $10 per week, and no commission.

Some of the girls in no uncertain voice protested, and no redress being offered, they quit.

Whether this action on the part of the company is due to the fact that the minimum wage for women's commission is to be appointed, and will decide on what shall be the legal minimum wage for women in the province in the near future, and taken to beat the girls to it, we do not know, but it would appear to us that it is high time that the girls employed in stores, etc., were organized, for without organization, they cannot expect to get the best results out of the legislation that has been enacted in their interests. The store clerks organization offers a haven for all store clerks, and Organizer Hoop is interesting himself in this matter, and if the employees in any store are desirous of joining an organization that will to some extent protect them, they should get in touch with him at the Labor Temple.

Wooden Bridgemen

The six dollar a day wage scale for the Wooden Bridgemen has gone into effect on the Pacific Coast without any trouble. This makes an increase of $2 per day and a reduction of one hour gained in one year by the organization. The men now have an eight-hour day at a six and seven-dollar scale.

Warehousemen

The following officers were elected to office for the second half of 1918: President, A. C. Stewart; vice-president, R. J. Green; recording secretary, F. F. Harrison; business agent, A. R. Robertson; trustees, W. Mercer, G. Shaw, R. Dixon; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, J. W. Lumb, W. Robertson.

MONSTER PARADE IN CAPITAL CITY

Eight Idle Ways in Victoria Shipyards—I. M. B. Holds Up Shipbuilding

The Victoria Metal Trades Council is to hold a monster parade on July 20 as a protest against the idle ways in the shipyards in that city.

It is expected that the returned soldiers organizations will take part in the parade.

Much speculation has been rife in the capital city for some time now, as to why no keels are being laid, and the current idea is that the I. M. Board, wooden shipbuilding department, is to blame for the impasse, as it is understood that if the yards were in the hands of private copanies, as they were before the I. M. B. programme was started, that they could get all the contracts they wanted, and repeated enquiries have been made as to whether the firms in question could take any orders, but owing to the yards being controlled by the I. M. B., they have had to refuse contracts.

Teamsters and Chauffeurs

Twenty-five new members were admitted to membership at the business meeting of the Teamsters and Chauffeurs. The local went on record in favor of a strike in connection with the B. C. Electric trouble. One hundred dollars was donated to the Bakers strike fund. It is expected that the new wage agreement presented to the ice companies will be successfully negotiated. Secretary Showler has met with success in launching a local in Victoria. A charter has been sent for and the local will meet in the K. P. Hall every Tuesday until further notice.

Donations to Bakers

The Bakers Union desires to acknowledge receipt of the following sums towards their strike fund: Boilermakers $100, Teamsters and Chauffeurs $100, Steam and Operating Engineers $25, Barbers Union $10, Machinists 777 $25.

The "Union Bakery" will be supplying grocers with bread commencing Friday. Ask your grocer for union-made bread. Ogden Bakery at waterfront (Coughlan's) is making his pies, cakes and bread with union help. The London Bakery will deliver bread to your door.

Paper Mill Workers

After being out on strike for four days the members of the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mills Union at Powell River, who struck on July 2 for increased wages and recognition of the union, returned to work Saturday morning with the demands granted.

PROPERTY LABOR AND EXCHANGE VALUE

Even Ruling Class Scribes At Times Do Utter Words of Truth

Patriotic Slaves Should Loyally Repudiate It, However

Whenever a grain of truth is found in regard to the real meaning of capitalist property, exchange value, money, investments, bonds and credit, and the actual status of the workers under the present benificent ruling class dispensation of things, amongst the chaff of falsehood, hypocrisy, deceit, swindle, flimflam and downright and deliberate lying that usually fills the columns of the prostitute press, it is but fair to presume that such grains of truth have gotten in by mistake. None of these worthy pimps and panderers to ruling class interests were ever yet known to so far forget their loyalty and patriotism to the ruling cult as to purposely disclose any of the secrets that once let out of the family closet would tend to uncover to the slaves of this glorious age the facts of their slavery, and how the infamy is practiced and perpetuated upon them. When slaves outnumber their masters probably ten to one, it becomes a matter of the utmost necessity that the fact of slavery remains hidden from its victims, for by no other token could the kingdom of rule and mastery be held over them except by keeping them in profound ignorance of it. And it is by that token that the ruling class of the entire civilized world still holds brutal and murderous sway over the countless millions of abject and obedient slaves that encumber the earth with their servile and disgusting presence, and offend the ears of manhood and decency with their raucous professions and protestations of loyalty to the class that rule and robs them and, incidentally, that also rules and robs those whose ears are thus tortured. Needless to add that the real democrats and disciples of liberty, they who would have the truth known and the brutal and murderous regime of slavery brought to an end, are helpless to bring the murder tide to a stop so long as the millions of slaves persist in wallowing in their own filth and ignorance, a filth and ignorance carefully cultivated for them by their masters and fed into their silly mental craws through the foul sewers of a press designed for the especial purpose of smothering the truth and perpetuating that which is false.

Truth by Accident

But accidents do sometimes happen, even in the best regulated families. A grain of wheat may be occasionally found amid the chaff. Fools and children sometimes speak that which is true. When paid scribes do so, however, when they are paid for lying only, it can be attributed solely to their own ignorance of what they are doing and saying. When their bad breaks get into the columns of the prostitute press for which they sell their dirty little souls at so much per column or line, it can only happen when the management is peculiarly dull and shortsighted. When a grain of truth does so happen to get by it would appear to be the duty of every working animal who happens to notice it and recognize it, to do what he can to cram it down the throat of such slaves as he can reach and ascertain if possible how they like the taste of it. One marked peculiarity of the confirmed and constitutional slave is that he will believe anything he reads in his masters press, no matter whether it be true or not, but he will repudiate it with scorn if it is found in a Labor paper, or is told him by one of his own economic tribe, no matter if it be unquestionably as true as the gospel of Holy Writ.

A Slip of the Tongue

"Estimates of our industrial forces range from 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 and in this connection it is necessary to remember that no help can be expected from immigration, which was our greatest source of supply prior to the inception of the world struggle. The wealth of the nation is increased annually by forty billions of dollars, and the per capita saving, figured in terms of labor, can be approximated at one thousand dollars per annum. For the purpose of war, the government will require $30,000,000,000 this year, or one-half our added resources. The urgent need for the conservation of the resources of the nation is therefore self evident, and it must be borne in mind that if all property were destroyed, Labor could speedily re-create values, but Labor destroyed, means the end of values."

The above is clipped from an article in the New York Evening Post, of July 29, written by A. L. Libman and run under the caption: "Vital Necessity of Safety to Industry and Property." Of course, The Federationist has frequently pointed out that the workers constitute all there is of real property in the world, and that this property produces all that from which these slaves draw their meagre sustenance and their owners and masters their luxurious living, and fat dividends in the shape of sacred figures upon slips of paper or ponderous bank tomes But because The Federationist thus declares is no reason why its declarations need carry any weight with peripatetic wage animals and such-like property. Not in the least. But when the same declaration comes from such an eminent authority as a great daily paper, even though it slipped through its columns by accident, it certainly should be accepted as the law and gospel by any slave mentally equipped to worthily wear the chains of his servitude. Whatever his masters tell him through their official channels, the slave is bound to believe, no matter if he knows it to be false. This also holds good if he knows it to be true, that is unless he is stubbornly determined to protect his master's interests,

(Continued on Page 8)

SLATER'S

QUALITY SERVICE

FREE DELIVERY

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

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

EXTRA SPECIAL
Finest Compound Lard, reg. 35c lb. Saturday only, 2 lbs. for 55c

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

THREE BIG STORES

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830 Granville Street, Phone Seymour 866
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Everything Reduced

SENSATIONAL BARGAINS IN ALL LINES OF MEN'S APPAREL

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"The Store That's Always Busy"

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THE FARES HAVE NOT BEEN INCREASED TO

HORSESHOE BAY

The Pacific Great Eastern Railway

Is operating a convenient train service in well-ventilated and comfortable coaches from North Vancouver depot to this popular watering place.

The beach and extensive park grounds are free and open to the public.

The ride to Horseshoe Bay is of itself a striking feature of a day's outing.

Refreshments and accommodation obtainable at two hotels.

Depot adjoining Ferry Wharf, North Vancouver.

RETURN FARE, 50c

Timetable will be mailed on application to Passenger Department, 404 Welton Block. Seymour 9547.

PACIFIC GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY

PATRONIZE B. C. FEDERATIONIST ADVERTISERS

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL WHEN PURCHASING CIGARS

Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.
SEPT. 1880
Union-made Cigars.
This Certifies, That the Cigars contained in this box have been made by a First-Class Workman, a MEMBER OF THE CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION of America, an organization devoted to the advancement of the MORAL MATERIAL and INTELLECTUAL WELFARE OF THE CRAFT. Therefore we recommend these Cigars to all smokers throughout the world. All infringements upon this Label will be punished according to law.
J. W. Perkins, President, C.M.I.U. of America
LOCAL STAMP

Carabana and La Preferencia do not carry this label

The Six Cent Fare

Is now in vogue in these cities:

City.	Population	City.	Population
St. Louis	757,309	New Britain	53,794
Montreal	720,000	Salem	48,562
Kansas City	297,848	Haverhill	48,447
Portland, Ore.	295,460	Lexington	41,097
New Haven	149,685	Stamford	35,119
Fall River	128,366	Meriden	34,183
New Bedford	118,158	Nashua	27,327
Bridgeport	121,579	Norwalk	26,899
Lowell	113,245	Middleton	22,799
Hartford	110,900	Pottsville	22,028
Reading	109,381	Torrington	19,597
Lynn	102,425	Ansonia	16,704
Lawrence	100,560	Rutland	14,831
Waterbury	86,973	Naugautuck	14,093
Wilkesbarre	76,776	Dover	13,272
Erie	75,195	Meadville	13,802
Brockton	67,449		

The nickel could no longer pay the cost of street car service.

B.C. Electric

British Labor Comes Forward

****** *** —WITH— *** ******

Programme of Reconstruction

(Continued from Last Issue)

It is accordingly the duty of the government to adopt a policy of deliberately and systematically preventing the occurrence of unemployment, instead of (as heretofore) letting unemployment occur, and then seeking vainly and expensively, to relieve the unemployed. It is now known that the government can, if it chooses, arrange the public works and orders of national departments and local authorities in such a way as to maintain the aggregate demand for labor in the whole kingdom (including that of capitalist employers) approximately at a uniform level from year to year; and it is therefore a primary obligation of the government to prevent any considerable or widespread fluctuations in the total numbers employed in times of good or bad trade. But this is not all. In order to prepare for the possibility of there being any unemployment, either in the course of demobilization or in the first years of peace, it is essential that the government should make all necessary preparations for putting instantly in hand, directly or through the local authorities, such urgently needed public works as (a) the rehousing of the population alike in rural districts, mining villages and town slums, to the extent possibly of a million new cottages and an outlay of 300,000,000 sterling; (b) the immediate making good of the shortage of schools, training colleges, technical, clerical and administrative staffs; (c) new roads, (d) light railways; (e) the unification and reorganization of the railway and canal system; (f) afforestation; (g) the reclamation of land; (h) the development and better equipment of our ports and harbors; (i) the opening up of access to land by co-operative small holdings and in other practicable ways. Moreover, in order to relieve any pressure of an overstocked labor market, the opportunity should be taken, if unemployment should threaten to become widespread, (a) immediately to raise the school-leaving age to 16; (b) greatly to increase the number of scholarships and bursaries for secondary and higher education; and (c) substantially to shorten the hours of labor of all young persons, even to a greater extent than the eight hours per week contemplated in the new education bill, in order to enable them to attend technical and other classes in the daytime. Finally, wherever practicable, the hours of adult labor should be reduced to not more than 48 per week, without reduction of the standard rates of wages. There can be no economic or other justification for keeping any man or woman at work for long hours, or at overtime, whilst others are unemployed.

Social Insurance Against Unemployment

In so far as the government fails to prevent unemployment—whenever it finds it impossible to discover for any willing worker, man or woman, a suitable situation at the standard rate—the *Labor Party holds that the government* must, in the interest of the community as a whole, provide him or her with adequate maintenance, either with such arrangements for honorable employment or with such useful training as may be found practicable, according to age, health and previous occupation. In many ways the best form of provision for those who must be unemployed, because the industrial organization of the community so far breaks down as to be temporarily unable to set them to work, is the out-of-work benefit afforded by a well administered trade union. This is a special tax on the trade unionists themselves which they have voluntarily undertaken but toward which they have a right to claim a public subvention— a subvention which was actually granted by parliament (though only to the extent of a couple of shillings or so per week) under Part II of the insurance act. The arbitrary withdrawal by the government in 1915 of this statutory right of the trade unions was one of the least excusable of the war economies; and the Labor Party must insist on the resumption of this subvention immediately after the war ceases, and on its increase to at least half the amount spent in out-of-work benefit. The extension of state unemployment insurance to other occupations may afford a convenient method of providing for such of the unemployed, especially in the case of badly paid women workers and the less skilled men, whom it is difficult to organize into trade unions. But the weekly rate of the state unemployment benefit needs, in these days of high prices, to be considerably raised; whilst no industry ought to be compulsorily brought within its scope against the declared will of the workers concerned, and especially of their trade unions. In one way or another remunerative employment or honorable maintenance must be found for every willing worker, by hand or by brain, in bad times as well as in good. It is clear that, in the twentieth century, there must be no question of driving the unemployed to anything obsolete and discredited as either private charity, with its haphazard and ill-considered doles, or the poor law, with the futilities and barbarities of its "stone yard," or its "able-bodied test workhouse." Only on the basis of a universal application of the policy of the national minimum, affording complete security against destitution, in sickness and health, in good times and bad alike, to every member of the community, of whatever age or sex, can any worthy social order be built up.

Democratic Control of Industries

The universal application of the policy of the national minimum is, of course, only the first of the pillars of the house that the Labor Party intends to see built. What marks off this party most distinctly from any of the other political parties is its demand for the full and genuine adoption of the principle of democracy. The first condition of democracy is effective personal freedom. This has suffered so many encroachments during the war that it is necessary to state with clearness that the complete removal of all the war-time restrictions on freedom of speech, freedom of publication, freedom of the press, freedom of travel, and freedom of choice of place of residence and kind of employment must take place the day after peace is declared. The Labor Party declares emphatically against any continuance of the military service acts a moment longer than the imperative requirements of the war excuse. But individual freedom is of little use without complete political rights. The Labor Party sees its repeated demands largely conceded in the present representation of the people act, but not yet wholly satisfied. The party stands, as heretofore, for complete adult suffrage, with not more than a three months' residential qualification, for effective provision for electors to vote, for absolutely equal rights for both sexes, for the same freedom to exercise civic rights for the "common soldier" as for the officer, for shorter parliaments, for the complete abolition of the House of Lords, and for a most strenuous opposition to any new second chamber, whether elected or not, having in it any element of heredity or privilege, or of the control of the House of Commons by any party or class. But unlike the Conservative and Liberal parties, the Labor Party insists on democracy in industry as well as in government. It demands the progressive elimination from the control of industry of the private capitalist, individual or joint-stock; and the setting free of all who work, whether by hand or by brain, for the service of the community, and of the community only. And the Labor Party refuses absolutely to believe that the British people will permanently tolerate any reconstruction or perpetuation of the disorganization, waste and inefficiency involved in the abandonment of British industry to a jostling crowd of separate private employers, with their minds bent not on the service of the community but—by the very law of their being—only on the utmost possible profiteering. What the nation needs is undoubtedly a great bound onward in its aggregate productivity. But this can not be secured merely by pressing the manual workers to more strenuous toil, or even by encouraging the "captains of industry" to a less wasteful organization of their several enterprises on a profit-making basis. What the Labor Party looks to is a genuinely scientific reorganization of the nation's industry, no longer deflected by individual profiteering, on the basis of the common ownership of the means of production; the equitable sharing of the proceeds among all who participate in any capacity and only among these, and the adoption, in particular services and occupations, of those systems and methods of administration and control that may be found in practice best to promote not profiteering, but the public interest.

Immediate Nationalization

The Labor Party stands not merely for the principle of the common ownership of the nation's land, to be applied as suitable opportunity for the immediate nationalization of railways, mines, and the production of electrical power. We hold that the very foundation of any successful reorganization of British industry must necessarily be found in the provision of the utmost facilities for transport and communication, the production of power at the cheapest possible rate, and the economical supply of both electrical energy and coal to every corner of the Kingdom. Hence the Labor party stands unhesitatingly for the national ownership and administration of the railways and canals, and their union, along with harbors and roads and the posts and telegraphs—not to say also the great lines of steamers which could at once be owned, if not immediately directly managed in detail, by the government—in a united national service of communication and transport; to be worked unhampered by capitalist, private or purely local interests (and with a steadily increasing participation of the organized workers in the management, both central and local), exclusively for the common good. If any government should be so misguided as to propose, when peace comes, to hand the railways back to the shareholders, or should show itself so spendthrift of the nation's property as to give these shareholders any enlarged franchise by presenting them with the economies of unification or the profits of increased railway rates, or so extravagant as to bestow public funds on the re-equipment of privately owned lines—all of which things are now being privately intrigued for by the railway interests—the Labor Party will offer any such project the most strenuous opposition. The railways and canals, like the roads, must henceforth belong to the public, and to the public alone.

In the production of electricity, for cheap power, light and heating, this country has so far failed, because of so-called private interests, to take advantage of science. Even in the largest cities we still "peddle" our electricity on a contemptibly small scale. What is called for, immediately after the war, is the erection of a score of gigantic "super-power stations," which could generate, at incredibly cheap rates, enough electricity for the use of every industrial establishment and every private household in Great Britain, the present municipal and joint-stock electrical plants being universally linked up and used for local distribution. This is inevitably the future of electricity. It is plain that so great and powerful an enterprise, affecting every industrial enterprise and eventually every household, must not be allowed to pass into the hands of private capitalists. They are already pressing the government for the concession, and neither the Liberal nor the Conservative party has yet made up its mind to a refusal of such a new endowment of profiteering in what will presently be the life blood of modern productive industry. The Labor Party demands that the production of electricity on the necessary gigantic scale shall be made from the start (with suitable arrangements for municipal co-operation in local distribution) a national enterprise, to be worked exclusively with the object of supplying the whole Kingdom with the cheapest possible power, light, and heat.

But with railways and the generation of electricity in the hands of the public it would be criminal folly to leave to the present 1500 colliery companies the power of "holding up" the coal supply. These are now all working under public control, on terms that virtually afford to their shareholders a statutory guaranty of their swollen incomes. The Labor Party demands the immediate nationalization of mines, the extraction of coal and iron being worked as a public service (with a steadily increasing participation in the management, both central and local, of the various grades of persons employed), and the whole business of the retail distribution of household coal being undertaken as a local public service by the elected municipal or county councils. And there is no reason why coal should fluctuate in price any more than railway fares, or why the consumer should be made to pay any more in winter than in summer, or in one town than another. What the Labor Party would aim at is, for household coal of standard quality, a fixed and uniform price for the whole Kingdom, payable by rich and poor alike, as unalterable as the penny postage stamp.

But the sphere of immediate nationalization is not restricted to these great industries. We shall never succeed in putting the gigantic system of health insurance on a proper footing, or secure a clear field for the beneficient work of the friendly societies, or gain a free hand for the necessary development of the urgently called for ministry of health and the local public health service, until the nation expropriates the profit-making industrial insurance companies which now so tyrannously exploit the people with their wasteful house-to-house industrial life insurance. Only by such an expropriation can we secure the universal provision free from the burdensome toll of weekly pence, of the indispensable funeral benefit. Nor is it in any sense a "class" measure. Only by the assumption by a state department of the whole business of life insurance can the millions of policy-holders of all classes be completely protected against the possibly calamitous results of the depreciation of securities and suspensions of bonuses which the war is causing. Only by this means can the great staff of insurance agents find their proper place as civil servants, with equitable conditions of employment, compensation for any disturbance and security of tenure, in a nationally organized public service for the discharge of the steadily increasing functions of the government in vital statistics and social insurance.

In quite another sphere the Labor Party sees the key to temperance reform in taking the entire manufacture and retailing of alcoholic drink out of the hands of those who find profit in promoting the utmost possible consumption. This is essentially a case in which the people, as a whole, must assert its right to full and unfettered power for dealing with the licensing question in accordance with local opinion. For this purpose, localities should have conferred upon them facilities (a) to prohibit the sale of liquor within their boundaries, (b) to reduce the number of licenses and regulate the conditions under which they may be held, and (c) if a locality decides that licenses are to be granted, to determine whether such licenses shall be under private or any form of public control.

Municipalization

Other main industries, especially those now becoming monopolized, should be nationalized as opportunity offers. Moreover, the Labor Party holds that the municipalities should not confine their activities to the necessarily costly services of education, sanitation and police; nor yet rest content with acquiring control of the loal water, gas, electricity and tramways; but that every facility should be afforded to them to acquire (easily, quickly and cheaply) all the land they require and to extend their enterprises in housing and town planning, parks and public libraries, the provision of music and the organization of recreation; and also to undertake, besides the retailing of coal, other ser*vices of common utility, particularly the* local supply of milk, wherever this is not already fully and satisfactorily organized by a co-operative society.

(To be continued next week)

WORK SIX HOURS AND MAKE MONEY

Mine Owners Trying to Make Life Bearable for Employees

Frank Flood, well known mine owner, always went on the theory that the man who goes down in an elevator at 7 a.m to work in a mine is just as human and entitled to just as much consideration as the man who goes up in an elevator at 9 a.m. to work in an office. He even figured that the miner was entitled to a little more consideration than the office man, because the miner did harder work in a gloomier place, says Every Week Magazine.

Even when Frank was plugging away with pick and shovel for 12 long hours a day in a lead and zinc mine, *200 feet under the state of Oklahoma*—when he was crawling out at dusk, washing up, changing clothes, walking five miles to his boarding house and arriving just in time to eat supper and tumble into bed so he could get up at 5 a.m. and get back to work at 7—even then he believed there was something wrong in the system.

Flood watched the other fellows who were doing the same thing. He discovered that the average life of his kind was about seven years. And he then and there put himself publicly on record as favoring a six-hour day instead of a seven-year life.

"And," said Flood, "if I ever get to be owner and boss of any business, that system goes in." A man, he said, would do more and better work in six hours, with a chance to rest and play and be human a little between-times, than another man working 12 hours, with no time to himself.

Well, here is Flood (the fat one) in his own mine, with one of his own four six-hour shifts of workmen. The workmen live in houses Flood built and furnished for them; they work two hours less a day than any other miners in the district, get a few dollars a week more for it, stop and rest when they're tired, wear good clothes bought at Flood's store at cost, draw full pay when sickness bothers them, get pensions when they're old, know that if anything happens to them their wives and youngsters will be well taken care of—and produce more lead and zinc for Flood, proportionately, than any other group of miners in the district.

Flood seems to be the one of that small and select group of choice souls who can make a lot of money and be happy.—Daily Union Record.

To Victoria Readers

If you happen to be in need of an extra copy of The Federationist, or if you know of somebody who wants a copy of the paper at any time, we take this opportunity of informing you that the paper is on sale at Greenhaugh's News Stand, corner Government and Yates, and at LeRoy's News Stand at 920 Government Street.

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SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RETURNED SOLDIERS MEET

Vocational Training the Subject Discussed—Another Meeting to Be Held

The special committee of the B. C. Federation of Labor, which was formed to deal with returned soldier problems, held a meeting with representatives of the vocational training department of the Hospitals Commission on Monday evening.

The vocational training department was represented by Captain Foster and Mr. Earl.

The Federation was represented by D. McCallum, W. R. Trotter, C. E. Herrott, D. McDermott and A. S. Wells.

The question dealt with was the one of training the returned men in vocations suitable to the disabilities under which they are placed, and the manner in which this training should be carried on, the general opinion being that trade schools was not a suitable means of training.

Another meeting of the committee will be held on Monday next at which meeting the representatives of Victoria and New Westminster are to be present. A comprehensive scheme is under consideration, which will prevent the exploitation of the returned men by unscrupulous employers, and at the same time provide for the placing of the men in industries which it is considered will be most likely to provide them with a means of employment after the training period is over.

Two Good Sellers

Harry Sibble is boosting the sales of The Federationist on the streets of Vancouver. Last week he disposed of 300 copies on his two-block route between Hastings and Powell Street on Carrall. Harry Sibble can be found on this route between Friday morning and Sunday evening and besides selling The Federationists also sells many other radical books or papers.

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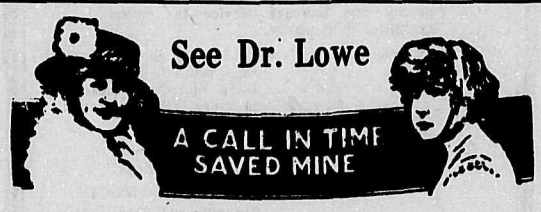

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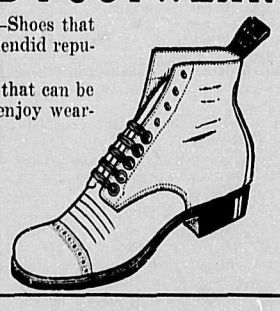

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Photo taken and developed by the second vice-president, P. Logee.

EDITOR HANDS PLAIN TALK TO NOVELIST

Universal Military Training Has Been Germany's Dark Spot

[By Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart]

"Had we had universal training for two years, we should not be sitting helplessly by, losing ground that will cost many American casualties to regain. And there is nothing that will so mould this republic into a great nation as to teach it that the liberty it holds so dear is not a gift, but a right that must be paid for. To a nation trained to protect itself the cost of liberty is only that of training. To a nation defenceless the cost of liberty is human life. I appeal to the good sense of the mothers of America to demand this protection for their sons."

[By Editor H. W. Noren, of the Greenfield, Pa., Bulletin]

This advice, Mary, is at least in harmony with the spirit that prompted you to name one of your books: "Long Live the King." Universal compulsory training is a good kingsaver. Is that why you want it?

But what is this, Mary? You say: "To a nation that is trained to protect itself the cost of liberty is only the training; to a nation defenseless the cost is human life." Was Germany defenseless? For nearly four years the Tory press has told us that the German soldiers in mass formation were being mowed down. Just mowed down. And the Tory press also tells us that the German nation is the greatest military nation on earth.

If the war has cost Germany millions of human lives, then universal training has been, not their salvation, but their ruin.

Why, Mary, do you look at this universal training business only from the kings' side? Are kings the only ones worth saving? You and the kings are a lot, I admit, but there are others, quite a few of us. And believe me, Mary, we are going to rid the world of the king pest in spite of all your wishes.

Don't you think, Mary, that if the nine million dead could speak, they would say: "Oh, yes, universal military training is a splendid thing for kings and kaisers, but it was rather rough on us!"

You say: "Liberty is a right that must be paid for." Who owns liberty that some one should be paid for it? Shall people pay and the kings receive the payment? Shall all the sons of men forever train to slap each other, that kings may walk the earth in liberty?

Go back, dear Mary, to the king-cursed shores of Europe and view the perfect flower of universal military training now in bloom. Watch cannon plow the fields where grain should grow, and see them plant the wooden crosses miles on miles, where hills and dales were filled with children's play and laughter, and happy homes bedecked the country-side! Go and see it now, dear Mary, and stay there and watch the agony and misery and death that universal military training has given them!

You "appeal to the good sense of the mothers of America to demand this protection for their sons," the protection that universal military training gives.

"Protection," Mary? What say nine million wives and mothers that walk the streets of Europe in deep mourning? What kind of protection is it that takes men out and slays them wholesale? What protection is it that kills the breadwinner and starves his dependents?

Will the brand of protection that, after a hundred years' trial, gives nothing but death and torture, appeal to American mothers?

This is your fatherland, but why defile it? Have Washington and Paine and Lincoln and Garrison and George all lived in vain? Must the holy cause of freedom for which they lived and died be set aside to make room for royalty's rule by universal militarism?

Universal compulsory military training and liberty can not live together, Mary. If one should live, the other must die.

Galt, Ont.—Union No. 330, Boot and Shoe Workers, has secured an advance of 15 per cent. in wages for members employed in the cutting departments, and 10 per cent. in the other departments.

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SOUTH WELLINGTON MINERS ARE STILL IN THE GAME

The Discrimination Against Prominent Member of Miners Union

Check-off and Other Matters Need Adjusting, Are Before Directors

Seeing no word from here lately, let me say we are still on the map. Oh, that Nanaimo would take a tumble. If Nanaimo holds a proper celebration next Labor Day, South Wellington will be there with bells on. For some weeks past our local has been troubled with two cases, one, the apparent indifference of the general manager of the company at Victoria, and the other, a case wherein one of our most active members has been—as we see it—unquestionably discriminated against. Re the first case, we had sought an interview with the chief officer of the company for many weeks, promise after promise was made that the meeting would be held "as speedily as possible"—it was some speed. We were definitely assured of a meeting on June 27, but again no meeting was held. Our local officers and grievance committee who had been delegated to interview the head manager, together with his subordinates, certainly had to stand some criticism for attempting to keep the mines running, with the head manager apparently stalling. However, the meeting was held on July 2. We were desirous of having the check-off granted us, and a proper agreement drawn up, no such thing existing at present. One case was given every attention, and we were finally told that the manager would use his every endeavor to persuade his directors at Montreal (whom he is now meeting) to accede to our request.

Our committee was complimented for the splendid manner in which they had acted from time to time, when handling disputes, etc., in the past, and were told that if that spirit was going to continue in the future in dealing with troubles, there was no reason why our demands should not be met, agreement, check-off, etc. So we are hoping the directors in the East will have read and digested the statement recently issued from Ottawa by the minister of Labor re employers and employees, and their respective conducts. Incidentally, we understand the minister of Labor's position in this respect by the minister of Mines and minister of Labor and others in Victoria. We shall look forward to the further interview arranged when the manager returns from the East, with sincere hopes that we shall be properly rewarded for exerting unlimited patience.

During the interview mentioned on July 2, the case of one of our brothers who had been discharged, was also taken up. This to us was a most important case, and had dragged along for upwards of a month. Owing to a combination of circumstances, including intrigue and many other things, there was no opportunity of having our brother reinstated. True, there was a little indiscretion on said brother's part, but Lord, the punishment, it measured up somewhat as follows: As the indiscretion is to the crime, so is a pimple to an elephant. The brother affected had been active in defending his fellow man in all ways, and we felt the company had gobbled what they felt an opportunity of removing a man who in this democratic (?) age had sufficient sand to demand a square deal, the crime being more heinous inasmuch as he fought for others as well as himself. We note that many a man had been guilty of various degrees of misdemenor, but none were penalized as the brother we speak of. Owing to the accursed three shift system, the morning shift on Thursday last laid off to receive the report of the committee from the belated interview. After the ground was completely covered, at the earnest solicitation of the party affected, we refrained from taking any drastic ation, it being felt that had a strike been inaugurated, the reasons for same, together with the principles involved, would be freely advertised by the friendly (?) press, with obvious results to certain individuals. It was, therefore, decided to permit the brother to seek pastures anew, the local in a small way, arranging a monetary consideration. However, whilst we may be justifiably criticized for allowing one progressive brother to slide out from among us in this manner, the mass meeting went on record most definitely that the same tactics will not be adopted if the company attempts to repeat the dose. A resolution so said effect was sent along to the company.

South Wellington is somewhat jealous of its reputation, which if measured by comparison, is like an oasis in a desert, as far as progressivism in this vicinity is concerned, and we repeat our intention of adopting different means should occasion arise, which we hope will not. We fully appreciate the position of the country, but as the minister of Labor points out, some employers are a little short-sighted, or hellish autocratic. Again we would remind the workers at Nanaimo and Granby—the free-born British subjects in particular—how much easier it would be for us in South Wellington if you did as Rip Van Winkle did, woke up. Surely you have been asleep long enough. I feel myself a poor substitute for the party preceding me with notes from this burg. However, until another scribe appears, I will write occasionally if this dodges the waste basket.

JOHNINSKI WAKEUPSKI.

VICTORIA TRADES AND LABOR MEETS

Organizer Hoop of Retail Clerks Addresses the Meeting

The attendance of the Trades and Labor Council at the regular meeting on the 3rd inst was somewhat smaller than usual, due to the street car men's strike, as many of the members live in the outlying parts of the city

The meeting, however, proved interesting, as several matters of importance were considered. Among those who contributed to the interest of the meeting was W. H. Hoop, organizer for the International Association of the Retail Clerks. He reviewed his experiences in this and other cities in organizing work and pointed out how evanescent was the enthusiasm, worked up by an organizer, staying perhaps a few weeks in a town, unless his work was continued and supplemented by those staying behind. In the case of new organizations and particularly those of the miscellaneous trades, the membership very often, through lack of experience, were incapable of avoiding troubles that meant an early destruction of their very organization. The work of conservation had to be done by such as the central body of the place. The work of the board for fixing the minimum wage would commence in a few weeks and it was of vital importance to the Clerks that a representative committee of the whole should keep in close touch with the board.

The council appointed the president and vice-president and the president of the Metal Trades Council as a committee to co-operate with the Clerks in this work. Owing to the small attendance the election of officers was postponed until next meeting.

The audit committee presented a statement of receipts and expenditures for the six months ending June 30, showing receipts from all sources to be $2,833.20, and expenditures of $2,690.55, leaving a balance of $142.55. The balance account showed assets to the value of $972.70 and liabilities of $80.06, or a balance of $892.64, consisting of cash, rents owing and furniture.

A letter from the secretary-treasurer of the B. C. Federation of Labor explaining the work of the committee approved at the last convention to work for better understanding between organized labor and the returned soldiers, was referred to the executive.

The organizing committee was instructed to take steps to organize the automobile mechanics.

A letter from the Metal Trades Council requesting investigation into the death of a young man, Paul, at the Assembly plant, a few days ago, was read.

The meeting came to adjournment at 10.45.

Botha's Firm Policy

In a speech at Pretoria to the South African Party Congress, says Reuter, Gen. Botha intimated his appreciation of the fact that South Africans had gone to fight overseas, for they were fighting for the liberty and freedom of South Africa; but there must be no compulsion. He would never agree to a conscription measure to force men to go to the front.

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"Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World"

FRIDAY.....July 12, 1918

THE AGE OF CANT AND HYPOCRISY.

IT MAY be that the upheaval known to history as the French Revolution marked the advent of the "Age of Reason," of which Thomas Paine so ably wrote, but if either the much-reviled "infidel" or the pioneers of French thought of those days were alive now, it would be quite interesting to know just what they would be able to discover in human conduct and affairs now to lead to the conclusion that reason was ever more of a stranger to human intellect than at present. We are told that the lower animals are not possessed of reasoning faculties, but are guided in their actions by instinct alone. Although the dividing line between reason and instinct has not been as yet so clearly defined as to enable the intellectual amateur to readily locate it, even the veriest novice at discrimination must admit that in no case have the lower and instinct-guided animals made such an execrable and bloody mess of things as have the reason-guided animals known as human beings. If the bloody mess that civilization is now wallowing in, and that spreads its foul and evil-smelling stench to the uttermost corners of the earth, is the best that an "Age of Reason" can do for the human race, there are certainly no thanks due to the French Revolution for ushering it in, or to the renowned "infidel" for writing about it. Most assuredly an age of instinct, or even of blind chance, could not have compounded a more disgusting and unsufferable mess.

* * *

The fact is that this is pre-eminently an age of cant, hypocrisy and humbug. Nothing is what it appears to be. Every profession and pretense of civilization is a lie, a sham, a deceit and a hypocrisy. Civilization itself is nothing but human slavery. The cornerstone upon which all of its delectable institutions are predicated is the rule, robbery and torture of the slave in chains to rulers and ruling classes. Every institution that is allowed to rear its head in modern civilization and receives the favor and protection of the powers that be, has its taproot running down deep into the rich swag that is wrung from the exploitation of slaves, and becomes a veritable bulwark of defence for the perpetuation of that slavery from which its beneficiaries draw their material substance and beatitude of soul. Industry, business, trade, commerce, finance, with their attendant vulgarities, tyrannies, exactions and swindles are impossible and unthinkable except as impostures, iniquities, infamies, and impositions that logically follow in the loathsome trail of slavery, the foul parent of all other evils that afflict and torture the human race.

* * *

And what cant and hypocrisy to talk of liberty, democracy, freedom, in the presence of a worldwide slavery. What impudence upon the part of rulers, tyrants, masters, owners, and their servile and sycophantic tools, apologists and defenders, to point the finger of scorn at other rulers, tyrants and autocrats, not a whit less culpable than themselves, and roundly curse and revile them in the name of "liberty, freedom and democracy." There is no democracy, and there can be none within the confines of a civilization built upon human slavery. Slavery, either chattel, feudal or wage, is a complete and emphatic denial of all that is or can be implied in the term "democracy." Liberty cannot be, where slavery is. The shackles of slavery upon the limbs of human beings is the complete abnegation of freedom. To proclaim that freedom exists in the presence of any form of slavery is to proclaim that which is false. It makes no difference whether it be called democracy, liberty or freedom, it cannot exist in part. Either we are free or we are not. There is no halfway house between. We are not free "to a certain extent," as it is often put. We are not free to any extent so long as we are still slaves at all. That which is so loudly proclaimed as the "democracy" of certain states that are engaged in the present world conflict is essentially pure humbug once the test of real democracy is applied. The people of the U. S., of Great Britain, of France, are as completely in the grip of autocracy as are the people of the Central Empires. Rule is rule, wherever it may be exercised. It is absolute, no matter whether it be exercised with or without hypocrisy. Slaves are as ruthlessly conscripted, exploited, slaughtered and maimed in the one case as the other, and they have as little to say about it. In all the history of autocracy, whether expressed through a kaiser, czar, emperor, king, sultan, mikado or other potentate, no greater power has ever been more ruthlessly wielded by autocrats, than is now being wielded by the governing authorities of the self-touted democracies of this glorious age. The reason for this is that all rule is autocratic, in spite of all "democratic" camouflage to the contrary notwithstanding. And all pretense of democracy, within a slave civilization, is pure cant and hypocrisy. The Age of Reason has not yet arrived.

LIKE UNTO A DOG CHASING HIS TAIL

DID you ever see a dog, in sheer exuberance of spirits, rush madly about in a narrow circle frantically attempting to catch his own tail? And after having run himself all out of wind how he would lie down and pant and chortle in perfect abandon of intoxication and joy, while at the same time keeping his weather eye athwart the object of his pursuit whilst he recuperated the requisite energy to once more vigorously resume the merry and at least self-edifying chase. While the exuberant canine apparently chased his own tail the actual fact is that his tail was chasing him and it always caught up with the thing it was chasing. However hard the good dog tried to catch his tail he never quite succeeded, because the tail caught him first. But, as everybody knows, our canine friend never enlisted in such a venture seriously. There was never any "grave and stern decorum in the countenance he bore," while engaged in the futile enterprise. It was all done for the purpose of blowing off surplus steam, as it were, a sort of a joy ride for the purpose of disposing of the accumulated wealth of energy that sane living and contentment of soul had generated in the boiler of his being, in excess of that requisite for the expression of sober canine conduct and contemplation. As soon as the little jag of exuberance had been worked off thusly, old Rover became again the well behaved and serious minded guardian of the household property and honor, principally by growling at passersby in the day time and barking at the moon o' nights.

* * *

Did you ever take notice of a strike? Were you ever in the immediate vicinity of one of these interesting affairs when it was pulled off? Did you ever make any inquiry, even a cursory one, into what actually did or did not happen in connection therewith? Well if you have not made such inquiry you will have missed the fun of your life. If you have made such inquiry and escaped being arrested for not having any buttons left on your clothes, it must be that you are so devoid of all sense of humor that even a dog energetically and industriously chasing his own tail would not wring a smile from your sour visage. We have just had a strike here in Vancouver. The street car service has been tied up for over a week. Nothing doing in the way of transporting the intelligent multitude, that is either too fat or lazy to walk, during all that time, except such as was done by the jitneys, and during the rush hours one would be nearly as safe in trying to cross the streets of this progressive and delectable burg as in the trenches of Flanders There was no less noise kicked up by the jitneys than was formerly the case when the street cars were running, only it was of a different kind; more of a rattling noise as it were. But now it is all over. The street cars are again running and the fat and lazy are again contributing to the worthy cause of enabling the owners and masters of a certain bunch of property (out of consideration for the feelings of the employees of the B. C. E. Railway Company, Limited, we further refuse to specify) to eat, drink and be merry without expense to themselves, for an indefinite period to come.

* * *

It seems that the constantly increasing cost of living has been ever more persistently chasing the employees of the railway company, than ever a dog chased his own tail or than his tail ever chased him. And like the dog's tail, the cost of living caught the victims of its chase. They demanded more wages and went on strike in order to enforce their demand. Happily the company acceded to their modest request for more of the wherewith to obtain the much needed pabulum, so earnestly required by all anial kind. The street railway company has been granted permission, by the various municipalities concerned, to advance fares 20 per cent. The former five-cent fare in Vancouver is now six cents. We are not quite clear as to the percentage of advance in wages that has been allowed the employees, but it is safe to assume that it does not exceed 20 per cent. If the advance in wages is 20 per cent. and the increase in the company's revenue, through the raise in fares, is 20 per cent., then it logically follows that the net revenue of the company will likewise be increased 20 per cent. For every $100 net previously accruing to the owners, there should be henceforth $120. For every $100 previously received by the employees as wages they should now get $120. The patrons of the road seem to be the only ones who are to be out anything as a result of the strike. Both company and employees appear to be winners. The cost of living instead of wickedly pursuing both owners and employees as before, will now turn its attention to increasedly harassing the poor consumers of transportation for their fat and lazy carcasses up and down the length of the few short streets of the city, until they, in turn, can draw a red herring across the trail by sloughing the tantalizing annoyance off onto some one else. In due course this will eventually go the rounds and ramifications of this glorious game of "pass it along to father" until the self-same owners and employees who have so happily composed their differences in the simple and logical manner herein recounted, will again find themselves in the interestingly humorous situation of being once more compelled to chase their own tails in the vain hope of beating the game.

* * *

And so the merry game goes on all along the pathway of this most sane, sensible and indeed glorious civilization and its economic credo of skinning slaves and converting the proceeds into imperishable wealth in the shape of figures gallantly arrayed in columns like Huns goosestepping through Belgium. Just like a dog chasing his own tail, only it is done seriously and earnestly and ponderously and with such a profound and impressive melancholy and accompanied by such a solemnity of mien, as to make a Presbyterian deacon's mug look like unto Mr. Punch in comparison. So much so in fact as to surcharge the absent-minded onlooker with the unshakable conviction that the participants in this tail-chasing performance are, each and all, profoundly impressed with their importance in the great scheme of things and fully conscious of the tremendous responsibility that divine providence, blind fate, or accident has thrust upon their very capable shoulders. But, after all is said and done, who in all this merry throng of serious-minded acrobats in the economic circus of class rule, hocus pocus and monkey business, ever gets anywhere by these tail-chasing antics? Is any problem ever settled by such ridiculous means? Are wages made any more satisfactory, profits any less or is the margin of security to the slaves made greater and the power of masters over them lessened, by all this serio-comic stuff? Not so as you could notice it. But of one thing we may be sure. The dog chases his tail purely for fun. He is not imbued with the idea that he is solving a world problem. Let that be said to his credit.

A "federal grand jury" has indicted a bunch of Arizona's leading citizens for deporting 1200 workers from Bisbee, in that state, a matter of a year or so ago. This is causing some editorial simps of the Labor press to chortle gleefully at the pleasing prospect of seeing some of these worthies sent to prison for their impudence and brutality. These simps should not become unduly enthusiastic in their expectations. If they knew half as much about government, the law and ruling class justice as they don't know about the status of labor in this delectable civilization, they would be betting doughnuts against an equal number of liberty bonds that not one of them will be brought to punishment for what they have done.

The pathway of the American working man should certainly be strewn with roses, judging from the number of organizations, associations, alliances, councils, fraternities and societies that exist largely, if not entirely, for the purpose of bringing to him salve for his physical ills and repose for his soul. For instance, there is the federal government, the governments of the various states, the A. F. of L., the Alliance for Labor and Democracy, and besides all this, there is Mr. Samuel Gompers. Also there is an American Association for Labor Legilsation, though whether that is also a Gompers inspiration deponent knoweth not. A Mr. Boudinot, secretary of this association, is evidently interested in the government's efforts to repair war cripples so that they may be able to re-enter the noble struggle for "democracy" by earning their own living or paying their own pensions, as you prefer. Boudinot is indeed most enthusiastic. Like all enthusiasts, he can see things quite clearly that cannot be seen at all by less enthusiastically equipped mortals. In referring to the government's repair scheme, he says, "that the restoration of cripples to industry can be worked out so that it will be a sound business proposition for the manufacturer, a fair opportunity for the disabled worker, and an economic advantage to the community." That beats the record for enthusiasm. The most that we have ever been able to do, and we are some enthusiast, was to "kill two birds with one stone," but Boudinot makes it three, without turning a hair. We quit.

The United States Fuel Administration reports the bitaminous coal production in that country for the week ending June 15, to be about 12,500,000 tons. This would be at the rate of 6½ tons per year for each inhabitant, or 39 tons per family. Now it requires no very deep study to see that practically all of this stupendous production of coal is carried on purely for ruling class purposes, and not for any purpose in any manner essential to human comfort and well-being. And the same is true of all industrial production. The immense mileage and tonnage of land and water transportation, with all that is implied in the way of equipment and upkeep; the enormous amount of iron, steel, copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver, nickel and other minerals; the billions of feet of lumber, the brick, concrete, stone and other building materials; the foundries, factories, mills, shops, wharves, ships, as well as the vast bulk of the things produced in connection therewith and carted and dragged all over the face of the earth, neither provide food, clothing and other really essential things of life for anybody, except as they function as a means whereby the essential things are taken from the producers thereof and made available to rulers and robbers and the long list of slaves, menials and hirelings requisite to the carrying on of the parasitic industry of the aforesaid rulers and robbers. And the huge industrial production of which thoughtless persons of the enslaved and paupered class so often proudly boast, cannot be made to perform any other function. It is purely ruling class in conception and purpose and for that reason, if for no other, it cannot be made to serve the purpose and requirements of a human society based upon freedom. The emancipation of Labor from the shackles of wage slavery and exploitation presupposes the abandonment of ruling class industrialism, with its huge production and terrific exploitation, and a return to such tools and methods of production as will enable the individual producers to at all times be in command of their means of life. In other words, be at all times able to supply themselves with food, clothing, shelter and the other essentials at first hand, and thus be by no means dependent upon others for either the things of life or the privilege of obtaining them.

A Mockery

In the ancient days of serfdom and slavery the masters, for their recreation and amusement, customarily set aside one day in the year to celebrate the "enthronement of slaves." They would take a miserable slave, loose the chains from off his limbs, put him on a mock throne, put an imitation crown on his head, and, bowing to him in counterfeit humility and obeisance, do homage to him and overwhelm him with subservient flattery, while the fool on the throne would throw out his chest and swell with pride. But the day of mockery over, the chains were again clapped on his limbs, and the groaning slave would resume his life as a beast of burden.

Such a masque is played on the unawakened worker on our bogus "Labor Day." The chains of wage slavery are then, figuratively speaking, taken off his limbs, and he becomes the hero of the day, while his masters the capitalists stand before him in simulated humility, and their spokesmen in the press smother him with flattery; and the modern fool, led by the labor fakirs of the occasion, puffs his bosom with importance. But the day of fool's paradise over, the masters, who for the nonce had stood by with but a sly smile on their lips, burst into mocking laughter—though unheard by the slave—and clap the chains back on his hands and feet. Once more he hears only the crack of the whip of hunger and utter dependence.—The International.

Fire Bosses Organize

The Fire Bosses of Coal Creek, Fernie, have organized a local union, and have applied for affiliation with the B. C. Federation of Labor. Secretary Wells of the Federation is attending to the securing of a charter from the Trades Congress of Canada. The organization has the endorsation of the United Mine Workers of the Fernie District.

Another Great Play at the Empress

For next week we are presenting another great Eastern success entitled "Her Great Sacrifice," which is one of those lovable plays that hold the interest of the theatregoer from beginning to end. While there are many great scenes out of the ordinary in this play, probably the greatest one occurs in the third act, where the sheriff is pleading for a boy's life when a mob is trying to hang him for murder he never committed. The woman in the case is the boy's sister, whom the sheriff loves, and so many startling changes occur in rapid succession that it fairly takes the audience's breath away when the act reaches its supreme climax. Among the odd characters of this extraordinary play is a great Mexican part and a gruff Western character that are remembered by all who witness the play. The entire company will be seen in the cast, and Mr. Hester is preparing some elaborate stage settings. ***

THE NEMESIS OF THE CAPITALISTS

"Having carefully examined the works of my learned predecessors," says Gasorio (in a text-book of the period 3990 A.D. for the Instruction of the Youth), "having scrutinized for myself several hundreds of the facsimilies of the contemporary books, pamphlets and newspapers of that formidable epoch, I here succinctly condense the conclusions of the most sagacious Manchurian writer."

"It is obvious that in the period 1914-1920 there were two wars going on together continuously, viz., the outer war between the two groups of Bellicose Powers, and the Internal War between the Classes and the Masses.

"Now the latter (which had been proceeding curcuitously for several centuries) was like an underground fire, suddenly interrupted and then intensified by the Outer War of the Nations.

"So it happened in the year 1914 that when the quarrel broke out between the Governments and Capitalists of the rival groups of Powers, the Masses were fed into the furnace of the Outer War like logs into a baker's oven. Why did not the Masses resist? For the good reason that the executive and the organizations of the state, the press, etc., were in the Classes' hands, and the Masses were automatically numbered off, called up and despatched to the battlefields by the central and local governing machinery.

"For the second reason, that as the Masses in nearly all lands had only the most confused ideas as to what the war was about, it was quite natural for them, after being told 'the enemy is after you,' to mobilize in defence of their states. In my opinion the evidence of the contemporary writers (1914-1920) has been unjustly depreciated by the later historians, who writing after the events could not imagine the state of terror and distress in which men of all nationalities viewed invasion by the enemy. It is easy to be calm when nobody threatens you, and the later historians have, I think, forgotten that the Outer War did in fact obscure, in the first years, the fundamental issues at stake between the Classes and the Masses.

"And I would adduce in support of my view the fact that all the early steps taken by the governments to feed the war were such as the bewildered peoples, at first, themselves acquiesced in. The press everywhere was used to inflame the natural fears of the Masses and paint the enemy as monsters beyond the pale of civilization. The sacred war of defence, on the reverse side, was naturally everywhere a war of aggression. Thus it was that the Bosches armies defended their state in burning Louvain and Rheims, while the Coshlings found themselves protecting their empire in attacking Gallipoli, Palestine and Mesopotamia. The process by which the armies like huge dragons everywhere swallowed up their peoples, must have been semi-hypnotic like a boa-constrictor's, who gazes at his fascinated prey. So the Car of Juggernaut rolled on year after year, crushing by the million the innumerable bodies of its victims. The few who raised their voices in protest were silenced by force or by the cry of Défaitisme—"You wish us then to be defeated?" What could one reply in that barbarous age when the most learned men devoted their lives to inventing and perfecting the most hideous instruments of war, suffocating thousands by poisonous gases and sparing neither women nor children in the annihilation of sleeping cities.

"But though force impelled by national greed could yoke the suffering millions to Moloch's Car, it could not prevent them thinking. Michitada surely exaggerates when he compares the monstrous armies to vast prisons in which the flower of the nations were confined, each man listening gloomily for the rustling wings of the Angel of Death. Muchitada has drawn his striking generalization from the conduct of a minority of the soldiers on the front of the Ruriki (Russians), the Latini (Italians) and in a less degree of the Franchesi. But is is true that the social revolutions a few years later, that convulsed all Europe, were born of the soldiers' bitter reflections in the trenches, as well as of the hunger-stricken Masses at home. So steadily there emerged into view the Internal War between the Classes and the Masses, a war which culminated in the roaring flames of civil anarchy.

"It has seemed strange to the historians that the governments of the Capitalists and the Classes should have realized too late the strength of the proletariat destined to destroy them. But the fact that the press so long had concealed—at the instigation of the governments—what the Masses were revolving had blinded both the two bodies, one relatively small composed of officials and the rich who, profiting from the war, were still aggressively patriotic, and the other, the vast class of disillusioned peoples apprehending final ruin from the Outer War. No wonder the patriotism of these latter in the West took disconcerting forms when the cry was raised 'The Ruriki and the Boschlings are hatching a separate peace. Why not ourselves?' In vain their governments and the press redoubled their ancient war cries, in vain they threw the intrepid spokesmen of democracy into prison and suppressed every pamphlet that dared to advocate peace. This tyranny, proceeding from both the bureaucratic government of the Bosches and the avowed champions of democracy, the Coshlings, fanned the flame of internationalism it strove to stifle. It was only too evident that the governments and the plutocrats everywhere were in league to re-establish the rule of the dynasties overturned or tottering through the war, and the famous saying of Noel, 'Peace is Victory!' was soon heard on every European lip, wherever men congregated."

—Edward Garnett in Cambridge Magazine.

YE CANNOT SERVE GOD AND MAMMON

[By W. J. Curry]

There never was a time in human history when correct analysis and constructive criticism were as essential as now.

There are evidences on all sides that what we term civilization is soon to go into the melting pot, and pass through the furnace of economic and political strife and convulsions. What the resultant of these conflicting forces will be none can tell but one thing is sure, the world will never be the same again, in spite of that ostrich-like optimism displayed by the public press.

Unfortunately for our race, the more reactionary and bestial types of men still dominate human society. The law of the jungle still prevails; not social righteousness, but the longest fangs and sharpest claws, the deadliest poison, are still the ambition of nations. We still hear the cry of the human wolf-pack: "Not this man Jesus, but Barabbas, the robber."

Some of the blind guides who pose as our spiritual lights can see no further than the slaughter of the "mad dogs" of Germany, and the Christianity represented by reeking bayonets and the roar of cannon—an Imperialistic victory which will surely mean a military despotism and the basis of a still more horrible war.

But it is not entirely dark. There are rays of light coming even from the conventional church, and it seems that a cleavage in official Christianity is not far distant.

A couple of weeks ago a most unusual sermon was delivered in one of our west end churches ,and I can but congratulate the man who was brave enough to defy the money changers who control the temple, and who had the courage to speak in the interest of the toiler and of democracy.

Out of the hundreds of men claiming to represent the Prince of Peace and human progress, this gentleman is, as far as we know, the third in Canada who sees beyond this bloody scramble for territory in the name of culture or democracy, and who has a real social vision in line with true Christianity and real progress. The balance stay with the flesh-pots of plutocracy, either because of their ignorance, or because they lack the moral courage to brave the fiery furnace and the lion's den.

Two of the three have already been economically scourged by the chief priests and financial pillars of their church, and are now about to enter the Labor movement. What will be the fate of our froend here in Vancouver, none can tell, but this "rending of the veil" is a most significant fact. This is, however, history repeating itself. The superstructure of society must ever change with the shifting of the economic basis.

The Bourgeoise Revolution in which the commercial and industrial classes overthrew the feudal regime, and in which capitalism was enthroned, had its mental reflex and its spiritual transformation, expressed in the great Protestant Reformation, and today we have recently felt the first local shock of importance, representing the spiritual earthquake which will in due time shatter the tomb of theology and result in the real resurrection of Him who has been crucified by the ruling class priesthood for fifteen long centuries.

City Policemen

The City Policemens Union is going strong. They appear to be in the ranks of organized labor to stay and have applied for affiliation in the Trades Congress of Canada. This will make the second Policemens Union to affiliate, the other being in London, Ont. The officers of the Vancouver local are: President, G. Waite; vice-president, S. A. McGregor; financial secretary, J. Shields; recording secretary, J. McRae; trustees, J. Thompson, E. Petitt, A. McAfee.

THE COMING OF THE STORM

Do you hear the workers toiling in the murky shaft of Fate?
Heavens! listen to the thunder of the sound,
Of a million whispered curses; a million thoughts of hate;
A molten stream of anger—underground.
Do you see the miner sweating, reeking naked to the loin,
Oh, you pious bible-thumping Man of God?
Do you see his widow weeping by his body, Man of Coin,
And his starving children, homeless at your nod?
If the game is worth the candle,
'Tisn't you who turns the handle;
'Tisn't you who mans the windlass—Man of God.

Oh listen to the echo in the stokehole and the mine,
Of a million anguished voices all a-wail;
By the railroad and the quarry, or midst the bush and pine,
In the stockyard and the foundry and the gaol.
Do you hear the spirits stirring in the graves of shattered hopes,
Oh, you soulless, brass-encrusted Man of Fat?
Do you hear the clanging voices of the dead men in the stopes,
And the whisper of the "blackleg" and the "rat?"
Oh, its dividends and hampers,
To the music of the campers;
It is you Dame Fortune pampers—Man of Fat.

Do you hear the faint, far rustle in the tree tops on the peak?
(How the murmur gathers volume as it nears)
Do you hear it, Man of Mammon? You're the cursed thing they seek;
'Tis your victims—and the tempest is their jeers.
Oh, just hearken to the howling and the shrieking of the blast!
Hear the trump of Resurrection, Man of Cash!
For the one who once was tyrant, shall be Serf in fetters fast,
And the broken slaves of years shall ply the lash.
Oh, its greed and niggard wages,
Makes the coming gale that rages,
Down the ghastly path of ages—Man of Cash!

—"Robin Adair," (in the Western Clarion, 1907.)

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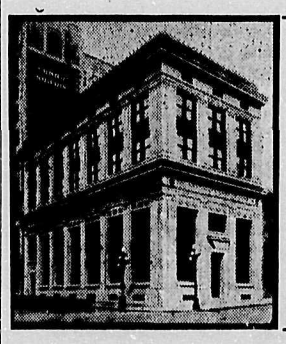

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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Trades and Labor Council.

July 14, 1893

President C. R. Monck named following committees:

Auditing—G. Walker, W. H. Ireland, J. Tierney.

Organization—Dan O'Dwyer, — Thomas, Robert Cosgrove.

Parliamentary—H. Wilson, Wm. Towler, Geo. Walker, F. P. Bishop, Hugh McKee, R. Cosgrove.

Municipal—A. J. Thompson, J. H. Browne, — Thomas, W. H. Ireland, C. McDonald.

Arbitration—Geo. Walker, Geo. Bartley, H. McKee.

Majority of unions favored holding Labor Day celebration. Committee appointed: Messrs. Walker, Towler, Cosgrove, Barelty, Bishop, Ireland, McDonald, Wilson, Monck, McKee, Tierney. Geo. Gagen elected secretary.

City council held a special meeting re purchasing street railway. Representatives of company assited by certain aldermen, were trying to squeeze every cent possible out of city. Thus reported W. Towler.

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SIMPSON AND BAYLEY ADDRESS LARGE AUDIENCE

Teaching in Schools Is Described as Very Antithesis of Democracy

Two Well-known Labor Orators Heard to Advantage at Rex Theatre

What was undoubtedly the biggest and best meeting that has yet been held under the auspices of the Federated Labor Party, was held at Rex theatre last Sunday evening. Very early the crowd gathered to hear the organ recital, which has become a feature of the weekly meeting, and promptly at 8 o'clock, Mr. David Rees, as chairman, took the platform. After a few remarks touching upon the platform of the party, he called upon Mr. W. D. Bayley, who announced his subject as "Where Are We At in Canada?"

He had only recently been privileged to tour the Old Country, and was asked by a number of men who were doing things there, to convey to the Canadian workers their greetings, and the hope that in Canada, as elsewhere, the workers were getting ready for the democratic forces to take control. He had also travelled across the prairies on a speaking tour, which had been arranged to take in all the chief centres, and there also as never before, men were studying and thinking.

Widespread Unrest

The chief feature of the present time was the seething unrest which was evident everywhere among all classes of people. The street car and other strikes were only a manifestation of something deeper, and had revealed in the case of Winnipeg a solidarity which was scarcely expected. What was really taking place, in his opinion, was a demonstration of moral protest against wrong.

The capitalists were also very uneasy, and there were many signs that they were likely to "quit" before the workers were ready to take hold in the way that would be necessary.

This war had taught many lessons, and illustrated not a few principles, and one of these was the manner in which whole nations had been brought face to face in the most extended and comprehensive way with the question of serving the "state," and having been organized for the purpose of meeting an external enemy, it was not too much to hope that the same principle could be applied, and the case of it would dawn upon the minds of the people that they could just as well submit to the direction of the state in an effort to crush the enemy of the people—the internal enemy. What was needed was state direction, with democratic control of the state.

When the war broke out, why did not the governments hand over the conduct of the war to private control, if it was the proper method? With the enemy at the gates, they turned to public control by a national organization.

Potentiality of the School

Labor Day had been the day of big processions, but in connection with the present movement, his mind was turned to the procession which took place the day after Labor Day, when in one hour 20,000 would have passed a given point—in five hours, 100,000—in two days and two nights the whole great procession of 1,000,000, starting on the first Tuesday in September—the procession of our children to the public school.

There is the hope—the public school, if the policy were right. The public school as an institution, was in itself an example of how things should be done. It was built for service, and not for profit. The school, however, with all its potentialities, is not necessarily an agency for the enlightenment of democracy.

He remembered that just prior to the outbreak of the war, an attempt was being made to celebrate one hundred years of peace between Canada and the United States. In our school histories and lessons, however, how much of this phase had been emphasized? Practically none. While pages upon pages had been written and taught of the glories of the British arms on that occasion, and the schools were named after the leading military men of that era.

The children were taught that fighting was the highest form of patriotism. One school in Winnipeg was named the Isaac Brock, another Cecil Rhodes, and so on. The viewpoint largely insisted upon was the antithesis of democracy. Pamphlets published by "Imperialists" were easily distributed, but what would happen were the pamphlets of the Labor Party, with their ideas of statecraft, submitted to existing school authorities.

The same thing was seen in the songs the children are called upon to sing. They were taught to sing "God Save the King," but why were they not taught to sing "God Save the People," of whom they form a part? The same thing was true of "Rule Britannia." To instil into the minds of children the ideas embodied in this particular poem, was to establish an egotism that made them believe that we were the envy and dread of the whole civilized world. If this idea were stablished, then it was no wonder that the Britisher was blamed for "swanking" around the world as though he were the lord of creation.

"An Atmosphere of Autocracy"

The big question for everyone to consider was whether or not we were going to allow our children to be trained in an atmosphere of aristocracy, or to insist that there shall be taught a code of social ethics based upon the rights of other people—a new standard of social conduct. Let it not be forgotten that it was the suppression of material facts that was chiefly responsible for revolution. The free acknowledgment and teaching of the whole truth would be an enlightening process.

Changing Sentiment in Britain

"What struck me most on the occasion of my last trip to Britain," began Mr. Simpson, "was the great change of opinion which was manifest in the minds of the workers during the interval of fifteen months between those visits."

On his previous visit to the Trades Congress, much time had been consumed in debating whether or not the workers of Allied countries would meet those of the Central powers after the war to discuss the terms of peace, and whether it was advisable to meet at the present time in an effort to induce each government to declare its war aims. The discussion had been embittered by war experiences, both on sea and land, and deep resentment characterized many of the speeches. Fifteen months later the Labor Party met in London to endorse its own declaration regarding reconsruction after the war, and disclosed what amounted to almost a revolution in the attitude of the collective mind to the same questions.

Growth of the I. L. P.

Since the war broke out, some 16,000 had been added to the roll of the I. L. P., which was the Socialist wing of the British Labor Party. In Leicester alone, where there had been 700 members, there were now 2500. This was in Ramsay Macdonald's constituency. The Scottish I. L. P. had doubled, not only its membership, but the number of its branches. There was a general acceptance by the trade union section of the workers of the Socialist position.

One of the big movements of Britain was the co-operative movement, which perhaps could be termed a scheme of modified capitalism. So much had this system grown that in 1916 the huge sum of $1,000,000 had been turned back to the membership in dividends after all obligations were met. These things had assisted in no small way to awaken the workers to the necessity and near possibility of the collective ownership of the means of life. There was a growing demand that the capitalist system be abolished.

Mr. Simpson delared that he had been for eighteen years in the trade union movement, and he believed that it was a better policy to stay with the mass of the workers and attempt to bring them to see that they should get the full value of their social labor than to dissociate himself, and simply remain one of a smaller group, who were really powerless until the masses could be carried along to a similar viewpoint. The British Labor Party was a standing example of the value of the solidification, with a programme of reconstruction.

Meaning of Liberty

Men of today who understand, are looking for a change, and are ready for it. One class in society has had every chance to develop and has failed dismally on the job. "If, however," concluded the speaker, "we desire liberty, and are willing to struggle on for liberty, let us have that liberty which Eugene V. Debs spoke about when he said: 'It matters not that the creator has sown with stars the fields of ether and decked the earth with countless beauties for man's enjoyment; it matters not that air and ocean teem with myriad forms of life to challenge one's admiration and investigation; it matters not that nature spreads forth her charms of beauty and gladness and pours forth the melodies of her myriad tongued voices for man's delectation; if liberty is ostracized and exiled, man is a slave and the earth whirls in space and dances around the sun a gilded prison, a doomed dungeon, and though painted in all the enchanting hues that infinite art can command, it still remains a blotch amid the shining spheres of the sidereal heavens, and they who cull from the vocabularies of nations, living or dead, their flashing phrases with which to apostraphize liberty, are engaged in perpetuating the most stupendous delusion the world has ever seen. Strike down liberty, no matter by what subtle or infernal art the deed is done, the spinal chord of humanity is broken, and the world is paralyzed by the indescribable crime. Strike the fetters from the slave and give him liberty and he becomes the inhabitant of a new world. He looks abroad and beholds life and beauty in all that is around him; his soul expands beyond all boundaries;; emancipated by the genius of liberty he aspires to everything that is noble and beautiful, and is allied with all the higher forms of life and walks forth redeemed from animalism, ignorance and superstition, a new being throbbing with glorious life.

A Vision of Ingersoll

"I also desire that future state spoken of by another American orator, when he said: 'I see a world where thrones have crumbled and where kings are dust, and where the aristocracy of idleness has perished from the earth. I see a world without a slave, man at last is free; nature has by science been enslaved, lightning and light, wing and wave, frost and flame, and all the secret subtle powers of earth and air have become the tireless toilers of the human race. I see a world at peace, adorned in every form of art, with music's myriad voices thrilled and lips aflame with words of love and truth. I see a world in which no exile sighs, no prisoner mourns; where labor gets its full reward; where work and worth go hand in hand, and where the poor girl, trying to win her bread with the needle is not driven to the desperate choice of crime or death or suicide or shame. I see a world without the beggar's outstretched palm, the miser's stony, heartless glare, the piteous wail of want, the livid lips of lies, the cruel eyes of scorn. I see a race without disease of flesh or brain, shapely and fair, married harmony of form and function, and as I look life lengthens, joy deepens, and love canopies the earth, and over all, in the high dome, shines the eternal star of human hope.'"

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TYPO UNION PAYS OUT BENEFITS TO MEMBERS

Sick, Death and Old Age Benefits Amounting to Nearly a Million Dollars

On June 15, 1918, 4,081 journeymen members of the Typographical Union and 656 apprentices were in the army and navy forces of the United States and Canada.

Seventy-five of the members have fallen in battle in France or have died in military camps in America.

To the widows, orphans, fathers, mothers or relatives of these men this international union has paid mortuary benefits amounting to $22,350.

During the past twelve months this international union has paid $354,000 to 1500 old age pensioners.

In the same period this union has paid mortuary benefits amounting to $312,400.

The total expense for the maintenance and for improvements at the Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs last year was $167,600.

The Associated Ironmolders of Scotland has interested the British Government in the Mooney case.

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Recently elected business agent for the Shipyard Laborers, Riggers and Fasteners.

INDEPENDENCE DAY MESSAGE BY W. F. DUNN

Address to Montana Miners By Well-known Trade Unionist

Something Different From the Usual Patriotic Dope and Piffle

You are assembled here today to commemorate the anniversary of this country's birth, the first nation to try and put in practice the preachment that all men and women are entitled to equal opportunity.

Born in struggle, in tears and in bloodshed, this nation, after almost a century and a half, finds itself involved in a conflict compared with which our war for political independence pales into insignificance.

For the first time since we wrested our freedom from an unwilling monarchy, we celebrate this country's birthday, while an army of the United States is fighting on European soil.

It seems to me that on this day, declared a holiday by congress that the world may never forget the day on which the new principle of a government of the people, for the people and by the people was adopted, it is fitting that we inquire into the reasons for a condition that seems, on the face of it, to be in direct contradiction to all our previous acts, policies and teachings and contrary to all traditions of the American people.

It seems also fitting that on this day we should analyze our position in the world-struggle, especially as workers, that as the largest and most useful portion of society we should take stock of ourselves, that we should attempt to find if our conduct during this most eventful period of the world's history is true to the ideals of the labor movement. To find whether or not we are going to come out of the war to go on and on with an ever-increasing promise of ultimate success, toward the goal for which we are striving, or whether, we will, as our imperialists hope, sink back further into reaction, with the aristocratic and exploiting class of all nations still in power. But unless the workers are awake, unless they are alive and fully conscious of their interests, unless they insist with all the mighty power that is theirs, that peace can only come without annexations or indemnities, unless the peace terms of the Russian workers and President Wilson are ours, unless we refuse to listen to the siren song of the imperialists who would conclude a peace with the German junker class, unless the coming peace is a workers' peace, the war will have been fought in vain.

This, then, is what I shall try to show you.

How this war started in 1914 as a conflict between different ruling and exploiting groups in Europe.

How it started because of rivalries and jealousies between contending groups of imperialists, and how it has become like the Frankenstein, an instrument for their own destruction, why it is now a struggle between autocracy and democracy and why we, the workers, can and must fight on until autocracy of every kind, political and industrial, has been banished from the earth, until we can enjoy the ideal we have conceived and fought for against the most bitter persecution, a world in which no man, able to work, shall live on the labor of another.

It is a little hard to speak calmly of the causes of this war, if one is familiar with European events during the last twenty years.

The rivalries of ruling dynasties, the jealousy of the exploiting groups, the secret treaties, the confidential agreements, the Balkan wars, the Armenian massacres, all have a direct relation to this world struggle. The shameful attitude of the great powers toward the murder of helpless peoples, their cynical and inhuman policy of setting one small nation against the other when a coalition of the Balkan states seemed likely, their concern over the balance of power to the exclusion of human considerations, makes an ineffaceable blot on the history of our civilization and shows that in 1914 the desire for war sprung from sordid motives of personal gain and that the high-sounding reasons given by diplomats are only empty phrases used to lull the people of the various nations into that patriotic trance necessary for the successful prosecution of an imperialistic war.

Mind you, however, that Germany started the war. She mobilized, not because of the murder of the Austrian archduke, but because she was ready for war and her imperialist group believed the time had come to put in operation their dream of a Berlin-to-Bagdad railway, to crush all opposition and reap the harvest that comes as a result of the ruthless exploitation of an undeveloped country.

Germany started the war, but she simply struck the first blow in a contest that was as inevitable under the prevailing order as death itself. Peace could not have obtained much longer in Europe, with the increasing rivalry between groups and nations. There was too much rich and unexploited territory in Asia Minor, territory that all the exploiters craved with a lust that hesitated not to plunge into an inferno of blood, misery and death, if their ends could be gained.

The acquisition of Mesopotamia, with its native wealth of coal, minerals, oil and water power, had long been the ambition of every capitalist group in Europe. But Germany needed it the worst, because her iron and steel kings were in keen competition in the world markets with English and American steel products. So they conceived the idea of the Bagdad railway, and three great groups of German capital were interested. One group was to build the road, another had the concessions for the oil and coal, and the third was to develop the water power.

They were playing for big stakes, their plans were well laid, but in their desire to realize on their future immediately they miscalculated the strength of the opposition. They placed too much dependence on their military strength, although in the light of subsequent events we can hardly blame them for believing their army invincible.

However, Austria at Germany's behest declared war on Serbia, Russia mobilized and Germany declared war and marched on France and Belgium. England bound by treaties with both France and Belgium, entered the field. The stage was set for the greatest tragedy of all time, and the hearts of those who believed in the willingness of the workers to prevent war began to break, one by one.

The attitude of the German Socialists toward their government was a bitter disappointment to the working class of the world, but I blame them not as much as I blame ourselves for underestimating the strength of the German military machine and the coercive power of the German autocratic government.

We, in America, however, swallowed our disappointment at the lack of militancy on the part of the German workers and prepared to watch the progress of the war from the standpoint of the innocent bystander. But as generally happens the innocent bystander found that as far as exemption from actual injury was concerned, he might just as well be one of the combatants. At the same time, as we watched the successes of the German arms, as we saw the machine-like brutal efficiency of German tactics, we began to see the development of the contest from a war between capitalistic groups to a war between the medieval and modern ages.

And finally, when the Rusisan working class revolted, when they not only deposed the czar, but established a Socialist commonwealth that renounced all idea of conquest, when they asked only for peace and an opportunity to make their dream a reality, when this happened and the workers of Germany raised not a hand against the invasion of a Russia that sought only to bring peace to all the world, then, indeed, the workers of America knew that the German proletariat was but the tool—an unwilling tool—but still the tool of the German junker class and the military power. Then they knew that the German autocarcy must be crushed, crushed to save the workers of Germany themselves.

So, despite the hypocrisy of the American junker class, despite the fact that they are using the war to strengthen their hold on the throats of the workers, we, the people who fight and pay are still going to carry on the struggle.

Not for the reason given by the capitalistic press, but for reasons that we all understand.

We know that the Rusisan revolution is a beacon light to the oppressed throughout the world. We know that the exploiters of all lands are uniting to distinguish that light but they must not, they shall not succeed.

The burden of this war is now borne by labor. On labor depends the success of the present conflict, so shall we consent to a peace that means the strengthening of imperialism and the farther oppression of the workers of all nations?

Yet this is what an imperialistic peace means, the peace that is being sought by the diplomats and the capitalists of all countries. They are frightened at the growth of the class-conscious spirit among the workers and they wish to conclude peace before their carefully erected system comes crashing down upon their heads.

The British Labor party has caused consternation among the British junker by the extent of its demands. The Austrian people are about to overthrow their government. Russia has a workers' government, even the docile German workmen are restless and weary. No one can say what the next few weeks may bring forth, but this we know, if the war continues, it is going to result in the complete reconstruction of the present order, the right of exploitation is going to the junk-pile with the divine right of kings, and that is why our imperialists are going to soon shout as loudly for peace as they shouted for war.

And any peace now must benefit not the workers, but the exploiters; it would be made at the expense of the Russian democracy, would crush out the Russian workers, and leave capitalism more firmly in the saddle.

This war is now the workers' war; it offers an avenue of escape from our present damnable system, and from now on is fought against the will of our junkers, who would if they could, make peace with the representatives of their class in Germany.

Do you know that all the financiers want peace? Do you know that on September of last year, the bankers of England, France, Austria and Germany held a conference in Berne, Switzerland, and decided on terms of peace? Germany was to be given a free hand in Russia, providing she gave up Alsace-Lorraine and restored Belgium. Bankers can meet, but not workingmen. The rulers of all countries hold up their hands in holy horror at the thought of a conference between the workers of the belligerent countries.

The workers might decide that rulers were no longer necessary and do away with them. And that is the way this war is to be settled. Not by bankers, not by diplomats, not by the junkers, but by the workers of all lands agreeing that exploitation, the cause of misery and war, must cease. Until we can do this we must fight on and on, for peace now means the triumph of imperialism.

We must fight that the Russian revolution may not be crushed by German or allied militarism, that its heartening message may still continue to go out to the oppressed of all lands.

On this, the anniversary of the birth of the first republic of the world, a republic whose capitalists have at times made us ashamed, but a republic whose experiment in welding together the different nationalities has shown the world the falseness of national distinction, on this day I can think of no more noble resolution for the workers of this United States to take than to commit ourselves to the prosecution of the present struggle, firmly convinced that until mankind is entirely free from industrial as well as political autocracy, that war must continue.

Resolved, That imperialism, militarism and exploitation must be destroyed, never to return, by abolishing once and for all that industrial autocracy that takes from us and the workers of all lands, what is, in the words of the Declaration of Independence, the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

So, I say that if we, the workers, using this war as an instrument, will try to accomplish our historical mission, the emancipation of ourselves and the rest of mankind from the thralldom of a system that is each day becoming more unbearable, that out of the chaos and wreckage, out of the bloodshed and misery, out of the hypocrisy and the sordid motives of this war, will come a new world, a world whose beauty we will not for a time recognize, a world that will truly be a better place in which to live.

A world in which, instead of welcoming death as many of our kind do, we will be loath to die and leave behind.

There is one way, and only one, by which this result can be accomplished. In the words of the immortal Marx: "Workers of the world, unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains, and you have a world to gain."

It can be done if we are only true to ourselves, if we listen not to the demands for peace, a peace which will mean only further misery for you and yours, but which the kept press of this soil and all other countries will be demanding in a few weeks.

This is our war, and as long as we do the fighting we should be able to say when it shall stop. And it shall stop only when we are sure that autocracy and exploitation are also stopped forever.

If I said that our government was perfect, you would know that I was telling an untruth, for Bayonne, N. J.; Painters Creek, in West Virginia; Butte, Montana; the plot against Tom Mooney in San Francisco; the monument you have just erected to the murdered workers in Ludlow would all give the lie.

But this I do say. Here in America we have by long and arduous effort created certain machinery by which our grievances may be rectified. These things did not spring up spontaneously from the blood of the patriots, who died that this country might be born, but came as the result of the strenuous efforts of the working class movement, and they are too precious to be sacrificed, too precious to be wiped out by a feudal government such as German autocracy. For this reason alone, for the protection of the privileges we have wrung from a stubborn parvenu monied aristocracy, we are fighting side by side with our former opponents.

But let them beware of any attempt to befog the issue, let them not believe that after the war we are going to tamely submit to the old intolerable conditions. We are willing to sacrifice our brothers and our sons, but let them remember that after the echoes of the present conflict die away, an age-old cry is to again assail their ears, a cry coming from so many throats that its volume will shake the very foundations of the present order.

A cry so powerful that nothing will be able to further stay the demand it voices.

That cry will be "the world for the workers" and it will herald a new and brighter era for all the earth.—Butte Weekly Bulletin.

PRESS DESPATCHES MADE TO GOVERNMENT ORDER

All News Concerning Russia Is Made to Suit the Wish of Plutocrats

There is an agreement between a representative of the British government and the Associated Press that all the news concerning Russia should not and shall not be given to the American people.

Mr. Melville E. Stone, the general manager of the Associated Press, let the cat out of the bag when, at a recent meeting, he said there had arisen some difficulty over the habit of the British government of editing the A. P.'s Rusisan dispatches. He then added:

"When Mr. Balfour was here, I took this matter up with him . . . and he agreed with me that the Associated Press was capable of deciding what news should be made public in America."

Don't forget the big meeting at the Rex Theatre next Sunday. Watch the daily papers for further announcements.

Weather

—good, bad or indifferent—is one of our best boosters.

Ford Suits

are made of Superior Fabrics. The Sun, however strong, has little effect on their color; Ford suits look bright, fresh and good all their lives. The rain does not shrink or cockle them. Ford cloths are soap-shrunk and double shrunk. Ford suits are canvas and haircloth interlined and keep their shape and fine lines against the Hardest wear.

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WORKERS GOUGED TO THE LIMIT BY PROFITEERS

Rich Are Growing Richer While Workers Continue to Carry On

Private Ownership Means the Continuance of Exploitation

We are exhorted to be content, stop agitation and striking, speed up, work ten or more hours and be satisfied with our lot in life, while at the same time a gang of thieves are plundering us right and left and paying the press to hand out such good behavior to keep the minds of the masses off the profiteering being carried on right under our noses. The following news item, although coming from across the line, is at the same time a fair example of what is taking place in Canada. Our politicians have not yet arrived at that stage where they will make public the enormously high profits that are being wrung from the workers by the exploiters of labor. All the exhortation of a kept press or the mouthings of politicians, however, will not have the desired effect on the masses who are bled dry by "the enemies within." The agitating cannot stop until such time as profiteering stops and profiteering will not stop until such time as the workers themselves get the ownership and management of industry into their own hands. Democracy and liberty will remain but meaningless phrases so long as the masses are compelled to beg work from profiteers, and every worker must beg for work from these robbers so long as they own the machines and factories to which the workers must have access in order to live.

WASHINGTON.—Excess profits as high as 2,183 per cent. were made by some businesses in 1917, a treasury department report submitted to the senate showed.

The report is a parial answer to the Borah resolution asking data on profiteering. The 2,183 per cen. xampl was that of a food dealer.

The report listed the percentage of excess in 1917 profits over those for 1916, together with changes in capital and other statistics relating to the business, but gave no names.

A cold storage concern, capitalized at $10,000, exceeded its 1916 profits by 472 per cent. Another capitalized at $429,000 made 31 per cent. z

In the dairying business excess profits ranged from nothing to 182 per cent.; banking, nothing to 82 per cent.; contracting, nothing to 596 per cent.; clothing manufacturers, up to 191 per cent.; chemicals as high as 377 per cent. A flour mill dealer with $90,000 capital showed an excess profit of 263.24 per cent. In 1916 he made $48,000 profits and in 1917 he made $260,000. Another, capitalized at $25,000 made $2[illegible],030 in 1916 and in 1917 raised to $81,000, an excess of 437.67 per cent. on his capital.

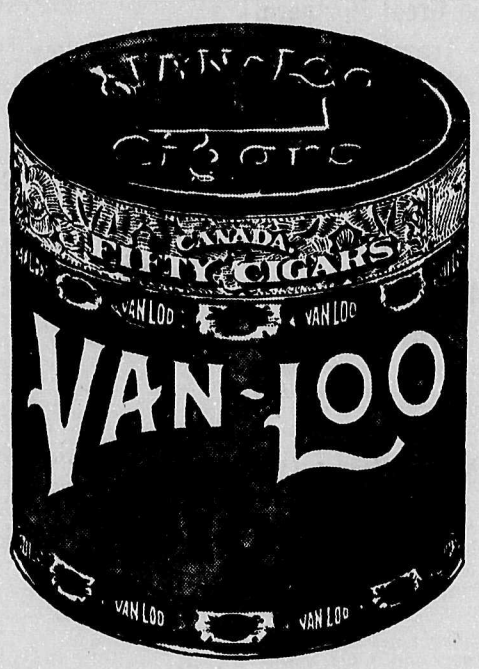
These figures are to be supplemented by further data as soon as it is prepared. A list of names of all firms making more than 15 per cent. in 1917 is to be submitted. No attempt was made to take typical examples from these returns.

A few figures in connection with profiteering in British Columbia may help to show how capitalists carry on during the war. The following dividends have been declared by five leading companies of British Columbia for the first half of 1918:

Granby Consolidated M. S. & P. Company	$749,924.00
Conosolidated Mining and Smelting Co., Trail	523,872.50
Howe Sound Co. (Brittannia Mine)	198,415.00
Hedley Gold Mining Co.	96,000.00
Crows Nest Pass Coal Co.	62,126.00
Total	$1,630,337.50

Boilermakers

Fifty-five new members were initiated by the Boilermakers at the last meeting. The local went on record as favoring a walkout on behalf of the striking Electricians and street car men. One hundred dollars was donated to the strike fund of the Bakers Union. The union has moved into its new office, which is the swellest in the Labor Temple. Secretary Fraser can now be found at a desk fit for a railroad magnate's office.



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THE CIRCLE V TRADE MARK

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Look for it on the well-known Wheat Flour substitutes now sold by your family grocer, namely:

Royal Standard Rye Flour
Royal Standard Rolled Oats
Royal Standard Oatmeal

NOTE—We have recently received a considerable shipment of the popular WHITE CORN FLOUR, which is now available for household purposes.
WHITE CORN FLOUR is exceedingly palatable and agreeable, and contains most of the excellent food properties of Wheat Flour.
(ASK YOUR GROCER)

"RELIGION" IN GERMANY

Since the war began in Europe, and more especially since America's entrance into it, it has been a favorite pastime of the orthodox clergy in this country to ascribe all the monstrosities of the Hun mind and conduct to the "Atheists' 'and the "Infidels" of that benighted land.

The truth is far from this claim, and does not tally at all with the notion made so popular by the pulpit. Indeed, the latest German statistics available show that the empire had about 65 million population when the war began, of whom some 25 millions were counted as Roman Catholics, and more than 35 millions as members of various so-called Protestant bodies. This accounts for something like 60 millions. But besides these there are numerous congregations of Jews, Armenians, adherents of the Greek church and of others more or less related, showing that an extremely small proportion of the people could be classed as "Infidel" or "Atheist" by any stretch of the imagination.

Under the Prussian system, the kaiser is recognized as head of the "spiritual" as well as the temporal power. He is the nominal chief of all Protestant and Catholic church organizations in the empire, and the clergy are paid out of the public treasury. Of course, this does not deprive them of their holy prerogative to get all they can out of the faithful as perquisites. Thus the kaiser's fellow feeling for the papacy may be easily understood, as also his close and intimate relations with the "god" whom he claims as his partner in all his hellish work.

Priestcraft saturates the entire governmental fabric. The kaiser and his backers are constantly on "religious" parade. They encourage every possible demonstration of the theocratic and theological lure with the purpose of keeping fresh the delusion of the "divine right" under which they rule. So notably is this the case that, at last accounts, the clerical or "Centrist" party, which is composed almost entirely of papal members, now has, or had, 108 members in the Reichstag, while the next largest party could boast but 60 seats. It has been demonstrated in the politics of Germany, just as in every country where theology has been allowed to mix in political affairs, that the clerics are all things to all men, according to the ends they seek to gain. To-day they are aristocrats, tomorrow democrats, and the next day reactionaries, or liberals, ultramontanes or nationals, depending entirely on the swag in sight. Hence the Vatican has long manipulated this party to suit its purposes, mostly sinister, often ignoring it altogether when there is a prospect of obtaining quicker and more satisfactory results direct from the kaiser, through the Vatican's shrewd Jesuit diplomats, who are always swarming at Berlin and Vienna.

The clerical party's principal aim, openly asserted, and sedulously striven for, is to make Germany an entirely Catholic country, such as Austria is already, and just as they have announced their intention to "make America Catholic in the present generation." This party also represents in the extremest manner the stand-pat idea in politics. No matter what its current aims may be, it is unalterably opposed to all progress, and fights it tooth and nail. It seeks constantly to hedge the younger generation from modern ideas and to control the educational institutions to the end that modernism in science, in politics and in theology shall be headed off, and made non-effective. Their real, unchanging ambition appears to be to rule in this twentieth century by the papal dictum of the thirteenth century. But as repression naturally leads to revolution if severe enough and continued long enough, the clerics have not been able to gain all the power they covet, and so have consistently denounced the forces opposing them as "Atheistic" and "Infidel." It is mostly from these denunciations that the clergy of the United States have formed their opinion.

All the organized Freethinkers in Germany are represented by the Socialist Party, which is always in a decided minority. It was so when the kaiser started the war. The church parties represented fully two-thirds of the population, and their influence was so overwhelmingly in favor of the kaiser's plans, as the world now knows them, that even the Socialists were forced to acquiesce on pain of being counted as traitors to their country.

Another rather salient fact in this connection is that the war propaganda which has been carried on without cessation in Germany for the last forty years, to my certain knowledge, has found its chief exponents in the pulpits of the country. From these was the public mind of Germany debauched and perverted to the extent which has been demonstrated by the support and applause the entire country has given in the last four years to every savage and fiendish crime and barbarity which the blood-soaked kaiser and his minions have inflicted upon the world.

So let the theologians take note: It was the pulpit which prepared the way for the war by making the people believe that they were to be called on to do the work of the Deity. It was the pulpit which uttered the "blessings" upon the German arms, and which supported and applauded the ghastly and ghoulish conduct of the armies in the field. It was the pulpit which ordered the singing of hosannas "to God in the highest" for the "victories" and the "splendid exploits" of the church's noble head and son, the great religious kaiser, Wilhelm Hohenzollern.

Every Freethinker like Liebknecht and the little coterie of peace advocates who surrounded him was honestly disposed to save the nation from plunging into the carnival of blood and destruction which the churches and the military party had mapped out. But these men soon realized the futility of their opposition against a nation gone mad with a thirst for the blood and treasure of their neighbors, and obsessed with their crazy kaiser's infatuated delusion that their "God" would give them the victory over the whole world.

There are some phases of this theme which can not be touched upon in an article of this character, and to go into the details would take too much time and space, but if any reader honestly seeks the proofs as to the churches of Germany being largely responsible for the war, I will be glad to tell the inquirer where to find them. As an instance of the close connection between the church and state, the Catholic king of Bavaria, for example, is the head official of all religion in his kingdom, and rules with equal authority over his own creed and all others.

Only a few years back there was an organized movement to force all Poles who were living under German rule to sell their estates to German buyers in order that these might be divided up among German settlers. The Socialists offered a feeble opposition to this infamous scheme, and even some of the clerics denounced it in scathing terms. But the measure was put into operation with the acquiescence of the church parties, who made this charitable and "Christian" reply to the opposition: "Whether right or wrong is done to the Poles is a secondary matter. What becomes of the Poles is no concern of ours."

In short, the religious parties of Germany had no other conception of political expediency except that involved in the German axiom that "might is the only right."

According to the kaiser's code, which is fully endorsed and "anointed" by the clergy of his realm, it is a most meritorious service to humanity to precipitate a devastating war like the one now raging. Such a conflict assures to the survivors, who are the majority, the lands, treasures and other property of the neighbors whom they have slaughtered and despoiled; while it sends the slain millions to that festive "heaven" which the kaiser's "god" has provided for them, and which they can achieve only by dying. Doubtless upwards of five million of the kaiser's subjects, slain in battle and in their drunken debauches, have gone to this "divine reward" since the All Highest and his tin "god" began the war to set us his universal sway over the earth.

And the world knows that it was the clergy, and not the Freethinkers, who have cheered on the infamous, blood-soaked butcher from that day to this. When the day for settling with the criminal comes, there are quite a number of creatures in "holy orders" who should be given proper attention by the hangman or by the firing squad.—J. A. MacKnight in the Truth Seeker.

AFTER SUPPER
BY TOM PLAYTON

John H. Roberts is (or perhaps we should say was) a saintly man—exceptionally so. Early in life he came under the influence of religion. He was converted, and, as is usual, thereafter consecrated himself to the task of uplifting "the masses." He is a great talker, he has the gloomy face of righteousness and he has a wondefrul knack for ferreting out hidden wickedness. So in due course, he was elected to high office in the holy fraternities to which he had attached himself. Thus empowered by his fellows, he waged an unremitting warfare against the sins of the flesh—against two sins in particular: Drinking and sexual immorality. No voice was louder raised in denunciation than his; no eyes rolled heavenwards more frequently in shocked abhorrence; no pen shrieked shriller than did his for direst punishment for the offender. Oh, life went well with him. He had an enjoyable occupation, and a revered name in the community. As a flower in the springtime, he lifted up his head in a world of many weeds. If he had only been a little more careful, if he had only paid a trifle more attention to the necessary art of camouflage, he might have gone to his grave in acknowledged righteousness. But now, it seems, he must go forth in obloquy, with such unpleasant company as Pig Flavelle.

* * *

It was Edna Robinson, of Montreal, who brought him low. This lady ran a disorderly house ,and she claimed John H. for a customer. More than that, she said she helped to support the holy uplifter in the luxuries of life. She testified that she made him a present of as much as $300 once—and the cheque she gave him was produced in evidence. John H., it appears, has a penchant for burlesque actresses. It all came out recently in the course of a slander action brought by the righteous one against ex-Controller E. W. Villeneuve. Things look kind of black for John H.—don't they? They certainly do, unless he is able, somehow, to prove the fair Edna a naughty liar. But who is this John H. Roberts, anyway, you ask? Why, don't you know? He's the honorary secretary of the Dominion Alliance, and one of the leading lights of the Vigilance Association.

* * *

Last week, we mentioned a few Americans who will be sorry when the war is over, because, then, they won't be able to profiteer any more. How about these English brewers? Allsopps made $350,000 in 1914; last year they cleared $1,200,000. Ind. Coope & Co. made $470,000 in 1914, and $1,000,000 in 1917. Salt & Co. made $150,000 a year before the war; now they make an annual profit of $500,000. These people are pretty influential in government circles. Is it likely they'll pull for an early peace? And how about the English bankers? They are also doing well out of the war. In 1913 their deposits amounted to $3,700,000,000; last year they totalled almost double, or $6,325,000,000. They are even more influential than the brewers. Do they want peace soon? And how about English industrial concerns, generally? According to the Economist, they are making 50 per cent. larger profits now than they made before the war. Their collective influence is not negligible by any means. Is it reasonable to expect them to shout for peace?

* * *

It is reported that Finland is about to declare war on us. It seems we maintain an armed force at her chief port "for the protection of the supplies landed there for Russia." She has requested us to withdraw that force, as its presence within her borders violates her neutrality as well as her national dignity. We refuse to do so. Suppose the situation reversed, and that Finland insisted on maintaining an armed force in Vancouver "for the protection of the supplies landed here for her subjects resident in the prairie provinces." Would we declare war on her if she refused to withdraw that force, on request? And, by the way, what sort of supplies are we sending to Russia these days? Does Russia want them? Has she asked to have them forcibly protected through Finland?

* * *

The leader of the Doukhobors of Grand Forks, "said his people were living on fifteen cents a day, and suggested that the populace of Grand Forks should do likewise and so have more money for legitimate war purposes." If the profiteers would only limit their living expenses to $15 a day, the saving effected would not only be amply sufficient to liberally finance the war charities of all the scrapping countries, but, from the surplus, Y. M. C. A. buildings could be constructed, palatially, in every important city on the North American continent.

* * *

"In support of her contention that women should hold judicial positions, Miss Sheepshanks (what a name!) a speaker at a recent conference of the British Dominions Womans Suffrage Union, said that Washington State has a Lazy Husbands' Act. This act, Miss Sheepshanks explained, is administered by Miss Reah Whitehead, one of five judges in Seattle. Sometimes Judge Whitehead finds that the mother of a family is more suitable as a wage-earner, and relegates the father to domestic duties and the care of the children at home." What do you know about that, fellows? How'd you like a woman judge to wander in upon your hearth and home some day, take your wife by the shoulder and tell her forthwith to look for a job outside, then take you by the shoulder, and, in all the majesty of the law, order you to mind the house in future? Oh, we know how you'd like it, all 'right, and we've a pretty good idea what you'd say to the judgette—but we daren't put it down. It'd look too awful in print.

* * *

Messrs. Abraham and Stewart, of the Canada Food Board, who have been honoring the city with their presence, got a civic dinner last week. Mayor Gale should have used more judgment. A feed is about the last thing he should have tendered two gentlemen to whom all extra grubbing is anathema.

* * *

And, by the way, a number of women's societies in Winnipeg have introduced resolutions accusing the Canada Food Board of agitating food shortages to boost prices, and calling on the Dominion government to reorganize the board. Fie! Fie! Wicked women! Don't you know you mustn't dare to criticize the government these democratic days? Instead of passing dangerous resolutions, you should employ yourselves clapping your hands at everything Ottawa does. If you want to be real patriotic, you'll form yourselves into clapping classes. For instance, you could learn to clap to the tune of "O Canada." Then, when it is announced, one of these fine days, that Sir Robert has been raised to the peerage, you'll be able to receive the joyful news with a tuneful clap.

* * *

The premier's visit to England is going to be good for trade. He was given a supper by the House of Lords. He is to receive the freedom of the city of Cardiff. He has talked familiarly with the king, Lloyd George and other great ones. He's sure to receive the LL.D. degree from one or two of the universities over there. And he'll have lots of other wonderful experiences before he gets back to us again. Yes indeed! The premier's visit to England is going to be good for trade—for the hat trade.

* * *

The editor of the Canadian Courier gets referred to by us every now and then. We have fallen into the habit of calling him "papa," probably because his writings give the impression that he must be very old—a man of another generation, whose eyes ,grown dim in the service of that generation, cannot focus in the white light of today. Modern innovations shake him up badly. And of all modern movements he is most terrified of Labor unionism. Every so often he has a feeble crack at it. Here are some of the cracks in this week's edition of his paper. What do you think of them?

* * *

"Policemen and firemen seem to be heading towards the road to Labor unionism in this country. * * There never could be a worse monkey wrench flung into any threshing machine—A general industrial strike grows into a riot.—In a majority of cases a strike is a private matter, but in a minority of cases a strike is a public business, and becomes a menace to the community similar to war.—Until labor discards the strike as a weapon, we must see to it that labor unionism does not pervade either the civic or the civil service." Poor old man! How will he ever survive the next few years, as Labor, step by step, marches swiftly and surely to complete control?

* * *

Baron Shimpei Goto, Japanese minister of Foreign Affairs, has no use for Bolshevism. Here is what he said in an interview given to Gregory Mason, published in the Outlook: "Japan is not concerned with the form of government Russia finally settles down into. But there is one exception Japan cannot tolerate a Bolsheviki government. The disruptive propaganda * * * menaces even our own nation." Interesting, isn't it? So that if the Russians insist on wanting, and having, a Bolsheviki system of government, Japan will be one of the batch of nations that will see to it—by force of arms, no doubt—that they don't get what they want. Did anybody whisper that we are fighting to establish the right of all nations, big and small ,(except Ireland and India, of course) to a form of government in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the people.

LETTERS TO THE FED.

"Carry On" With Feds

Conscript Army,
En Route Niagara Falls.

Editor B. C. Federationist:—Marching down Main Street we gave the strike pickets a lusty cheer to "carry on." This morning on the train we had a musicale with selections from Memoirs of I. W. W.'ism. Songs from page 6 to twelve.

When passing through Tranquille, we left words of encouragement to Comrade Fitzgerald, who is progressing as favorably as can be expected.

We look forward to strike news, so expect ladies of the Federated Labor Party to "Carry on" with Feds.

PTE. S. H. COOKE.

Editor B. C. Federationist: The people of this province are to be congratulated for being revolutionary, at least more so than a great many other parts of the world.

This spirit is shown by the dare to strike in perilous times and in the determination to win the demands at all costs.

Through the stick-a-bility of organized labor, the world can be, and must be won for the workers. Since the coming of the Federated Labor Party, we see an effort is being made to secure the co-operation of all workers and soldiers. They must all see sooner or later that the realization of their aims must be accomplished by political as well as individual action.

The Federationist is as lively a Labor paper as can be found. It should be widely circulated and read for it certainly hits the nail on the head. I am glad that I have had the pleasure of reading this paper. The letters to the editor are always interesting. I think The Federationist worthy of any laboring person's support. As I am going back to Dixie and then to France, likely, I shall want to take Canada's best paper with me so that I may keep in touch with the truth and outlook for Labor in this country.

Farewell, to Canada and Labor! May you "keep on akeepin' on" until the dawn of a new and brighter day. Yours for solidarity.

G. L. KING,

Mineola.

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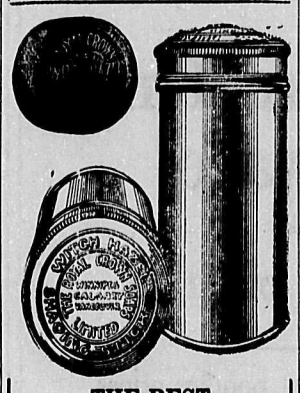

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL—Meets second Monday in the month. President, Geo. Bartley; secretary, R. H. Neelands, P.O. Box 66.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL Union of America, Local No. 120—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in the month, Room 205, Labor Temple. President, L. E. Herritt; secretary, S. H. Grant, 1671 Alberni street.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS, LOCAL No. 617—Meets every second and fourth Monday evening, 8 p.m., Labor Temple. President, R. W. Hatley, phone Fair. 2992L; financial secretary, G. Thom; recording secretary, J. R. Campbell; business agent, Walter Thomas, Room 208, Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 7495.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Vancouver Lodge No. 194—Meets every Monday, 8 p.m. President, M. A. McEachern, 1245 Alberni St.; secretary-treasurer, Angus Fraser, 1151 Howe St.; business agent, J. H. Carmichael, Room: 213, Labor Temple.

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

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

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

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S Association, Local 3852—Office and hall, 304 Pender street west. Meets every Friday, 8 p.m. Secretary-treasurer, F. Chapman; business agent, L. Marsh.

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

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

PATTERN MAKERS' LEAGUE OF NORTH America (Vancouver and vicinity)—Branch meets second and fourth Mondays, Room 204, Labor Temple. President, J. Banforth, Euclid Ave., Collingwood East; financial secretary and business agent, H. S. Nightscales, 276—56th Ave East, South Vancouver; recording secretary, E. Westmoreland, 3247 Point Grey road. Phone Bayview 2979L.

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

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMployees, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets Labor Temple, second and fourth Wednesdays at 8 p.m. President, W. H. Cottrell; treasurer, E. S. Cleveland; recording secretary ,A. V. Lofting, 2561 Trinity street, Phone High. 1658R; financial secretary and business agent, Fred. A. Hoover, 2409 Clark drive, office corner Prior and Main streets.

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

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

PROVINCIAL UNIONS

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

VICTORIA, B. C.

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

SOUTH WELLINGTON, V. I.

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

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J. S. WOODSWORTH RESIGNS MINISTRY

Shows That He Has Understanding of Society as at Present Constituted

Two or three weeks ago the Rev. Mr. Thomas in a sermon in Vancouver spoke of the changes that are taking place in society, and of the part labor is to play in the future.

Following close on we hear of the resignation of J. S. Woodsworth from the ministry, and it would appear that the church is not to escape the reconstruction that is so much talked of, and little understood.

Mr. Woodsworth in his letter of resignation, shows that he has a somewhat larger view, and possibly a better understanding of the changes and the reasons for them. His letter reads as follows:

"Gibson's Landing, B.C.,
"June 8th, 1918.

"Rev. A. E. Smith,
"President Manitoba Conference,
"Methodist Church,
"Winnipeg, Man.

"Dear Mr. Smith:—

"After serious consideration I have decided that I should resign from the ministry of the Methodist church. It is perhaps, due both to the conference and to myself that I state, at least in outline, the considerations that have led me to take this action.

"Wihin a short time after my ordination I was much troubled because my beliefs were not those that were commonly held and preached. The implications of the newer theological teaching that I had received during my B. D. course and in post-graduate work at Oxford revealed themselves with growing clearness and carried me far from the old orthodox position.

"In 1902 I came to conference with my resignation in my pocket, but the urgent advice of the president and others of the senior ministers persuaded me to defer action. I accepted an invitation to become junior minister at Grace church and for four years devoted myself largely to the practical activities of a large down-town church.

"Ill-health made necessary a year without a station. This gave me an opportunity of getting out of the routine and seeing things in a somewhat truer perspective. While in Palestine I decided that, come what might, I must be true to my convictions of truth. It seemed to me that in the church, I was in a false position. As a minister I was supposed to believe and to teach doctrines which either I had ceased to believe or which expressed very inadequately my real beliefs. I carefully prepared a statement of my position and sent it with my resignation to the conference of 1907. A special committee appointed to confer with me reported that in their judgment my beliefs were sufficiently in harmony with Methodist standards to make my resignation unnecessary, and recommended that it be not accepted. The conference, without dissent, accepted the recommendation.

"What could I do? Left intellectually free, I gratefully accepted the renewed opportunity for service. For six years, as superintendent of All People's Mission, I threw myself heartily into all kinds of social service work. Encouraged by my own experience, I thought that the church was awakening to modern needs and was preparing, if slowly, for her new tasks.

"But as years went by certain disquieting conclusions gradually took form. I began to see that the organized church had become a great institution with institutional aims and ambitions. With the existence of a number of denominations, this meant keen rivalry. In many cases the interests of the community were made subservient to the interests of the church. Further, the church, as many other institutions, was becoming increasingly commercialized. This meant the control of the policies of the church by men of wealth, and in many cases, the temptation for the minister to become a financial agent rather than a moral and spiritual leader. It meant, also, that anything like a radical programme of social reform became in practice almost impossible. In my own particular work among the immigrant peoples I felt that I, at least, could give more effective service outside denominational lines. Intellectual freedom was not sufficient—I must be free to work.

"For three years I acted as secretary of the Canadian Welfare League and for one year as director of the Bureau of Social Research of the governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Last year, owing to the closing of the bureau, and another breakdown in health, I came to British Columbia. At the suggestion of one of the ministers and by courtesy of the B. C. Conference, I was appointed "supply" on a little coast mission field. Here I have again had the opportunity of trying out church work and learning in still another field how difficult it is to help the people through the church.

"In the meantime another factor makes my position increasingly difficult. The war has gone on now for four years. As far back as 1906, I had been led to realize something of the horror and futility and wickedness of war. When the proposals were being made for Canada to assist in the naval defence of the Empire, I spoke and wrote against such a policy. Since the sudden outbreak of the war there has been little opportunity to protest against our nation and empire participating in the war. However, as the war progressed, I have protested against the curtailment of our liberties which is going on under the pressure of military necessity and the passions of war.

"According to my understanding of economics and sociology, the war is the inevitable outcome of the existing social organization with its undemocratic forms of government and competitive system of industry. For me, it is ignorance, or a closed mind, or camouflage, or hypocrisy, to solemnly assert that a murder in Servia or the invasion of Belgium or the glaring injustices and horrible outrages are the cause of the war.

"Nor, through the war do I see any way out of our difficulties. The devil of militarism cannot be driven out by the power of militarism without the successful nations themselves becoming militarized. Permanent peace can only come through the development of goodwill. There is no redemptive power in physical force.

"This brings me to the Christian point of view. For me, the teachings and spirit of Jesus are absolutely irreconcilable with the advocacy of war. Christianity may be an impossible idealism, but so long as I hold to it, even so unworthily, I must refuse, as far as maybe, to participate in or to influence others to participate in war. When the policy of the State—whether that State be nominally Christian or not—conflicts with my conception of right and wrong, then I must obey God rather than man. As a minister I must proclaim the truth as it is revealed to me. I am not a pro-German; I am not, I think, lacking in patriotism; I trust that I am not a "slacker" or a coward. I had thought that as a Christian minister I was a messenger of the Prince of Peace.

"The vast majority of the ministers and other church leaders seem to see things in an altogether different way. The churches have been turned into very effective recruiting agencies. A minister's success appears to be judged by the number of recruits in his church rather than by the number of converts. The position of the church seems to be summed up in the words of a General Conference Officer—"We must win the war, nothing else matters." There is little dependence on spiritual forces. The so-called Prussian morality that might makes right, and that the end justifies the means, is preached in its application if not in theory. "Military necessity" is considered to cover a multitude of sins. Retaliation, specifically repudiated by Jesus, is advocated. Private murder, under certain conditions, is lauded. Pacifism is denounced as a vice. Love is tempered by hatred.

"Holding the convictions I do, what is my duty under such circumstances? The Christian Guardian, presumably voicing the thought of the church, discusses the case in its issue of May 1st:

"'And if he be a preacher, we presume he may feel that it is cowardly to keep silence, and that truth demands that he testify to what he believes to be the truth. Consistency demands that we recognize this fact.

"'But in time of war the state has something at stake, and it rightly refuses to allow a peace propaganda to be carried on in its midst. Not only so, but the church has a duty in the matter, and that is to prevent unpatriotic speeches in her pulpits. And if the minister who is a confirmed pacifist has a right to speak his mind freely, the church which he serves has a right to see that he does not use her pulpits nor her authority to damage or defeat the efforts of patriots who are trying to win a righteous war. In every such case the country and the church have a right to insist not only on the absence of seditious or disloyal speech and action, but also on truest patriotic utterances and if a man cannot conscientiously declare himself a patriot he has no business in any church which prides itself upon its patriotism.'"

Apparently the church feels that I do not belong and reluctantly I have been forced to the same conclusion. This decision means a crisis in my life. My associations, my education, my friends, my work, my ambitions have all been connected with the church. After twenty-two years it is hard to get out, not knowing whither I go. In taking this step, I have no sense of disloyalty to the memory of my honored father or the upbringing of my widowed mother. On the other hand, I have a growing sense of fellowship with the "Master" and the goodly company of those who, throughout the ages, have endeavored to 'follow the gleam.' I still feel the call to service, and trust that I may have some share in the work of bringing in the Kingdom.

"Yours sincerely,
"J. S. WOODSWORTH."

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WATERED STOCK AND PROFITEERING

How Corporations Hide Their Tremendous Profits From the Masses

H. L. Barber, an authoritative economist and financial writer, defines watered stock as "an increase in the capital stock without a corresponding increase in the company's assets." That definition is very correct, but taken alone it is too brief to make the term fully understood. The following explanation will undoubtedly be found more enlightening:

A corporation has been formed by a number of individuals to carry on a certain profitable business enterprise. Merely for sake of a concrete example, let us say the capital stock represents an investment of $100,000. Every investor holds a block of stock and is caled a shareholder or a stockholder. Each stockholder is entitled to a proportionate per cent. of the company's net earnings.

The first year the company makes a profit of $5000, and a five per cent. dividend is distributed among the shareholders.

The second year business naturally increases because the firm has established a reputation and is more widely known; $10,000 net profit is realized. This enables the company to distribute a 10 per cent. dividend.

The third year profits leap skyward and the firm under its shrewd management makes the immense profit of $50,000, or 50 per cent. on the $100,000 investment.

Of course, this pleases the stockholders, but they don't want outsiders to know they are making so much. Competitive companies might be formed and their own employees would be sure to ask for higher wages. Then others might call them "grafters," "profiteers" and "daylight robbers." To say the least, such an "expose" would be the means of losing trade for the company.

The only way to hide this immense profit is to stuff or "water" the outstanding stock. This can be done by declaring a "stock dividend" of $900,000. Give every holder of one share nine more shares, making him ten in all.

Without receiving any additional money into the treasury the capitalization of the company is thus raised to $1,000,000. (The "capitalization" is in this case 10 times the firm's assets or actual value in "paid in capital." It is often much greater than that.)

Now the $50,000 can be paid to the stockholders—a 5 per cent. dividend is declared on the $1,000,000 capital, which is equal to a 50 per cent. dividend on the $100,000 used to carry on the business. But it doesn't sound so hoggish.

It is self-evident that the watering is done for the sole purpose of hiding excess profits from the masses who pay them.—Vernie C. Stiles in Seattle Union Record.

OFFENSIVE

They are showing how we lie
With our bodies run dry:
The attitudes we take
When impaled upon a stake.
These and other things they show
In the gallery where the fat men go.

In the gallery where the fat men go,
They're exhibiting our guts
Horse-betrampled in the ruts,
And Private Tommy Spout
With his eye gouged out,
And Jimmy spitting blood,
And Sergeant lying so
That he's drowning in the mud,
—In the gallery where the fat men go.

They adjust their pince-nez
In the gentle urban way,
And they plant their feet tight
For to get a clearer sight.
They stand playing with their thumbs,
With their shaven cheeks aglow.
For the Terror never comes,
And the worms and the woe.
For they never hear the drums
Drumming death dead-slow,
In the galleries where the fat men go.

If the gallery where the fat men go
Were in flames around their feet,
Or were sucking through the mud:
If they heard the guns beat
Like a pulse through the blood:
If the lice were in their hair,
And the scabs were on their tongue,
And the rats were smiling there
Padding softly through the dung,
Would they fix the pince-nez
In the gentle urban way,
Would the pictures still be hung,
In the gallery where the fat men go?
—Louise Golding in Cambridge Magazine.

A New View of Lloyd George

The boomerang is the most dangerous weapon in political warfare. A public man is judged by the effect, and not the intention, of his acts. Mr. Lloyd George has always posed as a radical, with implacable hatred of the rule of birth or money. And yet this is how he appears to a writer in the Nation: "Mr. George is the elect of selfish England, not of the noble England that three years ago gave its soul, no less than its body, to the strife. The war is a vast complex; and yet the mind of its acting chief is a blank to great spaces of it. Liberty fails to make a deep appeal to his spirit. Mr. George's Insurance Act was a piece of constructive conservatism. But its driving-wheel was Prussianism. He borrowed a good notion from the German Socialists, and then made room for it by laying waste a great tract of free England. So with conscription. Voluntarism created the armies which fought the war. The moment it began to flag, having drawn most of the young blood of the Empire, he ran on to force. Since Lord Liverpool, no British prime minister has made such slaughter of British liberties. While, like Herr Michaelis, he faces all ways, and has phrases for all men, he has carried us farther away from representative government than at any time since the Liberal movement of the last century began. It is characteristic that in casting out democracy from England, he should propose to make a forced present of it to Germany."—Exchange.

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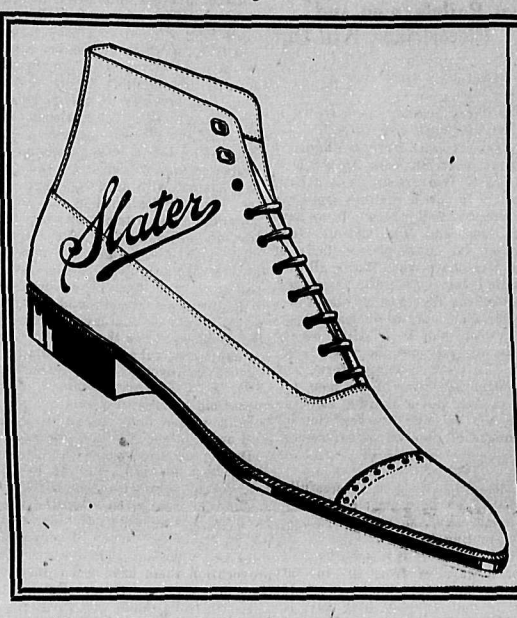

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Black, Mahogany and Malay Brown Boots in smooth calf or fine kid; conservative and the swagger English lasts; Neolin or oak tanned soles as you desire. Seven models to select from.

Pumps to $7.00, Sale Price, $4.35

There are seven models to choose from, patents, kid and calf, perfectly plain or Colonial styles, with French or walking heels and flexible soles.

Factory Prices in White Footwear

Women's White Canvas Oxfords—Goodyear welt rubber sole and heel; regular $4.25. Sale price	$3.20
Women's White Canvas Boots—Goodyear welt, rubber sole and heel; regular $4.50. Sale price	$3.45
Women's White Canvas Walking Boots—Ivory sole; regular $5.00. Sale price	$3.75
High Top White Canvas Boot—With rubber sole and spring heel. Sale price	$1.95
Women's Cream Reignskin Boot—Covered heel with aluminum plate; regular $7.50. Sale price	$5.65
Women's White Canvas Pumps—Leather sole and heel; regular $4.50. Sale price	$2.35
Women's Three-strap Slippers—Regular $3.50. Sale price	$2.85

Women's $10 Boots, Sale Price $5.65

Russian Calf and Mahogany Sport Boots; imported French kid dress boots in black, grey, maize and brown combinations; 8½-inch lace and button tops; Goodyear welt and turned sole. Louis or walking heel. Twelve distinctive models to select from at a saving of $4.35 on your pair. All sizes.

Women's $16 Boots, Sale Price $9.35

From the modish 8½-inch laced top, to the very tip of the gracefully long toe, there is style and distinction in every line of these clever Fifth Ave. models, so popular at the present time with smartly-dressed women. Grey, ivory, brown, combinations and black.

Children's and Growing Girls' Leather Sandals, $1.00

Tan leather, sewn sole with flat heel. Cool and comfortable. All sizes to 2 ..... $1.00

SNAPS FOR MEN

Men's Heavy Grain Leather Blucher Boot—Sewn and pegged double sole, with heavy shank. Regular $6.00. Factory Sale Price $4.35

Men's $7.50 Boots—A number of models to choose from. Gunmetal Blucher, calf, vici kid; Neolin soles and rubber heels, or leather soles and heels; conservative or late style models. Factory Sale Price $4.90

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Children's Black and Tan Leather Strap Slippers—With a good weight sole; sizes to 10. Special price $1.15

Extra, Extra—Solid leather Lace Boot for Boys—All sizes to 5. Only, the pair $2.95

Growing Girls' White Canvas Mary Jane Pumps, per pair $2.50

Misses' Black Patent Mary Jane Slippers; sizes 11 to 2. Specially priced at $2.45

Children's Black Patent Mary Jane Slippers—Sizes to 10½. Specially priced at $1.85

Misses' Black vici Kid Button and Lace Boots—Sizes to 2. Price $2.55

Boys' Black and White Canvas Boots—All sizes. Priced at—
$1.15 to $1.75

Children's White Canvas Strap Slippers—Sizes to 7. Price 75c

Children's and Misses' White Canvas Button Boots; sizes to 8. Price $1.55
Sizes 8½ to 10½ $2.15
Sizes 11 to 2 ..... $2.25

Infants' Fine Black Kid—Either button or lace; sizes to 5. Price $1.15

Children's Light Weight Black Kid Lace Boots—Size 7½. Price $1.25

Children's and Misses' White Canvas Pumps—With an extension elk sole; all sizes. Special price $1.45

Misses' White Canvas High-top Boots; rubber soles and heels. Regular $2.25. Sale price $1.75

Children's and Misses' White Canvas Strap Slippers; all sizes. Per pair 95c

Children's and Misses' Tan Leather Sandals; all sizes. Per pair $1.25

Children's and Misses' White Canvas Sandals; all sizes. Per pair $1.00

Growing Girls' White Canvas Slippers, with or without strap; pair $2.45

Growing Girls' Patent and Gunmetal Pumps. Per pair $2.45

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BRITISH LABOR FORGING AHEAD

Close Election Contest—Old Parties Unite Against Labor Candidate

The trend of events in England cannot be better illustrated than by placing before our readers the result of the by-election held in the Wansbeck (Northumberland) division of parliament consequent upon the death of Charles Fenwick, Liberal, who had held the seat since 1885.

A Labor candidate, E. Edwards, a miner, was placed in the field by the Labor Party and the two old parties joined forces on a candidate by the name of Mason.

Mason stood for the policy of peace by "the knockout blow."

Edwards stood for the policy of a peace by "negotiation."

The result was as follows:

Mason, Liberal-Conservative	5814
Edwards, Labor	5267
Majority for Mason of	547

Commenting on the election, W. Straker says:

"Strange as it may appear to those who do not understand the position, this result came as a great surprise to both parties. The united Capitalist Party expected that their combined forces would secure an overwhelming victory; the Labor Party, in face of all the misunderstanding, expected a greater defeat. The result has shown the value of the work done during the contest, and that when the general election comes the name of Edwards will be thousands above that of Mason, or any other candidate Mason's party cares to bring forward.

"When we commenced our campaign we had arrayed against us not only the combined forces of capitalism, but we had also against us all the local press, and some did not hesitate to stoop to the depths of the gutter in order to support its class candidate. Yet such a press sanctimoniously condemns class war, and class legislation, as if it stood for anything else. We had no paper by which to counteract the poison served up every morning by this press, and the constituency was so large, and the time so short, that it was impossible to hold meetings at every principal point in the division. Had there been a few more days available there can be no doubt that we would have, in spite of the dark forces against us, turned the scale.

"As the campaign went on meetings became enthusiastic—sometimes boisterously so—but as I scanned these meetings I saw that they were largely composed of young men—and, oh, the pity of it, young men who, while called upon to do the fighting, had no votes."

"Fashion-Craft"

Quality Suits for Summer Wear

TWO AND THREE-PIECE STYLES

Moderately Priced

$18 and up

Thos. Foster & Co., Ltd.

514 Granville Street

Street Railwaymen and Electricians Win Out

(Continued from page 1)

work in the shipyards, unless forced to do so by the power companies.

Now that it is all over, the advisory committee, with Business Agents Morrison and F. Hoover, can take a little rest, although how a business agent can get a rest we hardly know. They have worked hard and late, and no doubt they were the most pleased body of men in Vancouver when it was all over for, while it is not generally recognized, any committee that has charge of any strike has a lot more to do than is generally known, and in a strike of the magnitude of this one, the work is unending. To their untiring efforts, and the splendid solidarity of the men, the success is due, and a striking example of what can be done has been set by the members of the two organizations.

Gas Workers

The Gas Workers have successfully negotiated a new agreement calling for an eight-hour day and an increase in wages amounting to an average of 10 cents per hour. The new scale, which calls for a wage of from 40 to 60 60 cents per hour, with time and a half for overtime, on an eight-hour day, is retroactive from the first of May.

Property Labor and Exchange Value

(Continued from page 1)

even though that master is addicted to the truth, unseemly though it may be from the ruling class standpoint. The Federationist sincerely hopes that Libman's slip of the tongue, if such it was, will not only do a world of good in bringing the truth home to blind and obtuse working plugs, but will not result in the scribe losing his job. A scribe capable of making such slips of the tongue should always have an easy job at good pay. That is from the point of view of real rebels and others who would see the truth spread and take root.

So That Is the Way of It

"Our industrial forces range from 35,000,000 to 40,000,000," says Libman. Of course even the most contumelious slave in the bunch knows who and what is meant by "our." The property of the ruling class of the United States consists of some 35 or 40 million slaves. This constitutes "our industrial forces." This stock of working cattle should not be unnecessarily depleted. It should be carefully conserved, at least as carefully as possible, for it cannot be replenished as of yore from "immigration." That is practically cut off on account of the war. "The urgent need of the conservation of the resources of the nation is therefore self-evident," says Libman. Of course it is. These resources, this human "property," as Libman says, "can speedily re-create values," in case all of that which is commonly termed property was destroyed. But "labor destroyed, means the end of values." Oh, the horror of it! The slaves of ruling class industry—our industrial forces—are all there is to real property, that sort of property that can bring forth the rich and juicy values that constitute "the wealth of the nation" which increases "annually by forty billions of dollars," and if that property was destroyed there would be no more "values" possible. Whether the scribe thus spake purposely, or his job-holding foot slipped, he told "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," in regard to the slaves and their status and function in ruling class civilization. And The Federationist is strongly of the opinion that every one outside of the ignorant and stupidly stubborn slaves themselves (and the most of them are all that) knows that the slave class constitutes all there ever was, is or can be to property that can come through with revenue or "values." And the creator in his infinite wisdom hath so constructed, compounded, compiled and confounded the limited amount of grey matter within the craniums of the slaves as to secure the greatest measure of "safety first" possible to the owners and masters of such property. Long live property, for without it masters would have nothing to either eat, drink or wear or to pull of such a glorious show as is now being so cheaply and spectacularly staged, for the edification of slaves and masters alike. Hurrah for property! There's nothing like it. Long may its back remain strong as steel and its head like unto solid ivory or reinforced concrete.

LABOR TRIUMPHS IN QUEENSLAND

A Staggering Blow to the "Win-the-war" Humbugs of Australia

(From the Catholic Press of Australia)

The triumph of Premier Ryan in Queensland must be regarded as a victory for democracy, not only in the Northern State, but in the whole Commonwealth. No State election in Australia ever created greater interest. The campaign was watched as closely in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and West Australia as in Queensland itself. For Ryan has become a national hero. He was the one state premier who stood by the people in resisting conscription. He was the one Labor leader who remained loyal to the principles and ideals of the Labor movement. All the others were found wanting. They betrayed the democratic cause, and went over body and soul to the enemy, wrecking for the time being the party that had lifted them from obscurity into place and power.

Premier Ryan was slandered by the whole Conservative press of Australia. Throughout the Commonwealth he was held up to execration. He was branded as a disloyalist. His Irish name and his religion were used to promote sectarian prejudice against him. He was a Sinn Feiner, we were told, and the head of a Sinn Fein government, which thought more of Ireland than of the Empire. He was an anti-war man. Prime Minister Hughes went to Queensland during the conscription campaign to thoroughly expose the iniquities of Ryan, and, if necessary, to crush him and his colleagues. Before a carefully-ticketed audience in the Exhibition Building, the Queensland premier and ministry were solemnly impeached by Mr. Hughes, and then the military were ordered to break into the Government Printing Office, and seize "Hansard," containing a report of a debate on conscription, in which arguments used by the premier were printed that had been censored by the daily papers. In addition, the members of the government were threatened with imprisonment by Mr. Hughes, who passed through Queensland like a tornado, being interrupted only at Warwick, where he came into contact with an ancient egg. This incident was described in the press of Australia as an attempt on his precious life, at the instigation of the Queensland government, which, we were told, had refused to extend to him the protection of the law. Never was there a greater to-do. Queensland was painted as a land of anarchy, in which the Sinn Feiners did as they pleased. Surely no more powerful argument could be advanced in favor of conscription, with Billy as a military dictator. In the meantime he created a comic Commonwealth police force to maintain law and order in the Northern State.

During all this commotion, Premier Ryan kept his head. If he had not been a cool, strong man, the outrageous conduct of the prime minister might have led him to serious trouble, resulting in a bloody conflict between the state and federal authorities. On less provocation there have been insurrections in other countries. But Ryan knew Australia, knew that Hughes and those who supported and barracked for him could be left to the judgment of the people at the ballot box. He met the assaults of the erratic prime minister with constitutional weapons, and defeated him, emerging from the conflict the most respected and popular public man in the Commonwealth.

No one who witnessed his reception in Sydney, after his encounter with Hughes, will ever forget it. The whole city rose to welcome him, and no Roman general, returning from a successful campaign, was greeted with more delirious joy. "After all, it pays to go straight," a federal politician reflected the other day, on witnessing a demonstration of the esteem in which the Hon. John Meagher is held by his fellow-citizens. It certainly pays an Australian to be a good Australian, to put Australia first, and to look to the Australian people and not to the dukes and duchesses of England for recognition and reward. Instead of becoming a mere state politician, the young Queensland premier became a national leader, the popular idol of the Commonwealth.

It became clear that in his own state he had earned, if any premier had ever earned, a renewal of popular confidence. During his three years tenure of office he has done an incalculable service to his state. His policy has been humane and progressive, to the benefit of every interest in the country. Queensland is the only state in which the profiteer has not had his own way, or been encouraged to fleece the people. It costs less to live in Queensland than in any other part of Australia. Meat in Queensland is only half the price it is in New South Wales, thanks to the laws of the government and the state cattle stations and state butcher shops, which are conducted in the big centres of population. In New South Wales every state enterprise has been muddled and mismanaged; in Queensland they are run on strict business principles, and they all show a handsome profit. The total price paid for cattle stations was £695,985, and the estimated profit for the end of the last financial year was £102,869, exclusive of leases surrendered to the crown, valued at £127,000. While Mr. Hughes and Mr. Holman have been talking about winning the war, the Queensland government, by its wise study of events, its appreciation of the problems of the future, and its prudent action, has made preparations for the government's share in Queensland's national destiny as a great meat supplier to a recuperating and reconstructing empire. Again, the Queensland government's scheme of accident, fire and life insurance is an unqualified success, and a model for all the other states. The Queensland State Insurance Office possesses an active staff of over 100 officers, conducts about 20 branches all over the state, and has been compelled to fight the insurance companies in all the courts of the empire, yet it has reduced rates and increased benefits, and has not cost the treasury or the taxpayer one penny.

The Ryan administration was described as a government of rebels. It is certainly anti-conscriptionist; but it is the only government that has done anything worth talking about for the soldiers. Here are a few of its deeds:

1. Settlement provided for 16,740 soldiers. Cost	£20,888
2. Dwellings for 94 returned soldiers. Cost	29,411
3. Railway fares, Expeditionaly Forces, carirage of gods, railway concessions, etc.	60,000
4. Remission of rents due by soldiers	49,577
5. Legal assistance given, free of charge, by public curator, valued at	4,000
6. Succession and probate duty remitted for dependents	4,500
7. Grant to Residential Club	1,000
8. Payment of superannuation and insurance premiums due by public servants enlisting	8,000
8. Establishment of Soldiers' Inquiry Office and Soldiers' Employment Office. Cost	1,000

The Ryan government provided on this year's loan estimates an amount of £200,000 for public works for soldier settlement.

All the profiteering concerns, not only of Queensland, but of Australia, were arrayed against the Ryan government. The big capitalistic newspapers of Queensland misrepresented and denounced the ministry daily, and resorted to the most unscrupulous tactics, with the object of prejudicing the people against it. The fact that the premier and four of his colleagues are Catholics was seized upon to stir up sectarianism against them. "Leagues of Loyalty" were formed, and Protestant meetings were summoned and addressed by lugubrious parsons and other Orange nondescripts, whose fulminations against the government were recorded at length in the daily papers. But all to no purpose. The people could not be fooled. And sectarianism was once again cast upon the rubbish heap, the lie direct was given to the wretched newspapers, the pretensions of the Nationalist patriots were trampled upon, and Ryan and his colleagues were returned to power with a triumphant and overwhelming majority. They swept the state from end to end, to the great joy of democrats throughout the Commonwealth, and the utter discomfiture of Mr. Hughes and all the other win-the-war humbugs, who must see in the Queensland elections their own impending doom.

Colored Jap Crepe--Large Assortments

The most durable cotton dress fabric on the market; suitable for making beach dresses, house gowns, kimonas, negligees, smocks, middies and children's dresses and rompers. Colors now in stock are pale pink, mid pink, three shades of old rose, raspberry, sky, Alice, Belgian blue, Copenhagen, champagne, maize, biscuit grey, tan, mid brown, cardinal, gunmetal, reseda, laurel and Russian green, admiral blue, navy and white; 31 inches wide, **35¢** per yard.

Hairline stripe Jap crepes, in black, blue, red and yellow stripe on white and sand ground; splendid heavy quality; 31 inches wide. Special, **25¢** yard.

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Longshoremen

Negotiations are still being carired on in connection with the agreement presented to the shipping interests by the International Longshoremens Association. There is no serious difficulty in the way of a settlement. The actions of one stevedore company has created some disaffection among the men but there is every likelihood of the matter being satisfactorily straightened out.

The Retail Clerks

W. H. Hoop, the international organizer of the Retail Clerks Association, has just returned from Victoria, where he reports that the Clerks Union is making very fine progress. The Metal Trades Council and the Trades Council are working hand in hand with the Clerks for better conditions. The workers of Victoria have determined that such miserable wages as $5, $6, $7 and $8 a week for women workers have got to be a thing of the past, and the presidents of these respective bodies have been appointed to work with the Clerks in preparing the case to go before the Minimum Wage Board to be appointed in the next few days. The increase in the cost of living is fast driving many of the workers mad, and especially the female workers, and while it is true that here and there the men are sticking, with partial success, to offset the rapid rise in the price of commodities, the men have a distinct duty to perform towards their womenfolk, and are expected to assist in seeing that the Minimum Wage Board is immediately appointed and the investigation begun. The board in Manitoba has recommended that girls over eighteen who cannot speak English, for instance, who work, in pickle factories, bag factories, etc., are to get $9.50 per week, while all others are to receive $10 per week. This sum includes $6 per year for union dues. The board recognizes that the payment of union dues is an essential part of the wage system and the girls' only real protection against unscrupulous employers. Everywhere these provisions are being made for the women workers, and it now remains for the Clerks themselves to take a hand in drawing closer to the Big Labor Movement.

The Central Body of Vancouver will be immediately approached to take a hand in preparing the case for the women workers and to demand that the Minimum Wage Board gets down to business as soon as possible, and the Clerks Union at its next meeting will also take steps to deal with the matter. Every clerk in the city is expected to line up and do their bit. Organized Labor demands that the clerks who stay outside the union whining about the increased cost of living and conditions generally get into the union and help to put things right; it is the clerk outside the union that is the cause of most of the trouble. A good organization will build up good business which can pay decent wages.

FED. BIG FACTOR FOR WORKING MAN

Propaganda of Education and Organiaztion Has Telling Effect

Members of Local 620, Steam and Operating Engineers, are to be congratulated for the determined stand they took in enforcing the 8-hour work day at the union rate of wages. It was thought by some that it would be impossible to get concerted action amongst the engineers who are working in various steam plants, owing to them being segregated from other members of organized labor. But owing to the foresight of the officers of Local 620 in having the local subscribe for the Federationist, thereby insuring the paper going to every member, no matter where located, this difficulty was overcome. Business Agent Alexander states that he considers the paper is doing good work by educating members of the union to the fact that all surplus values are created by the workers, and the effect of this knowledge is being demonstrated by the Engineers in demanding a little more of these surplus values. The following firms are still sticking out and refusing to grant the demands of the union: B. C. Cooperage, False Creek; Dollar Mills, Roche Point; Harrison Lake Shingle Company, Harrison Hot Springs; National Biscuit and Confection Company, Vancouver; Stolz Manufacturing Company, Wall Street; Nanaimo Cannery, Nanaimo; B. C. Manufacturing Company, Westminster; Cedar Mills, Roche Point; Dominion Shingle Mills, Westminster; Victoria Lumber Company, Chemainus; Ladner Lumber Company, Ladner; Allison Mills, Green Point Rapids; Powell Lake Mill Company, Powell River; B. C. Sugar Refinery, Vancouver; Canada Shingle Mill, Vancouver; Hunting & Merritt, Marpole.

FOUR MILLION DEMANDED BY BISBEE MINERS

Corporations and Mining Officials Made Defendants in Damage Suits

TOMBSTONE, Ariz.—Damage suits aggregating $4,000,000 were filed in the superior court of Cochise County here today against a number of persons and firms alleged to have been active in the deportation of 1,200 alleged I. W. W. from Bisbee last year. The suits have nearly 200 of the deported men as plaintiffs.

With one exception the suits ask for the same amount—$10,000 actual damages and $10,000 punitive damages. William B. Cleary, one of the attorneys filing the action, who was among those deported from Bisbee, asks $50,000 actual and $25,000 punitive damages. Cleary is now in Chicago assisting in the I. W. W. defence.

Corporations Defendants

Six corporations and 14 mining officials and residents of Bisbee and the Warren district are defendants in the complaints, which allege the defendants and others through employment of 1,000 armed men, unlawfully arrested and imprisoned the plaintiffs and transported them to New Mexico.

True Clothes Economy

THERE'S **both** fashion **and** economy in a Tom-the-Tailor suit of imported British wool. It is **cut** to the lines of **your** figure in the style approved on Picadilly and on Broadway. It is **tailored faultlessly** by union craftsmen. It is made to **wear** and hold its **shape** so that **constant** pressing is **not** necessary. And the genuine all-wool fabric is economy itself. It **looks** well—always. Here's fashion that is economical—economy prices, too.

Men's Suits to Measure from $35 up

Women's Man-tailored Suits from $45 up

Tom the Tailor

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2 stores

UNION SHOP

ANOTHER GOVERNMENT PROMISE NOT KEPT

Raise Promised Letter Carriers for Last April Not Yet in Pay Envelopes

Letter carriers all over the Dominion are complaining because of the delay of the government in paying out the increase which the government was to have put into effect last April. This delay is causing considerable hardship, especially among the poorer paid men, most of whom are returned soldiers. These men are receiving $2.83 per day, and although the proposed increase of $150 per year will amount to 50c a day, it has not yet been placed in the pay envelope.

Returned Men Suffer

A great majority of the returned soldiers working for the post office department are not graded, and, according to the proposed scale, it is only for men who are graded and there is no definite knowledge whether these men will receive the increase or not. The Letter Carriers Association is doing all in its power to aid the returned men, but it cannot force the government to grade these men and give them a decent wage. Most of them have not seen fit to join the association. No initiation fee is charged and the dues are only 35c per month. Organized labor can help out by sending a protest to Ottawa demanding that the increase be paid without further delay.

Blacksmiths

Ten new members were initiated and arrangements made to hold a big smoker at the latter end of this month. Invitations have been sent to New Westminster and Victoria to take part in the arrangements. The committee meets Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock to make final arrangements. The executive committee meets this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock.

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WE make a specialty of workingmen's shoes—made of selected leather such as will meet hard knocks and stand rough usage—solidly built up and strongly put together.

SEE OUR WORKING SHOES—THE LARGEST AND MOST REASONABLY PRICED ASSORTMENT IN VANCOUVER.

Leckie's Union Made Shoes at $7.50

—a union shoe, made right here in Vancouver—stout box kip uppers—heavy double soles—pegged—made on a foot-form last—one of the most comfortable working shoes made—

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Beaver Brand Shoes —$5.00 and $6.00

—an extra strong work shoe—extra good material—extra strong made—in tan grain—black chrome and Urus calf—a thoroughly reliable working shoe—

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An Exceptional Shoe for $5.00

This shoe comes in black, tan or brown—oil grain leather all through—double soles—stitched and pegged. Wonderful value at **$5.00**

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