

INTERNATIONALISM.

MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST WORKINGMEN'S CONGRESS AT BRUSSELS

Some Important Discussions A General Strike Program Workingmen and War Political Action Necessary.

At the third day session of the International Socialist Workingmen's Congress at the Hotel St. Michel, Brussels, a committee reported in favor of plenary work of all countries not to support a candidate for a public position unless the candidate announced himself as being prepared to advocate reforms for the benefit of labor and the protective legislation demanded by workingmen.

During the course of the day, Merino, an Italian anarchist delegate, was arrested by the Belgian police on the ground that he had previously been expelled from Belgium.

Samal, of New York, and Kaudon, of Germany, were shortly after the proceedings elected presidents of the Congress for the year. Samal made quite a stirring address. He alluded upon the increasing part which the United States played in the economy of nations, and said that in the United States alone more than \$70,000,000,000 annually was actually stolen from the hands of those who produced it.

Samal's speech was most vigorously applauded.

A discussion arose over the arrival of Roman, a Spanish delegate, who declared that he represented the Spanish Socialist movement, having their headquarters in Barcelona. The other Spanish representatives present opposed his admission to the Congress on the ground that he represented associations which were always obliged to hold and vote to all candidates to obtain legislation of a nature which would do away with the complaint of Roman was excluded.

The French delegates fervently supported the attitude of workingmen towards candidates for public office. The French gave the German the credit of having introduced the first motion which invited France to seek work, thus concurring favorably with immigrant Italians, who commonly declined to join the review.

THE POSITION OF LABOR.

He wanted the committee's resolution modified so as to provide that candidates must accept the full socialist program. Other speakers ignored Herr Hebel's remarks. The English delegates refused to consider their attitude. After an ineffectual attempt to enforce closure, the debate was adjourned.

The indignant speeches of the Italian delegates led to an unanimous resolution protesting against the arrest of Merino. Another delegate, a Frenchman, was arrested later in the day, but he was released to return at liberty until the Congress closes.

On the fourth and fifth day's session a considerable amount of business was transacted. The committee having received in favor of a resolution condemning anti-Semitism as a device of the capitalist and governing classes to divert the proletariat movement and create dissension among workingmen. Several speakers retorted the Congress that Jewish bankers and financiers were also great oppressors of labor. Finally a resolution was adopted condemning both anti-Semitic and Jewish financial tyranny.

The Congress decided the committee's report on international combination, advising the formation of national instead of international committees, and resolving that although a central committee is necessary, they are often unnecessary, and workingmen ought to take every precaution before state and national boundaries.

The German, Austrian, American and British delegates supported an amended resolution to the effect that:

Workingmen's own weapons, but that arbitration should be employed whenever possible without loss of dignity. The resolution also demanded that the right of combining be guaranteed by law, and that contracts for public works be given to labor organizations. The amended resolution was passed, with the exception of the last clause.

The British delegates adopted resolutions in favor of the abolition of piece-work and of the closing of the mines, and the International Workers' Congress.

President Mills, of Romania, in opening the discussion on the military system, appended to the Congress to:

LIBERTY THE BIRD OF GOD.

the flag will be the blood of workers, and that and military system as an ancient system, he said, the Roumanian peasant versus three farthings a day and lives in huts no better than the caves of primitive times.

Here Liebknecht read the committee's report, which decided that if a great war possible is expected to the world to protest against alliances which meant war, and declared that the only means to prevent a general war was by international organization of the proletariat.

M. Vaillant, of France, concurred in these views. He said that the social revolution should sweep away the Masce difficulty.

Steuernhaus complained that the resolutions were vague and asked what was the good of passing them unless they meant something. There was too much

talk about socialists, and especially about the Germans. In the event of a war all countries ought to start.

A GENERAL STRIKE

The Germans were annoyed at the promises made to them, and reacted in a timely manner.

Mr. Sproul, of the English Firm's, and as a member of the English Firm's, said in the evening that a few weeks ago the captain of a steamer named the "New York" and Rotterdam perpetrated an act of crew cruelty. He told the crew that one of the firm's men was to be sent to work. The captain ordered him to remain work, and then drew a revolver and shot him dead. Three hundred passengers were a picture of a certain arrest, but the accused captain was so influential, that the Dutch government refused to punish him, and he is now commanding a vessel returning to New York, and perhaps murdering another man. It promises every "shameless" man the prospect that the next Congress will be held in Chicago in 1892 which will have in account of the difficulty of organizing for the next Congress. It is necessary to entrust the Swiss Labor Party with the organizing of the next Congress to be held in 1893.

DOMINION LABOR CONGRESS.

OPENING OF THE ANNUAL SESSION AT QUEBEC.

THE annual Congress of the Trades and Labor Councils of the Dominion of Quebec was opened at Quebec on Monday by Mayor Fremont, M.P., who met the visiting delegates at one o'clock, at the City Hall, and welcomed them to Quebec. There were present at this gathering from Toronto, Montreal, St. John's, Halifax, St. Louis, Toronto, A. W. Holmes and D. A. Cary, George's Laborers' Union, Toronto; Builders' Trades, Charles Clavary and Robert Lamb, Typographical Union No. 91, Toronto; John Armstrong, George W. Dower and George Clavary, L. A. 250, Toronto; D. O. D'Almeida, D. A. 19, Montreal; U. O. Lafontaine; Trades and Labor Council, Montreal; L. C. Boudreau, J. B. Dumas, L. A. 2109, Montreal; Mrs. Mary Duffy, L. A. 3184, Montreal; Oscar Fontaine; River Front Assembly, Montreal; M. H. Heenan; Montreal Assembly, Montreal; A. T. Leprie, M.P., L. A. 5201, Montreal; Joseph Healand, M.P., Plasterers' Union, Montreal; C. P. Maloney; Typographical Union 143, Montreal; Honoré P. Dalsiro; Gear Workers' Union No. 58, Montreal; Elie Martel; L. A. 4025, St. Catherine; and J. C. Carey; Typographical Union 102, Ottawa; A. Choquette and A. Lavigne; Frontage Assembly, Ottawa; G. Leblanc; Hull, N. Page.

Mr. Luc Hebbert, president of the Quebec Trades and Labor Council, introduced the delegates to the mayor, and then the delegates in as follows: "When I was asked by the members of the Quebec and Labor Council to take a part, which is very small indeed, in your Congress, I was very glad to be agreeable to accept, and that I am very glad to be in your midst to-day. I have been out on my permanent duties for a few days, and I have now a very agreeable task in telling you how welcome you are in the city of Quebec. Our delegates are all here, and I am sure that the opening of the Congress, I was thinking that it is not simply a feat in which all laboring classes are invited to attend. It is a feat in which all the three distinct features in the proceedings of your Congress, the demonstration, the meeting, and the festival, which accompany the Congress, are very important to show all the working classes the importance there is for them to all join in your union. They who are invited to join, magistrates, capitalists and others, prove that your object is not to divide the workers, but to unite them, and I do not doubt that this Congress will be beneficial to the laboring classes and also the Dominion at large.

Mr. Urbain Lafontaine, of Montreal, President of the Congress, replied to the Mayor of Quebec, and then he spoke for their generous welcome, which he said would long remain impressed upon their memory.

Before adjourning, the Congress appointed a committee on credentials, consisting of Messrs. Charles Martel, M. P., J. B. Dumas, M. P., and M. P. of Hull. On invitation of Secretary John, of the Local Reception Committee, the delegates then repaired to arrange for the dinner to be given in the streets of the city, and also arranged Cape Rouge, going out by St. Louis and in by St. Pierre, noon.

One of the pretty novelties for painting upon a beveled plate of brass is made up of polished and stained in a beautiful yellow or golden brown color. It is made up of brass or still fine can be stained upon it in the fascinating tapestry dyes and then the "high lights" added in oil colors or "gold" and "red" colors. These should be dragged on in touch into which must be put all the expert of your artistic faculty and practicing

STATE SOCIALISM.

HOW THE ENGLISH TRADES UNIONS ARE PREPARING THE WAY.

Free Education Dailfour Organising Industry in Ireland Irishmen Favored Because they Made Unpleasant Disagreement.

THE Trades Unions are really doing excellent educational work for us in many directions, and those who are of opinion that State Socialism, as it is called, is an absolute necessity, in which there will be no class State, and therefore in State in the present sense at all, must thank full to our existing Government and its supporters for what they have done and are doing.

Thus we shall have now, to all intents and purposes, free education, and this free education must shortly be under the control of the whole people, and must cover the highest as well as the most elementary instruction. It is now admitted, that the Trades Unions of Conservatives in both Houses of Parliament, that it is the duty of the community to provide the means for carrying out this free education for the community, and is made compulsory by law. But this principle, carried to its logical conclusion, takes us a very long way, and as a result, it is made compulsory for the free maintenance of children, for the Social Democrats contented themselves with a general and other reformatory proposals, put this inevitable conclusion with a force and vigor of reasoning which we heartily concur in, and which truly say, between free education, and

FREE BIRTHS.

free births, free clothing for children who stand in need of them. Nay, it is even more necessary for providing out that the community in the long run, that children should be well fed and well clothed than that they should be well taught, or that they should be well reared, or that they may have passed, is manifestly a less useful citizen than a sturdy ignorant. It is not necessary to argue against us on this, and we have good reason to be satisfied with the way in which the Conservatives are, in this direction, introducing their own kind of provincial individualism. Such unconscious propaganda in a Socialist sense is far more effective than any direct propaganda, and the same remark applies to the various measures, however incomplete, which the present Government has introduced, in support of the limitation of the rights of individuals to their fellow citizens over the interests of their fellow citizens.

It is the duty of the State not in any way to have any monopoly in gaining ground, and from that to the very democratic control of the State, and it appears to be much shorter before.

Mr. Arthur Balfour, however, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, has gone still further after the free wage to the State, and all political factions, apparently, for what he had done. Funnio threatened last year in Ireland, as it has threatened this year, to use the State power to the fact that the unfortunate island is drained of its food and other agricultural products in order to pay the interest on its foreign debt.

LARGE BREVETS AND ENDORS

on mortgages to absentee landlords and money lenders in Great Britain. Balfour had no mind whatever to stanch this drain of the country's wealth, and he has a hand and a hawk's eye. But he is the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and he took upon himself to use the State power to the fact that the unfortunate island is drained of its food and other agricultural products in order to pay the interest on its foreign debt.

THEY HAVE NOT FASHIONED.

They removed a Chief Secretary, they have not struck even from using dynamite, and they have sent sixty-six irreconcilable men here to the House of Commons. Therefore—therefore, they are not left to tender members of a Life Charity Organization Society, or of the still viceroy Lord Master of a Workhouse Prison. If Englishmen, if Londoners, wish that the State, which they supply with funds by their labor, which they supply in the coming period of industrial failure, or that they, too, must make themselves disagreeable to both laborers. Associations and expatriate members are not necessary. Their political power is for the moment sufficient, if they will only use it without the slightest regard to the convenience of the placid majority, and without any other than they, at its rate, are the precedents for it in the next future. It is their own fault if in the next future they do not see the State Socialism, developing into Social Democracy, for the benefit of themselves and their wives and children.

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played on useful public works to their own advantage, and that of the community. Not a bit of it. THE SAME.

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WHO SHOULD BE HANGED.

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