

QUOTES IVENS' TALKS

BEFORE LABOR CHURCH

Head of Mounted Police Intelligence Department Gives Evidence in Court

HEARD FOUR SERMONS

Addresses Dealt With Profit System, Human Labor as a Standard of Exchange

Meetings of Labor Church

Considerable time was occupied with evidence of meetings of the Labor church. The accused Ivens was shown to have been the principal speaker on these occasions. The meetings of the church described in evidence were held on Feb. 2 and 15, March 2 and April 13. The subjects for the principal addresses on these occasions were: "The League of Nations," "Immorality of the Profit System," "The Collapse of the Gold Standard and Human Labor as a Standard of Exchange," and "The Significance of the One Big Union," respectively.

The witness Reames said that he had not taken any notes at these meetings, but had made reports within four hours of the conclusion of the meetings. He had endeavored to hire shorthand writers, but had been unable to do so because they were afraid to do such work.

Reames Identifies Literature

When Mr. Reames, who is head of the intelligence department of the R.N.W.M.P. for Manitoba, was called to the witness box, a large bundle of documents produced by the crown was identified by him as reading matter seized in a raid on the Labor temple, Winnipeg, on June 30. The documents were filed as exhibits.

The witness stated that he had come to Winnipeg in Jan. 1919, to take charge of the intelligence department and had attended a meeting held in the Majestic theatre on Jan. 19, 1919. David Rees was chairman, he said, and the speakers included Geo. Armstrong, R. B. Russell, R. J. Johns and Sam Blumenberg. These speeches, generally, were to the end that the audience should be warned that a revolution was coming and that they must prepare themselves for it.

Wm. Ivens objected to this evidence going in against him, as did Ward Hollands on behalf of R. J. Johns. The latter objected also to the witness-giving parts of speeches. All of them or none should be given, said Mr. Hollands. Sgt. Reames said that one if not all the speakers had asserted that it was the purpose to disseminate propaganda to educate the people. A meeting for the following Sunday was announced, the purpose of which was to commemorate the deaths of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. A book which the witness purchased at the meeting, was filed as an exhibit, under objection by five of the accused. A Socialist Bulletin, also purchased at the meeting, was read to the court by Mr. Pitblado, as was a copy of the Red Flag of Jan. 11.

Mr. Reames said that the audience of the meeting was largely composed of foreigners, many of whom, and some of the speakers, were wearing red ties.

When asked as to the effect of the speeches on him personally, the witness said that he was very surprised. He had wondered what the city police were doing to allow such things to go on. He had become indignant.

On Jan. 26, the witness had attended the meeting announced for the commemoration of the death of Liebknecht and Luxemburg, which had not been held because of the intervention of the returned soldiers. He described the riots that followed, in which many foreigners had been made to kiss the flag and had also been roughly handled.

Mr. Reames gave evidence of the meetings of the Labor church, the first of which the accused Ivens had been the speaker.

The accused Heaps again objected, stating that it had not been shown that there was any connection between himself and this angle of the evidence.

In continuing the examination of the witness, Mr. Andrews asked him when he had attended the first meeting of this "so-called" Labor church, and the witness replied, on Feb. 2, 1919. Mr. Ivens objected to the manner in which the church had been referred to. If Mr. Andrews would call it the Labor church, the accused said he would stand behind it.

Mr. Andrews: "What was the text?"
Witness: "The League of Nations."
Mr. Andrews: "Did Mr. Ivens give any verse or chapter from the Bible?"
This question was answered in the negative.

Mr. Ivens, said the witness, had tried to point out a similarity between the peace negotiations and the conditions existing at the time of the downfall of Napoleon. He had expressed the wish that everyone would understand that he (Ivens) was a pacifist and that it was his intention