BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

INDUSTRIAL UNITY: STRENGTH — Official Organ Vancouver Trades and Labor Council (International) — POLITICAL UNITY: VICTORY

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TRADES COUNCIL SEEKS UNITY OF LABOR

Will Hold a ..Conference During First Week in October

Garbage By-Law Meets With ..Strong Opposition

Unity and the need for the assistance of women in the trades union movement were the features of the meeting of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council on Tuesday night. The need for unity was brought to the attention of the council by Vice-president Bartlett, and the necessity of women's help by Mrs. Haywood, of the Card and Label League of Seattle.

In moving his motion calling for a conference of Labor representatives in the city, Vice-piresident Bartlett stated: There are a number of Labor organizations in the city of Vancouver which are not affiliated with the central labor body, and that it is time that a movement was made to consolidate the Labor movement in the city, and to this end he moved: That the secretary of the council be instructed to ask all Labor organizations to elect three delegates to attend a meeting to be held in the first week in October, the purpose of the meeting to bring about a consolidation of Labor's forces in the city. The motion was adopted without dissent, the council approving o fthe idea that it is hoped that the meeting will be the stepping stone to a more virile and aggressive Labor movement in the City of Vancouver.

Women's Part

Mrs. Haywood, in speaking of the part women could play in the Labor movement, pointed to the work which had been accomplished in Seattle, and stated that the Union Record was the first consideration. She pointed out that the wives of Labor men were not acquainted with the work of the unions, but that when they were organized, they were a valuable acquisition to the movement.

Referring to The B. C. Federationist, she stated that if the women would patronize only those who advertise in the local paper, and informed the storekeepers why they did so, it would be a great benefit to the paper, and might result in a daily paper being established.

Dealing with the work of the women's organization in Seattle, she stated that the efforts put forth had even made the Bon Marche come to time, and recognize the power of organized labor. She advocated the organization of the workers' purchasing power, and the formation of a women's organization in Vancouver.

The result of Mrs. Haywood's talk was a motion by Del. Showler, which was carried, which was to the effect that all delegates bring their wives to the next meeting of the council.

Garbage By-law

The garbage by-law recently enacted by the City Council which provides for householders to pay for the removal of garbage, was the cause of considerable debate, the delegates taking the stand that this was another imposition on the workers. Delegate Thom of the Carpenters started the debate by moving a resolution, calling for a protest being sent to the the City Council. In moving the motion, he stated that residents in the East End had been notified as to this

(Continued on Page 3)

LABOR HAS ONE OBJECTIVE

Australian Workers Seek Socialization of Industry

[By W. Francis Ahern]
(Federated Press Correspondent)

Sydney, N. S. W.—As a result of the All-Australian Trade Union Congress, held at Melbourne, the Australian Labor movement, political and industrial, has now a common objective—the socialization of industry.

There are two opinions within the movement as to the means by which the objective will be attained—constitutional or otherwise. Meanwhile, Labor desires industry to be run as smoothly as is consistent with the well-being of the Australian community. The council of action, appointed by the congress, in an official statement, says: "Those employers who would put back the clock of time by reverting to individual workshop agreements re wages and hours, will meet with solid opposition from organized labor."

Arising out of the congress, a scheme for the institution of industrial councils has been laid down, under which wages and hours would be determined by a federal council, supported by state, industrial and works councils. Each council would be composed of an equal number of employers and workers, with a chairman elected by common consent. Under this scheme the cumbersome and costly legal machinery of the arbitration courts would be eliminated, to the benefit of all but the lawyers.

ENGINEERS SUPPORT FED.

Efforts to Be Made to Force Union Scale

It must not be thought that the Engineers have gone out of business because we have been no reports of meetings during the past two weeks, for such is not the case. The weekly meetings have been going on as usual with increasing membership at all meetings, an unemployed list almost too small to be seen, and occasions when men for jobs have been hard to find.

A communication was read from the Fed., asking for support, and the Local went on record as being ready to support the Fed. in every way possible. At present the Local is supporting the Fed. by inserting its card and subscribing in a body, and every new member means a new subscriber for the Fed.

The delegates to the central body commented upon the "doings" of the Dominion Trades Congress, as outlined by the delegate of the central body, and the membership of Local 844 expressed no surprise at the manner in which the Congress conducted itself, i.e., did anything and everything that was of no material benefit to the workers, and left undone anything that was of vital interest to the workers.

It was brought to the notice of the Local that certain employers were paying a wage below the union scale, and a discussion arose as to ways and means of making these gentlemen come through, the consensus of opinion being that instead of members keeping away from such jobs they should take them in order to keep a non-union man away, and take such action on the job as would make the job as would make the boss see the error of his ways. It was also pointed out that the only way to carry out this action efficiently was by organizing, and every effor is going to be made to line up the Engineers. The International is going to assist in this work as soon as the Pacific Coast organizer can be spared from the Pacific Slope to the south of us, where he is a present busily engaged.

Local 844 has a hard task ahead of it owing to the large numbers of Engineers that have obtained certificates during the last few years, but strong hopes are entertained of Local 844 cutting considerable ice in the very near future.

MANY STRIKES IN JAPAN

Socialists' Homes Are Raided by the Police

[By Gertrude Haessler]
(Federated Press Correspondent)

Tokio—In connection with the alleged Communist plot in Osaka, Ivan Kozlov, a Russian of American education, has been deported. His wife and two small children, left behind, are being hounded by the police. A party of judges and procurators raided the homes of Socialists in Tokio, while seven men were arrested in Osaka for spreading Communistic doctrines among the soldiers.

The strike of the Kobe-Osaka tram employees resulted in the workers receiving an increase in wages and as a consequence, other strikes of tram workers are threatened. More than 300 workers in the Toshin Rubber Co. plant at Kobe are on strike. Nearly 3000 employees of the Godo Spinning Co. at Osaka are out. There are also strikes among the cotton workers, the lighters' union and in the zinc plating industry. Land disputes among tenant farmers have resulted in a lower valuation of real estate. The police are watchful of a plan to celebrate the rice riots of five years ago. Japanese workers are stirring themselves to collect funds for Russian relief, pointing out that Labor in Japan has not been represented in this work.

Many members of the election committee, which is to choose delegates to the International Labor conference in Geneva, in October, are refusing to vote, owing to the manner in which the elections are carried on. If he will accept, Kawaga, a Socialist writer, will be the chief delegate. The chambers of commerce are selecting the capitalist delegates to the conference.

The first and 15th of each month are now observed as economy days in Japan. Luxuries and even tea are to be dispensed with on these days. In line with this, 160 employees of the Tokio municipality have been discharged, and the number of court ladies is to be greatly reduced. The first economy day resulted in a large number of savings accounts benig opened.

Japan has promised to evacuate Manchuria. Three regiments of artillery in Chita have been disbanded. A naval officer reports that most of the Japanese firms in Vladivostok are preparing to leave when the troops are withdrawn.

There is much anti-foreign propaganda against tourists visiting Japan. It is claimed that there are thousands of spies among them. In contrast, Yukio Ozaki, a liberal, reminds his hearers that their ancestors were not so fearful of foreign ideas in the days when Japan was first brought into contact with other civilizations. He says if control of thought must be practiced, it should come from men of higher calibre than those now in charge of government.

Ozaki has also taken up the question of population and points out that the lowest civilizations have the highest birth rates. He questions whether Japan can find room anywhere for her people if the present rate of increase is kept up. It will be recalled that Margaret Sanger recently came to Japan crusading for birth control.

British Labor Says: "Not a Man, Not a Gun, Not a Ship"--What Does Canadian Labor Say?

THE people of this country are supposed to be imbued with the war fever. Newspaper headlines would lead the unthinking to believe that every citizen was on tip toe to get to the scene of what may be a new war to end war. But the truth is not in the headlines of the newspapers. We doubt very much if the people desire to engage in another slaughter fest. But what is labor doing?

It may be true that the signs indicate that war will not break out, but now is the time for the workers to voice their protest against sending troops—for it is the wage earners who usually do the fighting—to scenes of a new conflict.

British Labor, through the official organ of the Trades Congress, has said, "Not a man, not a gun, not a ship to Constantinople." Will the Canadian Congress take the same stand, or will it submit to new impositions on the workers?

The freedom of the Dardanelles is supposed to be at stake. What is this freedom—the freedom which has been handed out to Russia, the freedom which prevented Russian ships from leaving through the Dardanelles so that succor could be rendered to the starving millions who were dying for the lack of necessities of life, while the workers of other countries were starving because the warehouses of the world were bursting with the things necessary to Russia, and if disposed of would have resulted in employment to the greater part of the workers of Great Britain and the American continent? Is this the freedom which the workers are to be asked to again fight for? Labor organizations throughout Canada, at this time, before it is too late, should organize that inatriculate expression which is opposed to any further slaughter of the workers in the interests of imperialism, and international financiers.

INSURANCE PLAN IS TURNED DOWN

Conference Committee to Deal With Present Needs

Another Meeting to Be Held on Thursday, September 28

The unemployed conference committee held a well-attended meeting on the Sept. 14, in the City Hall. A resolution calling for the endorsation of a National Unemployment Insurance scheme was turned down, those present taking the position that the committee was not formed for the purpose of solving the unemployment problem, but to seek to secure the necessities of life for those who were immediately without food.

During the discussion, it was pointed out that the Unemployment Insurance Act of the British Isles, was not an unmixed blessing, and that a blacklist had also been instituted in connection with it, and that the machinery of the unemployment offices had perfected the blacklist machinery.

George Hardy, who was the principal speaker, pointed out that all the remedial legislation passed by capitalistic governments had not altered the historical position of the workers, and pointed out that the object of the trades unions was to reduce the hours of labor and give the workers more leisure to study their conditions. He also instanced that the productivity of the race will never give the workers a greater percentage of what they produce under the present system.

Another meeting of the committee will be held in the City Hall on Thursday, the 28th, and all Labor organizations have been invited to send their representatives to this meeting.

THE MONTREAL TYPOS WIN

Press Headlined Open Shop News but Hid the Truth

It is only a few days ago that the local press was proclaiming to all and sundry that the Montreal newspapers were running open shops. Big headlines were used to call attention to these "news items," but when the real situation had to be given out to the world, there was no headlines, but only a small notice in an obscure part of the papers, no front page space was devoted to the following news item:

Montreal—With the reaching of an agreement by the management of the Montreal Star with the International Typographical Union, all the local daily papers except the Herald, have signed new contracts with the printers.

Paris.—Socialist and Communist organs unite in tribute to the memory of Jules Guesde, the Eugene Debs of the French working class. His death has furnished the occasion for special issues of l'Humanite, organ of the Communists, and of Populaire, organ of the Social-Democrats. Hereafter the annual Jaures day is also to be made the occasion for commemorating the life and work of Guesde.

CONDITIONS ARE IMPROVING IN RUSSIA

Moscow Street Car Service Is an Excellent One

New Policy Results in the Restoration of Cities

[By Anise]
(Federated Press Correspondent)

Moscow—Judging by the charts displayed in the office of the municipal housekeeping department, 1920 must have been a mighty tough year in Moscow. Every section of the city's activities, car lines, gas, auto transport, shows a low ebb during that year, and a gradual climbing up through 1921 and 1922.

At the present time, street car service in Moscow is as good as in any city I have been in, either Europe or America. The cars are designated by large numbers, and it is easy even for a stranger who does not speak Russian, to use them. The fare has been 3½, but has gone up to 5 cents; it doubles after 10 o'clock at night, when only pleasure seekers are supposed to be aboard. All government workers get car tickets for about 10 cents a month.

The number of cars and of passengers carried has increased enormously since the low point in 1920. The Moscow street car system started about 1905, with only 56 cars, but then increased rapidly till in 1915, there were 893 cars in service. From that time on the service dropped; 300 cars were gone before the revolution broke, and by 1920 there were only 202 cars running in Moscow.

The next year showed a slight improvement, the number being 282; but with the beginning of this year a swift growth began, month by month, swifter than any in any time in the past history of the car line. There were at the end of July, 1922, 457 cars in service, carrying an average of 500,000 passengers a day.

This is almost 50 times as many as were carried in January, 1921.

The city water system was less effected by war conditions, but it also shows a definite fall and rise in the amount of water consumed in Moscow. In the early months of 1920 it fell below 11,000,000 pails a month, and is now up again to 13,000,000 pails, as it was in 1916.

The water system is especially significant because a large part of the plumbing of Moscow was wrecked during the fuel famines, when the blowing up of bridges and war conditions generally prevented fuel from coming into the city. All over the city the people huddled together in as few rooms as possible, tearing down the doors and floors and woodwork of other rooms in order to keep warm through the 70 degrees of frost which mark a Russian winter. Plumbing pipes broke in all directions, and the wreckage left by those fuelless winters still complicates the housing situation of Moscow and makes the securing of rooms extremely difficult.

However, under the new policy, many organizations and individuals, both public and private, obtain concessions from the city government to rebuild or repair houses and then obtain the use of them free for a given number of years. One sees this building going on in all directions.

Jack Johnson Passes Out

Jack Johnson, old-time machinist and member of Beaver Lodge No. 182, of the International Machinists Association passed to the great beyond on Monday last. For many years "Jack" had been an active member of the machinists' organization and is well known throughout Canada and in many cities in the U. S. A. Always a staunch trades unionist, even during his sickness, which resulted in his death, he took an active interest in the work of the organization.

MEXICAN WORKERS SUPPORT U.S. COMRADES

Campaign for Funds Is Being Actively Pushed

President of Railroad Union Urges One Day's Pay as Donation

[By F. W. Leighton]
(Federated Press Correspondent)

Mexico City—Bearing the headline: The Cause of Our Comrades of the United States Is Our Cause, the Union of Mexican Mechanice (La Union de Mecanicos Mexicana), has issued a manifesto enumerating the points for which the shop crafts are struggling and giving a concise history of the origin and progress of the strike from its inception up to Aug. 22, the date of the manifesto.

Included in the manifesto is a telegram from Samuel Gompers to the headquarters of the Mexican Union at Aguascallentes, Mexico. The Union of Mechanics, which is one of the oldest unions in Mexico, having recently celebrated its 22nd anniversary, is making good its words by conducting a campaign among its members for funds to assist the strikers. This involves a sacrifice. Due to the falling off of traffic on the Mexican railways, the shopmen have been forced to take a temporary cut of 25 per cent. in the shape of a six instead of an eight-hour workday.

In a letter dated Aug. 26, addressed to the heads of all the unions of Mexican railway workers, A. Carrillo Vargas, president Federation of Railway Unions, urged the donation of a day's wages to assist the American strikers, by each one of the 35,000 organized rail workers of Mexico. The treasurer of the federation estimated that if every man gave this amount, a sum of about 150,000 pesos ($75,000) would be collected.

Vargas, however, stated that it is unlikely that all men would be able to contribute due to wage cuts, high prices, etc. To date the Union of Mechanics and the boilermakers union have collections under way.

Use Fair Printing

The management of the Empress theatre has made arrangements that all printing, including programmes and posters, will in future bear the union label. This is the result of efforts made by the local Typographical Union to line up all theatres to have their printing done in union shops.

M. L. A. and Child Welfare

Evidently child welfare does not cut much ice with city members of the Provincial Legislature, as at a meeting held on Tuesday evening of the Child Welfare Association, to which all city members had been invited, along with Dr. McLean, minister of education, R. H. Neelands was the only one who put in an appearance, while he should have been present at the meeting of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, as he is president of that body.

Building Permits

Sept. 14—1811-16 Avenue West, Grant, Smith & McDonald, church, $50,000.

Sept. 15—2788—8th Ave. West, Dargavel & Kilgour, dwelling, $3000; 2510 Turner, Russell & Hardin, dwelling, $2000; 185 Water, Clark Fruit and Produce, warehouse, $5000.

Sept. 16—2811 McGill, F. Moline, dwelling, $2000; Union and Slocan, F. P. Rogers, stables, $2300.

Sept. 19—1820-6 Graveley, T. J. Giddings, I. O. O. F. hall, $9850.

Sept. 20—2835 Triumph, Sigart Wilkens, dwelling, $1500; 2166—8th Ave. W., H. L. Learmouth, dwelling, $3000; 1846—13th Ave. West, R. McKenzie, dwelling, $3500.

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LABEL COMMITTEE TO HOLD DANCE ON TUESDAY

Tickets Are on Sale at Trades Council Office

Boosting of Union Label Is Objective of Committee

The label committee of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council has completed all arrangements for the opening dance, to be held on Tuesday next, in the Cotillion hall. Other dances will be held during the winter months, the object being to educate the workers to demand the union label and the card when purchasing goods or patronizing restaurants and other businesses where union cards can be procured, and union conditions thereby guaranteed.

The holder of the lucky ticket will be presented with a union-made suit, whether the holder be a member of the sterner or gentler sex. The suit will be made by Perry and Dolk, custom tailors, of plain navy serge, and is valued at $65.00.

All trades unionists are invited to attend this dance. Tickets can be secured from any member of the Trades Council, at room 308-319 Pender Street West. A large crowd is expected, so get your tickets early.

The committee has decided, that instead of devoting the profits from these dances to the different organizations, the surplus will be turned over to the building fund of the Vancouver Trades Council.

Richardson to Speak

Tom Richardson will be the speaker at the F. L. P. hall, 148 Cordova Street West on Sunday evening. The meeting will commence at 8 o'clock.

CANNOT KEEP THEIR CHILDREN

Australian Workers Are Practising Birth Control

(By the Federated Press)

Sydney, N. S. W.—Birth control is being practiced all over Australia because the workers can not maintain their families on the wages paid to them, says Judge Piddington, a judicial dignitary in Australia.

Piddington added that the birth-rate of Australia had declined to a little over one-half of the figures recorded in 1860. He advocates that the needs of a family be dealt with on a collective basis by a federal system of motherhood endowment.

Says Piddington: "The time has gone for the legislative treatment of the rights of child life by effusion of philanthropic rhetoric with pusillainimous aids such as the maternity bonus or a few sporadic centres for child welfare. All this is so much political locomotor ataxia.

"We must straighten and quicken our pace to reach a comprehensive system in which every home will be a child welfare centre. What is urgently needed to begin with, is a recasting of the living wage law, so that in the home of every man who works there shall be a fair level of comfort for himself and all his dependent children, no matter what their number."

Piddington is best known because of his recent commission on the basic wage in Australia, wherein he advocated a living wage of about $10 per week above the present basic wage, but which the Australian federal government refused to adopt on the grounds that it would ruin industry.

NO NEED FOR MANY UNIONS

Needle Trades Will Endeavor to Secure Amalgamation

(By the Federated Press)

Chicago—Amalgamation, rather than federation, for the unions in the needle trades, was advocated in the report submitted by Delegate Wortis of the Needle Trades section, and adopted by the Trade Union Educational League at its recent convention in this city.

"The problems and interests of the workers in the needle trades are so closely bound together that there is absolutely no reason for the existence of more than one union in the industry and a crying need exists for our amalgamation into one powerful organization that can better protect and further our interests," reads the report.

Contending that the present local unions are largely political clubs, and more or less lifeless, the report urges the adoption of the shop delegate system. It says: "To establish a closer bond between the shop and the union, to arouse the initiative and individual activity of the rank and file, to transfer the power from the hands of the paid officers into those of the workers in the shops, and to abolish not only the local but the craft division—the present system must be changed and the shop delegate system established in its place. With the shop as the basis unit of the organization, the union will be conducted and controlled by the rank and file."

The report opposes piece work and standards of production which, in its opinion, tend to the same end. It advocates the establishment of employment bureaus, such as are conducted by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, as a means of eliminating the competition for jobs. As a step toward the shop delegate system, it advises the election of shop chairmen to act in an advisory capacity to the present unions, and it repudiates the use of the injunction on the part of unions, as tending to confuse the workers and to weaken their fight against the use of the injunction on the part of employers.

STRIKE TIES UP THE SHIPPING

German Seafarers Get a Ninty Per Cent Increase

[By Louis P. Lochner]
(European Dir, Federaetd Press)

Hamburg, Germany—For five weeks German ocean shipping was almost at a standstill, owing to a strike of ships' officers, engineers, machinists and stokers which involved the entire water front of Germany, and especially the ports of Hamburg, Bremen and Stettin.

The issue was one of higher wages to meet the advancing cost of living, and of putting into practice the eight-hour day on the high seas—a demand that has thus far been enforced only by the French seamen's union.

The strike was settled through an arbitration award by Germany's federal department of Labor, and was accepted by the workers in a referendum vote by an overwhelming majority, after an earlier award July 26, had been turned down by them. The award, which was accepted, gives the strikers a 90 per cent. increase of wages over their April wages, leaves the question of overtime work beyond the eight hours open to further negotiations, grants a considerably higher sum of money for outfitting men with uniforms and other necessaries, and makes a larger allowance for seamen who furnish their own food while en route. There is to be no blacklist against participants in the strike.

The strikers feel that they have gained practically every point except the eight-hour day, but console hemselves with the fact that in other countries, too, the eight-hour day at sea is; with the exception of France, a myth.

When the question of a new wage agreement first came up at the end of June, the department of Labor proposed a scale that seemed unacceptable to the workers. They therefore declined the department's suggestion. Thereupon the Federation of German Ship Owners refused to deal with the union. The workers appealed to the department of Labor to persuade the ship owners to recede, but the department was powerless. The strike was the inevitable result.

The German shipping industry has been severely hit by the strike. This is evident from a reading of the papers owned by Hugo Stinnes, who is heavily interested in shipping. What seems to hurt the Stinnes editors most is the fact that there is a general breaking away on the part of the workers from their trade union leaders. "It was the business of the trade unions," says the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, "to preserve the germinating life in our ports and to save German shipping. They are showing themselves, however, either unwilling or powerless to exert the necessary influences upon their membership."

New York—The convention of the International Workers in the Amalgamated Food Industries will be held in this city Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, according to the call issued by the central executive board.

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BOSTON AMERICAN MAKES CLEAR STATEMENT

If Revelations Are True Someone Should be Tried for Murder

The Sacco Case Has a New Light Thrown On It

Boston—If the revelations made by Mrs. Lola R. Andrews to the effect that her testimony against Nicola Sacco was false and given under intimidation are sustained, "someone in the district attorney's office at that time ought to be arrested and tried for attempted murder," declares the Boston American, in a leading editorial.

The editorial reads in part:

"The confession of the woman who identified Sacco that she lied on the witness stand, and that she was frightened into lying by the terrorizing methods of the prosecuting attorney's office, is a terrible confession. She is either crazy or someone in the district attorney's office at that time ought to be arrested and tried for attempted murder.

"Tom Mooney, the Labor leader in San Francisco, barely escaped being murdered by the district attorney's office, and a lot of 'big business conspirators.' It was a timely confession, and a timely discovery of evidence which saved his life.

"Cowardly prosecuting officers, seeking notoriety at the expense of the helpless, persecuted men of radical opinions everywhere, forgetting that the accepted opinions of today were the radical opinions of yesterday, and that the pioneers of reform and progress were always radicals when they first raised their voices.

"That Vanzetti and Sacco were not aided by the fact that they were well-known Socialists is certain. We are informed that the Boston newspaper representatives at the trial, experienced and well-educated men, all agreed except the one from the most labor-hating paper in the city, that the evidence did not justify the verdict of guilty."

J. L. L. to Meet

The Vancouver Junior Labor League will meet tonight (Friday) at 929 Eleventh Avenue East, at 8 p.m. Business: Consideration of season's activities. All members specially requested to attend.

Spartacans in Draw

The Spartacan Athletics (Junior Football Alliance) last Saturday played Victoria Road Juniors at Powell Street. The play was fairly fast for the first match of the season, and resulted in a scoreless draw. The Spartacans will play Collingwood Juniors on Saturday.

Labor League Notes

The South Vancouver Labor League will hold an educational meeting tonight (Friday) at 7:30 prompt, at 6262 Chester Street, just off Forty-ninth Avenue East. Many subjects of interest will come up for discussion.

A very successful dance was held in St. Mary's hall last Friday night, and the league intends to run regular dances during the coming season.

The young people are lining up behind the S. V. L. L., and the forthcoming season should bring forward some good work in South Vancouver.

Announcements of meetings will appear in The Federationist from week to week.

NEW FAMINE NOW THREATENS

Quakers Say Russia Still in Need of Help

Philadelphia—That a new famine or at least a continuance of the old one is now a fact in more than half of the 18 voloists in the American fed territory in Russia is the statement issued by the American Friends Service committee (Quakers). Feeding on a famine scale will have to continue throughout the coming winter. There is no other way of saving the population.

In the month of August the Friends fed 146,000 people in 179 villages. During the harvest period the ration for adult workers was doubled to enable them to do the heavy work necessitated by the lack of horses.

The government has undertaken a survey to determine those who are entitled to receive aid from the Friends. These reports are to be turned over to the district supervisors for comparison and cross-checking. The Friends expect to feed all children requiring it. Adults will be fed in exchange for work such as bridge building, repairing of schools, wood cutting, etc.

Among the recent shipments to Russia made by the Friends are 12,000 wool blankets, 35,000 single bed sheets and quantities of medicines and soap.

Cash remittances for this work should be sent to the committee at 20 South 12th St. Philadelphia. Clothing should be forwarded to 15th and Cherry Sts.

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....September 22, 1922

The Near East Embroglio and the Workers

"VETERANS ready to go to war if asked; Turk must be held back," and other spicy and war-like headlines have adorned the daily papers in this country during the past few days. In fact, at the end of last week, it would have appeared to the uninitiated, that all Canadian citizens were sitting on the doorsteps of the military organizations waiting to be taken on the strength and shipped to Constantinople to protect someone's or some power's interests.

* * *

Whether the "war fever" was as high as indicated by a capitalistic press, does not matter, but later press dispatches would lead us to believe that the scaremongers overstepped the mark. They inferred that war was, if not already declared, but a matter of a few moments, and during the week indications have appeared in the press to show that someone has been spoofed, and the someone has been the headline writer in the daily press, for Great Britain is not straining at the leash and the dogs of war are not yet let loose.

* * *

Careful observers, have from the start, realized that the offensive against Turkey could not be undertaken by Great Britain without considerable misgivings as to the end of any actual hostilities against the Turk. They will have realized that with the aid of Russia, and say it not, France, the Turk was in a mighty good position. British rule in India was also another determining factor in the situation, and when an Indian representative now in this country voiced the danger which faced the British Empire from any "holy" war, he knew whereof he spoke, and the British Government was also well aware of the dangers which lurked in any such new adventure.

* * *

The position taken by France has puzzled many, but Walton Newbold, has put his finger on the sore spot when he states that seventy per cent. of the Turkish debts are held by that country. But there is another factor which even outweighs all other considerations, and that is the power which Soviet Russia wields throughout the capitalistic world. The leader of the Turks has realized for some time that the freeing of Turkey from the domination of the great capitalistic nations can only come through the proletariat, and it for that reason, with a lack of security in the British Isles, and doubt as to what the workers of the Old Land would do if plunged into another war, that Great Britain is gracefully, but none the less speedily backing up from the flambouyant position taken up a week ago.

* * *

War is not quite as popular at this time as it was in the year 1914; at that time countries were to be made fit for heroes to live in. The heroes are not, however, over-contented with their lot, and the liberty which they fought for now they have got it. These things must be considered by the men who change the geographical boundary lines of countries, and with the additional troubles which the last war has placed on their shoulders in attmpting to bolster up the present system, they will think twice before starting something which they cannot determine where it will stop, but the workers must not lie asleep at the switch. The British Trades Union Congress has given a lead, and the workers of this country should follow it and let their masters do any fighting which they may determine should be done, for they have nothing to gain by fighting their masters' battles, and any returned hero who fought for liberty in France and is now out of a job, and in debt, will vouch for the truth of this statement.

The Vancouver Trades Council's Move for Unity

THE proposal made at the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council meeting on Tuesday evening, to call a conference of representatives of the different labor organizations in Vancouver during the first week in October, was a good one. It is a move that should be supported by every organization, which claims to have the interests of organized labor as the basis for its existence. Split by many things, which after all are immaterial, the Labor Movement of Vancouver can be strengthened and vitalized by such a conference if the delegates who attend are intent on bringing about unity in the Labor Movement.

* * *

Western Canada was at one time looked upon as being the home of the militant trades unionists. Today it is not living up to its reputation. Split as it is in many ways, divided by reaction and leftism, the trades union movement must be revitalized and made a fighting force. This cannot be done by living in the past, but can be done by facing the future with one objective in view, and that the strengthening of thet power of the organized workers by intensified organization.

* * *

At the conference of the Trade Union Educational League held in Chicago, a Canadian delegate reporting on the state of the movement in Canada, said: "It was no uncommon thing in Western Canada to see four organizations competing with each other for the men of one craft in one shop." How true this statement was can be judged by those who are interested if they will take a survey of the local situation. Such a survey will at least demonstrate that there are too many organizations and ont enough organization, and if the proposed conference can pace the way to a getting together of labor's forces, even in the bringing of the different elements together, it will not have been in vain. In any case, the conference should reveal where the differences lie, and their causes, and by so doing clear the way for a real organized labor movement without the present dissensions over matters which are not vital and prevent the real questions which faces the organized workers being considered.

U. S. Manufacturer's Opinion of B. C. Lumber Workers

WE hate to refer to the daily press. In fact, we detest all that it stands for. But in view of the fact that the workers read it, and believe what appears in its pages, we are compelled to deal with it from time to time, and as time goes on and its propaganda becomes more intense, the necessity for rebutting its mirades against the workers is more necessary.

* * *

Those of our readers who are accustomed to having their views formed for them by their masters' organs will recognize that wages are much too high in this country. They will have this fact brought home to them most forcibly on pay day when they have to meet the grocery bill, the rent and other incidentals which crop up periodically in the life of a free-born British subject.

* * *

On these occasions they will remember that they have been told that if miners' wages were not so high, coal would be cheaper, and that if carpenters and bricklayers would work for a little less, house rent would be much lower. In fact they will realize that if everybody but themselves would descend to the standard of living of a Chinaman in China, they would be in clover. But the following extract from a local daily, somewhat puts a crimp in the arguments of our cheap wage advocator, for while we have been told about the profiteering of the Canadian worker, the United States manufacturers have a different opinion.

* * *

It appears that the U. S. A. intends to place B. C. shingles on the free list; in other words to remove the duty which is now effective on the importation of British Columbia manufactured shringles into the land of the free to the south of our high-paid artisans and laborers. But hear what the U. S. manufacturers say about it. Mr. McMasters, a U. S. shingle manufacturer, according to the local press, says:

> "Output in Washington and Oregon last year was approximately 7,000,000,000 shingles and that of British Columbia about 2,000,000,000. But the recent inimical action of the conference committee will undoubtedly reverse these outputs."
>
> Mr. McMasters' announced ultimate intention of moving his mills to British Columbia is approximately the intention of every large shingle manufacturer in the two states. Oriental labor, cheaper wages and longer hours in Canada cannot be equalled here, it is declared.

* * *

Now what do you think of yourselves, you free-born, high-priced slaves of a great British Dominion. Do you not think you are a cheap bunch when the U. S. manufacturers are determined to come over the line to get you to work for them because you are cheaper than their own brand of slaves?

Local papers state that Great Britain depends on Greek troops. But what dependence can be placed on troops which are returning home and refuse to fight any longer? Possibly the Wizard from Wales can give us this information.

Any worker who imagines he can stem the rising tide of discontent in the ranks of the working class should take a course in working class "economics" from J. H. Thomas, British Labor M. P. He will then be able to lift himself out of the slough of capitalism by his boot straps, if he has strength enough, which we imagine only those who become privy councillors possess.

It has been insisted that the League of Nations prevent a war in the Near East. We might ask at this time what the League of Nations ever did which would indicate that this capitalistic abortion could do anything but cause more trouble. In fact we might suggest to the workers that they alone can prevent war, but they cannot do that while they have the same viewpoint as their masters.

Trades unionists in Vancouver are so full of apathy that it is almost a tragedy. But with the winter months coming on, it is expected that the union meetings will take on a more businesslike aspect. No, it is not the other fellow. Did you attend the last meeting? If not, why not? Is it not your business to see what is being done by the union you criticize? It is your union, is it not? If not, why not make it so?

In Russia, since the reds obtained control of that country, some thirteen million adults have been educated. They were never educated under the Czar, not even to read and write, but we venture to suggest that the thirteen million now know more than to read and write; possibly they know just what private property and its relation to the workers mean, and this may be what the ruling class of this country fear.

There never was a war in which the enemy did not perpetrate unnamable atrocities. Of course the enemy is always on the other side. That is only natural. But it is only a few days ago since we were told of the atrocities of the Turk. Even the daily press contradicts itself, as the following extract from a local newspaper will show:

> "The burning of Smyrna will rank as the world's greatest tragedy, and it is likely the historian will divide the responsibility. The Greek action in arming the civilians, together with the prolonged and extensive sniping, exasperated the Turks beyond the officers' control."

Of course the historian's viewpoint will be colored by those who pay the price, and we may have in the future, as we have at the present, two histories of the war which was waged in France and Flanders to end war, but which only made more wars possible.

The Rise and Fall of the Entente

By J. T. WALTON NEWBOLD

Foreword

THE breakdown of the London Conference of Premiers and the agreement of Messrs. Lloyd George and Poincare to disagree makes it evident that the alliance between Britain and France is, to all intents and purposes, at an end.

The partnership of these two powers began in 1904 as an entente and, secretly and imperceptibly, developed into a military and naval alliance against a third party, viz., Germany. With the overthrow and ruination of that party, comes an inevitable dissolution.

A crisis in British foreign relations has been reached, fraught with such grave and far-reaching consequences and calculated so completely to change the face of the world politics, that it is extremely desirable and, indeed, vitally necessary to understand the full significance of what is happening. For that reason, in this and ensuing articles, my intention is to examine the Entente between Britain and France, to enquire into its origins, to take note of its operations and to explain the causes of its collapse.

In this country, we have had all too little Marxian literature analyzing scientifically the material forces whose interplay has given rise to this similarly important international political phenomena. We have had to be content with the writings either of social patriots (the hacks of the Grand Orient, or the social democratic apostles of petit bourgeois republican "liberty"), or of social pacifists, whose brilliant and exhaustive studies of the Liberal viewpoint from which these latter-day disciples of "Manchesterism" approached their subject.

Our own people have had, of necessity, to go to the works of such writers as Morel and Brailsford and Buxton, and, in consequence, lack the material upon which to base a sound communist judgment.

Now that the banded bandits of French and British imperialism are parting company and, instead of co-operating to despoil and devour what was predatory Germany, are eyeing each other and with nervous fingers toying with the daggers of a new duel, it is imperative that we should understand the basis of their former pact and the causes of their present quarrel.

THE MAZE OF FRENCH POLITICS

The Economics of Reaction

Throughout the period since Waterloo there has throbbed through the brain of France the memory of the fact that, in the wars of the 18th century, she lost to Britain the promising foundations of a world-wide colonial empire. The bourgeoisie of Paris, Marseilles and Bordeaux does not forget that the North American continent was once in the grip of France, and that India might have been theirs as well.

Had it not been for the success of England in repeated wars and armed diplomatic encounters, France would also have, as the ally of Spain, had, as her special preserve, the fabulously valuable commerce of the South American countries.

Prior to the Revolution, France was much richer and had a greater overseas trade than Britain. Political circumstances, at home and abroad, coinciding with great changes in the methods of production, combined to make bourgeois France appear the victim of a conspiracy by Britain and carried through (according to the Monarchists) by the aid of German-Jew financiers.

The Buonopartists, whose original leader, Napoleon I., had sought with an armed nation at his call to break the economic power of England and her allies, and had fostered the old financial interests incorporated in and grouped around the Bank of France (which he created), stood for and left behind them a tradition of a military dictator, serving the cause of an adventurous and prosperous financial oligarchy.

One might say that the Monarchists, represented today by the parties of the Extreme Right, have aimed at reviving the ancient glories of France under the Grand Monarch, "le roe soleil," Louis XIV.

Their dream is always of France—victorious on the Rhine, master of Germany, arbiter of Europe. It is this ideal which, diffused throughout the parties of the Reaction, consumes with passionate devotion to "La Patrie," that pious Catholic Marshal Foch.

The Reactionaries, the party of the Clericals, are, also, as Catholics, animated by a fanatical hatred—after the manner of "Plain English"—of the Jewish banking oligarchy and, as Frenchmen and patriot landlords, incensed against them as revolutionaries escaped from the Frankfurt ghetto.

This political entity lumps together all foreigners, whether Germans, Italians, Dutch or English, as organized conspiracies of German Israelites bent on the ruin of Christendom in general and France in particular.

For the last forty years there have been really, no Buonopartists and the Monarchists have become less conspicuous as such and more evident as Clericals and Nationalists—which latter category, under one or other party name incomprehensible to the ordinary Britisher, covers the heirs of the Napoleonic tradition of military dictatorship.

The Big Banks

In the centre of French politics are other parties, with weird names, bent on advancing the cause of oligarchy who, from 1830 and, again, from 1851, from 1872 and from 1883, have, in successive waves of private and public banking and investment houses and companies, established themselves as the grande bourgeoisie of France.

There are the people who constitute, for the most part, the owners and administrators of the Bank of France and those six great banks, i.e.: the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, the Credit Mobilier Lyonnais, the Banque de Paris at des Pays Bas, the Banque de l'Union Parisienne.

These are the people who dominate the French Colonies; who hold 70 per cent of the Ottoman Debt; who are big creditors of Central Europe and Italy; who had gigantic interests in Russia.

They are an economic amalgam, made up of groups which, in the past, have fiercely fought each other; and, quite naturally, they are the core of the "Bloc National" and the most ardent supporters of Poincare, Barthou and Tardieu.

They are the French equivalents of the British Coalition and, like the latter, their bias is increasingly Conservative.

The Bourgeois Opposition.

Prior to the war, there were other interests such as the Societe Generale de Paris which, at that time, was roundly accused of being a German institution. It was, certainly, cosmopolitan and it had been, in its origin, financed largely by English Catholic bankers, Manchester textile manufacturers and Jewish cotton brokers.

This "Society" was the main economic prop of the pre-war leader of the French Radicals, M. Caillaux. He, like his contemporary, Lloyd George, mixed up with some queer people—"queer" in the financial sense. He was the political champion of the lower middle class. He wanted to cheapen credit and to emancipate trade and industry from the clutches of the monopolist banks. Needless to say, Poincare and he were pitiless enemies.

He was an intimate of Sir Ernest Cassel (the late lamented friend of Sidney Webb, patron of the London School of Economics and financier of the W. E. A.)

He was, also, it would seem, from his financial connections, the creature of those Greeks who, today, having had the Societe Generale wrenched from their grasp, are running Sir Basil Zaharoff, his Banque de la Seine and its associate enterprises. Caillaux is, of course, in eclipse.

Unlike Lloyd George, he took the wrong turning. Now he has to be content with the admiration of the "Labor Leader" which sees in him another edition of Philip Snowden.

Coalition

Between Caillaux and Poincare politically, there stand Clemenceau, of the Republican Left, and Millerand and Briand, the renegade "Socialists." Today, of course, there is not much space dividing any of these beauties. They all belong to the class of lawyer politicians who, having seen in the votes and briefs of the proletariat and the lower middle class stepping stones to higher things, have eventually "arrived." Like Lloyd George and, in a lesser degree, the kept Labor M. P.'s who joined the Coalition, they are now the subservient tools of the industrial magnates and high financiers.

Millerand, as president, and Poincare, as premier, dance to the pipes of M. Sargent and M. Schneider, the respective heads of the Banque de l'Union Parisienne and Schneider-Creusot.

Between the big monopolist banks I have named and the Societe Generale there stood, before the war, but having affiliations with them, the Banque Francaise pour le Commerce et l'Industrie, another concern with cosmopolitan connections and strong links with British and Belgian Judiasm. Today, this bank is lined up with, whilst the Societe Generale has been absorbed by, the big monopolist banks.

There is, at present, only one big bank which whilst in French finance, is not really of it, viz., Sir Basil Zararoff's concern, the Banque de la Seine. This institution works in conjunction with the Anglo-Persian Oil Company and sundry enterprises operating in Egypt and generally throughout the near east. What politicians respond to its inspiration it is not easy to say.

Such then is, historically reviewed, the background of economics and of politics on which have been chiselled the frescoes of the Entente.

(To be continued)

AT THE EMPRESS

"In all my stage career, I have never been given the opportunity to appear in so colorful a part as that of 'Ming Toy' in 'East Is West'," said Miss Marriott, popular leading woman of the Associate Players, when seen in her dressing room between acts at the Empress theatre last evening. "If the audiences next week fall half as much in love with her as I have, they will be talking about the play for the next month."

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Vancouver Unions

VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR Council—President, R. H. Neelands, M.L.A.; general secretary, Percy R. Bengough. Office: 308, 319 Pender St. W. Phone Sey. 7495. Meets in Labor Hall at p.m. on the first and third Tuesdays in month.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNcil—Meets second Monday in the month. President, J. R. White; secretary, R. H. Neelands, P. O. Box 66.

BAKERY SALESMEN, LOCAL 371—Meets second Thursday every month, 319 Pender St. W. President, J. Brightwell; financial secretary, H. A. Bowron, 849 Burns St.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNAtional Union of America—Local 120, Vancouver, B.C., meets second and fourth Tuesdays in each month in Room 313, 319 Pender Street West. President, C. E. Herrett, 71 Hastings St. E. Secretary, A. R. Jani, 320 Cambie St. Shop phone, Sey. 2702, Residence phone, Doug. 2471R.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, Local 194—Meetings first and third Mondays in each month. President, P. Willis; secretary, A. Fraser. Office: Room 303—319 Pender St. W. Office hours, 9 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 5 p.m.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS—If you need bricklayers or masons for boiler works, etc., or marble setters, phone Bricklayers' Union, Labor Temple.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARpenters and Joiners, Local 452—President, Wm. Dunn; recording secretary, Geo. Snell; business agent, Geo. H. Hardy. Office: Room 304, 319 Pender St. W. Meets second and fourth Mondays, 8 p.m., Room 5, 319 Pender St. W.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT Employees Union, Local 28—441 Seymour Street. Meets first and third Wednesdays at 2.30 p.m. Second and fourth Wednesdays at 8.30 p.m. Executive board meets every Tuesday at 3 p.m. President W. Colmar. Business agent, A. Graham. Phone Sey. 9681.

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S Association, Local 38-52—Office and hall, 152 Cordova St. W. Meets first and third Fridays, 8 p.m. Secretary-treasurer, T. Nixon; business agent, P. Sinclair.

LUMBER WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION OF CANADA—An industrial union of all workers in logging and construction camps. Coast District and General Headquarters, 61 Cordova St. W., Vancouver, B. C. Phone Sey. 8556. J. M. Clarke, general secretary-treasurer; legal advisers, Messrs. Bird, Macdonald & Co., Vancouver, B. C.; auditors, Messrs. Buttar & Chiene, Vancouver, B. C.

MACHINISTS LOCAL 692—President, Wm. Dawson; secretary, R. Hirst; business agent, P. R. Bengough. Office: 309, 319 Pender St. W. Meets in Room 313, 319 Pender St. W., on second and fourth Tuesday in month.

MACHINISTS LOCAL 182—President, Leo George; secretary, J. G. Keefe; business agent, P. R. Bengough. Office: 309, 319 Pender St. W. Meets in Room 313, 319 Pender St. W. on first and third Thursdays in month.

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FEDERATED SEAFARERS UNION OF B. C.—Formerly Firemen and Oilers' Union of British Columbia—Meeting night, first and third Wednesday of each month at 318 Cordova St. W. President, A. Thom; vice-president, R. Morgan; secretary-treasurer, W. Donaldson. Address, 108 Main Street, Vancouver, B. C. Victoria Branch Agent's address, W. Francis, 567 Johnson St., Victoria, B. C.

INTERNATIONAL UNION STEAM AND Operating Engineers, Local 844, meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., Room 307 Labor Temple. Secretary-Treasurer, N. Green, 953 Hornby St. Phone Sey. 7043R. Recording Secretary, W. Chandler, 1631 Ell Ave., North Vancouver.

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Lumber Workers' News and Views

C. P. R. Lumber Co., Camp 8

This is a new camp, but at that it is worse than some camps I have seen back in Ontario twenty years ago. There is no bath-house and the bunk-house is overcrowded; in fact the general conditions of the camp does not come up to the requirements of the Health Act. The food is fair, but that is because of the man who is cooking, and not the result of any generosity on the part of the company. Get organized, take some action on your own behalf, and force these outfits to give us conditions fit to live under.

B. C. Spruce Mills, Lumberton, B.C.

This company is going to operate three large camps this winter. Blankets are furnished at five cents per day, bath-house but no dry room, consequently the men have to hang their wet clothes in the same room as they sleep in. "Highball" outfit, working ten hours. Get busy and organize this place, and get the eight-hour day. It is an easy task once you are organized, as is evidenced by the fact that the workers in other camps last week won three strikes, and gained the eight-hour day without even having to leave the camp.

Sullivan Mines, Kimberly, B. C.

This outfit was working eight hours on the new concentrator, but at the beginning of this week they made it a nine-hour job, but did not raise the wages, and the workers did not say a word in protest. You have to carry your own blankets on this job and the food is the cheapest sort that the company can buy. There is a great opportunity to do something here if the men on the job were organized. There will be no one to scab, and if the masters of industry are anxious to keep their camps running, and we know they are at present, they will hire for eight hours just as soon as they will for ten, rather than shut down.

G. N. P. Lumber Co., Camp 6, Copper Creek, B. C.

This camp has about 15 men working, some union men on the job and also some of the "Mr. Block" variety. The foreman is a dirt mover and does not know much about the bush. It is pretty much "highball," as the long walking boss is there nearly all the time. Camp 2 of the same company had to shut down some time ago for the lack of men, so now is the time for united action to make this a decent camp. Get busy before the "chicken" comes in from the prairie.

Otis Staples Lumber Co., Wycliffe

This company has built a new camp in the Lost Dog Canyon, but the workers in this camp are lost. They have all gone "Jyppo." They are sawing by the bushel, trucking by the million, and skidding by the thousand, in fact I believe it is all "Jyppo" from the bull-cook to the walking boss. That is about the best known way for the workers to cut their own throats, and the longer that it is tolerated the longer it will be before we get any better conditions. Organize and take action.

Adolph Lumber Co., Baynes Lake

This outfit is also on the "Jyppo" plan. The men are sawing by the bushel, and the loaders are working from ten to fourteen hours per day which tends to make longer hours for the rest of the crew. Organize and get busy. If the company wants to work sixteen hours per day then put on two crews each working eight hours.

Baker & McNab Lumber Co., Waldo, B. C.

This camp was at one time classed as one of the best camps in the interior of B. C.; but today it is one of the worst. The bed-bugs are so numerous that they nearly pack away a fellow at night. This is now a twenty-four hour camp, the company works ten hours and the bed-bugs work fourteen. Double-deck bunks, bunk-house overcrowded, no dry house, and the board is of the kind that cannot be described. This is a good place for the health inspector to visit, and see that the Health Act is enforced.

Ross Saskatoon Lumber Co., Waldo, B. C.

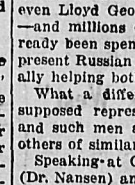
This outfit has had to close down their mill for lack of logs, on account of having no men to get out the timber. Now, fellow workers, with a little organization you will be able to compel these companies to improve the filthy conditions of their camps. As long as you are satisfied to live in hovels like pigs, the lumber kings are not going to fix them up. Let us make a fight for the eight-hour day and all blankets furnished.: If you do not help yourselves no one else will. Organize in an organization of your class. Get rid of the blood suckers who are continually clinging to you until you get broke, such as the bootlegger. Refuse to keep them living a life of uselessness. By getting rid of these parasites we will be making a great forward step in the working-class movement.

Mainland Cedar Co., Jervis Inlet

This camp is 80 per cent. union and the rest of the crew is rapidly falling in line. This has been accomplished without coercing anyone, as card packers are not wanted. The camp is working eight hours. We have a new cook and the board is good. Sleeping accommodations are not up to the standard, but we are hoping that will improve in the near future. The hook-tender is a pretty decent sort, does a fair day's work without driving anyone. Don't be backward in coming up here if you have a chance to go to work in this camp. Conditions are a lot better than they were a couple of months ago. We are hoping that this camp will be one hundred per cent. union in a short time. The boys would like to hear from other camps. Del. H-12.

Clemons Logging Co., Melbourne, Washington

Bunkhouses are on wheels, dimensions 36x16x12, eight windows on each side, and two large ones on each end. Sixteen bunks, iron double-deckers. The bunkhouses are painted white inside and scrubbed out once each week. There is also a bath and wash house and dry room. The ground is very rough, but the pay is fifty cents per day higher than in camps where the ground is better. The food is good. The wages from $4.00 to $4.25 low for eight hours, but the wages are going up all the time. Was at a camp a short time ago where the ground was better, but the food was rotten, so I quit. J. L.



Letters to The FEDERATIONIST

[The opinions and ideas expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by The Federationist, and no responsibility for the views expressed is accepted by the management.]

"The Trades and Labor Congress and Trading with Russia"

Editor B. C. Federationist—Sir: It has been reported, apparently correctly, that President Tom Moore took a strong stand against the suggested loan to the Russian government of 15 million dollars, to be spent in Canada purchasing those things Canada has to sell, and which Russia needs. One or two reasons, or excuses, given were that there was much poverty in Canada, and that till the Russian authorities removed the bayonets from the throats of the Russian workers he (Moore) would oppose such a loan. "Zowie." Oh, consistency though art a jewel!

I am inclined to think if Moore had said that Sam Gompers (who had previously attended the convention) had told him what to do it would at least have been more consistent with Moore's previous attitude. If Gompers, Moore, et al., want to assist to remove the bayonets from the throats of the workers, there sure is great scope on this continent. Where there are thousands of bayonets pointing at the throats of the workers, and many of them pretty close at that. And while the Congress was in session there were hundreds of bayonets ready to crush the striking miners in Nova Scotia. But where was Moore's protest?

The Winnipeg strike was another example where Moore and his satellites line up. When loans, many millions over 15, were granted by the Canadian governme it to Rumania and Greece, I have no knowledge of Moore protesting, and both of these countries are adepts at crushing the workers at the point of the bayonet.

I think it is generally recognized that the present government in Russia is the only possible one—even Lloyd George recognizes this—and millions of dollars have already been spent in Canada by the present Russian government, mutually helping both countries.

What a difference between the supposed representative of Labor and such men as Dr. Nansen and others of similar outlook.

Speaking at Geneva, Sept. 8, he (Dr. Nansen) amongst other things said that the nations of the world, and not the Russian people, were responsible for the starvation in Russia.

And the International Bible Students in The Golden Age, August 30, page 745, state in no uncertain terms that the blockade of Russia is the cause of the fearful famine there, with cannibalism. But, of course, these people do not officially represent organized labor. Gompers, Moore, et al. may for the present, be able to fool the workers, but the reaction of such tactics will be like the bursting of a dam.

Take even a fleeting glance at world conditions, even a prejudiced glance, then tell us where greater hopes for civilization lies than amongst the Russian workers, who Moore would continue to commit to death by starvation.

Whatever the future may have in store for these people, one thing is fairly certain, in the days that are to come, when prejudice has died out, and the real history of the Russian revolution is known, it will stand out as one of the greatest beacon lights in the pathway of human progress.

T. A. BARNARD,
Nanaimo, B. C.,
September 12, 1922.

"Holy" War

Editor B. C. Federationist—Sir: As I consider now, before we are involved in a war, is the time to express my views, I wish to record my protest against Canadian participation in the so-called "Holy" but really "Oily" war, now contemplated. Once Canada is at war, as we know from recent experience, the chances of raising any objections would be much curtailed, both officially and unofficially, and it would also be very difficult indeed for Canada to withdraw.

Why should Canada expend the lives of her sons and money on a foreign soil, to protect and increase the profits of financiers interested in the exploitation of the oil territories in the Near East?

It is said Ottawa wonders if anti-war feeling will be displayed. I do not know if it will be displayed, but I do know it is widely prevalent. Now is the time for the common people, the people who would foot the bill in men, money and misery, to show what they think of this war. Let protests be registered in letters to parliament, mass meetings, letters to the press, and so overcome to a certain extent the advantages the militarists and junkers among us may have in influencing the decision of the government or in stampeding us into war. I notice we have experienced here the first outbreak of the militaristic spirit, and in a church on a Sunday evening at that. And then some people will ask, what is wrong with the church?

I do not enquire what Canada would get out of the war. About as much as we got out of the last, I guess. But I do ask, to what would our participation lead? Outbreaks are threatened in India, Egypt, Persia, Mesopotamia and Bulgaria and Russia will take the field. Would the people of Canada help pacify the natives of the Oriental countries, and perhaps also take care of any eventualities which might arise in Siberia? Yours truly,

MAURICE GARVIN.
Vancouver, B. C.,
September 18, 1922.

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Trades Council Seeks Unity of Labor

(Continued from page 1)

new tax, but that residents in the West End had not yet been notified. Delegate Showler, in supporting the resolution, stated that the residents of the West End had been notified, and that Alderman Scribbins was chairman of the committee which had introduced the by-law. Delegate Pettipiece said that Alderman Crone was responsible for the legislation, and on the understanding that the tax was only to be effective one year, he had supported it so that the city would be able to purchase the equipment to care for the city's garbage and take the collection of it out of the hands of private individuals. He had, however, protested against such legislation, as it was an attempt to transfer the cost of garbage collecion from property to the individual. Several delegates expressed the opinion that no tax was ever levied for a year which did not become a permanent tax. The council finally went on record as being opposed to this tax as applied to householders.

Want Bulger Removed

The carpenters' delegates, who reported that they were dissatisfied with the present Dominion fair wage officer, Mr. Bulger, introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of a man more conversant with local conditions, and instructing the secretary of the council to take the matter up with the department at Ottawa.

This resolution as proposed by the carpenters was adopted.

Text books for children in the public and high schools was the subject of another resolution by the Carpenters. This resolution called for free text books and suplies for children attending the public and high schools.

Delegate Pettipiece said that the council should communicate with the department at Victoria and the City School Board, asking the latter body to purchase a sufficient supply of books and other supplies to care for the needs of the children, and suggested that Mr. McInnis of the School Board would support such a policy.

Secretary Bengough reported that he had seen the secretary of the School Board, who had stated that if the board purchased the supplies there would be a roar from the larger merchants. He also stated that he had told the secretary it would be better to penalize the stores than the children. He also reported that it had been suggested to him that the children attending the Technical School could make the tables for the kindergarten classes, and that he had been asked to bring this matter to the attention of the council with a view of finding out if the delegates would object to such a course being adopted. The resolution was then adopted.

Fables for Schools

Delegate Pettipiece suggested that when the executive met the School Board that there would be no harm in supporting the proposal that the boys at the Technical School should make the tables. Delegate Hardy opposed the suggestion, and suggested that the technical schools could start a printing plant, and also enter the plumbing business, to the detriment of the workers in these trades. He voiced his objection to child labor in competition with adult labor.

Delegate Dunn of the carpenters stated that he did not think the workers should give anything away as a sop to get the free text books. A motion to table the matter until the executive had met the School Board was adopted.

A communication from the unemployed conference committee asking the support of all labor organizations, and the election of delegates to attend the next meeting of that body on the 28th, was received, and Delegates Hardy and Nixon elected to attend.

The Chiropractor's Case

Dr. Elmo Marshall, one of the local chiropractors who has been sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment for a violation of the Medical Act, addressed the council on the position of the drugless healers. He stated that the chiropractors would not submit to any examination by medical practitioners, who drew up the subjects for examination and then passed on the applicants for permission to practice. He asked the council to support a bill which would be introduced at the next session of the Provincial House, which would provide for a proper board of examiners of chiropractors. In the course of his argument, he stated that if Christ himself came to Vancouver and practised healing, he could be arrested and gaoled under the present act. In answering questions, he stated that all fines collected from the chiropractors went to the medical association, while the city paid for the prosecution, including the hiring of stool pigeons to secure evidence.

It was moved that the matter be referred to the executive to draft a resolution to be presented at a later date. This was carried.

Make Protest

Another resolution, dealing with the persecution of the chiropractors, was then presented. The resolution read: "That this council protests against the continued persecution of the chiropractors and thet stool pigeon methods employed to secure convictions." This resolution was adopted. Letters of protest are to be sent to the Attorney-General and the city police commissioners.

The label committee reported that all arrangements had been made for the first dance of the season in the Cotillion Hall on the 26th, and urged all delegates and trades unionists to attend.

Subscribe to Federationist

The ways and means committee for the support of the Federationist reported progress. It was also reported that the Milk Salesmen and the Bakey Drivers had subscribed in a body and that other organizations were considering taking the same step. An appeal was made to all local unions to support the paper.

Racing in the city also came in for some consideration by the council, Secretary Bengough pointing out that the Provincial Government received a rake-off of about a quarter of a million dollars which came out of the pockets of the workers. The matter was referred to the local unions for report at the next meeting of the council.

An appeal for the striking railroad shopmen of the U. S. A. by the A. F. of L. was read asking all unions to support the strikers financially, and was referred to the local unions. A communication from the paper makers organization calling for the use of union-made paper in all workers' publications and stationery, was also referred to the local unions for action.

Sedalia, Mo.—Failing to get response to its appeal to its striking shopmen to return to work, the local shops of the Missouri Pacific Railroad are struggling to resume operation with scabs. The whistle blew this week for the first time since July 1. Company officials claim a working force of 225. The normal force is 1250. No striking shopmen have returned to work.

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(a) Five year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1927.

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While the maturing bonds will carry interest to 1st December, 1922, the new bonds will commence to earn interest from 1st November, 1922, GIVING A BONUS OF A FULL MONTH'S INTEREST TO THOSE AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE CONVERSION PRIVILEGE.

This offer is made to holders of the maturing bonds and is not open to other investors. The bonds to be issued under this proposal will be substantially of the same character as those which are maturing, except that the exemption from taxation does not apply to the new issue.

Holders of the maturing bonds who wish to avail themselves of this conversion privilege should take their bonds AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 30th, to a Branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada and receive in exchange an official receipt for the bonds surrendered, containing an undertaking to deliver the corresponding bonds of the new issue.

Holders of maturing fully registered bonds, interest payable by cheque from Ottawa, will receive their December 1 interest cheque as usual. Holders of coupon bonds will detach and retain the last unmatured coupon before surrendering the bond itself for conversion purposes.

The surrendered bonds will be forwarded by banks to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa, where they will be exchanged for bonds of the new issue, in fully registered, or coupon registered or coupon bearer form carrying interest payable 1st May and 1st November of each year of the duration of the loan, the first interest payment accruing and payable 1st May, 1923. Bonds of the new issue will be sent to the banks for delivery immediately after the receipt of the surrendered bonds.

The bonds of the maturing issue which are not converted under this proposal will be paid off in cash on the 1st December, 1922.

W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

Dated at Ottawa, 8th August, 1922.

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DIE HARDS TO RESIST

They Will Not Accept Terms of Proposed Settlement

By Laurence Todd
(Federated Press Correspondent)

Washington.—Terms of proposed settlement of the great railroad shop strike may leave the Pennsylvania and a few of its "die-hard" allies to struggle alone in the quicksands of industrial competition with the deadly weight of the strike shackled to them.

In Atlantic City, about Sept. 5, S. Davies Warfield, head of the Association of Railway Securities, had secured the signatures of many of the 152 members of the Association of Railway Executives to a proposed basis of settlement. This proposal, approved by 90 general chairmen of the shop strike, was in substance as follows:

1—Return to work of all shopmen on all roads signing up.

2—Strikebreakers and men who failed to strike to remain at work unless they voluntarily resign. Work enough for all hands is assured, due to present condition of rolling stock.

3—Joint boards of adjustment to take up minor grievances, with the understanding that special appeal shall not be taken to the railroad labor board except in extreme emergencies.

4—Wages to remain as before July 1, until settlement is reached by direct negotiation as to an increase in pay of perhaps 7 per cent.

It was Warfield's argument that the insurance companies and savings banks holding railroad securities could not tolerate a further depreciation in their rail collateral, and that in view of the steady upward trend in wages throughout the country it would be suicidal for the executives to continue to follow the lead of Cuyler, Loree and Atterbury.

He proposed that as soon as the shopmen's general chairmen should agree to a settlement with a majority of the roads, he should head a petition to Cuyler for an immediate meeting of the Association of Railway Executives, and in that meeting those who signed at Atlantic City should reverse the policy voted recently in New York, and declare for a settlement with the shopmen. An offer to the shopmen on the lines above suggested would then be made.

It was recognized by the negotiators on both sides that this settlement would leave the Pennsylvania, the Lackawanna and a few other roads still defiant. These outlaw roads would draw strikebreakers, for a time, from the Baltimore & Ohio, the Erie, the New York Central and other lines that made peace with the shopmen.

But strike conditions would continue in the shops of the Pennsylvania. Her rolling stock could not be maintained in anything like a normal degree of efficiency, while competing systems would soon be able to handle a normal amount of traffic at normal schedules. A few months would leave the Pennsylvania in a seriously unfavorable condition in the race for business. On this development the union chiefs and Warfield, as guardian of the investments of insurance companies and savings banks, is counting to make even the Pennsylvania finally "see the light."

Hand your neighbor this copy of The Federationist, and then call around next day for a subscription.

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SLAIN MINERS WERE VETERANS

The Press Ignores the War Service of the Strikers

By Maud McCreery
(Federated Press Correspondent)

Herrin, Ill.—Today a citizen of Herrin talked to me about the manner in which the press is propagandizing the public against the miners and citizens of Williamson County. He scored the playing up of the fact that a member of the American Legion was among those killed in the riot of June 22, while the same papers ignored the war records of two of the three union miners who were first killed by the company men.

I learned that George Henderson and Joseph Picovich, who were shot down by high-power rifles on the highway half a mile from the company property while they were going, unarmed, to urge stoppage of work until the strike was settled, had both served overseas. Henderson left here before the United States went into war and enlisted with the Canadian forces. Picovich had enlisted from Herrin.

Guy Hudgens, the other miner murdered the day before the riot, was the son of old residents in Marion and some of his relatives are responsible business men of this city.

District Board Member Hugh Willis, U. M. W. A., a Herrin resident, says:

"We are of the opinion that ultimately the men named in the indictments will be able to prove their innocence. We ask the public to withhold judgment until these men are given a trial as is prescribed by the constitution and the law of the land.

"We are willing to advise any of those named in the indictments, as soon as the authorities advise us as to who they are, to surrender themselves, thereby eliminating the necessity of extra arrests.

"I am on the ground, as well as the entire legal staff which has been retained by the organization in defense of the accused, and we are going to furnish every legal means of protection to any of our members who may be arrested."

Ten indicted men are free on bond. These men are charged with conspiracy and rioting, not with murder. None of the 22 in the Marion jail on murder charges have been able to have bail fixed, but Judge Hartwell is conducting hearings. Altogether 58 have been indicted thus far.

No officer or employee of the Southern Illinois Coal Company responsible, according to the coroners' jury, for the murder of the three union miners, and therefore responsible for the subsequent riot and battle, has been indicted.

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The New Fight in Constantinople

(Note by Editor—With interest aroused in the situation in the East and war talk the topic of the day, the following article, written late in July or early in August, will be of extreme interest to the readers of The Federationist and students of international politics, as it throws a great light on the real reasons for the Turko-Grecian struggle.)

[By Arthur Rosenberg, Berlin]

LOVERS of historical romance will rejoice at the thought that the Greeks have set out once more to wrest Constantinople from the Turk, after the rule of the Crescent in Stamboul from 1453 onwards. Romance is strengthened by the fact that the Greek King Constantine bears the old imperial name of the Byzantine Empire, and would thus seem destined to call it once more into being. But in our times, modern capitals are no places for the romantic. They are more adapted to hand grenades and speculation. When today Greece advances on Constantinople, it is no fight between Cross and crescent, neither is it Europe against Asia, but it arises from the intrigues of the great capitalist powers and the chicanery of the foreign offices of London, Rome and Paris, which in turn take their instructions from the council chambers of the big banks. The modern Leonidas is in the service of a London petroleum trust, and the modern Soliman conquers in the name of a good Christian or Jewish Parisian banking house.

The new Greek operations in Smyrna and before Constantinople mean that British capital is trying to get out of an unbearable situation created by the foreign policy of Lloyd George and Lord Curzon. It is becoming daily more evident that Great Britain in the East has backed the wrong horse. London underestimated the vitality of Turkey and believed that wtih the aid of Greek business men, bankers and ship owners they would fall into the old Sultan's inheritance. In the winter of 1918, England occupied Constantinople, allowing the old Sultan to devote himself to his amusements as a puppet monarch. They also allowed the Turkish government to remain in Constantinople, but the grand vizier and the other ministers are more impotent than the famous Egyptian government in Cairo. Britain is the master of Constantinople. The British fleet commands the seas and British generals rule Constantinople. A few French regiments have been allowed to enter the city to show that the control of the town is under the Entente. But the fact remains that for 3½ years British capital has ruled Constantinople.

In Thracia, the last European Turkish province west of Constantinople, England's Greek friends made themselves at home and Greece undertook the conquest of Turkish Asia Minor from the west coast onwards. But the Turkish population did not surrender without a fight to the appetite of Anglo-Greek capital. Without troubling about the new puppet government in Constantinople, Kemal Pasha formed the new nationalist government in Angora and organized the resistance of Asia Minor.

The collapse of Constantine's offensive on Angora and the retreat of the Greek army from Smyrna before the Turks is still fresh in our memories, and above all, the elegant right about face of French capital to an understanding with the Angora government.

The situation in the early part of this year was such that no one believed in the possibility of a Greek victory in Asia Minor. But on the other hand, the strength of the Turks was not sufficient to drive the Greeks into the sea. And the mass of Greek peasants and workers began to realize that they were being sacrificed for British capital. The anti-war feeling in Greece is growing. It will be impossible for the Greek troops to remain in Asia Minor forever thus risking the possibility for one day the Greek army will demobilize of its own accord. On the other hand, the Turkish peasant-soldier holds fast to the idea that he must protect his existence from foreign capitalist exploiters. But the concessions made by Kemel Pasha to French capitalists do not mean the open, brutal slavery which a victory of the Greeks and English would impose upon the Turkish masses.

The French are making clever use of the Turkish victories. The difficulties of the English international situation brought about a retreat of the British government in the east. On March 26 of this year a treaty was signed by the foreign ministers of England, France and Italy which in its broadest extent conformed to the aspirations of the Turks. This document, signed by Lord Curzon, Poincare and Schanzer, recommended a peace between Greece and Turkey on the following basis: The Greeks evacuate Asia Minor and Constantinople once more unite with the Turkish State of Angora. But the Greeks still hold Adrianople and the Gallipoli Peninsula south of Constantinople. This heavy sacrifice was made by Britain on account of the Indian Mohammedans. The religious solidarity of all Mohammedans with Turkey had led to an intensification of the Indian difficulties. Through the re-establishment of a strong Turkey, with Constantinople as the capital, Britain hoped to smooth down the opposition in India for a time. The war-famed Gallipoli Peninsula remained in Greek, that is, in British hands. Who holds Gallipoli, holds the Dardanelles, and who holds the Dardanelles, commands Constantipople. Thus, although foregoing much of its power by the March treaty, Britain nevertheless maintained its military position in the Dardanelles.

The decisions of March 20, however were never realized. The Greek government refused to admit its defeat by evacuating Asia Minor. They fear an inner-political reaction in Athens, which would sweep the jingo capitalist and military cliques. But France demands that the Eastern situation be cleared. The treaty was a strong trump in Mr. Poincare's hand; it prevented Mr. Lloyd George from retracting his concessions of March 26. Now comes the London conference, in which the conflicts between France and England should be cancelled, at least provisionally. The English government desires, as it has often done before, to exchange concessions in the East for concessions in Germany. But to exchange one must possess something. And the signing of the March treaty by Lord Curzon consenting to the return of Smyrna and Constantinople to Turkey, means that England stands empty-handed as far as the Near East is concerned. English capital therefore had to find new securities for the London conference. And this is being done by the instrumentality of Greece.

Greece remains absolutely a British colony. Only a short time ago the English petroleum trust obtained a complete monopoly of oil rights in Greece. And now England is playing a double game. Publicly they deny any support of the Greek adventure. Indeed, they even declare that they will take up arms to oppose the Greek advance on Constantinople, but in reality Greece is playing England's game. The first step was for the Greeks to proclaim the independence of Ionia. That territory is still occupied by the Greeks in West Asia Minor with Smyrna as capital. The old game of Fiume and Vilna is being re-enacted. Formally, Greece is not responsible for independent Ionia. In Athens, the Greek government will shrug its shoulders and point out that apparently, the workers, peasants and soldiers of Ionia are against Turkish rule. A new factor is thus introduced into the Orient question. The treaty of March 26, as far as Smyrna goes, is invalidated. England can now demand a French equivalent for having contributed to the Ionian solution.

The occupation of Constantinople by Greek troops would not effect the position of British capital in this city but would mean that Kemal Pasha does not receive the city. And this would introduce another new factor. But Kemal Pasha threatens that he will advance from Asia Minor if the Greeks threaten the town. It is doubtful whether in case of a serious advance on the city, the English troops would actually fire on their Greek friends. Besides, the French are too weak numerically to offer any resistance for the present. From a purely military standpoint a Greek attempt on Constantinople is not without prospects. But in such an event, France would raise such an outcry against England that Mr. Lloyd George would not dare support such an adventure. But diplomatically, Britain contents herself with the fact that the Greek army is threatening Constantinople. England can show its good will by protecting Constantinople and sending the Greeks back home. And at the same time, Lloyd George can be paid for his good will.

Greece is thus a helpless instrument of English capital in its quarrel with French capital.

The nationalities of the Near East are pawns in the chess game played by the great powers. But Constantinople is not only a question for France and England, but one of vital importance for Soviet Russia as to who rules Constantinople and the Bosphorus.

An agreement in London which disregards the interests of Soviet Russia will not be recognized by her, so that the end of the refined chess party in which Lloyd George is playing with Poincare will be Love's Labor Lost.

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