BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

FOURTEENTH YEAR. No. 30 — FOUR PAGES — VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1922 — $2.50 PER YEAR

Labor Day Sports, Mahon Park, N. Vancouver, Monday

VANCOUVER IS CONVENTION CITY

Trades Congress Will Meet Here in 1923

Full Report Will Be Made at Next Council Meeting

Trades unionists in Vancouver were well satisfied, when it was learned on Friday last that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada convention would be held in the city of Vancouver in 1923.

No matter what the convention held in Montreal may have accomplished, it at least determined that the east shall meet the west at the next convention, for it is an acknowledged fact, that so far as Congress is concerned, more interest is taken in the labor movement in the east than there is in the west.

Full reports of the convention are not yet to hand, and capitalistic press reports are unreliable, so little can be given to readers of the Federationist at this time as to what occurred at the convention, but it is expected that Vice-president Bartlett, of the Vancouver Trades council, will give a lengthy report on his return and this will be fully dealt with in the columns of the Federationist. In the meantime, all local unions should take steps to affiliate with the central labor council, so that body will be in a position to take care of the convention next year.

Labor Day Programme

The full programme of the Labor Day sports will be found on page four. Every trade unionist should be at Mahon Park on Monday next as a good time is assured to all.

Woodsworth to Speak

J. S. Woodsworth, M.P. for Centre Winnipeg, will address a public meeting at the F.L.P. Hall, 143 Cordova street west on Sunday night, at 8 p.m. His address will be a review of the last session of the Dominion parliament.

ORNAMENTAL BUT USELESS

Railroad Federation Officials Thus Describe Strikebreakers

(By The Federated Press)

Chicago.—More ornamental than useful is the verdict on strike breakers employed by the railroads since the 400,000 union shopmen and their allies went on strike on July 1.

Reports to the railway employes' department, A. F. of L., from the system federation officials of the men on the unemployment and efficiency of strike breakers follows:

Burlington, Iowa (C. B. & Q.) reports that the strike breakers at the shops are not enjoying good health. "We have appointed a committee to consult the health officers and have the shops quarantined, as it is reported there is one case of smallpox and two diptheria cases in addition to other cases reported yesterday." It is reported at this point that 70 strikebreakers came out over the week-end. Alliance, Neb., reports that the labor turnover requires breaking in of a new force about every two days." Galesburg, Ill., reports "Twelve scabs wanted to quit at Quincy. J. J. McHale, general foreman, would not give them their pay until they ganged up around him. About 30 scabs got their time last night."

Chicago (Santa Fe) reports that the first pull of repaired cars from the shops since the strike began took place Aug. 4th. Fourteen cars were included in this pull. All of these were in the shops when the strike was called and at that time required about one day's work apiece. Joliet, Ill., reports only four scabs working. Ottawa, Kan., reports: "Some of the scabs were disappointed in their pay checks Aug. 1. They thought they were to get 63 cents per hour but come to find out they were only getting 34 cents."

St. Louis (C. & A.) sent in an application blank secured at Kansas City. It is a special application blank printed for strike breakers leaving an opening so that the company is not bound to retain them in service. According to the blank, "Your employment is to be permanent and continuing, so long as you desire to work, and the company desires to retain you in service. The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co. agrees to provide, at its own expense, meals and sleeping quarters, the same to be the best that can reasonably be had under the circumstances."

Kingsville, Tex. (Gulf Coast Line), reports "500 men went out and the largest number of strike breakers at any one time was 133. In the last three days, 63 of these quit."

What about your neighbor's subscription?

THE RIGHTS OF NON-UNION MEN

Christian Science Monitor Points Disadvantages

Unaffiliated Workers Have No Redress Get What Boss Likes

Unintentionally, no doubt, the Christian Science Monitor in a recent issue pointed out the very unenviable position of the non-union miner when editorially discussing the "rights of non-union miners." The editorial reads as follows:

"In the settlement of the coal strike the rights of the non-union miners, like those of the public, seem to be generally disregarded by both parties to the dispute. That the non-unionist is neglected is the more strange, as it should be to the interest of the operators to propitiate the independents by every means in their power. Yet the non-union miners now have just and specific grounds of complaint to which no heed is being paid in all the present controversy. Unions in America insist uon a definite ton-measurement of their members' product, taken by check-weighmen paid by the operators, as it emerges from the pitmouth. The old system is to measure coal by the car-load, and this system generally persists in non-union territory, despite its disadvantages from the point of view of the men. Coal cars come in various shapes and sizes, so that comparisons between mines on car-measurement basis cannot be readily made, and non-union men may labor almost side by side at the same work and receive different rates of pay. The ton-standard is, of course, always definite and constant. However, the chief objection to the old system is the conflicting views between miners and mine superintendents as to what constitutes a "fair" load. The miner must depend on his employer's statement as to the capacity of a car, and if this statement is correct, he is still subject to the decision of the mine superintendent, who may insist on the car being loaded higher than the theoretical limit, on penalty of discharge.

"The unionist's pay for his product is fixed and definite, the non-unionist's rests on fallible human judgment. Measurements in Mingo taken by organized labor are alleged to have shown a pay difference under the two systems amounting sometimes to as high *as 33 per cent. to the disadvantage* of the unaffiliated worker. The very difficulty in contesting such a statetment is the vagueness with which the independent miner's wage is reckoned. Furthermore, quite apart from he check-weighmen issue, the unionist has a fixed agreement with the operator covering the half-hundred contingencies that are constantly arising in the work, while the non-unionist has no such elaborate code. The non-unionist has no agreement to fall back upon when his work is interrupted; he must rely again upon the fairness of his employer's agents in every dispute in whose interest it is to have as much coal mined as possible, with the least expense.

"Commonsense should indicate to the operators that the foregoing reforms ought not to be delayed until unions force them into effect. The expense of check-weighmen would be met by more accurate bookkeeping and by the removal of a point of friction with the men. It is often said in industrial disputes that no lasting settlement is possible that ignores the public, but in the coal fields the rights of the great body of non-unionized men must also be consulted. While they are dissatisfied, industrial peace is impossible and industrial agreements a sham."

CADDY AND COOK ARE RECALLED

Supporters of Lewis Rejected by District No. 10, U. M. W. of A.

Seattle—International union politics is woven in the story of the recent recall of two district officers of the miners' union, Sam Caddy, international executive board member, and Frank Cook, vice president. All officers were placed under recall and Caddy and Cook lost their official position.

Officers indorsed by the membership declare the two were agents of the international officers in bucking district officers of District No. 10. The recalled men counter with the claim that approximately $7,000 of the district's money was spent by President Ben Farrimond and Secretary Ernest Newsham to push thecandidacy of Robert H. Harlin, of this district, for the international presidency in 1920 against John L. Lewis. Harlin headed the opposition ticket with Alex Howat.

Financial aspects of the quarrel have been appealed to international headquarters. Supporters of the Lewis regime, however, have been recalled.

Some Labor Day Reflections

WHEN FREDRICK ENGELS wrote the preface to the Communist Manifesto, he outlined why Marx had drawn up a programme which would be acceptable to the workers of the different European countries and the wage workers of Great Britain. In this respect he states: "Marx, who drew up this programme to the satisfaction of all parties, entirely trusted to the intellectual development of the working class which was sure to result from combined action and mutual discussion."

Marx was never a Marxian, and he resented, on many occasions, the misrepresentations of the so-called Marxians. He did, however, realize that it was necessary that the workers should be trained to act as a class and combine for defensive purposes, as well as for the ultimate objective of labor, a new order of society.

Labor Day in Canada finds the workers split in many ways. It finds the so-called radicals and the theoreticians still further widening the gaps between the workers of this country. They, instead of following the man whose teachings they are supposed to accept, deny his teachings by their actions and drive wedges between the workers by hair-splitting, ignoring the fact that the greatest minds of the Socialist and Labor movement of this day are following Marx in attempting to bring the workers together.

With conditions as they are in Canada, the workers divided, what word of hope can we give. Faced by a united ruling class, with economic conditions favoring the attacks of that class on the standard of living of the workers, it would almost seem impossible to give words of cheer to the members of the wage-earning class. But the words of Marx stand out clear in a labor movement that is confused. They show the way to the workers, and that way is by organization. Engels also wrote, many years ago, words which should be seared on the minds of the workers of this country, and they are: "The great thing is to get the working class to move as a class; that once obtained, they will soon find the right direction, and all who resist will be left in the cold."

The preaching of fatalism and dry rot at this time is deadly. Those whose mission it is to throw cold water on the efforts of the organized workers are wreckers and destroyers. They will be left in the cold. But there is every reason for the preaching of optimism, for capitalism is fast breaking down, as the news from day to day in the press indicates; but there is need for unity in working-class ranks, for the first essential in the struggle for the freeing of the human race from slavery is a united working class, and to that end we can only urge all workers to resolve on this Labor Day, a day chosen by the employing class on which the workers can celebrate, to seek to achieve that unity which will give them that strength which will be needed in the days to come. Let our slogan on Labor Day, 1922, be "Unity."

Those who stir up strife and bring dissension might well read Marx and Engels and attempt to understand the position of the workers and the necessity for a united front. If they will devote Labor Day to that purpose they will serve the working class, but their present activities are in line with those who are seeking to destroy the working-class movement. Combination is essential, organization is of vital importance; then let the workers of this country take the stand that during the coming days the theoreticians can theorize as they wish, but the objecive of the militant workers shall be to organize and bring about that day when the workers will move as a class, and the rest can take care of itself.

JAPAN FACES A BIG PANIC

Head of Japanese Shipping Company Is Pessimistic

(Special to The Federated Press)

Vancouver, B. C.—"Japan faces a panic, which is not only inevitable but almost immediate." This is the opinion of Mr. Hori, president of the Oaka Shoshen Kaisha Shipping company, in a statement to the Federated Press here prior to his departure for Yokohama. Continuing, the Japanese shipping magnate said, "The quicker Japan passes through this financial crisis, the sooner she will recover and take her proper place in the world of shipping and general commerce and trade exchange."

Labor in Japan has heretofore not been a serious problem, but with the growth of trades unions, Mr. Hori anticipated that industrial disputes would become more numerous in Japan than they had been in the past.

The Japanese financial class is keenly alert, as well as concerned, over the chaotic turn trade conditions have taken throughout the world, Mr. Hori intimated, and he, personally, held out little hope for any permanent trade adjustment so long as Germany, Russia and Austria were denied access to world commerce." "With three of the leading countries in Europe standing out of the active economic world programme, it is impossible to expect any sound development in the shipping trade and industry," said Mr. Hori, "there can be no lasting improvement in the world's economic situation until this outstanding fact is recognized."

The president of the big Jap shipping company stated in the course of the interview that his company had accumulated over two million yen as wartime profits which had been placed in a reserve fund from which the company had been able to pay semi-annual dividends of 10 per cent., but in view of stringent financial conditions, had decided to discontinue paying dividends from this fund and would, in the future, rely only upon profits derived from the business.

Labor Day Programme

The full programme of the Labor Day sports will be found on page four. Every trade unionist should be at Mahon Park on Monday next as a good time is asssured to all.

Junior Labor League Meeting

A special meeting of the Vancouver Junior Labor League will be held on Friday, September 1, at 929 Eleventh avenue east, 8 p.m. prompt. Business: Consideration of the constitution of the Spartacan Athletic Club and reorganization matters. For information phone Fair. 1610.

Patronize Fed Advertisers.

ALIEN BILL FOR STRIKEBREAKERS

Shopmen's Officials Fear New Legislative Proposals

[By Laurence Todd]
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington. — When legislative representatives of the four transportation brotherhoods, the International Assn. of Machinists and the A. F. of L. went into the committee room of the senate committee on foreign relations and demanded the right to be heard in opposition to the Kellogg alien-protection bill, they blocked the latest game of the administration to save the Loree-Cuyler-Atterbury group of railroad managers from defeat.

Kellogg, called upon by Hitchcock and Moses, the acting chairman, to answer, reluctantly consented to hearings. Whereupon Edgar Wallace, legislative spokesman for the A. F. of L., began to tear the bill to pieces.

"We question the motive of this bill," he said. "We feel that it is not calculated so much to protect aliens as to favor one side in an industrial dispute, over the other side. Its date, June 2, 1921, shows

(Continued on page 4)

SEEK FREEDOM FOR WOMEN

Would Have New Trial for Victims of Law 20 Years Old

[By Harry Godfrey]
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

New York.—Last April three women were convicted here of criminal anarchy under the law enacted following the assassination of President McKinley more than 20 years ago.

There was every indication, in all three cases, that the women were the victims of a police frame-up. Their trials were marked throughout by the usual hysterical and inflammatory tactics of the prosecuting officers, and by a scarcely concealed spirit of hostility on the part of the court. One of the women, Mrs. Tina Jurson, 26 years old, was given a suspended sentence because she promised the court to "teach my children to have the highest posible reverence for the American flag and for all American institutions"—including, presumably, the "American institutions" which condemned her for her political opinions.

The two others were given sentences, respectively, of two years

(Continued on page 4)

All Arrangements Complete for Labor Day Sports

THE LABOR DAY celebration committee of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council has completed all arrangements for the Labor Day celebration at Mahon Park, North Vancouver, which will, weather permitting, be held on Monday next.

The sports programme is one of the best ever drawn up by organized labor in Vancouver, and comprises races for the kiddies as well as for the grown-ups. Feature events have also been taken care of, and the lacrosse match between the Squamish and Capilano Indians is expected to draw large crowds to the North Shore.

The tug-of-war, for a cup donated by General McRae, is causing considerable interest amongst the local unions, and many locals are entering teams for this event as well as for the relay race, the first prize for this event being a cup donated by Shelly's Bakery.

Sports will be the chief attraction in the afternoon, but those who are inclined to dance will also be provided for in the pavilion, where jitney dances will be held. In the evening a dance has been arranged for in the armory, and the chief event will be a prize waltz, and as splendid prizes are offered to the winners of this event it is expected that there will be a large number of contestants.

Tickets covering transportation, as well as admission to the park, are on sale at the offices of the Trades Council at 319 Pender West, adults 50 cents, children 25 cents. Tickets can also be procured on Monday at the ferry. Members of the committee will be on hand for this purpose.

MEXICO HAS SWEATSHOPS

Federation Will Take Steps to Combat Evil

[By Harriet Mann]
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Mexico City.—The Central labor federation is up against the proposition of combatting sweatshop conditions in factories. It has recently appointed a commission to collect facts.

In one factory, for example, the workers are obliged to work 11 or more hours, contrary to the eight-hour law of the 1917 constitution. The material for the manufacture of earthenware, is so bad that the work has to be done over several times before it is fit for sale; but the worker receives pay for only the finished piece. In another factory, manufacturing chocolates, 11 hours' work is done, the women receiving a wage of 4 pesos ($2) a week. Another one uses the method of furnishing "tasks," a task being an assignment of 600 handkerchiefs to be hemmed. The women are able to only partly finish the second assignment in one day, and therefore they are paid each day for only one task; each day the circumstances is repeated, by reason of the anxiety of the workers to complete the second task.

The labor laws of the recent constitution are detailed regarding the hours, wages and conditions of work which must exist throughout the republic. Under them the workers are entitled to rights which make for adequate wages, sanitary working conditions, and continued economic security.

In each state has been established a central board of conciliation and arbitration, to which industrial disputes must be referred before action on either side is taken. This board in each instance endeavors to secure for the workers their constitutional rights in cases where the laws are being evaded. Through this federal organization and the activities of the central labor council the workers are gradually obtaining those rights granted to them in the constitution of 1917.

Carpenters Will Have Team

Local 452 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners decided on Monday night to enter teams in the tug-of-war and relay race at the labor Day sports at Mahon Park. Considerable interest was shown in the celebration, and a number of members volunteered to put up the fence required without pay for their work.

Labor Day Programme

The full programme of the Labor Day sports will be found on page four. Every trade unionist should be at Mahon Park on Monday next as a good time is asssured to all.

ENGINEERS ARE MAKING GOOD PROGRESS

Meetings Are Taking on Appearances of Old Times

Delegates Are Elected to Trades Council and F. S. R.

The Steam and Operating Engineers are steadiny increasing in membership. Three more applications for membership were accepted at the last regular meeting and the meetings are beginning to look like old times with so many of the old timers coming back. Members are beginning to drift back from the Canadian Association, realizing no doubt that the only hope of the workers is to build up a united front against the master class. A new delegate was appointed to the Friends of Soviet Russia to take the place of the secretary, who was unable to attend the meetings of that body, inasmuch as they met on the same night as the Engineers. The secretary reported his success in placing a man on the Coquitlam bridge at the union scale. The secretary was instructed to have a quantity of wage scales printed for distribution among the members, and for the information of employers requiring engineers. It was decided to place an advt. in the Province for the information of the many one time members, the local being of the opinion that the master press could be used to that extent. Many interesting discussions took place, among them being one demonstrating the advisability of having live delegates on the Trades council, who would be on deck at all times. Brother Riley resigned as delegate, giving as his reason his inability to attend regularly, and Brother Head was elected to fill his place. The meetings are beginning to show signs of the return of the pep that prevailed previous to the split and it is confidently expected that the membership will increase rapidly from now on, and the time will speedily come when dual organizations will be a thing of the past.

Labor League to Meet

The South Vancouver Labor League will hold its regular monthly business meeting at 8 o'clock prompt tonight (Friday), at 6262 Chester street.

This is the commencement of the fall season, and all members are requested to be present at tonight's meeting, as there are many important matters to come up for discussion.

An educational programme for the winter has been arranged and with the support of the young people in South Vancouver this organization should go far towards making things hum in South Vancouver this winter.

Anyone wishing to join the S.V. L.L. should get in touch with the secretary at Sey. 6672R.

A big social and dance is being arranged for September 15th, particulars of which will be announced later.

The members, besides being interested in the education of the young people, are also devoting some time to sport and hope to enter a football club in the Junior Alliance this winter. Anyone interested, should line up at once.

Strike Pay Received

Members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners who resisted the wage cut in the shipyards will receive strike pay, it was announced by Business Agent Hardy, who stated at the regular meeting of locol 452 on Monday evening that a cheque had arrived from headquarters for that purpose. The men were out ten days, and returned after the lockout at the old rate of pay.

MEDALS ARE NOW VALUELESS

Ex-Service Men Have to Sell Decorations for Bread

New York.—Four years ago the Victory medals conferred on American soldiers for conspicuous bravery in the war were priceless. A year ago some of these decorations men who were never under fire. They could not be bought nor sold—oh, no—but if you asked about them in some of the local pawn shops, you were likely to be met with a request, in a low voice, about the particular sort of deal you were interested in. Ten dollars, you were likely to have been told, would bring you, for instance, a badge with three bars, St. Mihiel, Meuse Argonne, Defensive Sector, across a ribbon above the figure of the bronze victory on the medal.

Now you can buy such a medal in pawn shops for $3.75. The ruling price is $2 for the medal, with $1.75 added for extra bars. And they are sool openly.

Where did the pawn shops get them? From ex-service men who were jobless and hungry.

MORE LURID TALES EXPLODED IN U. S. A.

Foster Was Not in State of Michigan as Stated

Was in Cook County with Assistant State Attorney

[By Carl Haessler]
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Chicago.—Lurid tales in the Chicago Tribune of the pursuit of William Z. Foster, described as the "master of the Reds in America," through the Michigan woods by state troops and federal department of justice spies exploded again when it was discovered that Foster had not been in Michigan.

At the moment that the raiders were stated by the Tribune to have been closing in on an alleged Communist convention in Berien county, Mich., Foster was in the Cook county courthouse in conference with Asst. State's Atty. Jonas. He was attempting to obtain the return of the records taken from the office of the Trade Union Educational league in a raid the night of August 20.

No wonder that the Tribune fairy tale about the Michigan raid relates that "Foster, prize of the party, escaped, as did most of the others."

Further details of the state's attorney's raid in Chicago indicate the special privileges the Tribune enjoys in the campaign against labor men in Chicago. The Tribune scooped the Herald and Examiner on the story the next day. The Tribune's staff photographer had been exclusively invited to attend the affair.

The twelve policemen aiding the private detectives were not needed because no one was at the office. The glass panel in the door was smashed and the office floor littered. No trucks were necessary since only two small record files were taken.

It is believed that the real purpose of the raid was to embarrass the national conference of the league scheduled for Saturday.

PROPAGANDA IS EXPOSED

Bloomington Paper Says Outrages Did Not Occur

Bloomington, Ill.—Methods of railroad propagandists were exposed by the Daily Bulletin of this city, which denies that strikebreakers were slugged, as alleged by a correspondent in the Chicago Tribune. The Daily Bulletin says:

"The Chicago Bulletin, under the caption 'Voice of the People,' published a letter from H. G. Allen entitled 'Free Speech in Kansas,' which makes mention of Bloomington and the strike situation here. The things referred to did not happen here, nor were they published in local newspapers. Following is a part of the article in which this city is mentioned, and in which a false impression is given concerning local conditions:

"Recently, in passing through Bloomington, Ill., I read in the local newspapers the reports of attacks that had been made upon workers in the shops there by strikers. In one instance a man had his arm broken by a black jack in the hands of a striker. In another instance a worker had saved his life by promising the strikers who were attacking him that he would leave town. The newspapers that reported these and other instances also contained an expression from the local officers of Bloomington that they were powerless to prevent these attacks."

Labor Day Programme

The full programme of the Labor Day sports will be found on page four. Every trade unionist should be at Mahon Park on Monday next as a good time is asssured to all.

Spring Surprise

About fifty friends of Mr. and Mrs. Ballard of 2021 Manitoba Street sprung a surprise on Wednesday evening when they arrived at the above address. The occasion was the birthday anniversary of Mr. Ballard. Dancing was indulged in to a late hour, and in spite of the fact that it was a surprise party there were lots of good things to eat, and everybody went home happy and with the satisfaction that comes from a night well spent.

Tug-of-War Teams Entered

The Plumbers local has entered a team for the tug-of-war, at the Labor Day sports to be held on Monday, and are confident of winning this event. A splendid meeting of this local was held on the 25th, and a large number of members turned out and showed considerable interest in the proceedings. It was also decided to enter a team for the relay race.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

Published every Friday morning by The B. C. Federationist, Limited

Business Office: 1129 Howe Street
Editorial Office: Room 306, 319 Pender Street West
Editorial Board: P. R. Bengough, R. H. Neelands, J. M. Clark, George Bartley.

Subscription Rates: United States and Foreign, $3.00 per year; Canada, $2.50 per year, $1.50 for six months; to Unions subscribing in a body, 16c per member per month.

Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....September 1, 1922

Labor Day and the New Outlook

LABOR DAY on the American continent is a day set aside by the employers in the sear and yellow days of the year, when nature is preparing for the winter sleep. But the Labor Day of the militant workers is May Day, when nature is beginning to show her power and promise for the future. But the workers on this continent have shown a disposition in the last few years to drop all the foolish and flamboyant parades which were at one time a feature of Labor Day, and are today more serious minded and take their annual holiday in a more thoughtful mood.

* * *

No man with an understanding of the struggles of the workers would be so imbecile as to deny the average wage worker any enjoyment which he can get out of an holiday, but the enforced idleness of the workers is compelling them to be more and more serious in their thoughts and actions. The banners and music of the old days no longer suffice to fill the needs of the wage earners. They need food and shelter, and as these necessities are lacking, so their celebrations are more sincere and lack that spice or balderhash which, in the past, marked the Labor Day celebrations.

* * *

To the uninitiated this may not mean much, but to those who understand the Labor movement it is a healthy sign. The workers have to deal, in these days, with things which count, and the trifles are eliminated and the serious matters dealt with. Sports may be indulged in, but at the same time, speeches dealing with working-class problems, with the platitudes cut out, are in evidence at most Labor Day gatherings. The speeches of the labor leader whose outlook is circumscribed by his narrow intellect are taboo, and the address of the radical is welcomed.

* * *

The progress made, since the Labor Day of this continent was instituted, may not appear to be great, but it is at least progress. The steps forward may not be long, but they were in a forward direction and they will reach greater lengths in the future. The working class is at this time going through the baptism of fire which the class struggle compels the workers to go through, so that in due time they shall be fitted for the kingdom which will be theirs when they achieve their freedom through struggle and strife and when Labor Day will in reality be a day for Labor; at present it is nothing but a ghastly joke, a mockery and, as are all other ruling class ideas of freedom, a slap in the face of Labor. Perhaps John G. Neihardt depicted the attitude of the workers the world over when he wrote the following words:

Tremble before your chattels,
Lords of the scheme of things!
Fighters of all earth's battles,
Ours is the might of kings!
Guided by seers and sages,
The world's heart-beat for a drum
Snapping the chains of ages,
Our of the night we come!

Lend us no ear that pities,
Offer no almoner's hand!
Alms for the builders of cities!
When will you understand!
Down with your pride of birth
And your golden gods of trade!
A man is worth to his mother earth,
All that a man has made!

We are the workers and makers!
We are no longer dumb!
Tremble, O Shirkers and Takers!
Sweeping the earth—we come!
Ranked in the world-wide dawn,
Marching into the day!
The night is gone and the sword is drawn,
And the scabbard is thrown away.

Christians, Strikers and False Ideas of Rights

STRIKES always call forth much comment from those who know the least as to their cause and why industrial struggles are always in evidence. Christians have been told to turn the other cheek, but somehow the average worker objects to being hit on either side, and the inevitable result of a slap on one cheek is a protest; in other words, when the workers are threatened by a wage cut, they rebel and quit work. They would sooner starve while idle than starve and work at the same time.

* * *

The Christian Science Monitor imagines that strikes have been imported from Europe, as an editorial in that publication will show, the opening passage of which states that "strikes, imported as they are from Europe, should have gained such headway in the United States, is due largely to a false sense entertained of liberty and rights." While the editorial in question contains much more of the same type of reasoning, the opening passage is sufficient, however, to show the basis of reasoning which the editor of that journal imagines is sufficient to deal with a situation where hundreds of thousands of workers are striking against the conditions under which they are compelled to live.

* * *

It may be true that the workers of the United States have a false sense of liberty and rights, but that at least is not due to the teachings of members of the working class. Liberty is supposed to be the inheritance of every American. But experience proves that the liberty of the worker in the land of the free is not a wit different to the liberty of the worker in Great Britain or any other part of Europe. The rights of the American worker, like those of the Canadian or European worker, are such as the present system allows them. They are rights which the workers do not appreciate. They are rights which compel them to sell the only commodity they possess, labor power, to an employing class, and to accept the terms which that class lays down and the standard of living which the iron laws of capitalism dictate shall be their lot.

* * *

The Christian Science Monitor, in spité of the fact that Christianity and science will not gibe, insists that there is a remedy for strikes. There is, but not under the present system of capitalism, and it might at this stage be pointed out that strikes are not an importation from Europe, but due to the capitalistic system, which reached out and spread its tentacles to the Amberican continent. Strikes are as inevitable in America under capitalism as the rising of the morning sun. To some the sun may be obscured, but the fact still remains that the sun rises without fail, although it cannot be seen because of the clouds which obscure it, and the editorial writer of the Monitor would evidently act as a cloud on the industrial sky and obscure the real reason for strikes, which is the system which makes one man a slave and another a master. The only false sense of right and liberty is in the minds of the workers, but that false sense is due to the fact that the master class has taught the workers that they can be free while they are still slaves.

Mining Accidents and the Need for Organization

MANY stories of miners' high wages have been written and appeared in the capitalistic press, but the stories of the danger which these wealth producers face have never been told. War results in the destruction of human life, and there are but few persons outside of a lunatic asylum who do not realize this fact, but how many are there who have an understanding of what toll modern industry takes from the working class in the shape of human beings who are destroyed or injured in their daily callings, and many of the latter are crippled for life.

* * *

Two mining accidents have occurred this week—one in California, and the other at Cumberland, B. C. In the latter case fifteen miners lost their lives, and the press reports that out of these only three were white men, this view being given forth so that people with racial prejudices would not think that the disaster was a serious one.

* * *

But fifteen miners are fifteen miners. They may be white or they may be yellow, but they are human beings, and they paid the price which capitalistic industry called for. White or yellow, they were workers producing coal for the company which employed them, not for their own profit. They were men who were compelled by the system to sell their labor power, and in the delivery of that power they had daily to face death.

* * *

From time to time the miners of Vancouver Island have complained at the incompetency of those in charge of the mines. In fact, the big strike of 1913 was caused by the dismissal of the man who reported that the mine was unsafe, but human life amounts to nothing when profits for a ruling class are concerned.

* * *

In the year 1920, in the U. S. A., a worker was killed in industry every six minutes. Ten men met their doom every hour. Seventy-six thousand workers lost their lives in industry in the United States during the same year, and the same percentage of industrial workers lose their lives in the creation of profits in every country where capitalism operates.

* * *

During recent years safety devices have been largely used in industrial plants, but they have not been used as they might be, for, invariably, they interfere with profits; in other words they retard production. Where labor organizations exist safety rules are most effectively enforced, and well do the miners of Vancouver Island know this. We know of conditions in the mines in other places on the Island than Cumberland which make the risks the miners take in their daily toil greater than they should be even under capitalism, but they are unorganized and therefore helpless to take the proper steps to see that the laws of the land are enforced; and if the men, white and yellow, who lost their lives at Cumberland by their death make the necessity of organizing seen by the miners of Vancouver Island, they will not have died in vain.

Lack of efficiency on the part of the workers is often alluded to by the members of the employing class. It will be remembered by many workers who worked in the shipyards during the war, that this cry was raised at every opportunity, but the following clipping from Harbor and Shipping, a publication published in Vancouver, demonstrates the efficiency of capitalistic production:

"Recent London shipping papers contain advertisements of a forthcoming auction of ships at which two Coughlan-built steamers are offered, the Sylvia Victoria and the Wildomino, both of the 8800 d.w. ton class, built in 1919 at the False Creek yards of John Coughlan and Sons Limited.

"These are two of the ten steamers of this type built for the Imperial Munitions Board by the Vancouver yard, and are similar in most respects to the City of Vancouver, City of Victoria and Margaret Coughlan, built by the ward for own account and now operated by a subsidiary company.

"The upset price named for these vessels by Messrs. Thos. Pinkney and Sons, the auctioneers, is £30,000, say $135,000. The price paid by the Munitions Board was in the region of $1,750,000."

When the raid was made on a secret meeting in the U. S. A., W. Z. Foster was supposed to have escaped. We now learn that Foster was in Chicago, which is situated in Illinois, thus another "red" plot has been punctured. But what about the Mooney case, the—Oh, what is the use—there are so many of them that it is hard to keep track of all the U. S. frameups.

The Recent Collapse of the German Mark

(By E. Ludwig, Berlin)

IN the few weeks since the assassination of Rathenau, the mark has experienced a catastrophic decline which is unexampled even amidst the general tremendous collapse of German currency. After the wrecking of the Paris loan discussions, the mark fluctuated for a few weeks around the figure of 300 marks to the dollar. After having remained fairly steadily at this figure, for a few days after June 24, it then rose in quick jumps to 550 marks. Now, after a decline to about 420, the dollar is again worth 500 marks or more, in Berlin. The foreign exchange value of the mark has thus, in about three weeks, fallen from 1.4 Pfg. to 0.8 pfenning. The depreciation of the mark is almost doubled.

Bourgeois journalists, with obviously political motives, attribute this collapse to the powerful mass movement of the German proletariat, caused by the murder of Rathenau; this, they say, "has but further deranged our sick economy." Certain Socialists, on the contrary, see in the simultaneous occurrence of the monarchist assassination and the decline of the mark, a connection which renders it unnecessary for them to seek further for the cause of the situation. Special emphasis is also given to the conception that the fall of the mark is attributable to the machinations of counter-revolutionary financiers, who use this confusion of values as a weapon against the rising working class.

It is, of course, quite true that the speculative forays of stock exchange jobbers and the large banks, and also the political and economic crisis which is again threatening Germany as a result of the Rathenau murder, have a definite share in the causes of the fall of the mark. Such speculations must needs cause the German financial house of cards to totter even more shakily, as, according to the estimate of Helfferich, who certainly ought to know, there are 20 billions of marks in foreign countries, which must have a depressing influence on the value of the mark, at any critical period in Germany.

But speculation and manipulation can only exert an influence on currency values when the causes for depreciation exist in the actual economic circumstances. It is precisely these economic factors which the Social-Democratic organizations of both tendencies will not acknowledge. Just as the murder of Rathenau by the secret monarchist organizations merely gave an impetus and a direction to the intensification of political antagonisms, so speculation and jobbery, and the consequent decline in the mark, constitute a distinct symptom of the continuance of the economic crisis, and forces it to increasing intensity. The best evidence of this conclusion is that, directly after the trade unions and the two Social-Democratic parties had lent their aid in the political panic of the moment, to the Wirth cabinet and the bourgeois coalition, by their agreement with the anti-Communist law for the protection of the republic, the new decline in exchange took place. This proves that despite all efforts of our best "experts" and diplomats, the underlying national and international economic causes of this crisis still exist.

This crisis, with its resultant depreciatory effects on the exchange, its disturbance of the economic situation and of national finance, combined with the ever more perplexing question of reparations, renders it ever clearer that—contrary to Kautsky's wishes—these "abnormal" disturbances of capitalism are part of its "normal" functioning, and are inherent in its very existence.

This applies quite plainly to the German currency depreciation. For a while, it appeared that in consequence of the comparative stability of the foreign value of the mark, the home value could become standardized according to the former; thus the foreign market prices for certain German exports, such as coal, iron and textiles, could be arrived at. This means that the economic crisis becomes a crisis of ruin; instead of the export of coal and textiles, imports began to increase, and there approached the perils of industrial stagnation and unemployment.

The new decline in the mark brings with it again the continuation of cut-throat competitive exportation, the maintenance of credit relations for a few weeks longer, and the requisite relationship between the prices of German commodities and the world market prices. The monarchist outrage and its results offered the profiteers and usurers, the captains of industry and banking magnates, a welcome occasion for the securing of this relationship.

This "success" of the German capitalists, arising from the rising of the dollar exchange value from 300 to 500 marks, will result immediately in the increasingly rapid shattering of German economic life. The German "price revolution" assumes the Austrian form. According to the figures of the Frankfurter Zeitung, on July 1st, wholesale prices rose to 91 times those of the pre-war period; for foodstuffs alone, it was 83 times; for coal and textiles, 140. Since then prices have risen at a still more staggering rate. Salaries and wages are left ever farther behind these prices. In spite of all defensive measures by the workers, in spite of all strikes, this characteristic of capitalism becomes ever more sharply impressed upon us: that the only way by which it can prolong its life is by the increasing exploitation of the broad masses, whose standard of living falls from hour to hour.

National finance is falling into chaos; the flood of paper money and the national indebtedness grow without limit. Every day two billion marks are used in new paper currency, which still further deflates the value of money. The deficit in the national budget, despite all new taxation, becomes ever greater.

Internationally, the collapse of the mark proves that once more the impossibility of solving the reparations problem by capitalist methods. It is impossible for the Wirth government to procure the required gold payments, with the sinking mark. Therefore they ask for a moratorium for two or three years. If they secure this, it will be at the cost of the forfeiture of German financial control to the Entente, and of further requisitions of commodities, which will make the burdens of the state and the sufferings of the broad masses ever more unbearable.

With the Rathenau affair, the reparations crisis became more intense. From the superficialities of the monarchist assault, the situation turns again to its determining root causes, only to explode soon, more disastrously than ever, in a series of political crises, international and national.

Chicago.—After 20 hours in the police station William Z. Foster was released on $5000 bonds pending preliminary hearing on extradition proceedings to Michigan under warrants charging him with conspiracy to violate and actual violation of the Michigan criminal syndicalism law. The offense is alleged to have taken place in Berrien County, Mich., at the moment when Foster was sitting in the prosecutor's office in the Cook County Courthouse in Chicago, asking for the return of records taken in a fruitless raid on the office of the Trade Union Educational League, August 20.

Oklahoma City.—Other forces and not the railroad strikers were responsible for the burning of the Rock Island bridge three miles south of El Reno, Aug. 17, declared Alva McDonald, United States marshal.

"The striking railroad men at El Reno have been very orderly and fair," McDonald said, "and I do not believe that they would countenance any such destruction."

Oil was poured on the bridge a few minutes before trains were due from both south and north. McDonald said that striking men could not possibly gain anything in burning a bridge.

At the Empress

An unusual interest is centred in the presentation next week by the Associate Players at the Empress Theatre of the latest play from the pen of J. Hartley Manners, known universally as the author of "Peg o' My Heart", "Happiness" and other excellent plays. The title of the play is "The National Anthem," but the drama is anything but what the title might suggest to the casual play-goer. Mr. Manners has built a powerful story on the national craze for "jazz," which is said to possess an equal interest for those who are fond of the turdle music as well as those who wish it miles away.

The play was first presented at the Henry Miller Theatre in New York last January with Miss Laurette Taylor in the stellar role. After running more than three months, Miss Taylor was forced to take a rest, but will be seen in the play again this fall, when she is booked to appear in Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

EMPRESS
SEY. 2402
WEEK OF SEPT. 4
J. Hartley Manners' great play
THE NATIONAL ANTHEM
A laugh, a tear, a heart throb, a happy denouement. A Novelty Show—Something different.
SPECIAL LABOR DAY MATINEE
WEEK OF SEPT. 11
SPANISH LOVE
First time in this country.

Ask for
BRITANNIA BEER
"It Can't Be Beat"
FOR SALE AT GOVERNMENT STORES

LETTERS TO THE FED.

[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.]

Community Singing—"An Antidote to Bolshevism"

Editor B. C. Federationist: Dear Sir—Eureka! At last we have found it! Or perhaps I should more correctly say: He has found it. Here we have all been hopelessly and helplessly racking our tired brains in a vain and futile attempt to find a remedy for the mental unrest which has been threatening the whole world with an incurable attack of the dread disease of Bolshevism, when just as we were about to give up all hope, along comes a super-man from Australia (thank God he is British) and shows us conclusively that there is one remedy, and one remedy only: "Community singing."

How beautiful! How idealistic! How harmonious! I nearly said, "how communistic." How lucky I just checked myself in time.

Of course it is a bit awkward when you know that for hundreds of years Russia has indulged in community singing; but I suppose that our friend will be able to explain this away somehow.

It's a great idea though. When a man and his family are hungry, or the business man finds business rotten, all they have to do is to go down to English Bay, or some such place, and sing a few popular songs, and everything will be lovely again for a whole week.

I once heard a large crowd of people in Seattle, in a community sing-song, singing, "Why don't you work as other men do? How in hell can I work when there's no work to do?" etc.

But enough of this for fear of using too much of your valuable space.

WILL H. THOMAS.
Clark Drive.

Boston.—Officials of both the Boston and Maine railroad and the New Haven system are organizing their "loyal" shop mechanics and strike breakers into company unions. At strike headquarters of both federations affected by this move, the news of the company organizations was received with ridicule.

"They are big bluffs," one leader told reporters, "in an effort of the management to fool people into thinking they have a regular organization in their shops."

Strikers point out that the evident deterioration of rolling stock on all New England lines will force the railroads to capitulate, sooner or later.

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

NEW FALL MODES
of rare charm and beauty —reasonably priced.
The work of expert designers in our own factory—copied from fashion leaders.
Famous From Maker To Wearer
623 HASTINGS ST., Near Granville

Paris Make of
Children's Shoes
"PAY YOU"
For downright real hard wear this grade of shoe is exceptionally good buying. Upper leather is Canadian branded chrome, in good substantial weight. Sole stock is specially selected oak tan leather. Counters, insoles, box toes and heels are all solid leather.
We have this boot in all sizes, for both girls and boys.
Child's sizes, 5-7½.....$2.25
Child's sizes, 8-10½.....$2.65
Misses' sizes, 11-2.....$3.45
Youths' sizes, 11-13.....$3.25
Boys' sizes, 1-5½.....$3.50
Growing Girls' sizes, 2½-7.....$4.50
PIERRE PARIS 51 Hastings W.

Ring up Phone Seymour 2334 for appointment
Dr. W. J. Curry
DENTIST
Suite 301 Dominion Building
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Mainland Cigar Store
310 CARRALL STREET
THE PLACE FOR PIPES

COAL
YALE SOOTLESS AND NANAIMO
Kindling Free
CANADIAN WOOD AND COAL COMPANY
1440 GRANVILLE Sey. 5290

BE SURE YOU GET
VAN BROS.
WHEN YOU ASK FOR
—CIDER—
and Non-alcoholic wines of all kinds
UNION MEN'S ATTENTION

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST
1160 Georgia Street
Sunday services, 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sunday school immediately following morning service. Wednesday testimonial meeting, 8 p.m. Free reading room, 901-905 Birks Bldg.

UNION MAN!
In that dark hour when sympathy and best service count so much—call up
MOUNT PLEASANT UNDERTAKING CO.
283 KINGSWAY, VANCOUVER
Phone Fairmont 58
Prompt Ambulance Service

EMPIRE CAFE AND GRILL
"A Good Place to Eat"
HASTINGS AND COLUMBIA STS.

Help the Fed. by helping our advertisers.

HANDS ACROSS THE SEA
FROM
WORKERS TO WORKERS

Soviet Russia needs machinery— vast quantities of it.

The peasants cannot harvest the crops unless they procure harvesters, binders. They cannot prepare the fields for the winter unless they are furnished with tractors, plows, rakes, etc.

The factories in Russia will remain idle if the workers do not obtain machines, lathes, engines, pumps, etc.

American Workers! American Farmers!

YOU KNOW WHAT IT MEANS TO BE WITHOUT TOOLS

Help Provide Tools and Machinery for Soviet Russia

Stretch your hands across the sea in brotherly help, in working-class solidarity. Do what the capitalist governments refuse to do.

Today—Help—At Once

International Tool Drive for Soviet Russia
—Conducted by the—
Friends of Soviet Russia
201 WEST 13TH STREET NEW YORK CITY

Help Build Up the World's First Workers' Republic

Accept my contribution of $..... to help build up Soviet Russia of the Workers and Peasants.
Name .....
Address .....
City ..... State .....

No Two Faces Are Ever Exactly Alike

Special dental attention for EXPRESSION WORK is essential

My office is known for its skilled attention to individual requirements in all cases—especially in the making and adjustment of Expression Teeth. These are made to conform in perfect appearance and comfort not only to the mouth, but to the facial expression as a whole. I do not hesitate to guarantee this work ten years. It is made in my own laboratory.

Don't let missing teeth, etc., or an imperfect dental plate keep you from the pleasure and comfort of such work.

LOW PRICES

I maintain my prices at extremely moderate levels -- the cost of any work is well within the means of anyone.

Dr. Brett Anderson

EXPRESSION DENTIST
602 Hastings Street West
Bank of Nova Scotia Building
Phone Sey. 3331

DR. BRETT ANDERSON, formerly member of the Faculty of the College of Dentistry, University of Southern California, Lecturer on Crown and Bridgework, Demonstrator in Platework and Operative Dentistry, Local and General Anaesthesia.

Vancouver Unions

VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR Council—President, R. H. Neelands, M.L.A.; general secretary, Percy R. Bengough. Office: 309, 319 Pender St. W. Phone Sey. 7495. Meets in Labor Hall at 8 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. Bright-well; financial secretary, H. A. Bowron, 2849 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. 2171R.

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.

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, 51 Cordova St. W., Vancouver, B. C. Phone Sey. 7856. 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, Ed. Dawson; secretary, R. Hirst; business agent, P. R. Bengough. Office: 309, 319 Pender St. W. Meets in Room 2, 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.

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECOrators and Paperhangers of America, Local 138, Vancouver—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 148 Cordova St. W. Phone Sey. 3491. Business agent, E. A. Barker.

FEDERATED SEAFARERS UNION OF B. C.—Formerly Firemen and Oilers' Union of British Columbia—Meeting night, first and third Wednesday of each month at 108 Main Street. President, A. Williams; 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. 7048R. Recording Secretary, W. Chandler, 1691 Fell Ave., North Vancouver.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY Employees, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets A. O. F. Hall, Mount Pleasant 1st and 3rd Mondays at 10.15 a.m. and p.m. President, F. A. Hoover, 2409 Clarke Drive; recording-secretary, F. E. Griffin, 447—6th Avenue East; treasurer, E. S. Cleveland; financial-secretary and business agent, W. H. Cottrell, 4308 Dumfries Street; office corner Prior and Main Sts. Phone Fair 5604R.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF America, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Monday in each month, 8 p.m. President, A. R. Gatenby; vice-president, Mrs. Dolk; recording secretary, C. McDonald, P. O. Box 503; financial secretary, P. McNeish, P. O. Box 503.

THE NEW WESTMINSTER BRANCH of the O. B. U. meets on the third Wednesday of every month. Everybody welcome.

SOCIETY FOR TECHNICAL AID TO Soviet Russia, Vancouver branch, meets first and third Sundays each month, 2 p.m., at 61 Cordova St. W. For information write to branch secretary, S.T.A.S.R., 61 Cordova St. W., Vancouver, B. C.

THE SECRETARY

If he writes a letter, it's too long;
If he sends a postal, it's too short;
If he edits a pamphlet, he's a spendthrift;
If he goes to a committee meeting, he's butting in;
If he stays away, he's a shirker;
If the crowd is slim at the luncheon, he should have called the members;
If he calls them up, he's a pest;
If he duns a member for his dues, he's insulting;
If he does not collect them, he's crazy;
If a meeting is a howling success, the entertainment committee is praised;
If it's a failure, the secretary is to blame;
If he asks for suggestions, he's incompetent;
If he doesn't, he's bullheaded;
"Ashes to ashes, dust to dust,"
If the others won't do it, the secretary must.

Patronize Federationist advertisers and tell them why you do so.

SLATER BROS.

Week-End Specials

FREE DELIVERY

BUTTER SPECIAL
From 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. we will sell Alberta Creamery Butter
3 LBS. FOR $1.10
Fit for any Table

Slater's Famous Peameal Back Bacon, in pieces weighing from 2 lbs. up 35c

Our Famous Sugar Cured Picnic Hams, per lb. 23c

EXTRA SPECIAL
Our Special Sugar Cured Breakfast Streaky Bacon; the whole slab only weighs about 10 lbs. Reg. 38c lb. Special, whole or half slab, lb. 35c

FRESH MEAT
We Sell Nothing But the Very Finest of Fresh Meat

Choice Pot Roasts from, lb.	12½c
Choice Oven Roasts from, lb.	12½c
Choice Rolled Roasts from, lb.	20c
Choice Boneless Stew Beef, 2 lbs. for	25c
Choice Boiling Beef from, lb.	8c
Choice Meaty Lamb Roasts, per lb.	25c
Choice Legs of Lamb, per lb.	35c
Choice Lamb Stew, 2 lbs. for	25c

We have a special consignment of Government inspected Pork Shoulders weighing from 4 to 8 lbs., just what you want for your week-end roast. They are nice and plump and lots of meat on them; regular 25c lb. Friday and Saturday, while they last, special, per lb. 22½c

LARD SPECIAL
Finest Pure Lard, on sale Saturday morning from 7 to 11 o'clock, 3 lbs. for 55c

AT ALL OF
SLATER'S STORES

Patronize Fed Advertisers.

To most people, the connecting or disconnecting of a telephone seems a simple operation of installing or removing the instrument. As a matter of fact, in every case it necessitates changes in the cables and wires overhead or underground. It also necessitates changes in central office wires and switchboard connections; in subscribers' accounts and directory listings; and frequently requires new "drop" lines from open wires or cables. The problems of station movement are among the large problems of telephone service. Because of the double operation of disconnecting and reconnecting, the work involved is often twice as great as in the case of new subscribers.

B. C. TELEPHONE COMPANY

WHEN IN TOWN STOP AT
The Oliver Rooms
48½ CORDOVA EAST
Everything Modern
Rates Reasonable

Fresh Cut Flowers, Funeral Designs, Wedding Bouquets, Pot Plants, Ornamental and Shade Trees, Seeds, Bulbs, Florists' Sundries
Brown Bros. & Co. Ltd.
FLORISTS AND NURSERYMEN
48 Hastings St. E. 2—STORES—2 665 Granville St.
Sey. 988-072 "SAY IT WITH FLOWERS" Sey. 9513-1391

Lumber Workers' News and Views

Fully knowing the need of organization in the lumber industry among the men working in the Crows Nest Pass, I wish to express some of my opinions as to the kind of material we have in this district to build an organization out of. For some time I have been confronted with this question, "If you can give me an I.W.W. card then I will take one out;" but not being an I.W.W. delegate, of course I do not give them one, and they get past with that kind of stuff right along. A lot of these same human pack apes can be seen with a big bundle of blankets on their backs coming out of some bootlegger joint, on their way to the train to go out on a job. When in camp they are howling about the rotten conditions that exist in the camps, but they will do nothing to help try to get better conditions. They tell you that they will not pay a dollar a month for blankets, they will sooner carry their own, which, by the way, have not been washed since they got them. If you speak about trying to get better camp conditions, you are told not to be too hard on the boss as he is not such a bad sort of a fellow on the whole, and the company has treated them white.

I have yet to see the company that will improve the living conditions of the workers, except the workers organize and compel them, and then the black list is put into force.

The form of organization that is required to organize these so-called reds, but really yellow tribes is beyond my knowledge of the labor movement. They do not seem to realize that there is a class distinction between the working and employing classes, although ample proof of this is given them every day in the shape of wage cuts, or lengthening of hours, or unsanitary camps.

Why don't you fellows rise up on your hind legs and show that you are men. The more I see of men the more I am inclined to think that after all Darwin was right as to where men has descended from. In this district it seems as though they were drifting back to the ape family instead of advancing.

There never was a better time in the Crows Nest to get better conditions or shorter hours than there is right now. Do not forget that the influx of men from the prairie will soon start, and then it will be too late to try and gain what you should have got this summer, when you had the best opportunity you will ever have.

Come on, let's get at this thing and organize for our protection before the pangs of hunger hits us this winter, and you will have to look for a soup kitchen, or work in some camp that is not any better than a bread line, with wages at two dollars per day and board at one dollar fifty, the same that we had last winter. Come on, send in for literature and credentials and organize your fellow worker so that you will be able to fight effectively.

K. 2.

Hamilton, Wash., U.S.A.

There are twelve cabins here housing about one hundred men, also there are some individual cabins giving shelter to a score or so more men. The camp has up-to-date sanitary arrangements, flush toilets, etc.; the cook house has a cold storage plant in connection with it. The food, however, is nothing to rave about.

It appears to me that if during 1919 and 1920, the D.O.C. No. 120 of the I.W.W. had put in some good work organizing and solidifying what members they had already organized, instead of endeavoring to capture or "bust" up the L.W.I.U. of Canada, they would have had some sort of organization in the camps in the Seattle district.

It is infinitely easier for a delegate to get into the camps here than it is in B. C.; all they have to do is walk in. It is impossible to enforce a black list here, because too much valuable time would be lost while waiting for the slaves to come from some central point like, say, Seattle. In B. C., they have to wait until "boat day" before they can quit most of the camps.

The members of No. 120 of the I.W.W. are badly split over the so-called "Moscow report." One member described it to me as an "horrible nightmare of personalities." Never have I seen so few members in the camps since the organization was formed. There are "bushel" men here with "wobbly" cards, but "nuf sed."

The winning of the Wenatchee strike by the construction workers was a walk over. Any slave who would work ten hours for three dollars, and pack his bed, when he could go over the "hump" fifty miles and get $3.50 to $3.75 for eight hours, and sleep between clean sheets, had better have his head examined. W. S.

EDUCATION

(By W. Stokes, Regina)

THE problem of education is primarily one of environment, and environment in its primary and enveloping sense. It is, however still one of environment at whatever stage we deal with it or however limited we apply it.

The social meaning of a consciously applied system of education cannot be realized unless interpreted from the standpoint of an environment which is a full enveloping matrix involving social relation, and this notwithstanding any extreme limitations which such system may feature.

The problem then from this viewpoint appears that of finding the environment which will provide the reactions by the individual favorable to the educational purpose.

In the effort to obtain a revolutionary change in the economic structure of society such as a change from a system of private ownership, and wages, with a social production and private profits, to one of collective ownership, in which the wage method is abolished and each producer obtains the full credit in the material institution for what he produces, upon which he can draw, it would seem as though it were necessary to have an educational environment capable of effecting the necessary understanding in the minds of those interested with the necessary desire and will to accomplish the change. The question then is, what form of education is necessary or, how shall we educate? In looking over the field we find that the whole system of profit making and ruling arrangements is backed by possession of all the major and important conscious means and methods of education. The material means of living and the sources of wealth production being the primary and essential means of education gives to the present system almost absolute advantage in the conflict of educational forces. Yet while this is true the profit-making system cannot completely cover its own internal conflicts, the disasters which are constantly and increasingly following its operation and its failure to save men from the misery and degradation, the poverty and starvation its inherent function it is to do. Consequently the conscious educational methods of the advocates of revolution are fundamentally these internal conflicts revealing themselves, and with definite logic calling for change. This, however, would not be enough as against the powerful means of education in the hands of the ruling class for paralyzing the emotions and will of those having the only means of making the change if it were necessary for the change to come full fledged into being in the mind and purpose of all and the revolutionary change made in completeness at once. Were this so, and the people in the main needing a conscious understanding and purpose for the revolution, no revolution could ever be accomplished, for it must be understood that main portion of the necessary education proceeds during and after the revolution in stated purpose has been accomplished, so therefore it would appear necessary for that educational condition to be utilized, making possible the seizure of the wealth, materials, and substances of living, with control of the same, and the utilizing of these to the fullest extent for the furtherance of the necessary education in the solidifying and complete establishment of the new order. In other words the political education of the people cannot be accomplished with any degree of certainty for the maintenance of the necessary political institutions unless the whole of the environment can be utilized, and to accomplish this, the material and institutional life must be fully under control and operation, so that, for the purpose of the revolution indicated, a condition must have arrived in the life of society when the material results flowing from the institutional life generate dissatisfaction (born of the creations and developments among individuals due to the needs of the maintenance of that institutional life), a dissatisfaction which cannot be allayed and which obviously needs a change in the institutional life for the removal of the causes and the establishment of machinery with which to supply the obvious needs. This discomfort and dissatisfaction must further be of so distressing and continuous a character that individuals are moved to investigations into causes and such investigations must reveal to a sufficient number the necessity for a radical alteration in the structure of society after which the voluntary effort to teach the necessity must reach some proportions backed up by continual failure of reforms to give relief and some special condition of suffering, neglect and failure of the ruling class institutions sufficient to give the revolutionists cause for seizing the institutional life and government and operating it for the education and use on the revolutionary lines of the mass of the people. It is not necessary that the intellectual life of the people in favor of or in understanding of the revolution be complete; it is only necessary that a sufficient number be organized in thought with their desire in favor of a revolutionary change and the majority be in sufficient discomfiture to acquiesce in a change. The physical and emotional discomfort superimposed on the intense intellectual discomfort of the revolutionary understanding few is sufficient for the purposes of the revolution, for let it be understood that the reality of all education is that of force, whether it be by persuasion, argument or otherwise.

Repression and Non-Co-operation in India

(By Traraknath Das for The Federated Press)

Since the arrest and imprisonment of Mahatma M. K. Ghandi, the repressive policy of the government of India has become more active. In the Punjab about 5000 more persons have been put in jail. A novel method has been adopted by the government to destroy the constructive work of village organizations and arbitration courts by preferring charges against the committee of five of the village for unlawful activities.

Most of the important Indian Nationalist papers are being persecuted—the editor and the publisher of Young India (Gandhi's paper) have been arrested and the editor and publisher of the Independent and other papers likewise. The British government has made an alliance with the native princes and some of them are carrying on persecution of unspeakable character.

The Mahratta of June 4 says the military have burned 640 houses of poor people who refused to pay taxes.

The All-India congress committee met in Lucknow June 6 (the first time since the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi) and discussed the condition. The radicals in India, the real nationalists in Bengal, Punjab and the United Province are asking for non-co-operation in all forms and talking about resistance in every possible way. The idea of public declaration of separation of India from the British Empire is being ventilated by people of all sections of the country.

Labor unrest in India is acute. Strikes are common in every part of the country and in every industry. The railroad strike on the East Indian railway tied up the traffic of northern India so completely that there was practically no passenger and freight traffic for two weeks. Calcutta seamen's strike has assumed a phenomenal proportion, embracing more than 50,000 longshoremen, laskars or deckhands, and firemen.

The government is using all its resources to create a liberal federation of India with a programme of reforms in India in co-operation with the government. The hope of the government is to create a strong Indian party similar to that of the Irish Free Staters so that they will be able to use the Indian leaders to crush the movement for independence.

Gorgeous Gush

On the Continent of Europe aged empires are tumbling down in ruins. Here at home trade stagnates and unemployment stalks the land. For all save the lucky handful at the top of the social ladder, the Chosen Few, the outlook taken by and large is distinctly depressing.

And the harassed citizen, the Man in the Street, with one foot in the gutter, is frantically anxious to read—what? Columns of gorgeous gush concerning the doings of the fortunate few aforementioned. At least, your Martian might be pardoned for thinking this was the case after glancing through our "representative" newspapers.

Yesterday morning the capitalist news-sheets regaled Henry Dubb, at his meagre breakfast, with glowing accounts of the wedding of "England's richest girl." This morning they are cheering him up with the glad news of the recovery of Lady Beatty's £2,000 brooch.

If Henry were "lucky" enough to get eight years' steady work, and if he and his family abstained from eating and drinking and smoking, and from everything else the whole time, he might at the end of that period have accumulated nearly enough cash to buy Mrs. Dubb a similar ornament. But Henry, being a working man, and therefore wrong-headed, won't take the trouble. So the Dope Press kindly meets him half-way, enabling him to revel in pages of pen-pictures of the world of wealth and fashion.

At least, it is to be hoped he revels. It would be a pity if the Dope Press were all wrong and if Henry, though reading the stuff with intense interest, were drawing entirely improper and "subversive" conclusions therefrom, would it not, brothers?—Daily Herald.

St. Paul.—Striking railroad workers will receive about $2500 from St. Paul unions, officials announced. Milk wagon drivers have appropriated $500 from their treasury and have levied an assessment of $2 on each member, which, it is estimated, will bring in about $1000 more. The other $1000 is being given by Contract Machinists No. 459, which has ordered an assessment of one day's pay on each member. A large part of this money will be available as an advance on the collection of the assessment from the union treasury.

Ottawa.—The dispute between the Canadian Pacific railroad and its telegraphers has been settled. The dispute concerned a revision of the rules under which the telegraphers work. After some progress had been made with proceedings before the board of conciliation negotiations were resumed directly between the company and the men with the resnit that a settlement has been reached.

FACTOR Brand Work Shirts are produced expressly for the Hudson's Bay Company. They are made for real comfort and long wear. They contain many special features of advantage to the wearer which are not found in ordinary work shirts. Among these features are:

1. Ample room without undue bulk in the body lines.
2. Neat-fitting shoulder yoke and collar.
3. Extra roomy armpit and sleeve cut with a generous amount of material, not skimped like inferior quality shirts that bind and hinder freedom of action.
4. Placquet faced and buttoned vent at wrist.
5. Correct length for real comfort. FACTOR Brand comes either in the new coat style or closed front, with extra long three-button vent to facilitate taking off.
6. Gusset skirt.

FACTOR Brand Shirts come in a wide choice of materials suited particularly for wear by the mechanic, workman or sportsman. Select from the following the particular shirts that will meet your needs and order by number:

No. 101—FACTOR Brand Work Shirt of wool khaki flannel. Coat style. Turn down collar. Two bellows pockets. Each $3.50

No. 103—FACTOR Brand Work Shirt. Khaki moleskin. Coat style. Each $3.00

No. 105—FACTOR Brand Work Shirt. Black fleeced twill. Closed front. Breast pocket. Each $2.50

No. 106—FACTOR Brand Work Shirt. Grey cotton military flannel. Closed front. Breast pocket. Each $2.00

No. 108—FACTOR Brand Work Shirt. Superfine cotton khaki gabardine. Turned down collar. Faced breast pocket. Coat style. An ideal shirt for golf or any outdoor sport. Each $2.50

No. 109—FACTOR Brand Work Shirt. Neat blue grey pick and pick chambray, in good medium weight. Closed front. Turned down collar. Breast pocket. Each $1.50

No. 110—FACTOR Brand Work Shirt. Extra heavy weight pick and pick chambray. Closed front. Breast pocket. Each $2.00

No. 112—FACTOR Brand Work Shirt. Super quality black mercerized sateen. Closed front. Breast pocket. Each $2.00

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED A.D. 1670
THE SEAL OF QUALITY

A Day Among the Fascisti

AS I was travelling up a few days ago from Brindisi I noticed an account in an Italian paper of riots at Bologna. I wanted to break my journey somewhere. What better, I thought, than at a town where I could see the head of the Lemnian Athena, the oldest university in Europe, and, at the same time, real live Fascisti.

The trouble had started the Saturday before. Five Fascisti had hired a taxi and driven out with rifles and bombs to "beat up" some Communist in the country. The prefect of the town, while he had not dared to strike at the higher quarry, had promptly arrested the taxi driver. All the Fascisti of the province had at once poured into the town. Since the Saturday there had been continuous demonstrations against the Prefect, ending from time to time in riots. The Prefect had been afraid to leave his house, and three regiments of soldiers had been drafted into Bologna to protect him.

I arrived on the next Thursday. Rioting had been stopped, but the Prefect still dared not leave his house. A large detachment of soldiers stood ready under arms in a courtyard on one side of the main square. The Fascisti were in entire possession of the rest of the town. They were acting under orders from a mysterious and all-powerful central committee, which no one dared to disobey.

A Motley Crew

The main body of the Fascisti were lounging about, smoking and flirting on the Cathedral steps, not 200 yards away from the soldiers. They were villainous-looking, unshaven men, and were carrying short, knotted cudgels. They were dressed in all kinds of clothes; but nearly all wore blue jerseys, and each single one had a skull and crossbones sewn on somewhere about him. They had brought straw with them and had slept in the colonades of the streets nearby.

From time to time little parties of four detached themselves from this main body. One of them I followed—at a discreet distance. As they left the square they made for the poorer parts of the town. The party that I watched was making a house-to-house search. Evidently they hoped to catch some Communist alone and off his guard, and then—well, they were ominously brandishing their cudgels. They did not find anyone while I was there. I was glad, because I might have interfered and got knocked on the head, or, if I had not, I should have felt that I ought to have done.

I went back to the square. I met a procession, headed by an enormous Italian flag. It was a demonstration of the bourgeois of Bologna against the Prefect, in sympathy with the Fascisti. When they had filed past, I caught sight of a knot of people gathered round a notice board. The notice that was attracting attention informed the townspeople taht there was amongst them a peculiarly dangerous person—the Prefect.

I strolled off to see the university and the museum. All was as quiet there as if nothing at all extraordinary were happening outside their walls. Perhaps there wasn't.

Carrying On

In the evening the position was much the same. The Prefect was still in his house; the soldiers still standing ready; the Fascisti still lounging on the Cathedral steps, while small parties of them patrolled the streets.

I left early the next morning. I read in the train that the government had sent down an investigator. In view of his report the government—though, of course, it would never yield to intimidation—decided to give the Prefect another job.—D. F. B. in the Daily Herald.

Be sure to notify the post office as soon as you change your address

To Holders of Five Year 5½ per cent Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued in 1917 and Maturing 1st December, 1922.

CONVERSION PROPOSALS

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers to holders of these bonds who desire to continue their investment in Dominion of Canada securities the privilege of exchanging the maturing bonds for new bonds bearing 5½ per cent interest, payable half yearly, of either of the following classes:—

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

(b) Ten year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1932.

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.

Your Fall Hat

THE hat shown here is one of the new roll-brim shapes for Fall, in the Dick Special—a lid you'll find it hard to duplicate at double the figure. In this line are all the very newest blocks and the smart shades, including new greens, greys, brown, taupe and navy. Guaranteed fast color. Come in and try on a few. The Dick guarantee—price

$3.45

The Cap

Just arrived, a big shipment of newest Fall Caps. Included are Harris and Donegal Tweeds, in light and heavy fabrics. Newest shades. Unbreakable peaks, leather sweats, so on **$2.85**

Mail Orders — Send size and color and indicate style desired. All orders mailed free — and guaranteed.

"Your money's worth or your money back"

WILLIAM DICK LIMITED

45-49 Hastings E. 45-49 Hastings E.

The Peasant Movement in India

[By M. N. Roy]

The most powerful factor in the Indian movement is the spirit of revolt that has affected the peasantry throughout the country. While the Moplah outbreak is not yet fully liquidated in spite of the free use of machine-guns and bombing planes, the Akali movement in the Punjab, the Aikya Sabhas in the United Provinces and the Bheel revolt in the Native States of Central India are assuming alarming proportions. The Akali movement is very well knit with the political movement, although it is decidedly an agrarian question aiming at the "reform" of the large temples holding vast estates, on which millions of poor peasants toil and starve. The intended reform is nothing less than expropriation. The Akali Dal has a good organization with a registered membership of approximately 50,000. The government has turned its attention towards this movement, and in course of two months no less than 2500 members of the Akali Dal have been put into jail. But the movement is still showing signs of growth. Armed bands of peasants are moving over the entire province terrorizing the landowners and agitating for a revolt which will overthrow the British government and establish a government of the Sikhs. This movement has affected the army as well. The Sikh soldiers are recruited from the peasantry, therefore, they are also involved in a movement fundamentally agrarian. Of late, cases of refractoriness in the Sikh regiments are frequent; and some of these instances were so serious that entire regiments had to be disarmed and disbanded.

The Aikya movement, which originated among the peasantry of Oudh, the stronghold of the worst type of landlordism, is a very significant development of the agrarian agitation. Its object, as the very name signifies, is to create a unified movement of the peasants. It grew out of the Kishan Sabbas, which had a very stormy history in 1920 and 1921, and whose revolutionary energy was dissipated by the non-co-operation propaganda for an undefined Swaraj, and whose acute outbursts at Rai Bereili, Gorakhpur and Chaura terrified the pacifist leadership of the Congress. The betrayal by the Nationalist leaders and the activities of the officially inspired Moderates to organize the rival bodies called Aman Sabhas (peaceful associations) led to the recrudescence of the movement in the form of the Aikya movement, which expresses the growth of class consciousness among the peasantry. This unity movement has transgressed the boundaries of the United Provinces. Its influence was to be found in the Bheel uprising in Central India several hundred miles away. Even after they were beaten by overwhelming military forces, the Bheel peasants refused to accept the terms dictated to them because they would not break the vow of unity.

If any single slogan can involve a large number of the Indian population it is undoubtedly that of "Non-Payment of Rents." The temporary proclamation of civil disobedience has caught the imagination of the poor peasantry. They have found a weapon which they are not going to abandon at the bidding of any man or any national organization. Therefore we find the agrarian disturbances spreading like wildfire all over the country. This outstanding phenomenon is even having its repercussion on the congress. Of late there have been signs of the crystallization of a tendency advocating the renewal of mass civil disobedience. Resolutions to this effect have been passed in several informal meetings of Congress workers. But the faction which is putting forth this point of view seeks to use the masses for revolution. They have still to go farther on the road of revolutionary understanding before they will advocate revolution for the masses.

EVERY READER CAN HELP

Every reader of The Federationist can render valuable assistance by renewing their subscriptions as soon as they are due, and and by inducing another worker to subscribe. It does not take much effort to do this. Try it.

Try your neighbor for a subscription.

The secret of good beer lies in purity--

That's why Cascade Beer has for 35 years been British Columbia's favorite health beverage. No expense has been spared to ensure purity. It has cost a million dollars to build a plant to accomplish this. But after testing Cascade Beer, you agree that it has been worth it.

Insist Upon Cascade

To Secretaries and Union Officials

When Wanting Printing of any kind

SEE US

We have specialized in Union Work for the last fifteen years. We guarantee satisfaction. Prompt service. Reasonable prices.

Cowan & Brookhouse

PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS, STEREOTYPERS AND BOOKBINDERS

Phones: Sey. 7421 and Sey. 4490

1129 HOWE ST., VANCOUVER, B. C.

TROUBLE IN GUATEMALA

Seven Districts Are Now Under Martial Law

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

Mexico City.—Trouble in Guatemala has not ended despite Washington despatches to that effect. Discontent is general and martial law is reported still in force.

Tapachula, Mexico, on the Pacific coast, near Guatemala, reports seven Guetamalan departments are under martial law, naming Santa Rosa, Amatitlan, Excuintla, Sacatetepeque, Jalapa, Jutiapa, Chiquimilla. All railroad bridges are guarded. Passengers and trains are searched at stations, where troops are out in force.

Guetamala City is reported in a panic fearing spread of disorder from the provinces. Gen. Ubica, minister of war, was attacked on the street.

The government is preparing an agrarian law legalizing the worst form of peonage, tying the natives to the land in the interest of foreign investors, especially Americans. It is reported that the proposed Blair contract with the Guatamalan government gives permission for the landing of American marines to quell "any disturbances." This is interpreted to mean that the armed forces of the United States could be legally used to crush local labor disputes.

ALIEN BILL FOR STRIKEBREAKERS

(Continued from Page 1)

that it was introduced just when the railroad labor organizations had authorized a strike against a 12 per cent. cut. That strike flurry passed, but the bill remained and is now brought up in a message by the president of the United States as being necessary in dealing with industrial disputes."

Kellogg declared that it was drafted over two years ago at the instance of the American Bar Assn. and had no relation to strikes.

"Then why did the president offer it as his best reliance in dealing with them?" Wallace retorted. "There have been many outrages against union men in many states—West Viriginia is an example familiar to all of you here—and yet nobody expects federal judges to take charge of the prosecution of men who have committed these offences against us in West Virginia."

Sen. New, Indiana, challenged Wallace as to the Herrin affair. Two Mexicans, he said, had been murdered there, and inasmuch as our government had for ten years been protesting against the murder of Americans in Mexico, this was "very embarassing to us." Gov. Small, Ill., denies that Mexicans were in Herrin.

Wallace told the miners' story—a peaceful, typical American community, in which unionism had meant peace for many years. Then the treachery of the mine operators in the strike, the coming of strikebreakers and great numbers of armed men who "patrolled the countryside as though it were conquered soil," then the murder of two strikers, unarmed men, by the company crew. Then the explosion of fury. He wondered why the president could see nothing but the fact that this group of men were killed, in a strike, and why congress was never asked to thrust upon the country a suspension of ordinary court process when other groups, with other affiliations, were killed.

Hearing will continue for some days.

Buy at a union store.

—ORPHEUM—

Twice Daily, 2:30, 8:30

KARYL NORMAN
Leon & Company
Jessie Reed
BETH BERI
Jack and Jessie Gibson
"SENATOR FORD"
SULLY & HAUGHTON

Nights 25c-$1, Mats. 15c-40c

THE "ORIGINAL"

HARVEY LOGGING BOOTS

HAND MADE BOOTS for LOGGERS, MINERS, CRUISERS AND PROSPECTORS

SEW DOWNS A SPECIALTY

Established in Vancouver since 1897

H. HARVEY

Phone Sey. 8534—58 CORDOVA ST. W.—Vancouver, B.C.

Bruce's Suits

Are Unexcelled for Style and Value

$25

C. D. Bruce

LIMITED

Cor. Homer and Hastings Streets

SEEK FREEDOM FOR WOMEN

(Continued from page 1)

and three months to seven years, and one year and six months in prison. In passing sentence, Judge Louis D. Gibbs took occasion to make a pompuous speech attacking the Russian government, and following with a diatribe against the women as two of Russia's outposts here for the "overthrow of the American government in blood and ruins."

Now the attorneys for these women, Walter Nelles and Murray Bernays, have applied to the state suyreme court for certificates of reasonable doubt in both cases. Justice Guy, who heard the application, was not ready to pass on the matter, but he just couldn't resist the opportunity to get some publicity at the women's expense.

"I haven't any great measure of sympathy for persons who seek to destroy this grand government and are anarchists in this position," he declaimed, while the reporters wielded their pencils furiously to put down every word.

The application will come up Sept. 8. Meantime both women, Mrs. Minnie Kolnin and Mrs. Anna Leismon, are serving their sentences, still another judge—Edward J. Gavegan, of the supreme court—having refused to issue a certificate of reasonable doubt be issued, both will have new trials.

All three women were convicted for distributing May day literature last year, and their convictions were based on leaflets which the court permitted to be introduced, in two of the cases, on the unsupported word of police who broke into their apartments in their absence and without warrants, and declared they found the leaflets there. It was admitted that the leaflets were not found on their persons, and the women denied having had the leaflets or ever having seen them before they were produced by the police in court.

Building Permits

Aug. 24—1158 Arbutus, M. Matheson, by H. C. Woodcock, 940—23rd Ave. W., $3500.

Aug. 25—3090—1st W., F. Melton, by owner, $5000.

Aug. 29.—1017—20th E., A. M. Jensen owner, $2500; 1193—19th E., Capt. McLean owner, $3500.

Aug. 30—1101 Parker, Union Oil owner, $2500; 1967—13th E., H. A. Morrison owner, $2500.

Spartacan Athletic Club to Meet

The Spartacan Athletic Club will meet for another organization meeting on Thursday next, Sept. 7, on the fourth floor of the Daily Province building, at 8 p.m. sharp. Those who played with the Spartacans in the Junior Football Alliance last season and any new players wishing to sign on are requested to be at this meeting. For further information phone Fair. 1610.

EVERY READER CAN HELP

Every reader of The Federationist can render valuable assistance by renewing their subscriptions as soon as they are due, and and by inducing another worker to subscribe. It does not take much effort to do this. Try it.

At the Orpheum

Headlining next week's bill at the Orpheum, will be seen Karyl Norman, one of the most accomplished artists on the vaudeville stage, and one who made an exceptional hit in London last season where he filled an engagement that could have been extended into a year. Pressing contracts on this side of the water called him back and he is again on Orpheum time with a bigger and better act than ever. The bill next week will be largely featured by comedy acts, not the least of these being "Senator Ford" of Michigan, in a riotous monologue. Jack and Jessie Gibson in a "Cycle of Smiles and Thrills" also combine comedy with more serious business of riding bicycles in a way never shown in Vancouver. Jessie Reed has a way of "Saying It with Songs." some witty, others of a more serious nature. Sully and Haughton are billed with a skit that calls for giggles extending into laughs all through, in "A Calf's Love." Beth Berl is a clever dancer and presents a company of artists of standard Orpheum calibre. Leon and Company, a mystic organization, with illusions and magic, will present one of the most brilliant and sensational acts ever seen on the vaudeville stage. British films, Aesop's fables and Town Topics will round out a bill of seven vaudeville acts.

Patronize Fed. advertisers.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME

VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Day Celebration

MAHON PARK, North Vancouver

Monday, Sept. 4th

100 yards (Union men only)—First prize, $5.00; second, $3.00; third, $2.00.

220 yards (Union men only)—First prize, 10 dozen eggs or equivalent in goods; second, pair men's tennis shoes; third, merchandise order $2.50.

440 yards (Union men only)—First prize, one ton lump coal; second, mechanic's tools ($5.00); third, hat, value $3.50.

880 yards (Union men only)—First prize, one ton lump coal; second, merchandise order $5.00; third, one Shamrock ham.

One mile (Union men only)—First prize, suit of clothes ($35.00); second, one Shamrock ham; third, ——

Single ladies' race (75 yards)—First prize, order hosiery, $5.00; second, ladies' silk hose, $2.50; third, comb.

Married ladies' race (75 yards)—First prize, 5 pounds Malkin's Best tea; second, 50 pounds rolled oats; third, 50 pounds Wild Rose flour.

Fat ladies' race (175 pounds)—First prize, 5 pounds Great West tea; second, 49 pounds pastry flour; third, 49 pounds Five Roses flour.

Veterans' race (75 yards, over 50 years)—First prize, companion pipe, $10.00; second, pair Headlight overalls.

Business agents and secretaries—First prize, order $5.00 gods; second, two pipes.

Nail-driving contest (ladies)—First prize, one Nabob hamper; second, one hair brush; third, 50 pounds Wild Rose flour.

Tug-of-war (6 in team) from one Local only—Silver Challenge Cup and silver medals.

Relay race (half mile, four in team)—Silver Challenge Cup and four bags flour, 48 pounds.

Fat men's race (200 pounds, 75 yards)—First prize, 49 pounds flour.

Sack race (50 yards)—First prize, one ton lump coal; second, 5 pounds coffee; third, one pair overalls.

Three-legged race (75 yards, lady and gent)—First prize, $10.00 order on Drysdale's to winning pair; second, two bags flour; third, two brushes.

Boys under 10 years (50 yards)—First prize, suit of clothes; second, merchandise order, $2.50; third, pair outing shoes.

Boys under 13 years (75 yards)—First prize, suit of clothes; second, goods $3.00; third, cap.

Girls under 10 years (50 yards)—First prize, shoe certificate $2; second, box water colors; third, $2 Creamo tickets.

Girls under 13 years (75 yards)—First prize, $3.00 Creamo tickets; second, sweater; third, pair outing shoes.

Prize waltz—First couple, $10 order Woodward's; second couple, Orpheum Theatre box; third couple, 49 pounds flour, gent's sweater.

SPECIAL PRIZES

Largest family on the field, house brushes; oldest bachelor, razor; oldest maid, Polly Prim apron; youngest pair of newly weds, passes to Pantages; boy with most freckles, boys' sweater; girl with reddest hair, pair tennis shoes.

Other events for children will be announced on the ground.

CHILDREN'S EVENTS commence.....12 o'clock noon
LACROSSE (Squamish vs. Capilano Indians)....2:30 p.m.
SENIOR RACES .....4:00 p.m.

All entries should be handed in to the committee at Room 308, 319 Pender Street West, on or before Saturday, or at the Park on Monday, at least one hour before each event.

—OFFICIALS:—

Judge - - - - - - - Harry Neelands, M.L.A.
Chairman of Sports Committee - - - Jas. Hale
Announcer, Birt Showler Starter, T. Robson
Assistants - W. S. Dagnall, S. Smylie, G. Blackman

The following is a list of the donators and the prizes which they donated:

Western Cordage Company (J. C. Thorn & Co.), 120 feet tug-of-war rope.
General A. D. McRae, McRae Avenue, Silver Challenge Cup, value $200.
Henry Birks, jewelers, Granville Street, silver medals.
Hudson's Bay Company, suit clothes, $35.
Gordon Drysdale Limited, merchantable certificate, $10.
Woodwards Limited, merchantable certificate, $10.
Evans, Coleman & Evans Limited, one ton lump coal.
Kirk & Co. Limited, one ton lump coal.
The W. H. Malkin Company Limited, 5 lbs. Malkin's Best tea.
A. Macdonald & Co., 5 lbs. coffee.
Western Grocers Limited, 5 lbs. Great West tea.
David Spencer Limited, two suits boys' clothes.
Calhouns Limited, 61 Hastings East, cap.
W. B. Brummitt, Cordova Street West, one pair Headlights.
Clamans Limited, Hastings Street, merchantable order, $5.00.
G. B. Kerfoot, merchantable order, $2.50;
Thomas Taylor, Woods Hotel, merchantable order $5.00 (Wm. Dick's).
Wray & McKee Limited, merchantable order $2.50.
Woods Limited, one pair outing shoes, $2.50.
Con Jones Stores, $10 (companion pipe).
Martin, Finlayson & Mather, 45 Hastings Street, mechanics' tools, $5.00.
Cornett Bros. & Clarke, goods, $3.00.
P. Burns & Co., two Shamrock hams.
Kelly-Douglas Company, one Nabob hamper.
Gault Bros., order $5.00 ladies' hosiery.
Vancouver Breweries Limited, two barrels soft drinks.
Marpole Coal Company, one ton lump coal.
George Fowler Limited, ladies' silk hose, $2.50.
Black and White Hat Store, hat, value $3.50.
B. C. Barber Supply, hair brush No. 43, and comb No. 217.
Robson Dairy, 1115 Robson Street, 15 dozen eggs, value $7.50.
Goodwin Shoe Company, men's tennis shoes.
C. H. Jones & Son, Water Street, order $5.00 goods.
E. A. Morris & Co., two pipes.
Pantages, passes.
The Brackman-Ker Milling Limited, one gunny B. & K. rolled oats.
Thorpe & Co., two barrels soft drinks.
Vancouver Milling & Grain Company, one gunny Wild Rose 10-10, one pastry flour.
Lake of the Woods Company, 4-49 Five Roses flour.
Victory Flour Mills Limited, 8-24 Paragon Flour.
Shelly Bros. Limited, cup value $50.
Fraser Valley Dairies Limited, $5.00 Creamo tickets.
B. C. Manufacturers' Association, one gent's, one lady's and one boy's sweater.
Center & Hanna, Georgia St., $25.
Tisdalls Limited, one razor.
Fuller Brush Company, two hat brushes (gent's and lady's), two house brushes.
A. J. Crawford, $10.00.
Orpheum Theatre, passes (one whole box), $10.
Ramsay & Co., Pender Street, box water colors.
Editor Sportsman, $10.00.
Johnston's Big Shoe Company, shoe certificate, $2.00.
Wilson Shoe Store, lady's tenis shoes, $2.00.
Jas. Thomson & Sons, shirts or overalls, $5.00.
Universal Knitting Company, one gent's or ladies' sweater.
Van Loo Cigar Factory, one tin cigars.
Bankers' Association $50.00.
Bricklayers' Union, $10.00.
Maple Leaf Saw Co., two saws.
Atkins Saw Co., one saw.