THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

INDUSTRIAL UNITY: STRENGTH — OFFICIAL PAPER: VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL. — POLITICAL UNITY: VICTORY

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RUSSIAN-POLISH SITUATION IS TENSE

French Militarists Want to Spill More Blood

French, British, Italian and German Workers Say No

The situation over the Russian-Polish war is growing quite tense. French statesmen are prepared to throw military forces into the conflict. President Wilson has completely changed his views regarding militarism and has apparently become an ardent militarist. Great Britain and Italy, because of the anti-war attitude of the workers, are doing everything they can to avoid a direct conflict with Russia. The French workers are strongly opposed to war with Russia, but the military machine appear to have too much power just at present to avoid open hostilities with the Soviet regime. German workers are united in opposing intervention.

An Associated Press despatch says:

Great Britain has been officially notified of the recognition by France of the government of General Baron Wrangel, as the defacto government of south Russia, and the question is being discussed between the two governments.

Something akin to consternation is evidenced by the evening newspapers over the French action, which is characterized as contrary to British ideas, and a menace to entente relations.

In the meantime, King George, who was to leave for Scotland, has postponed his trip owing to the situation.

Premier Millerand of France has informed his cabinet that Premier Lloyd George's message asking Poland to accept the Bolsheviki peace terms was a violation of the agreement reached by the two premiers at their recent conference at Hythe.

Poles Lose Heavily

A message received through diplomatic channels states that the Polish casualties, when published, will astonish the world. The proportion of killed and wounded to the total number involved exceeds the World's War, which explains the reluctance of the Poles to publish their casualties, it was declared.

General Strike Planned

War between the Allies and Soviet Russia over Poland would be "an intolerable crime against humanity," and British labor has warned the British government

(Continued on page 8)

PRINCE RUPERT TO HAVE FORUM

Central Labor Council Takes Steps to Provide Education

The regular meeting of Aug. 3rd was remarkable for the paucity of business to be discussed, proceedings being finished at 9.30 p.m., a welcome change to the usual hour of 11 p.m.

Various correspondence was ordered filed, some being from the mining camps at Alice Arm and the fishermen at Bella Coola, who have recently organized an independent union, with possibility of affiliating with the Council later. Complaints from the O. B. U. trollers at the Q. C. I. as to bad service on the part of the buyers had been investigated by the Sec. Treas., who reported that the company had an explanation that seemed reasonable. He had recommended to the members concerned that if they wished the Council to handle business for them they must confine their communications to the Council, and not write to the other parties concerned, such a course not being advisable from the point of view of business procedure.

The reported case of overcharging by a buyer would be investigated and the Council informed by his employers of the result.

The Hospital Committee reported four O. B. U. men in the hospital, one of whom was too badly hurt to be able to use the cigarettes, etc., which were distributed. A register of all O.B.U. patients would be kept in the nurses' room, in which would be entered the names of all O. B. U. patients, where employed and nature of injury, etc. The head nurse had promised her full co-operation.

The matter of instituting a Public Forum in the headquarters was discussed, and the Educational Comittee given authority to proceed with arrangements to that end.

Uncalled for Federationists in the P. O. caused much discussion. The Council pays for all subscriptions of members of units, which pay their dues to the Council direct, and the waste of money incurred in paying for papers which are not called for is an item for consideration. It was finally decided that the future policy of the Council should be to have all papers sent to the office of the Sec. Treas., except in those cases where the member had a box in the post office. Uncalled for papers could then be cancelled.

Adjournment at 9.30 p.m.

ONTARIO MINERS SURPRISED BOSS

Decided to Clean Camp of O. B. U. Miners—They Helped Him

Kirkland lake, one of the gold mining centres of Northern Ontario, has had its first scrap over the One Big Union. Quiet organization work has been going on in this district during the past few weeks, and about two hundred had been lined up when the attack on the O. B. U. had been made. The management of the "Teck Hughes" mine, knowing that six men carrying O. B. U. cards were in their employ, called them on the carpet on August 4th and gave them the option of giving up their affiliation with this organization or getting off the job. The men packed their "turkeys" and left the camp. The management thought it had done a good day's work with little difficulty. The camp had been cleaned up of O. B. U. workers with one sweep. But at dinner time the management received a shock when twelve more employees, all members of the O. B. U., asked for their time, and the remainder of the workers, not belonging to the union did the same thing, leaving the management with one man to work the mine. At night an open air meeting was held and eight more members signed up. The men decided to take no further action at the mine, but decided to look for work elsewhere. There being plenty of work to be obtained in other mines in the locality, it was deemed best to teach this manager a good lesson. The rest of the district outside of Kirkland Lake is well organized, but the workers are now determined to make Kirkland lake 100 per cent. O. B. U.

HOWATT BAWLS OUT LEWIS

International President of U. M. W. of A. Defends Coal Owners

(By the Federated Press)

PITTSBURG, Kan.—Demand by John L. Lewis, president of the international miners' union, that the striking Kansas coal diggers return to work immediately met with scathing and defiant rejoinder from Alexander Howatt, head of the Kansas miners' organization

"Your message is a direct insult," was Howatt's reply. "Your cowardly insinuation that I called the miners on strike at this time is without semblance of truth, and in line with many other statements by you.

"Had you stood as firmly in defence of the nation's mine workers last winter when they were fighting nobly for justice at the hands of the coal corporations, as you stand in defense of the operators, there would have been no occasion for the Illinois and Indiana miners to cease work to obtain another wage increase.

"You speak of demagogues. I know of no man more of a demagogue than yourself. I am ready to compare my record with yours at any time. Your telegram is a cowardly insult and deserves no consideration from any respecting man, and shall get none from me. Your threat to take charge of this district and depose me from office will not influence me in the least."

Howatt, who is head of Kansas District No. 14 of the U. M. W., has become a figure of national prominence through his defiance of the Kansas industrial court law, which he declares is unconstitutional in denying labor the right to strike. That law was invoked during the Kansas coal miners' strike, and Howatt and other union officials were thrown into jail for contempt of court in refusing to obey the anti-strike legislation.

Detroit, Mich. — —Nation-wide circulation of a resolution condemning the present Hungarian government and urging deportation of agents of that government now collecting funds in this country, was ordered by the Detroit Federation of Labor at its recent session.

BRITISH LABOR PARTY WINS SEAT

Gets Majority of Over Two Thousand Votes South Norfolk

London — The by-election in South Norfolk, made necessary by the succession of Cozens-Hardy, the former member, to the peerage, resulted in the election of G. Edwards, the Labor candidate, by a majority of over 2000. This is the severest defeat the government has sustained in a long time, and it is being exploited by opponents of the premier as a condemnation of the government's Polish and other policies. The vote was as follows: Edwards, Labor, 8594; Batty, Coalition-Liberal, 6476; Roberts, Independent-Liberal, 2118.

Fifty-seven per cent. of the electorate voted. Mr. Edwards was largely identified with the agricultural laborers' organization, which is very strong in the constituency. He previously represented Lincoln in parliament.

PATENT RIGHTS ARE CANCELLED BY RUSSIA

Will Use Trade Secrets of Nations Attacking Republic

Soviets Again Throw Allied Capitalists Into Hysterics

New York.—The Russian trade terms laid down to the Allied premiers in the note made public by the French foreign office are that Russian import and export trade must henceforth be done exclusively with the Soviet government, and that the conditions for resuming trade with Russia must be settled in the peace conference that is to come.

Outstanding in Moscow's note is the declaration that Russia has cancelled all patent rights held by citizens of countries making war upon her. That is to say, Russia holds herself legally free to seize and make full use of all trade secrets and patents held by the British, French, or any other allied nation whose government has joined in the attacks upon the life of the Soviet state. Presumably Americans are in the same situation, due to the hostile attitude of Washington.

Labor Party Holds Meetings

The next open air meeting under the auspices of the Federated Labor Party will be held tonight (Friday) at 8 p.m., somewhere on Hastings street. Comrades R. P. Pettipiece, Dr. W. J. Curry and others will speak. The fact that the "leading blights" of both the Dominion and Provincial houses are now touring the country telling what they have done for the people is a pretty clear indication that an election is to be sprung soon, and it is up to the workers to attend meetings and read literature that will help them to understand their position before they again go to the polls. There will be a stock of literature on sale at the meeting tonight.

Mrs. Henderson Pays a Visit

Mrs. Rose Henderson of Montreal, paid a visit to the Federationist office during the week. Mrs. Henderson is visiting her daughter, and taking a rest after her strenuous labors in the elections held recently in Nova Scotia. Before returning east, it is expected that opportunities will be provided for Vancouver workers to hear Mrs. Henderson, whose work in the Labor movement has brought her under the scrutiny of the government

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AMERICAN SPEAKS ON RED RULE

Says Newspaper Stories of Massacres Are Not Truthful

(By the Federated Press)

DENVER—That the Bolshevist movement in Russia has been the means of producing conditions that are peaceful and quiet in comparison to the idea of the Red rule that prevails here in America is the opinion of Captain W. R. Reese, who has been with the engineers' reserve in Russia and Siberia for the past year. He left Russia late in June and is now visiting here.

"No power on earth is capable of stopping the Bolshevist movement and it is only a matter of time until the Soviet government is established on a basis firm enough to provide work and education," declared Captain Reese.

"They are not murderous, terrorizing people. So long as military rule dominated Russia, they stood in defense of their rights as freedom loving citizens, but now that the imperial government has perished they are establishing schools in churches that under the old rule taught superstition. The railroads are operating under plans which encourage field labor rather than discourage it."

Captain Reese has been with the force of engineers who were assisting in operating the 8,000 mile Trans-Siberian railway. "The whole country has been absorbed by the Bolshevists, and there is almost no antagonism," continued Captain Reese. "The commission form of government has been established in the principal cities, and although there is a great deal of poverty and suffering, the streets are free from armed men, and the peasants are living under peaceful conditions.

"The charges of cruelties and massacres made against the Bolshevists are unjust. Not in all the months I was over there did I see any people slaughtered in cold blood by the revolutionary forces. The trouble which Americans encountered in Russia was not with the Bolshevists, but rather with representatives of the Kolchak forces whose actions we as a people we are endorsing.

"The Bolshevists were our friends and we felt a sense of protection when we were in their territory. It was always my experience to find them peaceable and lovable and desirous of having work and education."

ANOTHER ROYAL FAMILY FALLS

Shah of Persia Jumps Job and Republic is Formed

The Shah of Persia has abdicated and a Persian republic has been formed, according to a Central News despatch from Constantinople. No further news has been received as to what kind of a regime has been inaugurated, but from recent despatches it might easily be construed that the Bolsheviki have had a say in it. In referring to the Bolsheviki attack on Persia the Christian Science Monitor says:

Bolshevist Russia stood in much need of the 160,000 poods of cotton, the 23,000 poods of rails, and other supplies which were secured as the result of the raid on Enzeli alone. Then there was the remnant of General Denikin's Caspian Sea fleet, which the Persians had interned, to be released and rendered available for transport. Another reason for the attack was undoubtedly the hope that Soviet Russia would thereby be able to secure an official recognition from the government at Teheran, and yet another that the government at Moscow might have the wherewithal to drive a better bargain in its negotiations with Great Britain in regard to trade and other matters.

Organized labor throughout Britain is carrying on a big anti-war campaign. Labor party heads here have telegraphed every affiliated labor organization asking each to organize citizens' demonstration against intervention or supplying munitions to Poland.

Several women have been appointed as magistrates in England recently. Many of them are women connected with the labor movement.

O.B.U. MILLMEN ARE ACTIVE

Hold Many Meetings — Prohibition Speeches Are Heard

Members of the Lumber and Camp Workers Industrial Union of the O. B. U. who are employed in the mills around Vancouver district, have been busy of late in arranging meetings at which good speakers have attended, and addressed the workers present on different phases of the labor movement.

Chas. Lestor addressed the last mass meeting of millworkers in Vancouver, on Industrial Unionism, pointing out how much more powerful and of value to the workers was the organization as outlined in the constitutions of the O. B. U. as compared with the old craft form of organization that is being operated under the constitution and charters of the American Federation of Labor.

He advised members present to work day and night in trying to secure new members for the O. B. U., for he stated a show-down between Capital and Labor was fast approaching, and if the workers would organize and study Marxian Economics they would then have the strength and knowledge to be able to be victorious in the coming struggle.

At the last business meeting of Millworkers in Vancouver district, a vote was taken on the question of changing the night of meeting, the result of ballot showed that the majority of members did not desire any change, therefore, the business meetings in Vancouver will continue to be held as usual every Monday at 8 p.m.

New Westminster Meeting

A meeting was held in St. George Hall, New Westminster, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at which Tom Richardson, ex-Labor M.P., and W. Trotter spoke on the value prohibition is to the labor movement.

W. Alexander, organizer for the Millworkers, officiated as chairman.

The meeting was the best attended public meeting that has been held in this district for some time, and most of the audience were staunch suporters of prohibition.

Chairman Alexander in his closing remarks pointed out that the speakers had made some very good points in favor of prohibition, but had also made some specially good points in favor of the workers becoming organized, and invited any of the audience present to take advantage of this occasion by joining up and helping to build up One Big Union in New Westminster.

The next business meeting of the O. B. U. will be held in New Westminster on Wednesday, August 25th, at 8 p.m., in Labor Hall, corner 7th and Royal avenue, and all wage workers who are desirous of finding out further information regarding the O. B. U. movement were cordially invited to attend.

Port Moody and Fraser Mills

During the summer months, only one business meeting of Millworkers is being held at Port Moody and Fraser Mills. The Port Moody meeting is held on the 2nd Friday of each month, and the one at Fraser Mills on the 4th Thursday.

It is expected that arrangements will be made to have a good speaker address the workers at the next meeting at Fraser Mills. The meeting will be held in the old moving picture theatre, Maillardville, on Thursday, August 26th, at 8 p.m., and all members should make an effort to get a good attendance at this meeting.

COERCION STILL BEING USED

Miners Compelled to Join the U. M. W. of A. Local

Coercive measures are still being used in the Drumheller Valley to force the workers to sign the repulsive check-off. The miners of Aerial, after being idle for several months, were permitted to resume work only on condition that they signed the check-off. Many of them signed, married men mostly, but several pulled out of camp. There are a few men in the valley who would sell their souls for a bottle of whiskey, and the International seems to be getting them, and is using them as an excuse to stay in the district. Quite a number of the mines are idle, owing to the fact that no coal orders are forthcoming, and still the cry is for more production. With prospects of a good wheat crop this year, many of the farmers who formerly came to the mines to work, will be able to stay at home thereby enabling the real miners to make a better fight for a living wage.

Sentiment among the business men of Drumheller regarding the O. B. U. has changed from active opposition to one of strict impartiality, and the next thing we know they will be boosting the only labor organization.

New York—Officials of the Russian Soviet bureau announced today that Santieri Nuorteva, formerly secretary to Ludwig Martens, "Bolsheviki Ambassador," had arrived in Russia, and was probably reporting to Soviet officials.

Great Britain's labor exchanges and unemployment legislation are proving to be dismal failures and inadequate to cope with the prevailing conditions.

CHRISTOPHERS AT DRUMHELLER

Great Doings When O. B. U. Organizer Goes to Wayne

What can be truthfully described as the most rousing, enthusiastic and affectionate meeting ever held in the Drumheller valley was held in Wayne on Sunday evening, August the 8th, when on the anniversary of his "expulsion" from the valley, P. M. Christophers, general organizer of the O. B. U., was accorded a reception that had to be witnessed to be appreciated. There were coal operators who were spectators of the welcome given to "Chris," and if they could not take a lesson from what passed before their eyes they must indeed be fools. Chris was forcibly ejected from the valley last year by a bunch of armed and hired 'thugs," and was told to keep away, but the reception he received when he did return more than compensated him for the indignity and mal-treatment he received last year.

Miners Show Appreciation

The miners of the district let themselves go after the meeting and three hearty cheers for the O. B. U. given by them just rang along that valley like peals of thunder. Their action vindicated the policy for which old Chris stands, and the persecutors and vilifiers of the "Old War-horse" were utterly confounded. The chairman of the meeting called for and appealed to those who had anything to say against either one of the speakers to step up and talk like men, instead of going behind back-doors, back-biting and lying. Needless to say, there was no response because that class of men have not the courage to do it.

The "Red Flag" was sung at the close of the meeting, after which the party prepared to return to Drumheller. An avenue of cheering miners was formed through which the "Lil' 'ole 'enry" had to pass. Chris had his arms nearly wrenched from their sockets by the strong-armed miners, and was implored to return as soon as he could spare time. Henry Beard, chairman of the Mining Department of the O. B. U., also addressed the meeting and was given a great reception. Mr. Lawson, editor of the Searchlight, Geo. Palmer, returned soldier secretary of the Drumheller O. B. U., each had a little something to say, each one contributing to the splendid spirit manifest at the meeting.

The meeting was one of a series of three, the first being held at the Monarch in the forenoon, the second in the Miners' Hall, Drumheller, in the afternoon, and the one at Wayne was held in the evening.

At Monarch the discussion was mostly referring to local matters and the attitude of the Coalhurst miners.

The meeting in Drumheller was well attended and satisfied even the most doubtful that the O. B. U. is surely here to stay.

As a result of the meetings the following resolution was passed, a copy of which has been sent to the Prime Minister, the Minister of Labor, the Director of Coal Operation, Robert Livett, International chairman, and the Calgary papers.

Whereas the coal companies operating throughout the district have concluded a two years' agreement with some persons representing the United Mine Workers of America, and

Whereas the agreement made has been endorsed by the Department of Labor through the Director of Coal Operation, and

Whereas the agreement entered into between the parties aforementioned contains clauses detrimental to the best interests of the mine workers throughout the district.

Therefore be it resolved that we, the mine workers of the Drumheller valley refuse to consider the agreement as binding us in any way whatsoever, and be it,

Further resolved that the parties who have entered into this agreement must be held responsible for any shortage of coal that may exist through lack of production during the coming winter.

FERNIE VETERANS FIRED—MINERS STRIKE

Entire District Greatly Disturbed Over Check-off

O. B. U. Sentiment Increasing—Result of U. M. W. of A. Pressure

Fernie, B. C.—Because of the arbitrary discharge of three returned soldiers, who hesitated to sign the Wall street check-off, the mines at Fernie have been idle this week.

The inevitable is happening. All over the Alberta and British Columbia district the mine workers are writhing restlessly under the domination of the triple alliance. The various companies are stopping the "dues, fines and assessments" from men's wages and making payment direct to Robert Livett in the Indianapolis branch office at Calgary.

In the Drumheller valley there is particular dissatisfaction. It is there that the shoe seems to pinch the worst and today it is safe to say there are not a dozen men in the entire valley who are not completely disgusted with the Robertson-Armstrong-Livett combination.

Great mass meetings are to be held in Monarch, Drumheller and Wayne. These meetings will be addressed by Chairman Beard of the O. B. U. and General Organizer P. M. Christophers.

The Brule workers refused to stand the pressure and stopped work. Frank Wheatley was sent north to pour oil on the troubled waters, with what effect we have not learned at the time of going to press.

At Bankhead, Wheatley's own home camp, the men are strongly talking O. B. U. and with the exception of a few who have been given particularly good pillars, the men at Bankhead are very much dissatisfied.

The big majority of the men at Canmore are strong for the O.B.U.

Down in the Crows Nest Pass things are commencing to boil. Production at Blairmore and Bellevue is far from satisfactory, and Blairmore men are having it "rubbed in' pretty severely, having to pack their own timber and take other rough treatment.

Some friction is reported from Pillicrest.

At Coal Creek and Michel the Crows Nest Pass Coal Company forced the checkoff for Indianapolis on Monday last. There was no open resistance made, but three returned soldiers who were a bit slow in submitting to the American demand, were discharged; these were William Sherman, son of the late president of District 18; Frank Nee and William Shephard. —The Searchlight.

NATIONS MAY SCRAP OVER OIL

Situation Between Allies Is Not at All Harmonious

(By the Federated Press)

Oil is the latest keynote of world politics. Britain and France frame up an agreement to share the world's "mandate" oil territory between them. Immediately the United States government, having a more than passing interest in oil supplies for the engines of our merchant fleet and our motor engines ashore, wants to know why these two governments think they can shut any nation out of equal opportunity to exploit the oil lands of Mesopotamia, or German Africa, or any other territory placed under a mandate to any of the Allies.

Some quick work is apparently being done, in the hope of nailing down any advantage that may come from the protest. Men are suddenly packing their suitcases and rushing off to the far corners of the globe, where the oil lands are. Newspapers are sending special writers; and oil corporations are sending geologists with heavy credit balances for emergency use. The government is also getting its representatives into the field.

Merchant ships that burn coal can not compete with the new oil-burners. The British are rapidly cornering the undeveloped oil lands in the East, as well as in South America and Africa.

It is hardly exaggeration, therefore, to say that on this oil struggle hangs the future peace and prosperity of the civilized world.

Kingston, Ont.—Government officials declare they will inflict full penalty of the law on sailors who desert ship at Canadian ports because of higher wages paid on United States' boats.

WILL RUN LABOR CANDIDATE

Federated Labor Party to Contest the Yale Division

A convention has been called to nominate a Labor candidate for Yale by-election, and will meet in Empire Hall, Summerland, Thursday evening, August 19th. Convention will be called to order on the arrival of boat from the north.

Summerland is easily accesible from all parts of the riding. Delegates from Grand Forks, Greenwood and Similkameen districts will arrive via Kettle Valley railway, and will get off the train at West Summerland station. They will be met by autos to take them to the hotel and all arrangements for local transportation will be made by the Reception Committee Delegates arriving by C. P. R. steamer Sicamous from northern Okanagan points will be met at the wharf and escorted to the hotel, which is across the street from the convention hall.

It should not be necessary to impress on each district the importance of being represented at this convention. Events are moving rapidly, and while the tide is flowing strongly in our direction, we should stop at no sacrifice to put the movement on a substantial basis. Summerland Local will do its part in arranging all details of the convention, and if all parts of the riding are as enthusiastic as we are here, we can put up a campaign that will be a hummer.

Delegates should write to J. W S. Logie, West Summerland, B. C., at once, so that the hotel accommodations may be arranged for.

O. B. U. PICNIC ON LABOR DAY

Mrs. Rose Henderson May Be Speaker at Open Forum

The General Workers' Unit held their regular meeting on Wednesday, August 11. Several new members were admitted. The committee appointed to draw up arrangements for an open forum presented its report and a great deal of discussion ensued.

Many matters were suggested for the forum to discuss but the committee's report stated that subjects would be taken from the meetings. The committee's report was accepted as acted upon.

As these meetings will be open to everyone it is anticipated that there will be many who will take advantage of the forum to discuss various questions which vitally affect the workers.

The first meeting of the open forum will be held on September the 8th, and it is possible that Mrs. Rose Henderson, of Montreal, will be the speaker that eevning. The suggestion of the Loggers with respect of changing the convention city for the general convention of the O. B. U. was non concurred in.

A delegation from the Women's Auxiliary addressed the meeting in connection with a picnic to be held on Labor Day and it was decided to have the picnic at Second Beach.

Fellow-workers Sinclair, Lestor and Smith were elected as a special committee to raise funds for the financing of the picnic. They started right in and in about five minutes had collected over twenty dollars. Anyone desirous of "chipping in" can get in touch with any of the committee.

Members of the unit will be on hand at the hall on Saturday afternoon to help with the cleaning of the hall. Refreshments will be provided by the Women's Auxiliary.

Chicago.—Indictments have been voted by the grand jury against John Grunau, and 40 other leaders of the switchmen's strike. Grunau, who is president of the Chicago Yardmen's association, and the 40 others, are charged in the indictment with conspiracy to tie up shipments of the necessities of life. Prosecution is being brought under the Sherman and Lever acts.

FIVE KIDNAPPERS TO BE TRIED

Hoodlums Who Deported Christophers Under Arrest

A trial is about to be staged in Bienfait, Sask., as the result of the arrest of five men connected with the kidnapping of Organizer Christophers of the O. B. U. The arrests were made by the provincial police after a delegation of the One Big Union at Winnipeg had demanded an investigation by the Attorney-General of Saskatchewan. The arrested men who are now out on $10,000 bail are Capt. Sam Dryden, president of the Estevan branch of the G.W.V.A.; Tom Munro, a farmer; Corp. George Hunter, of the Saskatchewan Provincial police, and Jim Clarke and Ames Gough.

A. J. Andrews, K.C., who acted as prosecutor in the Winnipeg strike trial, is now given the job of defending this bunch of hoodlums, and R. A. Bonnar, counsel for the defence of the Winnipeg strike victims, will assist in the prosecution.

THE HEART BEHIND CAPITALISTIC CHARITY

A Feast of Luxury Amidst Starving Humanity

Children in Hungary Are Starved Because of Religion

(By Joseph Gollomb, Staff Writer for the Federated Press)

Paris—If the manner in which charity is handed to the poor is any indication of the heart behind the charity, then two pictures which have burned themselves unforgettably into me on a recent trip through Central Europe tell me without a shadow of doubt this —that the heart in the capitalist order is hard, diseased and dying; and that in the workers of the world beats the true heart of humanity.

Of course charity is always hard to administer. It is like nursing a desperately sick human being, starved and racked with pain, sensitive to every bungling touch, sickening still more at the least error in treatment and unless the heart and intelligence of the healer are deep and true, woe to both healer and patient! But draw your own conclusions from what I saw.

I did not set out to see the two pictures as companion-experiences. Indeed, my assignment as reporter for bourgeois papers was to see out one side of the picture and draw a vastly different moral from the one which forced itself upon me.

I was in Budapest to write up the vastest charity of modern times, the feeding of starving children in Central Europe through the Hoover organization—giving food without recompense to the hungry children of a defeated foe. Surely if there could be any enterprise beyond cavil this should be unassailable.

Another reporter and I got on the boat at Budapest somewhat worried as to whether we would find a hotel to stay at. To our surprise and delight an automobile from the Hoover organization was waiting for us to take us to the best hotel in the city, where rooms had been prepared. It seems that the Hoover people in Vienna had telephoned we were coming. From the moment of our arrival every want of ours was anticipated and more than satisfied No sooner had we washed up from the journey than an automobile called for us to take us to a dinner party given by the head of the Hoover organization in Budapest.

It was held in a palace, where this gentleman was quartered, and

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J. SMITH AT THE EMPRESS

Cassidy Dealt With Unrest Topics Last Sunday

In order to be able to read behind the lines of our newspaper reports of the development of affairs in Europe, it is necessary to have some reliable method of interpretation, and this was made very clear by T. M. Cassidy, who occupied the platform for the Socialist Party of Canada, at the Empress Theatre on Sunday evening last. A brief reference to the events transpiring in and around Russia, the failing health of prominent statesmen at critical moments, and the attitude of the United States regarding the Peace Treaty and League of Nations, were examined from the point of view of critical historical materialism. The foolish talk of threatening to make war on Russia when Great Britain had serious difficulty in raising enough troops to send to Ireland, was also mentioned. Seeing that the absorption of the masses in the various religious ideas was detrimental to their gaining a rational idea of things in general, the speaker explained that ignore the question simply for fear the Socialists were not satisfied to ignore the question simply for fear of offending those who might otherwise sympathise with the aims of the proletariat. "Thou shalt not eat of the tree of knowledge," was a recognized dictum of those in authority, for holding a slave class in subjection, and it was the duty of the Socialists to help rid the minds of the workers of all "spooks," and by showing where religious ideas came from, and with the scientific explanation of these matters, they would soon convince the average worker of the value of his religious beliefs. To give the workers correct information is one of the principal functions of the Socialist Party, and when enough of them have the knowledge they will know very well how to act without paying any attention to the anxious questions of the master class, as to whether they intend to use force. The speaker concluded his address with an appropriate quotation from Victor Hugo. The speaker at the Empress on Sunday evening next will be J. Smith.

London — Reports received here assert that officers of the defeated Polish armies are deserting their commands in large numbers

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Finest Boiling Beef, pr lb. 18c

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Slater's Red Label Tea, lb. 45c
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Nabob Best Tea, per lb. 65c
Fry's Cocoa, per lb. 35½c

TOMATO SOUP SPECIAL
Finest Tomato Soup, regular 2 for 30c. Saturday special, 2 for 22c

Finest Tomato Sauce, bottle 25c
Finest Vinegar, gallon jug 95c

PROVISION DEPARTMENT
Slater's Sliced Streaky Bacon, lb. 55c
Slater's Sliced Streaky Bacon, lb. 60c
Slater's Sliced Ayrshire Roll, lb. ..55c
Slater's Sliced Ayrshire Backs, lb. 45c

PICNIC HAM SPECIALS
On Saturday we will sell our Famous Picnic Hams, regular 38c lb., Friday and Saturday, per lb. 29½c
The above meat is the cheapest meat you can buy.

Finest Roast Beef Dripping, lb. ..25c
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Alberta Fresh Eggs, per doz. 60c

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Take our advice—buy Butter on Saturday from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. We will sell our Famous Alberta Creamery Butter, regular 68c lb. Sat., per lb. 62c
No limit.

Finest Cooked Ham, per lb. 80c
Finest Veal Loaf, per lb. 35c
Finest Jellied Tongue, per lb. 95c

LARD—LARD—LARD
Finest Pure Lard—Regular 35c lb. Saturday, per lb. 28c

Finest Boneless Cottage Rolls, per lb. 39½c
Sliced Peameal Back Bacon, lb. ..65c
Mrs. Pound's Small Jars Jelly 25c

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BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY CONVENTION

Favors Parliamentary Action and Affiliates With British Labor Party

London.—Parliamentary action for propaganda is favored by the new British Communist party, founded here at a conference of delegates. A resolution to this effect was passed by an overwhelming vote.

Affiliation with the British Labor party was decided upon after vigorous debate by a vote of 100 to 85.

Chairman McManus and Secretary Inkpen will have temporary offices at 14 Maiden Lane, London.

Hand the Fed. to your shopmate when you are through with it.

IRISH REPUBLIC LOAN IS OVER SUBSCRIBED

Newspapers Suppressed and Persons Arrested for Participation in Campaign

Dublin.—A striking example of the faith in which the Republican government is held by the Irish people, and of the latter's confidence in the constructive ability of their leaders, is found in the oversubscription of the $1,250,000 loan designed for the agricultural and industrial development of Ireland.

During the campaign for the loan there were 84 arrests of individuals who merely had loan prospectuses on their persons, and 22 newspapers which advertised the loan were suppressed.

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Self-Determination for Ireland League of Canada

The organization of British Columbia for the Cause of Ireland is inaugurated preparatory to a provincial convention in August when delegates will be selected for a Dominion Convention, to be held in September at Toronto.

All friends of Ireland and Self-Determination are invited to join the league.

Headquarters and Offices for British Columbia,

St. Mary's Hall, 650 Richards Street
Vancouver, B. C.

Address letters Provisional Secretary.

Winnipeg Workers Hear Debate on O.B.U. Versus A. F. of L. Organizations

Joe Knight Defends the O. B. U. While Hoop Uses Arguments of A. J. Andrews, K. C. in Defending the A. F. of L.

THE debate on the merits of the O.B.U. as compared with the A. F. of L. form of organization which took place last Friday night in Winnipeg roused considerable interest in that city amongst all walks of life. The Manitoba Free Press devoted several pages to a report of the debate, and while the supporters of the A.F. of L. were given the most extended reports, word received from Winnipeg would indicate that the report is a fairly accurate one. While Vancouver is a long way from Winnipeg, the debate has created a considerable amount of interest in local circles, if the number of enquiries made at the Federationist office as to whether a report would be published or not are any indication. It is, however, impossible to publish the report in full, and the following extracts will give some idea at least as to how the debate went.

"F. J. Dixon, M.L.A. took the chair promptly at 8 o'clock and after a request for a fair hearing for all the speakers reminded the audience that the question under discussion would not be decided by the debate nor by the expressions of approval or disapproval. He announced the rules of the debate and said the surplus of the collection after paying expenses would be divided between the families of the strike leaders.

"Joe Knight in his address said: "Comrades, chairman and fellow workers: The importance of this discussion is such that I hope all, especially those that are not in any form of working class organization will give all attention possible. Now the form the debate has taken is as stated in the resolution and consequently the onus is upon the O.B.U. to prove itself. In other words the O.B.U. has to prove that its merits are superior to the form of organization the Internationals have taken on the American continent. There is one little thing that might lead to a misunderstanding in the minds of many of you present and that is the vaugeness of the phrase. The form the Internationals have taken on the American continent. And so that there will be no room to quibble I will define myself the form Internationals have taken on the American continent and if I am not correct then our opponents can prove us to be otherwise.

Attacks American Federation

"In the first place I say that the form of organization that the Internationals have taken on the American continent is the American Federation of Labor and if it has not taken that form then I want to know what form it has taken. I know the A. F. of L. stinks in the nostrils of good International man, (hear-hear), but they cannot evade the issue and they cannot evade the onus of the sins of the American Federation of Labor by stating that it is a form of organization that the Internationalists have taken. Clearly today the great question for the working classes is the conflict between the working classes and the American Federation of Labor organization. The working classes recognizing and seeing in the A. F. of L. simply an instrument for the employers; and instrument for the boss and an instrument to prevent the working classes progressing and reaching their aspiration. So we have no misunderstanding as to the form of organization.

Objects of One Big Union

"Now the O.B.U. basically is an organization that organizes the workers as a class; not as industrialists not as craft unionists but all as members of the working class. It has organized the workers as a class because we have found and especially in the last five year's that the working class have indeed common cause; and instinctively the workers of whatever industry it might be, are reaching out their hands to get the strength and co-operation of their fellow workers. And so the O.B.U. comes into the field for a class that is struggling to assert itself, the wage worker, as the basis of its organization. That is simple, very simple for you to understand that you are all of the same economic status. All of you who work for wages, all of you who have still your power to labor whether you come with a white collar to work or in greasy overalls, all of you who are sellers of your labor power are workers and consequently your material interests are common to the O.B.U. Without apology the worker is a basis of the organization and its object is to organize all wage workers in a common cause.

"Due to the fact of the developing of industry it is often found today that men trained for one particular line of work are to be found working in another but whether it is because of a change of industry or a change of craft or whether it is a change of location, if a man belongs to the O.B.U. your common card is good because there is no such thing as jurisdiction as in craft organized trade unionism; all the workers are in one organization and under one jurisdiction, that is the whole basis of the O.B.U.

Down to Particulars

"Now, let us come down to particulars and deal with those things that often confuse the mind of the workers. In the past we have heard much of the conflict between craft unionism and industrial unionism, and of the schemes and theories drawn up in order that we departmentalize or separate the workers in different sections or different departments. Now, you can readily see how foolish and what an utter waste of time it is to try to place within specific limitations certain departments of industry or of craft when industry in its evolution never stands still. For instance, it is only logical and reasonable that the workers organized in one big union under one jurisdiction will form their units according to the things they are working together for. There is not any struggle as to form, size or anything of that kind. They are all working together in one particular industry and they will naturally meet together in a unit that is best fitted to meet the needs of the workers in that industry and to discuss what course they will take in regard to the things they have been talking about. So the units will naturally grow and develop in accord with the evolution of industry and the natural conditions that obtain. It is readily seen from this, and as a natural consequence, it leaves no room for conflict between craft and industrial union. Put the first thing first, and with that form of organization you are all organized as wage workers and in one common organization.

The District Units

"Now, let us bring the matter down to what may be termed your own district unit in which you labor, and let us see it as compared with the effete A. F. of L., whether the O.B.U. form of organization will not function to give you better service; if it will not give you direct control over your officials, and also if it will not at all times make the executive officials keep up to a high level of efficiency. For instance, consider your situation in Winnipeg. Under the old form of the American Federation of Labor, you are divided up into various internationals and you have your grand president, your vice-president, and then coming down you have the little fry and executives of the various crafts, and then again you have the organizers and those officials that toot around the country, the flying column that are hired and fired on the word of your general presidents. Your district can have thrust upon it any monstrosity the general presidents might wish, but you have not a word to say in it. The ruler has the job and the president has full control."

"Do you want proof of this? Down in the American Federation convention in Montreal a little discussion arose. President Hutchinson of the carpenters, a body to which at one time I belonged, wanted to vote his whole delegation for Sam Gompers; one of the delegates wanted to revolt, but Gompers ruled that the president controlled the delegation and that the votes must go to whom the president determined. That is a matter of recent history, and it shows the power that is vested in the chief executive of these organisations. There you have the Internationals; they are your unit. But it does something far worse than that. It gives a lot of jobs to people whom perhaps you would not endorse.

Effect on Working Class

"What is the effect of all this on the working classes? It renders you weak and places you at the mercy of the boss. Why, it divides you up into these various departments. In Winnipeg today you have the line of the International cutting you up, departmentalizing you. True, you have the Trades council. What is it? A little place where the delegates representing the international unions can meet and discuss whether you would have a dog catcher or something of that kind if you had any power (laughter and applause). But you have aboslutely no power over those things that are vital to you; you have no degree of solidarity or any power behind you. You all know it, but I must force that point home.

"Let me place before you a picture. You are all of you workers in Winnipeg and you have shown that on occasion you know how to stand behind those whom you think represent you (applause). And yet in the same community here some of you blather each other whether you will belong to the One Big Union or whether you will belong to the A. F. of L. in order that Gompers and his crew, his beautiful little court who have their sucking pups over here, can have a good living. The One Big Union will give you the constructive thing. You can elect your delegates for the council of Winnipeg, and that council will be the strongest expression that there is in Winnipeg even stronger than your Citizen's committee (loud cheers).

Must Have Power

"Then again to come to some more particulars there is the fact of your resources; the resources which are at the disposal of your grand lodge officers. Why should you not have the right of hiring your officers and your executive and have them come before your elected delegates every week and see that they have done what you appointed them to do? If they don't do it you can soon get them out and hire somebody else. And so, fellow workers, there is the thing and if you have grasped the outline of the organization I have laid before you it will carry you down to the basis of my discussion. What is it that you want, what is it I want, what is it we must have? We must have power, working class power — (loud cheers)—power that will enable you to get a cent an hour more wages if you want it and power to work half an hour a day less if you want it.

"Now I would ask you or any opponent of the O.B.U. what power has the working classes on the American continent today? (Cries of "None.") The power of a government that tramples them into the ground; a government that can use them just as it will because the working classes are divided up; because the American Federation of Labor is an organized officialdom organized to hold by their positions and see that the rank and file don't get too far.

Powerful Form of Organization

"Now that is the basis of the O.B.U.; that is its power and we contend that if every district, every town in Canada organized in One Big Union having its own executive council, with that executive council the expression of the whole working class of that district; that that is the most powerful form of organisation that is possible. That is the local and of the matter; that is the district aspect of the One Big Union. Now let us look at it on a national or grand scale. Link up all your towns or all your districts into one central executive. What does it express—the boiler makers, the carpenters, the bricklayers, the machinists or miners? It is the expression of the entire working class of that particular territory. Some of our cheap opponents say—there is nothing about political progress, you know. It is a national organization; it throws the workers all back. Where I ask, is there a more national, more hundred per cent. aggregation than that bunch of cheap skates known as the A. F. of L.?

"The O.B.U. is not a national organization. That is absurd. An organization of the working class as a class can't be national. But keep your mind on one point. Whether it is covering certain ground or certain territory, whether it is covering the entire world, no matter what its dimensions, you, the workers, have control in your own district; you have the say, whether it shall be so or otherwise. You have control over your resources and so we say, there are no limitations as to whether the units are built up side by side or whether we go over the line and go south and reach right down to the South Pole, because that depends on our power to do so.

Full Unit Autonomy

"So you realize now somewhat the form of the O.B.U, and remember that in the first place we have full unit autonomy. You have your district autonomy, control over your resources and the fate of business always in your own hands. Much has been said on this matter of referendum. We have not got it. We don't want humbug. The A. F. of L. is organized officialdom at the top. The O. B. U. will have organized the mass at the bottom, divided as your needs arrive and the officials will be the executive of the district. No referendum is needed. You have elected your delegates to the executive council. You have put them in power and you have the power to put them out. Direct representation and direct recall.

What O.B.U. Has Done

"What has the O.B.U. done is a question. We here repeat it. In the name of all the gods what has it not done? One year old, one year organized and it has put fear into the employer. (Cheers.) So we answer them, the master class, with all its powers, with all its press and with the International being organized from the office of the employer. In spite of all opposition what has the O.B.U. done? It has permeated the mind of the working classes of Canada in a manner they will not get over and tomorrow the O.B.U. will have the whole thing." (Loud cheers.)

The report of Hoop's address in support of the A. F. of L., took up about five columns in the Free Press. It was typewritten and handed to the press at the close of the debate, and evidently short of argument he used all the ruling class prattle about the O. B. U. being a soviet organization, and revolutionary objects which the O. B. U. has taken on in the eyes of the employing class. The following extracts from Hoop's address give a fair idea of the arguments used:

Hoop commenced his address by saying: "Let us lay aside bias and prejudice and investigate the 'thing' itself; that is, the O.B.U. thing, its organization, its personnel and its aim and objects. What is an organization? The word applies in a thousand different ways, expressing its concrete nature, but its general character will always be found to express the exercise of ideas making for a given aim and object usually associated with religion, commerce, politics, sport, labor etc.

"Most people are concerned wth the effects rather than cause, and should it be that any organization is founded on ideas possessing more error than truth, it speedily comes to grief. Therefore, the nature of the fundamental idea is the essential thing to investigate. An organization well founded has truth for its basis, which in reality is experience, and the correct definition of an idea would be that it is a combination of truth and error. The truth is that which we know by experience; the error is the speculative, the deductive, and the guesswork. If an organization is real or true, its contribution to society will easily be seen; if untrue, unreal or founded on error, the results also will be seen in the blunders made and the useless dissipation of energy.

"The International form of organization expresses the conscious efforts of the workers; it expresses the changing nature of industry from the simple tool to the complexity of industrial unionism or the federation of crafts. Men have not 'resoluted' the vast changes as the O.B.U. would seek to do with the whole industrial world, but rather have they taken place, in spite of man's opposition to them, and change will continue to take place. Today there are some 22 industrial unions affiliated with the International movement, and this form of industrial unionism truly reflects the evolution of industry, but this is not the kind of industrial unionism desired by the O.B.U. The United Mine Workers' industrial unionism, which is the most perfect expression to be found, this also is not the kind desired by the O.B.U. There is something all others leave out and something which they must have in to be a part of the O.B.U., and that something is the principle of direct action, and the only way that can find expression is to construct an organization on a territorial basis with geographical areas and a general staff to take charge of operations once things get moving.

"The last resort of the Internationals is the political and the legislative; true, they strike to fight the individual capitalist, but when the fight endangers a portion of society the functions of government operate and adjustments are arrived at.

"The O.B.U. is entirely different, it presupposes war and its form of organization prepares for war. Already there is a tendency to get away from the direct action policy laid down at Calgary, and doubtless as time goes on it will become more and more innocuous.

Force the Weapon

"The O.B.U. have organized on a territorial plan, and a unit form of action. They declare force to be their weapon, and have pitched themselves in battle array in direct opposition to the state. A premeditated clash means a miniature civil war. The existing institutions are all contradictory to the O. B. U., which declare by their avowed tactics that revolution and not evolution must be the means to establish economic order in society.

"How came the birth of the idea of the O.B.U.? The leaders of the O.B.U. who were formerly connected with the Internationals, suddenly discover that the Internationals are all wrong. It will be worth while to investigate the psychology of events associated with the war, which appear to have given rise to the idea on which the O. B. U us founded. It is common knowledge that the Socialists throughout the world, and in western Canada, in particular, believed that capitalism could never be patched up again. With the wealth of civilization destroyed on the fields of battle, and the flower of manhood of all nations killed, maimed or wounded, and all nations financially bankrupt, the resurrection of capitalism seemed impossible.

"When capitalism took for its reconstruction slogan: "More production,' it seemed preposterous to those who had worked for years to bring about the emancipation, and the answer to the demand took the form of a demand that reconstruction begin from the bottom instead of from the top. It was this idea that brought the theory of direct action into the industrial movement and in western Canada it took its form and shape at the two conventions held in Calgary.

"Del. Kavanaugh, at the B. C. convention held in Calgary three days prior to the western conference, spoke of fifty millions going back into industry as a result of the ending of the war, and a six-hour day resolution was framed and passed and the same passed on to the western conference for its adoption, which was done.

"Now just what was the real nature of that resolution? Was it really to find jobs for the unemployed? never before did any of the leaders of the O.B.U. who were nearly all members of the S. P. of Canada, seek to shorten hours. It was no part of the S. P. of Canada to shorten hours. The 8-hour day was a palliative and was denounced by them. Why, then, on this occasion of the B. C. convention and at the western conference, did they advocate a six-hour day resolution? The reason seems clear, that it was to catch the mind's eye of the working class in general for the purpose of staging the general strike which was to take place on June the first, after being postponed from May the first, and which failed to come off owing to the sympathetic strike taking place in Winnipeg."

Much more following about proletarian dictatorship, and was stated by some present, as being a rehash of A. J. Andrews speech to the jury in the Winnipeg trials.

He then went on as follows:

"The conditions were not ripe, the people did not want the dictatorship, they knew nothing about it, and the real events have clearly proved that the O. B. U. is not an industrial movement, but a political movement, which failed miserably and now seeks to masquerade under the guise of industrial Unionism. Its basic theory is not connected with labor or unionism, but rather with a section of the Socialist movement, which has for its aim the proletarian dictatorship.

"Why is it that the O.B.U. does not and cannot make any headway amongst the organized? Their boast was that all workers would speedily respond to the call, and to-day, admitting for the sake of argument, their own figures, which were given as 40,000 in Canada and upon which there has been no real evidence, the International movement in Canada gained more than that number during 1919."

After describing the O.B.U. as a political organization he concluded by saying:

"I submit that it has no merit, either theoretical or practical. Its theory is as old as the hills. Its theory of force is an admission that a greater force is already in control. Its doctrine is a negation of reason in the general, and from a practical standpoint it can have no place in industry. The argument of craft versus the industrial form of organization is its weakest argument. Men in industry will conform to the development of the tools, and their organizations change accordingly, and the foolish and unwary in chasing after the O.B.U. bug, will ultimately find their way back when the disease has run its course. Hence I submit that merit being a practical expression of achievement the International form or organization supplies that merit which enables the worker to pool and use his economic power within the limits of the constitution, and carries with it the dictatorship of the proletariat whenever they desire to express it at the ballot box; whereas the O.B.U., throwing aside all weapons other than the big stick of direct action, treats society as an enemy seeking to subdue various sections by the dictatorship, and is bound to fail, hence there can be no merit in its form of organization."

Following Hoop, John Houston took the platform and defended the O.B.U. and stated "that he would not take the time allowed him, and said "a street car conductor had told him that all he had to do to win the debate, was to point the attention of the audience to the fact that the bosses, the politicians, the newspapers and all the organizations and institutions of society are against the O.B.U."

R. C. McCutcheon then took the platform on behalf of the A. F. of L. and in one significant statement showed his position. It is as follows: "If I were governed by my sentiments or by my wishes I would certainly join the O.B.U. Unfortunately, however, I have discovered by experience that it is best not to be governed by your wishes or your sentiments, but to be governed by what is."

His address was largely an attempt to link up the O.B.U. with the I.W.W. Joe Knight replied to the A. F. of L. speakers and the meeting closed. The press reports as to the rough handling of Hoop after the meeting was over were more or less exaggerated, and while the incident was to be regretted, the O.B.U. could not be blamed for it.

Spokane, Wash.—State detectives and city policemen arrested 10 delegates to a district convention of the I. W. W. and are holding them without any specific charge.

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JAPANESE PAPERS ARE SUPPRESSED

Military Swoop Down on Many Papers for Opposing the Siberian Policy

Tokio, Japan—Because of bitter opposition to Japan's Siberian policy, the Tokio Ashai and the Osaka Ashai, two leading Japanese newspapers with tremendous circulations, have been suppressed by the Japanese military authorities.

A number of smaller newspapers have been suppressed, the press of Japan being divided upon the Japanese military enterprise in Siberia.

Editors of the two big dailies say that they expect the suppression to be but temporary. Open criticism has come from another newspaper because of the suppression.

Pritchard's Address to the Jury.

Copies of Pritchard's address to the jury can now be secured at the Federationist Office. The words of Pritchard, when addressing the jury at Winnipeg will go down in history as a part of the struggle in human society for liberty. Every worker should have a copy. Get yours before the rush starts. Price 25 cents.

Popular extravagance is a newspaper term used to describe the frantic efforts of the workman to secure such luxuries as food, clothes and a place to live.

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THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

THIS PAGE IS DEVOTED TO INTERESTS OF THE LUMBER AND CAMP WORKERS UNIT OF THE O.B.U.

TWELFTH YEAR. No. 33 EIGHT PAGES VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1920 $2.50 PER YEAR

Lumber and Camp Workers Industrial Unit News

Camp Reports

ANDERSON'S CAMP

Referring to the report published in your paper of July 23, under the heading of "John Anderson's Camp," we would very much like to know the name and address of the feather-brained ape who had the effrontery to authorize such an erroneous paragraph for publication. It is certainly a long way from being true, and the author has quite evidently attempted to avenge some personal grievance against the comp owner, by venting his spleen through your columns, which in turn casts some very unjust reflections on the members of the O. B. U. at present working here, a number of whom (myself included) have been here since logging operations were first started about the latter end of March.

With regard to the food, it is good. One glimpse of the well-nourished crew working here would satisfy any one on that score. It is quite probable that the writer of the recent article in your paper was, before coming here, in the habit of postponing a meal occasionally, viz., getting his Friday morning breakfast along about Sunday noon, and the fact of getting three squares a day under his belt and a few of the wrinkles out, has undoubtedly warped his judgment somewhat. We have fresh meat all the time, weather permitting of its being kept in a sanitary condition; fish being used chiefly to fill in the gap between the time of what meat is on hand being spoiled beyond use by the excessive heat, and the return of our supply boat from Ocean Falls. In addition, an abundance of fresh vegetables, greens, both fresh and canned fruit, pies, cakes, puddings and a varied assortment of doo dads that to the eye of an honest-to-God grub connoisseur, as loggers almost invariably are, presents as delectable a spread as any healthy human being could desire to sit down to.

The reference to donkey engines on the job being operated by men without papers tends to show still further, to just what an alarming degree the malady of straight-from-the-shoulder lying has developed under the hide of our self-appointed camp reporter. The man running the yarder is in possession of a 4th class engineers ticket, and for considerable time past, no one but an authorized engineer, has had anything to do with the running of it. We have at present a man without papers supplementing on the roader, owing to the certified roader engineer quitting a while ago, and the inability of Mr. Anderson to procure another at short notice. This will, no doubt, be rectified as speedily as the camp runner can secure the services of another qualified engineer.

The camp on the whole is very fair. Although a little late getting started, we have a shower-bath and wash-house, and as the bunk houses (six men to a bunk-house) are light and well-ventilated, and kept in fairly clean condition by the bull cook. We couldn't very well expect more.

The contents of this letter are heartily endorsed by every man in camp, which is 100 per cent. union, and all would deem it a favor in justice to both Mr. Anderson and his crew if you would find space in your columns and publish it as a retraction of that despicable article which appeared in your last issue. The camp delegate will be only too glad to answer questions, or enlighten you further as to conditions, etc., should such be desired.

Trusting this will appear in your publication in the very near future. On behalf of the crew,

Yours truly,
H. D. HUGH, Del. 434.

MERRITT

On Friday, August 6, funeral services will be held over the remains of the Nicola Valley Mine Workers' Association, which was organized last winter. Of course, the members would not admit that it was formed to buck the O.B.U., but the fact remains that three weeks after the O.B.U. came into Merritt, which has been a scab camp for years, this new so-called union was formed with the approval of the bosses, and some of the leading men about town. So draw your own conclusions.

The wage miners at Merritt are working about $1.50 per day under the scale, and have numerous other grievances, and found that their association was not strong enough to get results.

The question of affiliating with the U.M.W. of A. was brought up at a meeting recently, by one or two of the members who have been prominent in the association. Then, strange to say, the work got slack, and the bosses had to lay off a few men, and they laid off these men who dared to think of the internationals. We don't know what would have happened if they had advocated O.B.U. instead. Shot at sunrise would have been the least.

A vote was taken on the question of the U.M.W. of A. and out of a membership of about 150, 43 voted for and 18 against affiliation. The remainder seem to think it safer to have no opinion at all. The vote served to scare the voters, too, for it was decided to hold a smoker on the 6th, and so get rid of the funds remaining in the association treasury, and to call the whole thing off. The chief mourners at the grave side will be the few O.B.U. miners who have stuck to their colors straight through, and who can look you straight in the eyes when they say union.

The sawmill here is running two shifts of ten hours each. The manager explained in an interview with the local paper last week, that ten hours was for the benefit of the men. He is able to pay more wages for ten hours, and so the men will have more to tide them over the slack season next winter. Isn't he kind and thoughtful? And if ten hours a day will give you such a surplus of coin, why not work twelve, and be able to spend next winter in California or Honolulu along with the bosses who will be there on what you have made for them on a ten-hour shift.

When hard times hit us and you are broke and hungry, and are asked why there is no work, the boss will tell about over-production and you can't have any food or clothes, because you have produced too much of them. Then perhaps you ten-hour slaves will get some sense driven into those pin-heads of yours.

The woods work is the one redeeming feature about Merritt. It is 100 per cent. union, and has had eight hours all winter and summer. Things are slack right now, but they should start again in the fall.

TROUBLE AT INTERNATIONAL
Campbell River

A meeting was held at the International Timber Co.'s Camp, Campbell River, on August 5, at which a camp committee was elected. The committee was instructed to see the superintendent, and ask for more food, the food to be of better quality, and also that more fruit be put on the table. A motion was adopted that all the workers in camp stand by the committee and delegate in the event of their being discriminated against.

The superintendent fired part of the committee and the camp delegate. On August 9 a special meeting was held when a motion was adopted that a committee be appointed to see the superintendent and ask him to reinstate the two men who had been fired.

The superintendent stated that these two men had been discriminated against, and would be discriminated against wherever he (the superintendent) went.

A motion was then adopted that the crew stand by the men, the vote being 48 for, 2 against, and one not voting. The only men who were allowed to vote were the men who were still working. Those men who had already asked for their time did not vote. The decision of the men was that the camp should be put on the unfair list.

KAMLOOPS DISTRICT WEEKLY BULLETIN

There are letters at this office, Box 512, for the following members: A. E. Strain, I. Final, Otto Bodke, Stanley Sinclair, John A. Davidson, L. H. Gilbert, Olaf Nelson, W. Hwryluk, E. Winton. Send your addresses so we can forward them to you.

Members who were working for the Ruttan Saw Mill Company were paid off with worthless time checks a few days ago. Other members should carefully note this fact and act accordingly. It is specifically a violation of the law to pay in time checks, and members, when offered one which is the least suspicious looking, should refuse it and demand cash payment, in accordance with their legal right. McDonald on the Barriere drive, also, paid off with a worthless time slip, or rather a piece of paper torn out of his note book, it is alleged.

A letter to this office from 11 Mile camp, Merritt, reports conditions as fairly good there; bathroom and wash house with hot and cold water, etc., and a report from Sicamous reports that fairly good conditions obtain at McLeod's camp, and also, at Johnson and Anderson's.

If the delegates would report on regular report blanks when sending in reports, instead of on ordinary stationery, it would make matters so much easier for this office, and mistakes could be avoided in many places where they are now made.

Members should not forget to hold regular business meetings in camps where it is possible to hold them. Read your constitutions and familiarize yourselves with the procedure, and then proceed; don't wait for some would be demagouge to lead, but talk it over in camp and then proceed according to the rules of the constitution. There will be matters which will need concerted action, coming up in a short time, when you will try to get rid of the blankets and do away with the piece work and bonus system; and without an understanding of how to proceed to business you will find yourselves handicapped. Now is the time to hold your meetings and find out what you are going to do with those things you have carried on your backs from job to job, menacing the community with disease and spreading vermin. In past years, because employers thought more of their profits than of your health and the health of the community. Your health and well being are the health and well being of the community and country, and the community will back you in any move which will be of benefit to it. Hold those meetings and get committees on the job to interview your respective employers, and then get rid of the blankets to your own and the community's benefit. If the matter is presented in a proper manner and light, there is no reason why the demand for better conditions should not be granted.

J. L. Peterson, the secretary of the Kamloops district, is out in the camps getting more delegates on the job, so we can get this district lined up solid. It should be solid now, considering the time the organization has existed here, but owing to the seeming indifference of some of the members, and the amount of bootleg whiskey they consume, the fellow who likes rotten camp conditions, long hours and an early demise, so he will get out of misery sooner, has held his own among good union men.

Don't forget that August 15th was the day set to get rid of those blankets, if possible.

.. CAMP 2, HEADQUARTERS ..

A special meeting was held on July 26th to hear the report of Fellow Worker Inward, who was delegate to the Coast and General Conventions. A vote of thanks was passed to the delegate for his services, and it was also decided to call a mass meeting at Camp 3 to discuss questions pertaining to Central Executive members, Cowan and Lamont, and their actions as members of that body. A combined meeting was held at Camp 3 on July 30th. Representatives were present from the International Timber Camp and Murphy & McDonald, of Campbell River Fellow Worker Inward gave his report as delegate to the conventions, and Fellow Workers Robinson and Grieder from the adjoining camp, who were also delegates to the conventions, also spoke. A lengthy discussion followed, and it was finally moved and adopted that the Secretary of the meeting should get into communication with all camp delegates of the Coast District, requesting them to have a vote taken as to whether the members were satisfied as to the past actions of Fellow Workers Cowan and Lamont, of the Central Executive Board of the L. & C. W. I. U., the result of this vote to be published in The Fed. As the Camp Delegate has not the necessary information re names and addresses of delegates, he requests that upon seeing this notice in The Fed., the delegates and members will act accordingly.

C. KIRKMAN,
J. W. RENTON.

Note by General Secretary:—An unbiased observer would naturally ask for the reasons which caused the members at Comox to take the action with reference to executive members Lamont and Cowan, which is reported in their minutes. Also it would be expected that at the General Convention, at which these men were present to give an account of their actions, if the delegates were dissatisfied with their actions, they would have taken steps to censure or otherwise deal with them, but instead of this, they endorsed their report and proposals for the future. In addition, Executive Member Lamont's statements made whilst his financial and organization report was under discussion, were exceedingly well received by the delegates as a whole. Therefore, if the report of the delegates to the Comox meeting were in accord with facts, why then did not the Convention go on record as being dissatisfied. Fellow Worker Lamont is working in a camp in the west, and it is safe to say that he will welcome an opportunity of meeting all members who desire to investigate or criticize his actions or views. All he would ask is a fair hearing, and no favours to either side, but that the men who attack him behind his back shall attend the meeting, and do it to his face, being compelled in doing so to state facts, and not make insinuations. Fellow Worker Cowan is now in the east, having been wired for by the Eastern Membership. Consequently he is not able to meet his critics face to face at the present time; however, in his absence, the General Secretary is willing to take his place, and give the members all the information they desire, which may probably be more in line with the actual facts than what has previously been presented to them as such by other persons.

SMITHERS, B. C.

Meeting held to hear report from delegate to the Prince Rupert convention. Fellow-worker D. B. McCabe, chairman.

Fellow-worker Mutch reported that the Prince George convention was a total farce, being packed by the "Wild and Woolley" element, who paid no attention whatever to the O. B. U. constitution, and by force of numbers and machine tactics ran things to suit themselves.

During the convention, Delegate Mutch suggested that it would be advisable to discuss fraternal and secret societies in general, and that it would be a good thing to bring up for discussion at the general convention in Vancouver. He stated that he thought it would be advisable to bar from holding office in the O. B. U. any person holding a position in any secret society, as all secret societies functioned in the interest of the master class. One of the delegates present at the convention put through the following motion, which was carried with but one dissenting vote, that being Delegate Mutch from Smithers: "That any person holding a position in any political party be ineligible for holding any office in the O. B. U." Now the members of the O. B. U. here assembled in meeting at Smithers, do endorse the stand taken by Delegate Mutch, and go on record as being opposed to that motion, for the simple reason that there are a number of class-conscious workers who hold positions in the S. P. of C. (which is a political party) and who devote both time and labor, absolutely without any monetary reward, as is known to any and all enlightened wage slaves.

The politics of the working class are comprised within the confines of the class struggle, and, conversely, the class struggle is, necessarily, waged on the political field.

A. P. McCABE,
Chairman.
R. C. MUTCH,
Secretary.

LOUGHBOROUGH INLET
Peterson & Widegren Camp

This camp is 100 per cent. union, conditions good, bunk houses clean, all single, no top bunks. Company doesn't provide blankets and there is no bath. The boss has been interviewed as to blankets and bath, and he says that as soon as he moves to new location in one month's time, he will come through with all our demands. Grub first class.

At a meeting held on July 28 it was moved that the new men be given 14 days to join up. An explanation was also given to Hector McDonald as to the agreement between the boss and the men. This is the man who refused to pay dues to delegate, or even let him see the letter with which he sent back dues to Headquarters.

A strike was called and the boys were seven days on strike, and this man worked every day while they were away from camp. It is the intention of all the boys here to make it as miserable as possible to drive this man out of camp. This is a specimen of a card man and a would-be emancipator. So fellow workers in all camps, look out for this man. He was horrified when he heard that the boss told the boys to get him out, and he would not stand in the way.

DELEGATE 713.

CAMPBELL RIVER

It is reported that the Campbell River Lumber Company and the International Timber Company, and other companies in the vicinity of Campbell River, are influencing the workers when injured to go to what is called the company doctor. This is illegal, as, according to the Workmen's Compensation Act, the injured workman has full choice of doctor, and the companies have no authority to charge more than one cent per day, or to say the injured man shall go to this or that doctor. If the men are being charged more than one cent per day, they should give authority for legal action to be taken to recover the money.

SCABBING AT WHONNOCK

It is reported that P. B. Watson, L. Watson, C. E. Scott, C. Henkshaw, E. W. Cahill, R. Chapman, Barnes, T. Hollinshead, Scotty Alexander are scabbing on the men who are on strike at Whonnock. Men with union principles take note and act accordingly.

Report of Cranbrook District Convention, Held August 1, 1920

Meeting called to order by Fellow Worker F. Bidder. F. Bidder elected to the chair.

Correspondence from Manchester Guardian read by secretary. After discussion it was thought advisable to have copies.

Correspondence from general secretary E. Winch read by secretary.

Wire, asking financial assistance. The secretary stated that after conferring with district board he had remitted $600. Moved by J. C. Briggs, seconded by W. F. Young, that action be approved. Carried.

Letter commending delegates sent to the general convention, the district secretary on good work done in office, and the members of the Cranbrook district for being progressive. Moved by Lee Rader, seconded by C. McPhaill, that district secretary acknowledge receipt of letter with thanks. Carried.

Auditing Committee Report

Read by the secretary:

"Fellow Workers: Your auditing committee, appointed at a meeting of camp delegates June 30, 1920, to audit books and suplies of Secretary-treasurer J. H. Thompson, Cranbrook district, beg to submit the following report:

"That after a strict auditing of receipts, expenditures and supplies on hand we found everything correct.

"And your auditing committee wish to recommend Fellow Worker Thompson on the splendid way the books of this branch have been kept.

"We remain, yours for the Lumber and Camp Workers Industrial Union, Cranbrook District.

"E. J. Robinson, chairman; C. G. Cooke, D. Coofey."

Moved by W. L. Allen, seconded by G. Heafford, that report be accepted and placed on file. Carried.

District Executive Board Report

Report read by secretary:

"Fellow Workers: In presenting the report of the executive board we wish to call your attention to the following report from the central executive board. We wish to express our appreciation of the splendid efforts that several districts have made to fill their obligations, and special reference is made to the Cranbrook district, which has cleared itself entirely of debts to headquarters. The above report is very gratifying and fully justifies the policy adopted and carried out by this district. We especially commend the work of the district secretary-treasurer, who has worked sincerely and untiringly in the interests of the organization. At the executive board meetings we examined the accounts which we found always to be correct, which the auditing committee's report has confirmed. We wish to call the members attention to the disrict fund, to which members can contribute at all times. It is urged that camp delegates endeavor to have camp committees appointed, and work through their committee, which strengthens their administrative power and lessens the opportunity for discrimination. It is urged that camp meetings be held not less than once every two weeks. The growth and success of this district has been made possible by the co-operation and spirit shown by the secretary, executives and the progressive element of the members.

"Yours for the cause,
"F. Bidder, A. Z. Viau, C. McPhail."

Moved by W. F. Young, seconded by Angus Musser, that the report be accepted as read. Carried.

Report of Org. F. Robinson

District organizer's report read by the secretary.

To the District Convention, Cranbrook District:

"Fellow Workers: Acting under instructions of the delegates from the different camps in the Cranbrook district, I started to work on June 30, visiting the camps and mills in the district as district organizer. Owing to the short time of my commission I, after a consultation with the district secretary-treasurer, decided that the best course of action would be to centre activities on camps and mills that had no job delegates, taking in where possible the larger camps where organization work is and has been carried on all winter. The fact that in the Cranbrook district there are in the neighborhood of 100 camps and mills at the present time made it impossible for me to visit them all. To show the psychology of some of the workers in the mills, they, the workers, were satisfied to work ten hours per day as they were afraid that the bosses would have a hard time to obtain any recompense for the money that had been expended in the installation of the plant if the workers only worked eight hours per day. The recommendation of your district organizer is that any time a paid-up card member is going out to one of those small mills, he take credentials with him.

"I remain, yours for better conditions.

"Ed. Robinson, Delegate 2254."

Moved by W. F. Young, seconded by C. McPhail, that report be accepted as read. Carried.

Financial Report of District Secretary-Treasurer

Report read by Secretary:

Receipts—	
Cash in bank, Dec. 31, '19	$ 924.90
Dues paid	6256.00
Fees paid	739.00
District fund	515.55
Defence fund	325.85
Sale of chairs	85.55
Sale of buttons	203.20
Strike fund	64.20
Tlephone, refund, errors corrected, etc.	20.65
Duplicate cards sold	6.75
On cheques	.13
Total	$9141.78
Expenditures—	
Delegates commission	$ 321.00
Delegates expenses	39.45
Wages of secretary and district organizers	1329.00
Rent, light, telephone	227.35
Printing and office supplies	213.15
Delegates' expenses to Jan. general convention, district executive board expenses, telegrams, district organizers' expenses	347.00
Strike funds remitted	96.20
Defence funds remitted	377.15
Loan to E. R. Fay	75.00
Temp. loan to delegate	5.00
Bookcase	3.00
Waldo strike fund	200.00
Members in hospital	4.00
Sundries	7.05
Cash to headquarters per capita tax and supplies	$790.82
Total expenditure	$7539.67
Short Summary	
Cash in bank, Dec. 31, '19	$ 924.90
Total receipts	$216.88
	$9141.78
Total expenditures	$7539.67
Cash in bank, June 30, '20	1602.11
	$9141.78

Moved by Chas. McPhail, seconded by Lee Rader, that report be accepted as read and placed on file.

Wages of the delegates to the general convention was brought before the meeting by the secretary, and were discussed. Moved by C. McPhail, seconded by A. Musser, that the delegates be paid $7 per day and transportation. Carried.

Fellow Worker Bidder gave a report of what took place at the general convention.

Moved by G. Heafford, seconded by A. Z. Viau, that the Cranbrook district is in accord with resolutions passed at general convention as given by Fellow Worker Bidder. Carried.

Moved by C. McPhail, seconded by G. Jorgenson, that meeting adjourn to meet at 2 o'clock;

Amendment by J. C. Briggs, seconded by C. McPhail, that meeting adjourn to 1:30 o'clock;

Amendment carried, motion lost.

Election of Officers

Meeting called to order by chairman.

Nominations for secretary-treasurer called for.

Moved by C. McPhail, seconded by A. Charnberg, that J. H. Thompson be re-elected.

Moved by Lee Rader, seconded by C. McPhail, that nominations be closed. Carried.

J. H. Thompson elected by acclamation.

Nominations for district executive board: Lee Rader, nominated by C. McPhail; W. F. Young, by A. Z. Viau; W. L. Allen, by G. Jorgenson; G. Jorgenson, by F. Bidder; F. Bidder, by W. F. Young; O. J. Dandeneau, by vote of meeting; G. Heafford, by W. F. Young; M. N. Mohonda, by C. McPhail.

Moved by A. Z. Viau, seconded by C. McPhail, that nominations close. Carried.

Wages to be Paid Secretary

Moved by C. McPhail, seconded by Lee Rader, that secretary be paid $40 per week.

Amendmennt by Armand Z. Viau, seconded by W. F. Young, that secretary be paid $7 per day. Carried.

The secretary then spoke on the subject of wages, and asked that the wage be made $6 per day, as he was not holding office to be a sponger on his fellow workers.

Moved by J. C. Briggs, seconded by J. Jorgenson, that the secretary be paid $6 per day, as he had declined to accept $7.

Moved by G. Heafford, seconded by J. C. Briggs, that delegates attending to union business be paid $6 per day and transportation. Carried.

Moved by Lee Rader, seconded by C. McPhail, that all delegates be supplied with list of delegates in the Cranbrook district. Carried.

The subject of getting a page in the Cranbrook Courier was discussed. The report from the camp delegates on number of subscribers was poor. Moved by J. C. Briggs seconded by W. F. Young, that subject be dropped for a time. Carried.

Grievances

The secretary asked a committee to be appointed to meet the Cranbrook doctors and get information re hospital fees and compensation. Committee appointed: F. Bidder, J. C. Briggs, A. Z. Viau.

Report of committee will be published.

Meeting adjourned at 4 o'clock.

J. H. THOMPSON, Sec.Treas.

THINK FIRST, THEN ACT!
Don't Let George Do It

In the past considerable criticism has been levelled at the membership owing to the small vote cast whenever a referendum vote has been taken, it being considered as evidence of lack of interest in the affairs of the organization. The statement has been frequently made that a referendum vote on convention proceedings is waste of time, and money, as it is a foregone conclusion that the actions of the Convention will be endorsed. It must be granted that the endorsement of the conventions' decisions are almost inevietble, if the delegates are really representative of the membrship, but it must not be lost sight of that a large number of members are not represented by delegates, and whilst it is conceded that those represented and those not usually average about the same in their viewpoint on any given subject, yet the fact remains that the referendum vote does provide an opportunity for the expression of individual opinion, and sonsequently makes possible the reversal of a convention decision. Let the result be what it will, it is to be hoped that before recording their votes on July convention proceedings, the members in camp will thoroughly discuss the questions involved, so as to get a thorough understanding of these matters, and what would be the effect upon the individual, union or movement, should the final decision be for or against the proposals.

Of all questions to be decided upon by the coast district membership, that dealing with the proposal to withdraw from the headquarters of the Industry and link up direct with the O. B. U. headquarters as a district, is the most important, and before taking the vote, the membership should thoroughly discuss the principle involved, and not only in the camp, but also through the Union page in The Fed. and other provincial papers. Both sides should freely and fully express their views so that the decision most in line with the interests of the movement shall be arrived at. That there are two sides to this question, as to all others, is evidenced by the votes recorded for and against the proposal, especially as recorded at the two conventions. Members should immediately send in their views for publication at the earliest moment so as to give the entire membership the fullest oportunity of considering the questions from all angles.

Editing a paper is a nice thing, and no mistake! If we publish jokes, people say we are rattle-brained. If we don't, we are serious minded fools. If we publish original matter, they say we don't give them enough selections. If we give them selections, they say we are too lazy to write. If we print pictures and big headlines, they say we are just filling space. If we don't, they say the paper is as dry as a rag. If, sometimes, we use workshop language, we are vulgar. If we refrain from doing so, we are academic. If we attack the traitors in our midst, we are too destructive. If we don't, then we ourselves are the traitors. Now what are we to do? Just as likely someone will say that we purloined this from another paper. So we did!

Memories and Anticipations

Burrard, Camp, Deep Bay, 48 miles north of Nanaimo, near Bowser.

The men who were in camp when it started, are still waiting patiently and hopefully for the coming of the promised day, when this camp will be in accord with Provincial regulations and Union requirements, but "hope deferred maketh the heart sick."

In addition to discriminating against Union men in particular, the company also fails to treat the faithful few as they should. Surely a payday every six weeks—perhaps—is not overdoing it, although the law says twice a month.

But really 12 cooks (?) in 12 months is going some when we consider that variety is the spice of life. 'Tis said that more men die of overeating than of starvation, but there is no record of a single death from the former cause within the memory of any man in camp. Whether they overeat when they get to town is unknown, but it would not be surprising, as most camp workers go to town for a change.

Some men are never satisfied—a fellow recently wanted to know if he could have a bath whilst in camp. What the devil next will he ask for? Clean sheets possibly? If he wants to live like a human being, what did he want to come to this camp for?

We are told the human being is a social animal. He needs to be a sardine to live the way he is packed in the bunk houses here. If you don't like the conditions that existed in the majority of camps a couple of years ago, and still exist at this camp and mill—stay away! You need not bring up any chips, you can get plenty off the cooking utensils and table equipment.

Propaganda Meeting

The regular propaganda meeting was held in Vancouver, August 8, Fellow-worker Holliday in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Organizer Alexander reported that a circular letter had been sent out to the Millworkers in Vancouver, and that a good meeting was expected on Monday night. On Wednesday night a meeting would be held in New Westminster at which T. Richardson would speak. On Friday night a meeting would be held at Port Moody. Report adopted.

Fellow-worker Smith reported re Lyons' shingle bolt camp, stating that it was one of the worst camps on the coast. Accommodation poor and a mile to walk to work. Report accepted.

Financial statement given in detail showing:

Balance on hand, July 23	$1,770.79
Receipts	2,819.71
	$4,590.50
Expenditures	2,911.14
Leaving a balance on hand on August 5 of	$1,679.36

Report received and referred to audit.

A lengthy discussion followed on the question of whether the O. B. U. executive should be elected from certain geographical areas, or from industries. There was also considerable discussion on the geographical and industrial forms of organization.

Meeting adjourned at 4:15 p.m.

WHAT IS FREEDOM

The following is a copy of a form sent out by "The Loggers' Agency Limited" when a slave craves permission from this democratic institution to go to work, so that he may eat. This institution which, as you know, is operated by your old "friend and comrade," H. Hicks, of immortal fame, as a notorious dealer in that commodity termed labor power. As follows:

No. 1 Powell Street.

Gentlemen:

Mr..... has applied to this agency for employment as ..... and states that he formerly worked for you. If entirely consistent, kindly give us the information requested below, which will be treated confidentially.

Enclosed please find stamped envelope for return.

Yours truly,
THE LOGGERS' AGENCY LIMITED,
H. Hicks, Manager.

1—What job did he fill at your camp?
2—Was his work satisfactory?
3—Did he cause any agitation in your camp?
4—What was his reason for leaving?

Date..... Signed.....

Without any comment whatsoever, I leave it to you; you members of the L.C.W.I.U to ruminate upon. —T.M.

Summit Lake Liens

This money is now available for distribution. Members entitled to same communicate with lawyers.

Correspondence

The Prince George Convention
Prince George, B. C.

I feel it my duty to enter a protest in our paper, the way the special convention was carried on in Headquarters of the L. C. W. of O. B. U. in Prince George on Sunday, July 4. There was the executive committee and about four or five representatives through various parts of the district, also a bunch of members delegates sitting at the head of the hall, and members at the back. Because when the meeting was opened, they raised an awful howl. They wanted, they claimed, a vote in the proceedings, and what was more surprising, they managed to not only get a saying in the proceedings, but they also got in their candidates. This is only a warning. I don't want the O. B. U. to fizzle or die.

A. P.

Smithers, B. C.

We as delegates to the convention held at Prince George for the purpose of electing delegates to the general convention at Vancouver, deem it our duty to thus express an opinion of certain acts performed by the 'wild and woolly" element who, by their unconstitutional tactics, made a farce of the whole proceedings.

After the opening of the convention, the question was raised as to the status of the members (other than delegates) who were present.

The following motion was carried —That all members present, delegates and otherwise, be allowed both the privilege of the floor and also a vote. The consequence being, two members who were not delegates were elected to attend the general convention at Vancouver.

Now, this element who were not representing any camp or camps, and the majority of which had been hanging around Prince George for several days, simply ignores the constitution and ran things to suit themselves. One of these blind leaders of the blind raved about purifying the organization, yet at the same time this troglodyte and his fellow purifiers (?) had secured control of the Prince George convention by pure unadulterated machine tactics, and by packing the meeting with those who, according to the constitution, had no voice or vote in any business transacted at the convention.

Now we believe that these "purifiers" would accomplish much more that would be beneficial to the workers in general, if, instead of hanging around the streets, working out plans to obstruct and destroy, they would study their own position in present-day society, and when they had accomplished that much, they would then be in a position to help their fellow slaves.

R. M. P. D.

Defense Fund

Donations from Murdoch's Camp No. 2, Quesnel, B. C.: Ed Twinquist, $1; O. Lindgren, $1; J. Macdonald, $5; Nels Lofgren, $5; John Holm, $2; E. J. Gardin, $5; Y. M. Yahnsan, $5; Chas. Swanson, $5; F. Smithberg, $5; John Olson, $5; A. Rosan, $5; U. Larron, $5; A Anderson, $5; Carl Olson, $5; Gust Franzen, $5; O. Dahlin, $5; Martin Johnson, $2; A. Wilson, $1; L. Hellstrom, $3; L. Christiansen, $5; John Erk, $5; John Johnson, $4; E. Hermanson, $1; Y. Wer, $2; A. Swanson, $5; Hans Tuerson, $5; G. Johnson, $5; Gust Strom, $2; C. P. Erickson, $3; H. Lyngos, $5; I. Hanson, $2; Swan Norquist, $5; G. Benson, $5; P. A. Anderson, $2; E. Nelson, $5; Swan Nelson, $5; N. Helgrun, $5; C. Nelson, $5; J. Hermanson, $5; Yan Lundin, $5; A. Wilson, $2; A. Anderson, $2; C. Knudson, $5; T. Erickson, $5. Total $180.

INFORMATION WANTED

Addresses of Fritz William Schupple, last heard of in Prince Rupert district last November; Frank Asslin, last heard of at Pare's camp, Vaveny; Karl F. McKinen, N. Dundakoski, E. Dew, A. Vesenikir, G. Whitelaw, W. Orr, — — Tomkin, N. Koski, F. R. Solloway, Jim Kinney and Pete Lamoureux (Pierre).

Nels Sutterland, aged 68, has a compensation claim, No. 52,215.

Eastern members are warned not to pay dues or fees to H. C. Joanisse.

FIRST AID

The Workmens' Compensation Board will resume classes of instruction in first aid work on September 2nd. Send in your name if you want to take in these classes.

CALL IT A WALKOUT

The men at Campbell River, employed by the International Timber Company, decided to call it a walkout on Thursday.

Contribution to Defense Fund by Camp 17, Ocean Falls, per Delegate Webster—$93.75.

When through with this paper, pass it on.

DISTRICT DIRECTORY

General Headquarters:

Vancouver, B. C.; E. Winch, 61 Cordova Street West.
Cranbrook, B. C.; J. H. Thompson, Box 18.
Cranbrook District—Legal adviser: George Spreull.
Kamloops, B. C.; J. L. Peterson, Box 512, 3 Victoria Street.
Merrit, B. C.; W. S. Kilner, Box 8.
Nelson, B. C.; R. Barrow, General Delivery.
Meetings are held in the O. B. U. Hall, Baker Street, Nelson, on the first and third Sunday of each month at 3 p.m.
Prince George, B. C.; C. F. Morrison, Drawer 20.
Prince Rupert, B. C.; J. H. Burrough, Box 838.
Vancouver, B. C.; J. M. Clarke, 61 Cordova Street West.
Victoria, B. C.; E. Watterson, 1424 Government Street.
Edmonton, Alta.; C. Berg, 10333—101st Street East.
The Pas, Manitoba—Geo. Tether, General Delivery.
Winnipeg, Man.; Lumberworkers' Union, 196 Henry Avenue.
Cochrane, Ont.; E. Crandell, General Delivery.
Fort Francis, Ont.; S. G. Nell, Box 390, Webster Hall.
Sudbury, Ont.; Wm. Cowan, Box 1531, Lisgar Street.
Montreal; U. Binette, 38 St. Laurent Street.

Do Your Bit Now!

THERE are 46 workers, most of whom have families, looked out at Taylorton, Sask., by the mining company because they belong to the O. B. U. and attended the meeting which Organizer Christopher was to have addressed at Bienfait, when he was run out of the country by the illegal act of a bunch of stools.

The Central Defense Committee has taken over the looking after of legal assistance for these men and Organizer Christophers.

Funds Are Needed Immediately

These men must be protected and their families must not be allowed to starve.

THIS IS YOUR FIGHT!

Send funds direct to District Secretary, 196 Henry Avenue, Winnipeg, or to James Law, Central Defence Committee. State if for maintainence or legal action.

STRIKES

ACTIVE ENGAGEMENTS ON THE FIRING LINE

Whalen Pulp & Paper Company	Swanson Bay
Murray's Camp	Thompson Sound
Firs, Limited, or Rees & Black	Whonnock
Hanson's Camp, Pitman's Sid'g, near Usk, G.T.P. Rly.	
Kenny Bros.	Usk, G. T. P. Rly.
Royal Lumber Co.	Usk, G. T. P. Rly.
Kleanza Co.	Usk, G. T. P. Rly.
Kitselas Lumber Co.	Usk, G. T. P. Rly.
Metalliferous Mines	Silverton and Sandon (Slocan District)
Lindsay Bros.	Meadows
Burrard Camp	Deep Bay, Bowser

Masset Timber Co. is firing the men on day wages and letting work by contract. UNION MEN TAKE NOTICE.

UNFAIR LIST

Dempsey-Ewart's, Camp 2	Drury Inlet

THE B.C. FEDERATIONIST

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

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....August 13, 1920

LATE press dispatches on Thursday, would indicate that France, blinded by fury, and being unable to see what the results of any attempt to destroy Soviet Russia by aiding Wrangel, would be, is rushing to destruction. America would also appear to be seeking trouble in bunches, if reports as to the attitude assumed by President Wilson towards Soviet Russia are correct. While it is not possible to predict just what the government of any capitalistic nation will do, it is safe to assume that the idea that France has made the move to support Wrangel in order to force Great Britain to take action against Soviet Russia by interference in Poland, is a false one. The British Cabinet recognises that trouble at home, if such a move was made, would be worse than the trouble in Europe, and self preservation is the first consideration even amongst capitalistic rulers.

FRANCE SETTING THE PACE

* * *

Should France carry out the intention of aiding Wrangel, the situation in Europe for capitalism will become serious. From all indications Italian workers would compel the government of that country to interfere, and while French statesmen may consider that they can get troops for any such mission, it is very doubtful if such a move would not give the working class the chance that has been awaited to bring about the downfall of the militaristic group. Perhaps the only nation that could muster troops for such a venture is the U. S. A., and we may yet see a conflict between that country and the old land over the Russian situation. In any event, so far as can be seen at this distance, it would appear to be certain that the combination between Great Britain and France has been broken. This will make it possible for the old land to at once resume relations with Russia, and the driving force behind such a move will be the working class, for while it might appear to some that the British labor movement is to some extent backward, it must be remembered that behind the workers of the old land is the history of many struggles for progress, and the long years of industrial oppression have not been in vain, as will be found in the days to come. Not only would there be antagonism on the part of the working class in England, France and Italy, should France and the U. S. A. join forces against Russia, but many of the smaller countries such as Denmark and Sweden, would be found to drop their neutrality at the behest of the working class of those countries. Europe is much nearer a revolution that will sweep the capitalistic system into oblivion than most people surmise, and it is only the prevailing food situation that prevents the establishment of working class control in more than one country. France would appear to be about to precipitate these countries into revolution, and thus bring about the complete collapse of capitalism.

TWO weeks ago, we took the position that it was folly for the workers to expect that any particular form of organization would be the medium of bringing about the end of wage slavery. While many of the students of modern society realize this, and that it is folly to state that this or that should be done, outside of carrying on educational work, there are many workers who are of the opinion that any working class activities in this country, or any other capitalistic land, should be based on the lines of Soviet Russia, and that the same organization and methods will have to be adopted by all workers, as were adopted, and are now being used by the Bolsheviki. In advocating Russian methods many workers are not only sincere, but are fully convinced that no other methods will suffice. They have, however, become imbued with a kind of fetishism that has at all times been met with in the Socialist movement. They advocate measures that they do not understand, and use phrases that have become common terms, and in many cases entirely separated from their real meaning when at first used.

THE ULTIMATE GOAL NOT THE MEANS

* * *

The soviets as formed in Russia could not have been formed in any other country, unless the same conditions prevailed as did in Russia at the time of the revolution, and as it is impossible to duplicate those conditions in any other country, then it must be logically assumed that similar measures will not be necessary in any other country. The workers of all countries have one common goal and that is the abolition of wage slavery. This will never be consumated by the mouthing of terms used; and methods adopted in Russia, but will be brought about by the inevitable collapse of capitalism, which has not yet been destroyed in Soviet Russia. The manner in which the workers of any country will act when the time for a forward move must be made, will be determined by the conditions that prevail at that time. What steps will have to be taken cannot be predicted. New measures and new terms will be used, and the freer the workers' minds are of the fetishes now being worshipped by many men; who, while sincere and enthusiastic, have not yet realized that historic materialism is as much a force today as ever it was, and the material conditions of society will be the deciding factor in the future as they have been in the past. Let the workers clear their minds of the non essentials, and while gaining from the experiences of the past and the present, abstain from falling into the mistake of thinking that what was, must be again. The only unchanging law is the law of change; and it is still working, and will continue to operate in spite of set ideas that may become fixed if worshipping the means, is allowed to becloud the ultimate issue.

THE WORKERS are at all times urged to use the ballot, and by constitutional means bring about those changes that they seek in society by that method. The election of members of parliament has been pointed out as the way to the defeat of autocracy. The revelations of the Daily Herald in connection with Winston Churchill's private war on Soviet Russia, and the refusal of parliament in the Old Country to bring this buccanneering product of the House of Marlborough to time, has raised considerable speculation in the minds of the workers as to the workings of parliament. When it is realized that so far as the reports of the Herald show, that not only was parliament tricked, but the cabinet was either in ignorance of his activities, or at least ignored them, there is little to wonder at in the growing skepticism of the parliamentary route to freedom.

THE FUTURE OF PARLIAMENT

* * *

Coming a little nearer home we have had splendid examples of rule by order-in-council, and the hanging on of a government that has no mandate to continue in office. The edicts of the minister of labor which were put into operation by the fuel controller, have been made law by the parliamentary machine, and men are forced to become members of an organization that thy have no use for, or are compelled to leave the district in which they have made their homes for a considerable number of years. The generally accepted theory is that parliament controls the cabinet, but in these days it would appear that the cabinets are controlled by the large interests that dominate the financial world, and parliament does not function to any extent, and those who would have the workers adopt the constitutinal methods, and parliamentary representation as a means of bringing about changes, should at least see to it that the ancient institution of parliament is not brought to that state where it is impossible for the workers to have any faith in the methods so loudly acclaimed as being safe and sane which would appear to be the only outcome of such carrying on as obtains in Canada, and the home of the mother of parliaments, the Old Land. If the substance cannot be retained, at least leave the shadows to the workers.

IN A REPORT made by the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company of New York, reference is made to the fact that this company has had a low record in the turnover of labor. In other words the company claims that in view of the fact that their workers in a majority of instances own their "own homes" they are less radical. Naturally those who have the least have the most kick at existing conditions. But while the workers of this company at the present time are largely "owners" of property, the fact remains that they can only own it as long as their jobs last, and when a slump comes, and the company is compelled, or finds it profitable to dispense with the service of these property owners, they will find that they cannot take their property with them and once again they will become property-less slaves, at the same time as they become jobless workers.

SLAVES AND PROPERTY OWNING

* * *

Capitalism could no more exist without a large army of unemployed workers seeking jobs than it could if profits were not able to be made. Hence there are always large numbers of workers who own no property. As the system develops, and markets are curtailed, the unemployed army must grow, and in ratio the number of slaves who owned property, but have lost it, will also become greater, and the radicals will grow in numbers. It would not be possible for discontent to grow unless the conditions that fostered the spirit of discontent were there. There are more radicals in Canada that have been made what they are by losing "their" property, than in possibly any other country. One has only to take a survey of greater Vancouver to see some of the ruined "hopes" that were blasted as by a frost, during the last panic on this continent. They are an eloquent tribute to what success follows the property owing wage slave. They not only show the ruins of the hopes of numberless workers, but they demonstrate the fact that the working class as a class cannot be pulled out of the morass of capitalism by the bootstraps. If further proof is needed for workers in this vicinity, they should try to picture the situation of the workers in Europe who for centuries have been blessed with the benign reign of capitalistic production.

IT can only be considered natural for the C. P. R., through its officials, to take the position that those that are protesting against the importation of foreign labor do not understand the position. It is hardly likely that the men who are employed by that company in the construction and repair of roads, would be in a position to see eye to eye with the company. The Canadian Pacific Railroad, like all other business or manufacturing concerns, is interested in the production of profits. The workers who are engaged in the production of those profits are naturally interested in the keeping up of the standard of living and getting as much as they can for their labor power. Those that are not working for this company are possibly considering that they may have to, or even hope to in the near future. This is where the difference of viewpoint occurs..

THE C. P. R. AND LABOR SHORTAGE

* * *

We thus see too different points of view: the company wishes to make profits, the workers are looking for high wages and at least the standard of living that they have to date enjoyed or at least existed under. Naturally the interests conflict. The C. P. R. wants more and cheaper slaves, the workers don't want any more competition because, while competition is supposed to be the life of trade, a large army of unemployed plays the dickens with the wages of the wage earners. So far as we can learn, there are large numbers of workers idle in Canada and particularly in the West. If this is true, then there must be something wrong in the conditions of employment that the C. P. R. offers if that company cannot get men, or the plea of a labor shortage is only the cloak for the demand of cheap labor. We are of the opinion that the latter is the case, and as things would appear to be on the downgrade with respect to the demand for labor and a large unemployed army in the coming months is more than a probability, then we must again raise our protest and join with the returned men's organizations that are endeavoring to prevent a flooding of the labor market so that profits may be made for C. P. R. stockholders.

THE CASKET, a Roman Catholic organ published in Nova Scotia, does not like the way the workers in Winnipeg voted in the recent Manitoba elections. It takes exception to the election of William Ivens to the Provincial Legislature, and considers his election to be a flouting of the law and a defiance of the criminal code of Canada, and while the attack is aimed at the Dominion Labor party, we wonder why the Socialist party has not come under condemnation, and whether the fact that the Casket mentions that Ivens "was" a Methodist has anything to do with the tirade against his election. It is not necessary to quote all the Casket had to say, the following will be sufficient to show the attitude adopted:

THE MISTAKE THEY MADE

"The election of William Ivens amounts to saying to the people of Canada: We don't care what the law is; we don't care what the judges say; we care nothing for the verdicts of juries and we shall not respect any law which does not suit us. The only difference between this and anarchy is in the degree of its progress and success up to date. In Russia that attitude has prevailed for the present; in Canada it has not."

* * *

To be perfectly frank we are of the opinion that the working class of Manitoba, and especially of Winnipeg, made a terrible mistake in the recent elections. While allowing for the vote that Dixon got from outside of the ranks of the workers, the fact remains that the workers were not consistent in their voting. This is amply evidenced by the fact that Dixon got over eleven thousand votes, while Russell was not elected, and less than five thousand votes would have elected him. Then it must be remembered that Armstrong and Queen were elected, while Bill Pritchard was defeated. This shows that the workers in Manitoba made a terrible mistake. It demonstrates that there are still some wage slaves that can vote for a Socialist, and at the same time, on the same day, and on the same ballot paper, vote for a Liberal or Conservative, or even an independent, whatever hybrid that term designates. This is surely a terrible mistake and would indicate that there are still some foolish people in the ranks of the working class that think there is such a thing as "a friend of labor."

* * *

It is time that the workers realized the mistake of voting for any but men that understand the position that the working class holds in society. We care not whether they are Methodists or anything else, if they are not conscious of the class struggle that is now taking place in society, they cannot represent the workers because they do not know enough. They may be elected, but their fitness for the position is not by any means demonstrated by their election. The election of men that cannot interpret the position of the working class is a sure sign that the workers themselves who vote for them are without a knowledge of their class position. That is where the mistake is made, not in the election of men who have been sent to prison by an interpreter of ruling-class law, and as long as the workers are dominated by metaphysical teachings, and cling to their beliefs of ruling-class precepts, just so long will they make the only mistake that counts, and that is not understanding their position.

The League of Nations is as dead as Cleopatra, and its sponsors are in despair, the latest follower of President Wilson into the woods of individualism is France, who, not suited with the mandates of the supreme council, has determined on a little war of its own against Soviet Russia. French statesmen should remember the fate of Napoleon. Russia was his military graveyard.

Premier Lloyd George, in his speech in the House on the Polish situation, said the only thing he could say in face of the fact that he was faced by the French and British militarists, and his rear was subject to attack by the British labor forces. He trimmed pretty nicely but no one is fooled. Except it be himself.

The new premier evidently could not refrain from taking another slap at the O. B U on Wednesday. While his speech may appear to some to have been courageous, it only demonstrates his narrow-guage mind.

Trotsky has stated that all Europe will be red within a year. The attitude of the Allies would appear to be aiding this prophesy's fulfillment.

"SARTOR RESARTUS"

. . . See, therefore, a treaty, even a world constitution, that will not march, yet able to split this distracted Europe of ours into wandering units, of wasteful, incalculable energy, as of split larva. Stout Prussia is gone, her Hohenzollern granite melted to paste-board, nay to pap. Light Austria, too, and a mad, no-government of homicidal Turks, unregretted. Gone are the old cabineteers, dark-Alberichs of the Ballplatz and Wilhelmstrasse, light Alberichs of British Liberalism, and their train. A whole system is gone, and the system-makers, leaving a new world to spin on its axis, unguided. Capital indeed remains, and its gospel of 10 per cent., rising in blest, wool-combing Bradford, they say, to 1,000; with a counter-evangel and grim Russian anti-Christ, seated, red-capped, in the Kremlin, to confute and destroy it. . . .

See, too, a Maurepas-George, cracking his jokes and hovering careless along, with hat cocked to any angle, to please all men; he, with French Clemenceau, of tiggerish Tartar-visage, not unhumorous, will govern this world, or try. An infinitely adaptable man, given to light speech (frothed with Cant) and thin, transparent under-wear of Hebrew old-clothes, as if that, poor Maurepas-George, would help! Henceforth, he and lawyer Miller and will flit moth-like over Europe, alighting here and there, at Spa or at Brussels, with brief incandescence, or sharp phosphorescent gleam, as from decayed matter. Useful is he to reporter-journalists and such sycophant Mercuries, licensed to send forth, with unimaginable, air-borne speed, all manner of reports, save only the truth. Quick, too, at dealing, as at some native Welsh horse-fair, or swift caterans' bargain. He will see all men, and persuade them; but one thing he will not see. For on hospital beds, or in dusky side streets of once gay Vienna, lie thousands of wizened children, with dark-ringed, lustreless eyes, that seem to say, "What, with all thy making, hast thou made of us?"

At home, too, there are discontents. For a chancellor, called on to produce surpluses, or quit, produces only taxes and deficits. And a bull-headed Churchill—born in due time of the stock of old swindler-genius Marlborough—preaches with exploding rhetoric, what? Preaches militarism, and even a kind of Tsarism, as if that, and crapulous Rasputins, were not, in all men's nostrils, the thing most abhorred. Bull-headed Churchill perceives it not; nay, toils ceaselessly, in underground fashion, with Pitt subsidies, and dark, contrived meetings with Muscovite Copper Captains, to bring Tsarism back. Swindler-genius Marlborough has come to that!

Meanwhile, in all towns and factories, where men work and congregate, one voice is heard—"Did you indeed fight, and conscript us for fighting, to make this world safe for democracy? Then look to it, for safe, by all your gods and ours, it shall be." And forthwith, proceed, by voice and resolution, and swift concerted strike, to make it so. Nimble Welsh George likes it not; but seeing no other way, submits. And from all sides, like some mountain snowball, fed from a thousand showers and streams, grows the great wage-movement, the great mass-movement; and in countless speeches, unchaining the mind, do mine-workers, cotton-workers, steel-workers, dustmen and drudge-men, declare that as things were they shall be no more! Sage Whig Lansdowne, sniffing the world and divining in it no place for him, had asked in mid-war, "Will ye not stop, my masters, ere it be too late?" had been answered with loud unanimous "No!" Here, in truth is little room for Whigs, sage or foolish; nor for many an old habitation and time-honored soul's resort of Englishmen. Does not all English gold vanish as if by magic? And an English king quit his high-sounding patronymic of Guelph, and exchange it for plain brown Windsor?

A changed world indeed; to none more apparent that to Russian Lenin, sitting in in Kremlin, with a crushed and dead Tsardom, a dead putrescent Idoldom, under his feet. Grim, unsentimental man; who, on Western democracy, in tulle and frock-coat, asking him what, pray, he will do with his rich peasants, answers with hard laughter that he will leave them to the poor ones. With him, then, and his Communists, will 10 per cent. capital wrestle, and ringing him round with ships and mines, with armies of Whites and Yellows, fed with Pitt subsidies, think to strike embattled Sansculottism, its tyrannies, and unrespectabilities, into swift ruin. But Sansculottism is not stricken; rather it storms forward through Pripet marshes, and over frozen steppes; driving effervescent Poles before it, and spreading westwards and Aisa-wards, till it threatens us and all men. Shall we then shake that bloody hand? Smiling Welsh George thinks we had better; and presently shakes it. Whereat infinite wailings. Mayfair is in hubbub; in far-away parsonages teatables quiver. Will not all Europe now go Bolsheviki, and in this Alpine avalanche our own English stage coach be hurled, lumbering, down the abyss? Able-editor Steed, able-editor Gwynne, think so, and in inumerable leading articles, of the leonine-asinine kind, speak their thought. . . .

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL

New Bill Provides for Sum of Fifteen Shillings a Week

London.—The bill to extend and amend the Unemployment Insurance Acts is the only one of the labor bills introduced by the government this session that seems likely to become law. It has still to go through the House of Lords; but it is not the kind of measure with which they are likely to interfere. It should therefore be in working order this coming winter, if, as seems likely, the tide of trade has turned and employment begins to ebb.

The new measure is no solution of the problem of unemployment. It modifies and extends the Act of 1911, which was a useful palliative rather than a direct attack on the problem. The new bill extends the provision to all employed persons outside agriculture, domestic service, railways and public utilities and certain specified branches of public employment. It increases the rate of benefit to 15 shillings a week for men and 12 shillings for women, contributions from employers and employed being raised slightly to provide the necessary funds. The number of persons covered will be over 12,000,000 and the estimated annual expenditure over £14,000,000, of which the workpeople will contribute £5,800,000 and the state £3,750,00.

Adelaide, Australia.—Action by the Seamen's Union here has prevented deportation of Father Jerger, a German Roman Catolic priest. In accordance with the union's resolution to forbid deportation of anyone without trial, the seamen on the Nestor, which was outward bound with Father Jerger, have held up the ship. It is still at anchor.

Tokio, Japan.—On July 14th, the Japanese Chamber rejected by 286 votes to 155, a bill for the adoption of universal suffrage. When this became known considerable disorders took place, followed by the usual mass arrests.

Revolutionary workmen's commissions have been established with the consent of the Bolsheviki at Kolno and Lomza, in two Polish towns taken last week.

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OPINION

By W. H. TRUEMAN, K. C.

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BULGARIA GOING TO THE LEFT

The Communist Party Has Taken Second Place

(Special Correspondence to The Federated Press)

Vienna, July 2.—(By Mail)—There is a strong turning toward the left in Bulgarian politics. Communist sentiment grows steadily. Why this has come to pass is explained in an interview with Konstantin Stefanow, professor of English at the University of Sofia, recently given to a correspondent of the Korrost news agency.

Stefanow, a Macedonian by birth, was the delegate of the Central Macedonian committee at the Paris peace conference, and possesses an exceptional knowledge of Balkan politics. In discussing the situation created in the Balkans and especially in Bulgaria by the peace treaty, Stefanow says:

"It cannot be said that there is a positive turning toward the left in Bulgarian politics. The long wars, the catastrophes which Bulgaria had to bear since 1903 makes this easy to understand. First it was Stambulov, then the Narchinaks (the Bulgar nationalists) and lately the democrats, and the Radoslavists, who in succession steered the Bulgarian ship of state, but all of these parties failed to bring success for Bulgaria.

"The collapse in 1918 is mainly to be attributed to the disappointment which the Bulgarian people had to experience up to that date through the faults of their chiefs. After the dethronization which followed the surrender of arms Stambulsky, the peasant leader, headed a coalition of parties and took the affairs into hand.

"This block, however, was a highly temporary alliance of the most heterogeous elements, and it was only in November, 1919, when with the help of the "Zemledeitschesky Soyus," an exclusively agrarian organization spread all over the country, that Stambulsky succeeded in gaining a decisive victory at the new elections and in forming a homogeneous cabinet.

"But when the peace dictated by the Entente allotted Bulgarian territory to the Serbs and to the Greeks; when it did not guarantee the autonomy promised to Macedonia, and deprived Bulgaria from an exit to the Aegian Sea, which is of vital interest to her, and delivered Thrace into the hands of the Greeks against the wish of the population, the discontent grew day by day and Stambulsky's prestigtige suffered a considerable blow.

"In consequence, the following of the extreme socialists, Blagoieff and Dimitrow, the suppression of which was attempted by the government with all means imaginable, increased at the elections of 1920 considerably and the Communists have now in the Bulgarian parliament 60 seats against 114 seats of Stambulsky's peasant party, which means that the Communist party which stands on the platform of the Third Internationale, is the second party in Bulgaria.

"The Entente committed what was, from her own point of view, a great blunder, and contributed unwillingly a great deal to the communist success, when she forced Bulgaria to admit into her territory a large number of Russian refugees after the defeat of Denikin's army. For, together with the anti-Bolshevist Russian refugees, there also entered into the realm of Bulgaria respectable contingent of agents and emissaries of the Russian Soviet government. These agents were disposing of ample material and other means to gain for their doctrines plenty of new disciples in Bulgaria, which was then seething with discontent.

"This, however, does not mean that even in case the Communist Party should in the near future capture the government, it would be possible to establish in Bulgaria a typical Soviet government. This is excluded among other reasons by the circumstance that a considerable number of Bulgarian small farmers are members of the Communist Party. As a matter of fact there are no great differences of political views between the leaders of the Communists and the other parties, because the peasant party went already far ahead on the road of radical policy.

"At the same time the whole political situation of Bulgaria must be described as in a flux. Either the peace of Neuilly has to be revised and the Entente must find means of eliminating the geographical and economical absurdities or the Balkans will remain a volcano, which may erupt at any moment.

"There is only one way of creating a healthy atmosphere and establishing peace in the Balkans, including Bulgaria, and this consists in the strict execution of the widely advertised Wilsonian principles and especially by the introduction in the disputed territories of the plebiscite unnder the guarantee and the surveillance of the great powers. Nor is Jugoslavia able to exist without these measures, as neither the Croatians, nor the Macedonians, Montenegrians, not to speak of the other nations, will submit to the Serbian rule.

"Nor can Thrace remain under Greek rule. Fifty per cent. of the population of Thrace are Turks, 25 per cent. Bulgarians and 25 per cent. Greeks. The latter, however, are 'Patriarchists,' that is to say, Bulgarians of race, but Greek religion. The inhabitants of Thrace (including the Turks), have in several petitions addressed to the Entente, declare their will to remain with Bulgaria. A purely federalistic Jugoslavia, consisting of Cotia, Macedonia, Montenegor, Slovenia and Bosnia amy eventually be recokoned upon the adhesion of Bulgaria as well, and thus will be formed a genuine "Slav-Federal State," representing a natural economical and political union. Only such a state could assure the peace of Europe and the Balkans."

The Bulgarian delegates to the Third International were arrested by the Rumanian authorities on their way across Rumania recently. They were held as "prisoners of war."

LIBERTY DAY FARCE IS HELD IN FRANCE

Bourgeoisie Celebrate the Fall of Bastille—Workers Are in Prison

Fourteenth of July Pomp Does Not Create Enthusiasm

(European Staff Writer for The Federated Press)

Paris—"Liberty Day" in France is the Fourteenth of July—the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille. The celebration this year was marked by the sharpest diversity of opinion, the conservatives hailing the day as the great national holiday, and the labor forces pointing to the fact that they had already celebrated their holiday—May first—and that as a result of their celebrations their leaders were still behind the bars.

At Vincennes, sixteen thousand men filed past the reviewing stand—cavalry, infantry, artillery and tanks. They made the usual brilliant display, but the crowds were lacking in numbers as well as in enthusiasm. The sense of military pomp and grandeur was there. The French enthusiasm was missing.

Opinion of Le Temps

Le Temps, most representative of French business interests, reviewed the day under the caption: "The 14th of July." "Yesterday," says Le Temps, 'throughout French territory, and in the occupied districts along the Rhine, there was celebrated our national holiday, in memory of the taking of the Bastile and also in honor of the first anniversary of that never-to-be-forgotten day when victorious France saw her armies, together with the armies of the nations allied for the defence of right and of civilization, march, amid the acclamations of a whole people, and followed by the eyes of the entire world, under the Arch of Triumph. This is a commemoration doubly impressive and significant, which mingles with the liberal traditions of a nation that is the emancipator of the human race, the epochal splendor of the struggles which this heroic nation has made in order to repulse the attack of a brutal enemy, and to preserve from an intolerable tyranny its tombs, its firesides and its cradles. In order that the universe might be free, it was necessary that France be independent. That is why the noblest nations of Europe, united with the great Republic of the United States of America, have taken our side." Le Temps continues with a glowing tribute to the past and present of France.

Socialist Opinion

L'Humainte, the socialist paper having the largest circulation in the capital, writes in a very different strain, under the title: "Their Celebration." It compares the treatment of prisoners in the old Bastille with the treatment in modern prisons, to the great disadvantage of the modern prison, and adds:

"This year the farce was overdone. They were celebrating Liberty, and the prisons were never so full of innocent people. There is no longer a king, but a minister, who locks up hundreds of militants on the pretext of a conspiracy, or of interference with the freedom of the workers. The prosecutors are his creatures; the judges fawn at his feet. In old times it was necessary, in order to send someone to the Bastille, to have a lettre de cachet. Today a telegram suffices. It is quicker and more modern. On July 14, 1789, the end of the old regime was plain to the eyes of clear sighted Frenchmen. On July 14, 1920, the end of the old regime is equally clear to the eyes of those Frenchmen who can see and understand."

Pierre Brizon, deputy, and editor of La Vague, writes in a more bitter vein: "Fourteenth of July, celebration of the Republic. But where is the Republic? Has anyone seen it? I have looked everywhere, and there is nothing except a dictatorship—the dictatorship of the Bourgeosie; the absolute monarchy of money; the empire of capital. Compare the two: Fourteenth of July, 1789: the people move on the Bastille and begin to demolish it; Fourteenth of July, 1920: the people, a whole people of railroad workers and revolutionists, is imprisoned in the new bastilles of the Gilded Bellies. . . . The Bourgeosie of '89 had their revolution, and the bourgeosie of today, profiteers of '89, have determined that the proletariat shall not have its revolution. . . . Do you remember the medals of the First Empire on which was written, on one side, "French Republic," and on the other, "Napoleon First, Emperor." We are just about there now, and we are there by the determination of the governors, by the stupidity of the governed, and by the power of the bayonets."

The Fourteenth of July has come and gone. By the business interests it has been hailed as a day of national rejoicing. By the labor movement it has been hailed as a symbol of the passing civilization built upon the power of wealth. The leaders of the May strike are still in prison, the bankers are still making their war in Syria, and France is still preparing for the next great military struggle which the policy of her ruling class is forcing upon her.

ANOTHER CALGARY UNION BREAKS FROM A. F. of L.

Flour Mill Workers Join the One Big Union—Affiliate with Central Council

The Flour and Cereal Mill workers have severed their connection with the international organization and have formed a unit within the Central Council of the O. B. U. in this city. The decision of the local union was practically unanimous and the entire body of mill workers will soon be carrying the red backed card. Calgary workers are rapidly waking up to the fact that their only hope lies in industrial organization.

ORGANIZE TO SMASH LABOR

The Open Shop Fight Has Been Started by Employers

(By Helen Augur, Correspondent Federated Press)

New York (N.Y. Bureau).—The year 1920 will go down as labor's Armageddon. There has been war, and it was costly—in lives, in progress, and in surplus profits. But in the scramble labor gained power. Great organizations grew up miraculously. Wages were high, the eight-hour day was recognized.

The war was costly, and the time to pay up has come. The employing class has determined that labor must pay by sacrificing everything gained during the war. Word has gone out from the Federal Reserve bank that deflation must take place, and that the false superstructure of inflated credit and inflated currency must come down. The employing class, holding on for dear life to the adventurous and Aladdin-like ease of making money on the inflated basis, declares that it is blameless, that "underproduction" is guilty.

"Look," says the employer, "labor has organized scandalously during the war. It is constantly demanding higher wages and shorter hours. Labor organization is the real cause of high prices. Down with labor organization!"

So we come to the "open shop" fight. It is nothing new. Out on the west coast last year the United States Steel Corporation hurled its strength against labor organization, and when it wiped the sweat from its eyes, labor organization was still there. The David Taylor shipbuilding works were gone, and other companies which tried to maintain a union shop were gone, but labor was still organized. The "American plan," the "National plan" and all the other plans which recently have been made quite frankly by chambers of commerce from Detroit to Galveston, have all had some success, but much failure. Labor has stood.

But now there is real peril. There is a Citizens' Transportation committee in New York City which ostensibly was formed to run trucks for the transportation of food to the people during the present strike of teamsters and longshoremen and marine workers. It has the direct backing of six chambers of commerce, the disposal of a $10,000,000 fund, and the advice of every well-known union-killer in the country. The committee has taken the most vunerable spot in the economic life of the country to make its attack upon—transportation. It is bent on continuing the present tie-up of New York harbor and of the railroads, which is slowly paralyzing the country's life. It will not allow that tie-up to be settled until unionism is destroyed in the transport crafts. If the non-union shop can be forced in transportation, the keystone of industry, it can be forced anywhere and everywhere else.

Within a few weeks perhaps 100,000 textile workers will be idle. That is part of the plan. With textiles dead, thousands on thousands of needleworkers will be thrown out. Perhaps 80 per cent. of them are out already.

Current papers bring the news that the great steel industry is slowing to a standstill. That is part of the plan. With steel dead, where will the toolmakers and the automobile workers and the machinists be? With steel dead, where will anybody be?

Massachusetts leather workers are not making shoes nowadays. St. Louis capmakers are on a vacation. Subway trains in New York are mysteriously thinning. Carpenters are idle because contractors are being refused steel for construction; especially, it is said, contractors whose ideas on labor do not harmonize with those of the steelmaker, Gary. Furriers are exhausting their funds in a long strike. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the union which may be counted on in a crisis, the union which magnificently gave $100,000 to the steel strikers last year, is being drained by queer expensive lawsuits. Well organized industries in which strikes are avoided by the union are suddenly beset with strikes forced on one pretext or another.

Slowly the country's business is being paralyzed from lack of circulation. And the cord which is stopping the circulation is a group of men who have ordained the nonunion shop, and who have decided that labor must be given a long, hungry vacation, and then come back at longer hours and shorter pay.

"It just happens that the United States Steel and the Standard have not yet contributed to the fund," said John R. Young, secretary of the Citizens' Transportation committee. "But they have been asked to contribute and we expect that thy will. When we decided on this open shop campaign we wrote to 17,000 business men throughout the country to contribute. The only reason why the railroad presidents have not given any money to us is that their contracts forbid.

"Oh yes, we are out to establish the open shop in transportation. Not in the private industries—that is the employer's own business. We are dealing here with a public problem."

Mr. Young forgot to add that the committee were enough interested in the private industries to send a questionnaire to very employer of note asking his attitude on the "open shop" matter. And he could not have had in mind the paragraph in that letter which reads:

"In order more effectively to assist the Citizens' Transportation committee in the solution of the present labor difficulties in New York harbor, the Merchants' Association is very anxious to know to what extent its members carry on their business under so-called 'closed shop' agreements."

The committee is ready for a long fight, and a nasty one. On its law committee is Walter F. Drew, who, through his connection with the National Erectors' Association, controlled by the U.S. Steel, is a fair reflection of the spirit of Gary. Its chief tactician is Frederick Koster, the union-killer of the Pacific Coast, who came here in May, evidently for the express purpose of showing New York how it is done. In his shadow one can see those dead men who gave up their lives in the fight for unionism on the West coast, and Tom Mooney, rotting in jail, the victim of that fight. Remembering the blood and terror that followed Koster's campaign in San Francisco one reads with misgiving the following paragraph from one of the 17,000 letters sent out to gather funds for the campaign in New York:

"In consequence of the report made by Mr. Frederick J. Koster, at the Merchants' Association luncheon meeting of May 25th, concerning the manner in which San Francisco handled its problem, the committee has broadened its plan."

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ANOTHER LIE IS UNCOVERED

Famous Art Collector Says Russian Policy is Remarkable

After all the rare art treasures of Russia have not been destroyed, as has been reported over and over again by hired liars. According to a New York World correspondent in Paris, Mrs. Leon Trotsky has complete control of art works that have been nationalized in Russia. Ivan Morosoff, one of the most famous art collectors in Europe, whose collections of French modernists is one of the most remarkable in the world, states in Paris that "not a single canvas or statue has been harmed in any museum in Russia by the partisans of the Soviets.

Morosoff adds: "The Emitage collection of Petrograd was moved to Moscow when the fall of Petrograd seemed probable, just as the Louvre collections were transported to the south of France when Paris was in danger. The stories about moujiks making boots out of Rembrandts, for instance, are all pure fantasies. I can speak from experience. My collection of modern French art has been nationalized by the Soviet government, made into a public museum. Not a canvas has been mutilated or destroyed. The Soviet government's artistic and intellectual policy is remarkable, and is due not only to private initiative, but the vision of Lounatcharsky, minister of Public Instruction, as well as to Mme. Trotsky."

Lieut. Col. B. Roustan Beck, representing the soviet government of Russia, arrived in Chicago recently with $50,000,000 that he is trying to spend for machinery and supplies necessary to the reorganization of Russian industries. He wears the uniform of the Red army, ornamented with only a cockade and the hammer and sickle imposed upon the red star of the republic. He said Russia would soon be on its feet commercially.

THE CREATION OF THE LABORING ARMY OF PETROGRAD

The Resolution of the Council of Defense.

The Seventh Army is being transformed into a labor army, forces of considerable strength being maintained for military service on the frontiers of Finland and Esthonia. The Seventh Army is to be called the Revolutionary Labor Army of Petrograd.

The principal work in which the forces and means of the Seventh Army must now be employed are: (1) the exploitation of peat and schist deposits indicated above; (2) the preparation of wood supplies; (3) the transportation of prepared fuel (peat, schists, wood) to the industrial factories of Petrograd and to the railway stations, and the loading and unloading of fuel; (4) the organization to this end of horse transport; (5) the cultivation of all the wild land of this region, capable of being used for vegetable gardens; (6) an extensive organization of potato plantations in the Soviet exploitations; (7) the acceleration and reinforcement of the work of repairing rolling-stock, unloading fuel and products arriving at Petrograd by waterway; (8) the repair of agricultural machinery, agricultural work of all kinds, and in the cultivation of the soil, the gathering of harvests, and (9) the reinforcement of labor discipline in the enterprises and supplies of manual labor.

The council of the labor army may also take part in the exploitation of the coal mines in the region of Berovichi.

Socialist workers, in so far as they are not absolutely indispensable in supporting the forces of the Seventh Army, must be transferred to local factory institutions, and those of every kind of exploitation, acording to the indications of the members of the council of the labor army.

The revolutionary council of the labor army is the directing organ for all the above-mentioned activities.

The representatives of the power of the Council of the Defence of the Republic, the President of the Petrograd Soviet, Comrade Zinoviev, is placed at the head of the Labor Army.

The President of the Council of Defence.

N. LENIN.

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

BRIDGE STRUCTURAL ORNAMENTAL and Reinforced Ironworkers, Local 97 —Meets second and fourth Mondays. President Jas. Hastings; financial secretary and treasurer, Roy Masseear, Room 218 Labor Temple.

ENGINEERS EMPLOYED IN THE Lumber Industry (camp and mill) meet with fellow workers in that industry. Organize into the Lumber Workers Industrial Union of the O. B. U. Headquarters, 61 Cordova St. W., Vancouver. Phone Sey. 7856.

GENERAL WORKERS' UNIT, O. B. U.—Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in the month. Pres., A. J. Wilson. Secretreas., J. R. Campbell, Pender Hall, Pender Street West. Hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Phone Sey. 291.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 226—Meets last Sunday of each month at 2 p.m. President, A. E. Robb; vice-president, C. H. Collier; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, Box 66.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMployees, Local 28—Meets every second Wednesday in the month at 2:30 p.m. and every fourth Wednesday in the month at 8:30 p.m. President, John Cummings, secretary and business agent, A. Graham. Office and meeting hall, 614 Pender St. W. Phone Sey. 1681. Office hours, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

LUMBER AND CAMP WORKERS' INdustrial Unit of the One Big Union—An industrial union of all workers in logging and construction camps. Coast District and General Headquarters, 61 Cordova St. W., Vancouver, B. C. Phone Sey. 7856. E. Winch, general secretary-treasurer; legal advisers, Messrs. Bird, Macdonald & Co., Vancouver, B. C.; auditors, Messrs. Buttar & Chiene, Vancouver, B. C.

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S Association, Local 38-52—Office and hall, 152 Cordova St. W. Meets first and third Fridays, 8 p.m. Secretary-treasurer, Thomas Nixon; business agent, Peter Sinclair.

MARINE FIREMEN & OILERS UNIT of the O. B. U. meet in their union hall at Rooms 3 and 4 Empire Hotel, 76 Hastings East, first and third Wednesday in the month. President V. Owens; vice-president, D. Carlin; secretary, Earl King. Phone Sey. 3698.

MILLWORKERS EMPLOYED IN THE Lumber Industry, organize into the L. W. I. U. of the O. B. U. Millworkers, branches meet as follows:
Vancouver—Lumber Workers' headquarters, 61 Cordova St. W. Every Monday 8 p.m.
New Westminster—Labor Hall, cor. Royal Ave. and 7th St. 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p.m.
Fraser Mills—Old Moving Picture Theatre, Maillardville. 2nd and 4th Thursday, 8 p.m.
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PATTERN MAKERS' LEAGUE OF North America (Vancouver and vicinity)—Branch meets second and fourth Mondays, Room 204 Labor Temple. President, Wm. Hunter, 816 Tenth Ave. North Vancouver; financial secretary, E. Goddard, 856 Richards Street; recording secretary, J. D. Russell, 928 Commercial Drive. Phone High. 2204R.

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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 7 p.m. President, E. Rigby; recording secretary, F. E. Griffin, 447—8th Avenue East; treasurer, F. Sidaway; financial secretary and business agent, W. H. Cottrell, 4508 Dumfries Street; office corner Prior and Main Sts. Phone Fair. 3604 R.

INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKers' Union—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, 205 Labor Temple. President, W. Wilson, 2289 Granville Street; secretary, E. T. Kelly, 1850 Hastings St. E.; recording-secretary, L. Holdsworth, 539—14th St. W., North Vancouver.

Provincial Unions

VICTORIA, B. C.

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

VICTORIA LOCAL UNIT, O. B. U.—Meets first and third Friday each month at 1424 Government Street. Third Friday open forum. Secretary, E. Waterson.

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

PRINCE RUPERT CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL, O. B. U.—Meets every Tuesday in the McIntyre Hall at 8 p.m. Meetings open to all O. B. U. members. Secretary-treasurer, N. Booth, Box 217 Prince Rupert, B. C.

Washington.—Statistics recently issued show that during a little more than a year of participation in the world war, there were 325,000 inferior court and 25,000 general court cases in the army. Of the cases brought against enlisted men, 96 per cent. were tried, and 91 per cent. of these resulted in conviction. The average sentence was about seven years. Of the total number of enlisted men it would appear, therefore, that one in every ten was brought before the bar of military justice.

NOTICE

Member of B. C. Loggers Union who wrote the article in April 16th, 1920, B. C. Federationist, to all members from Oxford Bay Camp No. 1, the Annie Laurie Lovers Don and Dee, please communicate with

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Frank Zorn wishes to learn the address of his brother, Bob Zorn. Any information should be sent to Frank Zorn, general delivery, Vancouver, B. C.

THE PARASITE

Parasitism in nature, like the struggle for existence, has always been a handy weapon to those theorists, whether scientific, political of literary, whose ideas of the universe is either negatively mechanistic or positively evil. People of sensibility trouble themselves needlessly about this despairing creed, terribly michievous as have been its reactions upon the history of the last 60 or 70 years. For the remedy is simple, a closer and more patient exploration of the facts of life, derived from a science which has far outpaced the crude assumptions of Huxley and Haeckel, not because it is more optimistic or more spiritual, but simply because it has more knowledge. If lay thought prefers to base its conclusions upon old-fashioned dogma, it has only its superficial self to blame, and commiseration is wasted upon it. The hypothesis that biology is merely an extension or application of physics and chemistry is irrational, because the properties of the organism, considered in chemico-physical terms, do not adequately meet the facts. What we need is not more sentiment but more knowledge.

This, of course, is not to bundle out of sight the fact that parasitism is a strange and ugly phenomenon of nature. Why should we? Only a few theologians are compelled by the nature of their religion, to regard nature as impeccable—and soulless, a kind of stalagmited pattern of beautiful and diverse formations. But if we recognize that natural parasitism is not occasional and that it is useless and injurious both to future progress and present well-being, we cannot on the same grounds preserve the same attitude to the struggle for existence—which is almost invariably done by the thinkers referred to above. For parasitism is essentially a dropping out an escape from and evasion of the struggle, an alternative to endeavor. We may say that a choice confronts every organism from the Protozoa upwards to the birds and mammals, whether it shall take a hand in the drama of life or metaphorically put its hands in its pockets and lounge, maintaining itself upon the labors of the actors. Yet nature favors the well-being and survival of the parasite, at the expense of beings far higher up on the ladder of life? She not only favors it but treats it like a sultan. The tapeworm is perfectly adapted to the conditions of its life; it has no living to earn, yet literally wallows in food, its couch and its nutriment, by an adroit economy of energy that the ingenuous Heliogabalus never thought of, being one and the same thing; it exercises no effort to keep itself alive, yet is preserved from the digestive juices of its host by an "anti-body"; it has never done an honest day's work in the whole of its adult Sybarite existence, and yet there it lies and luxuriates in the felicity of a flawless material comfort, which nine in every ten of the individuals of the genus Homo Sapiens wear their lives away to achieve. And nature, who dearly loves an idle ruffian, lavishes all her care upon it—there's the rub!

Without in any way palliating the truth of this—science is indeed the first to recognize the extreme fineness and complexity of parasitic adaptations—a nearer examination seems to reveal nature caressing her animalcule with one hand and smiting him with the other. Glance at the life-history of the liver-fluke which causes liver-rot in sheep. In the bile-duct of the sheep, this Trematode good-for-nothing enjoys an extremely "good time." But on its journey thither, it has more perils to encounter than ever Christian on his way to the City of God. If the eggs are deposited on dry ground, they cannot be incubated; if on moist grass, the larvae survive only in a death-in-life; if they have the supreme luck to fall in a pond, the egg develops into a free-swimming larva which dies after eight hours' active excitements, unless the open door of the breathing apparatus of the little water-snail gives it refuge. If the snail escapes the water-wagtail's and other attentions, the potential fluke becomes a "cercaria," which deserts the snail and the water and climbs up blades of grass where one in a million is lucky if it avoids the heat of the sun and reaches the Nirvana of the sheep's food canal. Other parasites have as intricate migrations, and it is only in the adult stage that ease and plenty are their lot. Nor is the extraordinary prolificacy of parasites (the only factor which preserves them from extinction) a consequence of parasitism, though physiological conditions encourage it. Numerous low organisms have shirked the battle of life, but only those which were continually prolific have won the victory of shirking.

There is another fact about parasites but seldom realized by the theorists who allow Janus only one face. Parasites are rarely, not frequently, deleterious to their hosts. It turns our blood cold to read of the operations of the Bilharzia worm which causes dysentery, of the Trichina worm which causes trichinosis, of the Filiaria worm, responsible for elephantiasis and of the Trypanosomes of sleeping sickness. But these Protozoan brigands which lay waste the human body are peaceable citizens in their own homes; in other words, adaptation has largely purchased immunity from their poisons (symbiosis—the antelope takes no harm from the tenacy of Trypanosomes), unless the invasion of a new frost finds the defenses crumbling to an attack they were not built to meet. In that case, the parasite fails to find its castle of indolence, for the death of its host exacts a like penalty upon itself.

Among the higher, vertebrate animals again, parasitism is of the rarest ocurrence. The European cuckoo and some species of American cow-birds, are for instance, the only examples known in the whole class Aves. The cuckoo once, no doubt, weaved its nest, and brooded its eggs like any other respectable bird, and with the decadence of the sense of maternal responsibility was dveloped a specialization of function in unprogressive directions. The older school of naturalists was inclined to endow the cuckoo with super-avain faculties of resource, initiative and prescience, never apparently having taken the trouble to go into the fields and look at the bird for themselves, that disconsolate, polyandrous, gluttonous, feckless bird, winging its way from tree to tree like a tired city man from 'bus to 'bus, without a trace of the grace, elasticity, brilliance and intensity of living common to the race of birds. Observation of its habits corroborates what we might have guessed from its appearance. The cuckoo lays an egg as small or nearly as small as the baby-farmer's to whom it leaves the birth and care of its young without paying rent or salary, not out of statesmanlike foresight, but through the shrinkage of its reproductive organs; it has not developed the acuteness to mark its eggs the color and mottlings of its hosts', because they would not and do not eject the egg from the nest, however differently colored from their own. The cuckoo, in fact, has failed of its responses and has chosen the easy, the indolent way, both at the risk of a very narrow margin of safety for the race (a step further in heedlessness and the egg will be left on the ground where it is laid) and at the expense of what old Richard Rolle called that "fire of life" which distinguishes its avain relatives, even to the slatternly corn bunting.

For nature imposes a heavy fine upon those of her children who will not respond to the summons made upon them. It is degeneration, the heaviest fine of all outside the liquidation of death. The tape-worm is without sense-organs, its nervous system scarcely exists, and many species are brought down to the lowest step in the evolutionary staircase, the fertilization of their own eggs. Numerous parasites have retrogressed in sentience to such an extent that they have become mere sacs, incapable of volition and with their organs functionless and atrophied. But the demoralization is as much psychical as physical. The parasite passes over what the novelists call the "Great Divide" between the "Eleutherozoa" and the "Statozoa," between, that is to say, freedom, "self-determination," choice, will, energy, love, progress, movement, invigoration, between all that makes the sweetness and the burden of life, to the slavish prostration of complete inertia and dependence upon others. It is quite true that these invalids and impotents of natural life have developed a complex specialization for survival purposes. But this specialization is not only as much out of touch with life as it is with the sunshine, the source of all power and energy, but it is precisely analogous to the useless and elaborate mental condition in human life which we call pedantry.

How illuminating is the study of these microscopic organisms, making their successes within the ineluctable cycle of failure, when applied to the modern, normal life we all lead and how it seems to pluck the loftiest and noblest hopes for mankind from where they lay drowned in the botton ooze of all that we regard as most repulsive in the phenomena of existence! And how significant and invested with new light become those words taken so readily for granted that they have become the common formulae of modern life—"getting on," success, "on the make," and the rest of them! The Socialist criticism of modern business and industry is that it is parasitic, which is but another half-truth from among the many we are accustomed to from orthodox Socialist thinkers. Some trades are of course purely parasitic — the plummage trade, for example, which exists by the lowest expenditure of initiative and energy, with the most injurious results and for the most futile and unproductive purposes, conceivable at all in modern activities. But some trades are not parasitic. The point is that so much modern work, both of the head and the limbs, is parasitic in intention. Obsessed by the fallacy of the "economic man," its ultimate aim is precisely the same as that of the liver-fluke, the tape-worm, the bladder-worm, the hook-worm, the aim of a complete material well-being, of a specialization in ease and comfort, which shall dispense with the effort and the struggle that are the raw materials of progress.

For this essential confusion "success in life and success in living" between prosperity and progress, we have to thank the pedantry of the economist, formulating his dogmas within the narrow confines of his own science. Our object in life is not to get 9d. for 4d., which is what the parasite asks and receives nor do a good thing that we may get a good thing out of it, nor to spend our vitality for the purpose of losing it in the achievement of material success. It is to do the work that we have to do as "free-living, self-supporting organisms" "without the fear of consequences or the expectation of profit, and no condemnation of the system under which we live could be stronger than that it prevents us from so doing. We can at all events turn to nature, finding our sanction there and saying with the greatest of living biologists:

"So the idealist adventurer, who loves to meet the bright eyes of danger, who goes out to seek love and face death, has true success in life, brief though it be; and this not merely from the romantic point of view the philistines fancy confined to novels, but from that rising standpoint of evolutionist realism of which mortals in one age, religion in another, and now art in our own have each been the presage."

ANOTHER REVOLUTION—BANK CLERKS STRIKE

Clerks of First National Bank of Cincinnati Give Plutes a Shock

(By the Federated Press)

Cincinnati.—Members of the invisible government of Cincinnati are still shivering from the shock of the first strike of bank clerks here, which was called at the First National Bank last week.

Local financiers consider that this walkout is an even more potent sign of the changing order of things than the big machinists' strike which has been on since May 1.

Discharge of several officers of the bank clerks' union was the cause of the strike. Negotiations for their reinstatement followed, but failed. Clerks in other banks are backing their brothers at the First National to their utmost, and the union expects soon to have every one of them organized.

Industrial versus Geographical Organization

(By E. Winch)

IN last week's Fed. was published a communication by Secretary Midgley of the O. B. U., in which he expressed his personal views upon the question of industrial versus district organization. It is to be regretted that he did not confine himself to the principle involved, instead of introducing "King Charles' Head," that is the Lumberworkers' Union affairs, but having done so, he should not have resorted to the use of a half truth, by saying that "the coast convention decided to submit to the membership the question of withdrawing from the L. & C. W. I. U central headquarters and becoming attached direct to the G. E. B. of the O. B. U." The other half was at the General Convention the following week, the proposal for all districts to withdraw *and link up direct with the G. E. B.*, was defeated; every district including the coast, giving a majority against the proposal. And, for the information of those interested, should the coast district membership decide to withdraw from the Industrial headquarters, that form of organization will still continue to function and carry on an aggressive campaign throughout the length and breadth of the industry, and the district will later, after having realized its mistake, rejoin its industrial department.

The Receipts

His objection to the issuing of its own receipts by an industrial unit is ridiculous—apparently he would have the equipment and administrative machinery of an organized body of 30,000 members conform to the inefficiency of a printed slip issued by central office—instead of which, printed matter and the administrative machinery itself must conform to the needs and requirements of those in whose interests it was brought into being. The equipment issued by the O. B. U. central office is absolutely useless for an organization the size of the lumberworkers, and should never have been imposed upon the O. B. U. membership. And the coast district, if it withdraws from the lumberworkers' headquarters, will not be able to use the supplies issued by the O. B. U. office—unless it doubles its expenditure for office equipment and staff, and even then, faces eternal muddle and confusion, and in addition will some qualified authority inform us what the Coast District will consist of.

A Universal Card

If Secretary Midgley is correct that all supplies must be issued by his office or confusion is inevitable, and the form of organization built on a rotten foundation, then how will he overcome the difficulty which he has helped to create by instructing the O. B. U. in the States to issue their own supplies? Actually that was the only logical thing to do, but he says if practised in Canada, endless confusion will result. Why? For how can the fact that receipts are issued from a different printing office prevent the interchange of membership from one unit to another? (Note—All membership folders used in Canada are issued by the O. B. U. headquarters). All that is necessary is for the acceptance of the principle of a universal card, that is a card which will be honoured on the job, wherever its owner may be, so long as his dues are paid up. What matters it whether the card is printed in Vancouver, Salt Lake City, Chicago, London Moscow or Pekin—and the language thereon be English, Greek or Hindoo? To him, apparently, the thing that matters is that it shall be issued from the O. B. U. headquarters. I hope to see the universal card principle adopted and operating throughout all those labour organizations which have as their ultimate objective the abolition of the wages system, and expect this will be an accomplished fact long before we have the O. B. U. of the working class actually in operation. He says the O. B. U. constitution does not contemplate or make any provision for Industrial Unions covering particular industries from coast to coast(neither does it exclude it), and neither did it provide for election of the executive by geographical location, but by industries; and it was simply because there were not enough industrial bodies formed at the time of the last convention that caused provision to be made electing partly by area, so as to get enough to form an executive. But as it provides for the election by industries, and if the election is to be even partly by industries, then that pre-supposes an industrial form of organization. Also, many things may or may not be in the constitution, or the minds of those who drafted it, but the fact remains that those parts of the constitution which do not meet the needs of the occasion, and those individuals whose ideas cannot conform to the will of the membership, will all be swept aside and thrown into the discard, there to smother in their own out-of-dateness and inefficiency.

Mental Horizon

He says further "the Craft Unionist cannot see beyond the tools of his craft, while the mental horizon of the Industrial Unionist has only broadened sufficiently to take in the industry in which he works." Does he not know that man moves an acts as conditions demand, and as his material interests determine. Some may attempt to fool themselves, and try to make others believe, that they are actuated by higher altruistic motives than "material interests." If they are, to attempt to be, they will soon have the opportunity of looking down in the spirit, and seeing their names inscribed on the roll of honor of those who rose above the job outlook—and starved. Of course all industry is inter-related, who says otherwise? But do not lose sight of the fact that geographical areas are also inter-related and that boundaries and distances have ceased to exist in the industrial and social life of the present day capitalistic world, and yet some would say that because they happen to be in this particular spot today, they are to ignore the fact that inevitably they will be in another spot tomorrow, and don't lose sight of the fact that it is an absolute certainty that more than 90 per cent. of the lumber and camp workers will be on a different job in a few months' time than what they are today, and that this condition of casual work and consequent changing from place to place is becoming more and more inevitable for all workers in all industries, as capitalism develops Don't fail to keep in mind that man works, not from choice, but necessity. It is that or starve. He organizes with his fellow-workers on the job, not from love of them, but because by so doing they can advance or protect their mutual interests on that particular job. Incidentally they have an interest in the conditions of other workers, but directly they have an interest in the conditions on the job on which they may, and probably will will be, *tomorrow*. When they look for a job it is one they can do and have had experience in, because the boss hires men not for love, but for profit, and the man who is most skilled with the tools of that particular industry is the most valuable to the boss and gets the job. Consequently the worker is in the main tied to the tools of his industry.

Direct Interest in Industry

A longshoreman going to Seattle goes to the waterfront for work, and the man who can use the waterfront tool most efficiently gets the job. A typo, or carpenter going to Winnipeg or Montreal, looks for work at his trade before looking for any other occupation, and according to the degree of his efficiency, so he gets and retains that job. And this condition exists in every industry the world over, and aplies to every worker. Therefore on the job, wherever you are, you have an immediate and direct interest in the condition of workers in the same industry. You may think you fool yourself when you are off the job, and even then only to a very limited degree, but in the main, it is from the viewpoint of yourself, your desire and need to more effectively fight against your exploitation on that particular job. Also the geographical and industrial conditions of Princeton were used as evidence of the absolute necessity for and correctness of the geographical form of organization. It is about time that the idea that British Columbia is the centre of the industrial life of the American continent was gotten out of the heads of some of us fellows in the west, and then, perhaps, we will begin to realize that the plan of organization which will fit a locality of a few hundred workers is not to be taken as the whole basis, suitable for the needs of the workers in industry as a whole.

If there have been a few isolated cases in which active workers for the cause have displayed a little more energy in getting members into his particular unit, than what has been evidenced by the type of worker who sits around and waits for members to drop into his net, and then kicks because he got left, this should not be magnified into a statement that ill-feeling has arisen by such action, especially when innumerable instances are available where the real spirit of working for the movement as a whole has been the sole incentive. And this can be said without fear of disproof that if the same spirit which has always evidenced itself in the actions of the L. & C. W. I. U. on behalf of the O. B. U. movement in general, is displayed to the same degree from all other sections, then the O. B. U. stands in the premier position in the labour world for solidarity.

Whilst not desiring to take up too much space, nevertheless I would draw attention to this fact, that in Russia where the workers have taken control of industry and all from 16 to 50 are compelled to work, the indivual has as far as possible, the choice of which occupation he shall engage in, but as the needs of an industry require more workers, he can be taken from point to point, or from one industry to another, according to the needs of such industry. Note the "needs of the industry." What are those needs? First, the requirements of the nation in each particular commodity are estimated as nearly as possible, then the possible productive capacity of the machinery of that particular industry is estimated and the workers are utilized according to their training in that work, and the requirements of the industry. And then, our geographical advocates say that "industrial" lines and divisions are being obliterated and suppressed by geographical divisions and areas—instead of which it is the reverse.

THIRD INTERNATIONAL FOR POLITICAL ACTION

Lenin Says We Must Use the Conditions We Have Before Us

(By the Federated Press)

London.—Dispatches from Moscow to the Daily Herald say that the Third Internationale adopted resolutions overwhelmingly favoring communist participation in parliaments.

In speaking for the resolution against opposition, Nikolai Lenin is credited with saying: "We cannot fight the way we please, but must use the conditions we have before us. The mass of workers and peasants believes in parliaments, and we need to use that system to show its uselessness in revolution. We must convince workers by experience if we cannot convince them by theories. If we cannot devise new ways of revolutionary action we must use those provided by historical development."

Dublin.—In the County Council elections held in every part of Ireland last month the Sinn Fein programme was endorsed, under proportional representation, by 84.4 per cent. of the total electorate. At the general parliamentary *election of December, 1918, only 74* per cent. of this electorate voted Sinn Fein.

Hank's hired man says: "Argufyin' with a man who's scart that the common people will git too much power is like givin' medicine to a dead hoss."

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North West Mail Order House.....615 Pender Street West

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W. H. Malkin.....(Malkin's Best)

Musical Instruments

Mason & Risch.....738 Granville Street
Switzer Bros.....312 Hastings Street West

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North West Mail Order House.....615 Pender Street West

Optometrists

J. H. Healey.....824-825 Birks Building
Morris Optical Co.....549 Granville Street

Overalls and Shirts

"Big Horn" Brand.....(Turner Beeton & Co., Victoria, B. C.)

Paints

Hunter-Henderson Paint Co.....642 Granville Street

Palmists

Madame Hinger.....561 Granville Street

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LETTERS TO THE FED.

The Farmer and Socialism

Editor B. C. Federationist: Re Comrade Cameron's criticism of my attitude towards the farmer, I wish to compliment him for the very reasonable views his last contribution expresses concerning the misunderstood farmer and wish to broaden the aspect of several points he raises and show the mistake of condemning the individual for reflecting characteristics peculiar to his environment, those influences to which the individual are subjected and incapable of sufficient effort to rise above them. Environment determines character and disposition and it was an injustice to blame the individual for reflecting these. The diversity of opinions existing among individuals of our class regarding the present revolution in society and the various solutions submitted must be viewed as a matter of lack of education.

I hold no brief for the farmer, my purpose being to create a better understanding between the farmer and the city artisan, and would point out that to antagonise a fellow worker is weakening the cause and playing into the hands of the reactionaries. Only by co-operating with our fellow men can we accomplish these undertakings for the subjugation of nature's forces, which are essential for the progress and welfare of mankind.

Comrade Cameron mentions the farm, the farmer and the family, etc. Now before we change this to the workshop, the worker and the family represent the individualistic system, ownership of the job its expression, and each workshop or factory a separate industry requiring duplicate plant and working force, entailing the most wanton waste of energy possible to conceive. Now, comrade, can't you see that all the arguments you bring against the farmer are equally applicable to the worker in every sphere of labor. Again you say that but for the machinery supplied by industry farming would be a disorganized muddle. The point you make here is not on the farmer but the equipment with which he is compelled to battle with nature for an existence, and which I pointed out as being one gift the revolution would offer. You also mention that in collectivism the individual owns nothing and has no dependents, which I submit that in collectivism the unit owns the whole earth and his dependents are the human race who depend on his efforts for their welfare and comfort. The so-called ownership of land means to the farmer an everlasting struggle for existence 16 hours per day, and 365 days a year. Will he part with these if in exchange you offer him a share certificate in your industries, railways, mines, forests, fisheries and ocean transport systems a partnership in the universe, to use within reasonable limits for his pleasure and convenience, in place of farming 160 acres, you will be able eventually to reduce this to 40, then 20, and possibly 10 acres. Give him the choice of selecting his own branch of husbandry, show him it will be necessary to raise bacon, grain, beef, butter, poultry, fruit on one farm in order to live, and that the province in which he is located will be transformed into one large city with just enough space between the homes to insure friendly relations with his neighbors. This will insure good social conditions for his sons and daughters, and afford a splendid inducement to these young people to become enthusiastic avocates for the revolution. Tell the housewife that her sole concern will be the bringing up of those young men and women to whom we present the future, with all its fervent hopes and yearning. Tell her the drudgery of the home belongs to the past, with all its horrors and anxieties, cooking, washing, mending and the eternal dread of sickness and want, and that to every offspring ushered into this world, provision is made for all their needs.

Each farmer combines within himself the executive abilities of superintendent, manager and foreman, so thsee could be dispensed with. They represent an ugly feature of the capitalist system.

The collectionist vow makes a condition whose fulfillment is the price the public must pay for truth, and would be more acceptable in this form.

"I will surely give the truth to the public, even though you deprive me of companionship, raiment, bread or life, and deny me admission to my father's house."

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Another Campaign

LABOR: WELL DOC, AT IT AGAIN, EH?

Receipts and Organization

A Reply to V. R. Midgley

[By J. M. Clarke]

IN THE FEDERATIONIST for August 6, there appeared an article entitled "Industrial vs. District Organization," by R. V. Midgley. Evidently the writer intended to deal with the respective merits of the two forms of organization, but instead of dealing with it from a broad, general viewpoint, such as one would expect from the general secretary of the O. B. U., he confines his remarks almost entirely to the smaller question of the form of organization of the Lumber Workers Union. Probably it was the desire of the writer to relate his theory as much as possible to some concrete object, and therefore, this smaller viewpoint may be pardoned. About two-thirds of the article dealt with the fact that the Lumber Workers issued their own receipts. What relation the printing of a slip of paper has to the structure of a union seems to be a conundrum, entirely irrelevant to the subject under discussion. The writer stated that the railwaymen may need an industrial union from coast to coast, but they do not need a special receipt. What has that got to do with an analysis into the respective merits of geographical and industrial organization. But in any case, if the Railwaymen did have an industrial union, and if they did issue a special receipt for themselves, it would be a sure sign that they required one. If they did not require it, it would not exist. They would not print it if it did not fill some human want, and we take it that the Railwaymen would be only human, not demons.

The writer also states that it is the separate membership card which helps to keep alive the craft union psychology of the A. F. of L. One wonders what psychological effect the card in a man's pocket can have on that man's mind, except he be one of those individuals, who having dropped his Christian religion, is looking for something to take its place, and finding nothing more suitable, worships the union card in his pocket, expecting that it will get him out of the Land of Bondage. It is not the separate membership card that keeps this craft psychology alive, although that may have a very limited effect, but what does foster it is the fact that the skilled craftsman takes a certain amount of pride in his (?) work, because he gets a little more wages, and trying to ape his capitclist master, he thinks he is better than the other fellow who has no trade, or whose trade happens to be lower paid. If the writer of industrial versus district organization is correct in this assumption, then how is it that a man who does not carry a card in any union may have a craft psychology. However, this matter of a printed slip of paper called a receipt is too trivial a matter to bother about.

In another place, the writer states that the O. B. U. constitution does not contemplate or make any provisions for industrial unions covering particular industries from coast to coast. (This is the first time we ever heard of a constitution contemplating anything, probably the writer referred to executive members.) That is peculiar in view of the fact that the writer states that the railroad men "may" need an industrial organization from coast to coast. Does this mean that the O. B. U. "may" not contemplate organizing the Railwaymen? Even supposing that there is no provision made in the O. B. U. constitution for industrial unions, are we to suppose that the O. B. U. constitution is a fixed quantity, that it is something static, something that can not be altered? We always have been of the opinion that the O. B. U. constitution was elastic, that it could be changed or altered to meet any future requirements that it might be called upon to meet in order to advance the working class movement, and that it could be changed with the requirements of its members.

Today is a poor time for any organization to lay down hard and fast rules, because eevrywhere there is a tendency to resent anything that savours of strict rules and regulations. Therefore the O. B. U. must be elastic enough to include either the geographical or industrial form of organization. It must be elastic enough to allow the members of the working class who desire to organize in any way that they see fit. It must be elastic enough to allow the members of the working class who desire to organize, to organize in any way that they see fit. To lay down a strict geographical plan would be an autocracy in itself, besides placing the general executive board of the O. B. U. in a position where they could be supreme dictators over the entire membership. I would also like to point out that the basis of a labor union has never been designed for a larger share of the wealth we produce. All unions have been based on something more concrete than their desires. In the craft union, they group around the tools they use; in the industrial unions, they group around the commodities they produce, and we suppose, in a geographical union they would group around the particular geographical area they happened to exist in. Man may struggle for his desires, and he may organize because of his desires or requirements, but when he builds his union, he rests it on a more stable foundation than what may be a passing fancy.

Industrial unions must be to a certain extent geographical. Geographical unions must be to a certain extent industrial. We must not get one small petty view beyond which we cannot see. All things are interrelated, and all things can be subdivided, but they can only be subdivided in theory, if we do it in practice, we will kill the organism. We can only divide them for the purpose of classifying them. Every man, no matter what may be his trade or industry, is dependent upon men working in every other industry. If a certain number of workers seek to classify themselves as workers in a particular industry, in order that they can improve their material conditions, and in so doing, do not harm any other member of the working class, why should any other member of the working class complain? The O. B. U. is a class organization, and if a certain number of its members require to classify themselves in order that they can better organize or carry on the every-day fight, then that is entirely their own affair, and any one who interferes is not only harming that section of the workers, but is harming the movement as a whole. In the meantime, it is to be hoped that next time the general secretary of the O. B. U. writes an article on this subject, he will stay with the point under discussion, and leave the Lumber Workers out of it. They are quite capable of handling their own affairs without the assistance of either general secretaries or general executive members.

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

Fairmont, Minn.—New trials have been denied to A. C. Townley, president of the Nonpartisan League, and Joseph Gilbert, former league organizer. They were given 90-day sentences for alleged conspiracy to obstruct the prosecution of the war.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for R.C.M.P. Horse Stables, Fairmont, Vancouver, B. C., will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, August 31, 1920, for the construction of Horse Stables for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Fairmont, Vancouver, B. C.

Plans and specifications can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the offices of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, the Resident Architect, Victoria, B. C., the Superintendent of Maintenance, Vancouver, B. C. and the Builders' Exchange, Montreal, P.Q.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with the conditions set forth therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent of the amount of the tender. War Loan Bonds of the Dominion will also be accepted as security, or War Bonds and cheques if required to make up an odd amount.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, August, 3, 1920.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF NANAIMO, HOLDEN AT ALBERNI.

TO OLOF MOLINE, OF VANCOUVER, B. C.

TAKE notice that a plaint has been entered and summons issued against you and Charles Gustafson, as Defendants, in the above County Court by Claud A. Copp, Plaintiff, of Halifax, N.S., for an accounting of what is due to the Plaintiff from the Defendants under an agreement for sale dated the 21st day of November, 1912, made between the Plaintiff as Vendor and the Defendants as Purchasers, covering Lot 3, Block 150, Dist. No. 1, Port Alberni City, Map 197B, and in default of payment for foreclosure of all the defendants' interest in the land and premises and cancellation of the Agreement; and an order has been made that the Publication of a notice of the entry of such plaint in the "B. C. Federationist" once a week for the space of two weeks shall be deemed to be good and sufficient service of the summons on you. You are required to enter a dispute note within eight days from the 13th day of August, 1920, at the Registrar's Office at Alberni and if you do not so enter such dispute note judgment may be signed against you and all further proceedings taken in your absence.

Dated this 2nd day of August, 1920.

A. WOOD. LEE,
Registrar.

A Tribute to Women

[By Eugene V. Debs]

While I scorn the chivalry that kisses the hand of woman, and then denies that hand the reins with which she might guide the rolling world along safe roads; while I would not bow to her as being more than man, yet would I give her every right I claim for myself, still, I cannot think of woman without a feeling of reverence that amounts almost to worship, for that in her I would also worship in man if he had not banished it from his life.

Great is the hand of man. He smites the mountain ranges and they smooth out into plains; he strokes the ocean and it carries his craft to safety; he shakes his fist at the night and new creatures of steel come forth at his command to do his bidding. But if the hand of man is strong to do, the hand of woman is greater because it is softened and skilled to comfort and heal. If the hand of man is magical with accomplishment, the small, white hand of woman has even greater magic in that it soothes and blesses ever. With the touch of her finger she changes the hard sickbed into down and dreams. With a stroke of her palm she banshes the tears of childhood and gives smiles for sobs.

If man the titan makes the world big, woman the enchantress makes it beautiful. If man finds the food, it is woman that brings the babe through paths she sets with roses, and it is she who makes shining and sweet the gateway when the soul fares forth along to be unknown land.

Man may make the nation, but woman does more, she makes the home.

When I think what the world would be without the inspiring influence of woman, I am ashamed of what the world has done with her. She has done everything for the world, and man has done everything evil to her. He has filled her delicate hands with burdens she could not bear, and laid upon her shoulders weights that crushed her to the earth, and though she stumbled on uncomplainingly, kissed the hand that smote her, he has taunted her as inferior and ruled her as if she were a slave.

Still is woman the guardian of the sacred fire. Should she fail, earth would return to the stone age, and man become a naked barbarian. It was woman who invented all the arts, from agriculture to weaving, from architecture to music.

It is woman's voice that bears the soul in prayer and hymn toward higher things.

In a world that God made beautiful, there is nothing so beautiful as woman; and without her divine ministrations all things would speedily lose their charm. It is woman that bears the future in her body, and on her sweet and sacred bosom nurses life into higher forms and nobler ways. There is nothing so wonderful as motherhood. There is nothing more sacred, more divine than womanhood charged with the future destiny of the race, which means the weal or woe of all that breathe.

No true man can think of his mother other than as perfect. No husband who is still a lover—as every husband ought to be—can believe that his wife is less beautiful or feel that she is less dear than when she was in the bloom of beauty and first won his heart.

I have a vision of woman that is loftier, nobler and diviner than the mothers and wives, the sisters and daughters have been in the dark days of the past and are still in the dawning days of the present. In the full-orbed day of the world to come woman shall be free, and because she is free, the world shall be free. In that hour woman shall have opportunity, and because her day has come at last, everything that lives shall rise and unfold and share in the common blessing that shall come to the race. Love shall reign instead of hate, beauty shall take the place of deformity, peace of war, plenty of poverty, and all the world, under her sweet, unfettered ministry, shall be a home, safe and saintly and satisfying.—The New Day.

Denver, Colo.—An attack by a mob on the Denver Post publishing plant is accredited to the fact that the Post not only opposed the big street car strike here, but glaringly misrepresented the position and purposes of the strikers. The Post has worked hand-in-hand with the traction company and allied interests in their efforts to dominate the ctiy's industries.

Portland, Ore.—Organized labor here has established a union-operated steam laundry of its own and will shortly move into its new $150,000 labor temple, which is declared to be the finest on the Pacific Coast.

Pass the Federationist along and help get new subscribers.

THE BRIDGE

There has been quite a lot of discussion lately not unmixed with some bitter recrimination, on the part of One Big Union advocates, anent the subject of Socialists using the One Big Union for furthering the ends of the Socialist Party of Canada. It is claimed by many good Industrial Unionists that Socialist orators are using their connection with the O. B. U. for the purpose of spreading Socialist propaganda. No doubt some Socialist orators, in their zealous and enthusiastic endeavors to awaken the slumbering mass of workers to a realization of their class position, do use the One Big Union the same way as they would any other body of men. The A. F. of L., the United Farmers, the Trades and Labor Council, the returned soldier organizations, and many other bodies are all grist to the Socialist mill. The Socialist uses them all as weapons with which to flay his opponents, and rightly so. The true Socialist is so sure of himself that his uncompromising attitude, combined with his refusal to link himself up politically with any body, has much to commend it. Socialists view with tolerance and sympathy the efforts made by other organizations who are striving towards the same end, but with different tools. On the other hand One Big Union advocates can afford to indulge the S. P. of C. to the extent of permitting it to keep the ultimate end clear. Let the S. P. of C. hold the shining light of truth ever before the workers so that when at last they have succeeded in shaking off their lethargy, they will see the light. There are very few in comparison to their numbers among the workers who understand Socialism, but the fact remains that it is towards Socialism that they are unconsciously striving. They have a sort of vague glimmering of what life under a Socialist regime would mean. How to get there is the main trouble. Many are the obstacles on the road to a Socialist state. It seems to the average worker that Socialism is across on the other side of a deep, treacherous stream, too wide and hazardous to permit him to cross. He would like to get there, but how?

Millions Do Not Try

Many a worker has tried conscientiously to cross that stream but has floundered and become submerged and hopelessly lost in the maze of Marxion theory and philosophy. Many have given up in despair owing to the simple fact that having to devote all their energy to earning a livelihood they had not ambition enough to continue the struggle. They could not cross the stream into the promised land of Socialism because they were used up in the capitalist system on this side. Millions would not even try, as the task appeared too formidable, while millions of others have never even heard of the promised land, and in a dull, listless, apathetic way, continue to plod along the path that their forefathers trod, and so we find the masses still struggling in the morass of capitalism, wanting to get out, but ignorant of any method which would enable them to extricate themselves. Old methods of organization have failed to lift the struggling people from the quaking bog of despairing indecision and ignorance. The floundering giant is still floundering, and even the S. P., possessed as it is, with the light of truth and knowledge, cannot extricate the mass from the slough of merciless exploitation in which it is at the present time. That is no fault of the Socialist theory but rather it is the fault of the intellectuals, who, while engaged in preaching the truth, neglect the facts as they present themselves to the workers. To get a Socialist state of existence, the workers must construct a means of getting there. Loaded as they are with a weight of everyday cares and anxieties, they find it impossible to make the jump from a capitalist mode of living to that of a Socialist form. They must build a bridge across the stream.

That is what Industrial Unionism, as outlined by the One Big Union, means.

The average worker can understand organizing on the job, and this is what he is now engaged in doing. Without having floundered through voluminous Socialist treatises (few of them have the time or inclination to do that) he is actually shaping for himself a tool which will function as a bridge whereby he will be enabled to cross the stream which is dividing him from the promised land of Socialism. What matter if the bridge is destroyed after he is across. It will have served its turn and he might find it expedient to burn his bridge after him. One thing is certain; he will never wish to return from whence he came. Onward, ever onward, we must press. That is the position the One Big Union holds today.

Taking unto itself the form of a bridge which spans the gulf of darkness and uncertainty, which is between capitalism and Socialism. Let the S. P. orators use the O. B. U. as a tool to expound their theories, as long as they recognize that no work can be done without good tools.

It will remain with the workers themselves to bring that tool to perfection, and the only way they can no this is by organizing on the job. They must work out their own emancipation by organization, and taking an interest in their own affairs is the first step to that bridge, which will eventually lead them to industrial freedom. As the scientist, whether he be Socialist or laboratory, works on theories, so must the worker stay with facts as they are, and work accordingly. No amoont of theorizing will get him better conditions in his camp, or bring him wages adeqoate for his family needs. Actual deeds are what count, and organization on the job is the only method he can use to accomplish his ends. While the Socialist is propounding theories, correct thongh they be, the Industrial Unionist is doing something tangible.

The number of men who really understand the Socialist form of life are very few and far between, but taken collectively they are the salt of the earth and the light of the world. They hold high the ligth for the world's guidance, but it remains to the workers themselves to reach that light. They have grievous burdens to carry in the meantime, and any organization which will lighten that load, is accomplishing as much, if not more, for the world's emancipation than a million correct theorists.

The O. B. U. does not pretend to be the very last word in organization, but it does say that it is the only organization that is capable of dealing with conditions as they are today. We realize that we are living today, not fifty years hence, and it is today's happenings that effect us. Ours is not to theorize, but to act.

The sooner we act by doing something NOW, the sooner we shall arrive at the state outlined by the S. P. of C. Workers of Canada, organize into One Big Union.

G. P.

Chicago.—Protests against the discharge of eleven postal clerks here by Postmaster-General Burleson without a hearing will be carried direct to President Wilson, Pierce Butler, president of the Chicago Postal Clerks' Union, and Harry W. Starr, publicity director, left today for Washington to make the appeal. If Wilson refuses to annul Burleson's action, a general strike of post office employees here is a large probability.

Williston, N. D.—Warrants have been issued for four local hoodlums who led a mob in an attempt to drive G. J. Knapp, editor of the Farmers' Press, out of town. The mob took exception to an editorial in the Press, a Non-partisan League paper.

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Many subscribers in renewing their subscriptions are sending in the old price. The new rates are as follows: In Canada, $2.50 per year; $1.50 per half year. United States, $3.00 per year. If subscribers will see that they send in the proper amount it will aid us and also avoid confusion.

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GERMAN CRISIS NEAR AT HAND

Unemployed Army Growing—Profiteers Still Reckless

(By the Federated Press)

PARIS, France — (By Mail)—Complete breakdown of the capitalist system producing a society which is unable to purchase anything but food and bringing in its trail unemployment and industrial stagnation is apparent in contemporary Germany, according to F. Caussy, a well-known French student of German affairs writing in L'Humanite. Tracing the effect of the depreciation of the German mark, Caussy points out the cessation of purchases by foreign business men the moment the mark made a slight gain in value, and the failure of the German merchants to alter their prices to conform with the appreciation of the mark as they did when the mark depreciated.

Far more serious than the abstention of foreign buyers, says Caussy, is the cessation of buying on the part of the German population.

Berlin was not affected much prior to the middle of May, but since then the number of unemployed has greatly increased on account of the collapse of the clothing industry. Mills in the Rhine region are without orders; the Lusace factories are dismissing their workmen; there is a complete shut-down in the lace and embroidery industries of Plauen, in the silk and velvet mills of Crefold, which during the war expanded enormously. At Pirmasens, 10,000 shoe workers are unemployed. Paralysis threatens the glass and pottery industries which have long suffered from lack of coal. Furniture and planing mills are closed and even the metal trades suffer, principally because of withdrawal of foreign orders.

Caussy adds that "German capitalists are united to turn to profit every national catastrophe—the war, the blockade, the high price of money. Today when peace makes things more favorable for Germany they refuse not only to yield an iota of what they gained this far but they will not even make minor concessions which would perhaps slightly restrict the profits to be made in the future. They even propose to oppress the workers still further. It does not seem likely they will succeed without stirring up terrible convulsions, the harbingers of which are seen in the repeated pillaging of stores in industrial regions.

JAPAN STILL ON WARPATH

America Determined to Make Japanese Back Down

(By the Federated Press)

Japan is talking of a break with Washington. Yellow journalism in Japan is shrieking of Nippon's national honor, and of the duty of the Mikado's government to seize all of Siberia and Manchuria that their army can conveniently patrol. Already the Russian half of the Island of Saghalien has been taken by the Japs, and there are rumors that hundreds of thousands of troops that Japan has moved in and out of Siberia during the past two years are now being prepared for a permanent settlement in the Amur and maritime provinces of Siberia.

There can be no doubt that the military party in Japan is looking for trouble. It fears the European peace that will permit Russia to send a big force to Siberia to restore Russian power where the Japanese are now running wild. It fears the Korean uprising, which is waiting only for the Russians to appear. It fears even more the Chinese national effort to cast out the Japanese commercial and political influences that remain in control of China while Russia is helpless.

For business reasons, and for reasons of imperialistic pride, the department resents the Japanese raid on Saghalien, and it is taking steps to compel Tokio to back down.

ANOTHER FAKE RUSSIAN STORY

Editors Might Find Material Outside of Russia

American newspapers are nationalizing the Russian women again. It cannot bother the Russian women very much, for they never hear of these strange foreign-born decrees, but the meditative observer finds in them curious food for reflection on the nature of the editorial minds that give them birth. The latest fable appears on the front page of the New York Globe, in the Minneapolis Tribune, and doubtless in other papers whose editors take to the pornographic inventions of the "Cross-Atlantic News Service." Copenhagen, July 16, this tale is dated—although the New York Sun, elaborating on the story two days later, gives it a Paris dateline—and it reads as follows:

"A Week of Love" has been proclaimed by Lenin, according to a report from Moscow. All unmarried women under forty-five are ordered by the decree to marry any Bolshevik desiring them. Women who have been married for four years and have not become mothers are granted immediate divorce and are subject to the same orders, to hasten their re-marriage. All women affected by the proclamation are ordered to register immediately, and later will be conducted to the Winter Palace for marriage in squads. The report says that the state has taken charge of all children over three years of age, and that family life in Russia is completely disorganized."

We are not quite sure just what a "Week of Love" may be. We should rather like to see one; Europe might profit by such an experience. Suppose that Hindenburg or Foch had proclaimed a Week of Love along the battle-front in 1918! Suppose Lenin and Witos should proclaim such a week along the Polish frontier! Or that Clemenceau—but the thought palls. The rest of the Cross-Atlantic yarn sounds like the product of that type of mind which found such splendid opportunities for moral self-expression in the days of the white slave campaign.

If editors must needs reflect upon the nationalization of women, and could put their anti-Bolshevist policies aside, they might find more authentic material in the files of the Paris Medical, a leading French medical journal. One of the editors, Paul Carnot, has been writing a series of articles on the subject, "How to Save Two Million French Women from Sterility." France has no such high birthrate as Russia, and if it is to continue to rank as a first class Power it must keep up its population. Dr. Carnot points out that France has two million more women than men today, and that if they are doomed to celibacy France will lost nearly six million potential children. The problem, he says, demands an immediate solution, however that may modify current ideas of the family and of social responsibilities. . . . No convention, moral or social, seems to us worth depriving impoverished France of six million births." So he attempts to work out a system by which maternity—for unmarried women—may be made a "remunerative feminine career." He suggests that "maternity volunteers" be called for and be paid by the state, special prizes to be awarded for the physically fittest children. It appears that his readers, especially feminine readers, have welcomed the project with enthusiasm. This is no mere figment of an editor's imagination, like the stories of Russia: nor do we quote it in any endeavor to prove French doctors and the French nation immoral and degraded. It is simply a part of the after-war population problem which confronts many European countries today. Another French project also has interest. The new French tax upon childless men and celibates—does it not look like a step toward the nationalization of men?—The Nation.

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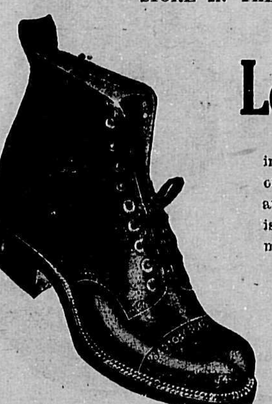

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The Heart Behind Capitalist Charity

(Continued from page 1)

among the guests were several notables. I have never partaken of such a feast of luxury; and in view of what I saw next day, I never want to experience another such until our whole social and economic system has been revolutionized. A celebrated chef had done his best. There were choice meats, marvellously prepared; rare hothouse greens and fruits; five kinds of wine; dessert by the most celebrated caterer of sweets in the world. A Hungarian princess in a marvelous Paris gown played dance music for us. There was gaiety, laughter, sparkle, joy. God seemed in his Heaven beyond a doubt.

The next morning our party was taken in automobiles to visit the warehouse where the vast Hoover stores of food were waiting to be distributed to starving children; to see big shops where hundreds of workers were employed at fair wages in sewing garments for the children to be given out gratis; to watch these children being fed at the public schools by the Hoover organization.

We were shown the scientifically derived recipe for the meal each child was fed; so many calories of each element needed to make a perfect repast. We heard glowing econiums bestowed on the Hoover organization and the American people by the teachers of the schools we visited. Captain R——, head of the Hoover machine in Budapest, beamed on all radiantly. Here was one good deed shining like a candle in a dark world. . . It was that which I had been sent to see.

I was not inclined to muck rake. I had seen too many children with the violet shadow of starvation in their faces to care who fed them, so long as they were fed. And if that afternoon I stole away from the personally conducted tour of inspection and asked a policeman to direct me to the poorest section of the city, I did so largely out of curiosity.

No Food for Three Days

In the slum, because I wore untorn clothing, I was at once surrounded by a crowd of raggedly dressed women and children as someone who must have charity at his disposal. I mentioned the word "Hoover." Instantly a clamour of complaints arose.

"Not a morsel of food have my children had for three days!" cried one mother. "Look at my child's body!" cried another, parting the shawl, which was the youngster's sole garment against the raw cold that went through my bones. It revealed blue flesh. Because I am a Protestant and the school teacher is a catholic, my little Mizzi is passed over when they give out food at her school!"

"And because I am Jewish," wailed another woman, "why should my Rozelle suffer?"

"A Communist they think me," a cadaverous man complained. "So they treat my little ones in school as though they were mad dogs!"

They blamed it all on the Hoover people. I tried to explain, in all fairness, that the Amelcan people aimed to feed children without regard to race, religion or politics; and that if the teachers in the public schools, through whom the Hoover organization was distributing its charity, abused their trust, on them must rest the blame. I know, too, that Captain R—— disapproved of their discrimination. But as it was done under the pressure of a black Hungarian governmental reaction, he could only protest politely.

However, I asked them to direct me to the neediest case they knew. I was taken at once to a one room dwelling, where a skeleton woman was lying on a rusty iron bed and a pile of rags. She was dying of tuberculosis, which she had caught from her husband, who had died of it three years before. Her four-year old child had in turn caught it from the mother and was looking dazedly at me from the foot of the bed where she was sitting.

"What support do you get, from all sources combined?" I asked the mother.

"Twenty-five kronen a month from the organized charities," she said. "That buys me fuel for four days—and that is all."

"And food?"

"If it were not for my neighbors who are as poor as I am—" And she broke into tears as she spoke of their goodness to her and her child.

"But surely the Hoover people send you and your child food?" I said.

"No! No!" she cried.

"Why, how is that?"

"They feed only school children. And when my little girl caught consumption from me they shut her out from the school."

"Have you asked for food for her?"

"My neighbors have gone to every organization in Budapest," she moaned.

"Including the Hoover people?"

"They went to them first. They said they could only feed school children."

I hurried back to Captain R.

"Captain, I am very anxious to understand," I said, as I told him of the case. "Does this child come under your care?"

"Well, no," he said gently. "You say she has tuberculosis. That means she cannot, or rather is not, alowed to attend school. We do our feeding, all of it, through the public schools. We have to work through them, you know, and it is out of our jurisdiction to feed tubercular cases."

"Whose jurisdiction is it then?"

"Why, the charity organization looks after them."

"Yes, twenty-five cents a month for the child I saw comes from them," I admitted. "What are you going to do about such children?"

"We can do very little, I am afraid."

"Anything?"

"Frankly"—he was becoming annoyed. "Nothing."

"There are thousands of such cases in Budapest alone. What do you suggest?"

"Well, it would be very nice if some one were to donate a big tuberculosis hospital with several thousand beds."

"All right," I said. "Then your suggestion is that I write an appeal to the American people to donate such a hospital."

The look of annoyance deepened.

"No," he said. "We are already appealing for funds on a large scale to feed school children; and it is not advisable to scatter our energies. It would be best to concentrate on an appeal for more funds to do our work."

"I see. Then if you get more funds you will devote them to feeding these tubercular children—"

"We need much more money for our work with well school children."

I took another tack.

"There are about fifteen well children in Budapest to every such child as I saw. If you got these well children to give up one fifteenth of a meal for the sick ones then they would all be fed."

"I am afraid we can't do that," he replied. "You see, each meal is scientifically apportioned for balance and quantity; and to take away any portion of it would disturb the blance. However,———" He looked uneasily at his watch. "They are expecting us for lunch at the Ritz. Suppose we start now and if you can think of any other suggestion on the way—"

But I excused myself, having neither appetite for the luncheon; nor any suggestion to offer that would not horrify that excellent and well thought of Commissioner for Hungary of the American Relief Administration. And so far as I know, the tubercular children of Hungary are solving the problem themselves by the simple expedient of starving to death.

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One Type of "Organizer"

Men working in the "Western Gem" mine near Drumheller went on strike because one of their number had been discriminated against. The Western Gem is one of those mines where the wokers have to pay the International "choke-off" if they want to work.

International Organizer Ryan, in the most autocratic manner possible told those who would listen to him (these were one deaf man and the cook's helper) that the men didn't know their own business and he would soon settle the strike for the boss. Filled with chagrin the little despot went into Drumheller to try to induce a few out-of-works to go to the mine, for the purpose of splitting the men and breaking the strike. He did not succeed. A notice bearing the following inscription was posted in several conspicuous places around town: "Miners are requested to keep away from the 'Western Gem' mine as the men there are on strike. Don't be a scab." This so-called labor organizer of the International was seen to tear down one of these notices. He was confronted and accused with the offense.

Such a type of man would sell his soul for a dollar, and it was to be expected that he would deny the action attributed to him. This he did, but having been caught with the goods the boys were able to form their opinion of the man who is trying to tell them what they should or should not do. Mr. Ryan's name is mud, and he will be lucky to get out of the district "sound in wind and limb."

It is impossible for him to hold a meeting, but because he is permitted to feed out of the International trough he must stay in the district until he gets kicked out. He has no choice, as his meal-ticket depends upon his ability to live up to his reputation as a "pug," but like the proverbial barber's cat he is "full of it," and one day he will "blow up."

A CHILD PERFORMER

(By Anise, Staff Writer the Federated Press)

An hour before
The close of school,
Her mother came and got her
From the fourth grade room
In San Francisco,
And hurried her over the bay
To the theatre
Where she performed
Those BABY-VAMP acts
That are all the rage.
She wore
A daring scarlet gown,
Cut to the waist behind,
And slightly BELOW the waist
In front,
And she danced and wriggled
Her infantile body,
Singing: "How
Can they ask me
To shimmy on TEA?"
And "If hubby doesn't
Come back pretty soon
He'll be Damaged Goods!"
And other songs like that,
Alleged
To be FUNNY,
Especially when performed
By nine-year-old girls
From the fourth grade of school;
She sang those songs
Before cheap audiences
Once every two hours,
And they gave her
Fifty cents
For each performance.
In between times
She hung around
Behind the stage,
TREMBLING
With excitement
And listening to the gossip;
Sometime aften ten o'clock
She started home
And reached her BED
A little after midnight!
Day after day
Her teacher noticed
The girl who had been
Her brightest pupil
Was growing heavy-eyed
And at last the principal,
Being a kindly soul,
Wrote to the School Board.
"The LAW required this child
To be in school;
But it is plain
She cannot STAND it
With all her other work,
And since she has a PERMIT
For her dancing,
I would suggest
We overlook the law
And let the child
QUIT SCHOOL."
However, the School Board
Was law-abiding
And KEPT the child,
And a little later she passed
Out of the school
And out of the theatre
To the HOSPITAL.
I don't suppose
The profit the manager made
Was very much
Out of the BLOOM
Of her YOUTH!

Russian-Polish Situation is Tense

(Continued from page 1)

that organized labor would be used to defeat such a war. This decision was reached at a meeting of leaders of British labor.

It was resolved to "take such steps as may be necessary to carry the decision into effect."

British workingmen held meetings in many manufacturing towns, notably at Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, Nottingham and London, and protested against a war to help Poland. A feature of the London meeting was the presence of several representatives of organizations of former soldiers.

A general strike in all the principal organized industries was advocated in resolutions adopted.

The British Labor party has threatened a revolution if necessary, to prevent war with Russia, as Lloyd George went before parliament. "We have decided to tell Lloyd George that we will paralyze the nation industrially within a few hours, if he institutes a warlike action against the Bolsheviki," Secretary Bramley, of the Trades Union congress, told the United Press.

The railway workers passed a resolution declaring they will refuse to haul food, munitions or supplies destined to aid Poland. The women's industrial organizations, representing more than a million members passed resolutions declaring that war on behalf of Poland would be a crime, and would increase the misery and suffering of the people of all countries, and urged the people throughout the world to protest.

Independent Liberals met in the House of Commons recently and passed a resolution protesting against intervention against Russia by way of a blockade, men, money or munitions.

German Workers Help

While Germany professes not to be alarmed over the possibility that the Entente may decide to violate Germany's neutrality by forcing the transit of troops across her territory to Poland, German organized labor is less optimistic. For the first time, the four organizations which represent the proletariat, have united in a common proclamation to workers, calling on them to refuse to facilitate transportation of men, arms and supplies intended for the Polish military relief.

These organizations are the General Federation of Labor Unions, the Majority Socialists, the Independent Socialists and the Communists, the latter being commonly known as the Spartacist League. The call sets forth rumors indicating that the Entente is massing troops along the Rhine, and says:

"If they succeed in conveying them to the Russo-Polish theatre of war, Germany will eventually become a battleground."

French Will Strike

French railroad men will strike if called upon to transport troops to Poland, according to resolutions adopted Monday night.

Reports of disagreements between French officers in Poland and the Polish general staff have caused the French public to take an unfavorable view of the situation. There is a deep feeling against military intervention.

Geneva, Switzerland.—Nationalization of mines throughout the world, was advocated in a resolution passed unanimously by the international miners' congress, now in session here. Mine workers in England will be called on general strike if necessary, to enforce na- British delegates.

What about renewing your sub?

Buy at a union store.

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JOINS THE RANKS OF THE BENEDICTS

The Popular O. B. U. Secretary at Monarch Was Married August 4th

Drumheller, Alta., Aug. 4 — "Slim" Evans, the popular secretary and check weighman at the Monarch Local, O. B. U., was married on August 4, to Miss Ethel Hawkins of Drumheller.

On the eve of the wedding, a dance was held in honor of the young couple, at which the boys of the local made a presentation of a suitable address, which was made very substantial by the addition of a pretty gold wrist-watch for the bride, and a leather travelling bag for the groom.

"Slim" in his inimitable and piquant style, responded to the address, after which the merry dancers continued their gyrations until the "we sma' hours."

The marriage was consummated at the home of the bride, and then a group of staunch O. B. U. men and women proceeded to the "White House," where the lid was lifted off something other than a garbage can.

After a brief honeymoon, the young couple will take up their abode at the Monarch camp, where the gospel of O. B. U. is taught to the rising generation.

The well wishes of every one in the valley are extended to "Slim," and his bride, and the many intimate friends of the two young people take this opportunity of giving them a hearty send-off into the matrimonial sea.

Toronto.—The Dominion Shipbuilding Company's plant has been closed. It is said labor troubles are largely the cause of the shut-down, the long extended strike of machinists and other shipbuilding workers having had serious results.

The Labor Defense League will shortly launch a new campaign to obtain the repeal of the criminal syndicalist statute. Practically all labor unions and liberal organizations in California are behind the league.

Pritchard's Address to the Jury.

Copies of Pritchard's address to the jury can now be secured at the Federationist Office. The words of Pritchard, when addressing the jury at Winnipeg will go down in history as a part of the struggle in human society for liberty. Every worker should have a copy. Get yours before the rush starts. Price 25 cents.

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561 GRANVILLE ST.

What about renewing your sub.?

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY MEETS TO NIGHT

Will Appoint Committees For Labor Day Picnic Arrangements

The Labor Day picnic will be the big question at the regular meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the O.B.U. tonight (Friday). The meeting will commence as usual at 8 p.m., and all members are requested to attend, as there is much important business to be transacted and many comittees to appoint so that the details of the Labor Day picnic may be taken care of. The auxiliary wishes to thank all those that aided in the supplying of refreshments last Saturday afternoon for the decorating bee workers.

Buy at a union store.

Where is your union button?

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