BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

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UNEMPLOYMENT IS INCREASING IN TOKIO

Thousands Are Idle and No Possibility of Any Improvement

Labor Still Fights Against Further Reductions in Wages

[By Gertrude Haessler]
(Federated Press Correspondent)

Tokio—In spite of the rosy reports given out by the Japanese government relative to the decrease of unemployment in Tokio, matters are getting worse instead of better.

A trip to the slums any day will reveal thousands of men out of work, standing in the narrow alleys cold and hungry, waiting for an opportunity to work. An offer to distribute handbills for movie houses for 25 cents a day is eagerly accepted. As one man says, it is just as easy to stand all day long giving out slips of paper as it is to stand all day long doing nothing.

The government departments are making drastic reductions in the number of their employees. Approximately 1000 men will be dismissed between Dec. 1 and March 1 by the finance department. The department of agriculture is also planning to dismiss a number of its employees, but on a smaller scale. The government railway department will dismiss 1000 men. Private concerns are also becoming economical. The Bank of Chosen dismissed several hundred employees during October, and has decided to discharge an additional number shortly.

Business and industry are not improving. The harvest is over, and neither commerce nor agriculture can absorb these discharged men.

The department of home affairs, however, is finding sufficient funds to be able to send financiers, scholars and educators to preach thrift and saving throughout the country. The session of the cabinet ministers recently turned its attention to an agreement whether an average person can understand the Einstein theory, and spent the day dealing with this question.

But Labor is still fighting. The 165 employees of the Tokio electric bureau who were invited to quit in order to give younger men a chance, have refused to do so. The strikers at the Mitatsuchi Rubber Co. in Honjo refuse to return, while the company has hired all the halls in the vicinity to prevent protest meetings. The plant of the company is being guarded by the police.

A victory was won by the strikers at the Oshima Steel Works. The company has promised to pay $500 to the workers who were arrested by the police during the invasion of the company plant by the strikers. The cause for the strike was the dismissal of employees without discharge allowances. The company has agreed to pay the allowances demanded.

Disarmament has become so popular among the masses, and the army and navy so disliked, that in spite of present unemployment conditions, the Yokosuka navy yard is finding difficulty in obtaining the required number of recruits for this year. It is said that the Washington conference is responsible for the unpopularity of the navy service.

FREE STATERS HOLD MANY PRISONERS

Rebel Refuses to Have Eyes Bandaged Before Being Shot

New York—The first account of the execution of Rory O'Connor, Liam Mellowes and two other Irish Republicans in reprisal by the Irish Free State, has been brought here by Robt. Briscoe, just arrived, to seek assistance for the dependents of 12,000 Irishmen now held in prisons by the Free State for republican affiliations.

"O'Connor and Mellowes were taken from their cells at midnight and taken before a court martial," said Briscoe. "They were not formally charged with any offense nor tried upon any evidence. The court martial officials went through the formality of asking them if they chose to forswear their republican allegiance and activity. They, of course, refused and were sentenced to die at daybreak.

"Only three priests were permitted to know of the impending executions, and they were not told until they were with the prisoners, and they were not allowed to communicate the information outside the prison until after the killings took place. Consequently, none of the families of the condemned men were permitted to see them before their death.

"When a soldier lifted a bandage to blindfold Mellowes, the latter waved the men away, saying he did not fear death. It has been reported that O'Connor had to be assisted to the scaffold. There was no scaffold, and the reason O'Connor had to be assisted was that he was virtually dying from tuberculosis.

"The four men were lined up together and at an officer's command, the entire firing party of 24 poured a volley of lead into their bodies. Mellowes was not fatally shot, and immediately another order to fire was given and a second volley finished the job. At the same time the priest attending Mellowes fell unconscious."

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL ENDORSES GEORGE HARDY

Committee to be Appointed to Prepare for Congress Convention

Candidates for Office for the Coming Year Are Nominated

The Vancouver Trades and Labor Council took the first step towards preparing for the Trades Congress convention, which will be held in Vancouver in August, at the regular meeting on Tuesday night. It was decided to have a committee of three appointed, with power to add to their number. This action was taken on the recommendation of Delegate Showler, who in making his financial report for the past year, pointed out that it would be necessary to raise funds in order to properly entertain the delegates.

An invitation to the council to send delegates to the Farmers' convention, to be held at Vernon on the 13th, caused considerable debate. The executive recommended that two delegates be sent.

Pettipiece Opposes

Delegate Pettipiece opposed the idea, stating that any moves which had been made to fuse the Labor movement with the farmers' organizations had failed. He cited Winnipeg and Edmonton as examples. He contended that the Labor movement should be kept clear from any other movement, and that while the farmers interests were identical with the industrial workers, yet the situation was somewhat different, the farmer being skinned effectively annually, while the industrial workers were skinned daily; but the skinning process being different, made the interests somewhat different. He stated that when the farmers were alive to the position they were in and wished to line up with the workers politically, then it could be done through the different groups, each keeping their own identity. Referring to the situation as regards British Columbia, he stated that the province was an industrial one, and farming as an industry, negligible, but that when the farmers were organized he would have no scruples in discussing things on equal terms, but that this was not the time, and referring to the convention which the council had been invited to send delegates to, he stated that he did not like the look of things, but that while the people were sick of both Oliver and Bowser, this was no time to form another party.

Delegate Rankin suggested that there should be some explanation given to the council by the delegates who had attended the political meeting held in the Grosvenor hotel.

Farmer Thinking

Secretary Bengough stated that no delegates had attended the meeting as representing the council, but as individuals. "As I see it," he continued, "the last crop and the failure of markets had put the farmer where he was doing some thinking, and that the sending of delegates would not commit the council to any policy, but they could tell the farmers just what the position of the workers in the city is, and that there was nothing to lose by sending the delegates."

Delegate Brooks took a similar position, while Delegate Flynn stated that it would be a move backward, as there was no chance of the delegates educating a bunch of old political heelers, and that only confusion would result if the delegates were sent.

Delegates Nixon aid Showler denied that they had gone to the Grosvenor hotel meeting as delegates, the latter stating that it was evident that some delegates had swallowed the story which had apeared in the capitalist press, which had been obtained through a keyhole. He supported the recommendation of the executive, stating a lot of the farmers are ex-members of organized labor, and they had asked the council to meet them on common ground; he also stated that the farmers were waking up and urged the sending of delegates.

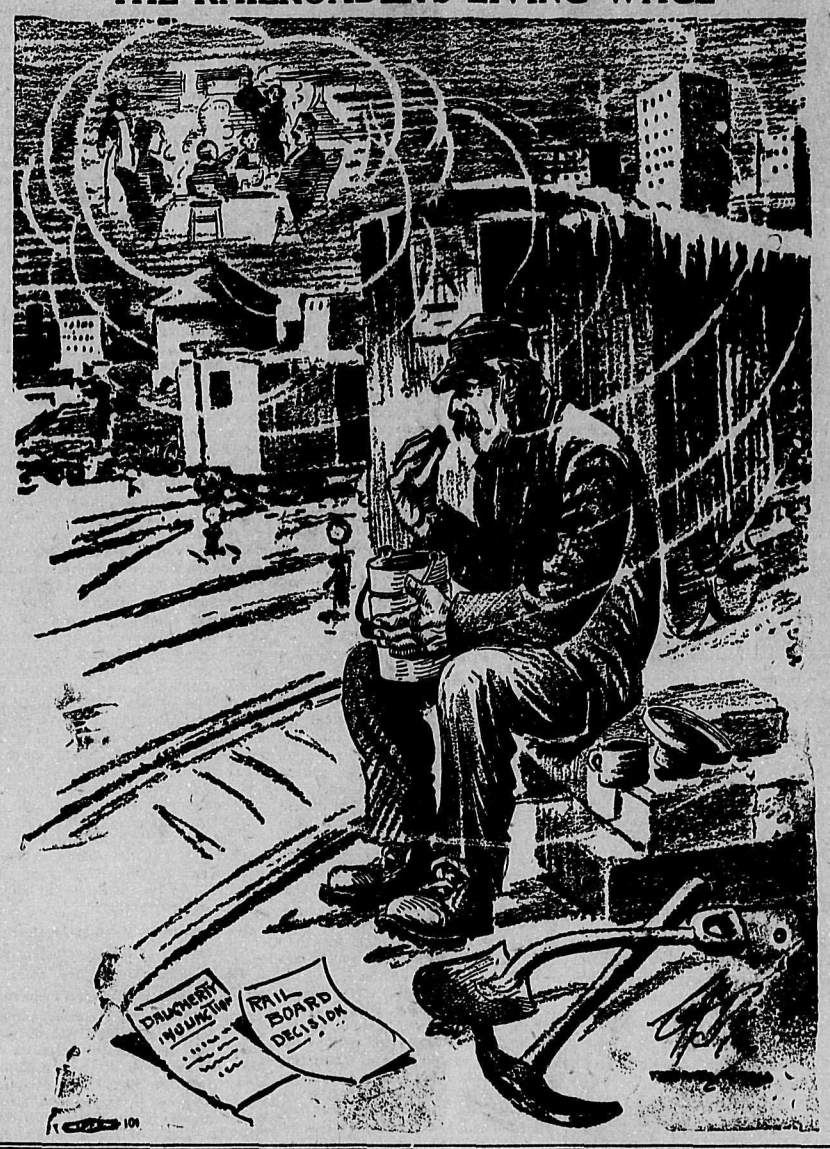
Delegate Pettipiece closed the debate by stating that the convention was not worth wasting seven minutes on, as it would only make confusion more confounded. The recommendation was defeated by a large majority.

City Council Mix-up

Delegate Pettipiece called the attention of the council to the fact that he understood he was to be appointed to the chairmanship of the City Council Fire and Police committee. He stated that the vote which he had received was such that he should have one of the more important committees; he could not, however, accept the finance committee as he never had any money, and knew but little about it. The board of works would take all his time, and this he could not afford, as he had to earn a living, but the only publicly-owned utility was the waterworks, and it was a department which was making money, and that the profits from this undertaking were being misappropriated and diverted to easing the taxes on land owned by absentee landlords, and he wished to be on this committee so that he could do all possible to remedy this condition. Referring to the Fire and Police committee, he stated that all he would have to do as chairman of that committee would be to sign the cheques when the police commission told him to, and if he could not act as chairman of one of the more important committees he

(Continued on page 2)

THE RAILROADER'S LIVING WAGE



ADOPT PRISON PLAN SYSTEM

New South Wales Government Tries to Reform Prisoners

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

Sydney, N. S. W.—New South Wales is trying out an experiment in the reformation of jail inmates. A prisoners' reforesting camp has been established in the country, at Tuncurry, about 200 miles north of the city of Sydney. Here prisoners are set to work planting a pine forest.

The place is as unlike a prison as can be imagined. There are no heavily-bolted cells, no armed warders watching over the prisoners to prevent escape. Each man has a hut to himself, with a comfortable bed.

Each prisoner is placed on his honor to do what he is told and not to take advantage of the absence of warders and escape. It stands to their credit that since the camp has been established, and the prisoners treated something like human beings, not one man has broken his word.

A big lawn has been built at the camp, and on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays the prisoners are permitted to indulge in cricket and other games.

So far the men have cleared 1500 acres of jungle land and planted some million and a half pine trees. As planting is only possible during three months of the year, the other nine months are devoted to clearing portions of the jungle to have it in readiness for the following season, and in keeping clean the land between the trees.

The value of this work to the State is great. It is estimated that the trees now being set on the jungle land will eventually return several million dolars' worth of useful timber. Shoud the experiment prove successful, it is the intention of the New South Wales government to extent the prison camp system.

HOW TO PUT THE SKIDS UNDER ANY UNION

Do not go to the meetings; but if you do, go late.

If the weather doesn't suit you, don't think of going.

If you do attend a meeting find fault with the officers and other members.

Never accept an office, as it is easier to criticize than to do things.

Nevertheless, get sore if you are not appointed on a committee, and if you are, do not attend committee meetings.

If asked by the president to give your opinion regarding some important matter, tell him you have nothing to say. After the meeting tell everyone how things should have been done.

Do nothing more than is absolutely necessary, but when the other members roll up their sleeves and willingly, unselfishly, use their ability to help matters along, howl that the lodge is run by a clique.

Patronize Federationist advertisers and tell them why you do so.

Buy at a union store.

FARMERS AND LABOR MAY FUSE

Steps Taken in Alberta to Hold a Joint Conference

Edmonton, Alta.—For the purpose of preparing plans for co-operation between the U. F. A. political party, and the Dominion Labor Party, in the next federal election, preparations are being made for a provincial conference of representatives of the above parties.

Representatives of the executive of the East and West Calgary U. F. A. political organization have approached the executive of the Dominion Labor Party, with a view to secure the co-operation of the Labor Party with the U. F. A. in the next federal election campaign. A certain amount of co-operation existed in the last election between certain U. F. A. locals and the Labor Party candidates. The proposal now is to make this co-operation province-wide so as to include all constituencies where either party has an influential vote.

A conference will take place Jan. 15, the night preceding the opening of the U. F. A. convention in Calgary, to which will be invited Labor groups of Medicine Hat, Lethbridge and Edmonton, along with Calgary, to meet representatives of the U. F. A. with a view to securing co-operation between Labor and Farmers throughout the Province.

E. F. TROTTER GOES TO THE INTERIOR

Young Folks Give Send-off to a Popular Young Worker

An active young printer, Ernest F. Trotter, left the city last week for the interior to accept a situation on the Nelson Daily News, as a linotype operator. As a member and officer of the Junior Labor League and the Federated Labor Party, he has been identified with the activities of those organizations. He has also been a delegate to the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council from the Vancouver Typographical Union.

The evening prior to his leaving, a company of young friends gave him a surprise "send-off" party at his home, bringing an orchestra and spending the evening in dancing and singing.

Those present were: Miss M. Latimer, Miss M. Wright, Miss F. Chappell, Miss E. Crich, Miss M. Crich, Miss M. Rees, Miss M. Hogg, Miss B. Rees, Miss M. Bridle, Mrs. Higginbotham, Mrs. Trotter and Messrs. T. Richardson, F. Higginbotham, J. Richardson, R. Woodward, W. Woodford, A. Humphries, J. Woodward, E. Trotter and W. R. Trotter.

You may wish to help The Federationist. You can do so by renewing your subscription promptly and sending in the subscription of your friend or neighbor.

MANY IDLE IN LOS ANGELES

Secretary of the Engineers Says Labor Market Is Flooded

The following letter, which was written by the secretary of the International Steam and Operating Engineers, Los Angeles local, and which appeared in the Steam Engineer, gives a little light on the conditions which prevail in Southern California:

I have been requested by Local No. 391 to write you and ask that you publish in the next issue of the Steam Engineer an article or this letter warning members to stay away from Southern California at this time. Many members get the impression from the well-advertised condition that Los Angeles is an ideal place to live with plenty of work. Such is not the case, and the suffering caused among the working people is through the alluring advertisements spread by the newspapers through the Chamber of Commerce. Every train brings in loads of people looking for the land of promise and immediately fall prey to the most skilled bloodsuckers and other human parasites that exist in any city in the United States. Because of the flooded condition of the labor market, it is impossible to maintain a living condition in matters of wages or conditions of employment. The employment offices are typical slave markets, where unheard-of conditions are heaped upon the man looking for a job, and even there under the brutal conditions imposed a man is lucky to get a job that he can make a living at. In our own trade a man cannot get a chance to go to work in less than two weeks until he has complied with the license law, which is very strict. There are from five to twenty-five strange engineers coming into my office every day looking for work and I have to turn many a brother away who has a paid-up union card. They tell you that you do not need houses to live in, as you can live out of doors. The rainy season is about to set in and when it rains here it rains and keeps it up just as long as your winters do in the North, and the house lord gets you with raised rents and you don't get away. It is impossible to find a decent place to live in at any rent during the wet season. It's h— to confess, but it's the truth, and members should give this city a wide berth during the winter unless they have lots of money and do not need to work.

Washington—The United States paid out $255,201,662 in pensions during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, according to the annual report of the commissioner of pensions. This war pension system cost the public during the year $258,805,583 in actual payment, while the cost of maintaining the system itself cost $1,394,509.

Stockton, Cal.—It cost the government $17,500 to establish a farm school here for war veterans. Up to date, only 57 veterans have availed themselves of the opportunity to learn scientific farming free of charge—a cost of $308 a head. Red tape, it is claimed, is largely to blame for the failure of the experiment.

GOVERNMENT PULLS DOWN BASIC WAGE

New South Wales Anti-Labor Forces Wage War on Workers

Government Employees Debarred from Industrial Courts

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

Sydney, N. S. W.—The New South Wales anti-Labor government, following the lead set by other anti-Labor governments in Australia, has passed legislation removing employees of the government services from the right of access to the industrial courts, abolishing the living wage for workers engaged in primary industries, and breaking down the basic wage system covering other workers.

This legislation is the first step by the government towards smashing the arbitration system in that country, depriving the workers of their industrial rights, and bringing about a reduced standard of living.

As regards government employees, not only are they deprived of the right of access to the industrial courts, but the government is relieved of the obligation to pay its employees the rates of wages ruling for equal work outside the government services.

With skilled workers in governmental works receiving less wages than their fellow workers in private employ, for the same class of work, the way is being prepared for the private employers to force wages of their employees down to the government level.

In the case of workers in the primary industries, the Board of Trade is to be debarred from declaring a basic wage, which means that squatters, farmers and other employers of country Labor will be allowed to pay the lowest wage possible in the sure knowledge that no court will interfere with them.

A provision is also made for the payment of less than the basic wage for other workers—those in the secondary, or manufacturing industries. In these cases where it is "proved by the court":

(1) That serious unemployment in an industry has resulted or will result from the operations of an award or industrial agreement;

(2) That no employees in an industry or the employees of any employer in it are or may become entitled to any benefit or payment under any profit-sharing or co-partnership scheme,

The court may—

(1) Refrain from making, an award; (2) rescind or cancel any award or industrial agreement; (3) exempt from the provisions of an award or industrial agreement any employees who are or may be entitled to any benefit or payment under any profit-sharing or co-partnership scheme or their employer.

In other words, the employers have only to plead poverty to the court, or through a few shares to their employees, and they automatically pass out of the court's jurisdiction, and can pay any rate of wage that they like.

Local Item

Arrangements have been completed to open the sanipractic super course in Vancouver by the American University of Sanipractic.

Only professional people will be admitted to the course, which has been especially prepared for practitioners who have training in the new therapies, such as chiropractic, mechanotherapy, food science, physical culture, suggestive-therapy and naturopathy, etc., etc.

The object of the course is to qualify physicians of the above systems to meet the conditions of the public health in a more practical and scientific manner.

Faculty of the super course are experts, specializing in their respective lines, and have been assigned by the university to present and demonstrate the technique of the various departments included in the course until the entire curriculum has been completed.

There are forty-two in the Province eligible to take the course, and whose credentials are vouched for.

The course begins Jan. 2, 1923, and will continue throughout the winter months.

Sanipractic embodies the good in the various methods and systems of healing and under this particular term, means the practice of health, and is especially opposed to the use of drugs or poisons in the care of the public health.

Building Permits

Dec. 29—414—20th Ave East, Copp Bros., dwelling, $2500; 417 Hastings W., J. B. Arthur, alterations, $1500; 2589 Albert, A. Alexander, dwelling, $2000; 2224 Granville, Percy, Deacon & Wheeler, alterations, $2000; 101 Hastings West, W. Hilton, alterations, $3000.

Jan. 2, 1923—2467 Cambridge, G. Dumself, dwelling, $3000; 418 Broadway West, J. Slingerland, dwelling, $5000; foot Campbell Ave., Baynes & Horie, coal sheds, $1880.

The usual Forum will be held on Sunday, Jan. 7, from 3 to 5 p. m., at the W. P. hall, 303½ Pender West. Dean Clements, of the University of British Columbia, will speak on "The Farmer and the Marketing System."

One dollar and fifty cents is the cost for a six months' subscription to The Federationist.

UNION CRUSHING COST QUARTER BILLION

United States Railroads Lose Big Sum by Strike

Lost Possible Revenue While Wage Costs Were Higher

[By Harry Godfrey]
(Federated Press Correspondent)

New York—Class 1 railroads paid out almost a quarter of a billion dollars to maintain their union-crushing policy in the three months of July, August and September, according to an article which will appear in the Nation, by Evans Clark, Labor statistician.

This expenditure is due, Clark sets forth, to the huge increases in transportation costs and maintenance and equipment expenses during the shop strike, as well as to the failure of the railroads to meet traffic demands because of inadequate equipment.

The article shows from returns to the interstate commerce commission by these railroads, that their increased operating expenses pushed down their net operating revenue $48,000,000 below the normal level. The roads lost $8,000,000 in possible revenue by the record-breaking car-shortage which set in during September. The roads also lost approximately $105,000,000 more through their inability to handle the heavy summer traffic.

"In spite of the wage cut which precipitated the strike," Clark writes, "actual wages paid in the shops in September were 8 cents an hour higher than wages before the cut. The average hourly wages of union shopmen in June before the cut, were 72 cents. In July, wages paid to strike-breakers were 76 cents; in August, 79 cents, and in September, 80 cents. With 23 per cent. fewer men in the shops in September, there was a 17 per cent. increase in the cost of repairs.

"Overtime, bonuses and board and lodging for strike-breakers brought the wage bill still higher. Straight overtime paid to shopmen in September was 117 per cent. greater than before the strike, and punitive overtime was 1524 per cent. greater. The bonus bill for September alone was $8,700,000."

Contrasted with these stupendous outlays to defeat the shopmen, Clark calls attention to what happened in the case of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad which, after losing $10,000,000 in three months because of the strike, settled with its men late in September. In August the B. & O.'s financial reports showed a deficit of $2,500,000. Its October figures showed a surplus of more than $3,000,000, and now the B. & O. is free of embargoes from end to end.

New York—Praising the integrity and ability of the officials of Russia, Frank P. Walsh told the Foreign Policy Association that Russia is the "nation of great opportunity to all men of vision." Walsh, who recently returned from Russia, where he studied legal, economic and political conditions, declared the new economic policy of the Russian government was entered into in good faith, and that business and industry is showing a rapid improvement there.

NEW TRIAL MAY BE GRANTED

Steel Strike Crime Was Committed by Steel Trust Agents

Chicago—Efforts are being made to obtain executive clemency for Jacob Dolla, an important unit in the steel strikers' organization in 1919, who has been in prison in Pennsylvania since then, after being coerced to plead guilty to a charge of dynamiting.

The dynamiting, since shown to have been done by steel trust agents, damaged a porch to the extent of $150. No one was hurt. The guilty plea followed several days of third degree by the State constabulary, and was made because Dolla's lawyers told him a light sentence would be imposed as a result. The judge gave him 12 to 17 years.

It was important to the steel employers to get Dolla out of the way, because he had successfully organized the foreign workers in his town of Lebanon, Pa., where he was a skilled millworker. His picket line stood its ground perfectly and kept within the law in spite of the attempts of John Aldridge, an undercover man, to provoke the men to violence. The dynamiting was then used as a pretext to destroy the organization, and it succeeded.

Dolla's extorted plea of guilty makes a new trial impossible, and the only recourse for him is a pardon by the governor of Pennsylvania. With labor organizations taking up the case, it is hoped that Amos Pinchot, when he is inaugurated, will give a pardon hearing.

F. L. P. Meeting

Angus McInnis will be the speaker at the Federated Labor Party meeting to be held on Sunday night, at the party headquarters at 148 Cordova Street West.

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....January 5, 1923

The Street Railway Accident and the Blame

CONSIDERABLE dismay and concern has been roused in Vancouver by the fatal accident which occurred last week-end, when a freight train struck a street car. The number of injured and killed, however, has stirred up a sentiment, which, while it lasts, will be expressed in various manners. Safety precautions will be demanded, and it may be possible that the disaster referred to will be the means of greater precautions being taken in the future.

* * *

The enquiry which is now going on, seems to be centred around as to who was to blame; in other words, were the men in charge of the train or the street car at fault. But it might be asked if those responsible for the accident cannot be found in the high places. Human beings are not perfect. They may err, and their judgment in certain cases may at times be questioned. But the fact remains that the conditions at the intersecting point where the train and the street car collided, were not determined by either the street railwaymen or the trainmen.

* * *

Two large corporations, combined with the responsible authorities who are supposed to safeguard life and limb of the travelling public, determined where the tracks should intersect, and have allowed a condition to exist which gave the opportunity for a bad judgment or an error on the part of the employees, to bring about the death and injury of a number of people.

* * *

The fixing of the responsibility of the error will not, or at least should not, be all the enquiry should bring out. The responsible persons for the finding of the real cause of the accident should place the blame where it belongs. This may result in the companies having to disgorge a little of the profits earned, but every precaution should now be made, and at once, to prevent a similar accident. The labor organizations in this city might well take this matter under consideration, and endeavor to see that the human factor shall not be the only safeguard against further catastrophies.

Elevators, Mining Booms and Jobs

"WE need more elevators and grain facilities," is the popular cry today in Vancouver, and even Victoria has caught on to this slogan. In fact the employing and investing class are never at a loss for similar catch cries, while many workers fall for this kind of stuff and endeavor to swell the chorus. One newspaper suggests that a mining boom is needed, but the average man who happens to be out of a job never considers just what all these cries would mean to him. Of course he recognizes that if a new elevator were built, his chances of getting a job would be a little better, but his thoughts never rise above the level of the job.

* * *

Did the workers but realize it, greater elevator capacity and more tonnage will never solve the workers' problems. They can only be solved by the working class ownership and control of the means of wealth production. Elevators and warehouses are used for the purpose of storing the wealth created by the toilers. Ships pack away from the producers the very things which they need for their own sustenance. It may be a fine pastime for the different sections of the employing class to fight over the methods of disposing of the wealth taken from those who produce it, and as to whether it should be shipped from the eastern or western seaboards, but the fact still remains that farmers are without the necessities of life; they cannot obtain these things which the industrial workers can produce, and the city workers lacks the products of the farm. When the industrial and agricultural workers realize these facts, they may then take some steps to remedy their conditions. In the meantime building elevators and ships for the purpose of taking the wealth of the workers for ruling class purposes will never bring anything but jobs, and jobs never did spell anything but slavery and exploitation.

Some Odious Comparisons

A FEW days ago there appeared in a local paper a news item with a Pretoria date line regarding the hanging of three members of the working class, Hull, Lewis and Long, who were executed for the part they played in the labor war that took place in the goldfields of South Africa in the spring of 1922.

* * *

The item appeared on Sunday, December 24, and is a good example of the methods of the capitalistic press in withholding the news, as the executions took place on the 13th of November. No telegraphic cables carried this news over the world; the wires did not hum as they would with the results of a football match, or an international cricket test game. The news diggers of the gutter press must needs wait until the post brings the South African mail, and then a phoney date gives a semblance of news service.

* * *

Few even of those who went to the scaffold singing the Red Flag would give more than a passing thought to it, but those who have taken any interest in European politics during the past six months would be struck with the vast difference in the administration of "justice" in different places and under different conditions.

* * *

The capitalistic world is "horrified" lately at the atrocious conduct of the Greek revolutionary government, in exacting the supreme sacrifice from their defeated political opponents. For the shooting of a high official of the Irish Free State, four prisoners of war who could not possibly have had any connection with the death of Collins, were taken out and shot at Mountjoy prison. It may be worthy of notice by the way, without debating the matter, Great Britain immediately withdrew its diplomatic representatives from Greece, but made not a grimace of disapproval in the case of the reprisals in Ireland or the massacres in Johannesburg.

* * *

These members of the working class who are being slaughtered at the behest of the Rand Club are just as surely the victims of the merciless class struggle as any workers shot down on the barricades in 1848 and 1917. The crimes charged in the indictments against them, "like the flowers that bloom in the spring," have nothing to do with the case. They are being murdered solely because of their activities on behalf of the workers of South Africa. The humanitarian, Jan Christian Smuts, who "settled the war," appears in his true colors as the henchman of a well-organized capitalist class that has nevertheless had a severe attack of heart failure.

* * *

How different this all seems when compared with the actions of the Soviet government of Russia in pardoning unconditionally on November 7 last, all the 26 members of the executive committee of the Social Revolutionary party, tried and found guilty of treason and assassination of Soviet officials. The evidence against these men was overwhelming; one hundred pounds of letters and other documents proved them guilty beyond any shadow of doubt; they were in the pay of imperial nations, in whose interests they worked; Uritsky and Volodarsky were murdered with their connivance and on their instructions. Lenin carried two of their bullets in his chest for four years, and yet these "depraved communists," lacking in all common decency, have seen fit to pardon these men and women unconditionally. Who said comparisons were odious.

A Chance for the Students

WHEN organized labor undertook to aid in the movement to have the University of B. C. built, they did so for the simple reason that there were a large number of unemployed in the city and district which the work provided would aid to eke out an existence. Naturally, the members of the organizations of Labor which gave their aid to this movement, expected those who were employed on this work would be paid a rate of wages which would at least be equal to the average wage paid in the city for similar work. But this is not the case at present.

* * *

The work of clearing the university site has been started; the wages to be paid is 40 cents per hour, for eight hours, making the magnificent total of $3.20 per day. Incidentally, it might be pointed out that only married men are to be put to work. These facts might well be noted by those persons whose sons are to be educated at the university when built, for it is a certainty that the children of the men who are to receive the magnificent sum of $3.20 per day will never raise the price to put their children through the university when completed.

* * *

The ruling class has always been parsimonious when dealing with the workers. They have skinned and robbed them in order to get the money and wealth which they own, and which gives them the privilege of educating their sons and daughters in the most expensive manner. Now we are faced with a situation, locally, where the very builders of the institution which because of the poverty of the many workers, will be a ruling class institution, are to be skinned a little closer to the bone.

* * *

The students of the University sought the aid of the workers in order to have this work started. We wonder if they will now lend their aid to the securing of a living wage for the men who are to clear the site for their future educational home? Again we say, we wonder. But in the meantime, the organized Labor movement must of necessity demand that the average wage for common labor be paid on this work, and that all future work shall be paid for at the union rate of wages, or this cutting of wages will continue until it reaches the different crafts and other workers whose standard is a little higher than a bread line dole.

Has your union elected delegates to the next Labor representation committee, which will be held on Jan. 26? If not, why not? Get busy and see that your organization is represented.

Canada is a free country, but many miners have been arrested in the Edmonton and district coal fields, because they have ceased to work in the effort to secure collective bargaining. Mounted policemen are being used to check the men's efforts, and we wonder if the same tactics will be used later on other workers. Our wondering will not, however, help unless the workers organize.

The Canadian government, according to press items, is determined to continue its immigration policy. At one time the government announced that Britishers were to be given the preference, but the Hon. Charles Stewart, minister of Immigration, has informed the steamship companies, who will benefit financially by an aggressive immigration policy, that representatives will be sent to Paris, Antwerp, The Hague, Libau, Warsaw and Budapest. This signifies that the government intends to secure immigrants from the countries where the greatest depression prevails, and by so doing, get workers who will work cheap, and yet there are many workers who do not believe in political action.

There can be no doubt that an understanding of psychology is valuable in the working class movement, and just as essential as the employing class have found that knowledge, but a local newspaper has found a new use for it. It says:

> Psychologists in Victoria have found a new cure for unemployment. Twelve jobless men have been searching for work for weeks. After a psychological treatment tending to remove discouragement and replace pessimism with optimism, three of them immediately got jobs.

The publication referred to, takes the position that this may be a coincidence, but if the experience of the workers is anything to go by, then all the psychologists in the world cannot create jobs when none exist. The workers have from time to time been filled with hope; they have been urged to work and wait, mostly wait for better times, but their wants are never filled. We might suggest, however, that if the psychology of the workers was of a revolutionary nature—in other words, based on working class philosophy, there might be a chance of them doing something for themselves. In the meantime, they can go to a psychologist and have their hopes lifted.

Industrial Unionism Wins in Britain

[By J. W. Johnstone in the Labor Herald]

The following article is by a leading tradesman from Chicago, who is investigating trade union conditions in Europe. His report on the building trades situation in Britain should be particularly interesting to the craft-divided building workers of America.

THE British trade union movement, like that of America, is passing through the most critical period of its history. Just as in our own case, they are faced with the issue of amalgamation or annihilation; under the best of circumstances they must unite or be hopelessly crippled. Those unions which have seen this issue most clearly, and have acted to meet it, by their good generalship are the ones which are coming out of the battle with the least scars.

The building trades workers' organizations are a good example of this fact. This is the only industry that retains the 44-hour week on a national scale, and their cuts in wages have been the least of any. The explanation of this is to be found in their unity, achieved through the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives. Although a federation in name, this is in reality an industrial union. It has almost completely unified the organizational policies and actions of 500,000 building trades workers in Great Britain.

Winning Over Obstacles

Unlike in America, where the craft isolation in the building trades is largely due to reactionary leadership, here in England it is the rank and file that is holding back the complete amalgamation of the building trades. The officialdom is leading the propaganda for industrial unionism. Not that I want to leave the impression that the rank and file is more reactionary here than in America. That would be impossible. They are more progressive, more class-conscious, more revolutionary, but there is a sufficient number of 100 per cent. conservatives still among them to be a temporary legal stumbling block in the way of the complete amalgamation of the building trades.

There are many restrictions placed upon the unions here by the State; one of these is that unions cannot amalgamate unless 50 per cent. of the entire membership vote on the question, and more than 25 per cent. in its favor. This, I think, explains why the National Federation, though still held to its paper status as a federation by these legal restrictions, actually functions as an industrial union. There is such a widespread acceptance of the industrial union idea by all the militant, active elements, that their accomplishment in reality is in advance of that written into their constitutions.

The actual amalgamation is proceeding, however, very rapidly in spite of these obstacles. At the Federation convention held at Perth, Scotland, August, 1921, the Scottish Painters introduced an amalgamation resolution which was adopted. Since then the amalgamation of the Bricklayers, Masons and Quarrymen has been completed. It is known as the Amalgamated Union of Building Trades Workers, with George Hicks as secretary-treasurer. At is last convention this newly-formed organization emphasized the necessity of complete amalgamation, and unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"That owing to the scientific development of industry, this delegate conference is of the opinion that organization by craft is old-fashioned, and instructs the executive committee to confer with all societies that are affiliated to the Federation with a view to forming an industrial union for all Building Trades Workers, as we are convinced that the time has arrived for organization by industry."

In fact the Federation convention was an amalgamation convention. No fine hairs were split. The time was spent in devising means to bring into being the spirit of the resolution. Four different methods were outlined, and are being used by the Federation to overcome the obstacles in the way of a complete unification of the industry, all this being correlated through the Federation as follows: (1) issuing to the membership a series of leaflets and pamphlets in the name of the Federation, with the assistance of the Labor College and the Plebs League; also study courses from a working-class viewpoint from the same sources; (2) all organizers heretofore paid and directed by their own craft have been pooled under the direction and control of the Federation and are being paid by that organization, and are now working in the interest of the industry as a whole; (3) a committee has been elected to work under the supervision of the executive committee to make a complete investigation into, and suggest a remedy to overcome, the legal obstacles to amalgamation; (4) where two or more national unions have been able to poll the necessary number of votes, according to the law governing the unions, they immediately proceed to amalgamate along the lines of the A. U. B. T. W. or with them.

A Real Executive Committee

The executive committee of the Federation is not an ornament. It is the real governing body for the industry. When amalgamation is completed, it will naturally become the executive committee of the new organization. The change will hardly be noticed, as it will be a paper formality; but it is as important as any other step in the process, because it will be the final act that will cement the Building Trades Workers of the British Isles into one compact body covering the entire industry.

At present the executive committee is composed of two members from each national union, for each 20,000 or less, and one member for each additional 20,000 or major part. Conventions are based on the same rate of representation. At the annual convention an emergency committee is elected from the executive committee, consisting of the president, vice-president and six members of the executive committee, each from a different craft. An advisory committee is named by this body to settle minor questions between meetings of the emergency committee, which reports all questions dealt with by it to the parent committee for approval or disapproval. Upon all matters affecting trade union movements the emergency committee may order a vote taken. A majority decides the issue in all cases, and is subject to the control of the E. C. of the Federation.

The wages and hours are settled on a national basis, under the control of the Federation. In every district there are only two rates, one for the skilled and one for the unskilled. I found one exception to this rule, where the London Painters receive one penny less than the other trades. I was, unfortunately, unable, through lack of time, to find out the reason for this exception.

Through their union, the building trades workers have weathered the storm of the last year or so better than any other section of workers. It is true that the miners still retain the 8-hour day, but they fall short of the 44-hour week, even though they put up a great fight, than which none could have done better than they under the circumstances. They depended upon the Triple Alliance, which was doomed to fail, like all federations, when called upon to act in a revolutionary manner. The results could not have been otherwise. The building trades workers are coming out of the battle, somewhat scarred it is true, but with greater solidarity, a fighting spirit and a fighting programme. At the annual convention, held at Bangor, North Wales, August, 1922, on the question of international affiliations, some of the delegates questioned the advantages of international organization. President George Hicks, speaking in favor of the resolution for interantional affiliation, said amongst other things, that "as far as he was concerned, he stood as an International revolutionary Socialist. He did not want Ireland for the Irish, or Britain for the British, but the world for the workers." Can American building tradesmen imagine Donlin of our building trades department, saying this at our conventions?

The Meaning of Militant Leadership

The leaders of the Federation have a clear-cut working class point of view. They do not pretend to have an open mind for capitalist arguments. On any class problem that confronts them, they settle the question on the basis of the power of their organization. And they do not stop at industrial unionism, they desire a strong working class press, a working class political party, and a working class education, with the emancipation of the working class from wage slavery as their goal. I would not insist that these officials are perfect; from my personal observations I cannot say whether they will stand the acid test, but it is clear that they are honestly trying to bring about the changes they are advocating, and if judged by what they have done and are doing, the verdict should be in their favor overwhelmingly. Judged by the standard of our American trade union leaders, they stand out as mental giants.

The British Building Trades situation shows us again what a tremendous power for good or evil is exerted by the militants in the Labor movement. These workers, though not in a key industry, are nevertheless leading the way for the Labor movement here. They are a beacon light, even though a bit dim yet, in this dark period that we are going through. It is to the leadership of the militant elements within the unions that credit is due for the great progress made. The power of leadership is again overwhelmingly demonstrated; if it is reactionary it leads us to defeat through stupidity and compromise; if it is militant and revolutionary, it brings through united front to victory.

Trades and Labor Council Endorses Geo. H. Hardy

(Continued from page 1)

would refuse to accept any chairmanship.

The following committee was appointed to see Mayor Tisdall on Wednesday morning, and to urge that Alderman Pettipiece be given proper consideration: Delegates Neelands, Bengough, Nixon and Smyllie.

Object to Receipt Tax

The Stamp Tax on receipts was then dealt with, one delegate taking the stand that it was owing to the employers paying in cash to avoid the cheque tax, that the government was now going to take it from the workers. Delegate Showler stated that it was a matter for the Trades Congress of Canada to deal with, and he moved that the Secretary be instructed to get in touch with the secretary of that body, and to request that action be taken to have this tax eliminated. The motion was adopted.

The notice of motion calling for each delegate to the council to have at least one union label on his or her apparel was read a second time. Mrs. Mahon, representing the Union Label trades, stated that it was not possible to expect the merchants to put goods bearing the union's label on their shelves for decorations, and if the men would demand the label when making purchases, and see that their wives did the same thing, it would help the movement generally. Mrs. Dolk urged more generous support to the union label goods.

The nomination of officers revealed a lack of opposition to the present incumbents, there being only one nomination for the position of president, one for that of secretary, and one for the position of secretary-treasurer. The nominations are as follows: President, R. H. Neelands; general secretary, P. Bengough; secretary-treasurer, B. Showler; vice-president, J. Flynn; S. Smyllie, sergeant at arms, Mrs. Mahon and W. Dunn; trustees, J. Nixon, C. Macdonald, G. Lyle, A. Graham and George Mowatt.

The label trades committee announced that the next dance would be held on January 19, in the Alexandra pavilion, and that the Allied Printing Trades would participate.

A communication from Los Angeles calling the attention of the council to the fact that there was a strike of inside Electrical Workers in that city, was read, and the secretary instructed to post the notices to this effect on the bulletin board.

A communication from the Vancouver Workers Protective Association, thanking the council for the use of the hall, and intimating that the meetings were now held in the Technical School, was received and filed. The council concluded a busy session shortly after 10 p.m.

Washington.—Japanese imports from Germany are now greater in volume than before the war, according to Japanese periodicals received at the department of commerce here. German imports amounted to $83,310,000 yen (a yen is about 50 cents) for the year ended May, 1922, an increase of 22,150,000 yen over 1913. The chief items imported are strings, ropes and materials for these: Dyestuffs, paints and color; metals and manufactures of metals, scientific instruments, clocks, watches; chemicals and explosives.

Springfield, Ill. — Eber Vaughn, strike-breaker in the Wabash shops at Bluffs, Ill., near here, was shot and killed when he called his boss a scab. The police are seeking Claude Mathis, foreman of the Bluffs shop, under whom Vaughn worked.

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Vancouver Unions

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

LLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNcil—Meets second Monday in the onth. President, J. R. White; secreary, R. H. Neelands, P. O. Box 66.

AKERY SALESMEN, LOCAL 371—Meets second Thursday every month, 19 Pender St. W. President, J. Brightwell; financial secretary, H. A. Bowron, 849 Burns St.

OURNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNAtional Union of America—Local 120, Vancouver, B.C., meets second and fourth Tuesdays in each month in Room 313, 319 Pender Street West. President, C. E. Herrett, 71 Hastings St. E. Secretary, A. R. Jani, 320 Cambie St. Shop phone, ey. 2702. Residence phone, Doug. 2171R.

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

RICKLAYERS AND MASONS—If you need bricklayers or masons for boiler orks, etc., or marble setters, phone ricklayers' Union, Labor Temple.

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

IVIC EMPLOYEES' UNION—Meets first and third Fridays in each month, t 148 Cordova St. W. President, J. hite, 3405 Pender St. E.; Secretary-reasurer, Geo. Harrison, 1335 Woodland rive.

EDERATED LABOR PARTY, 148 CORdova St. W.—Educational meetings very Sunday evening, 8 o'clock. Business meetings every Wednesday evening. . P. Pettipiece, chairman; E. H. Morrion, sec.-treas.; J. Bennett, corresponding ecretary.

ITY FIREFIGHTERS UNION No. 18—President, M. McDonald, No. 1 Firehall; Secretary, C. A. Watson, No. 3 irehall.

OTEL AND RESTAURANT Employees Union, Local 28—441 Seymour Street. eets first and third Wednesdays at 2.30 m. Second and fourth Wednesdays at 30 p.m. Executive board meets every uesday at 8 p.m. President W. Colmar. usiness agent, A. Graham. Phone Sey. 681.

UMBER WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION OF CANADA—An industrial union of all workers in logging and construction camps. Coast District and General Headquarters, 61 Cordova St. W., Vancouver, B. C. Phone Sey. 956. J. M. Clarke, general secretary-reasurer; legal advisers, Messrs. Bird, acdonald & Co., Vancouver, B. C.; auditors, Messrs. Buttar & Chiene, Vancouer, B. C.

ACHINISTS LOCAL 692—President, Ed. Dawson; secretary, R. Hirst; busiss agent, P. R. Bengough. Office: 309, 9 Pender St. W. Meets in Room 8, 9 Pender St. W., on second and fourth esday in month.

ACHINISTS LOCAL 182—President, Leo George; secretary, J. G. Keefe; siness agent, P. R. Bengough. Office: 9, 319 Pender St. W. Meets in Room 3, 319 Pender St. W. on first and third ursdays in month.

OTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECOrators and Papernangers of America, ocal 138, Vancouver—Meets 2nd and h Thursdays at 148 Cordova St. W. hone Sey. 3491. Business agent, R. A. arker.

LE DRIVERS, BRIDGE, WHARF and Dock Builders, Local No. 2404—Meets Labor Hall, 319 Pender St. W., every d and 4th Friday at 8 p.m. Jas. Thomp-n, Financial Secretary.

AILORS' UNION OF THE PACIFIC, 135 Cordova St. W., P. O. Box 571. hone Sey. 8703. Meetings every Mony 7 p.m. P. Hockaday, Business Agent.

EDERATED SEAFARERS UNION OF B. C.—Formerly Firemen and Oilers' ion of British Columbia—Meeting hts, first Tuesday and third Friday of h month at 318 Cordova W. President, Thom; vice-president, R. Morgan; retary-treasurer, W. Donaldson. Address, 313 Cordova St. W., Vancouver, Victoria Branch Agent's address, W. ncis, 567 Johnson St., Victoria, B.C.

TERNATIONAL UNION STEAM AND perating Engineers, Local 844, meets ry Thursday at 8 p.m., Room 307 or Temple. Secretary-Treasurer, N. en, 953 Hornby St. Phone Sey. 7043R. cording Secretary, J. R. Campbell, 303st Street, North Vancouver.

REET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY Employees, Pioneer Division, No. 101 Meets K. P. Hall, 8th and Kingsway, and 3rd Mondays at 10:15 a.m. and 7 . President, F. A. Hoover, 2409 Clarke ve; recording-secretary, F. E. Griffin, 7—6th Avenue East; treasurer, A. F. drew; financial-secretary and busiss agent, W. H. Cottrell, 4308 Dumfries Street; office, corner Prior and Main . Phone Fair. 3604R.

URNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF America, Local No. 178—Meetings held t Monday in each month, 8 p.m. Presnt, A. R. Gatenby; vice-president, Mrs. lk; recording secretary, C. McDonald, O. Box 503; financial secretary, P. Neish, P. O. Box 503.

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

POGRAPHICAL UNION No. 226—President, Wm. Skinner; vice-president, Tucker; secretary-treasurer, R. H. elands, P. O. Box 66. Meets last nday of each month at 2 p.m.

NAIMO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 337—President J. J. Begg, vice-sident, R. J. Stewart; secretary-treas-r, L. C. Gilbert, P. O. Box 476, Naimo, B. C.

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New York—The shot that killed Erskine Childers sounded the deathknell of the "Irish Free State," said Major Michael A. Kelly to an audience which filled the Casino theatre here at a meeting called by the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic. The meeting was a protest against the execution of Childers, Rory O'Connor and other Irish Republicans killed by the Free State. Bernard Halligan, the principal speaker, was recently released from a British jail in Ireland.

The greatest assistance that the readers of The Federationist can render us at this time, is by securing a new subscriber. By doing so you spread the news of the working class movement and assist us.

At the Orpheum

Theatre-goers who remember the stars of thirty years ago, will welcome joyously the engagement of a quintette of their favorites who, under the title of "The Stars of Yesterday," will be seen at the Orpheum theatre the week commencing Wedesnday, Jan. 10.

Barney Fagan, Lizzie Wilson, Joe Sullivan, Tony Williams and Corinne, are the members of the act, and what memories of the old days they will bring back to those who remember when they were names to conjure with?

Each will do a bit of the work which made them famous. Barney Fagan, despite his 72 years, still dances like a boy and sings, "My Gal Is a High Born Lady" with all the unction and spirit with which he delivered it 32 years ago, when its popularity swept the country.

Corinne, who has been on the stage since she was three years old, and was starred as "Little Buttercup" at the age of five, still is the radiant brunette with the sweet full voice. Joe Sullivan, whose song, "Where Did You Get That Hat?" was a classic 25 years ago, will sing it in his inimitable way, while Lizzie Wilson will impersonate the characters of Dinkelspiel and Schmitzelbank, just as she used to do them at Tony Pastor's in years gone by. Miss Wilson was also the original Mrs. Potash in the famous Potash and Perlmutter series of plays, playing that character for eight consecutive years.

The younger generation, which loves the theatre, its traditions and famous old players, should rejoice at this opportunity to see and hear these epoch-making artists of the '80s and 90s, and their elders will renew acquaintance with the luminaries who were headliners when vaudeville of today was known as "Variety."

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Economic News Service

[By Leland Olds]
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

LABOR will be called upon to resist increasing pressure from capital during the coming year. This pressure will be exerted to reduce wage levels. Unions will be under attack as representing organized resistance to the attempt of employers to reduce living standards. Employers will also seek freedom to import unskilled labor from other countries in order to reduce the wages of common labor.

These are the conclusions drawn from the first meeting of the American Economic Association, which is holding its annual sessions in Chicago this week.

Forecast of future business and industrial conditions was the first subject conidered by the association. Leading economists discussed various aspects of the present situation. They all came to the conclusion that business was not yet definitely on the upgrade, and that still further adjustments were necessary before prosperity would be assured. The present increasing activity will probably continue until spring or early summer, but it will be followed by a slackening of activity, downward prices and continued pressure to reduce wages. From the point of view of labor, the most important part of the prediction was that the necessity of further readjustment of wages would involve intensification of the campaign to break down independent labor organizations and to open the doors to immigration in order to obtain a supply of cheap labor to break the market.

Prof. Alvin H. Hansen, of the University of Minnesota, dealt chiefly with the course of wages. Basing his conclusions of authoritative price and wage figures, he predicted a long and increasingly bitter struggle between employers and wage earners over the wage level. He pointed out that between 1914 and 1920 the rapid advance of wholesale prices meant an increasing margin of profit as wages lagged behind until the period of prosperity was drawing to a close. He stated that similarly wages had lagged behind prices during the downward movement until at present wage levels are from 20 to 30 per cent. above the normal relationship to prices. He said that such high wage levels meant unemployment, because employers refused to buy labor when wages were high. Periods of high profit margins are periods of good employment, he said. Hansen said that labor looked on established wage levels as a front line trench to be defended even at the cost of employment. For this reason he predicted that the coming years of deflation would be characterized by a struggle in which employers would attack unions as the chief defenders of present wage standards and would attempt to eliminate all restriction on immigration in order to obtain cheap common labor. He said that final stabilization would not appear until the deflation of wages had been accomplished.

From this analysis it appears that during a readjustment extending over several years, labor must look forward to a continuance of the open-shop campaign.

Prof. H. Parker Willis of Columbia University, analyzed the course of the stock market during the year. According to his statement, the stock market forecasts industrial conditions by about five or six months. He pointed out that the steady rise of the stock market was halted in October, a downward tendency followed in which about a third of the gains registered since the beginning of revival were lost. This, he said, would forecast a partial renewal of the depression soem time during the coming year. Turning to specific aspects of the situation, he said that building activity had passed its peak, that exports were 20 per cent. under last year, with little hope of expanding, and that as a result decreased activity in certain lines of manufacture was already apparent. The basic factor halting return to prosperity, he felt, was the resistance offered by certain industries and labor groups to full readjustment of prices and wages. The outlook for 1923, he said, is declining profits with only partial renewal of business activity. In short, a standstill is likely until further readjustment of prices and wages is accomplished.

It is clear from the statements of these economists who are in close touch with the current business world that employers will demand a reduction in labor costs sufficient to guarantee increased profit margins before signalling full speed ahead. It should be noted that Prof. Hansen's figures as to present level of wages are too high. Labor does not today enjoy the increased share of product which his statements would indicate. The really significant fact is that the great increases in capitalization which have characterized recent years will require higher profit margins and consequently lower wage levels as an "incentive" to capital to enter enthusiastically into national enterprise.

Behind the Scenes in Lausanne

[By A. Rosenberg]

DIPLOMACY, in its character of the art of concealing thoughts, has been celebrating particular triumphs at the peace conference of Lausanne. The participators, and the press organs behind them, glide skillfully around the matters which they have most at heart, and hold long speeches and write endless leading articles on questions long since disposed of and of no interest whatever to anybody. The Turks form the sole exception; they do not need to help the Entente to play hide and seek. The Turkish delegation declares openly that at Lausanne they will demand the possession of Mosul. Besides this they demand Karagatsch, the suburb of Adrianople, in which the railway station of that city is siuated; and thirdly, they demand a plebiscite in the districts of Arabia which were separated from Turkey. With their demand for Mosul the Turks have uttered the decisive password, for the petroleum fields of Mosul form the main object of contest in Lausanne, however little they may appear in the official declarations.

The question of the Dardanelles, of Constantinople and Thrace, should not really form any subject of contest at the peace conference, for these matters have been settled in their essentials by the September agreement between the great powers of the Entente an agreement based on the armistice of Mudania. The English government was obliged to declare itself in agreement with the restoration of East Thrace, with Constantinople and Adrianople, to Turkey. The sole reservation made was that the Straits should be free. France and Turkey declared themselves equally in agreement with this. The present disposition of political power does not permit of there being any question of the freedom of the Dardanelles being secured by English garrisons. The solution of the problem will have to be sought in the way recently indicated in the Parisian press, that is, by evacuation of all military forces from both shores of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus, and by a control of the Straits by an international commission headed by a Turk. In Paris the inclination is not to refer this question to the League of Nations. This would be a concession to Soviet Russia, who will have nothing to do with the League of Nations of the capitalist robbers. The question of the station at Adrianople, and of the fate of Thrace west of Maritza, where Bulgaria is seeking its outlet to the sea, form in themselves no danger to the peace of the world, and are not likely to disturb the slumbers of the worthy diplomatists of the Entente..

There is, however, a strange contradiction in the fact that while on the one hand, everything is so satisfactorily settled, yet the English government was nearly entangled in an Oriental war during Lloyd George's last days. A war of incalculable extent was threatened, for the sole reason apparently of deciding whether the English troops should have the right of occupying a wretched little place called Tschanak, on the Asiatic shore of the Dardanelles, for a few weeks. But the conflict was naturally not on account of the few chimney stacks of Tschanak, but was plainly a despairing protest of English capitalism against abandoning its Constantinople position without even an attempt to hold it by force of arms.

The English policy of renunciation has meanwhile involved further consequences. The English capitalists are seriously concerned as to what is to become of the debts which they consider owing to them by the Turkish government, but are not recognized by Kemal Pasha, and the railways in Asia Minor, of which the English owners have been deprived. And behind all this there is the greatest worry of all, the fear of losing the oil fields of Mosul.

Now that reliable experts have expressed the opinion that the petroleum fields of both states may be exhausted within two years, the race for the oil sources has been greatly intensified among the great petroleum trusts of all countries. In the Near East there is a struggle for the oil fields of Roumania, and Mesopotamia. A short time ago the well known Anglo-Greek billionaire, Sir Basil Zaharoff spent some time in Roumania, and endeavored to obtain petroleum concessions there. At the same time a group of American financiers were negotiating with the Roumanian government in pursuit of the same object. America is showing an equally lively interest in the petroleum springs of Turkey and Mesopotamia. A few days ago the world was surprised by the news that a special representative of American economic interests, a Mr. Ambry, had arrived in Angora. At the same time the American government expressly emphasizes that the American delegation at the peace conference in Lausanne have no notion whatever of merely playing the part of spectators, but that America is going to take action to the utmost of its power for the protection of its economic undertakings in the Near East. That is plain enough: The Standard Oil Company is reaching for the oilfields of Mosul. At the same time, the Parisian press reminds the English that France posseses the right, according to contract, to a part of the Mosul petroleum production. The district of Mosul is that part of Mesopotamia, belonging to the English sphere of interests, which lies directly on the frontier of Turkey. Mosul is a bone of contention between the English and Turks, and in Paris there are malicious voices which maintain that up to now the frontiers there have not been legally settled at all. England may come to an agreement with Turkey if she can. It is thus to be seen that England's dominance over the oil fields of Mosul is not only threatened by Turkey, but by French and American capital as well.

What is the present English government, the government of "peace and anti-waste," to do in this embarrassing situation? The best means at hand are resorted to. An uprising in the district north of Mosul, aided by the Turks, was recently suppressed by the generous use of English aeroplane bombs. It remains to be seen what the increased forces of the Labor Party in the House of Commons will say to these methods of British democracy. Further, attempts are made to give the Angora government as much trouble as possible. The Sultan deposed by the Turkish national assembly, was conducted, with every possible sign of honor, on board an English warship, and taken to Malta. And now we even hear that the King of Mecca, who maintains friendly relations with England, has invited the fallen Sultan to come to him. The object of this manoeuvre is perfectly obvious. The Sultan, friendly to England, now having been obliged to fly from Constantinople, is to be proclaimed Caliph, the spiritual head of Islam, in Mecca, the holy city of the Mohammedans; with English gold a counter-movement against Kemal Pasha and his new caliph is to be manufactured in the Arabian population. But this manoeuvre has but small prospect of success.

The European questions in connection with Turkey are already cleared up in their essentials; the real significance of the conference of Lausanne lies in the fresh unfolding of the Asiatic problems. The Turkish national government demands the establishment of an independent Arabian kingdom in the former Turkish countries of Mesopotamia and Syria. This projected Arabian state is to be supported by Kemal Pasha's Turkey. The masses in Mesopotamia and Syria, weary of being exploited by foreign capitalists, welcome this idea. But this plan threatens not only the English dominance in Mesopotamia, but also the French power in Syria.

Despite all the skillful diplomacy of the Angora government, which has managed to play off the various conflicting capitalist interests against one another, and which may even succeed in solving this question in Lausanne, two great fighting fronts are plainly being formed. Here western capital and there the proletarian peoples endeavoring to liberate themselves. The one and only sincere friend of the Turkish nation, and of the other peoples of the Orient who are struggling for freedom, appearing at Lausanne, is Soviet Russia. The Turks have returned to Europe, and have thus broken the Balkan treaties of 1919. Victorious Turkey assails the most sacred possession of the British Empire, its petroleum springs. The fight for the oil fields may light a conflagration which will sweep away all readiness for peace in Bonar Law's government, and many other things besides.

LUMBER WORKERS' NEWS AND VIEWS

CONVENTION NOTES

The Coast branch convention of the Lumber Workers Industrial Union of Canada, opened at 10 a.m. on Wednesday morning, a large number of members and delegates being in attendance. During the forenoon session, the executive reported upon their activities during the past year, and submitted various recommendations for the consideration of the convention.

A letter received from A. Losovsky, general secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions, was then read. This letter was in reply to the letter sent from the last Lumber Workers' convention, when they applied for affiliation. The letter pointed out that the Lumber Workers Industrial Union of Canada had been accepted as one of the affiliated organizations of the R. I. L. U, that the R. I. L. U. were very pleased to hear of the affiliation, and that the Lumber Workers' delegate would be received very fraternally at the next R. I. L. U. convention.

The following letter was then read from the All-Russian Union of Woodworkers:

To the Lumber Workers Union of Canada:

The plenary session of the central committee of the All-Russian Union of Woodworkers congratulates the Lumber Workers Union of Canada upon their affiliation to the Red International of Labor Unions. The wood workers and lumberers united in the All-Russian Union of Woodworkers, have learned with the greatest joy that their brothers in far-off Canada adhere to the same principles of the revolutionary class struggle of the proletariat as the Russian workers, and they hope by this message, to lay the foundation of close relations between the woodworkers of Russia and those of Canada.

Long live the Red International of Labor Unions!

Long live the International Federation of Revolutionary Woodworkers!

Long live the Lumber Workers' Union of Canada!

Long live the world revolution!

The Central Committee of the All-Russian Union of Woodworkers.
Per Kabanoff.

(A telegram was then read from the central executive of the Workers Party of Canada, extending their greetings to the convention, and stating that the past militant record of the union proved that the members of the organization appreciated the character of the problems confronting the workers, and that the Union could count on their co-operation and full support).

The convention then took up for consideration the recommendations of the executive, and also some recommendations which had been received from delegates in camp.

The convention is still in progress when this goes to press, and a full report of the remainder of the proceedings will appear in next week's Federationist.

The mass meeting held last Sunday proved quite a success. A large number of men from the camps taking the floor. All through the meeting rang the keynote of organization. Speaker after speaker pointed out the helplessness of any group of workers except they combined for their own protection. Before the meeting, it was decided to hold a further meeting on Sunday, Jan. 7, at 2:30 p.m. All loggers in town should take note that this meeting will be held on Sunday next, at 61 Cordova Street West. The subject will be organization, and all men who work in the lumber industry are invited to attend.

London—Half a million unskilled and semi-skilled workers in England have voted to amalgamate their three existing national organizations into one. The unions to be merged are the National Union of General Workers, the Municipal Employees Association, and the National Amalgamted Union of Labor. Dues are fixed at sixpence (12 cents) a week, women and boys at half price. The usual death, unemployment and sick benefits are provided for. The general council will consist of two representatives from each district.

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LETTERS TO THE FED.

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

Unemployment Still Exists

Editor B. C. Federationist: Notwithstanding the fact that unemployment still stalks in our midst, and an ever-increasing array of hungry humanity parade the Vancouver skid-road, carrying their misery, in most cases, like the proverbial milestone, our city officials have apparently adopted a Woodrow Wilson policy, of watchful waiting. The waiting comes naturally, while the watchfulness is acquired by long practice. The practice of watching for the meal hour.

During the recent snow, however, a fertile brain, mayhap of an individual, given to mushy sentimentality, bethought of the hungry birdies, and in consequence, the heroic efforts of the S. P. C. A.'s forces, in feeding the sparrows, deserves credit from every shuffle stiff, although it might not be appreciated by a Deity whose chief pleasure is watching the sparrows fall. Meanwhile, the same spasmodic stampedes, occur daily at the Cordova slave market, whenever the telephone rings, and the same merriment is in evidence among the stiffs, after the two hours job has been allotted to the lucky individual. If the unemployed found less comedy in such a state of affairs, our city officials would find less time to mark their football coupons.

Yours very respectfully,
LEWIS ELRICK.

Washington—"France and England are following the same course of rivalry and grasping for special privilege that produced the world war in 1914," *in the opinion of Senator Borah*, of Idaho. "Their object is to seize all the oil and coal deposits they can lay hands on, seize territories belonging to foreign peoples, reach secret understandings and build up great armaments for the prosecution of fresh wars. There is nothing to choose between those two powers in the matter of responsibility for Europe's terrible plight."

Seattle — Nearly 200,000 persons hurt and 3468 killed is the toll of industry in this State of Washington for the past ten years. These figures, submitted to the governor in the Labor department's annual report, show that 28 men are killed each month in camps, factories and on the docks. The State's loss in the world war was 877 killed with a total casualty list of 3070. The timber industry is the the most hazardous. Thirty-seven men were killed by logs in motion in 1922, *and 25 by falling trees*. Coal mines demanded the lives of 18.

Washington—The United States and France were the principal purchasers of Russian furs and skins, with England and Belgium following, at the third auction sale of Russian furs held at Leipsic Sept. 27-29, according to a report to the United States department of commerce.

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New York.—Representatives of 150 unions participated in the formal opening of the League Club House at 247 Lexington Avenue, here—the first club house in the United States exclusively for wage-earning women. The club, additionally, will conduct classes in home-making, English, literature and other subjects.

Seattle.—Business representatives of local unions here have formed the Business Agents' Council to deal with organization problems which cannot be thrashed out properly in the Central Labor Council, which seats delegates from 105 unions, will be dealt with in the smaller group.

Seattle — Repeating successes in Portland, the Ku Klux Klan is penetrating Seattle Labor, it was revealed here recently. The building trades and the street car men's unions in both cities have been found receptive to the Klan's blandishments.

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AN editor of a magazine in Vancouver, who used to be a patient of mine, said yesterday: "I consulted seven eye specialists before coming to you, as a result of an automobile accident. I had pains in my head for two years, and had to wear various glasses. Now my sight is splendid. I do not need glasses. Thanks to your skill, Dr. Sturdy, I am one of your many walking advertisements."

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THE EVOLUTION OF MAN

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THE LAW OF BIOGENESIS

Probably the strongest proofs of man's descent from the lower forms of life, were presented on Thursday evening, and some mysteries of man's development were for the first time become acquainted with by many present in the W. P. Hall.

Dr. Curry prefaced his lecture by declaring that the basis of true education, morals and religion, lay in the old command: "Man, know thyself." For, while man's ignorance of himself and his environment is at the basis of the world's present miseries, therefore only through our understanding of our origin, and growth, our weakness and strength, and possibilities, can this world be transformed from a vale of tears, to an earthly paradise, where "peace and goodwill toward men" shall become a reality, instead of a dream.

The speaker after reviewing some points on last week's subject, explained the law of Biogenesis, first presented by Ernest Hackel, the "Darwin of Germany," which is that "every living organism in its individual development, repeats the life history of the race to which it belongs."

There were doubtless numerous transition stages between what is termed inorganic matter, and the simplest form of life known, but taking a cell, as a unit of life, this is where every living organism starts, whether a plant, insect, fish, reptile, bird, mammal or man.

The speaker showed that until modern times had developed the microscope, very little could be known of evolution, or the pre-natal life of our race. The ovum or egg from which we all start, is a microscopic atom of jelly-like substance, termed protoplasm.

How We All Began

Among the most interesting specimen's shown on the screen, were the male and female germs of life; the ovum and the spermatarzoon which unite and so generate offspring, and this union of male and female elements constitutes "conception."

This is a chemical process, according to science, which starts this miracle of reproduction, the union of a male and female atom of life may grow to an infant and in a few years may develop into one of the world's immortals.

Anyone who considers individual development which is taking place all around us, if he thinks must realize that this is even more marvellous than that slow, groping process which required millions of year before the first form of life could struggle upward to the ape or caveman. Perhaps out of the many pictures shown on Thursday, none were more interesting than the groups of male and female cells displayed. Here was a row of germ cells of the sponge, another of a crab, those of a cat, a trout, a hen and finally the egg cell which under right conditions, becomes the king of creation, even man, and in spite of the opinions of Moses, we know they all took the same course, and each stopped growth about where their parents were, and even with the most powerful microscope, these germ cells are but tiny globules of live jelly, and seem all the same.

But the male cell, which in conception fuses with the female element, is very different in shape from the ovum, and is decidedly active and aggressive in its desire to meet its affinity. This basic instinct, this sex impulse or love, is to science a chemical attraction, and the emotions, the intellect, even to their highest manifestations, are but chemical and physical in their origin and after all, no more nor no less marvellous than the union of hydrogen and oxygen to make water.

But think of the talent, the latent powers in these specks of jelly, which are themselves over 99 per cent. water! In a few weeks it may take human form, in a few years it has developed the form, the dimensions, the sex of a parent. In this atom of protoplasm is contained the features, the complexion, even the irregularities of the teeth, perhaps the mental and emotional characteristics, even the fine shadings in love and hate, in hopes and fears! Surely of the evolution of our race and of the individual man or woman, the latter is the more marvellous of the two.

The Biogentic law is that the individual growth from the ovum up, is a short addition of the course of our race from the first form of life which moved and felt, and reproduced, in the primordial seas of millions of years ago.

From what we saw in our past lessons, man having passed through the worm, the fish, the reptile and other stages upward, the human embryo would also take the same course, and the illustrations on Thursday showed that this was even true, although from the nature of the process, numerous stages were necessarily obliterated.

A row of pictures showing groups of embryos were most illuminating. Here was an embryonic fish, a salamander, a tortoise and a chick; the top row showed them a few days after the fertilization of the ova, the microscope showed the gill slits of the fish-stage, and gradually they differentiated toward what their parents had been.

Here was a group even more striking. It demonstrated the individual evolution of the hog, the calf, the rabbit and man, and they all showed the same gill arches and for a time could not be distinguished one from the other, or from the previous group.

The tail of the human infant is as long as that of the other specimens, but in the next stges they were seen to change toward the form of the species to which they belong.

The existence of rudimentary organs, furnished equally strong proofs of our descent, our rudimentary tail, the remains of a hairy coat, the useless muscles of our ears, our appendix, profitable only to the surgeon, and the undertaker, these and many other discarded organs were referred to by Dr. Curry last Thursday.

Next week the physical evidences of evolution will be concluded in the subject "Comparative Anatomy," in which many features of our ape ancestry will be displayed.

IRON WORKERS GET SET-BACK

Lack of Co-operation on Part of Unions Aids Employers

Sydney, N.S.W.—Owing to the refusal of some of the unions to co-operate with the Council of Action in the fight to prevent the increase of working hours from 44 to 48 per week, the iron workers have suffered a temporary setback, and the 48-hour week has been instituted in some of the iron trades. The excuse given for non-co-operation with the council was that the present time, owing to much unemployment, was inopportune to fight the employers on the question of hours.

The non-co-operating unions were the shipwrights, the plumbers and their assistants, the iron workers' assistants, engineers and molders. The breakaway was started by the engineers and the others followed.

'Hiawatha, Kan.—Gov. Allen's industrial court, which was repudiated by the voters in the last election by more than 20,000 votes, has caused warrants issued for the arrest of about 45 rail strikers and sympathizers. The warrants charge picketing in violation of the industrial court law.

Ode on the County Jail

By Stirling Bowen
(For the Federated Press)

The jail is full. . . . Tonight behind those walls
A man turns over, scratches and rolls back
Again upon his bunk, while through a crack
Along the cell, to their weird carnivals,
Come beady-eyed gray mice, and their footfalls
Flutter along the floor. . . . Below a rack
Of rifles in the office, with a pack
Of cards, are deputies. And time crawls.

Men had their jails a thousand years ago.
The bastile fell. Where Torquemada's deep
Abysmal dungeons reeked now flowers may grow.
Oh, it is an old habit which men keep.
Tonight the jail is silent with its woe
And guards play poker that they may not sleep.

"Rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief,
Doctor, lawyer, merchant, chief."
It stands impassively. . . . On six full days
The rich man loves it as he loves his church
On one. The poor man hates it with his head
And heart and fists. And the unending search
Of beggars through the perilous paved maze
Of streets is to escape it—their gray dread.

The thieves that lie in it find it a part
Of living. Like the invalid's fierce pain
It is endured. Oh, two or more obscene
And dreary sentences are not in vain,
The theory is, if the persistent heart
May hold brief celebration in between!

A doctor takes the pulses in the cells,
Then takes his fee. And with more fees than wits
The lawyers, snarling in their courts, distort
Our lives. The merchant sells clubs, guns and writs.
And the big chief, the sheriff, vainly swells
With pride; the jail is full, by his report.

The jail was built by workers for their friends
Who, sickened by the thought of work in shops,
Might take to jobs annoying to the cops.
Bricklayers built the stairway that descends
To dungeons, built the doorway that portends
Of bugs and floggings. Hunkies, Yankees, Wops,
Whose widows some day will be pushing mops,
May see their own sons here before life ends.

How old this jail, that workers built, has grown!
Yes, even now there in the cells, in gray,
May be a man whose father built with stone
The high walls; one whose father hauled the clay
For the dark bricks that close him in; and one
Whose father wired the gongs that mark his day.

WOULD ABOLISH THE NEW YORK STATE POLICE

Organized Labor Starts a Campaign to Get Rid of Cossacks

Result Will Show How the A. F. of L. Policy Works Out

[By Harry Godfrey]
(Federated Press Correspondent)

New York—The American Federation of Labor, in conjunction with the New York State Federation of Labor, has begun a campaign to abolish the New York State constabulary. Both the national and the State Labor bodies are training their biggest guns on the "Cossack" organization, which throughout its existence, has been used as a strike-breaking, union-crushing, head-smashing instrument at the behest of employers.

A good deal more than the issue of State Cossacks or no State Cossacks is involved in the fight the trade union organizations have undertaken in this State. The outcome will make plain just how strong organized Labor is in New York, and how effective or ineffective the A. F. of L. "reward your friends, defeat your enemies" policy has been here.

The union Labor vote both in New York City and New York State, in so far as the leaders could control it, was delivered to Governor-elect Smith, and for the most part to Democratic candidates. The "non-partizan political" strength of the unions was exerted to help elect Smith, and the Democratic State ticket, in return for certain promises and half-promises—including some good jobs.

The drive against the constabulary is being opened by the A. F. of L. through an appeal which is being sent to all central bodies and affiliated unions in the state to oc-operate and to furnish evidence against the Cossacks, and by the State Federation, through a committee which is preparing data to submit to Gov. Smith.

"It would seem," says a statement issued by the State Federation, "that when Gov. Miller created two extra troops, his pretext was that more game wardens were needed. It also became evident that preparations were made to handle all of the game that might develop with the various shop crafts strikes, street railway and other industrial struggles.

"If the ordinary peace officer attempted to enforce the law with the methods used by the State constabulary, there would immediately be opposition and antagonism to the law. These men are trained like men going into battle, instead of preserving the peace. Their tactics, as proved by affidavits, are to ride down in a fury of beast and rider upon some unsuspecting citizen or striker and beat him into submission—particularly where there is a strike that involves workers who do not speak or understand English."

MEXICAN WORKERS ARE SHOT BY POLICE

Every Large Organization Has Had to Bury its Own Dead

Workers Wage Big Fight Against a Corrupt Administration

By F. W. LEIGHTON
(Federated Press Correspondent)

Mexico City.—With the single exception of the railroad men every large body of organized workers of this capital has had occasion to bury its dead during the last six months. Not long ago it was the tenants' union which carried to rest the coffin of a youth shot by an irate landlord. More recently it was the General Federation of Workers that mourned the death of an aged weaver shot by a squad of mounted police at the order of a bribed officer.

Saturday, Dec. 2, the Federation of Syndicates capital city organization of the Mexican Federation of Labor) buried six comrades shot by the municipal police during the riots which occurred the preceding Thursday after the city had been without water for nearly two weeks due to the dampening of the motors at the Condesa plant when the pumphouse was inundated during a political parade at which most of the employees were assisting. Typhoid and smallpox had appeared, the poorer quarters of the city, bad enough as to sanitation ordinarily, were rapidly becoming unlivable. Public indignation was rising daily.

The federation organized a demonstration against the corrupt city administration which developed into a mass attack on the municipal palace, in which 20 persons were killed and over 60 wounded. The federation, together with numerous independent organizations, has appealed to President Obregon for the punishment of those responsible for the deaths. The chamber of deputies has passed a similar resolution.

The federation accuses the municipal administration of responsibility while the Cooperatista party (the dominant party in the chamber) accuses both the municipal government and the leaders of the Partido Laborista (labor party) which is the political reflection of the federation. Judicial investigation is proceeding.

Although the Federation of Syndicates did not officially announce the funeral of the six members who were killed, nearly 10,000 people gathered to march in silence through the city streets to the cemetery. It was a funeral of the Mexican Federation of Labor, yet communists, railroad men, and representatives of a number of independent organizations, such as the jitney drivers and the electricians, marched in the procession. The mourners holding aloft banners of red and black, closely packed and silent, accompanied by automobiles carrying great floral wreaths sent by comrades from many parts of Mexico, accompanied the six cars which bore the red and black draped coffins.

Organized bullfighters and university professors, street sweepers and artists, mechanics and office workers, authors, actors, and day laborers, marched shoulder to shoulder out of the city, past the castle of Chapultepec, on to the suburb of Tacubaya, and entered the Panteon. There on a hillside overlooking miles on miles of the valley of Mexico, mountain rimmed and majestic, while the lowering sun flashed golden on the revolutionary flags, the six caskets were lowered into the earth. Comrades spoke a few words, brothers from the musicians' union played the funeral march of Chopin, and the mourners slowly slipped away.

And still the city is without water.

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TWO CONVICTED ONE ACQUITTED

New Trial Will Be Asked for in One Cliftonville Case

Wellsburg, W. Va.—Two convictions and one acquittal is the score at present in the trials of the union miners who are defendants in the Cliftonville cases.

Ted Arunski was found guilty of conspiracy by a jury following the conviction of Peter Radakovich, who is asking a new trial. The offense took place July 1, 1922, at the McKinley mine, Cliftonville, which was trying to operate under non-union conditions during the coal strike.

The defense admitted that Arunski had addressed the union miners on their march to the mine, but contended by many witnesses that he had counselled against violence, and had left the marchers. State witnesses, including company guards and alleged undercover men in the miners' locals, declared he had made inflammatory speeches.

John Kaminski, the first man to be tried, was accused of murder because Sheriff Duvall lost his life in the exchange of shots between the union miners and the force at the mine. He was acquitted, and all murder ch against the other unionists dro No arrests for the death of six miners were made.

Radakovich has asked for a trial on the ground that a juror said before being chosen to serve "all the miners in the Clifto march should be hanged." Five davits substantiating this ch have been filed by the defense.

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