THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

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LABOR DAY EDITION

WORKERS MAKE GREAT FIGHT AT TAYLORTON

Assistance Is Needed for the Locked-Out Miners

More Rotten Conditions in Camps Are Reported

The men at Bienfait & Taylorton are putting up a splendid fight, absolutely refusing to act on the suggestion that they tear up their O. B. U. cards and return to work like good and sane and sensible profiteers and other parasites of this glorious land of liberty. The coonsequence is that they are locked out and have to seek work elsewhere. As the majority of them are married, with families, the need for assistance is very great to enable them to move in search of work and maintain their families in the meantime. Naturally they look to fellow members in the O. B. U. to assist them financially until they are able to get a job elsewhere. Contributions should be sent to the District Secretary, 196 Henry avenue, Winnipeg.

Arrangements have been made with the firm of McMurray, Wheeldon, McMurray & Lamont of Winnipeg to act as legal advisers for the organization and its members in Manitoba and Ontario. This arrangement will entitle members to legal advice and assistance on matters connected with their work or arising from their membership in the organization without charge except in cases where out-of-pocket expenses or court action is envolved. Such cases to be subject to prior arrangement.

The organization is getting solidly established in the east, and the important question of improved camp conditions is receiving close attention, and big improvements are looked for when the camps reopen for the winter work.

A new district office has been opened up at Penticton, where there are a large number of men employed on irrigation work. They have elected their own secretary and an executive committee and are taking hold of the organization work with vim.

Further reports of rotten camp conditions have recently come to hand and members in all camps where the health regulations are not complied with are urged to send in accurate reports of the conditions so the matter can be taken up with the health department.

Mabel Lake reports the employers are willing to provide blankets and sheets which is evidence that the upper country is at last coming into line along with sanitary conditions. At Chase the Adams River Lumber Company has at last seen the wisdom of operating on the 8-hour day basis.

You like this issue? Then get in and give the Fed a boost. Federationist readers are getting something for nothing this week. They are getting an extra eight pages of the most influential labor paper in the country. If any one doubts that the Fed is influential, Senator Robertson will corroborate any claims that is made in this direction. It is impossible, however, to give something for nothing all the time, and in repayment for this issue, our readers are requested to patronize our advertisers and let them know that they appreciate their patronage.

Montreal.—Local 55 Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners International Union has secured a charter to form a co-operative bakery, shares at $1.00 confined to members of organized labor only. Referred to Executive.

Philadelphia—Courses at the new trade union college here are scheduled to begin September 15. A staff of able teachers will be engaged, and all will be paid.

WOMEN HEAR MRS. HENDERSON

Make Arrangements for Dance on the 27th

The last meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the O. B. U. held on Friday, August the 27th, was one of the best meetings ever held by that organization. Mrs. Rose Henderson of Montreal addressed the members, and her remarks on current topics, and women's place in the movement were very much appreciated by those present, and the women folks are hoping that they will have another opportunity of hearing her before she leaves for the east.

Before Mrs. Henderson spoke, much business was transacted in connection with the Labor Day picnic, and the first O. B. U. dance of the season, to take place on September the 17th in the Dominion Hall.

The women are desirous of having all working women that realise their class position join the Auxiliary in order that advantage may be taken of the educational classes which will be resumed in October. The dues are 25 cents per week and there is no initiation fee.

Pass the Federationist along and help get new subscribers.

EUROPE FACING BIGGER WAR

Diplomacy of Ruling Class Created Conditions for Another War

(By Max Worth, Staff Writer for the Federated Press)

Chambery, France—The international situation grows increasingly critical. I listened today to comment by a widely-traveled observer, who is sojourning here after a journey through many parts of this continnent. He sees Europe facing a giganntic religious war, which smoulders in Syria, Persia and Egypt, and which threatens to drive the whites out of Africa.

Reviewing the war period, the London Times says editorially: "Today the condition of Europe and of a large portion of the world is scarcely less critical than it was six years ago."

But, my friend the traveller declares, there is justification for saying that the crisis is even more tremendous than in 1914, because more nations are now involved. French diplomacy is doing more to wreck Europe than was ever done by German militarism.

"I see a league—in the near future—of Russia, Germany and the Mohammedan world, which will conquor all Europe, says my informant. "Russia now has an army of 3,000,000 well equipped and supplied—the only army inn Europe which can be relied on to go clear through with a fight.

"Economic grabbing at the peace conference has brought about the present crisis. I can see no immediate outcome other than the destruction of European civilization. British and American capitalistic power has overreached itself—like a jam-stealer who piles many chairs in a shaky tower to get at the top shelf."

Patronize Federationist advertisers and tell them why you do so.

What about renewing your sub?

WANT RICHARDSON AS CANDIDATE

Labor Party Determined To Contest Yale Riding

A convention of the Federated Labor Party was held in Summerland, Thursday, August 19, as scheduled. The attenndance was not large, but this was expected in view of the busy season and the short notice. The meeting was called to order with H. P. Salting, Naramata in the chair, and after discussion, it was decided to nominate a candidate to contest the Yale by-election, and to make all arrangements for an active campaign. Comrade Tom Richardson, of Vancouver, was unanimously tendered the nomination, and a deputation to interview him was appointed. Comrade Jack Logie of West Summerland, was appointed campaign manager, and authorized to collect funds, appoint deputies for each district, and make full arrangements for organization and propaganda work.

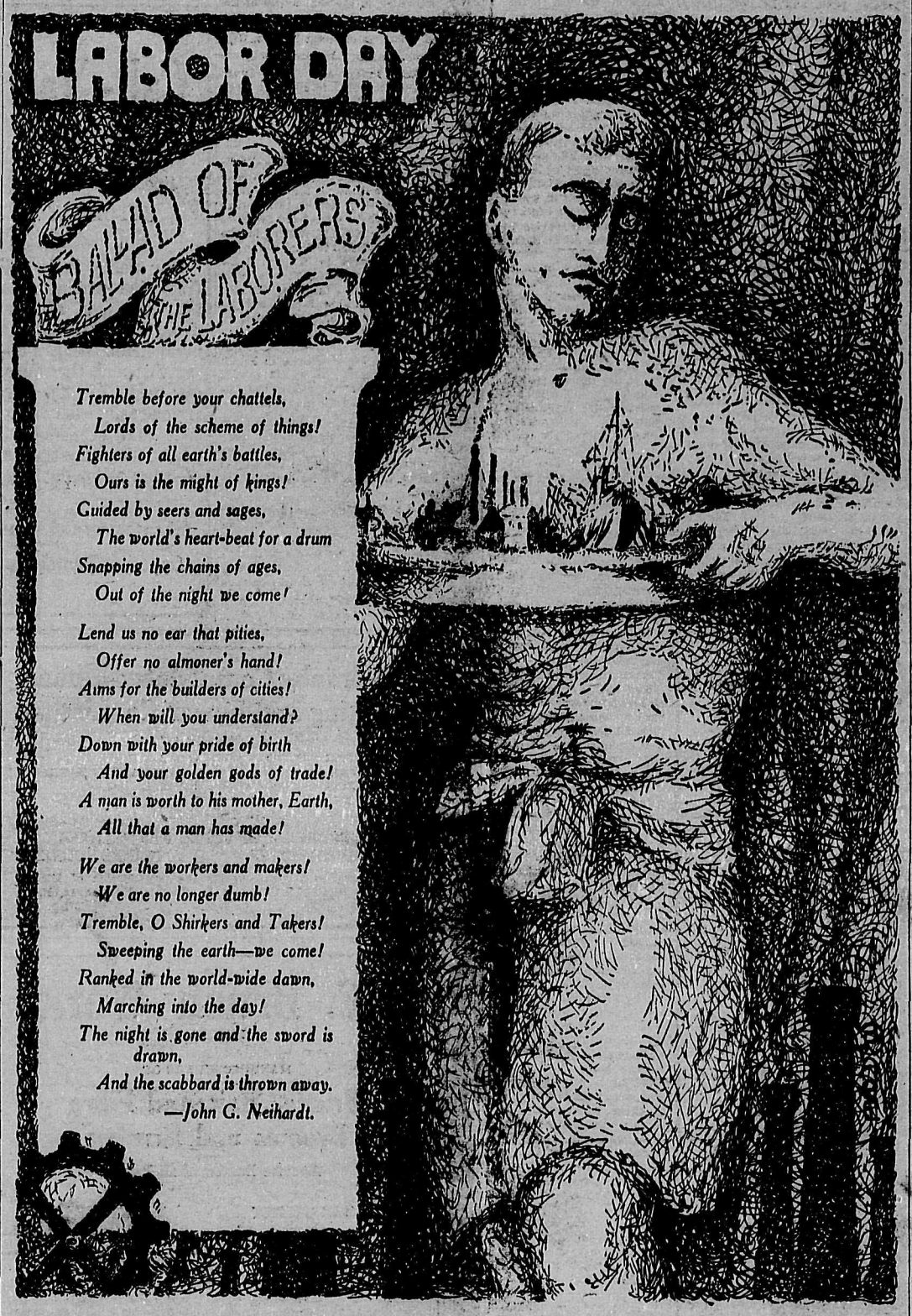
Comrade Richardson has not accepted as yet, but strong pressure is being brought to bear, and the local comrades will not take a negative answer. As the riding is a large one, the expense of travelling, etc., will be considerable, but if proper support is forthcoming, and if every Laborite gets into the fight as though he meant business, Comrade Richardson will be obliged to make the personal sacrifice entailed, and act as their standard bearer. There is every possibility that the Farmers' organizations will endorse the Labor nominee, and if so, it is expected Comrade Richardson will be sent to Ottawa as the representative of Yale.

The following deputies have been appointed, and others will be given later, as outlying points are organized:

H. P. Salting and Jas. Hayward, Naramata; Felix Darragh and Harry Meausettd, Princeton; W. Willey, Hedley; R. W. Northey and James Hayes, Keremeos; Walter E. Morsch and J. Brinson, Peachland; Alex. McLennan, Kelowna; Tacque Paterson, Vernon; Harry Mulford, Grand Forks.

Contributions to the campaign fund may be given to any of the above, or sent direct to the campaign manager, Jack Logie, West Summerland. Comrades, now is the time to strike a blow for Socialism, which will be felt not only in British Columbia, but all over Canada.

When through with this paper, pass it on.



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

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

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

WORKING WITH THE BOSSES

Slocan Miners are Being Starved by International Bribery

The strike situation in the Slocan district remains the same. There is no prospect of an early settlement, because the A. F. of L. organizers continue to give their support to the companies involved. There must be something about the One Big Union that the bosses fear, when they refuse to settle with their entire working force, and listen to the promises of A. F. of L. organizers, who say they can fill the jobs with men of the old form of unionism. Although these organizers have made several attempts to do this, the working force now on the job is very, very small, to what it was in normal times. The strikers in this district are fighting two enemies. They have been on strike four months, and although the companies agreed, at the beginning of the strike, to the O. B. U. demands, the International stepped in and agreed to settle on a lower basis. This was done in order to save the international, and the bosses kept the strike going on this basis. Will the workers of this country stand for such tactics? These strikers need financial support. You can show your disgust with A. F. of L. tactics by donating to the strike fund. Address T. B. Roberts, Sandon, B. C.

O. B. U. PICNIC ON LABOR DAY

All Arrangements Made for Outing at Second Beach

All arrangements have now been made for the Labor Day picnic at Second Beach, and all that is now needed is a fine day and a big crowd. Everybody is welcome and all are assured of a real good time. The committee have completed their work and have arranged to supply tea and sugar. Those attending the picnic will bring their own "eats" and cups. Lonely batchelors will be taken care of as far as the "inner man" is concerned. A splendid sports programme has been drawn up and suitable prizes will be awarded to the successful competitors. Should the weather be unfavorable the sports will be held in the Pender Hall, 804 Pender street west, commencing at 2 p. m., where an indoor picnic will be held. However, wet weather is not anticipated as old Jupitor Pluvius has just taken out a card in the O. B. U. so everybody put on their "glad rags," doll up the kids and come along and have a whale of a time. Forget the durned old job for a whole day and be a bunch of kids for once, none barred. The following is a list of the sports:

Programme of Sports

Race for girls, 2 to 5 years of age.
Race for boys, 2 to 5 years of age.
Flat race, girls, 6 to 8 years of age.
Flat race, boys, 6 to 8 years of age.
Flat race, girls, 12 years and under.
Flat race, boys, 12 years and under.
Flat race, girls, 15 years and under.
Flat race, boys, 15 years and under.
Mixed skipping race, boys and girls, 13 years and under.
Mixed three-legged race, boys and girls, 13 years and under.
Ladies' tight rope race.
Men's wheelbarrow race.
Married ladies' race.
Men's race—open.
Mixed three-legged race—adults.
Men's novelty race—three adults in a team.
Committee ladies' race.
Committee men's race.
Ladies' swimming race.
Mixed tug of war.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE FAVORS STRIKE

Big Majority of Miners Declare for Strike to Obtain Demands

London—The miners, by a majority of 307,917, have voted in favor of a strike. There were 608,782 votes for the strike nd 218,765 against it.

The executive committee of the Triple Alliance—the Miners' Federation, the National Union of Railwaymen and the transport workers—discussed the miners' strike vote at a joint session Tuesday evening. Later, the miners' representatives withdrew and delegates from the other two unions continued the meeting, all the leaders of both unions being present.

The meeting resulted in the passage of a resolution declaring that the miners' claims were both reasonable and just, and should be considered at once. While this resolution does not necessarily mean a strike, it will without doubt greatly influence the situation, and was somewhat of a surprise, as it was considered doubtful that the alliance would support the miners.

The strike ballot was taken on the coal price reduction and wages increase demands, and the government refused to concede the claims

On Thursday morning at a National conference of miners' delegates, it was decided to issue strike notices calling the strike for September 25. The executives of the Transport Workers and the Railwaymen's Unions have shown a disposition to aid the miners, but nothing definite has been decided. The most important decision during the week in the old country situation has been the support the miners have received from the Triple Alliance, and no one can tell the outcome.

FIRST AID

The opening lecture of the course on "First Aid," under the auspices of the St. John's Ambulance Association, will be delivered by Dr. D. P. Miller, of the Workmen's Compensation Board, at The Brotherhood House, 223 Abbott street, on Wednesday, 8th September, at 8 p.m.

Intending students should register at The Brotherhood House at once, as there is evry prospect of an unusually large number taking the course.

WAR OBJECTORS FAVOR ACTION

British Council of Action Gets Endorsation of U. S. Revolutionists

(By the Federated Press)

New York City—Approval of the united action by British labor against war on Russia is expressed in a letter sent by the World War Objectors here to Robert Smillie, general secretary of the British Mine Workers' Federation.

The World War Objectors is an organization comprising men who opposed the war, many taking that stand on international, revolutionary and Socialistic grounds.

"Recognizing the formation of the Council of Action as a revolutionary and practical step toward elimination of capitalistic warfare," says the message to Smillie, "we are urging organized labor in America to support you in your action."

Headquarters of the World War Objectors are at 2704 Creston avenue, New York city.

TWENTY-ONE MILES OF PAPER

It took close to twenty-one miles *of paper for this edition of The B. C. Federationist.* The paper was made at Powell River, B. C.

LABOR DAY PICNIC.

There will be a boat leave Vancouver for Port Moody at 7:30 p.m.

Where is your union button?

AMERICA CRUSHES SMALL NATIONS

Destroying Independence of Republic in Order to Gain Power

(By Paul Hanna, staff correspondent for the Federated Press)

Washington—Arrival of three American warships at Reval, Esthonia, registers openly the anxiety of the Wilson administration in the fresh and more decisive crisis which has arisen in the struggle of this and other powers to overthrow the Soviet Government of Russia.

Esthonia, which has made peace with Russia, is one of the little countries which President Wilson has outlawed by presidential edict. In his note to Italy the president declared that Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania must be destroyed as independent nations and made subject to some future Russian authority, which he and the Entente statesmen proposed to set up at Moscow.

There is no fighting in or near Esthonia that might endanger Americans, but Reval is well located for a dash against Petrograd if the president and his confederates at London and Paris should decide, without consulting congress, their peoples or parliaments, to begin another military venture against Russia.

Having snuffed out the republics of Haiti, Santo Domingo and Nicaragua without waiting for authority from congress or the American people, it is believed the present administration will not hesitate, if it can manufacture a pretext for exterminating the little Baltic states.

H. G. Wells, British publicist, has just received a letter from Maxim Gorky, in which the Russian novelist denounced the Allied effort to crush Russia, and stated plainly that the Soviet Government would turn toward Asia for satisfaction if the western powers should finally spurn her peace offers.

THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS

Second International Dying—Miners of World Full of Enthusiasm

The second international held a spiritless convention in Geneva. The whole session was taken up with condemning revolutionary Socialism. It adjourned during a turmoil and the noise was so great with delegates wishing to be heard on various points that the chairman's announcement of adjournment could not be heard.

Romain Roland, sitting inn the gallery above the battle, said of the congress: "It is the funeral of the dying Second International. Requiescat!"

In the People's House, in another part of Geneva, the coal miners of the world were finishing up their international congress when the Federated Press reporter entered the building, after witnessing the congress of the Second International.

The miners were gathered solely on matters concerning their job. Robert Smillie, head of the British miners' federation, was in the chair and was reading a resolution. It called upon the nations of the world to nationalize the coal mines and authorized the miners' federations to call general strikes, if necessary, to achieve this aim. It passed without a dissenting voice to the thunder of handclapping. Then he read the last piece of business before the congress. It was a resolution proposing that in case any nation or group of nations attempted another war the miners of the world should go on a world wide general strike and paralyze those nations in their acts of war.

"All those in favor—!"

He did not finish. A deep-chested roar burst from the assembly, "aye!" in a dozen languages.

"Unanimous!" shouted Smillie, his eyes shining.

To their feet sprang the delegates, cheer upon cheer. From the French delegation rose the "Internationale." In a dozen languages the hymn of the Workers of the World rang out, "Arise, ye prisoners of starvation!" When this ended the miners had not had enough "Glackauf, Kameraden!" sang the Germans and the others tried to join in. Then the British miners formed a chain of hands that joined on to the Germans, reached to the French and on until every hand on the platform and in the auditorium was one bond of friendship, while the whole assemblage sang, "Should auld acquaintance be forgot!"

FRENCH WORKERS RISING AGAINST MILITARISTS

Ex-service Men Carrying On Nation-wide Campaign

Another French Army Will Never Again Be Mobilized

(By Max Worth, European staff writer for the Federated Press)

Lyons, France, August 9—(By Mail)—The French situation is becoming far more tense. Millerland and Foch are in England, consulting with Lloyd George. All kinds of rumors are afloat. The French people do not seriously believe that anything menacing will develop, but they are growing restless and impatient.

Tonight a young man of 26 came down from Paris to deliver an address for 'The Republican Organization of Former Combatants." His name is Vaillant-Courturier. His audience numbered about 4,000, who had paid admission. There were other thousands who fought for entrance, but were turned away from the packed hall. The meeting was called to protest against the amnesty measure that had been adopted by the Chamber of Deputies and to demand the abolition of militarism in every form.

There Are the Vanquished.

Courturier tackled the subject with a will. He spoke of the late war and its outcome. "But who are the victors?" he cried. "Are there any of them here? Not at all! Yet they are everywhere. The landlords and the merchants, the war profiteers; the hundred and twenty millionaires in the Chamber of Deputies—in America; in England; in France; in Germany. Those who gained from the war are the victors. Who are the vanquished? Wherever a woman weeps for her husband; wherever a mother mourns a son, wherever little children suffer from the absence of a father—whether in America or in England, or in France, or in Germany—there are the vanquished."

The speaker brought the memory of the war back with telling power. Then, turning to the present crisis, he said: "The Morning Post tells us that we must organize once more for the defense of justice, of right and of civilization! You *know the kind of civilization they* mean—you know it well—poisonous gas; machine guns; stinking trenches, famine pestilence; death! Twenty-five millions of deaths in Europe alone during five years!

Masters Lead, We Follow.

"Let me tell you something else. Here is a letter from one of our boys in Syria. 'Already,' he writes, 'on the road to Damascus, we have burned 40 villages!' Ye, who went to war with Germany because she burned Belgium cities; we who are the defenders of civilization; we the liars. We are like all of the other imperialists—we do what we must! Our masters lead and we follow."

Coming closer home, Courturier said: "Millerland has gone to talk with Lloyd George in England. He is not alone. With him are his advisers—military advisers and his financial advisers. It is reported that Foch carries the plans of mobilization in his pocket." The audience gave an exclamation of surprise. "*It is* whispered in well informed circles that they will mobilize, at the outset, ten classes of French conscripts (two millions of men)." The words were electric. Pandemonium reigned. There were groans, hoots, cries of derision and of fury. Above the uproar one shrill woman's voice sounded: "They shall not have my son!"

Order was restored. The speaker went on: "They tell you that you must take up arms against the

(Continued on page 2)

MAY HAVE A BUSINESS AGENT

General Workers Change Their Meeting Night

The General Workers' Unit held their regular meeting on Wednesday, Sept. 1st, and a good crowd was in attendance. As the Open Forum will meet every second and fourth Wednesdays, the General Workers will now hold their meetings on the first Wednesday of the month.

A number of the members intend to be down at the Hall on Saturday to do a little cleaning, and anyone wishing to help will be welcome.

The meeting discussed the advisability of placing a Business Agent in the field and it was decided to have the queston dealt with at the next meeting. All members are requested to be on hand as there are many vital questions to be dealt with.

The Picnic Committee reported on their activities and announced that all arrangements had been made.

A deputation from the Women's Auxiliary visited the Unit and stated that the Auxiliary would hold a dance in the Dominion Hall on Friday, Sept. 17th, and that tickets were now on sale.

OPEN FORUM

Mrs. ROSE HENDERSON

will be the Speaker at the Opening Session of the Open Forum

On Wednesday, Sept. 8th

AT THE O. B. U. HALL, PENDER AND HOWE STS.

Chair taken at 8 p.m. prompt

O.B.U. Basket Picnic

At Second Beach

LABOR DAY, Sept. 6th

LUNCH, 1:30 TO 2 P.M. SUPPER, 5 TO 6 P.M.

Tea and Sugar will be provided. Look for the O. B. U. Sign. Sports for all

Self-Preservation Is our first instinct. Yet people dread a Dentist.

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THE tremendously vital part teeth play in your life can no more be considered in dollars and cents than you would count the length of your life in terms of money. Just as good teeth will prolong life, diseased teeth will shorten it and ruin the few years you have. Yet my charge is moderate. Play safe! See me today.

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Seattle—The Tripple Alliance of Washington state, composed of organized labor, farmers and rail workers, has decided to submerge its identity within the national Farmer Labor party. A referendum of the membership throughout the state returned a vote of 6,862 to 174 in favor of the plan. Those who voted comprise approximately 50 per cent of the paid-up members. Many thousand others are working for the new party, although not actually on the lists as members of the organization.

TERRORISM OF WHITE GUARDS

Hungarian Government Loses Control of Its Murder Machine

(By Frederick Kim)

(Staff Correspondent for the Federated Press and London Herald)

Vienna—A thousand Hungarian White Guards in mufti crossed the Austrian border, attacked the Styrian town of Fuertenfeld, and plundered the munitions depot there.

The invaders looted 4000 rifles, 25 machine guns, a vast quantity of equipment, and re-entered Hungary after threatening death to anny Austrians who interfered with them.

The Vienna government has sent a perfunctory protest to Budapest, and has applied timorously for entente protection. Neither cours holds the promise of any satisfaction.

Originally organized to oppress the workers, the White Guard is now the organ of no class, but simply regards tyranny, plunder and murder as ends in themselves. Those who called it into existence now find that it has slipped from their grasp.

The only faction in Hungdry which can disarm the White Guard is the proletariat, which is swiftly realizing the necessity for organized resistance.

The third international's programme, as outlined by its president, Zinoveiff, includes Dictatorship of the proletariat everywhere; soviet power; mass-action; expropriation of banks, land monopolies and large capitalistic establishments and industries.

J. KAVANAGH AT THE EMPRESS

Lestor Dealt With Current Events Last Sunday

At the Empress theatre on Sunday last Chas. Lestor occupied the platform for the Socialist Party of Canada, and spoke to a large and interested audience.

The speaker in his opening remarks drew attention to the fact that there was probably never a period before in which men's minds were so agitated as at the present, and that when we were fully acquainted with what had been done during the past two years we should be amazed at the deeds perpertrated in the name of liberty. We are living in a revolutionary period, that is a period in which the evolutionary process can be perceived, and in which it is evident that there is a free-for-all fight for power in progress. The struggle is going more and more in that direction. We are rapidly approaching a time in this and every other country when the fight will develop into an open contest. When that time comes no mercy will be shown on either side. Capitalism has condemned the human family to death, but if the human race would continue to exist it can do so only by overthrowing capitalism clean and completely. These are serious times when wise men are most thoughtful and fools most thoughtless. Whilst many young men and women are taking things carelessly there are others studying deeply and burning the midnight oil in order to be of service to the class to which they belong—and these are signs of the times.

The master class retains its power by virtue of the fact that the working class is not yet conscious of the forces that enslave them. In many countries the desire for a better order of things is in existence, but the ways and means of overthrowing capitalism have not dawned on many of them.

The use of stool pigeons and an elaborate secret service system used by the capitalist governments to sow discord and confusion among the organizations of the workers was a methd very much in evidence these days, and George Lansbury was quoted to show what was being done by these methods in Europe since the rise to power of the Soviet administration in Russia. The part that the United States government was playing in this connection was also clearly demonstrated.

When we, the Socialists, describe this system as slavery a thrill runs up the spine of some people. The function of government is to govern, what is the use of ruling without robbing—there would be nothing in it. Whenever did you hear of the Canadian government getting together to improve the conditions of the people in this country—to secure more food, more clothing and more housing for those already here. All they are interested in is disposing of the surplus produced in the country, not to those who produce it but to those who can buy it at a profit to those who own.

The Polish situation was dealt with at some length, tracing up the development of affairs since the treaty of Vienna of 1815, and the speaker concluded by reading the message of the Petrograd Soviets to the working class of Great Britain.

The speaker next Sunday will be J. Kavanagh.

French Workers Rising Against Militarists

(Continued from page 1)

Bolshevists. Do you know who the Bolshevists are? They are your saviors! Every blow they strike is a blow for you. Every victory they win is a victory for you. They are fighting your fight against exploitation and oppression and now you are to take guns in your hands and shoot them down. What say you?"

"Never!" came back from the audience.

"You have one hope left," the speaker continued. "One hope to escape from capitalistic exploitation and from the war that is even now upon us, that is to save the Russian revolution—to make a revolutionary, a new Europe. Are you ready for that? Then, not a man, not a son, not a shell, to hinder our Russian comrades in their struggle for freedom. If you are mobilized, you do not go—into the army nor into the munition factory." The crowd voiced a mighty affirmative and filed out, singing the Internationalo.

Cannot Mobilize France.

My neighbor, a man active in the labor movement, turned to me: "That may sound like mere talk to you," he said, "but let me tell you that during the strike last May, when the government issued 30,000 mobilization orders to as many railroad workers, about a score responded." He turned sombber eyes over the vanishing crowd. "Do not deceive yourself," he added. "If mobilization is ordered, there will be no repetition of 1914. We have gone too far for that. Every man stays at home when the order comes and then, we shall see."

"They will be shot," cried a woman who was standing near, "but they will be shot anyway, so it is worth trying!"

Similar meetings have been held all over France this week-end. They have showed an unexpected determination, on the part of tens of thousands, to refuse any help to the enemies of Soviet Russia.

Ottawa, Ont.—Low wages and long hours of monotonous drilling have impelled 20 members of the Dominion police here to strike. They were recently amalgamated with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, which puts them under military control. So the local papers refer to the strike as a mutiny. "Stern disciplinary measures" will be taken against the strikers, they were told.

DOUGLAS ROBERTSON MOVES UNION FAMILIES. PHONE FAIR. 4076.—Advt.

DIVIDENDS OF WAGE LABOR

Fifty Thousand Miners Killed in Extracting Wealth

(By the Federated Press.)

Roslyn, Wash.—More persons are killed in the coal mines of the United States than in the combined countries of Great Britain, Germany, Japan, France, Belgium, Austria, India and New South Wales, according to a report made by Martin J. Flyzik, member of Washington's state safety board, at the annual rescue and first aid meeting held here.

Complete reports of mine fatalities, as compiled by mine inspectors, were quoted for the same time, revealing that on the average annually there were 2,270 fatalities among the 607,488 miners in the United States; 1,210 fatalities to the 890,484 miners in Britain; 1,017 fatalities to the 402,132 miners in Germany; 303 fatalities to the 105,924 miners in Japan; 302 fatalities to the 178,749 miners in France; 142 fatalities to the 139,597 miners in Belgium; 91 fatalities to the 94,346 miners in India; 71 fatalities to the 68,283 miners in Austria; 27 fatalities to the 15,252 miners in New South Wales.

According to the tabulated reports of the bureau of mines, there were 50,378 men killed in and about the coal mines of the United States from 1839 tto 1914 inclusive.

According to the mine inspector'r report, practically 75 per cent. of all mining accidents occur at or near the working face. It is estimated that fully one-half of these are caused by falls of coal or rock either at pillars, chutes or room workings.

London—A contract for erection of 400 houses in Walthamstow has been awarded to the Guild of Builders of London, which claims to have enrolled between 12,000 and 14,000 men, including all kinds of building mechanics and laborers as well as architects and draftsmen. It offers to build houses by direct labor.

Will Celebrate

The members of the Pritchard Unit of the O. B. U., Metal Miners, of Hedley, are arranging an elaborate programme for Labor Day, and efforts are being made to secure a good speaker from the Coast for the occasion.

YOU WONDER HOW WE DO IT

ALLURING AUTUMN STYLES

Priced Decidedly Down

They would grace a queen—the newest color and line of this beginning season—from the New York fashion parade—different in every way you look at them. Suits, Coats and Dresses—Essentially the vogue. Prices that put a new meaning to an oft-repeated saying: "You wonder how we do it."

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SATURDAY

Our policy is to sell from the producer to the consumer and so avoid the profits of the middleman. We are doing this and, therefore, our prices are cheaper. If you really wish to live well and economically you will take the time to do your shopping here.

All cars pass Cal Van

Opposite Pantages

SLATER'S

QUALITY SERVICE FREE DELIVERY

FRESH MEAT DEPARTMENT

Pork is very scarce and high in price, but before the packers advanced it we secured a nice lot of small pork shoulders. They only weigh from 5 to 8 pounds, and are nice. Regular price 38c; Friday and Saturday, special, per lb. 31½c

ROLLED ROAST BEEF SPECIAL

On Saturday we will sell our Prime No. 1 Steer Rolled Boneless Roasts of Beef, nicly minced, lean and fat. Regular 35c lb.; Saturday, special, per lb. ..... 29c and 25c

Finest Pot Roasts from, lb. 19c
Finest Oven Roasts from, lb. 20c
Finest Boiling Beef from, lb. 14c

CANTERBURY LAMB

Canterbury Lamb Shoulders, per lb. 27½c
Canterbury Lamb, Loins, per lb. 31c
Canterbury Lamb, Legs, lb. 38c

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Cowan's Cocoa, half-lb. 30c
Slater's Famous Tea, lb. 45c
Slater's Green Label Tea, lb. 50c
Lyle's Golden Syrup, 4-lb. tin 31c
Finest Tomatoes, tin 20c
Finest Green Peas, 3 lbs. 25c
Finest White Beans, 3 lbs. 25c
B. & K. Split Peas, 2 lbs. 25c
Fine Japanese Rice, 2 lbs. 25c
Finest White Sago, 2 lbs. 25c
Finest Tapioca, 2 lbs. 25c
Finest Brown Beans, 3 lbs. 25c
B & K Pot Barley, 2 lbs. 25c
Finest Dry Onions, 5 lbs. 25c
Brunswick Sardines, 3 for 25c
Quaker Pork and Beans, 3 for 25c

PROVISION DEPARTMENT

Butter, Butter, Butter, Buy Butter! Slater's Famous Alberta Creamery Butter. Regular 68c lb. Saturday from 8 to 11 a.m., special, lb....62c

EXTRA SPECIAL

Slater's Famous Picnic Hams, A-1 Quality. Regular 35c lb.; Saturday, while they last, special, per lb. 29½c

Slater's Sliced Streaky Bacon, per lb. 55c
Slater's Sliced Streaky Bacon, per lb. 60c
Slater's Sliced Ayshire Back Bacon, per lb. 47c
Slater's Sliced Ayrshire Roll, per lb. 55c
Slater's Sliced Pea Meal Roll, per lb. 55c

LARD—LARD—LARD

Burns' Finest Shamrock Pure Lard. Regular 40c lb.; Saturday, special (in bulk), 2 lbs. 65c

LISTEN

We will sell our famous Pea Meal Bacon, reg. 53c lb., on Saturday at special price per lb. 45½c

BACON—BACON—BACON

Slater's Famous Streaky Bacon, regular 55c lb.; Saturday, half or whole slab, special, lb. 49½c

Finest Peameal Back Bacon, per lb. 55¼c
Finest Compound Lard, 3 lbs. 95c

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830 Granville Street,
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Prices for Saturday

SATURDAY we clean up all short and broken lines of Men's High Grade Suits left over from a busy season's selling.

There are nearly 300 suits in the lot and at the prices we have put them on the values are incomparable. Included are many Navy Blue Serges, fine Wool English Worsteds, Fancy Tweeds.

Cassimeres, etc., in browns, navy blue and fancy mixtures — smart checks, plain colors, and invisible patterns.

FOUR GREAT GROUPS

$21.75 $29.75 $35.75 $44.75

Heavy weight Navy Blue Irish Serge Suits—fully guaranteed as to quality, color and tailoring qualities

Saturday

$39.75

Free $5.00 Free

Cut this Coupon and present it to us on or before Saturday, Sept. 4th, and it will apply as $5.00 on the purchase price of any Suit, Overcoat, or Raincoat $25.00 or better.

The Sale price makes no difference—we honor this coupon just the same.

ARNOLD & QUIGLEY
B. C. Federationist Account

Arnold & Quigley

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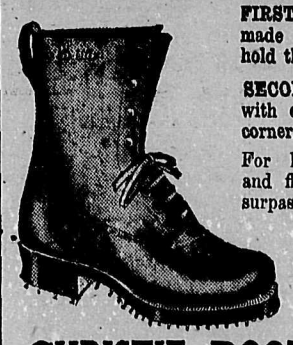

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SECONDLY — Always made with our patented snag-proof corner.

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GRAND RE-OPENING

SAT. SEPT. 4, 1920

Wallace Reid IN The Lottery Man

Charlie Chaplin IN A Night at the Show

OTHER FEATURES

The management of this theatre have made arrangements for a showing of only High Class pictures.

CHANGE TWICE WEEKLY

Prices: Adults 25c., Children 10c.

Sat. Matinee: Adults 20c, Children 6c.

SPECIAL MATINEE LABOR DAY

—HERE IS—

The Only Union-Made Glove in B. C.

STRONG, DURABLE, FAIR PRICED FOR LOGGERS AND OTHER WORKERS

The Vancouver Glove Co.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

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Great for the Kitchen

THIS PAGE IS PAID FOR BY THE LUMBER AND CAMP WORKERS OF THE O. B. U.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

TWELFTH YEAR. No. 36 SIXTEEN PAGES VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1920 $2.50 PER YEAR

Lumber and Camp Workers Industrial Unit News

Camp Reports

KAMLOOPS DISTRICT
Weekly Bulletin

It is reported that the Gerrard Lardo Lumber Co. at Trout Lake, B. C. are in financial difficulties, therefore safeguard yourselves by refusing to work over two weeks without being paid in cash on the job. Remember the recent referendum decided that October 15th is the date set to quit that piece work, which, as you all know, is just a method to speed you up on the job.

Letters for the following men in this office: J. Murdock, J. Final, Jas. McIntyre, Henry Defosses, A. E. Strain, Stanley Sinclair.

Anybody knowing the present addresses of the following men will please notify the district office:—D. Medink, Jerry Lappen, John Morris, H. Staines, M. Dunn, C. Petterson, H. P. Paradis, Thomas Carbary, E. O. Johnson, Harry Lee.

It has been reported that one Jack Murray, logging contractor, is at present moving into old Camp No. 5, at Chase, for the Adams River Lumber Company, and that he is opening up his camp on the eight hour day, claiming that he can't log without men. There is also a rumor that the Adams River Lumber Co. is working the eight hour day at the present time, undoubtedly having found out that it is better to give the men better conditions, shorter hours, and set a good table of eatables, as by doing so they will get a better class of loggers.

The funeral of the late Frank Smith, who perished in the forest fire at Wire Cache last week, was held yesterday from Gordon's Funeral Parlors. The man was buried by the Provincial Police at Wire Cache, a grave being dug about four feet deep, and the remains were rolled up in a piece of canvas and dumped into the hole. The deceased friends protested at having one of their fellow workers and citizens buried in that manner, so the remains were removed to Kamloops, where a decent burial took place. What next will the authorities try to get by with?

It is reported that the Northern Construction Co. are now letting the building of the road from Barriere up to Fish Trap by contract and station work to a man coming from the P. G. E. The former straw boss is pulling out as he does not want anything more to do with it. When the companies find out they can't even get men to look after their camps on account of poor conditions, then it is about time that they were making conditions fit for human beings to live in, instead of making the men sleep on the ground without a thing under them except Mother Earth. Why should working men not have an equal chance to a living wage and good conditions as well as the capitalist? But it seems that a man who has only his labor power as a commodity for sale, must keep fighting all the time in order to exist.

It is reported that, Douglas & Cowan have quit making poles for the present, and they have now about 13,000 poles in the woods and want to get them skidded up before snow flies this fall. That camp is now furnishing blankets and are paying $6.00 per day. Come on, Fellow-workers, and see that your employers properly furnish a bed for you to sleep in. As long as you keep doing as you are the employer can laugh, for why should he furnish a bed when you already carry it on your back?

JAMES L. PETERSON,
Sec.-Treas., Kamloops Dist.

KAMLOOPS DISTRICT
Weekly Bulletin

A meeting was held in Douglas & Cowan's camp August 11th, and a committee was elected to consult with the employers in regard to furnishing of blankets. It was decided to furnish blankets to all men coming into camp and the men that are there will use their own blankets. This was O. K. with all the men. No men will be hired for that camp who carry blankets, and all men hired must carry a union card.

It has been reported that about 40 men have been burned to death up the North Thompson in the forest fires which are raging in that country. Wires being down, we cannot get news as to how much damage was done.

Report of Sick Benefit Fund to August 7, 1920.

Amount collected	$467.00
Amount paid out for hospital and professional services	92.00
For Official receipt book	8.00
Total Debit	$100.20
Total balance	$366.80

It has been reported that logging operations have been started at Merritt again on a small scale. They are not wanting many men as it may be only a bluff to flood the country with men. The wages are $5.00 per day.

It has been reported that Fennell's sawmill and camp was destroyed by a forest fire and that the men barely escaped with their lives in an attempt to save the horses and other property, when flames burst upon them, driven by a sixty mile wind. The only avenue of escape was to take to the water of the North Thompson river, while the flames passed over them. The flames at times leaped over 1,000 feet across the river and started anew.

Delegates in camp should report at least once a week to this office the progress being made in regards to the furnishing of blankets by the employers, as you all know that the district referendum carried, setting August 15th as the date to stop carrying blankets, and news is wanted weekly for the bulletin, so that other camps may know what is doing in other parts of this district, and also if they need men in their respective camps. The last week has been very good in Kamloops. I have only noticed about two men who were trying to lick old John Barleycrn, but as it always happens, they were knocked down for the count, and waking up next morning with a big head and considerably short of change in their pockets. Now, fellow workers, let's forget that old stunt of coming to town and blowing in for whiskey, a hundred dollars in one night, making a good fellow of yourself, but in reality a fool in the eyes of the public, and, what is more important, an injury to the working class movement—Booze and brains do not work together.

A report comes from Enderby Camp No. 1 that it is organized 100 per cent., there being 25 men in camp, all union. Come fellow workers, let us make them all 100 per cent, and then we will be able to demand better conditions.

The recent rains have checked the forest fires to a crtain extent, but there are still calls for fire fighters at the Provincial Labor office for the North Thompson river.

JAMES L. PETERSON,
Secretary-treasurer,
District Sec.-Treas.

CALL CREEK
Tack's Camp

The camp consists of 100 per cent. ivory handlers. Conditions punk. After meeting there is a regular stampede to convey any information available to the boss. One man was fired last week and it was a hard job to get a committee to take the matter up, and even after the boss had told them that the man was fired because he had been kicking about conditions and for being the last to leave the table, no further action was taken. This may be because there isn't enough grub on the table to develop the necessary degree of backbone. The boss explains the shortage is due to the lack of available space on the boat to bring up more supplies, but there seems enough room to bring up 10-15 barrels of beer every trip. This may account for some of the boys being in the hole every month instead of having money to come to them. The cook is not to blame for the lack of food; his orders are not filled. Anyone making this camp can leave their teeth in town—they won't need 'em here. No. 137.

KINGCOME RIVER
Camp 1

In your issue of August 20th, a letter appeared under the heading of "Nation or Class" and signed O. B. U. Member No. 34682, complaining of his treatment at this camp. Before leaving camp he made a long statement at our regular meeting which contained a lot of rambling and indefinite charges against persons unknown. The matter was referred to the Camp Committee for investigation, and the following morning the Committee interviewed this man, but as he could make no definite charges, they were unable to take the matter up. His foolish talk of discrimination against foreign nationalities is ridiculous, especially in a logging camp. When he was removed from the pump he was offered his previous job back, which he refused. The matter was again taken up at our meeting on August 26th, and I was instructed to write this letter.

Yours for the truth,
DELEGATE No. 782.

QUATSINO
Camp 12

Camp 12 just moved, is getting into pretty good shape. Bunkhouses as follows:—No. 1, 18 x 42 ft., 12 men; No. 2, 18 x 42 ft., 12 men; No. 3, 18 x 36 ft., 10 men; No. 4, 16 x 18 ft., 4 men; dining room, 18 x 32 ft.; kitchen, 18 x 26 ft.; cook's quarters, 16 x 24 ft.

Company very poor about supplying fresh fruit, having canned pie fruit on the table. Blankets are furnished at present without cost to workers. No first aid man in camp; a good bath-house with three showers; camps not scrubbed out at present; poor butter, but expect better soon.

DELEGATE No. 678.

EXPRESSES THANKS

Mrs. J. D. McPherson and family desire to express, through The Federationist, their thanks to the men at Housley's Camp, Carriden Bay, and Dempsey's Camp, Drury Inlet, and the members of the O. B. U. for their many kindnesses to them in their bereavement.

DEIGHTON'S CAMP
North Ecast Point, Texada Island, B. C.

At the regular camp meeting held here August 18th, Fellow-worker McKay in the chair, the following resolution was thoroughly discussed and adopted unanimously:

"Whereas, the delegates to the coast convention endorsed a motion that the Coast District withdraw from the Central Executive of the Lumber Workers' Union, and affiliate direct with the General Executive Board of the O. B. U., and, whereas, this is simply a move to break the L. & C. W. I. U. up into small isolated useless sections, thus making it easier for the boss to crush us, and whereas this breaking up the organization into small sections will place the General Executive Board of the O. B. U. in a position where they can become autocrats, and thus, if they so desire, defeat the aims, objects and aspirations of the rank and file.

"Therefore, be it resolved that we, the workers in this camp, go on record as being entirely opposed to the Coast District breaking away from the Lumber & Camp Workers' Industrial Union, and that we will do all in our power to prevent it, because we know that the adoption of the principles of industrial Unionism is the only weapon we possess that can with any degree of success combat the ruthless exploitation of the Lumber Barons of this country.

"And be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be published in the Lumber Workers' page in The British Columbia Federationist."

CAMP COMMITTEE.

KAMLOOPS DISTRICT

Re Weekly Bulletin Report oof Kamloops District:

Re organization in Kamloops District, I have been a delegate at Enderby for the last two years, and have kept in touch with the bunch around here during that time, and I can say that there is not a better bunch of lumber jacks to be found anywhere in British Columbia than go up to the camps and stay on the job for two or three months. When they come to town to have (as they call it) a little time, and this happens only to some of them, not all. I am surprised at Fellow-worker Peterson taking notice of anything of that nature in Enderby or Vernon, when John Barleycorn offers such a big job at House Cleaning at home.

Motto: Those living in glass houses should not throw stones.

There are other things of more importance connected with this organization than building up a Dummy and calling it John Barleycorn.

Re the counting of the recent ballot to which he refers, and of which he heard some grouching, I am not surprised at the grouching while I was a candidate on that ballot sheet. How my name got there I don't know. However, I am not grouching about the counting of the ballots. I guess they were counted O. K. What I am wondering at is how they got there too be counted in the District office, with the district secretary as a candidate for the second term. It seems there is something wrong in Denmark. I do not, as a Rube, take an overdose of John Barleycorn, and there are quite a number of Union men right here that can say the same.

I hope there will be more information re this ballot business in the next Bulletin, when I will have more to say.

Yours for organization,
—J. H. J.

SECHELT
Iowa Shingle Bolt Camp 2

Good crew of about 40 men, mostly ex-service. 8 hours for $5.50. Bosses are real human beings, so it is to be hoped thatey will see the necessity for taking early action to have the bunk house scrubbed out regularly—and take out the double decker bunks—There should be a bath room installed, and the need of this has been more than ever evident during the recent fire fighting experience. The food is not too bad, but men who have been "over there," or anyone else, who claims to be a human being and desires to live like one, should have a better equipped and more up-to-date camp conditions than exist in this camp—not yet organized.

CRANBROOK DISTRICT

Summary of votes cast on District ballots:

H. H. Thompson

	For	Against
for Secretary	236	Nil.
That wages be $6.00 per day	242	Nil.
That delegates be paid $6.00 per day and transportation when attending to union business	226	Nil.

For District Executive Board, the first five are elected:

Lee Rader	229
F. Bidder	217
W. L. Allen	194
G. Jorgenson	172
O. J. Dandeneau	127
G. Heaford	126
W. F. Young	98
M. N. Mohondro	46

If any of the members elected leaves the district, or is unable to attend to union business, then the next highest member will be called upon to fill the vacancy on the Board.

J. H. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

MILLIGAN'S CAMP

The food and cooking are good, board is $1.50 per day. There are five bunk-houses, six men to a house, no blankets supplied as yet. There is a bath house with two showers, and dry-room. No regular pay day; cheques can be drawn out any time. Distance to work is nearly a mile at present. Travel both ways on your own time, but there is one hour and fifteen minutes for lunch. The number of men in camp is 35. A meeting is held every week on Monday night.

DELEGATE.

Wanted address of E. Lamey, who was delegate at last convention from Deep Harbour Camp.

To the Workers in the Agricultural Industry

Do you know that of all workers in Canada, you are the lowest paid? Do you know that you endure worse living conditions than any other class of workers in Canada, and do you know that you are the most exploited of any class of workers in the country? If you don't, it is about time that you realized these facts, and, if you already know these statements to be facts, it is about time that you should be trying to remedy the conditions with which you are confronted, and which you are compelled to endure in order to exist. As everything which you see is an effect which has an underlying cause, so there are reasons why you are the lowest paid, poorest housed and most exploited of any class of workers.

If you will take the trouble to study the positionn of other workers, the amount of pay and the working conditions they receive in return for a given amount of labor-power, or physical and mental energy, expended in productive labor, you will find that persons working in industries where the workers maintain a union and union standards, receive a relatively greater price for their labor power than persons who work in inndustries where union labor is not employed, or where the workers are unorganized.

Are you organized? If not, why not? The One Big Union is formed on broad enough lines to embrace all workers in all industries, regardless of race, color or creed. If you are still unorganized, it is your own fault; and consequently the responsibility is your own, if you are compelled to work 12 or 14 hours a day in the harvest field, sleep in a strawstack and eat food which is often unfit for pigs. There is no reason why you should not be organized, and every reason why you should be, thought some of you may object that the harvest field is at best ony a temporary source of employment, and that, such being the case, you do not want to join an agricultural workers union. But that objection is overcome by the fact that the One Big Union has a universal transfer system, which permits a member to transfer from one industrial union into another whenever such member moves from one jb to another; as for example, if you join the Lumber, Agricultural and Construction department of the One Big Union, when working on the farm, and then go elsewhere to work, you can transfer free of charge to the industrial union operative in the industry in which you procure employment. And in the event no organization is yet formed in such industry, you can transfer into the General Workers Unit if the O. B. U., and then help to organise a regular industrial unit of the workers on that job. However, apart from that, there is every reason why you should organize right in the agricultural industry. Many of you will be back on the farm next summer to work under the same conditions you are working under now, unless you do.

Some of you may, also, object that you are "free-born Canadians" and are not going to organize, because you do not believe in being a member of an organization which will govern your individual actions on the job, through a majority of its members, so far as strikes, etc., are concerned. But you do not mind submitting to your bosses' rule. And, anyway, isn't it better to submit to a majority rule than to suffer extermination, for that is what your present conditions will mean in the end. And taking your objection up from the viewpoint of a great scientist and philosopher, let us see what it amounts to.

Jurists tell us that "ignorance of the law excuses no one." "This holds good in natural law even more so than in man-made laws, which are often wholly contrary to natural laws. Those who are ignorant of the natural laws governing their existence must suffer for such ignorance, because nature herself provides a penalty for violation of her laws. It is natural for us to eat, and if we refuse food we suffer the pangs of hunger; the hunger increasing consistently with our persistence in refusing food, till we finally die, hunger and death, being in this case, the penalties imposed on us for ignoring nature's laws." So it is, also in any case where we ignore or violate natural laws—either because of a wrong education, an unnatural social system or anti-social laws, or because we endure unnatural conditions imposed on us by a powerful employing class—we must suffer the penalties imposed by nature.

The workers to a great extent in the past ignored the fact that they are naturally gregarious creatures, and should for the sake of fulfilling their natural instincts, developed through the law of "the survivival of the fittest" organize for mutual aid and protection. The penalty which nature has imposed on the workers for ignoring this natural trait governing their existence as human beings, is poverty, misery and degradation which they have endured. Any argument which may be advanced by a worker to defend any position opposing organization will at best be a poor excuse to cover up an ignorance which is absolutely inexcusable. If you will look at the matter from every angle, the dollar a month dues to the union not excepted, you will find any fancied objection to organization outweighed ten to one by the material benefits to be derived from affiliation with your fellow workers.

Some things may not be perfectly clear at first, and we do not ask you to have a blind faith in the efficacy of industrial organization as a cure-all for the industrial and economic ills which beset the useful portion of society, but we do ask you to reason in your own minds which is best: to continue living under the inhuman conditions which you have lived under in the past and are living under now, because you have ignored a natural law which demands that you organize for mutual aid and protection, or to organise and change those conditions.

The agricultural workers of Australia and all the European countries began to organize some years ago, and their unions have been gaining in numbers and strength ever since. Before organizing, the agricultural laborer was a person of little or no standing in the community, one of the poorest paid of all laborers, and endured the vilest of living conditions and the longest working hours of any class of worker. Today he enjoys conditions in general, as a rule, second to none, and is a person whose wishes are considered in matters pertaining to his well being. Here in Canada, where the agricultural workers are unorganized, their conditions, and the prestige they enjoy, is on a par with that of the agricultural workers in Australia and Europe before they organized, and will remain so as long as they remain unorganized. Only through organization can they better their conditions.

A few may look forward to a time when they hope to own a little piece of land so they can exploit a fellow worker, but the majority will not get it till they are given plots six by two in the paupers' grave-yard.

The farmer will, no doubt, use the age old cry of the master when you organize to obtain better conditions:—that "he cannot afford to pay better wages and give you shorter hours; that he will go broke if he has to put up decent bunk houses, and give you better food," but there are some things inconsist with that excuse, which he will be confronted with. He can afford to put up good barns for his horses and cows, he can provide comparatively good shelters and food for the pigs, and he can even afford to build graneries for his wheat, but he will yell robbery when a fellow human being, who helps to provide him with the comforts of life, tries to raise himself to the status of the horse, cow, pig, or wheat in the granery.

"We have advanced, so far as civilization is concerned," is a lie which is growing stale to workers. The feudal serf was a person of value to his agrarian master, the chattel slave still more valuable, but the wage slave of today, two civilizations "ahead" of his ancestors, under chattel slavery, is a thing of less value to his agrarian master than the soil under that master's feet. This fact may be a bitter pill to swallow, after being fed on sugar-coated bunk about the dignity of labor, to make us forget our economic and social chains, but it is the truth; and if you will digest it, no matter how bitter it is, you will see that you are the slave which you are, because you were ashamed to face the facts before you, preferring to be doped by your masters into a belief that you are "free" and "far advanced" as compared with your forefathers; preferring to live in the realm of make-believe gilded by the lies in your school books, in the press, and preached from the pulpit on Sunday, to keep you unorganized, to keep you from casting off the invisible chains of economic slavery—the chains which are by far stronger than the iron chains worn by your ancestors, and more galling than the red hot brands which they endured.

Don't wait for the other fellow to organize you, but organize yourself; and then help to organize yur fellow worker. That is the only way in which it is possible for you to better your conditions n the job.

The O. B. U. is a union of the workers, for the workers, by the workers, recognizing only the rights of the workers. We who are members of the O. B. U. need your support, and you need ours, in our common struggle for better wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions, with all that these three things mean to us of happiness, well being and a right to live like men. You give us the support of one in that struggle, and you gain in return the support of thousands.

The membership fee is $1.00, and dues $1.00 per month.

J. MCINTYRE

Correspondence.

Editor, Federationist—Sir: Re the Kingcome incident, on reading report of No. 34682, one would naturally construe the English speaking workers to be at fault, but this sort of thing will frequently occur, and is more than evenly balanced the other way around, so why make a mountain out of a mole hill? As we understand it, the main point of the O. B. U. may vary from day to day, according to the nature of Canadian Communism, expressed in collaberation of Disvisional membership, from the bottom up, and is not confined to any hard and fast rules laid down by a Star Chamber, as per the A. F. of L., in which organization the individual argument of No. 34682 would outweigh the majority argument.

This Kingcome outfit is much the same as that operating at Stillwater, and it is not so very long ago that a fully qualified English speaking Canadian, a returned man, in charge of a job, was put out and a foreigner appointed in his place. Who lays down the law we do not know, but many a foreigner can and does blacklist (outlaw) Canadians in their own country, and makes existence next to impossible for them, despite the fact that said Canadians have never been convicted, nor in conflict with the laws of the country. Why not take a trip up to Stillwater if grieved. All the snap jobs, and everything else of importance is filled by foreigners, and for the very commonest work none other are shipped up there. Only the other day all of the English speaking workers were let out, with the exception of two or three who make their home there, and although a slight bitterness was noticeable, no kick was registered. Since failure of the A. F. of L. to animate the western worker in the welfare of capitalism, the main drive of this Kingcome-Powell River-Stillwater combination appears ti be suppressing of Canadianism on the job by supplanting Canadians with self-inflating, ready-made Blackey Daws and Jim Wallingfords from the other side, whose bluff is more effective in bewildering the foreigner, and making him more amenable to the caprices of Mr. Capitalist.

—D. S. F.

PRINCE RUPERT DISTRICT

The strike at the mills and camps at Usk has been called off. Too many prairie chickens.

This action was taken on the recommendation of the men affected. The strike was first called April 30, on the announcement of the Royal Mills, Kleanza Co., and Kenney Bros., that their mills, which had been working 8 hours, would henceforth work 9 hours, the woods continuing to work eight. The Kitselas Co. followed suit on May 1, and as in the other camps, the loggers quit to back up the millmen. The foreman, Kitselas camp, remained by the company, and was active in recruiting scabs, although he carried a L. W. I. U. card himself. Only two of the original strikers were reported as scabbing, Carrigan and Andrew Pete, concerning whom the readers of the Fed. have been informed. Both mills and woods are now working nine hours. This is an object lesson which should not be forgotten by the membership when voting on the proposed amendment to the constitution to change the title of the L. W. I. U. to include agricultural workers. I am not aware from what source the amendment originated, but would be surprised, after the experience of the strike in the Prince George district, if it proved to come from any British Columbia district. There may be a different type of men who do both logging and farming in the east, whose admittance to the organization will work no harm, but if they are of the type we have, I can see trouble ahead if any concerted effort is made to get them to join up. It is easy to see where we will get off at with hundreds of them voting on referendums affecting the very life of the organization. It is well to admit them on individual application—but en masse? Good Lord deliver us!

There was trouble at the boom at the sawmill of the Prince Rupert Lumber Co., Seal Cove. Three of the boom crew were L. W. I. U. men, and on Saturday they put in an application to the manager for the union scale, which in the camps in this district, building the Davis rafts, is $135.00 and board. They were told to come back on Monday for their answer, which they duly did, and got it—they were fired. It appears that they made the mistake of ignoring the superintendent, and went over his head to the manager. The company secured three men from Vancouver, who refused to go to work on arrival, and got jobs elsewhere. Then three Indians were secured, all of whom were L. W. I. U. men, who also quit when the picket got at them. The writer had an interview with the management in the endeavor to secure a settlement, without success, and advised the Indians to return to work pending a decision of the matter at the forthcoming convention. There is no other mill breaking up Davis rafts in this district, and consequently there is a doubt as to what is the scale to be demanded.

The writer can see no other way than a general strike in the province to settle this question of millworkers' wages and hours, if legislation is not forthcoming. The premier of the province spoke here on the 25th ult., and made the statement that if the Dominion government did not pass an eight hour law the provincial government would. In spite of that it would be wise to make preparations to get it in case, like many political promises, it dissolves into thin air before the opposition of the mill owners.

The plea put up the mill owners, against whom action is taken to get the eight hour day, is invariably the same, and it is a reasonable one. They consider they are being victimized by being picked out for this object. They have to sell in the same market as their competitors, and the reduction in hours, with the same pay as before, which is the usual demand, would put them at a fatal disadvantage with their competitors, who are not being interfered with. The writer has been told by a mill manager that if the eight-hour day was made to apply to all alike there would be little opposition from the large owners. It would place them all on an equal footing, compelling none to sell at a disadvantage with their competitors. As it is now, any attempt to make an individual mill come through meets with the most determined resistance, accentuated by a sense of being the victim of discrimination.

Blanks have been distributed to all camps in this district for the registration of place and date for the district convention. It is to be hoped that this time it will achieve its object. The membership have not yet had an opportunity of saying if they want a change of secretary or not, owing to the fact that he has held office since the organization of the district in June 1919. That is not his fault, as this is the third attempt to have a convention that he has initiated. The others, owing to the Buckley Bay strike, and the apathy following, having failed. A district board has to be elected, district secretary, and various matters of interest of the membership of the district have to be dealt with. Any camp which has not yet taken action on the call submitted for date and place of the convention should do so at once. There is also to be considered the proposition of sending a representative to the O. B. U. convention at Port Arthur, September 20th, this district being entitled to one.

J. H. BURROUGH,
Sec., P. R.Dist.

DEFENSE FUND

Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, Merritt District, per W. S. Kilner: $7.00

E. Anderson	$5.00
W. McFarlane	2.00
	$7.00

Put a one-cent stamp on this paper and mail it to a friend.

SUDBURY DISTRICT

Executive board meeting August 18th, 1920.

District executive board members present: E. Maki, V. Kangas, E. Monaldi. Fellow Worker Maki, chairman.

"It has been decided by the majority of D. E. B. members that the district convention be held on September 7.

Moved and seconded: "That the secretary be authorized to communicate with L. C. W. I. U. headquarters with regard to borrowing $1500 to carry on district convention, and notify district executive as soon as possible if the money can be obtained from that source." Carried.

Moved and seconded: "That delegates to the convention be allowed $3 per day from the day they leave camp until their return, conditions to be explained to the delegates by the secretary, through a circular letter to each if them, also have it published in the Vapaus Industrialist, English, French and Ukranian papers." Carried.

Moved and seconded: "That a wire be sent to headquarters stating when the convention will be held, also asking for the money." Carried.

Moved and seconded: "That the question of the hall be left in the hands of Fellow Workers Monaldi and Guertin." Carried.

Moved and seconded: "That Fellow Worker Monaldi be appointed for translation if the Italian, English, and Fellow Worker A. Koski be appointed interpreter for the next convention." Carried.

Resolved that the secretary opens the convention, giving a report of his term of office.

Moved and seconded: "That Fellow Worker Cowan be requested to give a written report of his work in the district, unless he intends to be preesnt at the convention, which would be regarded as sufficient." Carried.

Moved and seconded: "That C. Berg be approached in regard to assisting the Sudbury district convention as general organizer." Carried.

Moved and seconded: "That an invitation be published in the papers to all neighboring districts to send a fraternal delegate to Sudbury convention." Carried.

Moved and seconded: "That the money owing to K. Hakola, $25, be held here until the district convention, also that the D. E. B. require him to refund one-half of the money he spent going to the convention." Carried.

Moved and seconded: "That a protest be brought against Fellow Worker Cowan for giving K. Hakola organizing authority when he knew that Hakola was working for the Finnish Socialist Party.

Moved and seconded: "That Karl Hakola, by his action in the past, is considered by the other members of the D. E. B. to be out of the committee. The question of his membership to be left over until the convention." Carried.

Moved and seconded: "That Miss L. Niemi, formedly employed in the district office, be notified that her services are no longer required, owing to complaints from the Finnish membership, and Fellow Worker Koshi to be employed as interpreter in her place until next cinvention at same wages of $30. per week." Carried.

Fellow Worker Guertin is leaving notice of his resignation at the next convention.

E. GUERTIN,
Secretary-treasurer.

Proceedings of the meeting, held at Sudbury, August 15, 1920.

Fellow Worker V. Kangas, chairman.

Fellow Worker E. Guertin, secretary for the English.

Fellow Worker Mike Roiha, secretary for the Finns.

1. Recognizing the necessity of having a French organizer in the district, it was decided to appoint Fellow Worker A. Brunet to take the position.

2. It was suggested that the lumbermen's wages should be $4 per 8-hour day and board, and that the question of wages in sawmills be left in the hands of the mill workers to decide.

3. Nick Linjamaki reports, speaking in behalf of the Finnish members, that the English-speaking members do not seem to realise the good work that Fellow Workers Gangas and Maki have done for the organization. He further states that the Finns are willing to stand behind the O. B. U., but they refuse to tolerate any mixing with other parties.

4. E. Monaldi suggested that we should open an O. B. U. hall in Sault Ste. Marie, so that every nationality could hold their meetings, but that was left for the convention to decide.

5. Resolved, that a member of a different nationality be appointed to approach their fellowmen with the view of organizing an O. B. U. picnic, W. Valentine, N. Linjamaki, E. Monaldi, Joe Patryna and E. Guertin being appointed.

6. That the Sudbury district subscribe to The Industrialist for the reading room.

Meeting closed at 10 o'clock p.m.

E. GUERTIN.

Correspondence

Prince George, B. C.
August 28, 1920.

Dear Fellow-workers:—In view of the present controversy between different members of the O. B. U., which has been going on more or less all the time, I believe that it is only a natural grouse, and cannot be eliminated altogether as long as the organization exists.

When you make a study of human progress as far back as history can relate, you will find a continual difference of ideas. You will find this difference, taking the people as a whole within the different human races, countries, political organizations, and down the line, and even among a family in its home—yes, and even the individual mind itself. It is the ideas. The difference of ideas. Now mind you, ask yourself how would it be possible for the human race to make any progress if it wasn't for the two sides of a question, and if the human mind was not able to weigh and consider both sides, if not, mind you, I believe that we would be walking on a very narrow path indeed.

The two extreme sides in our human society and organization are then evidently the very germ that peoples all human progress. It arouses the human wit and intelligence, and all instincts in human nature. It is as necessary to all progress, as steam is to a locomotive to make it work.

Therefore I think that it is only these two extreme sides, or differences of opinion that are at work in our organization. While both sides are very conscientious, and good workers for the cause as a whole—both striving for the same objective, only disagreeing on the different roads to take in order to reach their objective.

Yours for the organization,
ALF. PALMGREN.

INFORMATION WANTED

Will the following members please communicate with Coast District Headquarters, or any one knowing their present address, please send the information:

H. Chalender, Wm. Brennan, M. W. Roberts, Jno. D. Marr, P. A. Vigner, L. Hagen.

R. Sangstrom, who has claim claim against International Post & Pole Co.

H. Cameron, previously worked for bolt camp of Grant & McDonald.

Will G. McCaffree write to E. Henderson at 61 Cordova street west, Vancouver, as soon as possible?

Frits William Schupple, last heard of in Prince Rupert district last November.

Frank Asslin, last heard of at Pare's camp, Vaveny; Karl F. McKinen, N. Dundakoski, E. Dew, A. Vesenikir, G. Whitelaw, Arthur Blondell, write at once, child sick in Vancouver; Donald Forsyth, O. B. U. No. 1706; — — Tomkin, N. Koski, F. R. Solloway, Jim Kinney and Pete Lamoureux (Pierre).

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

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

Frank Peterson, H. Chalender, Wm. Brennan, M. W. Roberts, Jno. D. Marr, P. A. Vigner, L. Hagen.

William Romik communicate with office—document has been found.

Wm. Gilroy, claim No. 54905, previously worked for Ross Saskatoon Co.

Mrs. Katie Green, formerly at Cottonwood Camp.

STRIKES

ACTIVE ENGAGEMENTS ON THE FIRING LINE

Whalen Pulp & Paper Company ..... **Swanson Bay**
Firs, Limited, or Rees & Black ..... **Whonnock**
Metalliferous Mines ..... **Silverton and Sandon (Slocan District)**

Prince Rupert Spruce Mills fired boom men for demanding union wages.

UNFAIR LIST

Dempsey-Ewart's, Camp 2 ..... **Drury Inlet**

Do Your Bit Now!

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

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

Funds Are Needed Immediately

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

THIS IS YOUR FIGHT!

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

DISTRICT DIRECTORY

General Headquarters:

Vancouver, B. C.; E. Winch, 61 Cordova Street West.
Cranbrook, B. C.; J. H. Thompson, Box 18.
Cranbrook District—Legal adviser: George Spreull.
Kamloops, B. C.; J. L. Peterson, Box 312, 3 Victoria Street.
Merrit, B. C.; W. S. Kilner, Box 8.
Nelson, B. C.; R. Barrow, General Delivery.
Meetings are held in the O. B. U. Hall, Baker Street, Nelson, on the first and third Sunday of each month at 3 p.m.
Penticton, B. C.; F. W. Wrightson, P. O. Box 240.
Prince George, B. C.; C. P. Morrison, Drawer 20.
Prince Rupert, B. C.; J. H. Burrough, Box 853.
Vancouver, B. C.; J. M. Clarke, 61 Cordova Street West.
Victoria, B. C.; J. C. Bunker, 1424 Government Street.
Edmonton, Alta.; C. Berg, 10833—101st Street East.
The Pas, Manitoba—Geo. Tether, General Delivery.
Winnipeg, Man.; Lumberworkers' Union, 196 Henry Avenue.
Legal advisers: McMurray, Wheeldon, McMurray & Lamont.
Cochrane, Ont.; E. Crandell, General Delivery.
Port Francis, Ont.; S. G. Neil, Box 390, Webster Hall.
Sudbury, Ont.; E. Guertin, Box 1581, Lisgar Street.
Montreal; U. Binette, 38 St. Laurent Street.

THE B.C. FEDERATIONIST

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....September 3, 1920

MONDAY NEXT IS the official day set aside for Labor by the ruling class on this continent. The term Labor Day is, however, a misnomer. It may be a day on which Labor takes a holiday, and ceases to do the master's bidding—if taking the holiday is not following the employing class edicts—but the mere fact that in many towns and cities the workers will parade in their overalls and other distinguishing marks of the modern slave of capitalism, proves that Labor Day is not yet, and much is to be done before the workers of the world can say this is the day of Labor, this is the day when Labor can stand forth free and unshackled, and strive for that life that has been denied the toilers of the earth for ages. Labor today is imbued with bourgeoise ideas and philosophy. It is shackled with superstition and dogmas that have been handed down by the ruling class, and the misery of the world's is due to the fact that the working class has not yet seen the way to freedom.

LABOR'S DAY NOT YET HERE

* * *

While Labor on this continent will be engaged in displaying its ignorance, millions in Europe are starving to death. Soviet Russia is being assailed on all sides by the upholders of the capitalistic system. And the supporters of that system are not all members of the ruling class. While workers are engaged in producing munitions to be used in the destruction of the new order in Soviet Russia, and millions are starving because of the continued reign of capital, there is not much for the workers on this continent to rejoice about. But while there is suffering on all sides, there is at least a ray of light. The workers of the Old Land are realizing that capitalism has nothing left to offer them. The same fact is slowly being driven into the minds of the workers of all lands. Reactionary individuals in the Labor movement who either will not or can not see the signs of the times, will shortly be compelled to give way to those that having the understanding, are fit to do the bidding of the workers, who by their toil and sweat, have made it possible for capitalistic society to be developed to that point that it can no longer carry the human race any further on the path of progress. Those that would still attempt to patch up the system, will be swept aside, and the workers themselves will take into their own hands the work that lies before them, so that they can attain freedom. Day by day the world's workers are being compelled to realize that capitalism must be replaced by a new order, and while they are learning by experience, such examples as is offered by Queensland, where a Labor Government is in power, but finds that it cannot operate the present system and give relief to the workers, are aiding in the great work of bringing it home to the world's oppressed, that in order to mend capitalism, they must end it.

* * *

From press reports, we learn that the Queensland Labor Government has passed legislation which has not met with the approval of the ruling class. As a result, attempts to raise a loan to carry on the work of that state has met with failure, and the reply of the British-Australian Society in London gives the reason for the failure of the government to raise the loan. In part it says:

> "The damning fact is, the Queensland Government claims it can alter a contract to its own advantage and against the will of the other contracting parties. Queensland can pass what legislation it likes, and use its sovereign power as it pleases, but being a borrowing country, if its legislation involves a breach of faith or hostility to capital, then Queensland is bound to suffer by being refused a further loan."

Could anything be plainer? Can Labor govern is a question that has often been asked, and the answer invariably given be men representing Labor has been to the effect that it can. But can it? Can it govern in Queensland? It cannot, and it cannot govern in any part of the world, because the workers are becoming sick of government which means exploitation. It never meant anything else. And the sooner the workers realize this, and set themselves to the task of understanding society, and bringing about that change which will make it poossible for the people to produce wealth that they may enjoy that which they have created, and recognize that, wise as the workers may be, they could not operate the capitalistic system any better than the present ruling class is doing, the sooner Labor Day will be a reality, and not an empty phrase. Today capital rules and governs, not only Labor governments that attempt to operate the capitalistic system, but all workers of all countries, with one exception, and Soviet Russia is still compelled to carry on the fight for the working class of the world, even though its enemies are assisted by the workers of other countries. It may be said that conditions in that country are not ideal, and that the Bolsheviki have done this and that thing they they should not have done, but let it be remembered that, assailed as it is on every side by the reactionary forces of capitalism, and with reactionary influences at work on the inside, and in spite of this conditions in Soviet Russia are not as bad as they are in Capitalistic Hungary, or Austria and other European countries. Labor has much to do before it can say that the workers are free, and one of the first things it might do, is to see that no hindrance is placed in the way of those that are at least attempting to give Labor its day.

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT is evidently not satisfied with the villainous ruling class press propaganda against Soviet Russia, and the members of the working class of this country who cannot see eye to eye with the employing class. To overcome the shortages of the daily press, a bulletin has been issued by the Department of Labor. About a week ago, advance notices of the publication of this illuminating document appeared in the local papers. These notices declared that the government would prove that Socialism had been a dismal failure in Russia, and that a close connection existed between Martens, the representative of Soviet Russia in New York and the O. B. U. leaders in Canada. It is unnecessary to deal with the misinformation that this document contains as to Russia, except to state that the same old lies, and the same capitalistic press anti-Bolsheviki propaganda is repeated. Dealing with the situation in Canada, the writer of the bulletin displays an almost unimaginable carelessness in the way he handles the truth. So far as we can see, there is only one single passage in the whole of that part dealing with Canadian matters that is true, and an untrue inference is contained in even this one, and that passage deals with publications that are supporting the O. B. U. and other working class organizations. It is as follows:

THE MINISTER OF LABOR'S LAST CONTORTIONS

> "A number of these organizations control certain so-called labor papers, the most influential of which are the B. C. Federationist, Vancouver, Searchlight of Calgary, O. B. U. Bulletin, Winnipeg, Vanpas (Finnish) of Sudbury, Travailleur, in English and French, of Montreal, together with others published in various languages."

* * *

We are willing to accept the compliment as to our influence, while allowing the others mentioned to take what satisfaction they can from the gratis advertising given them by the Department of Labor, which is headed by a one-time Labor man, the Hon. Gideon Robertson, who climbed on the backs of the workers into the councils of the ruling class of this country. But while the writer was very careless in his use of the truth in regard to Soviet Russia—we suppose that he knows all about it, having viewed it from an office in the Parliament buildings at Ottawa—he very evidently mislaid it altogether when he came to the Labor movement in this country. In the most crude and flagrant manner possible, he attempts to connect Ivens with Martens, through the New York Call, and to demonstrate that money supplied by the representative of Soviet Russia in New York was freely distributed in Winnipeg during the time of the general strike. The most flagrant instance of deliberate misrepresentation and attempt to delude is, however, the production of what is supposed to be a membership card of the O. B. U. And while the writer does not say that it is a copy of an O. B. U. card, no other conclusion could be arrived at than that the inference was intended. The card is supposed to read as follows:

> Card of Membership.
> One Big Union.
> National Industrial Union of the Dominion of Canada.
> Money is the root of all evil, saith the Lord.
> I, the undersigned, do hereby declare that by the help of God, I will strike against the use of money at any time I may be called upon.

Then follows the place for signature and address, and a passage from the Scripture.

* * *

If the misinformation in the bulletin is on a line with the above fake membership card, then the Department of Labor of this country has been brought down to such a state of degradation that it is impossible for any person with a grain of decency to imagine. Following the lines adopted by Senator Robertson, who for press effect during the Winnipeg strike, quoted passages of letters and misquoted others, the most flagrant misquotation being one from a letter from Berg of Edmonton to Russell at Winnipeg, in which the attempt was made to prove that Bolsheviki money was being used by the men who were attempting to form the O. B. U., the writer of the bulletin quotes passages from speeches made by members of the O. B. U. in order to prove that the Winnipeg strike was an attempt to set up a Soviet Government in Canada. The Socialist Party of Canada, the Bible Students, the Labor churches, and all and sundry come under the criticism and misrepresentation of the perpetrator of this most infamous document. In fact we do not believe that a single true presentation of the situation has been made. Passages are torn from the context of speeches in order to make out a case, and which is evidently intended to give some excuse for the government's actions in Winnipeg last year. So vile and putrid is the bulletin, that we challenge the Minister of Labor to prove a single assertion in the whole document in connection with the inferences which are made. We challenge the Minister of Labor or any of his satelites to debate the thing before any intelligent audience, with a representative of the O. B. U. In fact, w have no hesitation in stating that a perusal of the bulletin will leave a taste like rancid butter in the mouths of all decent people, to use a phrase that was used by Mr. Justice Metcalfe during the Winnipeg trials. In fact, rancid butter would be sweet in comparison. It is the most damnable misrepresentation that could be possibly imagined. It is indefensible, and the Minister of Labor dare not attempt to defend it on a public platform when he is in this city in the near future. He may have been a Labor man, but he has not the courage to face a working class audience and defend this document; if he has, an opportunity will be provided for him, without expense to either the government or himself.

JUDGING FROM the manner in which the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries has been throwing millions for docks and steamships around Vancouver, it would appear that there is something doing in political circles. Vancouver's potential greatness has been lauded to the skies, and the local press has been loud in its praises of the representative of the Dominion Government, who, as it has been stated, has realized at last the importance of this city. There are, however, other evidences of a stirring in political circles, more cabinet ministers are to shortly visit this "Cinderella among Canadian ports," as the World puts it. They are no less than the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Finance, and last but not least, the Minister of Labor, the Honorable Senator Gideon Robertson. At least one Vancouver politician is said to have an understanding as to the why and the wherefore of this interest in this particular part of the Dominion at this time, and rumor has it that Vancouver is to be honored by having one of its "representatives" elevated to the position of a cabinet minister.

THEY RAISED THE ISSUE

* * *

Naturally the workers of this city are interested. They have some vague recollections of the activities of the new premier during the Winnipeg strike, and the arrest of Labor's spokesmen, and feel that there might be a little excitement in the offing in the event of a by-election. They are particularly interested in the fact that the minister of labor is to confine his attention to speaking at the Board of Trade dinner, and tariff questions, and are also interested and wondering how much propaganda he will carry on for the American Federation of Labor when he is in town. It would appear that he never misses an opportunity of pointing out to the representatives of the employing class the advantages of the safe and sane type of trades unionists, represented by Gompers, Moore, et al, a recent example of which he made in Ottawa during the week.

* * *

While Vancouver workers are not expecting that a great deal can be accomplished for them in a by-election—if we can size up the situation—they would be more than willing to have an election, and fight it out on an issue that at least the premier does not wish, and that is a class issue. The Hon. Arthur Meighen has expressed his most emphatic disapproval of class issues being raised, and no doubt the minister of labor also has his objections to any such issue. But the next election, be it a by-election, or a general election—as a result of the defeat of the newly appointed ministers—will be fought on the issue raised by the new premier and his minister of labor, who by their actions in Winnipeg last year made that class issue clear to large numbers of the working class. In spite of the dislike of class issues by the Premier and Senator Robertson, they raised one in Winnipeg, and it will not be allowed to be dropped. The class issue is all the more clear as a result of their actions: they have called the tune and they must dance to it.

A writer in The Industrial Union News, the official organ of the Workers' International Union, by the name of V. L. Reynolds, would claim that the Workers' International Union is the father of the O. B. U. He has the following to say:

"Viewing the labor movement as a whole, we find that one idea at a time moves the mass mind—our ideas have taken root and spread broadcast through the nation. The birth of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers can be credited to our teachings. The O. B. U. of Canada is our off-spring. And what about the latest attempt that has been made by the Railway workers? To start off with, they found out that all who work in the yards must be in "One Yardmen's Union." Then came the "Outlaw Railway" editorial in the I. U. News which exposed some of the crooks who were leading their strikers first out and then back to work, and pointed out how they must organize to succeed. This was put into leaflet form and spread broadcast among the strikers."

* * *

There is an old saying to the effect that it is a wise child that knows its own father. There is, however, a doubt as to whether the O. B. U. will be willing to be adopted by the Workers' International Industrial Union. It may be true that one idea at a time is all that the writer of the article in question can assimilate, but the O. B. U. was not the outcome of a single idea, but out of a number of ideas that had been forced on the workers of this country by the conditions that prevailed and the rottenness of the A. F. of L. If one idea had have dominated the workers when the O. B. U. was formed, then the workers of this country would have moulded their organization on it, but as the writer says, the O. B. U. is a little off color, we take it that the O. B. U. is somewhat different to the W. I. I. U. There are no 'Wheels of Fortune' in the O. B. U.

While Europe is facing starvation, French manufacturers who made 'their's' during the war are displaying their ill-gotten gains in a most profligate manner. Having been engaged in gambling with men's lives for five or more years, they are now to be found in the gambling resorts of France and Belgium, trying to get away with their blood-stained wealth.

At J. N. Harvey's Clothing Stores

Did it ever occur to you that the time to buy anything is when nobody wants it?

Buy Men's Overcoats Now

We have just had a shipment of Overcoats which were ordered last year but the cloths were so late that we were able to have them made in this year's styles at last year's price.

These Overcoats are now on sale at from $4 to $8 below what you can buy them at in the regular way.

WHY NOT BUY YOUR OVERCOAT NOW? and save the $4 to $8

Prices $25 $30 $35 $40 to $50

No tax on overcoats up to $50

Two Union Stores for Men

J.N.HARVEY LTD.

J. N. Harvey Limited

127 Hastings St. West

614 Yates St., Victoria

Look for the Big Red Arrow Sign

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COR. GORE AVE. AND KEEFER ST.

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200 Elegantly Furnished Rooms

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SEPT. 6 to SEPT. 11

The Pitman Business College

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OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE BUSINESS COLLEGE IN B. C.

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As the method of instruction is individual, students may commence at any time.

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Corner Hastings Street. Phone Sey. 9135.

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Everyone to know that we are ready to supply your wants for the coming season.

Our Fall Underwear is opened up ready for your inspection, from $3.00 per suit.

Jumper Shirts in Mackinaw at $9.00

Carr's All Wool Mackinaw Shirts $14.00

Mackinaw Coats $14.50

Khaki Work Shirts from $1.25

Blue Gingham Shirts $1.75

Navy Blue Railroad Shirts, each $2.50

Overalls, Black Bibs $2.50

Men's Work Boots at $5.50

Men's Dress Boots $6.00

High Top Boots from.....$7.50

Gum Boots of all kinds now ready.

W. B. BRUMMITT

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THE DIAMOND

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British Labor Delegates Report on the White Terror in Hungary

(Continued from page 8)

(48) It is a fact that Lieutenant Solomon Kiss is now in prison in Vienna awaiting trial on the charge of kidnapping four Hungarians in Austria and conveying them secretly to Hungary, where they were killed. Kiss wrote a letter in prison complaining that he was being neglected by the Hungarian authorities, under whose orders he had acted, and who had promised him protection. Kiss stated that he acted under the orders of Captain Ranzenberger, who is said to have eluded the Austrian police and escaped to Hungary with a British passport.

(49) As is shown elsewhere, two well-substantiated cases of the kidnapping of subjects of countries other than Hungary exist, in which no trace can be found of the victims.

(50) It is admitted that on April 28, nineteen men were taken by the military from the prison at Szolnok and killed at Abonyi. This case is dealt with more fully elsewhere, but it is significant that, despite the official admission, two persons to whom we were directed as having knowledge of the affair simply declined to speak. They would neither admit nor deny. Szolnok is a town of under 30,000 inhabitants, and Abonyi only a parish village. It is impossible to believe that the affair was not well known in such small places, and we came to the conclusion that the persons addressed were unwilling to speak because of the fear of the consequences. We were warned in Vienna that people would be afraid to speak, and our experiences confirmed the statement. It was suggested that we should visit Halmasker, the internment camp, but we were informed that after the Italians visited the camp prisoners who ventured to complain to them were most brutally beaten. As a consequence, we did not feel justified in visiting Hajmasker.

Terror Exists

(51) In view of the evidence supplied to us, we believe that there is a "Terror" in Hungary, that the Hungarian Government is unable to control it, and that many of its own acts are of so rigorous a character as to merit the name of "Terror." We are at a loss to understand the statement of the British High Commissioner on February 21 last, "that while . . . there are, no doubt, ill deeds done, there is nothing in the nature of a terror."

(52) It is necessary to explain that the military in Hungary have special courts and special powers under which offences committed by soldiers which in this country would be civil offences, are dealt with by the military. There is also a force called the gendarme reserve, which is very generally known as the Brachial-Gewalt. This force was first formed of officers mainly with a certain number of non-commissioned officers. It was difficult to get at its exact position, as it was described variously as an auxiliary police force, as a supplementary one, and as a sort of special constabulary. It was, however, admitted that although it made raids and arrested and examined persons charged with Communist offences, which should be dealt with under civil law, it is in no sense subservient to the Ministry of Justice, but to the Minister for War. We noted with interest that although the term Brachial-Gewalt, was freely used by every one else, the governor appeared to have no knowledge of the term. It is against this body that the most specific and detailed charges of atrocity are now made. Regular officers are said to work with the Brachial-Gewalt, and the names of the chief perpetrators of alleged outrages are Hejjas, Pronay, Ostenburg, Salm and Bibo. When certain of these officers were referred to by name at our interview with the governor, his reply was that they were his best officers.

(53) In endeavoring to fix responsibility for the "Terror" in Hungary, it is necessary to remember that the country has passed through five years of war and through several revolutions and counter-revolutions. Members of the government expressed fears of a Communist rising, and there is also the party of the "Awakening Hungarians," which is said to number over a million adherents. It is strongly opposed to the signing of the peace treaty, which was about to take place by the government when we left Budapest, and is violently anti-Semite. We attended by accident a meeting of the "Awakening Hungarains" in Budapest, where we were told that there was no "Terror," and that written proof of this could be sent to us. This document we actually received had no bearing on the "Terror," but was a violent attack upon the Jews, as will be seen from the following extracts:

"It is the unalterable will of of the Awakening Hungarians to re-establish the reign of pure Christian morals and national feeling throughout the country and to exterminate those destructive doctrines, spread by the Jews which already contaminated the Christian population of Hungary" . . . and they call for help upon "the whole of Christianity." "Fifty years of liberalism were sufficient to rob the Christian population of their property" . . . "in every line where intellectual activity is needed the Jew prevails over the Christian" . . . "Jews being of an entirely foreign origin constitute an undesirable race to the Hungarians." They "feel justified and entitled to protect themselves against the unnatural prosperity of the alien Jewish race."

(54) We were informed that Hungarian feeling has been inflamed by the alleged harshness of the peace treaty, and that its terms brought a possibly hostile frontier within 25 miles of Budapest. It was stated that Hungary had been deprived of some of its most productive provinces. It was alleged that the Rumanians plundered the country during their occupation, and that they were committing atrocities in Transylvania; that Rumania and Serbia have established a veritable blockade, and that nothing reaches Hungary from these countries. It was suggested to us that the governor fears that action taken against the chief offenders in the matter of outrages or against Friedrichs, who is said to encourage the outrages, may result in another revolution and even more serious outrages than now occur. Nothing related above can, in our opinion, justify or excuse what is going on in Hungary. We were assured by ministers that outrages are becomer fewer, and that the government is getting control of the situation. We are not satisfied that this is actually the case.

Anti-Communistic

(55) We would record our opinion that the "Terror" is not anti-Semite in its origin, but anti-Communistic. That the majority of victims are Jews is perfectly true. This arises partly from the prominent part the Jews took in the Commune, and partly from the fact that they are accused of profiteering. We did not find profiteers in Hungary were worse than elsewhere, but the fact that Christian Hungarians are not employed to any extent in commerce will explain why the terms Jew and profiteer are regarded as synonymous.

(56) We do not think that either the governor or the government by themselves are strong enough to put matters right. We do not accuse them of complicity in the outrages, although it was astounding to us that the governor should profess admiration for officers like Hejjas and Pronay, against whom such terrible charges are made, and should brush aside any suggestion of proper inquiry.

(57) It is necessary to refer to the White Paper (Cd. 573), "Alleged Existence of 'White Terror' in Hungary." Admiral Troubridge, writing of the Hungarian government, says: "It is a Christian government in a Christian country." This conveys a false impression unless it is fully understood that in Hungary the word Christian has a definite political significance.

In a later part of his letter, Admiral Troubridge states that "life is as secure here as in England." We are at a loss to know why the admiral penned this sentence. The statements made to us by government officials are that things are much better now than in February, when the letter was written, and so much that is bad is occurring now that the statement of Admiral Troubridge appears wholly unjustified.

It is a matter for regret that the issuing of the White Paper containing the views and opinions of British representatives should have created an impression that the British government is supporting a policy of oppression of political, industrial and religious freedom.

(58) When discussing with the British High Commissioner the outrages committed by Hejjas, Pronay, Bibo and other officers, he said that the Hungarian government could not be held responsible, as he understood the officers and those under them had been demobilized, and committed the outrages as irregular bands under no control. Later in the day we were informed by the prime minister and by the governor that the officers named were still in the army and paid by the government, and were the best soldiers. As the status of persons accused of outrages is an important point, we think that the lack of knowledge displayed by the High Commissioner two months after the issue of the White Paper seriously discredits the information and conclusions contained therein.

(59) The Supeme Council has a special duty to the Hungarian people as well as a sufficient justification for intervening in the internal affairs of Hungary. The Supreme Council is responsible for the refusal to allow a Hapsburg King in Hungary, and for the recognition of Admiral Horthy as governor. Sir George Clerk, as representing the Supreme Council, was responsible for the formation of the Coalition Huszar government. He induced the Socialists to join it, but finding the terms agreed to with Sir George Clerk were being violated the Socialists who had joined the government were compelled to resign.

But the British government are more particularly responsible for the condition of the people of Hungary, because it was Sir Thomas Cunningham who drew up, with Herr Boehm, towards the end of last July, the terms of surrender of the Commune. There were eight points agreed to. Under the first point, the government of Kun was to resign. Under the seventh all political persecutions, from either the Right or Left, were to be immediately stopped.

The Communists carried out their part of the bargain. We think that the British government is bound to honor the bargain of their representative, and to take immediate steps to stop persecution

WILLIAM HARRIS.
F. W. JOWETT.
G. H. STUART BUNNING.
JOSIAH C. WEDGWOOD.
J. B. WILLIAMS.

June 3, 1920.

APPENDIX I.

Copy of Telegram sent to the Prime Minister of Hungary, March 18th, 1920.

British Labor is profoundly disturbed and horrified by the reports regarding the sustained persecution of the Hungarian working classes.

The outrages inflicted upon the working people, the massacre of their leaders, the internment of thousands of active workers, are an expression of political antagonism wholly abhorrent to the British working class.

We earnestly appeal to the Hungarian Government to abandon its present policy and to establish the constitution of new Hungary on the basis of complete political and cultural freedom, especially safeguarding the rights of free speech, free Press, and popular meeting for people of all political and religious views.

We especially appeal on behalf of the former Commissaries of the Soviet Government now on trial.

We warn the Hungarian Government that a continuance of the present policy of persecution directed against the Hungarian Labor movement will prevent the resumption of friendly relations between the British and Hungarian peoples, and may give rise to an agitation against the conclusion of peace with the present Hungarian Government, or at least the refusal of any material aid in the economic recovery of Hungary.

On behalf of the Parliamentary Committee of the British Trade Union Congress: James Henry Thomas, Member of Parliament, Chairman; Charles W. Bowerman, Member of Parliament, Secretary.

On behalf of the Labor Party Executive Committee: W. H. Hutchinson, Chairman; Arthur Henderson, Member of Parliament, Secretary.

Copy of Telegram received from M. Samadam, Prime Minister of Hungary, to Mr. Henderson.

Having taken office on the 16th inst., as Hungarian Premier, it is only now that I have received your telegram, addressed to my predecessor under date of 12th inst. From the contents of this message the Hungarian Government painfully gathers how malevolently certain factions endeavor to influence opinion in foreign countries concerning the present Government of this country, and to render sound judgment impossible. In order definitely to remove this inconvenience and to facilitate just appreciation of our cause, the Hungarian Government would be glad if the British Trade Unions would delegate to this country at the earliest possible date a committee composed of the greatest possible number of members who could get into direct touch and thus form a

(Continued on page 15)

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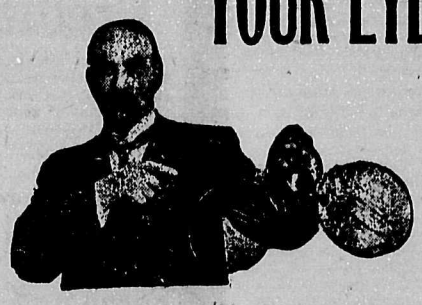

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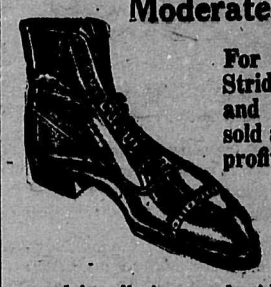

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Women's Tan Calf Oxfords, Goodyear welted soles, short and medium vamps $11.00

Children's School Boots, Leckie and Steelite brands, on sale in our Downstairs Dept.

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The Imperial Oil Co., Limited

New York—A co-operative cigar factory which will sell its products by mail order to union custimers has beenn opened here under the direction of the Union Cigar Makers' Co-peorative Society of New York. The venture has been incorporated for $20,000, and will have a capacity for 50 workers, who will be chosen by lot from among the members of the society, all of whom are union members.

Tacoma, Wash.—The Associated Inndustries of Tacoma is circulating literature charging that the Nonpartisan League is sponsoring "free love" and stands for the abolition of private property. Private merchants will be forced to the wall by a chain of co-ooperative stores if the producers are victorious in the fall elections, the Associated Industries plead.

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BIG GALA DAY IN MOSCOW

Enthusiastic Demonstration Held by Russians on Holiday

(By a Special Correspondent for ....the Federated Press and London Herald)

Moscow—July 31 was a gala day in Moscow. It was a legal holiday, and only those engaged in indispensable industries continued at work.

The Red Square, the place of public executions under former governments, was gaily decorated with evergreen and with red banners, bearing mottoes in several languages. Along one side of this square were war trophies of all descriptions, some of them evidently British. Balloons and aeroplanes distributed literature, and many of the delegates to the third international meeting seized the opportunity to have a flight.

At midday a salvo of guns signalled the start of the procession. Trotsky had previously reviewed the troops, bursts of cheering greeting him as he passed each detachment. In the procession walked the Communist parties from each division of Moscow, and the workers—by unions—metal workers, railwaymen, and so on—the vast masses who had turned out for day, let the visitors see that the workers are behind the government. Huge numbers of women were there, old and young—each with enthusiasm in her very walk.

Members of athletic clubs walked stripped to the waist; physique such as theirs, with proper conditions, will make Russia a power in the future.

Russia cares for her children. Motor loads of them were there, many wearing nothing but a single garment, their bodies browned by the sun, while large numbers from the schools marched past among the adults.

After the sections representing all the divisions of Moscow had marched past, the army divisions present defiled to give the salute.

Two features were the women volunteers and the men who had been decorated for valor. These were specially addressed by Trotsky. The procession took five and a half hours to pass the stand of the delegates. Even the music was organized so that when one band ceased another began.

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American Patience

(By Henry W. Nevinson, in the Manchester Guardian)

I HAVE been only three months in the United States, and I have seen little of them outside New York, Chicago, a few cities in the North-eastern States, and a few patches of open country. Some rapid travellers, with no greater acquaintance, can express their opinion of the American people decisively and with entire confidence. But for me it would be as absurd to generalise about Americans as to generalise about Europeans after three months in Paris and Marseilles. I can only say that I leave this continent with peculiar regret. I have found the men and women there so polite, so friendly, so ready to please and be pleased. I have found them so companionable, so free from care, so casual about business, so indifferent to the daily worries of making a livelihood or maintaining a social position. To me they have seemed to possess all the fine qualities essential for human intercourse.

Are Careless

I do not know for certain to what these delightful characteristics are due. Partly, I suppose, to carelessness about money in a society where the line between rich and poor fluctuates so rapidly, and where "Quickly come, quickly go" is answered by "Quickly go, quickly come again!" Wealth is sometimes hereditary here, but no one seems to take any special pride in belonging to a parasite family which lives upon other people's work from one generation to another. The barriers and entanglements of "family" hardly exist. They are not barbed as they were in Germany before the war, and as I suppose they are still in England today. Social equality is unconsciously assumed, and courtesy between rich and poor is thought no miracle. There is a higher standard, not of special, but of general education, than in our country, and the custom of educating boys and girls together removes shyness (a frequent cause of bad manners); though it is said to reduce the romance and passion which are the staple subjects of English and French novels and sentimental plays. I have not found it true that Amelcan women are much better educated and more intellectual than the men. Nor have I found that they spend their days in shopping, eating candy, and listening to lectures, while the men are toiling to death in the city's tumult. The men do not toil to death any more than in other countries, though they make more tumult about it. And the women are not in comparison more intellectual. The difference between men and women is much the same as in the rest of the world. But it is true that both men and women will listen to more lectures than the English will, and with greater patience.

A Lingering Belief

This patience is partly due to American politeness, but partly to a lingering belief that if a lecturer comes from Europe he can diffuse a culture which it would be "colonial" or "provincial" not to absorb. One must remember, too, that lectures take the place of political meetings, which are not so common as in England, and are not characterised by any special knowledge, or by any humor beyond irrelevant anecdotes. But there are deeper reasons. The American people are by nature patient, by nature obedient. One reads patience and obedience in all manner of small details. Watch with what interminable patience the people will wait in queues. Watch their obedience to the police in traffic—the obedience of the foot-passengers waiting to cross, as well as the obedience of the drivers. Even a suicide will obey rather than risk a run. Or take the parks. In the Central Park of New York there is a large expanse of good grass among the outcropping rocks; yet I have never seen man, woman or child venture to sprawl or even to walk on it. Perhaps it is forbidden by penalty, but I doubt if any penalty would keep the sprawlers in St. James's Park off. In a Pullman train there is sometimes one smoking carriage at the end. But if there is not, no one thinks of smoking except in the lavatory cupboards provided for men in each car, and usually crammed to suffocation with men washing and dressing as well as smoking. There is no place for a woman to smoke upon a train, and even in a restaurant or on a steamer a woman who smokes is stared at, and sometimes insulted.

Obedient to Authority

Obedience to authority runs very deep here, and it is the more surprising when we remember the absence of control over the American child, who, as I noticed in a previous letter, is usually a tiresome, whining and plaguey little "terror." By governors, officials, teachers, and lecturers obedience is naturally welcomed and esteemed, but I doubt if the American people gain by it. After all, it was through obedience that Germany fell, and other nations should take warning by so appalling an example; for obedience is young despotism's ladder. American obedience keeps Eugene Debs in prison for ten years—Eugene Debs, the Socialist leader, most innocent and lovable of men. Obedience keeps Mollie Steimer, the young pacifist girl, in prison for fifteen years. Obedience keeps Jim Larkin, the Irish Labor leader, in Dannemora prison, where, I am told, the treatment is so hideous that his chief prayer is to be returned to Sing Sing before the State can accomplish its purpose of killing him. Obedience allows about a thousand political prisoners to be kept in prison under the Espionage Act (our D. O. R. A.'s ugly twin), though the war for which the act was passed has been over twenty months. Among those prisoners there are said to be seventy conscientious objectors, and it is American obedience that keeps them there. EvenD.O.R.A. has not been so relentless in malign injustice. That is because English obedience cannot be so securely counted upon, for we are still, as Burke said, a fierce people.

Fear an Incentive

Why are Americans more patient, more obedient under oppression and injustice than their ancestors were? Why do they submit so quietly to what one of their own poets (one might say their only poet) caled "the never-ending audacity of elected persons?" Perhaps it comes from the rigid habits inculcated by those depressing Pilgrim Fathers. Perhaps from the bygone habit of negro slavery, and the continued presence of millions from whom absolute obedience is still expected. Perhaps from the large intermixture of races—Jews, Slavs, Italians, and so on—who inherit little of our fierce temper, and have been accustomed for centuries to endure domination. The presence of these foreigners is to many a constant source of fear, and fear is a great incentive to obedience. When at least one quarter of a country's population is of foreign descent, the main body of inhabitants (the "100 per cent. Americans," as one hears them called to satiety) are cautious of any change, and fear every opposition to official rule. They bear the ills they know—the Secret Police, the shameless and avowed employment by Government of 'agents provacateurs (called "under cover informants" by their employers, and "stool pigeons" by their deluded victims). They bear the atrocious system of keeping prisoners "incommunicado" before trial, and the unspeakable abomination of "the Third Degree." To submission under these atrocities at the hands of the State fear reconciles a nominally free and democratic people. Perhaps it is this fear of unknown change that keeps the Americans patient also under their Constitution. The Constitution is to them the Ark of the Covenant, the Law of Medes and Persians. Foreigners perceive it to be obviously obselete—a form of government fairly well designed by predecessors of the French Revolution, but as much out of date as Washington's gilded sword. Yet if I suggest the advantage of the melting-pot, or even the smallest change in the creaking old machine, I hear a gasp go round the circle as though I had committed the sin against the Holy Ghost. Yet, after all, the greatest danger to America's freedom—greater even than fear or the adoration of the constitutional idol—is space. The continent of the States is so vast that indignation cannot concentrate. The Government in Washington may impose injustice, but resistance cannot gather head. Seattle, San Francisco, and Los Angeles are too far from Boston, New York and Philadelphia to muster their forces of indignation and to strike together. Each State, it is true, has its own Government, and each Government is as capable of injustice as any other form of government. But in each State the injustice may be thwarted, as was seen in the case of the Lusk Laws, passed at Albany for the State of New York, but vetoed amid general applause by the Governor of the State. When the central Government's action affects the whole continent it is a harder matter to organize resistance. It is almost impossible for indignation to concentrate as it concentrates in London, ad so "that cold-hearted monster, the State," as Nietzsche called it, goes unchecked and even uncriticised upon its way to the brutish "standardisation" of men and women.

Thoreau the Rebel

But I will not end my visit to these hopeful and attractive people upon the note of criticism. Rather, as the shore fades in distance, I will dwell in memory upon my vision of the one place that above all others I longed to see in their country. For wandering among the woods that encircle Walden Pool, I thought ouly with grateful joy of the race which produced Thoreau, the patient lover of nature, the impatient rebel against the injustice of the State, who is to me the most lovable type of the American and of mankind.

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Notes in Circulation	40,959,871.74
Deposits	479,623,830.13
Due to Other Banks	14,971,901.64
Bills Payable (Acceptances by London Branch)	1,616,626.79
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	9,357,040.61
	$584,579,369.65

ASSETS

Cash on Hand and in Banks	$114,427,828.60
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	23,000,000.00
Government and Municipal Securities	35,631,623.14
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	16,218,238.69
Call Loans in Canada	13,745,753.38
Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada	56,105,943.39
	$259,129,387.20
Loans and Discounts	$305,191,442.29
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra	9,357,040.61
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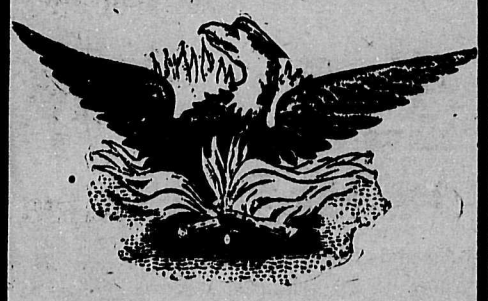

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LABOR DAY

There is something too this September Labor Day on the American continent that flavors of the Near Beer that the employers have considered strong enough for us. So far as the spirit of "Labor" in Labor Day is concerned, it is about on a par with the alcohol in the beer, i. e. it hovers around 2 per cent. Also like the beer it has the blessing of the State, and it is "legal"; so we can all recognize the day as being dedicated to the honor of the sober and industrious workers whose spirits mingle with those of their masters at the recognized standard of 2 per cent. It is such another day as Dollar Day, Raisin Day, Mothers' Day, and sundry other such days as Commercial Democracy bestows on us once in a while. There is the flavor of something for nothing— a holiday, without pay for the worker—a day of resignation for the employer, taking the joy out of his day in the spirit of sacrifice. It is generally at this time the press discovers the identity of interest that makes capital and labor such bosom friends, the co-operation that exists to the observant eye of those who really see, the keen anxiety of the masters to improve conditions and abolish that wretched wages system in use today! ! All these things are evident, are they not to the 2 per cent. spirits ? ? Lo! the blessing of the Law is over them, and the riper spirits shall not harm them—and their Bargain Day shall be the glory of the slaves.

To celebrate the holding of a steady job may appeal to some. The dignity of slave labor is fittingly celebrated by one day's attempt to put in practice the doctrine of the "Right to be Lazy,"—the fruitful field of leisure is indeed a state of things to be desired. To dedicate that leisure to the interests of the working class to which we belong brings nearer the day when the word "worker" will have a social significance that does not apply today. Those anniversaries that are worthy of the special attention of the workers have a spirit behind them that does not call forth the beneficent influence of the State to sanctify them. The Paris Commune, the Russian Revolution, May 1st, and Winnipeg Day (in Canada) is not the two per cent. spirit, but the expression of the true spirit that animates that ever growing revolt against the slavery of the workers to a class who arrogantly lay claim to the socially produced wealth of the world. These anniversaries have also the unfortunate record of ghastly ruthlessness on the part of the ruling class in attempting to crush the spirit of the workers. As a result the press is generally very silent when these days come around,—it is better to forget and forgive—possibly the hearts of the master class have changed since those days. See the friends of Democracy — Kolchak, Denikin, Yudenitch, Lloyd George, Clemenceau, Millerand, Attorney General Palmer, Premier Meighen —all honest men, opposed to unrest always! Where are the enemies of Democracy—Jaurès, Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, Lenin, Trotsky, Debs, Pritchard, Russell and a host of others? Choose what you prefer to celebrate—2 per cent. or—? The drinks are on us, its Labor Day and at any rate we can propose a toast to the "Great Red Dawn That's Breaking," and forget the two per cent. spirit, because it might prove to be better than the label after all.

H. W.—

Belgrade.—A sweeping communist victory has occurred in the Serbian municipal elections. In Belgrade they elected the burgomaster and 30 out of 40 councillors.

Evansville, Ind.—Both old political parties were condemned by the *Indiana State Federation of Labor*, in session here, and all candidates on the Farmer-Labor party's ticket were indorsed by a large majority.

But the indorsement of the Farmer-Labor party came after heated debate. There was a minority of conservatives in the convention which stood by the Gompers machinne.

British Labor Delegates Report on the White Terror in Hungary

(Continued from page 13)

clear idea as to our position, and convince themselves of the utter baselessness of tendencious rumors concerning the persecution of Hungarian workmen.

(Signed) ALEXANDER SIMONYI SAMADAM.

Copy of Telegram sent to the Hungarian Prime Minister, M. Samadam, April 30th, 1920.

The National Committees of the Trades Union Congress and Labor Party thank you for your telegram, and welcome your offer of facilities to investigate the allegations concerning the persecution of the working-class movement in Hungary.

They have appointed George Harold Stuart-Bunning, Joseph B. Williams, William Harris, Frederick W. Jowett, and Josiah C. Wedgwood, member of Parliament, as a delegation to make investigations.

Delegation expects to arrive Budapesth, May 18.

(Signed) ARTHUR HENDERSON.

SLAVE PHILOSOPHY

(By Geo. F. Stirling)

"Slaves, obey your masters. Workers, be content with your wages. Ye whose backs are bent with toil, whose joints are wracked with rheumatism, whose little ones cry out for bread, have patience. It is noble to suffer; it is dutiful to obey, Whilst ambitious exploiters gamble with the product, develop a smiling countenance, march on undaunted —to the tomb.

The above is an epitome of the teaching of pulpit and of press, of politician and of pedagogue, in every age and in every civilized land. From the moment of awakened consciousness to the end of life, the word "Obey" is dinned into the ears of humanity, with the inevitable result that the outstanding characteristic of our day is servility.

The science of government is the science of developing servility. How to pacify the mob, that is, the producing classes, and to keep them in their place. How to inoculate them with the virus of hypocrisy.

The work begins in infancy. As soon as the child begins to show signs of any individuality, wit, activity, mechanical genius, the process of demoralisation begins. The first words it learns are "Don't," "You must not," "Come here," "Behave," Sit still."

It proceeds to school, the teacher continues the good work of trimming off the child's characteristics, assisted by the Sunday school and the church. It leaves school to begin work. It is partly subdued. The foreman finishes the job. The youth has grown to manhood; he has taken a wife; he has some little ones, and over his head swings eternally the economic club of hunger. He is governed, he is subdued, he has become servile.

The philosophers then proceed to lecture him upon the dignity of labor, the dignity of calloused hands and greasy overalls, taking care however at the same time to avoid the possibility of any such dignity being conferred upon themselves, or thrust upon them by need.

There is not dignity in a bent back. There is no dignity in twisted limbs and swollen joints which are the results of excessive toil. There is no dignity in hair prematurely grey, and a furrowed face at forty. There is no dignity in hell.

Work in moderation is a good thing, but toil is a curse. Work ennobles, but toil depraves. To work, to eat, to sleep, comprises the daily round of the brute, but man needs time to think. The man who thinks of nothing but working, and eating and sleeping, getting, and begetting, has imbibed the slave philosophy. He is a complete product of the system. He is a survival of the past. He is beyond hope.

There are signs however that the slave psychology is dying. The producers of wealth are awake. They are organising. They are seizing control of states and legislatures. They are determined on eating their fill of the proceeds of their labor. They are giving their masters a new vision of the meaning of that ancient law "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he treadeth out the corn," but now it is the dumb driven ox which is announcing the law. It is a star of hope.

Long live unrest!

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Moderation vs. Prohibition

THE CAMPAIGN which will end with the plebiscite to determine this question will shortly be in full swing. The Moderation League wishes to make a statement and a forecast.

The Moderation League has been engaged first in assisting in getting every qualified elector possible on the voters' list. To instance its activity in this direction, the Vancouver office alone took and sent in applications for over 13,000 electors. In doing this work no question was asked as to whether the applicant was a Prohibitionist or a Moderationist, the desire of the League being to assist in getting a thoroughly representative vote on the subject.

The League has also got out several publications which may be had free on application to its secretary. These are:

No. 1. "Moderation but not Prohibition." A review of the Prohibition Act.

No. 2. "Prohibition and Religion." Showing that there is no Biblical authority for Prohibition.

No. 4. "The Plebiscite." A synopsis of the act under which the vote will be taken and showing the stand of the parties.

No. 5. "England Free or England Sober." An able treatise by the Bishop of Durham.

These publications show the Moderationist's side of the case.

The Prohibitionists have also got out propaganda which is no doubt available to the elector in the same way. So that there is no reason why every British Columbian should not acquaint himself with the "pros" and "cons" of the question.

The League's forecast of the campaign to be waged by the Prohibitionists is:

1st. The spreading broadcast of Emotional literature and placards.

2nd. The importation of speakers from outside the Province to tell us in British Columbia how to regulate the affairs of the province. It will possibly be said that the government will be run by the liquor manufacturers. The fact is that as the government will be the sole authorized vendor in the province, the liquor manufacturers will be under control of the government. If the Prohibitionists object to the way the people's elected representatives regulate the sale it will be open to them to put their own candidates in the field at the next or any succeeding election.

3rd. The outpouring of statistics showing the decrease in convictions for drunkenness. **No statistics, however, will be given of the increase in convictions for illicit stills, in the Dominion since Prohibition became the law, nor will reference be made to the insidious and mushroom-like growth of the drug habit which started when the Prohibition Act was passed.**

As far as drunkenness is concerned you could, of course, cut off a man's hand and so prevent him from committing forgery and his foot to prevent him "kicking" about it, but you cannot, thereby, alter his spirit, and if the spirit of a man cannot be reformed **there is no reform** but only a smouldering resentment which vents itself in secret defiance of the law.

The Moderation League is wholly for Temperance but says that the only true reform lies through the will and this is shown through the ages of history.

True temperance can only be acquired by gradual steps in which the will and the law go hand in hand.

As an instance of this the **abolition of the bar** has been a step in the right direction **because public opinion and the law went hand in hand.**

The League asks that their fellow citizens thoroughly acquaint themselves with the objects of the plebiscite and weigh the arguments so that the vote on the subject to be taken in October may not be the result of a play upon their emotions but a solid expression of opinion of what is best for British Columbia.

MODERATION LEAGUE

HARRY BELL-IRVING, Chairman, R. A. CORBET, Secretary

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Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

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Berlin.—President Ebert, in a proclamation recently, invited all political parties to submit loyally to disarmament. The proclamation states that severe penalties will be inflicted in refusing to comply.

WHEN HUNGRY EAT AT THE
Hastings Street East — GOLDEN GATE CAFE — Hastings Street East

Chicago—Proposals that the general executive committee of the Industrial Workers of the World should indorse the complete programme of the third international met with objections, and a motion to that end was lost.

This question will be submitted to a referendum among the whole membership.

DOUGLAS ROBERTSON MOVES UNION FAMILIES, PHONE FAIR. 4076.—Advt.

O.B.U. MILLMEN TO CELEBRATE

Will Join in Big Picnic at Second Beach

Members of the L. & C. W. I. U. of the O. B. U., who are employed in mills in and around Vancouver, intend to celebrate Labor Day by attending the O. B. U. picnic that is to be held at Second Beach, Stanley Park. At the business meeting held in Port Moody on Friday last, a committee was elected to see if arrangements could be made to have a boat leave Vancouver for Poort Moody about 11 p.m. on that day in order that members and their families may be able to attend the picnic during the afternoon, and take in a show during the evening. Should these arrangements be made, quite a number of members living in this district will be present.

The Vancouver branch of Mill Workers decided at their business meeting on Monday last to cancel the business meeting on Labor Day in order that members may be able to take full advantage of the holiday by attending the O. B. U. picnic.

The next meeting of the Vancouver brannch will be held on Monday, Sept. 13, at 8 p.m., at headquarters, 61 Cordova street west.

The various propositions contained in the Coast and General convention ballots will be discussed and it is expected there will be a good attendance at this meeting, as all members should be interested in the result of the various questions that they will be voting on.

Meetings in other districts where these questions will be discussed by Mill Workers will be held as follows:

New Westminster, Labor Hall, corner Seventh and Royal avenue. Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 8 p.m.

Fraser Mills, old Moving Picture theatre, Maillardville, Thursday, Sept. 9, at 8 p.m.

Port Moody, Recreation Hall, Friday, Sept. 10, at 8 p.m.

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

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DRESS WELL — DRESS SWELL

THE CREDIT STORE — New York Outfitting Co. Ltd. — PAY THE EASY WAY

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CALL MINERS' CONVENTION

Prince Rupert Will Be Represented at O. B. U. Convention

At the regular meeting of the Prince Rupert Central Labor Council, O. B. U., on Aug. 24, the recommendation of the executive committee that the constitutional convention of the Metalliferous Miners Industrial Unit be called for October 4, was endorsed, as was also the basis of representation, being two from Stewart (including one from the Premier mine), two from Alice Arm, (including one from the Dolly Varden), and from Anyox, five; being two from the mine, two from the smelter and one from the beach. Transportation and hotel accommodation will be paid by the C. L. C. Camps sending delegates to meet the bill for time lost attending the convention.

The date for the convention of the Fisheries and Water Products Industrial Unit was set for fair week in Prince Rupert. A mass meeting of native fishermen and cannery workers will be held in the afternoon of a day to be set, at which the aims and principles of the O. B. U. will be explained by interpreters, and delegates elected to the convention, the hall being given over to the natives the same evening for a dance.

Peculiar Conditions.

The secretary-treasurer explained that owing to the peculiar conditions on the northern rivers, the executive committee recommended that authority be requested to issue "season tickets" to the cannery workers and fishermen. Many of the natives did not work for wages between the fishing seasons, going trapping or ranching, and they had expressed a wish for consideration in this respect. The solution offered for consideration was to issue dues receipts for a season, (three months), on paying for which the member would be in good standing on resumption of fishing the following season. If, in the meantime, he or she worked at other occupations which were organized in the O. B. U., the delegates on the jobs would collect the dues.

As a result of the discussion, a motion was passed that in the event of the council sending a delegate to the O. B. U. convention at Port Arthur, he be instructed to bring the matter up and endeavor to secure the concession. If no delegate were sent, the secretary-treasurer was to place the question before the convention in writing.

The question of representation at the convention at Port Arthur, was then taken from the table, where it had been for two weeks, pending an improvement in finances. The secretary-treasurer reported an improvement in that respect, and the advisability of sending a delegate was considered. The expense to be met in calling the two local conventions was debated, but the general opinion was that the council should be represented at Port Arthur, and that if any additional funds were required at any time, they could easily be raised.

Delegates Booth, Cox and Rudderham were nominated, of whom Secretary-treasurer Booth was elected by a majority of seven votes.

A case of a girl employed in the city being paid less than the rate called for under the minimum wage act, who was insulted with filthy language by her employer when she asked for more money, was reported. A committee was struck off to investigate and report to the police.

Adjournment was taken at 10:25 p.m.

There is nothing particularly attractive in Prince Rupert that can be held out as an inducement to workers to come in search of that "good job." The local slave market has been well supplied all summer, and the fishermen from the Naas and Skeena, with the trollers, are coming in after a very poor season. The largest employing concern, the dry dock, while it pays the scale for the trades, pays helpers and laborers alike at 60c per hour, which at present prices is shaving the line of subsistence. A $250,000 school is in course of erection, the lower portion of which is approaching completion. This is cement work, and the remainder is to be of wood, but the local population will be able to supply all the carpenters needed. Some of these have been out trolling, or will be in shortly. At this time of the year there is always a large floating bunch, drifting in and out of the camps and neighboring centres of employment, such as the mines and woods, and the Anyox smelter.

O. B. U. Looks Good.

As far as the O. B. U. is concerned, it all looks good, and in spite of the at times sparse attendance at unit meetings, the steady stream of recruits never fails. A proportion of these, of course, come from the floating element, but nevertheless there are many coming from the local population, and the inroads being made upon the international organizations are encouraging. Now that the fine weather, of which we have had quite a spell this summer, is breaking up, it is incumbent upon the members of the local unit to get down to business and attend the regular meetings of their kind. Recruiting has been successful beyond our expectations and hopes of a year ago, and the task of actual organization is the next to be tackled. This, to be effective, must be done by the workers immediately concerned, and from now on each and every man and woman in the O. B. U. in Prince Rupert is earnestly requested to attend their unit meetings and start the ball of organization rolling and keept it going. The harvest is ripe. Get out and reap it.

The Dry Dock.

The situation at the dry dock, in which the internationals have had the majority in the trades, continues to improve from the O. B. U. viewpoint. Most of the unskilled who can be organized at all are in the O. B. U., the others being the "home guard" type, to whom the internationals are welcome. There is an individual there by the name of Adams, "Live Wire Adams," to be precise, who is doing good work in recruiting for the O. B. U. amongst the boilermakers. Two of them came to the office recently as a result of his activity on behalf of the international, for whom he is a sort of business agent. Both of them carried the two cards, and were badgered to pay up back dues to the international, until they lost patience, and told him plainly that Sammy Gompers and his pot-bellied cohorts would get no more pie from the capita they would pay, giving reasons copious and plenty, punctuated with sufficient proletarian emphasis to make their position unmistakable. In the course of the debate, this individual told them what was needed at the dock was a "leader" and modestly stated that he was the man for the job. More power to his elbow! He's doing fine. He is apparently thoroughly convinced as to his own qualifications, as he is slated to address the Trades and Labor Council shortly on "Leadership." Who is more qualified to instruct the "dumb, driven herd" and the qualities that go to make "great men," than one of the "great?" "'Tis a strange world, my masters," and there can be nothing stranger to simpletons of this type than to observe the progress being made by their erstwhile followers, who have discarded them and proved that more can be accomplished in their absence than by the "assistance" of a host of "leaders."

Where is your Union button?

ALASKA INDUSTRIAL UNION PROGRESSING

Ten Locals of Miners and Fishermen May Go Over to One Big Union

The ten locals of the Alaska Industrial Union in Alaska are all making steady progress. These locals cover the mining and fishing industries, and although attempts have been made to swing them over to the I. W. W., none have taken this step so far. There is a possibility, however, of the locals affiliating with the One Big Union as the sentiment in that direction is spreading. Several of the locals take bundles of The Federationist for distribution among their members, and the number of readers in the "Land of the Midnight Sun" is steadily growing, through the efforts of the local membership.

OFFICIAL OF LATVIA REPUBLIC NOT WANTED

United States Will Not Allow Pro-Bolshivist too Enter Good Old U. S. A.

New York—Alfred Nagel, who arrived in this country as secretary to the Latvian legation, and has been held at Ellis Islad by order of the state department, will return to Latvia of his own accord, it was announced by Walter M. Chandler, legal adviser of the new republic. The state department had previously announced that Nagel was to be deported because he was considered a pro-Bolshevist. From authoritative sources it was learned that Nagel got into the bad graces of the state department by an impartial report on Soviet Russia, made through the United States Legation in Stockholm to which he was attached during 1919.

UNEMPLOYMENT IS INCREASING IN U. S.

Fifty Thousand Unemployed in Detroit and Remainder Fear for Worst.

Detroit—Unemployment with attending privations is the growing fear of idustrial workers here. In spite of reassurances by the board of commerce fear is gnawing at the vitals of the workers lest they lose their jobs in the drive of the opulent wealthy to reduce wages and labor standards. It is estimated that 50,000 are out of work here and many are leaving the city. The most striking sign of unemployment is the number of dwellings available for workers at reduced rates. Until very recently rooms were so scarce that thousands of families were compelled to live in tents on the outskirts and rents were screwed up to the highest point.

PAINT PROTECTS, SAYS HENRY DARLING.

"Protect your home and beautify it by painting. It's a paying proposition," says Henry Darling, pioneer paint manufacturer and dealer, of Darling & Son. Mr. Darling, who has been in the paint trade for many years, declares that paint of the best kind is the finest protection of the home against all weathers. He is optimistic on British Columbia's future, and predicts bright prospects with considerable building and wide industrial expansion in Vancouver.

"With the readjustment of conditions," he says, 'the paint trade will share the benefits. Home-owners going in for more extensive painting. ***

Buy at a union store.

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B. & K. Wheat Flakes, per pkt. 38c
Wheat Pearls, sack 55c
1-lb. tin Crisco 37c
Pure Lard 33c
Sugar, 20-lb. sack $4.50
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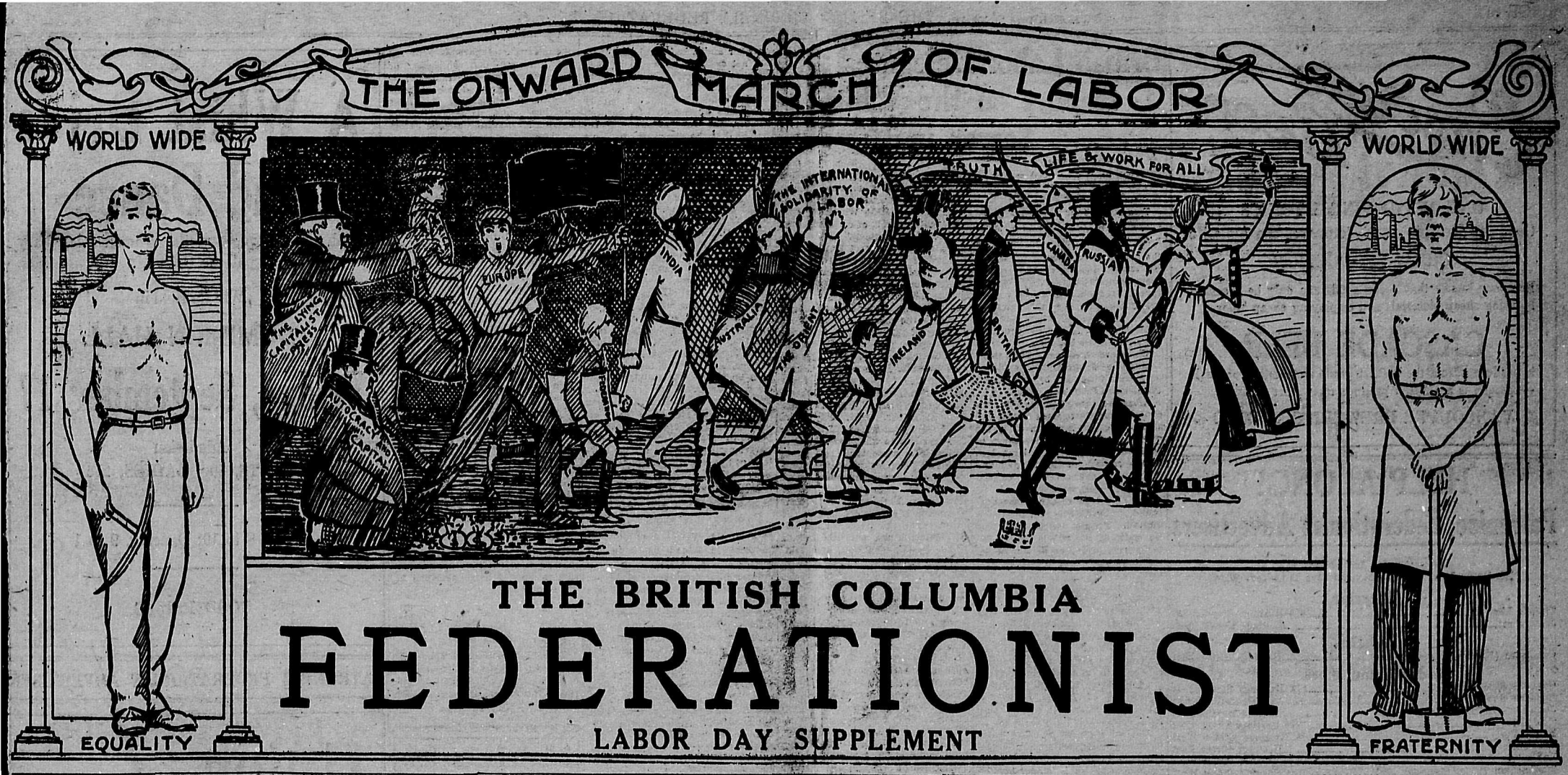

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

LABOR DAY SUPPLEMENT

TWELFTH YEAR. No. 36 | SIXTEEN PAGES | VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1920 | $2.50 PER YEAR

A. F. OF L. LEADERS EXPECT BIG BATTLE

New Labor Alignment Is Taking Definite Form

Rank and File Tired of the Craft Form of Organization

By Paul Hanna
(Staff Correspondent for The Federated Press)

Washington—(Wn. Bureau)—A rival to the American Federation of Labor is on the way to be born. The place and date of its deliverance are not disclosed, for "Herod" is angry, and his orders have gone out that every infant rival of the A. F. of L. shall be slain in the cradle.

Through the wilderness of coal strikes, steel strikes and railroad strikes that have failed, John the Baptist, in numerous guises, has walked up and down proclaiming the near advent of a new labor alignment which would know how to bring deliverance to those who are weary of defeat and heavy laden with underpaid toil.

The messiah has not yet appeared, but the 'outlaw' strikes continue, and those who believe in ultimate salvation by new methods of organization are more numerous than ever. And word has reached Washington that the aim of the discontented will very soon reveal itself in a national convention of the rebellious groups.

Coal miners, railroad men, textile workers, machinists and clothing makers are mentioned among the groups of wage earners who will figure prominently in the proposed convention.

To form an industrial union, in which the welfare of any one trade will be the active concern of all, is given as the purpose of the restless element. It will be an effort to coalesce and "Americanize" the millions of workers who believe in organization, but who have lost faith in the tactics of the American Federation of Labor.

Preliminary to the convention referred to, an effort is under way to summon a conference of municipal central labor bodies. Its purpose would be to discuss the recent anti-labor challenge put forth by the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Backers of this movement declare that it would be fatal to organized labor to permit the organized employers of the country to take the offensive as the Chambr of Commerce has done, without making a formal, responsible and determined reply to the threat of destruction.

No such retort to the employers has been made or can be expected, they say, by the A. F. of L. cabinet, whose members have always opposed both the theory and practice of solidarity among the workers like that which is always displayed by employers.

It is deemed significant that here in Washington, where the A. F. of L. influence is strongest, there is a strong sentiment in favor of the special congress of central labor bodies to return the challenge of the Chamber of Commerce.

Supporting the agitation for a convention to break with the American Federation of Labor and launch a rival founded on the industrial principle are many men now prominent in the A. F. of L. who do not intend to participate in the first step toward secession.

These men are heartily in sympathy with the movement and will do all in their power to have it succeed, but their idea is to have the initiative taken by those large groups of miners, railwaymen and others who in all but the technical sense have already broken with or been expelled from the parent body.

It is argued there are so many and such bitter quarrels within the A. F. of L. that the organization would fly asunder if there were any haven for the rebels to resort to. The function of the more determined elements named will be to make the first step and form the rival federation, to which the disgruntled but less enterprising groups may turn as their particular grievance with the parent body reaches the breaking point.

High officers of the miners and railwaymen are fully informed of the trend within their unions and are making every effort possible to compromise their troubles before the rival organization shall become an accomplished fact.

Engineers of the new line-up declare the time for compromise has passed. They are close to the rank and file and find it tired of trying to make bricks without straw, and ready to join in the exodus from economic bondage.

New York.—Unqualified refusal was given to officials of the Anchor Line by the 50 striking sailors of the Calbria, who quit work as a protest to anti-Russian activities by their employers, when terms were offered them by officials of the company. Not until the Anchor Lines desists from all traffic with enemies of Soviet Russia will they board any ship, no matter what port it is plying to, the men emphatically declared.

New York.—In a statement just issued by the Guaranty Trust Co., claimed to be based upon the reports of representatives all over the world, it is declared that most of the principal markets of Europe, the Far East, and South America, are now overstocked with imported goods. The reasons for this over supply are given as the unfavorable foreign exchange, inability to buy, and a "wave of economy."

SOCIALISTS DAILY STARTED IN OKLAHOMA

Toilers of City and Farm Finance Daily

News Medium Will Be Controlled By the Workers

(By The Federated Press)

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The new Socialist daily newspaper, The Oklahoma Leader, got away with a bang. Its first issue appeared Monday, August 16th, packed with all sorts of news vital to the working class, and successive issues have been of a quality which makes it difficult for the reader to lay the paper down without perusing it thoroughly.

Each page comprises eight columns, and the Leader is using the Federated Press and the United Press services together with comic features, and representative sport news section, and comprehensive market reports. A full page of editorials daily, and a daily labor cartoon.

There are illuminating articles by Oscar Ameringer, publisher of the new paper, children's stories by Carl Haessler, social hygiene talks by the Rev. Mabel Irwin, and an amusing travesty on the conventional society column, in which the doings of everyday workers are thrown into high relief.

Edwin Newdick, publicity director, for the steel strike, is managing editor of the Leader, while John Hagel is business manager. Oscar Ameringer was for several years on the staff of The Milwaukee Daily Leader, and has written much of the literature disseminated by the Socialist party. In a vibrant front page article, in the new paper's first issue, Ameringer tells how it came into being.

"Those who control the press of a people control that people," writes Ameringer. "They can make and unmake gvernment. They can create public men or destroy them, enforce war or compel peace. They can inflame the masses so they will stone their prophets and sing hosannas to their hangmen. They can drag virtue in the mire and elevate rascality to a throne. They can hide truth behind their inkblack smoke screens, and let the sun shine upon phoney stones until they shine like true diamonds.

"There is no power in all the world greater than the power of the the press. I care not what you may name the form of government, call it monarchy, autocracy or democracy, give me the press and I will rule supreme. Give me the press and I will own the people, their life and blood, the produce of their toil. And as the world is constituted today this terrific power is the private property of the few and is operated for the sake of gaining dollars.

"There can be no freedom without a free and unhampered press. By this I do not mean freedom from governmental censorship such as is guaranteed by the constitution of this country, but freedom from the silent and hidden forces which pull the wires which make the journalistic puppets dance around the golden calf.

"A truly free press must be democratic. It must be owned by the many—controlled by the many. Thus alone can it function for the many. If political autocracy is a curse, then surely the autocracy of the press, the ownership of the thinking machines of the people by the few and for the few, is also a curse.

"It was such thoughts that compelled me to undertake the task of starting a people's paper in Oklahoma. Now that the job is finished I naturally feel proud, just like a father is proud of his child.

(Continued on page 11)

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ONE OF THE FINEST TONICS

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Ingledew Shoe Store....666 Granville Street
Johnston's Big Shoe House....409 Hastings W.
"K" Boot Shop....319 Hastings Street West
Pierre Paris....64 Hastings Street West
Wm. Dick Ltd....Hastings Street East
Vancouver Co-operative....41 Pender Street West
MacLachlan-Taylor Company....63 Cordova Street West
Cornett Bros....56 Hastings W.

Boot Factory

Christie Boot Factory....51 Cordova Street West

Cafes

Golden Gate Cafe....Hastings Street East
O. B. U. Model Cafe....57 Cordova Street West
Orpheum Cafe....Opp. Orpheum Theatre

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Dr. Lee Holder....74 Fairfield Building
Dr. H. B. Kidd....413 Granville Street
Dr. Isaac Poole, P. S. C. graduate....509 Richards St.
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Clubb & Stewart....309-315 Hastings Street West
B. C. Outfitting Co....342 Hastings Street West
B. C. Tailoring Co....342 Hastings East
Wm. Dick Ltd....38-49 Hastings Street East
Thos. Foster & Co., Ltd....514 Granville Street
J. W. Foster & Co., Ltd....345 Hastings Street West
J. N. Harvey Ltd....125 Hastings West and Victoria, B. C.
C. D. Bruce....401 Hastings Street West
New York Outfitting Co....143 Hastings Street West
David Spencer Ltd....Hastings Street
W. B. Brumitt....Cordova Street
Thomas & McBain....Granville Street
Woodwards Ltd....Hastings and Abbott Streets
Victor Clothes Shop....113 Hastings West
D. K. Book....117 Hastings Street West
Vancouver Co-operative....41 Pender Street West
Rickson's....820 Granville St.

Coal

Kirk & Co., Ltd....929 Main St., Seymour 1441 and 465

Dairies

Fraser Valley Dairies....8th Avenue and Yukon Street

Dentists

Dr. Brett Anderson....602 Hastings West
Dr. W. J. Curry....301 Dominion Building
Dr. Gordon Campbell....Corner Granville and Robson Streets
Dr. Lowe....Corner Hastings and Abbott Streets
Dr. Grady....Corner Hastings and Seymour Streets

Drinks

Britannia Beer....Westminster Brewery Co.
Cascade Beer....Vancouver Breweries Ltd.
Patricia Cabaret....411 Hastings Street East
Taxi—Soft Drinks....409 Dunsmuir Street
Van Bros....Ciders and wines
Coca-Cola Co....Winnipeg, Man.

Drugs

Vancouver Drug Co....Any of their six stores

Dry Goods

Famous Cloak & Suit Co....623 Hastings Street West
Vancouver Co-operative....41 Pender Street West

Educational

Success Business College....Cor. Tenth and Main

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Brown Bros. & Co. Ltd....48 Hastings East and 728 Granville Street

Funeral Undertakers

Harron Bros....2398 Granville Street
Mount Pleasant Undertaking Co....233 Kingsway
Nunn Thomson & Clegg....531 Homer Street

Furniture

Hastings Furniture Co....41 Hastings Street West
Ballard Furniture Store....1024 Main Street
Home Furniture Company....416 Main Street

Groceries

Cal-Van Market....Hastings Street Opposite Pantages
"Slaters" (three stores)....Hastings, Granville and Main Streets
Woodwards....Hastings and Abbott Streets
Spencers Ltd....Hastings Street
Vancouver Co-operative....41 Pender Street West
Union Public Market....35-37 Hastings Street West
S. T. Wallace....113 Hastings Street West

Hatters

Black and White Hat Store....Cor. Hastings and Abbott Streets

Hotels

Central Hotel....42 Cordova Street East

Jewelers

O. B. Allan....480 Granville Street
North West Mail Order House....615 Pender Street West

Manufacturers of Foodstuffs

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

Masseurs, Etc.

M. F. Eby, B.A., M.E.,....999 Broadway West

Musical Instruments

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Switzer Bros....312 Hastings Street West

Optometrists

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

Overalls and Shirts

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

Paints

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

Palmists

Madame Hinger....561 Granville Street
Madam Johnson....136 Hastings Street West

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Cowan & Brookhouse....Labor Temple
Clelland-Dibble....Tower Building

Railways

P. G. E....and the....C. N. R.

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Central Sheet Metal Works, Royal Stove Repair Works....560 Camble St.

Theatres and Movies

Empress....Orpheum....Pantages

Transportation

Terminal Steam Navigation Co., Ltd....Union Docks

British Labor Delegates Report on the White Terror in Hungary

(Continued from last week)

Abominable Atrocities

Two of the four Jews, named Isadore Denes (clerk) and Leopold Lobl (teacher), were taken from the four, and in front of the others the officers took sticks and struck their testicles until they became shreds of flesh. Lobl, who was about 65, excreted through the agony he endured, when a soldier made him eat his excrement from the point of his bayonet.

We were informed that there should be documentary evidence at Marczali signed by the Chief Physician (Fulop).

After the above torture was concluded, the rest were given 100 strokes each with sticks. Then the seventeen, including the corpse of Osz, were hanged on a large tree in the courtyard. M. N. and two others saw the seventeen corpses from their cell windows.

The Governor of the prison protested against the hanging, but Captain Pronay threatened the Governor of the prison for his interference, and fear of the consequences caused him to ease his protests.

(31) M. N. some days later received 108 strokes. He was held down by two soldiers and thrashed by four with sticks and whips.

Captain Pronay was present, and when the head of M. N. drooped through the suffering he endured, the captain clouted him on the head to revive him. M. N. was so injured he had to go to hospital a few days later. He stayed there from September 3 till the 13th.

The officers used to make water in the drinking water of the prisoners and compel them to drink it. On September 13 M. N. got his discharge from hospital, and on September 15 he was given his official discharge from prison. We have seen the originals of the certificates. The prison discharge states that the prosecution against him is dropped, and "having served his sentence," he is hereby released.

COPY

Prefecture of Somogy.
MARCZALI HOSPITAL.
Hospital Certificate

It is hereby certified that M. N., aged 24 years, living at Bohomyer, entered the Public Hospital September 3, 1919, and was discharged September 13, 1919.

Marczali, September 13, 1919.

NOTHIG GABOR,
Superintendent.

(Stamp of Hospital.)

COPY.

Prefecture of Marczali.
4474|Administrat|1919.
OFFICIAL LEGITIMATION.
(Keep.) (Discharge.)

The undersigned Governor of the Prefecture hereby certifies that M. N., living at Bohomyer, a student in a technical high school, was arrested and charged with agitation against the State. The prosecution of his case has been dropped, and after serving his sentence he is hereby released.

Marczali, Sept. 15, 1919.

(Signed) TOTH,
Governor.

(Official Stamp.)

(32) Jewess of Putnok.—Arrested in Budapest as a Socialist agitator. Taken to police prison in Mozsar-Utca, October 7, 1919. Not beaten. Questioned about being a Communist. Three weeks there. Not ill-treated. Released as it was not possible to get any details from Putnok, which was in Roumanian military occupation. Went into hiding, but compelled to leave the house to sell some of her things in order to live. Taken to police station, 5th District. Was there two days, but not ill-treated. Two weeks later summoned to police headquarters. Was there a week and a half, and beaten because because she would not confess she was a communist.

After a week and a half she was set free, but told to come whenever she was sent for.

After Roumanian evacuation, when Horthy with White Army returned to Budapest, the girl was seen in street by officer who knew her at Putnok, who denounced her as a Communist.

Taken to Harsfa (?) police station, where there was an officers' detachment. A statement was prepared for her to sign, but she refused to do so. Then sent to chief of the station, who inquired if she was a Communist. Ordered to her cell. In the morning she was called up by officers. One of them said, "This is a case that calls for individual handling, and I will deal with it." The others took the hint, and left the two together. He questioned her, and gave instructions that she was to be put in a cell by herself. For about a week she was fed with good food. The officer brought her cigarettes. During this week she heard cries of the prisoners who were being beaten. Officer visited her, and pointed out how well he treated her, and said she could see the White officers were not so black as they were painted, and made improper advances. She refused to agree to what he suggested, upon which she was kept for two days without food. On the evening of the second day the officer again visited her, and asked her how she liked starving. Said she didn't like it, but still refused his advances. She said she would rather be fed the same as the others. He replied, "You will get the beatings." She was told if she yielded to him she would be set free. After the 48 hours of starvation he visited her cell at night and violated her. Two days later he violated her again. He asked her to be his mistress, saying he would take a room for her in Budapest and set her free. Three days after the third violation the guard said, "The door will be open for half an hour." She asked for paper of discharge and the name of the officer. The guard laughed, and said, "We are not such fools." As he left, he said, "We shall meet again."

The girl escaped to Vienna on January 13, 1920. She is enciente through the officer who violated her.

TRADE UNION SECTION.

(33) On the industrial side we obtained the following information:—We met two trade unionists in Vienna; one of them had been secretary of the Metal Workers, later became the secretary of the Miners' Union and also the president of the Metal Workers. The apparent anomaly of a metal worker acting as a miners' secretary is explained by the fact that until a few years ago it was against the law for miners to organize. Other trades that were permitted to organize delegated the Metal Workers' secretary, on or about 1913, to organize the miners sub rosa. In January, 1918, owing to the pressure brought to bear by the organized workers, the right to organize was ceded to the miners, and, as a result, over 90 per cent. of those engaged in the mines became members of the Miners' Union. After the November, 1918, revolution, the government under Karoly gave full freedom to all workers to organize. As a consequence, those who had been forbidden to organize, as well as those who had failed to organize, began to form their trade unions. Up to that date employees in the Civil Service, on the railways, on the trams, in municipal undertakings, and all workers in the postal, telegraph, and telephone services were not allowed to organize.

(34) The Horthy Government has decreed that all the post-1918 trade unions are dissolved, an order being sent to all the offices stating that their functions were to cease.

In August, 1919, there was founded, with the approval if not the authority, of the government, the "Christian" trade unions. This organization was given power to go to the meeting places and offices and take away all funds and properties they could find. Officials of the miners and railwaymen have been seized and put in prison.

Officers of the Brachiaigewalt have taken possession of the meeting rooms of trade unions, turned out the officials, and taken the premises without payment.

These officers consist of the old Hapsburg army officers, who have formed irregular bands of soldiers with headquarters not only in barracks, but in any hotel they take a fancy to. They recognize no authority but their own, and the general impression we got was that owing to the power they wield and abuse, no one, not even the government, has the courage to oppose them, or keep them in check.

(35) Pre-1918 unions, that is to say, those unions that were founded prior to the Karoly Government, were not interferred with at first, but in January, 1920, a decree was drafted stating that all the trade unions were to be dissolved. Just prior to the date when it was proposed to issue the decree, Huszar made a speech in Parliament attacking trade unions, saying they all ought to be dissolved. About February 15, Somogyi, a famous trade union leader, and editor of the Social Democratic organ, was taken by a group of officers, and, with the assistant editor, brutally murdered, their bodies being thrown into the River Danube. This caused such a revulsion of feeling that the government hesitated to put the proposed decree into operation. What could not be done openly is being done covertly, as is evident from the fact that, while in Budapest the pre-1918 unions are tolerated, outside in the provinces the branches are virtually closed. If an official of a trade union goes from Budapest to a branch on trade union business, he is usually arrested on arrival. If he cannot satisfy the military authorities as to the reasons for his being there, he is sent to prison, where he is beaten, and may, if lucky, get away after several days of imprisonment.

Union Official Beaten

(36) Batta, the acting general secretary of the Miners' Trades Union, was paying a visit to a branch. He had with him a pass from the Minister of Public Welfare and a police permit. On arriving at the branch he reported to the military authorities, who found his papers in order. During the evening, while seated in a cafe, he was seized by two men in civilian clothes, taken to a field, beaten with whips, loaded with lead, until his head, face, and neck were covered with blood. He was then told that the train for Budapest left in an hour and a half, and that if he did not catch it he would be shot. He was seen at Pesth by the Minister Payer. The victim made an official complaint, and an inquiry was made by the civil authorities. Finally, the Attorney-General reported that the disguised assailants were military officers, and that therefore the civil authorities could not pursue the matter further, but had handed it over to the military. Since then nothing further has been heard of the matter. This case was cited as typical of many others.

(37) Of the miners, 400 have been arrested as Communists, seventy or eighty being interned at Hajmasker, and the rest imprisoned at other places. As evidence of the attitude of the present government towards the miners, we learnt that the miners desired a holiday on May Day. To preserve the output they offered to work the previous Sunday instead. This was refused, and as the men did not turn up on May Day sixteen leaders were arrested, and troops were brought into the district. The men went down the pits under this compulsion, but the output fell off 75 per cent. On realizing this the government offered to release thirteen of the leaders, and finally had to release all, when the output again returned to normal.

No Strikes Allowed

No strikes are allowed in Hungary, and a special order has recently been issued depriving the miners of the right to go into any other trade. Trouble at the great engineering works at Czepel is said to have been quelled by the threats of the Ostenburg gang of officers. The military Terror is used for making the workmen work, as well as for eliminating undesirable thought.

On or about February 20, 1920, a number of miners struck for two days for better terms and conditions. One hundred of them were put in prison. No trade union official has been allowed to visit a mining district for several months. No miner can leave the place without permission. If the reason given when asking for permit does not meet the approval of the military authorities, no permission is granted. To give trade union business as a reason is a bar to the granting of permission. Local officials have been arrested, and there is a general fear to do anything on a trade union basis for fear of the consequences. There has been no conscription of labor for the mines, but a decree was issued forbidding miners from leaving the industry.

(38) Complaint was made that the government officially gives orders granting full permission to workmen to organize, etc., and secretly gives orders countermanding such permission. That the real workmen's unions are restricted, while full freedom is given to the "Christian" trade unions.

(39) Assistance from foreign countries.—It was alleged that any relief that came from abroad was distributed only through the "Christian" trade unions.

We were told that the Dutch workmen worked on Christmas Day and sent the proceeds for the relief of the poor. The government handed over the amount to the Christian trade unions, who distributed relief only to their own members. Members of the trade unions joined the "Chrisitan" trade unions when they got the relief.

(40) Re May Day.—No demonstration took place on May Day. The government issued a decree or order, which was published in all the papers:—"The Minister of the Interior forbids all meetings, demonstrations, and parades with red flags, international emblems, or decorations, but for trade unions permission is granted to hold meetings for members only in their meeting rooms. It is strictly forbidden to prevent anyone from working. The government will apply the sternest measures against anyone using force."

The unions asked the police to guarantee that if they held their meetings they would not be molested and their meetings not broken up by outsiders. This guarantee was not forthcoming.

About a week before May Day a large number of trade union leaders and trade unionists (in effect, some thousands, who had been denounced to the police) were summoned to the police quarters. Eight police officers were specially occupied in dealing with this large body of people. Groups of 20, or thereabouts, were taken into a room at a time. A statement was then read ordering them to sign that they would stay in their homes on April 29, 30, and May 1 and 2. Police officials and detectives were then directed to visit the homes of the trade union suspects, to see that the order was carried out. Any breach of the obligation meant loss of liberty. We saw a certificate of exemption from the obligation to remain indoors, which, translated in English, reads:—

CERTIFICATE.

(Name)..... This man is released from the obligation to stay at home on April 29, 30, May 1 and 2.

Signed by .....
Chief of Political
Department of Police.

Stamp of Police Office.

(41) Before we left Vienna we reecived a deputation from Pecs, a mining town of 40,000 inhabitants, in that part of the new Hun-

(Continued on page 8)

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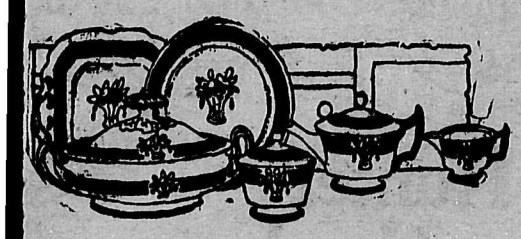

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THE RIGHTS OF LABOR

(By F. F. Mellors)

NOW THAT capitalism has developed to the huge atrocity that it is today, a huge machine wherein is literally ground the brawn and bone, the blood and brain of man and woman, the laughter and playtime of children; now that this awful monstrosity of inhuuman "human" creation has taken on its present form, let us gaze at it through spectacles of sane reasoning, unbedimmed by the hazy and ambiguous ravings of a prostitute press; which is ever loud-voiced and indignant in its condemnation of the misdeeds that are attributed to Labor.

Much has been said of the wrongdoings of Labor, by the capitalistic press, which is operated throughout by Labor; but little, very little has been said of the rights of Labor, which fact almost leads one to believe that Labor possesses no rights. Therefore the question arises: Does Labor posess any rights?

Rights, according to the dictionary, are broadly classed as substantive rights (a primary, sanctioned or antecedent rights) those considered as existing for their own sakes and constituting part of the normal legal order of society, as the right of life, liberty, property and reputation.

We will deal more extensively with the first two-named, life and liberty; these being of more vital interest to Labor during this present crises, than the latter.

Does Labor, that most necessary essential to human existence, possess these right of life, liberty, property and reputation—for their own sakes? Does Labor even possess the right to Labor? Let us try and elucidate this for ourselves. Let us see what this mighty host termed Labor, possesses. There is a force, a propelling force that acts and reacts with unabating energy and perpetuity. It is a law, a natural law that will never be broken—it is inviolate. It is not written upon parchment by some vainglorious statesman, nor garnished with some impressive seal. In fact, it is not written anywhere by the hand of man, but, it is nevertheless written everywhere by the hand of nature.

The Unchanging Law

It is an unchanging law—the law of change. It is a law born of the creative forces of nature that decrees the birth growth and death not only of the human body, but of all things animate and inanimate. This law of change, governed by economic forces operates also in human society. It gives birth to creeds and beliefs—and systems. It develops these things, and it deals them their death-blow. It is the basic law of the cosmos—of all things. It recognizes no appeals to a higher court. There is no higher court.

It is Evolution, in whose breast is nurtured countless Revolutions.

Human beings may place, what they term laws, upon the statute book, governments may use all the powers of state to enforce these laws, but the fact remains, they are but "scraps of paper," blown by the changing winds of economic development until they are cast upon the fires of maturity, where they become obsolete—ashes.

The toilers of the earth, that section of society that constitutes by far, the greater part of humanity, have had, during the course of their historical development, certain concessions granted them, supposedly by the various rulers of society. The hours of Labor were reduced, the conditions under which they toiled were rendered more endurable, and various other conditions were granted, which, as time went on, came to be looked upon as rights. These rights were not bestowed upon Labor because of any love felt towards them, but because of economic necessity, because of the change wrought by the various improvements in the machinery of production, which determined it was to the interests of the employing class to "grant" these rights. It was but the hand of time forging link upon link in the chain of social development; a development which will when backed by intelligent action on the part of Labor at the machine of wealth production, bring about a change, a change in which, let us hope, Labor will stand unchallenged—alone.

The Right to Live

Labor's right to life. Does Labor possess this right? Nature has bequeathed to mankind a gift—the right to live. She has bestowed upon mankind organs of assimilation, both of food and knowledge, whereby man can retain life and develop strength and intellect.

In the face of this, man, or rather, that small group of humanity who hold the reins of power, government, has foolishly decreed that, when it so desires it, these very organs shall cease to function.

Has capitalism not decreed that man's internal organs shall not function for, has it not denied them food?

Has it not decreed that their eyes shall not see, their thoughts must not be born, their lips must be sealed? Has capitalism not decreed all this? These self-elected rulers of the earth, elected through that lustful and treacherous doctrine of wealth-lore, elected not by the people, but through their ignorance; are attempting in their stupendous ignorance of natural laws, that the birds of the air shall not take to the wing, that the beasts of the jungle shall not prey one upon the other and that the mighty giants of the forest that lift their majestic heads over all, shall not sway to the breeze.

They have decreed that the old shall not decay, and the young shall not be born, for are they not attempting to muzzle the very forces of natural development, when they decree that Labor—Labor the fundamental buttress of human existence, shall not develop—shall be mute. Poor fools, they are but "Canutes" who sit upon the shore, idly glancing through their mid-Victorian telescopes at the oncoming tide, a tide that will submerge them, with all their broken idols, their paraphernalia, emblematic of a decadent system, beneath a deluge—the rights of Labor.

Labor Awakening

Labor is awaking, slowly perhaps, but nevertheless waking; and capitalism is falling. Labor is about to raise its head; the scales are about to fall from its eyes, and surely the time is coming when it will with a mighty shudder of abhorrence, shake from off its shoulders the incubus of senile laws, foul objections and degenerate impulses with which it has too long been overburdened.

A right should be something held inviolate, something recognized by human society as beneficial to all, such as the right of children to play and frolic, to go to school; the right of man and woman to live under one moral standard; a standard based upon a method of production, wherein the productive forces of human energy coupled with natural laws, shall work in harmony.

The toilers of all countries where capital holds sway possess no rights at all. No sooner are they placed upon the earth, than the powers that be determine whether or not they shall retain the right to exist. Nature decrees that man shall shall live, and capitalism annuls this decree.

Capitalism violates a treaty—a made by nature. And yet they still talk of the "sacredness" of treaties.

The ten commandments, which we are told, Moses received of God, was a law supposedly observed by capitalistic institutions, and yet not one of these commandments remain unbroken. They have been torn into shreds, not by the unbeliever, the Socialist, but by they who call themselves believers, by the various teachers and pedagogues, the lackeys of the ruling class.

Stands Convicted

Capitalism stands convicted, convicted by its own evidence, conjured up against Labor, evidence that carries with it positive proof of the crimes of which it is guilty, proven conclusively by the action Labor has been compelled to take in order to exist.

Labor is fighting for its very existence; it is fighting for the right to change its labor power for food, clothing and shelter, because of the fact, it must eat, it must wear clothes, it must sleep. Necessity, natural laws determine that labor must labor in order to exist. Yet the "buyers" of this commodity, this labor-power, refuse to allow Labor to expend that energy when they no longer desire it, which means that the right to eat comes under the jurisdiction of that class which neither toils nor spins.

When Labor is forced to take steps to demand the right of collective bargaining, it is expressive of the total degeneracy of they whom Labor is forced to "bargain" with—the bargain hunters.

How can Labor negotiate with capital? It is a matter of life and death with Labor, to capital it is merely business.

Does a hold-up man negotiate with his victim as to whether he shall take his watch, or chain, or both? The capitalist class possess the key to the larder. The contents of that larder are the only means whereby labor-power can be renewed. If this be so, how then, can Labor have any voice in the matter of whether to sell the commodity, or "hold for a rise." How can Labor "own" its own labor-power if the substance from which that labor-power is re-generated, i. e., food, is controlled by capital? Labor must sell at all times, but capital need not buy at all times. Labor in the last analysis, possesses no right to live, unless so decreed by capital, which fact itelf abrogates Labor's right to live.

Capitalism has set a strangle hold upon the neck of Labor, through the ownership and control of the machinery of production.

A natural law, the law of life, should be the fundamental right of Labor, but as this law has been manipulated to the interests of capital, then how can Labor possess any rights?

Capital Decrees

It is capital which decrees whether or not Labor shall not labor. The members of the ruling class or not Labor shall not labor. They own the body, they own the energy of that body taken away today, doling out in return just sufficient food, etc., so that they can extract more energy on the morrow. If Labor does not possess the right to live, then all other rights, such as liberty, "the right of a fair trial," etc., is annulled. However, let us see what liberty means to Labor.

Liberty, under capitalism, to the toiler, is but an open door, through which he may pass, but which he must not close.

Over ten million killed in the "Great" War—for liberty? And they came from the ranks of Labor.

Through the citadels of capitalism there strides "majectically" in all the glory of their sordid decorations, their gaudy and bloody uniforms, their robes of office; Judas Iscariots—high priests of the system, generals, statesmen and financiers. They are for war. They scheme for war. They live for war, but they do not die, for they do not fight. They are the military geniuses, they are the strategists, who draw up plans and issue commands, to whom? To Labor. It does the fighting, it does the dying, but it does not reason. What does Tennyson say in that famous poem:

"Theirs but to do or die,
Theirs not to reason why?"

Such is the decree of capitalism; they must not reason—it is sedition.

"In time of peace, prepare for war," is a well-worn phrase, coined by a cunning ruling class, in order that their "interests" may be safeguarded against the inroads of the "enemy," an enemy that also uses such like phrases to cultivate in the brain of the masses a "bogey" against which they blindly arm themselves, prepared to win or die upon the battlefield, a field of blasted hopes and cherished hatred—a Potter's field.

But war, terrible though it be, is inevitable under capitalism, a system wherein there is no peace, for to labor it is war all the time, whether waged with the weapon of destruction or the tool of production.

Two prize-fighters, at the clang of the gong, prepare to give battle, and again at the clang of the gong they go to their corners to get ready for the next round. Such is the peace of capitalistic society.

Any settlement between Labor and capital, is born of subjection—not contentment.

During times of war, Labor is not allowed the right to give expression to its thoughts. It must be dumb. It "must" also be willing to fight regardless of whether it desires or not. If it is not willing to fight, it is forced to do so. So much for the right of liberty.

Property Rights

Now, we will tread upon consecrated ground. We will speak of "property" rights.

The most sacred right under capitalism is the right of property, and by property is meant the natural resources and the machinery that transforms and transports the raw material from which Labor manufactures commodities. Labor digs the raw material from the bowels of the earth, Labor toils at the machine, and Labor navigates the seas carrying the products of Labor to the furthermost corners of the earth; and yet, Labor—must not steal. Who steals? Does Labor? Labor must starve when there is an over-production, but Labor must not lay one hand upon this over-production that Labor has brought about, for it is the master's property.

Labor must not eat, neither must Labor utter one word that will cast any reflection upon the "honorable" reputation of its master.

It is sedition if Labor utters what it considers to be the truth; it is seditious conspiracy if Labor attempts to organize itself so that it may be possible to enforce certain conditions essential to Labor's well-being; but it is not seditious for a lying press to slander and hurl vilifying abuse upon Labor; it is not seditious conspiracy to deprive Labor of the right of life and liberty. No, it is not—it is murder.

Not a law is on the statute books that places human life before private property. Not a law has been written since the inception of slavery that has attempted to deal with the freeing of labor from the shackles of economic bondage. Why? Because slavery and starvation are necessary to the prosperity of capitalism and capitalism is the law-maker.

Liberty and militarism are not anonymous terms judging from words uttered by the late Kaiser Wilhelm. He said, speaking to his soldiers in 1891: "Only one enemy can exist to you—my enemy. With the present Socialist machinations, it may happen that I shall order you to shoot your own relatives, your brothers or even your own parents—which God forbid—then you are bound in duty implicitly to obey."

This was a "right" given to soldiers, a "right" that every scion of labor may one day possess, if he (or she) be given the privilege of casting aside the plough for the sword; a right in which at the word of command "you must shoot your own parents," (at the same time calling upon God to forgive you).

Women's Status

Militarism it rampant today everywhere. And now we will turn to another phrase which is fast gaining prominence in the labor world, the question of woman's status in society. The female of the species, apart from the commodity, labor power, posses another commodity which is being more than ever forced upon the market-place. Low wages, augmented by the sale of this commodity is a great asset to capitalism. By this process, the female is tending to lower the standard of existence, not forgetting the fact that, by so doing, the moral standard of all women will be lowered. To woman, at least to the majority, the gaining of the franchise may appear as a "right" which will enable them to cast off certain bonds with which they have previously been bound. The vote, if used with intelligence and judicious foresight, may accomplish a little, but if used as in the past it will only lead to a further curtailment of so called liberties.

"The vote is a yoke upon the neck of oxen; and man, yet, is but an ox.

Woman may, perhaps, play no minor role in the coming change that is inevitable. Through them we can reach the child, through them we can create in the flowering mind of that child the impetus and incentive to attain knowledge; a knowledge based upon, not a false altruism, but upon a true conception of life, of the laws that govern human society.

Under capitalism, does a mother possess the right to nurture her offispring? Yes, comes the cold, callous reply, answered not by the writer, but by the system. Yes, if she has the price.

Woman, today is a piece of property, a chattel, a piece of choice porcelain, a breeding machine. Woman is being prostituted by the same inhuman machine as man-capitalism. She possesses no freedom. How can a piece of furniture possess freedom? She must submit herself to the base decrees of the church. She must, in times of war give her husband, her brother, her son to the war god. She must smile when they fail to return, and then go to the factory—or the streets. She must submit herself to all these things, but she must not complain. Such is liberty. What is thraldom? Man's power of attorney over woman is a capitalistic law—an immoral law, upheld and propogated by the church, which has too long been observed. It trades upon the helplessness and ignorance of woman which manifests itself by the light in which woman has come to look upon herself.

A Great Task

Labor has indeed a herculean task before it, a task that entails labor, mental and physical. It would not be out of place in quoting Lincoln. He says: "Inasmuch as most good things are produced by labor, it follows that all such things ought to belong to those whose labor produced them. But it has happened in all ages of the world, that some have labored, and others, without labor, have enjoyed a large proportion of the fruits. This is wrong, and should not continue. To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor as nearly as possible is a worthy object of any good government."

Capitalism has crucified all claims of labor to any rights—for their own sakes, and has cast them into a dungeon, a dungeon wherein the light of truth cannot penetrate, a dungeon where lies, perfidy, and treachery are the turnkeys. However, there is one ray of hope gleaming, a ray of discontent, which is permeating the ranks of labor, which itself is a good omen, not only for labor, but for drones also—the capitalist, for they themselves will one day learn the lesson that wealth—from their point of view—money, is not necessary to a state of society, that does not border on the cannibalistic; for capitalism is cannibalism, for does it not devour and thrive upon human life? Therefore, discontent of an existing system that is degenerate, instead of being a fault, is a virtue, and a rebellious spirit is one of nature's eternal gifts.

Labor Is Our Enemy

After this brief analysis of the so-called rights of labor, what do we find?

We find that the arch-enemy to labor is labor itself. We find that labor, conservative labor, is set at the throat of radical labor, not unlike two bulldogs, the one with its teeth sharpened by the class-law of the exploiter, fighting for a bone; the other, muzzled and chained, striving, not for a bone, but for its freedom. The objective of labor should not be merely a question of higher wages; but a complete abolition of the wages system. Higher wages will eliminate none of the evils of present day society; it will tend more to accentuate them.

Capitalism has forced down the throat of labor a commandment, "thou shalt have none other gods but me," and woe betide any toiler who attempts to cast this "golden calf" out of the temple, a temple wherein labor must stand with bowed head in awe and reverence, even though before the altar, upon which streams the blood of millions of their own class, sacrificed to this "graven image"—capitalism. Such is the base decree of capitalism, that lures labor to arm itself against its own class, not only in some "foreign" land, but in its "own" country; while they, the owners of the earth, stand safely in the background, viewing with the exultant glee of a fiend incarnate, the death throes of millions. Capitalism is a thing to be abhored, a poisonous serpent, in whose fangs flows a deadly poison, a poison that kills all latent good in man, circulating through the arteries of all society, in which is created a mania of lust and avarice which is used with a flagrant disregard as to the law set down by nature.

However, the law of change hurled down the barricades of feudalism, and it will also upset the foundations of capitalism, casting them into the moth-eaten past; leaving Labor—virile Labor, still mightier because of the knowledge attained in its fight against the most merciless and immoral system in human history—capitalism. Therefore, when labor emancipates itself, then, and not until then, can it be said that labor possesses—rights!

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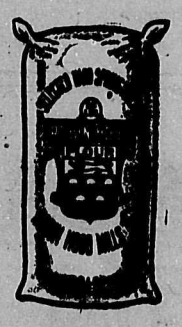

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The Mighty Rebel

I AM THE REBEL—the mighty Rebel!
My soul has burst its bonds with love.
In me is all power, all strength;
In me is that which is unconquerable but which conquers all;
In me the dream of beauty;
In me the perfect faith.

I am the Rebel—the mighty Rebel!
I am he who hopes all, dares all, wins all.
I am the Lover of men.
I will shake down every king from off his throne;
I will humble every empire to the dust.
The chains of men I will break asunder;
The prison doors I will fling wide.
The outgrown creeds and laws I cast aside.
The implements of war and death I burn up with the passion of my love.
Man shall be free—
He shall be free at last!

I am the Rebel—the mighty rebel!
Over the world I hurl my song—and well may the Masters tremble!
Throughout all time they sought to bind me;
They hounded me and threatened;
They builded for me prisons;
They crucified my body;
But I was far above it;
My soul they could not touch.
The earth is fertile with my blood—
And from it shall spring Freedom!

I am the Rebel—the mighty Rebel!
Destructive and constructive—both am I.
With the potent passion of my love I burn all evil, ignorance, and lust;
All tyranny and greed to ashes turn.
Beneath the mighty passion of my love
The souls of men burst through the husks
And dare!—
Dare to be free, to know, to love, to live—
Dare to be men
After the centuries of pain.

I am the Rebel—the mighty Rebel!
I am the builder of the world!
I build with courage and with strength;
I build with beauty and with love;
I build the Dream into the hearts of men;
I build the great new world of Brotherhood;
The world where poverty is not,
The world that has forgotten war and greed,
The world where every soul shall live its fullest love
Unhampered and unbound—
The world of freedom and of joy.

I am the Rebel—the mighty Rebel!
I am the Lover of men!

RUTH LE PRADE—in Truth.

UPTON SINCLAIR'S QUAINT EXPERIENCE

Some time ago I had a call from a young lady reporter for the Los Angeles Record. She was a very young lady indeed—just out of school, I should say—and she explained that Max Eastman had given an interview on the subject of "Free Love" and would I please give an interview on the subject of "free love." In reply I explained to this young lady, that, as a result of previous painful experiences, I had made an iron-clad rule on the subject of the sex question. I would not trust any newspaper reporter, not even the most amiable, to interpret my views on that delicate subject. Finally, the young lady said:

"Well, will you write an article on 'free love' for the Record?"

"Certainly I will," said I, "if the Record will pay my price."

"What is your price?"

"Ten cents a word."

The young lady looked troubled. "I don't know if the Record could pay that," said she. "But this is my opinion—I will explain frankly, and hope you won't mind. I've just started to be a newspaper woman, and I'm very anxious to make good. I don't have to earn my living, because my parents have money. What I want to do is to have a career. If I go back to the Record and report that I failed to get an interview, I won't keep this job. So won't you please write an article for me, and let me pay you for it at the rate of ten cents a word?"

You may share a smile over this queer situation. I pleaded embarassment, I argued with the young lady that I couldn't possibly take her money. But she argued back, very charmingly: she would be heart-broken if I didn't consent. So at last I said: "All right, I will write an article. How many words do you want?"

The young lady meditated: she figured for a while on the back of her notebook, and finally she said: "I think I'd like fifty words, please."—The Brass Check, by Upton Sinclair.

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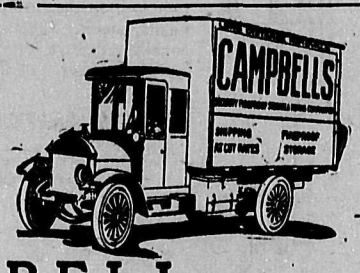

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Why Socialist Russia Triumphs

WHEN the self-styled "left wing" of the Socialist party broke from the regular organization, some members of this group of visionaries imagined that it was time to follow Russia's example and to begin the establishment of soviets in the United States, and to abandon constitutional methods as outgrown, and to begin laying the industrial foundations of the new industrial society on the ruins of capitalism. Political action, in the sense heretofore accepted as Socialistically orthodox—namely, the capture of the capitalist political state by political methods backed by industrial unionism, was repudiated as obsolete. Russia had "told the world," and her voice was immediately harkened unto by many radicals who, like John Reed and Max Eastman, had worked for the election of Comrade Woodrow Wilson in 1916.

Even bona fide Socialists, long members of the Socialist party organization, emotionally inclined and fond of the spectacular, joined hands with the super-radicals who helped Wilson keep us out of war, and tried to "capture" the organization machinery and convert the movement into an industrial federation of Russian Soviets.

Had not the comrades of Soviet Russia pointed the way out of capitalistic bondage? Had not Lenin and Trotsky overthrown the capitalistic regime of the Czar and then that of patriot Kerensky? And by direct action? No monkeying with tardy, cumbersome, and obsolete "parliamentarism" for them! Why not then repeat their performance in America? "Eventually, why not now?"

Well, they didn't. And they won't. Not yet.

Why not? Because most of them are in or on the way to capitalist jails. That would make no difference, were the principles and tactics adopted scientifically sound. Had these misguided—guided by some of Palmer's agents—comrades really been Marxists they wouldn't have kidded themselves into a cul de sac.

Marx taught very plainly—what? Let him speak for himself:

"In making their livelihood together men enter into certain necessary involuntary relations with each other, industrial relations which correspond to whatever stage society has reached in the development of its material productive forces. The totality of these industrial relations constitutes the economic structure of society, the real basis upon which the legal and political superstructure is built, and to which definite forms of social consciousness correspond. The method of producing the material livelihood, and intellectual life process" in general. It is not the men's consciousness which determines their life; on the contrary, it is their social life which determines their consciousness."

This is the famous Marxian statement of "the materialistic conception of history," or "economic determinism," often assailed by bourgeois critics, but never successfully attacked.

Now the "political and intellectual life process" of the majority of Americans is by no means similar to the consciousness determined by the social and economic life of the Russians, particularly since the overthrow of Czardom in that country. Their economic, social and political conditions produced a consciousness entirely different from that developed by American industrial and political life. Hence, social and economic experiments, and revolutionary tactics, that might be logical and successful in Russia are likely to be illogical and disastrous when applied to conditions in the United States.

The foregoing remarks apply to these two contrasted countries even under normal conditions, but their validity becomes accentuated when we compare conditions in Russia at the time of the fall of the Kerensky regime with America in 1919 or 1920.

The Russian economic and social system had already collapsed under three successive systems before the Russian Soviet system was established; the Czar and his semi-feudal system was first overthrown, or had automatically collapsed under pressure of newly developed forces, strengthened by the combined opposition of the bourgeoisie and the peasants; then the Kerensky administration collapsed, because supported by groups having inherently antagonistic class interests. Prince Lvof was then called upon to patch up the tottering system, and, of course, failed. The Russian state had collapsed. On the ruins was established the Soviet government of Lenine and Trotsky; and this system will, as the writer predicted in 1917, succeed, because it is based upon sound economic and social laws, as applied to Russian conditions, and satisfies the following basic principle of the Marxian philosophy:

"A form of society never breaks down until all the productive forces are developed for which it affords room. New and higher relations of production are never established until the material conditions of life to support them have been generated in the lap of the old society itself. Therefore mankind always sets for itself only such tasks as it is able to perform; for upon close examination it will always be found that the task itself only arises where the material conditions for its solution are already at hand or are at least in process of formation."

Marx might better have said "or at least well advanced in process of formation."

In America the process is indeed "in process of formation," but "the real basis upon which the legal and political superstructure is built, and to which definite forms of "social consciousness correspond," has not advanced to the point of collapse—not yet, but pretty soon. We must wait awhile. We are still in the stage of development wherein the "social consciousness" will not tolerate the Soviet form of transformation, to a higher and better social system. Constitutional methods,—particularly action,—are still appropriate to our stage of economic and political evolution, and no other revolutionary processes can be at this time set in operation successfully. The self-appointed Lenines and Trotskys of America will, perforce, have to possess their souls in patience for some time to come—and even then they may not be recognized as the men of the hour after all.

One more point.

In Russia the peasantry had to take their choice between the certain continuance of an imperialistic war and the continuance of Czardom after a declaration of peace, and restoration to them of the land under a Socialist democracy. Naturally they chose the latter alternative.

In America, on the contrary, acceptance of the Communist Labor party's proposals meant, in the eyes of American workers, civil war, not peace, and with little or no certainty of communal land, or communal anything else. Capitalism has not collapsed and its downfall, though inevitable, is not yet subject to a definite date by the calendar.

In Russia the system had collapsed, and the Soviet system arose on its ruins, as Socialism will certainly rise some day, and not far distant, on the ruins of a collapsed capitalistic system.—The World, Oakland.

British Labor Delegates Report on the White Terror in Hungary

(Continued from page 6)

gary that is at present occupied by the Jugo-Slavs. The secretary of the Miners' Union and the president of the Socialist Party composed the deputation. They were both Hungarians, but they begged us to prevent the withdrawal of the Serbian troops, and not to allow them to be handed over to the present Hungarian Government. Pecs has never been under the Commune; but these men said that the miners would blow up the pits and retire en masse to Serbia when the Serbs withdrew. They proved the sincerity of their words by allowing us to use their names, although it must be obvious that after making such a statement they can never live safely in Hungary under the Whites. The mines belong to a British company.

CONCLUSIONS.

(42) We define a "terror" as a system by which the government de facto, no matter how it may have been formed, suppresses all opposition to its policy by undue restrictions of personal and collective rights, by the imprisonment or forced exile of its opponents, by executions of persons for political offences, and by conniving at, or taking no effectual steps to prevent persecution and torture.

If this definition be correct, as we believe it to be, the following are the facts on which, in addition to the cases cited, we have formed our judgment.

(43) The Hungarian Government admits that there is a rigorous censorship of newspapers. The Budapest journals were not allowed to publish full accounts of an anti-Semite riot which took place on the night of our arrival, and we ourselves saw gaps in the newspapers. Another example of the censorship is referred to in the paragraph dealing with the military raid on May 23 last on the Legal Defence Department of the Social Democratic party.

(44) It is admitted that the trades unions formed under the Karolyi government have been suppressed, and that for the present the right of workmen to strike has been taken away. It should be added that the trades unions existing before the Karolyi Government are allowed to continue with restrictions, and the reason given for suppressing the others is that they were illegal.

(45) It is admitted that over 27,000 informations have been laid against alleged Communists, and that over 6,000 persons are imprisoned. This latter total does not include those interned or in military prisons. Our own estimate of the total is that, taking the three classes together, there are at least 12,000 persons detained or imprisoned. It is admitted that many of them have been in prison for months awaiting trial, and the overcrowding of the prisons may be judged from the instance, of Szolnok, which two of our party visited. We were informed by the governor, in response to our comments on the overcrowding, that he was helpless, as he had 350 prisoners in a prison intended for only 50. We were later informed at the Ministry of Justice that the actual number of prisoners at Szolnok was 535. Detailed allegations were made to us that the total number of persons arrested and detained of all three classes was over 25,000. The only case we were able to check was that of Svolnok, where the figure given by our informants was 400. Against these must be set the two official figures, 350 and 535. A difference in dates probably accounts for the discrepancy, but, obviously, a certain amount of credence must be given to the unofficial figures we obtained when in the one instance we could check they were fairly accurate for an estimate obtained in such difficult circumstances.

(46) It is admitted that there are, and indeed we met, a large number of exiles in Vienna, and it should be noted that some of these are not Communists, but were connected with some of the other governments which have existed since the armistice. It is admitted that thirty-nine Communists have been executed under the authority of the civil power since December last.

(47) We saw an order which empowers the landlord of a tenement building, in conjunction with the police, to appoint two of the tenants whose duty it is to watch and report the doings of the other tenants. Among the questions to be answered are: (1) What papers are read? (2) Does the watched person attend meetings? (3) Does he appear to have much money, and, if so, from what source?

(Continued on Page 13)

THE DIRGE OF THE DRUDGE

(Written for the Federationist)

Blessed are the poor;
The earth for the meek;
Blessed be ye seekers, for
Ye'll find what ye seek!
Blessed be all ye who mourn
There's comfort if ye ask;
And light will be the burden borne
Tired toiler with your task.

The Good Book hath these things oft told,
And soothed tired lives away;
But the world is ruled by big God Gold
Who holds despotic sway.

Abased before this deity
Bloated zealots kneel,
High priests of Gold and laity
Worshipping with zeal.

"Oh, gilded God," the rich men plead,
"Grant us, day by day,
"All from thy golden store we need—
"Brethren, let us prey!"

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Milwaukee. — Deportation of Hungarian white terror representatives now visiting in this country is demanded in resolutions passed by the Federated Trades Council here. Workers are urged to refuse to handle any goods consigned to Hungary, in line with a boycott by European labor on the Horthy regime because of atrocities it has committed upon Socialists and Jews.

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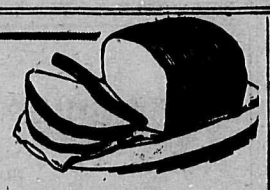

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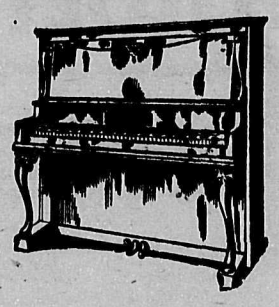

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The Northern Miners—An Appeal from the Prince Rupert and Central Labor Council

Reports from Stewart do not bear out the rosy expectations that were prevalent early in the year of the great developments that were going to take place this summer in the mining industry in that camp. Instead of a force of 1,000 as the most sanguine expected, there are probably not more than 300, at an outside estimate, now employed. Instaed of new mines opening up, those that have been operating are closing down, also the Lakeview and others are considering the same course, according to reports. The reason is not given, but the high price of supplies is undoubtedly an item of importance to any mining undertaking that is not on a shipping basis, and there are only a few which are in that class.

In Alice Arm conditions are much better, nearly every mine, according to reports, working. The Dolly Varden is shipping steadily, and the smaller prospects are working.

Complaints and criticisms have been lodged in the office on the score of slackness of delegates in the mines. Charges are made that they are not 'on the job" and are too much inclined to let things slide. If this is so, the fault lies, not with the delegates so much as with the men themselves. If a delegate who is not " on to his job" is allowed to hold it down, it is a distinct reflection on the men in the camp. In how many of the mining camps of the northern district are weekly union meetings held, at which the conditions of the camp and of the district generally, are discussed? In how many of the camps have the efforts of the delegate to get such meetings met with no success? Without such activity and the encouragement it gives the delegate, any ordinary man will get discouraged, and the average delegate is but an ordinary man. If the activity of the organization in any camp depends on the delegate, it is a damned poor union camp. In the O. B. U. the rank and file run the officials, the latter being subject to their orders and direction, not vice versa.

Ground for Complaints

At the same time, notwithstanding what has been said above, there is apparently ground for the complaints. As the miners have not been organized for years, there are few men among them today who are acquainted with the methods of organization, and the delegates no doubt need some suggestions as to the manner in which their duties should be fulfilled, and what those duties are. To ascertain this, no better example can be studied than the methods used with such success by the loggers, and a leaf taken out of their book.

We will start from a camp which is not organized. One or more men get the idea that it would be a good thing to get organized, and after discussing the matter with the crowd, a delegate is elected by common consent, and he writes to the O. B. U. district headquarters for credentials and supplies, the letter being signed by the chairman of the meeting which appointed him, or by a number of the men in camp. By return mail he gets receipt book, report sheets, writing material and instructions. He starts in by calling a meeting, at which his credentials and instructions are read, and then he proceeds to sign up the crowd, forwarding the proceeds to the district office at the earliest opportunity. He is now the official representative of the union in the camp, and acts as correspondent with his district office, receiving all communications, with the weekly bundle of literature, and immediately notifying the office if the latter does not arrive regularly. He interviews every newcomer into the camp to see if he belongs to the union, and if so whether he is in good standing or not. If he is not a member he finds out if he will join at the first meeting and lays the matter before the crowd for consideration. The usual decision is that he must pay up or roll up, and the L. W. I. U. is in a position to enforce that decision in 90 per cent. of the camps. In the present state of the mining industrial organization in the north some more tact may be necessary in certain cases and camps. The immediate object is to get the camps organized first all over the district, as the loggers have done, and then decisive ultimations to the cheap skates who are willing to enjoy the degree of security and comfort gained for the mine workers by the O. B. U. without paying their share of the expense of getting the improved conditions, can be presented and enforced.

Elect Committees

The camp should also elect a grievance, or camp committee, to act as the representative of the men in communicating with the management, and to see that the delegate functions properly and to assist him when necessary. It is the policy of many camps not to have the camp delegate on any committee that has to interview the management, for the reason that he is needed more particularly as the collector of dues and correspondent with headquarters, and it is not conducive to good organization that he should be put in a position where he may constantly be the target for the displeasure of the boss. In any negotiations the boss should be given to understand that he is dealing with the men as a body, not with an individual, and that impression can be best conveyed by a Grievance committee.

It is a good policy, when one man has held down the job of delegate for a reasonable time, to appoint a new man in his place, so that the organization may be the quicker in possession of a large number of members who are able to take the initiative in organization work. The old delegate can coach him and put him 'wise" to his job, until he becomes efficient. Delegates should also not hesitate to write acounts of the conditions in the camp, reports of meetings, etc., which will be interesting reading in The Fed. to all members of the organization in the district, and help to keep the mutual interest in their common affairs alive. Letters of this nature from other members than the delegates will also be welcomed. Such should be sent to the district office, as the information in several letters can be sorted out and arranged to advantage for publication.

Bad Sanitary Conditions

The sanitary conditions in most of the mines on the coast are in about the same condition, if reports are to be believed, as were those of the logging camps before the war. Organization by the loggers has transformed the average logging camp in such a manner as to make it almost unrecognizable to one who knew the previous conditions. Are the miners of the north going to be satisfied with conditions inferior to those that have been gained by the loggers? How long are they going to continue packing those blankets over the mountain trails, with a scorching sun overhead, or a slippery iced trail underfoot?

It goes without saying that they are not inferior or lacking in the qualities which have brought the loggers into the front rank of organized labor in the Dominion. The loggers have not the protection of the legal 8 hour day, as have the miners, and that may be the secret, or one of the main reasons, for their sustained, and, at times, belligerent activity. The threat of a return to the 10 hour day will make the most somnolent timber wolf see red. It holds them together. The miners have not that incentive, but who will contend that bathrooms in every camp, wash rooms, with hot and cold water, single bunks, with bedding supplied, reading rooms, bunkhouses conforming to the requirements of the Health Act as to cubic space for the occupants, first aid equipment as required by law (and rarely provided) are not as essential to the well-being of the miner as the 8 hour day.

These conditions, most of them required by law, will not be obtained without organization. Therefore—Organize!

Come on! Let's go!

For credentials, supplies, etc., write to N. Booth, sec.-treas., Central Labor Council, Prince Rupert, B. C.

Philadelphia.—Orders to cease handling war material of every sort have been issued by Local 8 of the Marine Transport Workers, Industrial Workers of the World, involving 8,000 workers, in the Deleware district. As a result of this action the steamship Westmont, loaded with a part cargo of rails, and expecting to take on shells, ammunition and additional rails for the support of the anti-Soviet leader, General Baron Peter Wrangel, is tied up at Point House here. The action taken by the local reverses the resolution passed at a previous meeting, which amounted to a refusal to deny support to the anti-soviet forces, and which caused the immediate suspension of the local from the I. W. W.

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EVEN OVER THE DEAD

[By Anise, Staff Writer for The Federated Press]

The name of Manus Duggan,
Miner and HERO,
Led all the names
In the Butte headlines.
In the Spectator mine,
When the far-down levels
Caught FIRE,
And a hundred and sixty-four
Were choked to death!
Down in the flame-lit dark
The GAS caught them
As they fled in terror
To the SAFETY exits,
And found the exits blocked
With solid bulkheads,
And DIED,
Tearing their hands in frenzy
On the cement.

There were some who said
They might have all reached safety
But the Anaconda Copper
To save its property
Turned WATER down the shaft
Driving the gas far inward,
And there the men were found
One hundred and sixty-four,
With fingers worn to the bone
From gnawing the rock!
But there were twenty-nine
Who were SAVED by Duggan.
He made them build a wall
of mud and timbers,
Sealing the cracks
With their CLOTHES,
To shut out the gas!
A naked mob in the blackness
Without water or food,
They waited FORTY hours,
While Duggan cheered them on,
Or FOUGHT them back
When, mad with fear, some tried
To batter the wall!
At last the rescuers came,
And Duggan wandered away
Dazed with the long fight,
And died somewhere in the mine.
There were three other heroes
The papers found to praise,
But Manus Duggan's name
Led all the rest.
And all men spoke
Of raising a MONUMENT,
Till——
Word was noised abroad
That Manus Duggan
Had been a SOCIALIST
And on the BLACKLIST
Of Anaconda Copper!
Suddenly
The monument talk was hushed!
And now, at length
The HERO Commission
Announcing its awards
Gives medals of GOLD
For the last three years
To the OTHER three miners
But says no word at all
Of Manus Duggan.
Thus
Do the Kings of Copper
Announce to men
That even over the DEAD
They keep their RULE!

(By The Federated Press)

London, July 28 (by mail, via N. Y. Bureau)—Coal miners in the Ruhr region are developing a strong rank-and-file movement, due to the wavering policy of officers of the German Miners' Union, says the Berlin correspondent of the Daily Herald. The mine committee have become a sort of unofficial economic soviet. One hundred and ten miners in a conference have decided to refuse all overtime work, unless the right of control over production, distribution and price of coal is given to the miners in cooperation with the consumers.

Hugo Stinnes, the great Westphalian coal magnate, is reported to have declared himself indifferent whether the Allies occupied Ruhr or not, because Allied troops would force the miners to work longer hours.

Council Bluffs, Iowa—Mrs. Harrie M. Harl is running in the Ninth Iowa district as the first woman Socialist candidate for United States Congress. Her sole opponent is Judge Green, Republican. She claims the farm, railway and Labor vote, and will make a house-to-house canvass.

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THE SCHOOL OF INDIVIDUAL TEACHING

Mind Your Own Business

[By George Broadley, Regina]

According to a press dispatch, at a recent meeting in England, which was being addressed by Lloyd George, a laborer put the question: "What about war with Russia?" The premier curtly told him to mind his own business, and on the following morning, he was hailed before a magistrate for "disturbing the peace."

It was the writers' privilege, several years ago to hear a speech by Lloyd George in London, during the course of which he was being similarly heckled. In reply to the demand that the heckler should be ejected, Lloyd George objected, on the ground that he frequently was guilty of the same thing in the House of Commons. That, however, was in the days when he was generally regarded as the good Democratic Moses, who was to lead the oppressed children of Great Britain into the promised land, and it is difficult to believe that such a staunch Democrat as Lloyd George would thus show such feet of clay.

Characteristic of Reactionaries

This attitude of mind, however, is entirely characteristic of the reactionaries of the present cabinet, upon whom Lloyd George has to depend to retain power; and the brutal reply of the erstwhile Welsh Radical reminds one of the story published in book form several *years ago, by the British Temperance* Society, entitled "Buy Your Own Cherries." The story is of a British workman who for years had spent the bulk of his wages in the saloon. One day he notices a bowl of ripe cherries on a table, *and wielding to the natural temptation*, was proceeding to help himself, when he was interrupted by the landlady who snatching the bowl away, said, "Buy your own cherries."

He immediately left the house, and on his way home, there flashed across his mind the fact that he and his bibulous companions made it possible for the hotel-keeper's wife to enjoy these luxuries, while they and their families were denied even the necessities.

The moral of the story is too obvious to require elucidation; while the application is almost as apparent.

Orders of Ruling Classes

"Mind your own business," has been the orders of the ruling classes through all ages. It was the attitude of mind possessed by the priests and medicine men of pre-historic times, and has continued from Judaism to Lloyd George, whereby the common people have been either camouflaged or bull-dozed into accepting the superstition that the ruling classes, so-called, alone possessed the Divine knowledge and authority as to what shall or shall not be.

"Mind your own business" is what the boss says to his employees when they begin to take an interest in their own economic *life and question the wisdom* or justice of the conditions which they experience in that their labor is exploited in the creation of a privileged class, while those who actually do the world's work are compelled to be satisfied with just enough to keep them from starvation.

It matters not at all whether this workman happens to be better educated, or more skilled, or that he is better read and a more worthy citizen from every other point of view. If instead of spending his savings in booze, he spends it in books; if instead of wasting his time in the pool-room or the saloon, he cultivates his mind along *economics, he is outlawed, usually* fired and invariably branded as a "Red," a "Bolshevik," etc.

Attitude of the Church

"Mind your own business" is also the term applied to those who dare to question the divinity of sectarianism, and theological dogmas; notwithstanding the fact that thousands upon thousands of good living, conscientious men and women challenge the claims which sectarianism has set up. Many of the world's ablest thinkers, both inside as well as outside, the church, actually deny much of present-day dogma, whose objections are based upon logic, reason and *science. Indeed, an increasingly* large proportion of the populace has been driven from the active membership of the church, by the challenge of its dignataries to "mind your own business," when those of enquiring minds ask awkward questions.

It is related of the late Charles Bradlaugh that while he was being prepared for confirmation in the Anglican Church, he was not satisfied to have poured into his mind the church catechism, but questioned "The 39 Articles." Because he was told, metaphorically, to "mind his own business," he snapped all his domestic and ecclesiastical ties, which aimed to *hem in his active intelligence and* became one of the most aggressive antagonist of churchism and sectarianism ever known in British history.

Attitude of Parents

"Mind your own business" is the reply frequently given by parents to their children of enquiring *minds; which treatment has re*sulted in more flotsam and jetsam on life's stormy ocean, than perhaps any other single cause.

"Mind your own business" is society's reply to men and women, no matter what their intellectual or economic standing, who question the justice of a system, which disregards human rights, as against the rights of property; which sends a man to gaol for stealing a loaf of bread and lets off with a light fine the brutal husband who thrashes his wife to within an inch of her life.

"Mind your own business" is the answer those receive who dare to suggest that our legislatures, *our courts, our churches, our* schools, our literature and our press, are being manipulated and exploited by "big business" to drive home to the common people the duty of "minding their own business," and that these matters are none of their business.

Plea for the Children

"Mind your own business" is the only answer men and women receive when they utter a plea for the children, five millions of whom, between the ages of 7 and 14, are being daily ground into dividends, in the mills and factories of the American continent, instead of enjoying the fundamental rights of American citizenship, as expressed by their constitution, which recognizes "man's inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

"Mind your own business" is the reply the farmers of Canada received from Premier Meighen and those associated with him, when they demand a redress of their wrongs and grievances; who, representing 70 per cent. of the population, demand the right to secure by constitutional means, the control of government. They are told that their business is to stay on the farm and produce! Produce! Produce! The representatives of big business tell them to produce more, eat less, spend less—and leave the distribution to us.

In spite of the fact that the world's producers are endeavoring to carry out this demand, in spite of the fact that during the last three or four years there has been more production than during any similar period, "Old Hycost" still controls the situation, and when we complain, we are metaphorically told by Premier Meighen to "mind your own business."

Attitude to Women

"Mind your own business" of nursing babies and codling your husbands is the reply women in all ages have received, even when it was pointed out that women had intellects, and that much of the world's best work in literature, art, science and invention has been done by them. Stay at home, and mind your knitting has been the reply women have received when they demanded the right to a share in the government of their country; in spite of the fact that the only monarchs of whom Britishers have real occasion to be proud, were "Good Queen Bess," and "Victoria the Good."

In spite of the fact that the Mothers of Nations best understand the physical, mental and moral requirements of the nation's children, men have monopolized all the prerogatives of making laws for them in the past, with the result we have *slums, brothels*, saloons, etc.; children are badly born, badly bred, badly educated and very frequently unmoral and immoral because of inefficient pay, on the part of the family breadwinners, mothers are compelled to neglect their children, whose only university and playground is the gutter; whose commissariat if not the ash-barrel is too frequently milk from tuberculosis cows and meat of the same brand. Their books are the billboards and their domestic employments the brawls and fights of slum or tenement dwellings, and when women protest against this prostitution and degradation of the nationhood, they are told in the same metaphorical and Divine right manner to "mind their own business," because dollars and dividends, rents and profits are of vastly more national importance than decency and devotion or righteousness and piety.

Should Accept This Challenge

Some day soon, the world and his wife will accept this challenge to mind its own business. Already the great world unrest indicates that he is already minding his own business; he is discontented with things as they are. Living amidst a world of plenty he is awakening to the fact that life can be made something better than the sordid thing it is to the majority, who produce its wealth. The command to "mind your own business" has brought him face to face with the fact that the great human entity, the world's workers, have all these centuries been placed in the same humiliating position as the elephant, which had substituted for the chain on its foot, a hayband, without knowing the difference. The chains which bind the workers of the world, whether on the farms or in the factories, are as easily snapped as the haybands around the elephant's heel, and we are as ignorant and docile as that poor, submissive exhibition of potentiality so long as we are content to submit to the Lloyd George taunts to "mind your own business," and not until we accept their challenge to "mind your own business," politically as well as economically, will there be much hope for human betterment.

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GROSS IMMORALITY IN SOUTH PACIFIC

Conditions of Hindus at Fiji, South Pacific, Sapping Moral Foundations

(By the Federated Press)

Sydney, N. S. W.—A study of the indentured Labor system in Fiji, in the South Pacific, reveals gross immorality which will take decades to eradicate. Today the conditions surrounding the employment of Hindus are sapping the moral foundations; many of the Hindus living there as man and wife are not married either by their own law or the Fijian law; while many who are registered as married under the Fijian laws are men with wives in India, and women with husbands in India. Very many of the women are consorting with as many as three and four men regularly, shifting their homes amongst them regularly, and in some cases even leased out to men. The more thoughtful Hindus complain, too, that in many cases where they live there is no sanitation, no observance of elementary rules of hygiene, and consequently a high mortality rate.

The vast majority of the Hindus are only waiting for ships to take them back to India. Those who have lost their caste would prefer to go to some other country where colonizing facilities are offered them.

URGES ACTION FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS

Want Debs and Larkin and Others Freed

Chicago, Ill. — The American Freedom Foundation has issued a statement urging those who believe that Debs, Larkin, Haessler and other war-time prisoners be released write or telegraph or send resolutions of approval to Secretary of War, Baker, Attorney-General Palmer and President Wilson assuring them of the approval of the release of Brent Dow Allinson, conscientious objector, from Leavenworth. Efforts have been made to stir up a public opinion against the release of Allison and it is desired to show that a large public approves of this act of administration.

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ORGANIZED LABOR FOR PROHIBITION

The growing record, over signature, of those in favor of prohibition among the representative workers of this province is proof of this statement. As there are no "slush funds" on the prohibition side, individual material interests have not induced these expressions of opinion. They know there can be no benefits conferred on the labor movement by booze and its cohort of "attractions." They freely and fully testify to the benefits of the B. C. Prohibition Act to the working class movement. Some of these testimonials are already issued in pamphlet form—others are coming.

"Who's Who" on the booze side within the ranks of labor in British Columbia is likely to form an interesting microscopical study.

The general expression of opinion among representative labor men, not only in B. C., but across the Dominion, might well be summed up in the resolution prepared by Emile Vandervelde of Belgium for submission to the 1914 meeting at Vienna of the Internationale, which was prevented by the war, and reads thus:

"Alcohol reduces the fighting energy of the proletariat. What we have a right to ask of the Socialist and Labor Internationale is to pronounce distinctly in favor of DIRECT ACTION AGAINST ALCOHOLISM and to consider the best means of rendering such action effective." The resolution closed with these words: "Everywhere the Socialist and Labor parties must put themselves in the front rank of those who wish the workers to be freed from the domination of the producers AND RETAILERS of alcohol."

It Has to Be Real Prohibition or Another Deluge of Booze

The difficulty of administering provincial laws against sale of liquor for beverage purposes, so long as Dominion law allowed importation, makes the work of provincial departments doubly hard, and makes illegal and illicit sales much easier for the booze-dispensing fraternity. Following, therefore, upon the expressed desire of the provinces for prohibition, the Dominion Parliament has amended the Canada Temperance Act in such a way as to provide for a Dominion referendum when a provincial legislature asks for the application of this amended section.

The last clause of Premier Oliver's amendment which provided for the provincial plebiscite, which has to be taken shortly, shows that the opportunity of invoking the Dominion Act depends upon the upholding of the present Prohibition Act. It reads as follows:

"Therefore be it Resolved, that should a majority of the electors of the Province of British Columbia vote in favor of the continuing in force of the British Columbia Prohibition Act, the taking of a referendum under the provisions of Part IV. of the Canada Temperance Act would be desirable. And that this House would at the first opportunity request His Excellency the Governor-General to submit to the electors of the Province of British Columbia the question of whether or no the importation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes should be prohibited."

"Government Sale" Is the Reactionary Alternative

It is not Government Ownership. The Ownership of the Trade is and will be vested in the Brewers and Distillers. It always was. Even under license they owned or controlled over 80 per cent. of the retail licenses. The brewers and distillers will continue to own the breweries and distilleries. They will fix the prices at which the Government shall buy and thus control the prices at which the Government shall sell.

Under Government Sale there is no limit as to the quantity that a man—or a woman—can buy, and Government has not stated any limit in connection with this plebiscite.

If the principle of Government control or the other principle of Government ownership is to be in any way tested in this Province, why not commence with some necessary article, for instance, coal, electric light, telephone, food? As Thomas Johnston, editor of Scottish "Forward," puts it: We are not seeking the socialization of degradation."

PILLS FOR PESSIMISTS AND PIFFLE PEDLARS

Number of persons in B. C. penitentiary, 1913-14, 370; in 1918-19, 134; average for this year up to June, 114. Provincial jail at New Westminster is converted into a high school; the one at Wilkinson Road is used as a hospital, and the Kamloops and Nanaimo jails have been closed entirely.

Amendments to the Prohibition Act which came into force in June this year have had the following effect on liquor sales:

	May.	June.	July.
Vancouver	$114,225.71	$12,557.01	$8,302.63
Victoria	26,705.00	4,244.98	2,326.59
Nanaimo	5,884.35	383.10	84.70
Prince Rupert	3,188.91	988.87	29.20

Vote for Real Prohibition and Defeat Government Sale

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Christie Boot Factory, 51 Cordova St. W.
Standard Manufacturing Co., 319 Hastings W. (over "K" Boot Shop)
W. J. Heads, 20 Water Street.
MacLachlan-Taylor Company, 68 Cordova Street West.

UNION REPAIR SHOPS

Standard Repair Shop, 618 Robson Street.
"Nodelay" Repair Shop, 1047 Granville Street
M. E. Thoms, 256 Kingsway.
Fred Wells, 3761 Main Street.
H. O. Spaulding, 5971 Fraser Street, South Vancouver
O. E. Tunn, 1439 Commercial Drive.
F. Paulsen, 868 Broadway East.
Dunsmuir Boot Shop, 531 Dunsmuir St.

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The New Wars in the East

IT is astonishing how wise the Allies are for each other. Nearly everyone in England deplored the folly of the French, when they set their Polish terrier at the Russian bear. This faithful and spirited animal has been all but destroyed in the adventure, as its forefather was before it, when the name of its master was Napoleon. We also keep a terrier and we have set it on the Turks. Whether our Greek satellite will fare any better, remains to be seen. The Poles also did very well at first. For some months past, the French have been watching our embarrassments in Mesopotamia with more annoyance than sympathy. We had no right, they argued, to keep 80,000 men in Mesopotamia when they may be needed any day upon the Rhine. Disasters and ruins in various tenses and degrees were predicted by the whole press of Paris, which generally seems to receive the uncensored news of our dangers and reverses much earlier, and in a more readable, not to say exciting form, than it weats when "released" for consumption in London.

They, Too, Must Conquer

None the less, here are the French repeating in Syria exactly what we are doing in Mesopotamia. They too must conquer their mandated area, and the process seems to require precisely the same number of troops, some 80,000. Bad examples seem to be easier to follow than good advice. We in turn can oblige by returning the Cassandra prophecies like a shuttlecock across the Channel. There are well-worn phrases which will fit Syria, Mesopotamia, or even Ireland, and in these days of economy the printer might be advised to keep them standing in type. Vulgar writers talk about a running sore, while more superior persons refer to Napoleon's experiences in Spain. It matters little which style is adopted. Neither the vulgar nor the classical manner ever stopped a war, but either serves to comfort the public at home by the cheerful spectacle of the misfortunes of its friends. With that sort of consolation we must all learn to be content in what is humorously called the post-war period. It we are up to our waist in the slough, France may soon be up to the neck.

French Spiritual Concern

The ambitions of France in Syria are perhaps a little harder to fit into the context of this modern world than our own in Mesopotamia. Our original interest in that country was strategical, by which we meant that an enemy, if he were at once crazy enough to attempt the impossible and lucky enough to achieve it, might use Bagdad as a road for the invasion of India. Latterly it is the oil which has allured us. If one is to believe the French, their concern in Syria is more spiritual. The name of this country reminds them of the Crusades, and for those who may be too anti-clerical to venerate St. Louis, there is always Napoleon. If to be rather badly defeated on the Syrian coast constitutes a valid claim to a mandate in a future century, we might base something on the adventures of Coeur de Lion. At any rate, by way of commending French rule to the Moslem population, General Gouraud made a speech about the Crusades on landing at Beyrout. There may be for certain circles more tangible reasons. The country is fertile and will grow anything from oranges to tobacco. Some more railways will have to be built for the wars of the future, and as the country is mountainous the cost will be heavy. That, no doubt, appeals to the contractor. But on the whole, we imagine that the main attraction of Syria is really glory. To some minds it might seem glory enough to have defeated the Kaiser's military machine, but Syria has its romance. Was it not Disraeli's Syrian princeling in "Tancred" who suggested that Queen Victoria might like to quit the Thames and join him in founding a Syro-Indan Empire? Since Volney first travelled in Syria, and returned to tell his countrymen of all the Empires which have strewn these sands with their ruins, the desert has drawn the French as the candle the moth.

Complications

There are unfortunately complications. Tt begin with there is the Covenant of the League of Nations. Does it not declare, with special reference to Turkey, that "the wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the Mandatory"? It causes something of a shock to old-fashioned persons to find the French marching out with 80,000 men to compel Prince Feisul to accept France as Mandatory. To be sure, primitive peoples must sometimes be taught what they ought to wish. The same number of schoolmasters is busily at work, not without casualties, in the same pious task in Mesopotamia. There is another awkward fact. It happens that as an an inducement to fight with us against the Caliph of Islam, we promised King Hussein "independence" and even went so far as to mention specifically Aleppo, Damascus, and Homs, as cities which were to enjoy their independence. Mr. Bonar Law has explained that, rightly construed, the enjoyment of independence and conquest uder mandate mean the same thing. For him there is no contradiction. One can only pity the ignorance of these poor Arabs, who are conning the terms of the ultimatum. They ought to know that to surrender one's railways to another Power, to accept his currency, and to bow to his "advice," is what we mean in Europe by "independence." Their ignorance is barely excusable. Have they never heard of Egypt or Persia? Did we not "recognize" the independance of these countries? What is good enough for Shah or Khedive ought to content a Bedouin prince. Our soldiers may not quite have understood it, when they drew up these treaties and supplied Prince Feisul with guns and rifles. A rapid course of Hegel ought to be added to the curriculum at Sandhurst. Even a soldier should know how to resolve these contradictions in a higher harmoy. One is surprised that Lord Haldane forgot this detail when he created the General Staff.

Is It Wise

The reconquest then of Turkey has begun in earnest, and upon at least three fronts. The Greeks are at work in Asia Minor, the French in Syria, and we ourselves in Mesopotamia. The worst of this type of war is that one never quite knows when it is ended. You occupy the railways, only to discover that you have given pledges to your enemy, and locomotives by threes and fours begin to figure with 400 or so of their entire crews and passengers in the casualty lists. That is our experience between the rivers. The Greeks and French will live and learn. There are moments when one is tempted to think that we may all be challenging the East somewhat rashly. So the French said to us: so we say to the French: we sing it in time like an operatic duet. It was very wrong, they told us, to upset the Caliphate, and occupy Constantinople. We now realize why they were alarmed. It was because they meant to march on Damascus, a much more sacred place. If you are going to trample on Islam, is it well to do it all together and everywhere at once? The point is arguable. The policy may, perhaps, succeed by its sheer audacity. But if it fails, then obviously you risk a more or less universal Revolt of Islam. To some minds that may seem to be a good a way as any other of using up the surplus munitions of the Great War. If only the Bolsheviks would withdraw from their semi-alliance with the Turkish Nationalists and the Afghans, the military problem might be manageable.

Rulers Intoxicated

But can one be sure that the struggle would proceed on classical lines? What should we do, for example, if the Indian Moslems, with the Hindoos in sympathy, were to take a lesson in Sinn Fein tactics? Ireland is a small area, and one can cover it densely with troops. That could not be done in India, and it is not every day that one can catch a packed crowd unarmed in a walled garden. Probably the Indians, in the mass, lack the cohesion and the daring for the successful employment of such tactics, but it seems something of a gamble. Historians will say, we imagine, when they study this post-war period, that the discovery of the near approach to physical omnipotence which came with the full development of the machine gun, the tank, the aeroplane, and the gas machine, produced a species of intoxication in our rulers. A force, even a Greek force equipped with these things, faces an army of Turks which has only rifles with the same assurance which used to be felt by English regiments confronted with the spears of Dervishes.

Nemesis may not come to us anywhere East of Suez, though we confess that we have presentiments. It will come—it begins to come—at home. Three thousand engineers in Lincolnshire, who ought to be making reapers, binders, and ploughs, were reported last week out of work. If this were a sane world they would be making these things for Russia—even if we had to advance the money. The German food ration is one-half the physiological minimum, the Austrian is a shade less, the Russians (in the towns) we imagine much less. Civilization (one uses the old words from force of habit) can do anything with machine guns but plough with them. For six years we have all made little else. Why do we go on playing with destiny? What will it profit us to reconquer Turkey, to vie with St. Louis, to sink oil-shafts in Mosul, if meanwhile Europe goes huugry, and its fields cease to yield their crops? It is precisely because we are locking up our resources in arming Poles, Greeks, Gourkas, and Sengalese, that there is no work for the plough-makers of Lincoln. If Lincoln is idle today, the Ukraine will lie fallow to-morrow. With forethought and punctuality, with capital and science, with gallantry and skill, our rulers have done everything that lay in human power to ensure that world-famine shall follow world-war.—London Nation.

SOCIALIST DAILY IS STARTED IN OKLAHOMA

(Continued from page 5)

But I did not do it all by my longsome. I just acted as a kind of self-starter. With a capital of thirty dollars and an unbounded faith in the right instincts of the common people, I kicked off the machine, but the motive came from the many.

"First, there were my associates in the work of gathering the money. Brave boys and girls. It was hard sledding for them, going from farm to farm, mine to mine, shop to shop, house to house, picking up the pitifully small sums the working people snatched from the wolf of want that howled outside the door. All in all, twenty-nine started, but only six remained to the end.

"Four broke their arms shaking hands with Henry Fords, and the others got broke naturally. Those who remained to the triumphant finish were Clara Smith, J. Luther Langston, Clarence Lewis, Heck Sinclair, Freda Hogan, and myself. But besides these there were many other faithful workers who gave us their time, money and labor. To mention some of them would take up all the space in this issue. Their reward must be the knowledge of having served faithfully in a great cause.

"Ninety per cent. of the money came from the farmers and workers of Oklahoma. The United Mine Workers of District 21 (Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas) alone contributed $10,000. The Kansas miners gave an equal amount. And just to prove the solidarity of the toilers, there came a check for $5,000 from the Finnish workers of Fitchburg, Massachusetts. The International Ladies' Garment Workers contributed $3,000, and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of New York City $8,000. The New York Forward, the great Jewish daily of that city, also helped along with $2,500.

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THEY WHISTLE AND WE DANCE

Big Business Holds Whip Over the Members of Parliament

Cobalt, Ont.—"There are about 210 useless members at Ottawa including myself," Angus McDonald, Labor M.P. for Temiskaming, said recently.

His speech, in a measure, smacked of the radical. Had he supreme power for a week, he said, his first wish would be to have built an arena with cushioned seats "around that bastile at Ottawa," and his second that men and women voters in the country could see for themselves the proceedings in the House of Commons, so that they would not have to rely on the "garbled accounts" appearing in the press of Canada. He was confident there would be a change if this could happen.

His two months' experience in the house showed that "the big interests" ran Canada, including the federal parliament. He said that he had not seen much at Ottawa that was beneficial to the working classes, but he had seen a good many things go in the statutes books that were in the interest of the "big interests."

Mr. McDonald said the cabinet carried any legislation it formulated, good or bad, and the rest of the members were not much use. The "big interests" are the rulers and "when they whistle we dance."

Buy at a union store.

Seattle.—Miners of district No. 10 which includes Washington state have passed a resolution scoring the international officials of the United Mine Workers of America for alleged failure to call a special convention dealing with the problem of the Farmer-Labor Party. Provision for the calling of the convention for discussion of the Labor Party was made at Cleveland, according to the resolution. District No. 10 miners hold that "We believe the rank and file of our union subscribers to the policy of the new party, and are against the policy as outlined by the officials of the A. F. of L." Demand is made that the official miners' journals carry news of the Farmer-Labor party.

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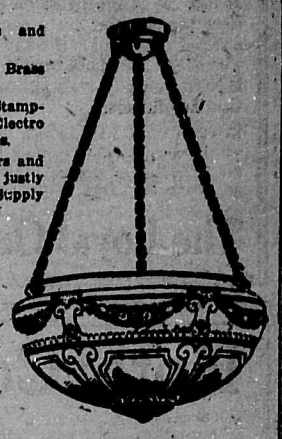

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Darkness and Light

THERE HAVE always been sections in subject classes, whose zeal has overtaken their wits. They have resented their subjection so bitterly, that a pressing impulse for it's removal, fired them into activity. At times, this outburst came so close to a general upheaval, that their names became synonymous with the great change; and in part, they appear to be the principle cause of the revolt, being remembered and honored by mankind for long enough. Or again, their days have ended in ignomy, and their memory serves as examples to school children, that evil-doers have evil ends. John Hampton might serve for the first. Guy Fawkes for the second.

There are worthy people in the world today, who view with impatience the sloth-like pace which always marks social change. Some of these worthy people belong to working class movements. What's the use of all this high-brow stuff? Philosophy, history, economics; what do we care whether Julius Caesar was a Roman general or a French cheese? Or whether we are robbed by a Georgian rent-ghoul, or a Marxian value hog? Let's have action!

Following such an outburst, we are generally informed that no revolution took the step at a time route, and this information on revolutions, results in a deeper conviction on our part, that history and science generally, are the indispensable medium of working class revolt.

In the first place, man comes to this world with a mind absolutely blank; in the second, so soon as the mind has developed sufficiently to receive and co-relate impressions, he is taught many absurd lies, and he is taught to hold these lies, as the most precious and vital forces of his life. So much for the child, and the grown man is in little better case.

However well he may have divorced himself from the foul and impudent falsehoods of his earlier teaching, he rarely becomes conscious of one supreme fact, that man was not made for the earth, nor the earth for man.

Man Most Helpless

Proof abounds on every side that whatever design might be revealed in the signs and wonders of Nature, man was not the object of her solitude. Of all her creatures, he is the most helpless, and the one endowment wherein he excels has been the means of his enslavement.

The capacity to remember his individual experiences, and to record the experiences of the race, has enabled him to conquer all the physical obstacles which nature has strewn in his path; but with each conquest, he has become more helpless in the mass, and more miserable; so we find him at the peak of his intellectual development, the victim of conditions, terrible indeed, and altogether social.

An exact knowledge of the forces of nature has harnessed them to his use. Tireless and accurate observers have scanned every observable part of the universe, for unknown centuries, and through them we, heirs of all the ages, know that nothing moves except under the reign of law. Nothing endures, everything is in a state of development. First the seed, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear. Yet, with all his knowledge, man makes a fatal mistake. He finds corn good for him, and assumes that this order of things was arranged for his special benefit. A benevolent lawgiver commanded, and it was so. Immediately he leaves the realm of fact, he is lost, providing he attempts to utilize his fancy for practical purposes. His speculations as to why thing occur are frequently amusing, very often humiliating, and never useful to mankind in the mass. His knowledge of how things occur is always helpful.

It is the speculations, however, that persist, because they are never put to practical use. The earth was once held to be flat, and so long as there was no practical need to assume otherwise, no great inconvenience was experienced; but should we act upon such an assumption today, it would be almost equivalent to stopping its motion.

A Fatal Concept

Now, so far as the well-being of the mass of mankind is concerned, an idea prevails which in its power to harm, is almost as fatal as the flat earth concept. It is the social concept, that the resources of the earth should be owned and controlled by a small portion of mankind. To any one not blinded by this idea, the most amazing thing in all the world, is the relative positions of the idle class, and the working class. The idle owning class live in an entirely different world, to that occupied by the working non-owning class. A different code exists for each. During the war which has raged since 1914, members of the master class were constantly discovered trading with the enemy without suffering any inconvenience, while members of the working class were thrown into jail on the slightest of pretexts. In other matters, it is the same, members of the working class are in jail for, in part, preventing people from obtaining their newspapers. Members of the idle also defied the government on newsprint regulations, thereby preventing the same citizens from obtaining newspapers, and nothing was done. The supreme impudence with which these matters are handled, and the complete apathy with which the working mass receive them, is positive justification for its continuance. In times of plague, pestilence and famine, the master class move out to more congenial parts, the workers without so much as noticing, stay and endure. Even during heat waves, the idlers slip off to cooler spots, and the workers are thankful, yes, almighty thankful, for permission to sleep in the streets.

Take any historian on the lives of kings, of the popes, those useless imbeciles, and their frightful abominations—and they can be paralleled any day of the week in modern society, by the political popes and industrial kings—were never questioned by the mass of mankind. The average man would be overcome with disgust, which doubtless would express itself in vigorous activity, did he see some idiot cutting up a dead dog for amusement, but the vile tribe who surrounded Charles II. stood around hilariously, while that god's annointed monarch cut up a dead infant in a facetious effort to discover the father; that father, as Macaulay suggests, possibly looking on. We speak of the cults of primitive people as savage, but primitive man never was discovered in the cold-blooded, indecent ferocity, which characterizes the well authenticated acts of our civilized idlers.

Tolerates Humbugs

Mankind tolerates most of these humbugs and abnormalities partly from indifference, and partly from ignorance, but also in a great measure because they are worked up in the very fabric of society. The social organization has grown up in the process of centuries, and no part could be removed without injury to some sections of society. The institution of kings, for instance, has only been removed from certain nations by much bloodshed. Around that institution clustered, and still clusters, a numerous portion of mankind, and any attempt to remove an established monarchy would call forth vigorous protest from the interested ones. The same was true of the Roman hierarchy.

The vast bulk of mankind never discern any moral objection to an institution which affords them comfort and security of life, though the institution may violate every canon of their moral code. We possess the faculty of sinking ourselves in a cloud of words. Thus did good Christians support slavery, thus did they bellow for war on the Huns, on both sides, and thus do the working class, bawling hosannas and national anthems impress their masters with a sense of security in all established institutions. Herewith does history come to our rescue. We look back over its pages, we discount its obvious bias, and we find mankind enduring for centuries outrageous wrongs and far-reaching injury. We find them, driven desperate, again and again, revolt by sections, only to be overwhelmed by wretches, enduring the same evil they seek to remedy. And then we see, in one mighty upheaval, all those social forms to which they atributed their wrongs, with more or less expedition, pass away. The spectacular event captivates, in it we see the beginning and the end, but who can tell the labors, the steps at a time, which preceded the grand finale!

Within the social forms, the established practices of capitalism, abides the means of comfort and security, which mankind has sought since first he connected his acts of yesterday with his activity of today. He is secure, to some extent, so long as he conforms to the social usage of his day. All our habitual practices are connected with the social forms; we seldom move except in the customary fashion of our community, that is in matters of moment. It could not be a community otherwise. To break down this habitual conformity, many forces operate, just as many operate to maintain it.

The Effects of Red

In correlating his acts of yesterday with his activity of today, man is said to think. This distinguishes him from the other animals. His acts of yesterday are impressed upon his memory through the medium of his senses. He sees, hears, tastes, touches and smells. As an aid and a guide to his memory he gives names to there manifestations which his senses record. He sees a color, he calls it red, he can impress what he saw to some extent, upon his fellow-man by means of that word red. But he gives to that color various values, different significances. A railroad engineer hitting a 60-mile lick, will stop for a red light, a ship's officer on the high seas, will use it as an estimate of his margin of safety, a prospective candidate for premier, will froth at the mouth. In all three cases red affects the different individuals differently, so that words, while describing the objects of our sense perceptions, do not describe them altogether accurately. Indeed, the most precise adherence to certain terms and their customary meaning fails to render clear the author's meaning to all mankind. But words have a meaning, and through them, we may not only correlate our own acts of yesterday with our activity of today, but we may utilize the activity of many of our fellow creatures. We can sit in a Kentish garden and observe with Darwin, the great tragedy of life. We can with Aristotle, observe the earliest attempts to systematize observation; with Homer we look upon the closing days of barbarism; with Sophocles, the earlier years of civilization. There is no period during which mankind has left a record, that we totally lack information of. So through the sense perception of men who lived countless centuries ago, we at least see, if we do not hear and feel.

Hunger and Love the Centre

In this ramble of centuries, we meet human creatures like ourselves, in every respect, except the leather and shoddy which covers us. In his ethical life, he exhibits no greater difference except the language with which he cloaks his morals. The centre around which all his activity moves is hunger and love. In the care of pre-historic man, or the palaces of our degenerate masters. Whatever differences we observe, occurs, not in point of time, but according to the tools he wields withal; and that difference is superficial and external. So that, when we read of the dictatorship of Pericles or Sulla, we understand that of Napoleon or Gompers.

So long as life is assured, comfort possible, and the removal of the dictator a difficult and dangerous matter, mankind at large is indifferent. But if the danger and discomfort of the dictatorship exceed or approximate to what would result from an attempt to overthrow the dictator, he is not likely to go unchallenged. Love and life denied man, all else is as dust in the balance.

We look through other eyes at our progenitors, their lives, their loves, their joys, their sorrows, their bitter subjections, their inspiring revolts. We see before and after. We can, of course, never understand entirely, even with that advantage, for upon the eyes of others we depend for what we do see. Suppose the others lie. Suppose they tell us the world was made in six days from a hard boiled egg, and a handful of salt, and as proof, point to the universal life seed—the egg—and to the great salt sea? It is our only means of knowing. That would be as though, like the heroine, upon meeting her hero, we cast our eyes upon the floor. Worse, because with our eyes out we cannot see, but with eyes that see things which are not, our last state is worse than the first. Suppose our eyes told us, that rivers were dry, and plains were mountains, ere long we should perish miserably; our efforts would be cribbed, cabined and confined. So do we labor amidst the vast accumulation of tradition and habit, which forms the basis of what we are pleased to call our thinking life.

Man Is Complex

But man is a complex creature, as an individual; as a society, he is infinitely complex. Countless apples fall to the ground in countless centuries and few men regard it strange till Newton questions, why; he being, however, but one in the vast army of interrogators whose labor has hived the knowledge he brings to the task.

And so apples fall, so do social systems. Not so frequently, of course, but frequent enough.

We have seen one fall, and great was the fall thereof. The Russian Empire. It fell in a day, literally toppled over, so it seemed, and in its fall, to carry the metaphor further, it has shaken the very foundations of civilization. Every one who has felt the foul effects of modern society, feels also that Russia is the hope of working humanity. So too every one who has felt the benefits, feels that Russia is the knell of the shirking mouching class. So, many, many, Newtons are asking why?

They cannot answer that question, apart from the information, stored up by the race of other revolutions.

Newton stood upon the shoulders of the men of science who preceeded him. Standing upon the shoulders of men who tell us what occurred in the past, we may look over the mountains of prejudice and ignorance, which obscure our too limited vision. With Russia before us, we will do well to ponder this fact, replete with examples throughout historic times. The subject class never initiated a revolution; they were always goaded, absolutely forced by the master class, to that point where the logic of the situation cried out to the subjected, "you have taken a step—backward is certain defeat and death. Forward is life and possible victory." This situation has occurred again and again in history. It will not fail to recur in due time.

J. H.

Money in Oil

It is not difficult to believe the report that the oil companies of California said when they advanced their prices that it was not because they needed the money. Especially is this the case when one looks over the surpluses of the the New York company, which has enough undivided profits to talk about cutting a 200 per cent. melon. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, says the Boston News Bureau, has a surplus of $507 a share. The amount of surplus looks larger when considered as a total of $499,084,275 as compared with a capital stock of $93,383,300. The Atlantic Refining Company is even better off, for its surplus is reported being as $1126 a share, or a total of $56,324,543 on a capital stock of $5,000,000. After reading about these instances of profit, it is easier than ever to understand that the price did not go up because the companies needed the money. — Christian Science Monitor.

Pritchard's Address to the Jury.

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

The Springhill Nova Scotia Coal mine strike has ended. It involved the firemen of the mines and the men on the night shift resumed work this week. The demand that the men should tend two fires instead of three was conceded by the company. The mines will be in full operation by this time. One thousand men were idle.

WORLD-WIDE CLOTHING UNION IS FORMED

Delegate from Eleven Countries At the International Congress

(By The Federated Press)

Copenhagen. — With delegates from eleven countries present, the International Clothing Workers' Congress, which opened here August 15, is perfecting plans for a world-wide clothing union. Benjamin Schlesinger and Samuel Lefkovitz, president and vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, and Joseph Schlossberg, general secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, are representing the United States in the conference.

Setting as their aim the formation of an organization which will lead the way toward the socialization of all industries, the delegates are making concrete arrangements for a powerful union.

Following the Copenhagen congress, the American delegates will tour Europe to study the progress of the labor movement.

Lawrence, Mass.—Nearly 12,000 workers were thrown out of employment with the closing down of the Pacific Textile mills. The shutdown, which follows the annual vacation period of ten days, is expected to last at least three weeks. The Pacific Mills, which is one of the largest of the textile group here, has been one of the few to run since the closing of the American Woolen Mills, and its closing creates a grave unemployment situation.

London.—The Labor party at Islington, one of London's large industrial boroughs, which recently received the standing order that the national flag should fly on the Town Hall on days of rejoicing, was fiercely criticised at a public protest meeting.

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