BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

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MEXICANS MAY BOYCOTT U. S. GOODS

Fed. of Labor Appoint Committee to Secure Release of Magon

Protests Against Holding of Political Prisoners

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

Mexico City—Indignation here against the inhuamn action of the United States government in the cases of Mexican political prisoners in the United States is mounting. The Grupo Pro Presos (amnesty group) is rapidly increasing its propaganda campaign among Mexican workers for the release of Magon, Riveria and others.

The recent convention of the Mexican Federation of Labor, appointed a committee of three to help in the work of Magon's release, and sent urgent telegrams to Samuel Gompers and to President Obregon. The forthcoming convention of the General Federation of Workers (red unions) is expected to take more drastic action with the possibility of a general strike or a boycott of American products. The General Federation of Workers, through its control of the street car men, jitney drivers, electrical, waterpower and telephone workers, bakers and textile operatives in Mexico City and the federal district is able to paralyze the capital.

The railroad unions also are showing activity for the freedom of Magon. The last number of Trains and Wires, official organ of the Mutual Society of Railway Telegraphers and Despatchers, contains copies of Magon's recent letters and the correspondence between United States Attorney General Daugherty and Attorney Harry Weinberger of New York City, counsel for Magon, in which the former states that now is a dangerous time to release Magon.

Magon's brother, who is a lawyer of this city, and who is not in accord with Magon's political ideas, has sent a letter to Secretary of Labor Davis, pleading with him to use his influence for the release of Magon. The letter states that political prisoners incarcerated for their ideas during the war have in all other countries been released; that even in the U. S. Debs and others have been freed. Magon is very ill, official reports from Leavenworth to Washington to the contrary notwithstanding. His brother offers to pay Magon's transportation to Mexico City and says he will offer him a home while he recuperates.

Secretary Davis in a laconic two-line letter, dated Sept. 30, replied that he would look into the matter.

WANT UNION-MADE OVERALLS

Carpenters Take Stand Against Non-union Products

The regular meeting of Local 452 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was held on Monday evening and was fairly well attended, and much business was transacted.

It was reported that the carpenters of Everett, Wash., had made a demand for $8.00 per day.

An appeal for the local striking shopmen on the Great Northern was received, but the local had already donated $50.

The label committee report with respect to the building trades dance was received and the sum of $5 donated to the committee.

The chiroprators' bill, which is to be presented to the Provincial House at the next session, was endorsed.

A report from the Trades and Labor Council, to the effect taht Jas. Thomson's Twin Bute overalls were not carrying the union label, caused considerable discussion, and it was decided to forward a letter to Jas. Thompson & Sons, to the effect that no member would purchase Twin Bute overalls until union conditions were established in the factory, and the union label on the goods produced by the firm.

Considerable routine business was transacted and members urged to fight to maintain the present standard of wages and to follow the lead of Everett carpenters and seek better pay in the spring of 1923.

A large order for Shipwrights was received by Business Agent Hardy during the week, and owing to members of the organization not having registered as shipwrights, he had some difficulty in securing the men on short notice. Shipwrights are therefore requested to register with the business agent as soon as possible.

Refuse to Load Troopship

The London dockers refused to load a troopship. It was transferred to Portsmouth. Unfortunately, the rank and file men in the London docks were not in touch with the rank and file in Portsmouth, in which case they would have notified their comrades to look out for the ship and refuse to load it. The London men do not know what happened to the ship at Portsmouth.

Patronize Fed Advertisers

CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAS INDUSTRIAL CRISIS

Exchange Rate Is High But Industries Collapse

Unemployment and Low Wages Prevail and Workers Starve

[By Paul Hoyer]
(European Cor. Federated Press)

Prague, Czechoslovakia—A terrible industrial crisis is on in Czechoslovakia. Paradoxical as it may seem, this crisis comes at a time when the Czechoslovakia crown, figured in terms of world exchange, has shown a phenomenal improvement, the crown of today being worth 3½ times of what it was last November.

In other words, the situation of Czechoslovakia is becoming analagous to that of Switzerland or Holland, both of them countries of high exchange. Both countries are virtually choking in their own gold and in their manufactured wares. As in the case of these two countries, so also in the case of Czechoslovakia, the nearest neighbors—Germany, Austria, Poland, Jugoslavia—canont afford to buy her goods.

Here are a few facts to illustrate the situation: The entire glass industry of northern Bohemia has collapsed. Over 13,000 workers in this industry are out of employment; some 20,000 find work only for from two to three days per week.

The coal mines of Kladno are now working but four days per week.

In Reichenberg and other western Czechoslovakian mining districts 22,000 organized workers have been dismissed for lack of work.

At Komotau, where there are some 922 industrial workers, only 110 are still at work.

In short, from every section of the country reports come to Prague, the capital, to the effect that plants are closing down, that wage agreements are being abrogated by the bosses, and that workers are being dismissed in wholesale fashion. Over half a million workers have been thrown upon the streets jobless.

Out of this has developed the unusual situation of thousands of workers seeking employment in Germany and Austria, despite the low exchange in these two impoverished lands.

The industries, besides the glass industry, that are most affected are the porcelain, metal, chemical, ceramic, wood and leather industries. In the textile industry only 40 per cent. of the normal number of workers are employed.

As is usual in such cases, the workers are getting it in the neck worse than other parts of the population. For, not only are they suffering from unemployment, and not only are many compelled to accept lower wages because of the critical condition of industry, but there is this further circumstance that, while the crown is worth 350 per cent. of what it was worth last November, prices have gone down only 10 per cent.

Rock Island, Ill.—The Tri-City Federation of Labor has instructed its delegates to the convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, meeting in Rockford, to work for amalgamation of the craft unions.

STRIKERS ARE ENCOURAGED

Local Railroad Workers : Get Assistance from Unions

The local strikers at the Great Northern Shops are still on the job and there has been no deflections. The staff now working at the roundhouse is double that which it was before the strike, and while the officials claim that things are now about normal, the business houses of Vancouver are suffering, as there is only one freight car available while twenty are needed.

From indications it would appear that there are as many cars in existence after four months of strife as there were before the strike, but the mechanical equipment is away below standard in spite of the efforts of the "replacement man." As an indication of the conditions, there is a coach in the yards which has been on the jacks for at least three weeks, and is likely to stay there owing to the inability of the men who are working to get the job finished.

The local men are being encouraged by the reports which are coming from south of the line, one of which states that there are a hundred and one roads now signed up, and while the most of these roads operate in the middle territory, the western lines are now negotiating. Another report is to the effect that when the Chicago-Milwaukee signed up, nine thousand scabs were laid off and union men taken on in their places.

Many local unions are subscribing to the local strike fund, but more assistance is needed, and an appeal has been made by the Central Labor body to the local unions for financial assistance. All money should be sent to A. Fraser, 319 Pender Street West.

THE LONG AND THE SHORT OF IT

B. C. LABOR AND HEATING PLANT

Fight Is Being Waged for Local Products and Labor

Vancouver has been for some time interested in the boosting of B. C.-made goods. On every hoarding, on light standards, and in the press, there have appeared from time to time slogans which have called on the people to patronize home industries. Yet the local labor organizations are compelled to take notice of the fact that American firms are being considered when a public franchise is to be given for the establishment of a central heating plant.

Business Agent Smylie of the Plumbers has been active in bringing to the attention of the organized labor movement the claims of the local firm, which has promised that union labor only will be employed and preference given to material produced in the country.

The local company intimated a desire to have the follow ing clause inserted in the franchise: "The company agrees to employ British Columbia labor and to purchase, as far as possible, all material manufactured for the purpose in British Columbia, and the remainder of the material required, in the Dominion of Canada and Great Britain."

In the Franchise drawn up by the city solicitor, this clause is not embodied, but the company is bound to "ENDEAVOR TO USE" and give preference in the purchase of plant, supplies, and materials and goods or products to those grown, developed, or manufactured or REPRESENTED by AGENTS in the Province of British Columbia. A very different thing to the clause agreeable to the local company.

It may appear strange to the average citizen, but the American firm has two persons seeking the franchise, both representing wings of the same company. One represents the Tacoma American District Steam Company and the other the Washington District Steam Company and local labor is asking, why should any American company be given greater latitude to exploit the franchise and the workers who will be employed in the undertaking than the local company desires. The answer can possibly be supplied by the City Council. It is, however, understood that Alderman Pettipiece is strongly in favor of the attitude taken by organized labor and that Alderman Scribbins may yet announce that he is also in line.

Paris—The 23-hour strike of seamen in France in protest against the governments' decree suspending the eight-hour day law of 1919, was unsuccessful. "Since we are to be treated like British seamen," states Secretary Rivelli of the Reformist Seamen's Federation, "we shall first demand to be paid British wages in British money." On hearing of this Under-Secretary of State for the Mercantile Marine Dio exclaimed, "Why, that will be worse than a strike."

Buy at a union store.

SECOND LABEL DANCE SUCCESS

Big Crowd Turns Out to Educational Dance

The second dance of the season of the label committee of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, held at the Alexander Dancing Pavilion, on Friday last, was more than a success. It was well attended, the music was of the best, and everybody had a good time, and on all sides praise of the efforts and achievements of the committee were to be heard.

The whist drive also attracted many, and there was not any more room than was necessary to accommodate those who wished to take part in the drive. The prizes were of a valuable nature and all of a useful character.

The prizes for the whist drive were won by the following: First, ladies', Mrs. Hardy; second lalies', Mrs. Alty; while the booby prize for the gentler sex was won by Miss Griffiths. Mr. J. W. French won the first prize for gents; the second and booby prizes going to Mr. Wagner and A. C. Reid, respectively.

The next dance will be held at the same place on Friday, November 17, when the transportation trades are to be the feature of the whist drive and dance, and their members are expected to show their interest in the work of the committee.

WILL CELEBRATE THE REVOLUTION

Vancouver Workers to Commemorate Russian Historical Event

November 7, 1922, is the fifth anniversary of the Russian proletarian revolution, and will be fittingly commemorated in Vancouver by those workers who have recognized the importance of that historic event, by a whist drive and dance in the Clinton hall.

Arrangements for this celebration have been undertaken by a committee composed of representatives of the Workers Party of Canada, the South Vancouver Labor League, the Society for Technical Aid for Soviet Russia and the Finnish Workers.

Good prizes have been provided for the whist drive, and the music will be of the best for the dance. It is also expected that there will be other features in keeping with the occasion.

President McParland of the International Typographical Union reports that fourteen shops complied with the union terms in the month of September, and that since the commencement of the strike movement for the 44-hour week the sum of $11,278,415.37, all raised by assessments, had been disbursed. In September the sum paid out to those still on strike amounted to $140,414.71.

DEMAND AID FOR UNEMPLOYED

Committee for Central Unemployed Wants Work Started

The unemployment conference committee was augmented at the last meeting held on Thursday, the 19th, by several delegates from local unions, and reports indicated that the unemployed situation was getting worse and that something would have to be done for the unemployed in the near future.

The Vancouver Centre unemployed requested the committee to secure a hall for their meeting on Sunday, the 22nd. This matter was left in the hands of the chairman and secretary.

A resolution demanding that the government assist the unemployed by opening up work on the drydock and the Narrows bridge was passed without dissent.

A resolution calling on the trades unions to compell their unemployed members to join the unemployed organizations was presented and after considerable discussion was passed.

A call from the National unemployed organization for a conference to be held in Winnipeg was read and caused considerable debate, during which it was pointed out that there should be a national clearing house for the purpose of organizing the unemployed on a national basis, and for the supplying of information to the secretaries of all local unemployed organizations. It was decided that the proposal be endorsed and that fraternal greetings be sent to the National conference, which is to be held next month. Another meeting of the committee will be held on Thursday, November 2nd, at 8 p.m., in the City Hall.

World News in Brief Paragraphs

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters has now a membership of 323,104. There are 2318 local unions, 146 district councils and 25 state councils and 77 ladies' auxiliaries.

The Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, has endorsed the resolution circulated by the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, calling on Trades Congress to oppose any participation in any war.

El Centro, Cal.—Judge M. W. Conkling discovered what a real rebel is like when he offered Roscoe Thurman, I. W. W. member, convicted of criminal syndicalism, probation on condition that he renounce his social and economic beliefs. "I would far rather serve 14 years in San Quentin," Thurman immediately told the judge.

Kobe, Japan—Russia day was observed in Kobe Sept. 10 to collect funds for Russian relief. About 30,000 handbills were distributed by local Socialists, lecture meetings were held at several points and subscriptions sought. The movement was cloely watched by the local police.

Stockholm, Sweden—At the end of 1921 the Swedish Co-operative Union had 1928 co-operative societies affiliated with it, representing a membership of 255,000, each one the head of a family. This is equivalent to one-sixth of the population. The co-operative movement now occupies so important a position in the affairs of Sweden that at the 23rd congress of the Co-operative Union here recently, the government was represented by Premier Branting and by two cabinet ministers.

Detroit—When Scott Nearing lectures on Irrepressible America here Oct. 29, under the auspices of the Socialist Party, the Detroit News will broadcast a speech by Nearing over the radio service of that paper.

Sydney, N. S. W.—Seamen's wages have been fixed by the arbitration court as follows: Able seamen, $76.75 per month; ordinary seamen (under 18 years), $46.75; ordinary seamen (over 18 years), $53; donkeymen, $91; greasers and firemen, $96.75. In addition, able seamen are allowed $2.50 per month for uniform, while the men are to have the option of having bedding provided or of being allowed an extra 75 cents per month.

Pekin—President Tsai, and the faculty of Pekin University, entertained Adolf Joffe, the Russian envoy recently. Toasting the guest, Tsai said China is entering the period of social revolution destined to follow the political revolution from which she has successfully emerged. He said she eagerly expects to learn much from Russia, who is regarded as a pioneer in that direction.

RUMORS SAY DROP IN MARK WAS FOSTERED

Events Seem to Bear Out What Appears Preposterous Theory

Prices Go Up Out of Proportion with Drop in Currency

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

Berlin, Germany—There is a persistent rumor in Berlin to the effect that the recent colossal drop in the mark, by which for a time one could buy 2600 marks for the dollar, while its former worst position had been 800, was engineered by big business for no other purpose than "to show Labor its place."

The theory is advanced that, by dropping the mark so low, the manufacturers, dealers in the necessaries of life, and business men in general could fix their prices at three to four times their former height; that this would affect Labor so directly and immediately that workers, out of fear of losing their jobs and thereby being deprived even of their starvation wages, would the more readily accept the dictates of the bosses; and that then, after the mark had been allowed to climb again, these prices would still be maintained.

Bear Out Theory

The rumor at first seemed preposterous. Yet things are happening daily which would seem to bear out the theory. For one thing, the mark has risen again. From 2600 to the dollar it rose to only 1250 or 1300. In other words, the mark, measured in foreign exchange, is worth double what it was during the closing days of August. But the cost of the necessities of life has not dropped accordingly. On the contrary, prices today reflect the panic of the 2600-to-the-dollar days.

More than that, certain firms announce that their prices, while calculated on the basis of the exchange of the day on which a sale is made, will collect a surcharge in case the mark is lower on the day of delivery.

Food Riots

It is business principles such as these that are deeply stirring the people. Food riots are becoming the order of the day.

In Hamborn, an industrial town of several thousand population, the workers resorted to direct action. All factions—the General Federation of Free Trade Unions, the Majority Socialists, the Independent Socialists, the Communists, the Syndicalists, the Federation of Employees, the Christian Trade Unions, the Union Head and Hand Workers (Communist Labor Party), and the Hirsch-Dunker Trade Unions, sent a join delegation to the Merchants' Association and demanded that prices be fixed in accordance with a table of calculations that the workers had themselves agreed upon. There was nothing else for the merchants to do except to agree and jointly with the workers' organizations they signed a proclamation to the people of Hamborn, in which the prices for the necessaries of life are announced.

New Schedule

The schedule provides for a 40 per cent. reduction of all eatables and drinkables, and a 20 per cent.

(Continued on page 2)

GIANT EFFORTS UNDER WAY

Russians Are Endeavoring to Re-establish Industry

(By the Federated Press)

New York—Some indications of the giant effort now under way in Russia to re-establish industry and commerce are presented by the Friends of Soviet Russia as follows:

Half a million poods of absestos are on the way for export to Germany. The Petrograd foreign trade department is shipping to Esthonia a large consignment of Treugolnik rubbers. The Crmiea is enjoying a record vintage harvest. Grapes are being sold at 30 rubles a pound, which is extremely cheap. The government tobacco trust has received from England an order for 10,000,000 Petrograd cigarettes.

The electrification of the Bakhmut slate region, which is expected to increase production, is nearing completion. Another consignment of art products has been exported to England by the state potteries. About 18,000,000 poods of coal have arrived in Petrograd since the opening of navigation.

The Sebastopol branch of the Lloyd-Triestino shipping concern has received 3000 poods of foreign freight from Italy.

Tokio—The children of the Kure Arsenal workers resent the fact that the arsenal cars which are supposed to be used for injured laborers are used for pleasure by the officials. The children have lately developed the habit of stoning all arsenal cars. On Wednesday not recognizing Prince Hiroyoshi Fushimi, who was using one of the arsenal cars on his way to a banquet given in his honor, the children indulged in their usual pastime. He escaped injury.

The Federated Press
(Australian Bureau)

Sydney, N. S. Wales.—Due to the united front campaign launched by the Labor Council of New South Wales, iron trades unions have been able to successfully resist attempts by the employers to reduce wages. Other unions are now adopting the united front methods which have proved successful in the case of the ironworkers.

Meanwhile the Labor Council is extending its machinery to carry on the workers' united front campaign. It is co-operating with the Australian Labor Party, Communist, and Socialist parties, in order to get all the workers into line on the question of opposing any reduction in wages or increase in working hours.

St. Louis—Union brewers and malsters here are negotiating with their employers to renew their present wage scale and working agreement, which will expire Nov. 1, 1922.

EVERY READER CAN HELP

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

EMPLOYERS WANT ABOLITION OF COURT

Arbitration Comes in for Much Criticism in Australia

Efforts to Reduce Wages of Workers Are Being Restricted

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

Melbourne, Australia—The future of the Australian Commonwealth court of arbitration and conciliation is a matter for speculation. Since its creation in 1904, it has had the uncompromising hostility of the bulk of the employing class. During the last twelve months that hostility has been intensified. Arguing that the court does not reduce wages fast enough or low enough, the employers are now moving for its abolition.

Following the charge by employers that the president of the court, Higgins, was favorable to the workers, the anti-labor federal government made his position as president of the court unbearable, forcing him to resign. One of his last acts before resigning, the granting of the 44-hour week to certain industries, particularly incurred the wrath of the employers and government.

The government then passed an amending act, prohibiting the court from awarding 44 hours unless decided by three judges. The Labor members of the government were able to secure an amendment excluding the three-judge court from cases upon which actual evidence on the hours question was heard before an amending act became law. This amending act was passed at the request of the employers.

Then came the drop in prices. The employers demanded that the two extra judges be appointed at once. The government obeyed, and the three judges got to work immediately, not to hear applications from the unions for the 44-hour week, but to reduce wages because of the fall in prices.

Apparently the court is not moving fast enough for the employers. The unions have succeeded in drawing their cases out to extreme length preventing the employers from rushing too many cases to the court for reduced wages. Now, as a final fling, the employers are demanding the abolition of the court in order that there will be no bar in the way of their reducing wages, now that advantage can be taken of the wholesale unemployment existing in the country at the present time.

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

ATTEMPT TO PREVENT WAR

Coal Miners Call on All Classes to Achieve object

(By the Federated Press)

Auckland, N. Z.—In common with all other countries, the people of New Zealand are awakening to the stern necessity of attempting to prevent future wars. On the anniversary of the world war, the New Zealand Coal Miners Federation carried a special resolution, as follows:

"We, the executive body of the New Zealand Coal Miners Federation, in session assembled, knowing as we do that war brings in its train all the horrors and privations that affect humanity, and having in mind the widows' tears, the mothers' broken hearts, and the sad spectacle of maimed and broken manhood, and also realizing that when the world is torn and bleeding the financial crisis and the industrial depression supervene to make it more than ever difficult for the toiling mases to gain the necessities of life, do hereby pledge ourselves in future to do everything possible to prevent war from taking place, and we call on all classes to assist us in achieving this objective."

(By The Federated Press)

The Hague, Holland.—By making the railway workers serve longer hours, accept lower pay, and agree to the postponement of the pensions regulations recently issued, the directors of the Dutch railways want to wipe out the present deficit on the railways. The railway workers are united in their opposition. Contrary to their usual practice of keeping aloof from each other, the unions of railway men have formed a joint committee of action which is conducting public meetings and issuing manifestoes. The unions which have joined are Dutch union of Railway and Tramworkers, Roman Catholic St. Raphael union of Railway Workers, the Protestant-Christian Union, the Neutral union and the Officials' union.

Berlin—Hugo Stinnes, the German Gary, has widened his control upon public opinion by purchasing the conservative Taegliche Rundshau, which found itself in financial difficulties. Stinnes now has two large dailies in Berlin at his disposal—the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung and the Taegliche Rundshau.

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...of Labor: The Hope of the World.

FRIDAY..... .....October 27, 1922

The Political Sword in Great Britain

WHEN the Lloyd George goverment resigned, the leader of it suggested that he had drawn the sword against his political opponents in the ranks of the ruling class. But the new government has evidently declared war on the workers who are seeking to bring about a political, and later an economic change, in society. Winston Churchill, from a sick bed, hurls defiance at the workers in the following words:

"I shall ask the electors to authorize me to co-operate freely with the sober-minded and progressive Conservatives in defending the lasting and central interests of this realm and its wide empire against the dangerous attacks now about to be levelled upon them by the Socialist and Communist forces, as well as the almost equally serious menace of downright reaction from the opposing quarter."

* * *

Being one of the old school of politicians, Churchill recognizes that extreme reaction tends to develop the revolutionary tendencies of the workers, so he couples his threats to the wealth producers, with words of caution to his friends. But from the press we learn that there is to be no hiding of the issue of the election, for it announces through Associated Press dispatches that:

"The Conservative Party campaign will be one against Socialism, judging from the flood of propaganda being released from the Unionist central headquarters. 'Safety First; Vote Conservative' will be the slogan and among the watchwords are 'Be Safe Under the Unionists, Not Sorry Under Socialism,' and 'No Hands Up to the Reds; Socialism Is the Red Route to Ruin'."

* * *

To those Labor leaders in the British Isles, and on this continent, who think that there is a common ground on which capital and Labor can get together, such news items must be disconcerting. They must be more than embarrassing to those, who in the days when the world was "torn by red ruin," and bloody battlefields were held up to the workers as hallowed places, accepted honors from the class which has now thrown away all disguises and stands revealed as lined up against the workers, and the implacable enemy of progress and the working class which it has exploited, and whose members it has murdered in the interests of profits.

* * *

British workers are conservative. They do not move very fast, and for centuries they have been the slaves of a ruthless ruling class, which has exploited them to the limit. But they are turning. They aim to threaten the power of their rulers, and are no longer dumb, but are organizing and learning that the fight is a class fight, and realize that there will be no mercy shown, and because of this fact, the master class has decided to wage open warfare against the orgnized workers, and for that purpose has decided on a new political alignment within its own ranks. But the workers have nothing to fear from this. Such slogans as adopted by the ruling class will uncover the real purposes and rule of the British government, and all the workers need to do today is to say, in the words of John G. Neihardt:

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.

The Minimum Wage Law and the Employers

WORKERS in B. C. expected much from the Minimum Wage Act; in fact, the women workers to whom it applies imagined that the millenium had dawned. But, like all other hopes of the workers, they were blasted and dissipated by the actual facts. Women and girls who have tried to take advantage of this law so that they could obtain a living wage, have found that the act itself does not give them the protection they had expected. The apprentice clause, which provides for the taking care of the wages of those who are not supposed to be competent to carry on the work which they are engaged for, is nothing more or less than a loophole through which the employers can crawl and escape the payment of the minimum wage on which a girl or woman can live.

* * *

On Wednesday, the press intimated that the employers were seeking the elimination of this clause. To the uninitiated this move would look as if it was designed to benefit the women workers of the province. But an examination of the proposals of the employers reveals the nature of their intentions. In the past it has been necessary for the employers to obtain a license in order to employ apprentices, some of whom have been long past the age when they could be looked upon as learners. But the apprentice wage looked very attractive to the employers, as apprentices are cheaper than the worker who is classified as efficient, and so the apprentice system spread and licenses were issued.

* * *

While the press intimates that labor and the employers should have more representation on the Minimum Wage Board, the labor representatives to be chosen by the employers, the real intention is to eliminate the license for apprentices and to allow the employers to engage all the help they want without restrictions as to the minimum wage. In other words, to allow the employers to evade the minimum wage law and make the whole thing a farce. Girls who have been employed in the past and who have not been paid the minimum wage have feared to make a kick for fear of losing their jobs; they have had to act as prosecutor against their own employers; they have as a result of this taken that which the gods, in the shape of their employers, have offered, although they have not been able to exist on the wages given. Instance after instance can be given of girls and women working for wages which would not allow them to live as human beings should live without augmenting their earnings by other methods. Prostitution in British Columbia is fostered by the employers of women and girls. The minimum wage law was enacted to do away with this evil, but it has not done so and now the employers would have all restrictions removed and the wages of female workers reduced at their will. The legislature in the coming session can either safeguard the young girls and women of this province by tightening up the act or drive them on the street at the behest of the employers. The choice is left to the members of the Provincial House.

J. P. Morgan and Stabilizing Capitalism

DREAMS of stabilizing capitalism still dwell in the minds of those in high places. That this is so, is evidenced by press items which have appeared this week, conveying the idea that J. P. Morgan, American Finance King, is in Rome for that purpose. One such news item states that:

"It is understood the idea is for business men and bankers of various countries to get together and form machinery whereby credits can be extended to countries needing the money for real business lines free from governmental direction—a sort of a vast international corporation which will study demands for loans and, if the tangible securities offered are good enough, will approve the loans, raising the money by selling bonds through ordinary channels to private investors throughout the world."

* * *

With Austria completely bankrupt, and Germany on the toboggan, the rulers of the earth may dream of a continued reign by bolstering up those countries which appear to be becoming a menace to the continuation of capitalism, owing to the misery of the people, and which threaten revolution. With Russia as an example, the world's workers are daily becoming more prone to challenge their present rulers, and in order to stave off further proletarian outbreaks, the ruling class may seek to spread the misery a little more evenly over the entire world by bolstering up the tottering countries, and at the same time increasing the misery in the countries not so badly hit and even go to the length of sacrificing much that they may continue to carry on under capitalism. How far these efforts will be successful, it is hard to say. Speculation is not altogether safe in these days when empires totter, and nations face starvation and revolution. But to suggest that there will be an international line-up of the capitalist class is a safe bet.

* * *

In connection with J. P. Morgan's visit to Rome, the press suggests that his visit there may have a calming effect on the internal situation, and that the soft pedal may be put on at the Fascisti convention which is to be held there, so that he may not get a bad opinion of the country. We can hardly imagine J. P. being shocked at anything that the Fascisti might do in order to uphold the present system, especially when we remember the white guard tactics of the ruling class of the United States, and we would suggest that the only thing which would shock this tower of finance, would be his inability to learn more in Rome as to the best methods of keeping slaves in subjection and terrorized to such an extent that they dare not rise against their masters.

A Purely Local Question

WHILE the attention of the workers is being called to the larger problems which face the world, there are many things which can be done locally, and which appear to be of minor importance, which will play a big part in the future of the working class movement. Efforts are being made to bring about a greater degree of unity in the movement in Vancouver. These efforts are being blocked, to some extent, by men whose minds do not penetrate the gloom which exists outside of their own illusions.

* * *

As long as capitalism lasts, the workers must face the employers in their every day struggle for a livelihood. The employers are organized. They fight among themselves, but when the workers show fight, they are as one. Today the workers are divided, not by their masters so much, but because of their inability to see the class nature of the struggle which faces them, and consequently they play the game which best suits the people, who have the most interest in keeping them divided.

* * *

The recent attempt of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council to secure unity on the part of the workers through the Central Labor body and by the elimination of dual unions, should be supported by the rank and file of the Labor unions. The work started by the Central body, should be carried on in the unions, and on the job. The members of two craft unions, working at one trade, and at many times on the one job, should not be separated as they are. Their interests are common ones. Their daily difficulties the same, but because of some peculiar outlook they have acquired, they imagine that their welfare can be secured by two organizations, which do not bring them together, but merely make them the pawns of the employers and at the same time serve the dues-dodgers with an excuse from becoming organized and members of a working class organization. There is no logical excuse for two unions in one craft in these days of intensified industrial development. There is need for more and more unity; for amalgamation and intensification of organization, the rank and file must undertake this work which the Central Labor body started, and bring it to fruition.

The Annulment of the Treaty of Versailles

[By Karl Radek]

BEFORE the honorable authors of the Treaty of Versailles meet again, not to pull their hair in despair, but to proceed with their work, the Treaty of Versailles will probably have been anulled in all its parts by the force of events.

The Red army had begun this liquidation of the treaty when it cut with its bayonets the noose prepared for the Russian revolution. The golden dollars of the United States, poured upon the treaty have continued the process. The United States has broken England's control of the seas. Mr. Marc Sullivan, the American historian of the Washington conference, declared truly that no one had ever sunk as many English ships as Mr. House, secretary of State, and that, without any naval combat. As for the reparations part of the Versailles programme, neither dollars nor bayonets were necessary to tear it up. Since the purpose of this programme was to force Germany to pay, it is destroyed by the very fact that Germany has no dollars. The only question is to know whether the reparations problem will be solved before or after the fall of bourgeois society in Germany.

Absolute Failure

And now we see the absolute failure of the Treaty of Versailles in the Near East. The victory of the Turks is a defeat for England. There is nothing platonic in Mr. Lloyd George's friendship for the millionaire Basile Zakharov. Mr. Basile Zakharov, of the firm of Vickers & Co. (war ammunitions), and the principal financial supporter of the Greek government, had been able to lend this government the handsome sum of £4,000,000 to conduct the present war. This financier is one of the binding agents between Greek and English capitalism. Greek capitalism represents the interests of England in the Near East, and the conflict between Mr. Venizelos and King Constantine was really the conflict of French and English capitalism. Mr. Venizelos is the agent of Schneider & Co. of the Creusot Works and the Bank L'Union of Paris. King Constantine was bound by Basle Zakharov to the firm of Vickers & Co. and the British Trade Corporation. The defeat of the Greek forces, then, is a defeat of English capitalism.

Turks Demand Thrace

This is more for England than a purely commercial defeat. The Turks demand Thrace, peopled by Greeks and Bulgarians, and in which England is greatly interested; not because it is anxious to defend the rights of nationalities (she has proved this when she delivered millions of Germans to France, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia), but because the question of Thrace is also the question of the Straits. Constantinople is formally occupied by the Allies. In fact the Turkish capital is controlled by England; at least this is what the semi-official organs of the French government continually affirm. This is why Turkey has a much harder fight before it, to conquer Thrace than to defeat Greece.

England has always been known how to let others fight her battles. Col. Repington declares that the occupation of Thrace by the Turks would gravely prejudice the interests of the people living near the Black Sea. Whom does Mr. Repington mean? Czecho-Slovakia has a sea shore only according to Shakespeare. Jugoslavia borders only on the Adriatic. Roumania is divided between the opposite influences of France and England, and consequently does not quite know what its interests in the question of the Dardanelles are. Besides these there are also exist near the Black Sea, Bulgaria, Soviet Russia, Soviet Ukrania, Soviet Georgia, whom Mr. Repington certainly did not consult.

Mr. Repington made a mistake. Soviet Russia, even if it renounced the policy of Romanov and Miliukov, has nevertheless a great interest that the Dardanelles question be solved without detriment to the people of the Black Sea, and will never recognize any decision reached without consulting it.

English imperialism, wounded in Asia Minor and in Thrace, has suffered further defeat in Egypt and Mesopotamia.

Backed by Guns

During the war, fearing the rebellion of the Mohammedan people, it had adopted liberal manners, and distributed, here and there, diplomas of national independence. Last February, after imprisoning Ragul Pasha and the leaders of Egyptian nationalism, English imperialism proclaimed . . . the independence of Egypt. Over independent Egypt it set a ruler backed only by the English guns left behind in the liberated country. Then the leaders of the Egyptian national movement still at liberty, published in June a protest against English tyranny. Lord Allenby then brought these leaders before an English court in independent Egypt. Another Egyptian delegation which protested against this interpretation of Egyptian independence, was also arrested. This is probably in accordance with Mr. Lloyd Georges solemn agreement of February 27: "From now on," said the English prime minister, "the Egyptians may decide on their own institutions."

The Manchester Guardian characterizes this as a tragic-comedy, which may end rather badly. The liberal English organ remarks that a new Egyptian government exists only thanks to the support of English military authority, and the English court martial; that it had never been elected by anybody, nor would ever be. Elections under the regime of the English occupation would be only another irony. The explanation is that Mr. Lloyd George cannot recall the English troops from Egypt because Great Britain needs the Suez Canal. It is the bad luck of these unhappy Egyptians that they were born near this canal. Why do the governments of Penza and Tambov not live in Soviet Russia? Mr. Lloyd George would make no difficulty about recognizing their independence.

In Mesopotamia the English have also erected an independent kingdom which they have naturally robbed of its petroleum exploitations in Mossul. As a compensation it received the English troops of Sir Cox, and as King, ex-Emir Faysal of Syria, chased from his throne by General Gouraud, another founder of independent kingdoms, but for the account of France. To keep Faysal as near Syria as possible, the statesmen of London have made him King of Mesopotamia, naturally a duly-elected king. That is to say, the English commandant asked the chiefs of the Arab tribes if they wanted Faysal and his English pounds. The enthusiasm of these chiefs was great. But the beautiful English pounds in the hands of the Arabs may serve unexpected purposes. When Sir Cox came to pay a visit to the King of Mesopotamia, he heard England damned. He was naturally displeased. King Faysal suddenly fell ill . . . appendicitis). His ministers were arrested.

The English press is no medical authority. Mesopotamia and King Feysal are suffering from another disease than an inflammation of the intestine. The organism is suffering from the presence of parasites. No surgery will cure them, even if one cuts off the heads of the "Sick King" and his most robust ministers.

The situation of England in the Near East is another proof of the failure of Versailles. Versailles is being annulled there also. Where an organized force is working its annulment, as in Russia and Turkey, the process is much more rapid. In other countries, the process drags But in both cases the annulment proceeds, and nothing can stop it.

Rumors Say Drop in Mark Was Fostered

(Continued from page 1)

reduction on manufactured articles, textiles and leather wares.

A comparison of Berlin and Hamborn prices shows how much cheaper things can be gotten in Hamborn as a result of the workers' taking over the fixing of prices. Here are a few samples:

One pound lard: Berlin, 210 marks; Hamborn, 140 marks. One pound bacon: Berlin, 240 marks; Hamborn, 180 marks. One pound sugar: Berlin, 60 marks; Hamborn, 40 marks.

Everything went well under this system until the existing stocks were exhausted. The marchants sabotaged the action, however, by not ordering new supplies, and the workers are now face to face with making their arrangements with the outside world for the importation of new stocks. They have therefore appealed to other cities in the Rhineland and Westphalia to adopt similar measures and jointly with them to organize a system of co-operative purchasing.

Already the city of Ruhla has followed suit. Its workers are exercising similar control over prices in that Thuringian town. It is conceded, however, that unless a large number of cities support the action, there will be great difficulty for carrying out any scheme of rationing and of control of prices.

QUOTAS ARE NOT COMPLETED

Immigrants Not Flooding the United States

(By the Federated Press)

Washington—The fear of a flood of immigration, which led to the Percentum Limitation Act, by which entrance of aliens was restricted to a percentage of the various national groups now here, seems to evaporate when one studies the report of the department of Labor.

In September, of the monthly quota of 13,521 for Germany, but 3318 entered. The United Kingdom, entitled to 15,468, sent but 8080. Russia, whose quota was 4323, entered only 2594. The quota for the Bessarabian region was 558, but only 53 availed themselves of privilege of entry. Italy exceeded her monthly quota, but still has a balance for the fiscal year of 17,353. Austria sent but 697 in September of the 1490 to which she was entitled.

The total for September was 41,510, while the quota for the month was 71,561.

Heidelberg, Germany—The steel trust of Germany profits even by the drop of the mark, according to the Volkszeitung of this city. When the mark had sunk to the level of the pre-war pfenning—in other words, when its value was 1 per cent. of its 1914 value, the steel trust screwed the price up to 130 times that of pre-war years.

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

AKERY SALESMEN, LOCAL 371—Meets second Thursday every month, 9 Pender St. W. President, J. Brightbolt; financial secretary, H. A. Bowron, 940 Burns St.

URNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNAational Union of America—Local 120, ancouver, B.C., meets second and fourth ednesdays in each month in Room 313, 319 ender Street West. President, C. E. errett, 71 Hastings St. E. Secretary, R. Jani, 320 Cambie St. Shop phone, ey. 2702. Residence phone, Doug. 2171R.

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

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VIC EMPLOYEES' UNION—Meets irst and third Fridays in each month, 148 Cordova St. W. President, J. hite, 3405 Pender St. E.; Secretaryreasurer, Geo. Harrison, 1355 Woodland rive.

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Where is the Union Button?

Cyprus—Fugitives arriving from Smyrna, Asia Minor, declare that the defeat of the Greek army by the Turks is largely due to Bolshevist propaganda. Half of the Greek army, they assert, had become converted to Communism, refused to fight in what they considered a capitalistic war launched by Greece for imperialistic ends. These fugitives contend that the troops burst out into one vast volley of cheers for Lenin and Trotsky, and threw away their guns and abandoned the artillery. All efforts of the officers and of the priests to make the men stick to their guns were in vain.

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The Burning of Smyrna

AN EYE-WITNESS' ACCOUNT

Greek Atrocities--Turks Less to Blame Than Any Other Nation "In This Miserable Business"

[Ed. Note.—On Saturday, October 7, the Glasgow Forward published the following account of an eye-witness' view of the burning of Smyrna:]

ON Saturday last the Manchester Guardian published an important and first-hand account of the struggle between the Greek and Turk armies for possession of Smyrna. The tatement is signed on board H. M. S. King George, off Malta, by Beatrix de Candolle, the wife of the manager of the Aidin Railway, and is endorsed by Mrs. Whittall, of Bournabat.

Madam de Candolle's statement runs:—

When the Greek troops first heard of the defeat of their main army, they proceeded to carry out instructions that had been previously laid down by headquarters and instituted wholesale carnage and incendiarism along the whole route of their retreat. The Aidin Railway received warnings in the shape of frantic messages from all its stations clamoring for refugee trains. In the course of the ensuing four days 35,000 refugees passed through the Smyrna main station, all of whom had the same tale to tell:

"Why do you leave? Was there danger?"

"How do we know? The authorities left and the soldiers told us to go, because the 'Chette' (brigands) were coming."

"What happened then?"

"The soldiers left, too, setting fire to our villages; we saw our homes burning and came away also."

The last Greek troops to be evacuated from Smyrna were an army of 5000, the units of which two of our young English railwaymen, stationed up-country, were deputed to entrain for their retreat. These Englishmen waited at various stations of the line, sometimes for an hour or two, sometimes for six, once for twelve, whilst **the Greek troops scoured the hills on either side of the line, setting the countryside aflame,** whilst their cavalry followed behind to blow up the bridges.

This army finally piled into one long train with two engines and started off for Smyrna, but 250 genuine Chette laid dynamite under the rails, which wrecked the motive power. A fight ensued. The two Englishmen and 40 of the Greek staff of the line charged the crossfire and held to the railway track, whilst the 5000 Greek soldiers took to the hills, making for Cheme and the sea, hotly pursued by the Chette.

Our railway headquarters in Smyrna knew nothing of this happening, for the army had cut all wires at the start of trouble. But my husband (manager of the Aidin Railway) was anxious about his English subordinates and asked the Turkish authorities (who were by this time in orderly occupation of Smyrna) to send a rescue party up the line. An officer, 150 men, and a station guard were promptly put at our disposal and started off, drawn by an engine upon which the Turks had hoisted a British flag. This rescue party started at 5 p.m., to return at 9 p.m. complete with the Englishmen and the Greek staff of forty. All these were members of our staff, and had been given no food for three days by the Greek military of the refugee train. **The Turkish soldiers who went out to bring them in were men who had only marched into Smyrna at eleven o'clock that same morning; it is therefore to their greater credit that they gave our people food and drink in plenty, as well as every form of courteous attention.**

Meanwhile the scattered Greek army of 5000 circled about the hills lying behind the Turkish quarter of Smyrna and fired all their big guns (not many) into a district known to be populated almost entirely by women and children, as the Turkish menfolk had all been held in concentration camps as prisoners for the last three years.

Nevertheless, the town of Smyrna was quieting down on the following day when we began to rear rumors of devastation on the Casaba line. This is the direction of the town of Magnesia, whose Smyrna road traverses Bournabat, a Greek and English suburb of Smyrna proper. Mrs. Frank Whittall, of Bournabat, told me what follows:

The Greek troops returning from the sack of Magnesia handed their rifles to all the villagers along their route announcing that: "The Chette are coming! Arm and fight!"

They did not describe how in **Magnesia (an almost entirely Turkish town) they themselves had rounded up and burnt, in a circle, all the inhabitants of the city, leaving crucified Turkish women and children alive and writhing to welcome the incoming Turkish regulars** that followed close upon their heels. Can one wonder that the Turks, on reaching Bournabat a few hours later, to be received by rifle attacks from panic-stricken villagers who thought them Chette, ran amok in the town, killing and pillaging, but . . . even in the face of legitimate incitation, refraining from setting fire to the whole?

More or less contemporaneously **about 600 Armenians had got on the loose in Smyrna with bombs and guns, and the Turkish troops in establishing occupation of Smyrna proper had become obliged to round them up for the sake of general peace. This was done, drastically, by setting fire to the Armenian quarter . . . for which act one cannot blame troops whose leader had been deliberately wounded by a bomb thrown at him at his entry into the city. Furthermore, this quarter proved to have sheltered a veritable arsenal, as was proven by the explosions that resulted from the firing of the houses.**

The wind shifted and the fire got out of hand and began to rage. At this inopportune moment the maddened soldiers from Bournabat arrived, together with the relics of the refugees and stragglers from the main army of Angora. Seeing fire, they promptly poured petrol and . . . burned the rest.

. . . The wind had veered again by the time we got on board, and we noted, with relief, that one whole slice of Smyrna's quay was going to stand, unthreatened. . . . and that this bit comprised our Aidin Railway station.

Tales that have been told of dead bodies piled high upon this self-same quay are false. The flames were blown back from the sea front by the wind and not a single house wall fell forward. This was shown next day when people in thousands could be seen alive and congregated with a dying fire behind.

My husband landed and drove along the frontage to inspect his station, as did all the consuls for the purpose of picking out their nationals for deportation. By the dawn of the third day after the outbreak of fire, motors were running from end to end of the quay without encountering obstruction.

A few terrified women are, indeed, proven to have jumped into the sea through fear at the time of the conflagration. . . . the average number reckoned up to date of these victims has been some seven or eight! I have not yet heard of the death of one amongst the crowds of people I have known as the result of two years' residence in Smyrna.

It is possible that onlookers mistook the refugee crowds asleep upon their piles of belongings for the advertised heaps of corpses of our daily press. Anyway, considering the dimensions of this Smyrna fire, and taking into consideration the various elements of hysterical and primitive savagery that went to light it, there has been less loss of life than in any other notable conflagration that has ever been heard of.

Curiously enough most of the churches and mosques of the city remain unharmed. The English Church, the Catholic Cathedral, the Armenian, French, and Italian churches, and the big mosque of the bazaar are all standing. Fortunately all the hospitals, schools and orphanages were successfully evacuated.

A perfectly quiet and hitherto unharmed portion of the town was destroyed owing to the firing of a Greek army ammunition dump by some Armenians whom the Greek railway staff recognized.

Whatever the British press may have to say upon the subject of the destruction of Smyrna, the Turk is, if anything, less to blame than has been any other nationality in this miserable business. The fact should be recognized by the British nation.

The Capitalist System

The capitalist "system" is truly the marvel of the ages. With the mechanical invention of nearly two centuries in its possession, by which human productivity has been increased a thousand-fold, with access to incalculable resources in raw material, and aided by the genius of science, it cannot provide for the elementary physical needs of millions, who starve in the midst of plenty. Its organization is so monstrously absurd that when its storehousese are choked with goods and its barns are running over—the result of what it madly calls "over-production"—the miseries of the masses of the people are the most intense, and drab, gaunt poverty invades the homes of workers whose miraculous labor has called the surplus wealth into being. During the crises caused by the act of producing "too much wealth" for the market, the capitalists raise a hue and cry for "more production" while they cannot find work for the millions their ridiculous social "order" has disemployed. So stupidly incompetent in the realization of any human purpose are its "captains of industry" that they cannot even organize the labor of the unemployed to produce necessaries for the lack of which the unemployed and their dependents famish, let alone utilize their wasted power to work in the creation of conveniences which the public need. Look at it in New Zealand. The wise men of the system, whose intellectual superiority is lauded to the heavens, ponder the problem of the wheat surplus and exercise their mighty brains upon the unsalability of beef. How to get rid of the excess (at a profit) is the question of questions. Yet a dreary queue lines up at the Wellington Town Hall cellar, poverty-stricken, to drink the bitter cup of charity! Dozen of carpenters are out of work, millions of feet of surplus timber litter the land, but the people cannot get houses; overcrowding is rife, and the rack-renter roams about seeking whom he may devour. A lovely system—for lunatics!—Maoriland Worker.

Building Permits

Oct. 18—665—11th Ave. West, Harvey Jones, dwelling, $3500; 2780—8th Ave. West, Dargavel & Kilgour, dwelling, $3000.

Oct. 19—2415—4th Ave. West, W. J. Prout, apartment, $16,500; 2076 Creelman, Mutual Corset Co., dwelling, $3600; 2385 Dundas, C. Peterson, dwelling, $2200; 550 Pacific, Canadian Pipe Co., factory, $9000.

Oct. 20—1620—6th Ave West, M. E. Braithwaite, alterations, $1000.

Oct. 23—219 Union, J. A. Allan, dwelling, $2500; 2930—15th Ave. West, W. H. Moore, dwelling, $2200; 2791 Cambridge, A. E. Rattle, dwelling, $3500; Stanley Park Pavilion, Park Commissioners, tea rooms, $9000.

Oct. 24—3297 Napier St., Jas. Coles, dwelling, $2500.

Oct. 25—2321 Union St., D. A. McRae, dwelling, $2500.

When through with this paper, pass it on.

Lumber Workers' News and Views

CAMP 3, STAVE FALLS

This camp is in a rotten condition. The bunk-houses are 24x16, and accommodate twelve slaves. The bed bugs will give you a lively time at night, so you will not be lonesome.. There are quite a number of home guards here, who are very fond of the boss. They get a case of whisky, and then you will see them 'get together;" and everything that is said in the camp is carried to the boss. Any one who comes here and happens to have enough manhood to kick against the conditions, will not remain here very long. The ground is good, except for the underbrush. Food is fair.

DEL. 603.

CRANBROOK, B. C.

As is usual at this time of year, there is a large influx of men from the prairies, and consequently that makes it so much harder for the lumberjack who follows up that kind of work. From every one you hear the same old cry that they will join up and pay up when they get in a month. It is necessary that every man who works in the woods here gets in and gets his shoulder to the wheel, if we are going to get anywhere, as there is much to be done. If once we could get this district organized and hammered into shape, some action could be taken to get shorter hours. If every one who is organized would see that the man who is working alongside of him was a paid up member, we would soon have this district in shape again. There will be a convention of this branch held on Dec. 22 to 24, and all workers who are interested in organization should attend this convention. It will be open to all members, and we expect to make plans for getting united action in this district.

Secretary L. W. I. U.,
Vancouver, B. C.

Fellow Worker: In view of the confusion that still exists in the mind of some men in the camps re G. Cascaden, who claimed to represent our union when he was in Moscow in 1921, please publish the following, which is a copy of a letter which I have sent to Cascaden. I am also sending a copy of this letter to the Industrial Worker in Seattle for publication:

Gordon Cascaden,
10 McKay Avenue,
Windsor, Ont.

Fellow Worker: After reading your book, "Shall Unionism Die?" I find some points which I do not understand, perhaps it is because my education is limited.

You state that the Edmonton branch of the L. W. I. U. of C. gave you credentials to represent them at Moscow. I would like to ask you whether you can tell us if the Edmonton branch issued a referendum so that the rank and file could have a vote in sending or giving you credentials to represent them; or was it not a meeting held in the hall of the L. W. I. U. at Edmonton, where a very small number attended; that gave authority for issuing you credentials.

Then again, why did not Carl Berg ask the G. E. B. to issue a referendum so that the general membership could have a say in who was going to represent them, instead of waiting until the Edmonton branch had issued credentials, and the delegate had left the country. Is that the way to build up an industrial union? I, as one, will say that it is not, and will only cause dissension.

Then again you publish a letter from the Edmonton branch, asking that the convention in January be laid over until May, in order that we could come to an understanding; and also that by that time, we would know what the I. W. W. was going to do.

Did Carl Berg know that the I. W. W. had turned down the L. W. I. U. some months before? And did he know that they told us to educate ourselves, and go to them as individuals; also did he not know that other letters were sent which the I. W. W. refused to answer? Is that what Carl Berg calls solidarity, and trying to build up industrial unionism? I as a slave in revolt against capitalism, and who does not believe in compromising with the boss, refuse to bend a knee to any G. E. B.

On page 63 you gave us only four of the five articles which you and George Williams voted against. Article two is missing. That is something which I should like to see, so that I can get your side of the question in full, as I am unable to read between the lines.

I should like to give you my point of view on rank and file rule. I do not believe in giving authority to any G. E. B. to issue credentials to any individual or group of individuals to represent an organization at a convention. Then any delegate that is sent should place the results of the convention plainly before the membership so that we can all have our say as we are the organization. Yours, etc.,

DELEGATE 603

DR. CURRY AND CHRISTIANITY

Lectures on History of Past Create Great Interest

"Communal versus Imperial Christianity" was the subject of the lecture last Thursday, Oct. 19, given by Dr. W. J. Curry. It was shown that primitive Christianity was a move on the part of the oppressed classes of Judea, to throw off the yoke of imperial Rome, and establish a religious communism.

The great rebel chiefs, Veriathus, Spartacus and Eunice, had been crushed, and tens of thousands of their soldiers crucified. Force of arms had, therefore, failed, but there was another hope. Had not Jehovah freed their fathers from the cruel task-masters of Egypt, and could He not free them from the yoke of Rome and their own exploiters?

Had not their prophets foretold the coming of a Messiah, who would liberate His people? So to the workers of Galilee, Jesus appeared as the One sent to overthrow the enemy, and establish Communism, or the kingdom of heaven upon earth, and "the common people heard him gladly," but Jesus was hounded, and hunted, and finally crucified, even as the other rebels of Rome were crucified. It was no "scheme of Redemption," but only Rome's way of treating "sedition."

The speaker then read from Unterman's "world's revolution," and other authorities showing that Paul, the Roman citizen and patriotic theologian, trimmed off all the working class, and Communist features of the Gospel of Jesus, and made it fit the slave economy of Rome.

He had been persecuting the followers of the carpenter, but on his way to Damascus, "he saw a great light" which showed him his tactics were wrong, in fact they were what Lenin terms "an infantile disorder." He began to "bore from within," and laid away the club.

Rome needed a new religion, and opiate for her slaves. The old ones, like the empire, showed signs of wear. By the year 427, the church was fitted to be the mistress of the slave empire of Rome. Constantine, the Emperor, had also seen a "vision," and so he called the bishops together, and Christianity became the theology of his empire, as it is today. Paul had taught the slave virtues of obedience, faith and submission. The Kingdom of Heaven had been transferred across the river Jordan.

Salvation had henceforth not been based on social justice, not on the Good Samaritan, but on "Believe or be damned," and "obedience to the powers that be," and so it is to this day, declared the speaker.

The Economic Basis of Religion

But why have these childish tales of Jewish tradition lasted so long in this age of science?

The fact is science in conflict with theology is either not understood, or else the average man and woman is ignorant of what the church taught, or today teaches. We must also remember that the development of social institutions are based on that law known as "economic determination."

The Pantheon of Rome contained numerous gods, and Rome encouraged all religions, providing they did not clash with imperialism, and chattel slavery, or her interests.

Primitive Christianity clashed with the prevailing ideas, and theology of the empire, because it taught that the meek and lowly should inherit the earth, and "everlasting fire" would be the lot of the oppressor.

"Behold, I come quickly; this generation shall not pass away until this judgment would be pronounced and executed," said Jesus, if the gospels report him correctly. Dr. Curry quoted sime violent declarations of revolt on the part of the Nazarene, and also from John the Baptist, and James' "Go now ye rich man, weep and howl for the misery that is coming, on account of keeping back the hire of the laborer by fraud," was the kind of Christianity that many in the audience on Thursday agreed with.

This was in accordance with working class interests, but Paul's and Constantine's creed of salvation by faith in the doctrines which the earliest three gospels never mentioned. This branch of Christianity is quite in line with chattel slavery, and has been in harmony with the economic interests of the master class ever since.

The clergy of the South declared negro slavery a "divine," and proper institution while the preachers of the North condemned it, when it stood in the way of their business classes which needed wage labor. There are, said the speaker, several hundred branches of Christianity, all more or less conflicting with the other, and we must remember that the horrors of the Holy Inquisition were not conflicts between heathen and Christian, but between Protestant and the Church of Rome, and considering other factors, one branch evidenced quite as much of the meek and merciful spirit of Jesus as the other.

Back of all these atrocities may be found the economic or financial "nigger in the wood pile," based on the struggle for life and happiness. "The martyrs of science" will be the subject next Thursday, and this will in part be a reply to the Rev. Father Connolly's published report of his address on Professor Davidson's lecture on "Religion and Science."

TO THE MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

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Hudson's Bay Company

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF PARAGRAPHS

Trinidad, Colo.—By voting for consolidating the craft unions into industrial unions, the Colorado State Federation of Labor, in convention here, went on record as the 11th State body within four months to endorse amalgamation.

Chicago—Food, shelter, relief and jobs are being asked for former service men in the American Legion drive in Cook county. The public is urged by the Legion not to forget the country's fighters of the world war.

Tokio—"Dangerous thoughts," the royal craniums will be guarded against by special efforts on the part of the secret service department of the palace police. It seems that the fear has grown that "dangerous thoughts" have been filtering into the sacred precincts of the palace and the imperial household department through minor employees, merchants and messengers.

London—In view of the general impression that Labor majorities on municipal councils mean high local taxes, it is worth noting that the lowest rate of any of the London boroughs has just been fixed by a Labor council, that of Hackney. This is closely followed by the Labor borough of Islington, where the rate fixed is the next lowest.

Manchester, Eng.—Manchester has, roughly speaking, 30,000 men, women and children depending for existence on relief, either from the country or from the government. Of these 12,000 are children.

Munich, Germany—The workers at Oberammergau have refused a huge financial offer from a United States film magnate for the film rights to their Passion Play. In spite of Munich caricaturists, who have recently pictured the players selling their art for money, the village theatre has never commercialized its art, nor allowed the players to make money out of it.

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

YOUNG PEOPLE ARE ACTIVE

Hold Educational Meeting Tonight and Dance Oct. 31

The regular business meeting of the South Vancouver Labor League will be held tonight (Friday) at 6262 Chester Street, at 8 o'clock sharp. This meeting will be a little different from the usual educational meeting, as the educational committee have secured the services of a speaker for the evening.

Next week's meeting will be the regular business meeting.

The members of the league are holding a dance on Hallowe'en night, Oct. 31, in the John Oliver High School, corner 45th Avenue and George Street, admission for ladies being 25c and gents 50c. Refreshments will be served, and a splendid orchestra will be in attendance. Everybody welcome.

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PIERRE PARIS 51 Hastings West

Tokio—The cholera epidemic in Japan, which at first was not thought serious, is rapidly spreading in Fukuoka province, and from there to neighboring provinces. The campaign to combat it includes instruction in the rudiments of cleanliness to school children, and the forbidding of the sale of fish from Fukuoka province in Tokio and Yokohama, as the first case reported is said to have occurred on a fishing craft. The head of the hospital fighting the disease has himself been taken ill, but the authorities claim they have the disease in check.

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

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MEXICAN LABOR BLOC WILL FUNCTION

Will Defend Labor in the National Legislature

Labor Guarantees in Constitution Are Under Fire

(Federated Press Correspondent)

Mexico City.—Led by Luis Morones, the labor bloc of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies appeared before the fourth annual convention of the Mexican Federation of Labor to pledge support to organized workers and to assure the convention that it would defend its constituents against the onslaughts of capitalist elements in the nation's legislative body.

For the first time in its history the Mexican labor movement found that it had representatives and spokesmen in congress; found, therefore, that in its annual meeting it had the job of making decisions on questions of legislation for the proper instruction of its deputies. A number of the latter were also delegates to the convention.

The overshadowing problem on the legislative horizon is article 123 which contains the specific labor guarantees in the present constitution. There have been many projects put forth for the alteration of this article, some claiming it too radical, others that it is a conservative document. The most formidable proposal before the country in this connection is a comprehensive plan issued several months ago over the signature of President Obregon which provides for the federalization of article 123 and levies a tax of 10 per cent. on all employers based on the amount they expend on payroll.

To Help Proletariat

This is in effect a raising of all wages 10 per cent., which amount is to go to the national government as a fund for workers' security. The money will be invested in ways which will help the proletariat, such as the building of houses, and will constitute a fund from which are to be paid liberal old-age pensions and compensation for accidents and death incurred in the course of work.

Morones, after long debate, presented a revised resolution to the effect that the Mexican Federation of Labor endorse workers' security as a transition principle without renouncing its right to demand a greater and greater share of the profits of industry; second, that the tax on employers which President Obregon's proposal fixes at 10 per cent. should be raised to 20 per cent.; 52 per cent. of the money so raised should be turned back directly to the workers and the remainder administered for accident and old-age compensation by the representatives of organized labor.

Just as the question was going to vote A. J. Mijares, opposition leader and delegate from the Union Minera Mexicana (Mexican Miners' union), in a final protest pointed out that if made law the project would put the enormous sum of 1,200 000 pesos ($600,000) a day into the hands of the government; that no government that Mexico had ever had to date could honestly administer so large a sum and that the hope of getting the law passed with its administration in the hands of workers' representatives was illusory.

Morones Upheld

Morones was upheld by a vote of 140 to 71, with 13 not voting. Following approval of the above proposal regarding workers' compensation, the federalization of article 123 was discussed. After long debate no agreement could be reached. It was decided to call local conventions in each state to discuss the matter, these conventions each to nominate one delegate to a national conference to have power to take final action in the matter.

The Yucatan delegation came to Mexico City with an axe to grind and ground it fine. As representatives of the 63,000 organized members of the Socialist party of the southeast (and its economic reflection, the league of resistance) the five members of the delegation were united in one object—the rationalist school.

In the early days of the convention hundreds of scarlet-colored paper books were distributed among the delegates—bound copies of Oriente, the organ of the rationalist school of Yucatan, of El Boletin, organ of the League of Rationalist teachers, and of the rationalist education decrees of the Socialist government of Yucatan.

To Transform Schools

In a preliminary speech on education, Prof. Jose de la Luz Mena, leader of the Yucatecans, president of the Yucatan League of Rationalist Teachers and Socialist deputy in the Mexican congress, proposed the complete transformation of all Mexican schools in accordance with the programmes worked out in Yucatan; stating that if the present school system continues all proletarians will be converted into hangers-on of the bourgeoise. He asserted that, although the constitution of 1917 specifically provided that all public instruction should be secular and excluded the church, the schools were actually being used not only for spreading capitalist patriotism but also for Catholic propaganda.

Mena was forcibly seconded in his remarks by a slender girl from the state of Valisco, representing a feminist group of school teachers in the city of Guadalajara, the stronghold of Roman Catholicism in Mexico.

Meanwhile a committee presented a resolution proposing a campaign within the labor unions for the "defanatization" of the children of workers. The resolution was unanimously approved, together with another petitioning the government to enforce the constitutional provisions regarding secular education.

Programme Submitted

After considerable discussion the following programme submitted by the education committee was unanimously approved amid loud applause:

The rational school is the only effective method for propagating libertarian ideas, recognizing the rights of teacher and child and has as its principal aims the formation of free and strong men, capable of working for the social good and educated for the social life.

A special education committee shall be elected with the following duties: To see that all primary and special schools be administered by organized teachers, emancipated of religious or social prejudice and affiliated with organized labor; to extend rational and Socialist culture by means of lectures, assemblies, and the theatre; to publish and spread books of libertarian ideas, science, philosophy and social morals; to procure the expulsion from all school positions of the Knights of Columbus and other enemies of the rational school; to transform the present school of social sciences in Mexico City (a school maintained by the federation) into a school of agitation to create propagandists for the rational school.

Salvador Alvarez suggested that since almost 90 per cent. of the members of organized labor in Mexico were nominally members of the church it might not be good policy to attack it so directly.

The convention heard a delegation from the Congress of Missionary Teachers which declared its adherence to the cause of the workers. The missionary teachers are travelling teachers, maintained by the department of education and several of the state governments, who work among the rural and mountain communities spreading elementary education and knowledge of agricultural methods.

Brand of "Scab" Workers' Mark of Cain---Sticks to the Grave

[By W. E. McEwen]
(Editor of The Labor World, of Duluth, Minn.)

LET the "old timer" tell you his story in his own words.

"I'd give the world if I owned it if I hadn't weakened that time in my early life during the strike of '94, when I deserted my shopmates, weakened their side and went back to work under cover.

"I know what it is to be called a 'scab.' One never can become hardened to it. It follows him wherever he may travel, to the furthermost parts of the earth. I have worked with professional strikebreakers, the hardest and most calloused of mortals. No word offends them like that of 'scab.' Indeed the strikebreaker has brought himself to believe that he is a gentleman alongside of the man who belonged to the union, violated his oath of membership, betrayed his associates and returned to work during a strike.

"The 'scab' seldom feels his loneliness until the strike is over, when the company has no further concern about his welfare and when they have defeated the union. The strikebreaker seldom remains long on any job. He is gradually frozen out by more competent men.

The Remorse That Comes

"Some of the strikers usually get back on the job and they bring with them all the bitter memories of the battle. That's when the men who betrayed them begin to feel it. It is not so much what is said to them as the 'looks' they get, the coolness that is displayed and the ostracism from which they suffer. Even the boss, so good and friendly during his trouble, becomes indifferent and unconcerned. On top of it all is the consciousness one feels that he has not been on the square with his fellows.

"I can imagine the anguish of a murderer after his crime, for I know the remorse of a traitor to labor. In my case the suffering extended to my family. My children seemed different and eventually held aloof from me. My youngest, one day, climbed up on my knee and asked me in childish seriousness: 'Daddy, what's a scab?' That question pierced my heart like an arrow. I could not answer him. I couldn't even look him in the face. I evaded a direct reply by asking him why he asked me such a question.

The Kids at School

"The kids at school won't play with me," he said with a pathetic tone in his voice. "They say to me, go on, get away from us, your father is a "scab'." I tell you that sturck home and made me regret I listened to the honey words of the company agent who got me to weaken and crawl back to my job like a worm.

"The next blow I felt was when I came home one evening and found my wife in tears. She had been 'black-balled' by a fraternal order to which she had made application for membership. A kind neighbor had told her that they had nothing against her, but there were members present who objected to having the 'wife of a scab' in the order. She was a good wife and a good mother, and in addition to taking care of her household duties she found ample time to devote to church and social matters.

"While her old friends and neighbors had always been kind to her, he was sensitive to a manifest coldness they exhibited in her presence. It was not like that in other days when I was one of the boys, and it hurt her. She finally gave up everything on the outside and seldom mixed with other people. We had few callers and no real friends. She was not used to that and it affected her.

"I noticed her cheeks fading and deep lines appearing on her face. We resolved to go away, to go somewhere where we were not known, and possibly we would be able in a new community to work our way into new friends.

"I resigned and went west, got a job in a coast town and sent for my family. It looked promising for us there. We attended church regularly. My wife made friends quickly and we were soon enjoying the social companionship of a mighty fine lot of people. The color came back to her cheeks and life again grew to be worth while.

"Then one day an old shopmate from back east appeared on the job. The moment I set my eyes on him the 'jig was up.' No sign of recognition passed between us. That afternoon many of the new friends I had made in the shop seemed less cordial than they had been. Later in the day a distempered helper whom I had asked to assist me on a piece of work I was doing, turned me down and said he 'wouldn't help a scab.'

"The curtain again came down on my life. I didn't tell my wife anything about it, but she learned it the following Sunday coming home from church. I tried to get back in the union and hoped by doing so I could make amends for the one mistake I had made. I was informed by the secretary that I would have to straighten up with the old local union, as there was a fine entered against me there, and it was more than I could pay.

Followed Him from Home

"We soon departed for another city further south on the coast. I sought new employment, but luck played against me and wherever I went I was reminded that I had been a 'scab.'

"One day I learned that the president of the International Union was in town. I thought if I could meet him and relate my experience to him, tell him of my mistake back home, of the tempting offer that induced me to weaken and desert my fellows, of my first thought for the immediate welfare of my family which proved to be our undoing, and how I since tried to make good; if I could tell him all of that, he might advise me of a way out.

"I waited about his hotel for several hours and finally he came, with a local committee accompanying him.

"I told my story in simple language, leaving out no detail. My condition was desperate. My family was not hungry, for I had managed, with the aid of my older children, to provide for them, but food was not everything. We were heart hungry. We longed for the association of our neighbors. We needed friends among our own kind of folks. We didn't have them. We were good living people, but we were social outcasts, and it was all due to a weak moment in my life.

Pleads His Own Case

"No lawyer ever pleaded a case for his client as I did for myself and family that day. When I had finished there was long, deep silence. The president was the first to speak. He asked me a number of questions about myself which I truthfully answered. He then requested me to step out of the room for a moment while he counselled with the local committee about my case.

"A few minutes later I was recalled and was advised to make application for membership in the local union, and he would take up the matter of the fine that was imposed against me by the union back home upon his return to the international office. I learned later that he stopped off in that city and went personally to the union meeting to present my case. A portion of the fine was remitted and I was soon in good standing again.

"Occasionally thereafter, a boomer floating into town, tried to tell the local boys of 'my record back east,' but they always headed him off with something about charity and with 'Let he who is without sin cast the first stone.' You see, they knew my case, had compassion and forgave.

The "Mark of Cain"

"But I never again want to go through the years of grief and shame I put in with the Labor 'mark of Cain' upon my back. It does not pay. The ostracism isn't all. Even the boss has no time for a 'scab' except when he wants to use one to tide him over a strike. When all is serene the employer seems to be as suspicious of the 'scab' as the union men bitter against him. The homespun philosophy of Will Carleton that 'a man who can be false to one will be the same with two,' is the philosophy of the average employer, and because of it, he forgets the 'scab' when he shall have served his purpose to him."

The "old timer" paused for a moment. Then he straightened up and said in conclusion: "I can't hate a 'scab' because I have been one, but I pity him, I pity him with all my heart. I only wish that every workingman in a strike who feels a weakening coming over him would but stop to think of the future and his estranged relationship with his fellows. If he does, he will never be a 'scab'."

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

SMYRNA YARNS ARE PROPAGANDA

The Inevitable "American "Lady" Again Plays Part

New York—William McFee, author of sea tales and a ship engineer who has traversed the seas for many years, declares that the cablegrams on the burning of Smyrna and the yarns sent out about "5000 Christian women and girls" who were "distributed among the Turkish soldiers," are propaganda. This latter story, he says, "is obviously aimed to arouse racial antagonism."

"In the first place," he declared, "it is entirely unnecessary to assume that Smyrna was intentionally fired. One dispatch says the inevitable American lady saw a Turkish soldier entering a house with a can of gasoline. The comment on that is that gasoline cans are used in the levant for every imaginable purpose. And it is not out of place to remember that whenever a Turk wishes to set fire to a city which he himself values very highly, indeed, he always arranges to have a lady of foreign birth watch him do it."

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NEW COMPLAINT FILED IN FOSTER CASE

Fifty-six Additional Defendants Added to List

Bail Is Fixed for $10,000 and Trial for Nov. 27th

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 20—While a small army of federal agents swarmed around the city hall in St. Joseph, Michigan, the prosecution filed a new complaint in the syndicalism case involving Wm. Z. Foster, C. E. Ruthenberg, Caleb Harrison, William F. Dunne and others. The amended complaint contains four counts, and the names of 56 additional defendants who have not yet been arrested, but for whom warrants have been issued. The defendants are now charged with (1) advocating crime, violence and sabotage as a means of accomplishing a political or industrial reform; (2) publishing and circulating literature advocating crime, violence and sabotage with intent to exemplify the doctrines of criminal syndicalism; (4) assembling with the Communist Party of America.

The defendants waived the preliminary hearing and the bonds of those now at liberty were allowed to stand until Nov. 27, when they will be arraigned in the circuit court. Bail is still fixed at $10,000 each, but on Monday, the 23rd, a motion for the reduction of bail, and a blanket bond for all will be argued, following the filing of a petition by the attorneys for the defense.

The names of those in the new complaint, but who have not yet been arrested, are as follows: I. Amter, J. Brahdy, M. Backal, Max Bedacht, J. Ballan, Ella Bloor, M. Bearson, G. A. Schulenberg, O. Carlson, J. Fisher, John Griesinger, Benjamin Grefenson, Arnold Losovsky, Rose Pastor Stokes, Harry Winitsky, Alfred Wagenknecht, A. Willinkin, W. Weinstone, Walter Bronstrof, Joseph Pogney, Edgar Owens, Rebecca Sacharow, Alex. E. Georgian, A. Jakeri, H. Johnson, L. E. Katterfield, Ed. Lindgren, Jay Lovestone, Robert Minor, Sarah Purcell, Boris Reinstein, Arthur Ernest Albright, Ella Allbright, John Doe Brocc, John Doe Gueno, John Doe Creclar, John Doe Lunnion, John Doe Marrinio, John Doe Purcell, John Doe Rayfield, John Doe Frank, John Doe Mosig, John Doe Brocherov, John Riley, John Edmonds, John Leon, John Mason, J. Novak, John Doe Stalli, John Doe Scot, John Doe Skate, John Doe Clevich, John Doe Jackson, John Doe Johnson.

The State of Michigan has agreed to bear the expense of extraditing the individuals who may be arrested in connection with the case, and the county authorities state that the search for the missing accused will now be prosecuted with additional vigor.

JAP STUDENTS POVERTY STRICKEN

Defy Extravagant Day and Have Blowout on One Dollar Each

(By the Federated Press)

Tokio—Poverty stricken students in Tokio showed up the hypocritical "Economy Day" by introducing an "Extravagant Day" at the same time. They pooled their funds and found they had 2 yen ($1) each to blow in in defiance of Economy Day. They went to a modest restaurant where they ordered what to them was a bountiful dinner.

About 40 business men, scrupulously observing Economy Day, happened in at the same restaurant to order what they considered a cheap meal, but which in fact was a good deal more luxurious than the "banquet" the students had ordered. Discussion between the two groups waxed hot, but stopped short of violence.

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COMMUNISTS ARE JAILED

Greeks Who Were Oposed to War Are Persecuted

New York—All members of the executive committee of the Greek Communist Party and the Greek General Confederation of Labor have been arrested and charged with treason. The charge was the publication of certain articles on the war situation in the newspaper Rizospastis. The peculiar feature is that these very articles had been approved and passed by the army censor. The government asserted that copies of this newspaper had been carried into the Greek trenches in order to provoke anti-war sentiment.

The central committee of the National Federation of Labor has issued a public protest in the course of which they characterize the Turkish war as an imperialist struggle never favored by the toilers and peasants of Greece.

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At the Empress

"The Easiest Way," now playing at the Empress, is pleasing in no small way, but it is expected by the management of that popular playhouse that next week's bill, "The Hell Cat," will be the winner of the season. Miss Margaret Marriott will be seen in another of her character portrayals similar to that of "Aggie Lynch," in "Within the Law." This has been conceded to be one of the best of Miss Marriott's "types," and in the next week's production, she will not disappoint. In the role of "Dutch," a little fire-eater of the Bowery in the opening acts, she carries the character through the four acts of intense melodrama to a climax showing how a girl can, by her own efforts and the sublime influence of the love divine, rise to better and nobler heights. Next week will see the first production of "The Hell-Cat," and it will be watched with interest to see if it will not put dramas of "Within the Law" type in the shade.

EMPRESS

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AT THE ORPHEUM

Mr. Jazz plays no favorites. He enters into the lives of all alike and today has the greatest following and more advocates than ever cast their lot with a cause or a condition for a fad or a fancy, or whatever else jazz may be. Even the most staid and dignified of social leaders have tripped the light fantastic syncopated strains of a slide trombone, a saxophone, a drum, a banjo or an oboe. From these jazz artists who have specialized in providing regular rhythm for the elite is Henry Santrey. Henry Santrey has recruited his syncopated society band of ten musicians, who juggle notes with the ease of a skilful juggler.

Mr. Santrey himself is a famous American baritone. His voice has been heard in every manner of musical production, but now it is devotted entirely to the best of jazz. It is not often that a real vocalist lends himself to this sort of music and so a man of Mr. Santrey's reputation comes under the heading of a novelty, Santrey and his syncopated band are among the leaders in acrobatic music.

—ORPHEUM—

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