THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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SAYS HUMAN FACTOR IN INDUSTRY IS TREATED WORSE THAN SCRAP IRON

British Worker in United States Gives His Impressions of Conditions—Workers Will Have to Take Over and Operate Industries in Order to Live, Is Conclusion Drawn

(By Art Shields)

Chicago—The Workers Committee movement of England will have a many-sided picture of American Labor and industry when their enthusiastic representative, Jack Tanner, returns. He spent two weeks inside of big steel plants and stockyards in the Chicago district, and now he is on a round the country speaking tour that will take three months.

"What have you learned so far?" I asked him the night before he left Chicago. "A good deal about industry," he answered. "You have model factories, so far as the machine equipment is concerned, but Good God! the human factor is treated worse than scrap iron. I saw men over in Gary, Ind., speeding up 12 hours a day. I saw young men of 35 who looked like grandfathers. Where is their organization?"

"Perhaps that's because they have not got the liberal employers you have in England," I interjected.

This was too much for Tanner. He exploded:

"Liberal! You're right, they are liberal now. They've got to be."

"Yes," I said, "you've got stricter Labor laws over there."

Tanner gave me an amazed look.

"Laws! They're a drug on the market. I've heard something about your Labor laws in Colorado, compelling honest check weighing, and that sort of thing. What good did they do? Laws haven't anything to do with the liberalism of the British employer. His heart was softened by nothing less than Labor's power.

"The old union accomplished a great deal for the British workers till the early part of this century. They lifted them out of the unspeakable industrial serfdom that American readers have gotten hints of in the writing of Dickens. And when some of the old unions began to get hardening of the arteries, then the 'Shop Stewards' or 'Workers' Committee' movement, as it is now called, put fresh vigor into the Labor movement.

"The old unions won the eight-hour day in the steel industry and many others. And now the Workers' Committee movement, working inside and outside of the old union machinery, as conditions determine, are fighting for the six-hour day in the basic industries, and what is far more important, are winning step by step the industrial control that will enable the supplanting of absentee ownership when necessity arises.

"This unofficial movement is nothing more than a committee movement right from the shops. The shop is the unit of organization. Every department in the shop has its own stewards or committeemen, and these form the shop committee. There are district and national administratives for each included industry, and there is a national administrative committee for all. Where the old unions have adopted a steward or committee system, as the Amalgamated Engineering Union, or the Miners' Federation, their committee coincide with ours proving they are progressive."

Tanner told some picturesque stories of the fights of '17, '18 and '19 in the engineering trades, which finally caused the associated metal employers to recognize union shop stewards with the hope of putting a respectability damper on the movement. Such shop control was gained that "hard-boiled" foremen were discharged at the discretion of the men in many cases. In one large motor-cab plant in West London, where Tanner was a committeeman, 1000 workers took offense at the sneering, suspicious attitude of their superintendent and shut off the machinery till he consented to wear a smile instead.

"Industrial control, rather than mere collective bargaining, is our real goal," he went on. "Our movement is based right on the shop or mine itself, therefore one naturally thinks industrially.

"Technical problems of production are now being considered. We realize that such a failure of the business system as is evidenced in coal mining portends an early change of control."

"Do you think that the workers will displace the employers, as some radicals are asserting?" I asked.

"They'll have to," Tanner answered, "because the employers are not living up to their name. They aren't employing more than half the time. We have 5,000,000 out of work, not counting the miners on strike. Men must live, and they can live only by the operation of industry."—Truth.

WANT ISSUE DEBATED UPON

Unemployed Would Have Challenge Issued to Economic Council

The unemployed meeting held in the Pender hall on Sunday last, was fairly well attended, considering the many attractions at the beaches and the fine weather. The case of a returned soldier, who served three years in France, and who was evicted because he could not pay the rent, was instanced as proof of the necessity of the workers organizing in order to protect themselves against the evils of unemployment.

W. McQuoid, the speaker of the afternoon, dealt with the historical growth of social organization, which is in existence today, and which was impossible a hundred years ago. This growth he pointed out had produced the phenomenon of want in the midst of plenty. He concluded by stating that present-day society would not be brought to an end by a conscious effort on the part of the working class, but by the workers moving as conditions forced them to.

A motion calling on the Council of Workers to issue a challenge to the Economic Council to debate the unemployed question, as they claim to have a solution, was passed after some little discussion. This matter will be considered by the Council of Workers at the next meeting.

Arrangements are being made for another meeting on Sunday next, which will commence at the usual time, 2:30 p.m. A good speaker will be present.

EXPLOITERS VISION ABYSS WHICH FACES THEM

American Depression Is Worst in Past Fifty Years

Present Conditions Have Britisher Considerably Worried

With the beginning of the month of July no marked resumption of industrial activities is yet to be noticed. The whole country is in the grip of an industrial depression with no sign of relief.

The workers are well aware of this fact, because they have been forced to bear the brunt of the present crisis. Their conditions have become daily more acute as one factory after another closed down or laid off men, who had to go home to their wives and children empty handed. Now the large employers of the world are also waking up from their sweet dreams of conditions adjusting itself until a normal state of affairs has been brought about; they are beginning to take cognizance of the desperate commercial conditions. Sober and serious thinking after the great bachanals, indulged in for the last seven years, has removed the lid from the eyes of the exploiters of labor, and they see the abyss they are bordering on as a result of their rapacious greed.

At the first convention of the International Chamber of Commerce recently held in London this was demonstrated by statements made by several big business men. Vice-president Bedford said that the present American depression was the worst in fifty years.

The correctness of this statement is undisputable. Throughout the country we see the paralysis of all the important industries affecting every branch. There is little construction of buildings. Steel mills and copper smelters are idle in many places, many great mines are shut down without prospect of reopening in the near future. Transportation is breaking down and the ocean traffic is badly affected. The industrial reserve army is growing so rapidly that the fear of further unemployment has hitherto made the reduction of the workers' wages an easy task; but the fire of discontent is smoldering under the surface with fuel added to it daily.

The sweet dreams of "normalcy"

(Continued on page 4)

HOW THEY DID IT DURING THE WAR

British Pepper Made Tear Shells for Germans' Use

British and German Capitalists Exchanged Royalties

Sydney R. Campion, in his work "The Bankruptcy of Capitalism," gives the following war incidents with the idea of showing the international nature of capitalism:

"While preachers and statesmen were crying aloud for human sacrifice, our boys in the terrible Dardanelles battle were being wounded by shells and by bullets made by British capital in Constantinople. While British boys were fighting men who were described as Huns, shiploads of pepper were being sent from London docks for Germany, so that the enemy might manufacture "tear" shells with which to blind our soldiers. In 1915, according to Dr. Wilhelm Muelhon, of Krupps, a quarter of a million tons of steel were exported from Krupps to England, apparently for the purpose of enabling British armament firms to make the necessary ammunition with which to murder the German workers. The great French battleship, the "Leon Gambetta," was sunk in the Mediterranean by a torpedo fired from an Austrian battleship. Seven hundred French sailors were lost. That torpedo, which was responsible for the death of 700 of our gallant Allies, was made by British capital. The more the people of England, at the instigation of the press and statesmen, fumed against the Kaiser, and demanded the prolongation of hostilitites, the more were they having to pay the Kaiser increased dividends. Why? The Kaiser was a shareholders in Krupps, the great German armament firm. Britain on many of her shells used the Krupps' patent time-fuse, and during the whole period of the war Britain credited Krupps with 1/ royalty for every time-fuse used on a British shell. Thousands of millions of shells were fired during the four and a half years of war. A million shells represents £50,000. At the end of the war millions of pounds were due to Krupps in royalty patents. The Germans fired from machine guns which were the patent of a British firm. Although the workers of both countries were wildly mad to grip each other by the throat, or to scatter each other's brains, because servants of the Lord Jesus Christ and statesmen had told them to do it, the German Government credited British armament firms with 6/ royalty for every patent machine gun in use."

Floor in Good Shape

While the floor at the Pender hall has quite a reputation as a dancing floor, the hall committee has, during the past week, given it a good deal of attention. It has been rewaxed, and is now in better shape than ever. The patrons of the hall will no doubt enjoy themselves even better than usual at the dance on Saturday night.

LOGGERS STRIKE AT GILLIS BAY

Reduction of Wages Is Resented by Lumber Workers

A wire was received late on Thursday, stating that the men at the Alberta Lumber Co.'s camp at Gillis Bay, Texada Island, had come out on strike against a reduction of wages according to reports from members who have just reached town, the foreman notified the men on Monday night that a reduction of wages would be effective on Tuesday morning. In spite of the fact that meetings were forbidden, a meeting was immediately called, and the men decided to strike, and at the present time there are three aristocrats of labor holding the fort for the boss, but it is dubious whether they will succeed in producing the necessary profits. These men (?) are a hook tender, who at the time of the recent visit of the organizer, could not drag himself away from a game of poker he was having with the slave driver, to attend such a small thing as a union meeting; the other two are donkey punchers.

The attempted reduction of wages would give the lower paid men the magnificent sum of $2.80 per day, and fallers from $3.75 to $4 per day. Board is reduced to $1.20 per day, but supplies such as gloves, etc., are the same price. Men going up there are told that there is a gas boat to take them to Van Anda to Gillis Bay, but such is not the case, as they have to hike over a 9-mile trail. The camp delegate, who is a rancher, not working for the company and others who are old-time miners from Van Anda, are picketting the place efficiently. A scab will have a hard job getting by, and the men who are in town are watching the employment offices and boats pretty closely.

South Vancouver C. N. U. X.

The South Vancouver branch of the C. N. U. X. has decided to meet every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in future. All members are asked to bear this in mind.

A WORKING CLASS ISSUE

ONE of the failings of the workers is that they never see anything until it hits them. Particularly is this applicable with respect to the labor press. Appeals that are issued from time to time because they deal with a working class publication instead of human beings fall on deaf ears. Our appeal for subscriptions has, however, not been altogether unheeded, but the fact remains that it has not been responded to as it should have been.

The primary function of the labor press is to give news of working-class activities and to carry on working class propaganda. This work is in the interests of the working class, and must be done by the members of that class. No individual can do it. Readers of the Federationist, of which there are many thousands, can make an army of workers in this field. Will you help in spreading working class news and education. The work must be done, and it is time that the policy of letting George do it was dropped. Every reader can help. Every new subscription means more working class education and the assistance that must be given to a working class publication if it is to carry on that work. Get in and help, it is your business.

SALVATION AND SOCIALISM

Salvation Army Has the Monopoly of Streets in Calgary

A meeting was held on the evening of July 7, at one of the street corners on Eighth Avenue East, in support of the candidate nominated by the Socialist Party of Canada, Calgary Local No. 86. Comrade Cassidy had attracted a large crowd and was expounding the Socialist platform in his vigorous and lucid style, when he was interrupted by the police, who pointed out to him that religious bodies had the monopoly of street corners in Calgary for their propaganda. The Socialists would therefore have to desist. The officer told them to go to the park and hold their meeting, but as the hour was far advanced the audience was requested to hear the rest of Comrade Cassidy's speech at the Socialist headquarters, 134A Ninth Avenue West, opposite the Palliser Hotel. Here the large classroom was packed to the door. Comrade Tree occupied the chair, and Comrade Cassidy and Comrade Williams, the candidate, held a meeting until a late hour. No one left the room till the close of the addresses, notwithstanding the fact that it was one of the hottest nights of the season.

GERMANY IS GETTING THERE

Defeated in War, Beats Enemies in Commercial Race

New York.—A wireless despatch to the New York Tribune says that Germany is leading in industrial and commercial rehabilitation.

The volume of coal production in the first two months of the year was 12,000,000 tons and the number of workers employed in the coal industry has increased 220,000 in 15 months.

The New York World states that Germany is "sweeping the seas clear" of British competitors as a result of the low exchange rate of the mark. German manufacturers underbid British manufacturers by 50 per cent. on $1,400,000 in contracts in Palestine and India. If Germany continues to develop her foreign trade at the rate which it is at present developing it is said that Britain will be faced with a greater menace than she was prior to the recent world war.

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TOM RICHARDSON AT F. L. P. HALL

The State and Its Evolution Was Topic Last Week

Despite the fine weather, on Sunday evening a large number of people gathered at the F. L. P. hall, where Comrade Lipshitz spoke on the "Evolution of the State."

Beginning, the speaker said that it had been stated that when Adam and Eve were placed in the Garden of Eden, they were warned not to eat of the Tree of Knowledge, on pain of punishment, and ever since the seeker after true knowledge is punished by those in whose interest it is that the masses should live in ignorance.

He traced the evolution of the State from its inception, and always as the protector of private property, up to the present, when it is such a powerful weapon in the hands of the ruling class, and that the only hope of the working class bettering their condition was to overthrow the present capitalist state, and replace it with a force that would function in the interests of the workers.

Many questions were asked the speaker, which he answered in a way that showed that he understood his subject. Speaker for next Sunday will be Tom Richardson.

J. HARRINGTON AT COLUMBIA

T. O'Connor Gave a Fine Address Last Week

A splendid meeting was held by the Socialist Party last Sunday night at the Columbia Theatre. The address given by Tom O'Connor was closely followed, and the frequent bursts of applause were proof of the impressions created by his clear simple language and bright illustrations. Next week J. Harrington will be the speaker and a treat is assured those who attend the Columbia next Sunday night. The frantic efforts of the several great capitalist groups to patch up their economic differences have apparently culminated in the newly born disarmament conference idea, to be staged in Washington, D. C. be able to grasp the import of this latest move, an understanding of the science of political economy is necessary. A stimulus to learn is furnished by propaganda, and the necessary books can be obtained at the Columbia Theatre. Meeting at 8 p.m. Questions and discussion after the address.

AN EXPLANATION

THE FEDERATIONIST has been published this week under difficulties. For some time the Federationist has been in receipt of the Federated Press news service. For two weeks no service has been received, although it is mailed daily from Chicago. Every effort has been made to locate the trouble, but at the time of going to press it has not been found.

Wires and letters from the Federated Press are to the effect that the service has been sent promptly and as usual. The local postal authorities can give no explanation, although Mr. Harrison, the postmaster, has endeavored to locate the trouble, and is still dealing with the matter. While we have suspicions, it is impossible to make charges without the proof, and so that our readers may have the news without delay arrangements have been made with the Federated Press to forward all future news services by registered mail. By this method we shall be able to trace any missing issues of the service and locate the reason for its non-delivery. Under the circumstances we crave the indulgence of our readers, and at the same time assure them that the fault in no way rests on the officials of the company. The nigger in the woodpile will no doubt be discovered later.

ANTI-MILITARISTS WORRY THE FRENCH

Soldiers March Through Strets Singing "The International"

France Finds It Cannot Rely on Its Workers for War

(Translated from the French Press by Mary Reed)

A halt has come in the French mobilization of the class of '19. Little has been said about it in the capitalist press, except for an obscure dispatch here and there stating that the order for demobilization has been accompanied by a project for a sedition law which will make it a crime to publish any anti-militarist article, and containing severe repressive measures against Communist propaganda.

It is not necessary to read French Communist papers to realize what this means. French Imperialism has got a scare. The diary of mobilization events which "L'Humanite" has been publishing tells how it was done. In town after town detachments of mobilized soldiers marched through the streets singing "The International." Troop trains were decorated with the red flag. In one case a soldier was arrested for possessing radical literature, and the men protested with cries of "Down with the army! Down with war! Long live the International!" and refused service. In other cases where the food was bad, or where conditions were intolerable, the men protested by refusing to assemble for drill, and crying "Down with war!" A captain tried to review his men—they sang "The International." They did the same thing to M. Barthou, Minister of War. The following "regrettable incident" was described in the National Bloc paper, "Le Populaire de Nantes," of May 20: The French flag was hoisted and the band played "La Marseillaise. Up went the Red Flag, amid strains of "The International."

At first M. Barthou said that these songs and cries did not mean any discontent, but were just displays of good humor. The demonstrations increased, however, to such an extent that the French government decided it was time to "about face." The time has come when the French workers will no longer be tools of an imperialist policy. They would rather run the risk of being shot down. It is not a question of jailing a few conscientious objectors. The supply of cannon-fodder is getting low. Of course the government can turn elsewhere, for Africa still has a good supply. But the fact remains that it cannot rely on its own workers—quite an uncomfortable fact.

What does the French government do? Does it try to win the workers back? No—that would be to destroy the very foundation of its existence—exploitation. It is the consciousness of this fact which forces it to resort to the only other weapon—repression, savagely and hysterically preparing the way for proletarian dictatorship in France.—The Toiler.

DIVIDEND PAID ON LABOR TEMPLE

O. B. U. General Workers Admits Many New Members

At the regular meeting of the General Workers Unit of the O. B. U., held on Wednesday night, a letter from Prince George was read, in which J. McInnis of Prince George, who at one time was Socialist member in the Provincial House for Grand Forts, was charged with endeavoring to have wages cut in the carpenter trade in Prince George. The letter inimated that McInnis is a contractor, and that a pulp mill is to be built at Prince George in the near future, and that McInnis has on two occasions, endeavored to induce the employers to reduce the wages of carpenters. No action was taken other than to request that mention be made in The Federationist, for the information of the workers.

The Trades Council delegates reported that a substantial profit had been made on the dances held in the hall, and that the first dividend from the liquidation of the Labor Temple Company had been made, the council's share amounting to over $1300.

Several dues paying members were admitted, and a number of unemployed were also admitted to membership.

The Library committee reported that difficulty had been encountered in securing racks and equipment, such articles not being on sale in the city.

A General Workers Unit of the O. B. U. has been formed in Brooklyn, N. Y., amidst great enthusiasm for the new form of rank and file unionism which eliminates official interference and puts the power into the hands of the workers. Ben Legree, general executive board member of the O. B. U. in the United States, spoke at a preliminary mass meeting there this week, and assisted in the work of organizing a strong unit in this important centre.

MEN MUST WORK TO EAT AND BE RESPECTABLE IN WORKERS REPUBLIC

Soviet Russia Solving Problems That Capitalism Forced on It—Keynote of Government Is That Workers Alone Can Hold Positions of Power —Soviets Basis of New Order

(Editor's Note:—The following is the third of Mr. Foster's specially-written article. In previous dispatches he told of the similarity between the American trade unions and the revolutionary aims of the more determined and better disciplined Russian peasants and workers.)

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.

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MOSCOW.—A visitor to Russia even though rich, would find it almost impossible to live by his own resources. This is because all the industries of the country are nationalized, and only those people who work (or who have been extended hospitality by the government) are permitted to use them. This is a workers' republic and the open sesame to everything is to be credentialed as a producer. Without that one is lost. Money is practically valueless, not because people have lost faith in the government, but because money has little or no function under Communism. You cannot buy anything substantial with it. A visitor trying to get along alone would be unable to go to a hotel because they are all owned and controlled by the government. Nor could he eat at a restaurant, since there is none; all the workers and visitors being assigned to the eating-places in their factories, homes and hotels. He could not buy himself clothes—the making of garments has been nationalized and the apportionment is in the hands of the workers' government. He would be unable to buy a newspaper, as they are given only to workers in the shops. He could not go to a theatre, because the seats are not for sale. In Russia in order to go to a show one gets his ticket from the secretary of his labor union, each secretary being allotted a pro-rata share of seats from all the theaters.

No Work No Food

It is conceivable, of course, that our rich visitor might be able to beat the communistic system temporarily in these days of revolution by dealing with the speculators in foodstuffs and other necessities and sleeping wherever he could. But at best he would lead a precarious existence and would probably find it convenient to go to some other country where the workers pluck more easily than they do in Russia. The government does not say that you have to work; it merely says that if you do not work you cannot have the benefit of the industries.

With the workers' government the reason for existence of retail stores has departed and practically all of them have closed their doors. To see the thousands of stores of every description nailed up tight is one of the sights of Russia. The famous Nevsky Prospect of Petrograd, with its hundreds of formerly rich shops, now boarded up, is a spectacle to make a petty-bourgeois weep tears of anguish. Almost the only stores open are those controlled by the state; although, by virtue of a recent law, small trading is allowed and one may purchase, at fabulous prices, odds and ends from the peddlers and speculators.

Just now Russia is suffering from a tremendous shortage of necessities, because of the terrible imperialist and civil wars. But such as the stores and services are they are placed absolutely free at the disposal of the workers. If you want to take a railroad journey you apply to the secretary of your union, who not only arranges for the necessary lay-off but also for the ticket, which is free. To ride on the street-cars all that is necessary is to show your working card. There are no fares, nor can non-workers ride. To mail a letter you just drop it in the box, no stamp being required.

In such a social system of applied Communism, where all the luxuries and necessities are equitably divided among the workers, money, as I said above, is virtually useless. In fact, many of the workers here go for months without a bit in their pockets. Nor do they need it, except for such articles as the government does not handle yet. If there are any quantities of substantial products to be had the government deals them out free, anyhow. On the train with me coming into Russia were several revolutionary refugees from Esthonia. They threw

(Continued on page 3)

HOT RECEPTION FOR COLONEL COOPER

South Vancouver Workers Ask Some Pertinent Questions

No More Work on Relief for Those Who Are Unemployed

The presence of Colonel Cooper, M. P., at the meeting of the South Vancouver unemployed, held in the Municipal Hall last Monday, created more than a little interest, and when the question of the government spending a quarter of a million dollars in sending a few men to jail was brought to the attention of the member, and he refused to discuss it, the excitement was intense, and the audience showed considerable hostility.

The committee appointed to interview Commissioner Gillespie, with the idea of having more work opened up, reported at length. The gist of the report was that there were not sufficient pipes to carry on the work of installing sewers for Commercial drive, and that there was not enough money to carry on more work. The commissioner, however, stated that if the Provincial government granted the money asked for, then road work would be opened up. The commissioner also informed the delegation that relief would be cut off as from the 15th of this month.

It was also reported that Secretary Priestly had been reinstated in his position at the Municipal Hall, one delegate in reporting on the interview, pointed out that just prior to the representatives of the unemployed seeing the commissioner, members of the ratepayers association emerged from the commissioner's office. They looked pleased, he stated, and as the unemployed representatives also looked pleased on coming from the same place, he stated that this was an evidence of the high diplomatic achievements of those in control.

At this point, Colonel Cooper was called on to address the meeting. He opened by stating that he had not come to make a speech, and could not tell the unemployed of South Vancouver why they were out of work, or how long they would remain out. Continuing, he stated that he had gathered from what had been said that relief would be cut off on the 15th.

(Continued on page 3)

COLD COMFORT FOR UNEMPLOYED

Workers Delegates See Game of Passing the Buck

On Wednesday morning, the unemployed delegation appointed by the meeting held on Monday night, along with Col. Cooper, M. P., waited on Commissioner Gillespie, of South Vancouver. Those present were regaled by as pretty a piece of political humbug as could be wished to be seen by any one outside of a lunatic asylum.

Colonel Cooper pointed out that the care of the unemployed devolved on the municipality, and as the municipality of South Vancouver was a ward of the province, on the Provincial authorities.

Commissioner Gillespie considered that he had done all that he could do, and that the Provincial and Federal authorities should get together and see what could be done for the coming winter.

One of the delegates asked if the relief could not be extended past the 16th of the month. Commissioner Gillespie replied "no." Provincial authorities have cut off any further donations. The questioner also asked if the work of grading the roads east of Victoria road could not be carried on; the reply was that there was no money for this work.

Commissioner Gillespie threw somewhat of a bomb into the gathering when he stated that if the Dominion government can conscript men, then it should care for them when they were starving, and that

(Continued on page 3)

A MEETING OF ALL

Workers of Greater Vancouver

Under the Auspices of the Council of Workers

—WILL BE HELD IN THE—

PENDER HALL

Corner of Pender and Howe Streets

Sunday Afternoon, July 17th

Commencing at 2:30

WORKERS, WHETHER UNEMPLOYED OR NOT, ARE REQUESTED TO ATTEND THIS MEETING

Meetings in O.B.U. Hall

For the Coming Week

804 PENDER STREET WEST

SUNDAY—Irish Self-Determination League.
MONDAY—Piledrivers.
WEDNESDAY—Trades and Labor Council.
THURSDAY—Plasterers' Helpers and Workers Council.
FRIDAY—Women's Auxiliary.
SATURDAY—Dance, 9 to 12.

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....July 15, 1921

WHILE, ostensibly, President Harding has called a conference to discuss the question of armaments, and the President of the United States is looked upon with favor because of his actions, it should not be overlooked that President Wilson was also looked upon as a world savior, and very shortly afterwards was discredited along with his fourteen points. On the face of it, President Harding has only two points, the one given most prominence being that of disarmaments. Secret diplomacy of the past should, however, without any further evidence, warn the people that all is not seen when diplomats are busy. Other indications are in existence, which, on examination, would go to show that the disarmament question is only a blind for the real reason for the powers getting together. Those reasons are to be found in the east and the development of China, along with the lack of opportunities for the investment of capital in the countries affected.

WHY THE CONFERENCE WAS CALLED

* * *

Great Britain and Japan have been discusing the question of renewing the alliance that has been in existence for a considerable time. The renewal of that alliance has been delayed, and delayed at the request of the United States, not as suggested because of the words of the overseas premiers. Premier Meighen has been loud in his opposition to the renewal of the treaty. In fact he has been credited with being instrumental in having the conference of the powers called. This may not be as far from the truth as many people imagine. We have on previous occasions called attention to the fact that Premier Meighen acts at the behest and call of Wall Street, and his active opposition to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance may well have been the result of the pressure of the United States financiers, who, without any question of doubt, control the government of this country through financial operations.

* * *

Back of the United States opposition to any renewal of the alliance between Great Britain and Japan lies, an economic cause. This economic condition is brought about by the development of the capitalistic system itself. There is little opportunity for remunerative investment today outside of the far east, and particularly China. Naturally, with Great Britain and Japan in close alliance, American interests are somewhat jeopardized. This is a condition that a nation such as the United States, and which is today the supreme and dominant capitalist country, cannot allow to go by without protest. Each of the three nations mentioned is concerned in securing new avenues of investment, due to the fact that their own countries leave little if any room for the expansion of capital. Japan would appear to be well on the way to control North China, while Great Britain is doing all that is possible to control the south of that country, and the United States also seeks an entry for its surplus capital for investment. Naturally each nation is jealous of the other and in this is to be found the real reason for the calling of the conference and the delay in the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

* * *

It is the old struggle being carried on, the struggle for economic predominance between different sections of the ruling class, and only if these powers can come to an agreement on the exploitation of China will the disarmament question be discussed. This will in effect mean that the three great powers interested in exploiting China will be pledged to prevent the interference of other nations in their schemes, and at that they will be watching one another like a cat watching a mouse. But it may be asked why all this interest in the exploitation of a backward country like China. The answer lies in the fact that there is no other country which offers such a fruitful field for investment. It is the only great country that capitalism has not as yet exploited, and stands even more ready for development on capitalistic lines and with less trouble than does Mexico.

* * *

Japan has already been accused of playing the Hun game; that is, her penetration into China is resented. To the capitalist nations China looks like the land of Caanan. It is to them the land flowing with milk and honey, the honey producers being the hordes of Chinese workers who as yet have not, and never will under capitalism, attain the standard of living of the workers in capitalistic countries. As expressed by the vice-president of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce, "The future of China lies in its labor situation." Its labor situation is tersely expressed in the following information supplied by the Chinese Government bureau of economic information:

> The Yu Yuan Spinning and Weaving Co., established in 1916 with a capital of $3,500,000. When it was started, it possessed 50,000 spindles of American make, and in 1920, 100,000 more were added. The value of its premises, material, and machinery is stated to be $3,000,000. There are 1,400 workmen, who are usually paid between $0.30 and $0.40 per day.

* * *

With a limited market, which has in the past been supplied by the capitalistically developed nations, the industrial development of China by outside capital means that other countries to be able to compete with the products of the Chinese workers must come down to the standard of living of the Chinese workers. It may be true that as the system develops in China that some increase may be made in the standard of living due to necessity caused by the intensified effort that capitalistic production compels the workers to make. Chinese workers, however, will not reach the standard that has been the lot of the American workers. In other words, the nation that can produce commodities with labor at 40 cents per day will of necessity and economic advantage capture the market. The capture of that market is the aim of the capitalistic class of all nations. They care not whether it be Chinese, British or American labor that is employed, and only think of profits. Their patriotism begins and ends with the source of their plunder. When the workers realize this they will cease to have any interests but those that are determined by the welfare of an international slave class that is exploited by an international ruling class, and their interests will be best served by the abolition of the system that makes one man master and millions his slaves. In this and this alone is their hope for the world's workers. Disarmaments, capitalistic alliances and schemes can only bring greater misery to those who have produced the wealth of the world. In the ownership of the means by which wealth is produced is the solution of all working class problems. To that end the workers must and will, because of necessity, bend their efforts. All other endeavors are in vain and will bring only disillusionment and despair.

THE QUESTION OF DISARMAMENT

THE petit bourgeoise of the different nations that are to confer on the question of a curtailment of armaments, are now rejoicing. The burden of taxation which has oppressed them to such an extent that life seemed almost unbearable, would appear about to be lifted. Life, however, is full of disappointments, and their fond hopes may yet be dispelled by circumstances and conditions over which they have no control. No matter how the conference may go, the fact remains that the United States is now the supreme power. Great Britain's boasted supremacy over the seas has become so costly that its ruling class can no longer bear the burden, and any relief through a disarmament agreement would be more than acceptable at this time. The United States is in a position to carry on long enough to bring the now dominant military and naval powers to their knees. This fact is well known to those least able to bear the burden of increasing armaments, hence the desire on their part for a policy of curtailment in naval and military expenditures.

* * *

Governments are not, however, independent. They are subject to those that make and unmake them. The great powers at this date and age are the financial and industrial magnates. Steel is king. It is king of more than most people would imagine. On the steel industry much depends. Curtail the production of this commodity, and all other subsidiary industries must suffer in a like ratio. It will have been noticed by observant people that during the war the steel ring was international. The fact that steel manufacturers were of different nationalities did not deter them from dealing in munitions of war and supplying the enemy with the products of their factories. Profits which were made in French steel industries were turned over to the German shareholders after the war was over, and profits made in similar occupations in Germany were handed over to French shareholders, and even British gun manufacturers paid royalties to the firm of Krupps for patents which that company owned, and which were used on British guns during those days of slaughter.

* * *

Another aspect of the situation is that a general curtailment of armaments would increase the unemployed problem. Those workers now occupied in the producing of battleships and other destructive forces—and it is not only those that are actually engaged on the ship or munitions alone that would be affected, but all those who are engaged in subsidiary industries—would feel the effect. The ever-growing army of unemployed would be increased by any curtailment of waste which capitalism is responsible for, and the production of destructive machines is wasted effort. Outside of the fact that their production gives numbers of slaves a job, nothing is gained by the human family by their creation. Having arrived at the conclusion that the interests that are bound up in the production of war materials will have something to say on this question, and that the curtailment of those engines of destruction would throw millions of workers out of work, the petit bourgeoise can come to the conclusion that the burden of taxation that they are called upon to bear will not be lightened. If the naval programmes are curtailed, they will have to pay the same taxes to care for the unemployed and in providing state doles; and if the programme is not curtailed, and the mad scramble for supremacy of the seas continue, the burden will at least remain static if it does not increase, and no matter which way they turn, the prospects are indeed dismal. The workers can take all the satisfaction that they can out of the situation, but the fact remains that disarmament or increased naval and military expenditures are none of their business, as neither will give them freedom. The only thing that will do that is the elimination of the profit system which makes their burdens, sends them to the battlefields in their masters' interests and starves them to death in the midst of plenty. Verily, the workers have more to think about than their masters' troubles which have developed with the system that gives them their profits, and disarmament is only one of them. There are others that are more momentous if they only realized it.

THE FREE UNFETTERED PRESS

THE Vancouver Daily Sun, whose effulgent rays more or less illuminate the breakfast tables of Vancouver citizens, has for some reason taken a bitter dislike to the Oliver Government, which it aided in electing. Arising out of the campaign which this publication is carrying on against the government is a libel suit started by Mr. Chas. E. Campbell, who has recently sold his warehouse to the Government Liquor Board, and bought the Vancouver Daily World. We do not know whether the two deals are in any way connected, and care less. Mr. Campbell, however, has sought to restrain the Sun from commenting on the matter connected with the libel suit pending the trial. As a result of this the Sun on Thursday morning published an editorial on "The Free, Unfettered Press," the opening sentence of which is as follows: "When the press of this country loses its freedom the British Empire will cease to exist." Little did we dream that the empire was so near extinction, and that the only thing that kept it in existence was a few working-class publications.

The Sun goes on to say:

> "The sovereign right of every man to his own opinion is the first axiom of liberty. The free exchange of opinion stimulates thought, and thought is the foundation stone of civilization and life itself."

It is hardly necessary for us to comment on the above. In view of the attitude of the Sun in the past we can only wonder at the gall of the individuals who wrote it and are responsible for its publication. Vancouver workers might, however, take note of the statement as to freedom, and remember it in the future when the Sun has reached that stage of forgetfulness which those in control of capitalistic sheets are so often afflicted with. Incidentally we did not know that thought figured so largely in the editorial sanctum of the Sun, but we live and learn.

Judging from the way the workers act in various countries, the conditions must be very similar. Late news on Thursday to the effect that Japanese shipyard workers have struck in thousands would indicate that even in the East labor troubles exist. China, which is now being developed along capitalistic lines, will no doubt supply a large number to that pesky army of Bolsheviki workers.

"Soviet system is a failure," says a press headline. From the article that followed we gathered that the Soviet system is a failure because a number of workers could not make an aeroplane factory pay, when called upon by the employers to form a profit sharing regime. Incidentally, the firm was in difficulties before it called on its workers to share the profits that were not being made.

The Chief Rabbi of the Hebrews of the British Empire, while in Vancouver, made a statement which one local newspaper has concluded will live. The statement was "The British Empire was not built on machine guns." Apart from the fact that machine guns were not in everyday use during the days the British Empire was being built and even unknown, no empire was ever built on anything but slave labor. The part that machine guns will play will be demonstrated later when that slave class kicks over the traces, and in fact has already shown signs as to its effectivenes in recent industrial troubles the world over.

One optimist still lives in spite of all the hard times. Herbert Hoover, who attempted to feed Europe after the war was over and failed, thinks good times are in sight. Labor is more efficient, says this great thinker. We suppose that is due to the fact that those who are working are afraid that if they do not deliver the maximum that they will be decorated with the order of the can. As an indication of the returning good times, he says:

> "Farmers are putting in more effort than for ten years. The crops this time will be the cheapest for ten years. The farmers are working longer hours, using old machinery as much as possible, and buying less. As a result, the cost of living will come down for others in industry."

No doubt the farmers are delighted with the prospects, and to make them still brighter will work the entire 24 hours. Work harder, consume less, is surely an alluring picture for both farmers and workers. Such are the good times in store for workers under capitalism.

It is quite evident that someone is very interested in starting an anti-Asiatic campaign for some sinister purpose. Articles are appearing in the press from time to time, picturing the Asiatic living in luxury, while white workers are starving. Could we transport our readers to Asiatic countries we could no doubt demonstrate that there are white people living in those lands who are living in luxury and do not even work or pretend to. That, however, is a horse of another color. The same press that carries on a campaign, which is likely to engender racial hatred, in order to draw the attention of the workers from the real cause of their unemployment, will give front page space to any news item concerning the rich and influential residents who are of Asiatic birth. The hypocrisy of the attitude of the so-called free and unfettered press of this country is so patent that even jobless slaves should stop and think, before they allow themselves to have their passions aroused by such influences. No more jobs will be created if a few Asiatics are killed in a race riot, and it can very well be assumed that the property rights of the rich and influential Asiatics will be protected to the limit by those who now wish to lay the blame for unemplyment on the Asiatic population that they themselves were no doubt instrumental in bringing to this country. Capitalism, not Asiatics, is responsible for unemployment

SCOUNDRELS OF THE PEN AND PIRATES OF THE PRESS

AN EXPOSURE OF "THE TIMES"

(By Pavlovitchan-Veltman)

THE trade agreement concluded between Soviet Russia and Great Britain has roused considerable indignation among the reactionary circles in capitalist countries, which are opposed to abandoning the blockade of Russia, and the support of the Russian counter-revolutionary elements which are conducting a campaign against the Soviet government both in Russia and abroad. We know that a number of forged documents have recently appeared in the European press giving evidence to mass risings that were alleged to have taken place in Soviet Russia. We know also that a certain Semenoff is preparing to publish forged documents, which it will be alleged were exchanged between the German headquarters staff and the Bolshevik leaders. This collection of apocryphal documents has been enriched by the addition of another, the contents of which exposes the shameless lying and the unpardonable stupidity of its real authors. The document is an invention from beginning to end. The moral degradation to which the modern bourgeois press has sunk can be judged by the fact that a respectable bourgeois newspaper like the Times, publishes this "document" as an official circular issued by the Soviet government.

The Times is extremely displeased with the raising of the blockade of Soviet Russia and the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian agreement. In order to provide a weapon for the enemies of Soviet Russia, who are conducting a campaign in England in favor of breaking the treaty with Russia, and for the purpose of preventing France, America, Italy and other capitalist countries from concluding similar agreements, the Times ascribes the authorship of this forged document to the writer of these lines as "chairman of the Council of Action and Propaganda among the peoples of the East," and the alleged instructions to the political and trade missions abroad it ascribes to Comrades Bukharin and Berzin, as members of the executive committee of the Communist International. As the above-mentioned apocryphal circular together with the comments of the Times, have been reproduced in a number of bourgeois newspapers and serve the interests of the enemies of Soviet Russia, they must not be passed by in silence.

"According to the trade agreement concluded with England," writes the Times, "the Soviet government undertook to refrain from conducting propaganda outside of Russia against the British government. The documents which we publish, containing instructions to the Russian political and trade missions on their co-operation in the revolutionary movements in foreign states, proves to what extent the Soviet government intends to carry out its obligations." Then follows the text of the document, of which we produce the main features:

"Instructions to trade delegates:

"In order to achieve International revolution and the overthrow of the capitalist system, it is essential that the following instructions shall be strictly and conscientiously carried out:

1. Trade relations must always serve the interests of the Communist propaganda of the Third International.

The chief task of trade missions is the sowing of discontent among troops and the organizations of strikes and disorders. . . In the event of strikes arising, grants should be made to strikers in order to prolong the strike, to create economic complications in all countries and in this manner rouse a social revolution.

2. All efforts must be directed to the organization of Communist parties.

3. Everything must be done in order to bribe the press.

4. One of the most important functions of the delegates should be to organize Communist groups amongst soldiers and seamen. These groups will conduct an energetic propaganda in favor of the organization of soldier and Seamen's councils as well as conduct a remorseless persecution of officers.

5. To organize workers' councils. These councils must bear a military character and aim at the seizure of power and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

6. Particularly strong propaganda must be conducted for the arming of the proletariat and the organization of cadres of the revolutionary army.

7. An agitation must be carried on amongst the troops to refuse to return their arms to the authorities. The mottoes of propagandists must be: International Soviet Republic- War against capitalist war! Soldiers desert the front! Down with bourgeois parliaments! Long live the Soviet! Government of the workers! Factories, workshops, mines and railways must belong to the workers! Down with the employers and profiteers! . . .

8. The idea must be widely propagated of the concentration of all economic and industrial undertakings in the hands of the working class.

9. One must not hesitate to fabricate and spread rumors of approaching wars. It is necessary to adopt all measures to prevent the organization of a white guard. The resort to terrorist acts is not prohibited.

10. All demonstrations should be organized. Separatist organizations must not be permitted under any circumstances. Soviet revolutionary staffs must be properly organized.

(Sgd.) N. BUKHARIN and I. BEREZIN,
Members of the Executive Committee of the Third International.
PALOVITCH-VELTMAN,
Responsible Director of Council of Action and Propaganda of Eastern Peoples.

This "document," which was first published in the most influential English bourgeois newspapers and reproduced in the whole of the international capitalist press, including the "syndicalist" newspapers of the notorious social patriot and renegade Marheim, is a pure invention from beginning to end. The apocryphal character of this circular is seen immediately from the signatures beneath it.

With regard to my signature, I declare in the first place, and this is known to all, that I have never been "Responsible Director" or "Chairman of the Council of Action and Propaganda of Eastern Peoples," for the reason that this council did not have a chairman. I was a member of the Presidium and representative of the Communist International of the Council, therefore I would never sign myself "Responsible Director" or "Chairman of the Council of Action." Secondly, as far back as December, 1920, I was relieved, at my own request, from work on this Council of Action, which had its headquarters in Baku, and from that time I have been in Moscow, where I am working in the Peoples Commissariat for Nationalities as a member of the collegiate and superintendent of the eastern department. Consequently I could not have signed myself "Director" or "Chairman of the Council of Action of Eastern Peoples," which body I left in December, 1920, in a document published after the 1st March, 1921. Thirdly, my signature as "Chairman of the Council of Action of Eastern Peoples" affixed to a document containing instructions exclusively affecting western nations is obviously out of place.

This particularly reveals the carelessness with which this apocryphal document was drawn up. The author, of course, counted on the stupidity of his readers.

The falsity of this document is proved also by the second signature that of "Berzin" (Berezin). Comrade Berezin ceased to be a member of the executive council of the Communist International more than a year ago, and consequently he could not have signed that document. Only the signature of Comrade Bukharin now remains. Comrade Bukharin is our best theoretician, and he certainly would not have drawn up or have signed such a stupid document, quite apart from the fact that the executive committee of the Third International has no relations whatever with our trade missions.

The author of the document is a fairly good jester. Although I left the Council of Action of Eastern Peoples in December, 1920, he nevertheless retains me on that body in April, 1921, and besides Eastern affairs he arbitrarily imposes upon me cares of western revolutionary movement.

The author of the document also compels Comrade Berezin, who was relieved of his duties as member of the executive committee of the Communist International a year ago, and is now our ambassador in Finland, to remain at the former post and occupy himself with affairs affecting the whole of Europe. The author knew, however, that the bourgeois press and the yellow syndicalist press, indifferent as to the means which they employ, would eagerly seize upon his illiterate and carelessly drawn up document.

I would say in conclusion that the Soviet government does not conduct any kind of Machiavellian policy, that having concluded peace treaties vital to the interests of Soviet Russia, our government therefore would not give any instructions to our commercial representatives, the execution of which would place a weapon in the hands of our enemies against us, and would lead to the immediate breach of commercial treaties which are to a high degree advantageous to Russia.

The counter-revolutionary attack on Soviet Russia has now assumed a new form—a bacchanalia of most unscrupulous lying. The document which we quote is one of the episodes of this counter-revolutionary campaign.—The Worker.

Chita—Rosta Wien: The Republic of the Far East has issued a manifesto to the whole population describing the course of events in Vladivostok. The manifesto discloses the role of the Japanese war party, who are attempting to hinder by all means the recall of the Japanese troops from Siberia. The government expresses the hope that the whole population will gather to the standard to free the land from the counter-revolutionaries.

Moscow, June 18.—Rosta Wien: The commissary for foreign affairs, Tchitcherin, has addressed a note to the British minister for foreign affairs in which he points out that the intended support of the Russian fugitives by the League of Nations can only be regarded as a humanitarian undertaking, so long as it is not in support of former counter-revolutionary formations who have not lost their character and who still stand under their former leaders. Any support for such formations would in Russian opinion, stand very much in contradiction to the conditions of the agreement which has been entered into by Russia and England.

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SIR PHILIP GIBBS ON WAR

"More passionate than any other emotion that has stirred me through life, is my conviction that any man who has seen these things must, if he has any gift of expression, and any human pity, dedicate his brain and heart to the sacred duty of preventing another war like this. A man with a pen in his hand, however feeble it may be, must use it to tell the truth about the monstrous horror, to etch its images of cruelty into the brains of his readers, and to tear down the veils by which the leaders of the peoples try to hide its obscenities. . . .

"There will be no hope of peace until the peoples of the world recognize their brotherhood and refuse to be led to the shambles for mutual massacre. If there is no hope of that, if, as some students of life hold, war will always happen because life is a continual warfare, and one man only lives at the expense of another, then there is no hope, and all the ideals of men striving for the progress of mankind, all the dreams of poets and the sacrifice of scientists are utterly vain and foolish, and pious men should pray God to touch this planet with a star and end the folly of it all."—Sir Philip Gibbs.

Help for Petrograd

Moscow.—The all-Russian Central Executive has issued a manifecto to all workers and peasants of Soviet Russia calling upon them to come to the assistance of red Petrograd. Petrograd has splendid factories which were formerly able to work for the whole land but which at present are not able to carry on owing to lack of food and fuel. All workers are called upon to send food and fuel to Petrograd and to organize relief committees for the Petrograd workers so that by means of this help Petrograd can once more become a help to the whole land.

P. M. Christopher, of Blairmore, has resigned his position as member of the general executive board of the One Big Union.

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Lumber Workers' News and Views

ORGANIZER'S REPORT

Called at Hanson's camp on June 22, collected $39 dues and sold some literature. Called at Mc & Mc's camp at Roy on June 22, sold some literature, but failed to appoint a delegate, although there was no opposition by the boss to the holding of meetings. June 24, held a meeting at Undines camp, Bessborough Bay, sold some literature and a delegate was elected.

June 25, held a meeting at Duméresq's camp, and sold some literature.. There is a delegate in this camp. June 26, ordered out of Wilson & Brady's camp at Reid Bay by a slave driver, and was forced to hold a meeting on the beach in the rain; could not get any action as only ten men out of a crew of 40 or 50 showed up.

Ordered out of Bendickson's camp on June 27, and attempted to hold a meeting on the beach, but failed. There is only the rigging crew left in this camp, and they will be finished in about a week. I did not take in Grassy Bay, the Lapan Co.'s camp at Jackson Bay, or P. B. Anderson's camp at Knox Bay, as I understand they are closing down shortly. Held very successful meeting at Orford Bay and Elk Bay, and delegates were elected at both places. I called in again at Rock Bay on my way down, and was informed by the superintendent that he did not allow the men to hold meetings or elect delegates, but had no objections to them sending their dues down or receiving papers, which was a very substantial contribution to the democracy that we fought for.

M. P. K.

Chase Creek Lumber Co.

The workers have a hard time getting their wages from this outfit. Some have not been paid since last March. There is no regular payday. The majority of the men here are homesteaders, and are receiving part payment in lumber; wages, 40 cents an hour; 9-hour day, meals 40 cents. No bath house, and a person has to either bathe in the creek or walk three miles to town to pay a Chink 50 cents for a bath. The bunk-house smells like a hogpen; 15 double bunks and prairie hay to sleep on; no springs, no mattress, no lamps, and no bull cook; enamel dishes in the cook house, and the only eating utensils are a bowl or plates for all purposes.

Yours for solidarity,

F. P.

Campbell's Camp, Cardero Channel

Questions Nos. 1 and 2, submitted by coast executive, concurred in.

Question No. 3 amended to read in the event of Question No. 1 not carrying in the camps, "That only nominations from camps to be considered for official positions to be submitted to referendum."

It was decided by vote to send for a supply of literature stamps.

Moved and seconded: "That we stand solidly for an 8-hour day, and advocate the use of every possible means at the disposal of the membership to curtail production in the event of the Loggers Association attempting to inaugurate a longer work day."

After a spirited discussion, the meeting expressed itself as being unanimously in favor of some plan being worked out whereby the official paper could be put on a permanent basis, and was in favor of an assessment of $2 or $3 a member for that purpose.

Camp B. Kwatna

The old delegate resigned, and a new one was elected to take his place. The sum of $10 was forwarded to the district office for the purchase of an assorted list of books and pamphlets, and a vote was taken on the three questions submitted by the executive.

DEL. $6.

Port Progress, Blunden Harbor

Secretary appointed to deal with all correspondence outside of delegates' report. Secretary instructed to ask Coast secretary when the membership authorized a working agreement to be drawn up with the I. W. W.

DEL. $6.

Reports have also been received from Toba River, camp A, Kwatna, Orford Bay and O'Connor's camp, Bute Inlet, and at the regular meeting at headquarters on Sunday, a communication was read from the general secretary of the I. W. W., in which it was stated that every effort would be made to bring about harmonious relations between the I. W. W. and the L. W. I. U. of C., in order that solidarity may eventually be brought into being. A communication was also read from the G. E. B. of the O. B. U. asking that a rank and file committee be appointed or elected to meet a similar committee from the O. B. U. in order that past differences might be thrashed out and a common understanding arrived at. A lengthy discussion ensued, in which it was shown that it is essential that the workers must unite, and the meeting expressed its unanimous endorsation of the request contained in the letter. It can, therefore, be readily seen that influences are at work that will eventually bring about solidarity, and it is hoped that broad-mindedness and tolerance will prevail, if it does, there are hopes of a brighter future for the workers.

CRANBROOK CONVENTION

Nominations for Officers

Secretary-Treasurer—Fred Bidder being the only nominee, accepted the nomination subject to the approval of the membership.

Nominations for district executive board (four to be elected)—E. J. Robinson, Paul Perry, D. Hagen, R. B. Wostenholme, J. Haglund.

Minutes of the Meeting

Meetings called to order at 10 a.m. Ed Robinson elected to the chair.

Correspondence—Moved and seconded that the correspondence be accepted as read. Carried.

Auditing committee's report.—Moved and seconded that the report be accepted as read. Carried.

Secretary's report.—The secretary gave a general report of the work done during the past half year. Moved and seconded that the report be accepted as read with explanations. Carried.

General executive board member's report.—Moved and seconded that the report be accepted as read. Carried.

Delegates' report — Resolutions from Camp 4, Yahk, and Springbrook Camp, Wycliffe: That the L. W. I. U. of C. endeavor to make a harmonious working agreement with the fellow workers in the lumbering industry across the line. Moved and seconded that the above resolution be adopted and that copies be sent to the various branches, and that the same be published in the official organ, and also in the B. C. Federationist. Carried.

The delegate from Camp 14, Yahk, gave a verbal report of the conditions, etc. Moved and seconded that the report be accepted. Carried.

Moved and seconded that we retain the use of the union hall at the present rental of $69.99 per quarter, as per the previous agreement. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the secretary order 100 copies of the B. C. Federationist every week. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the financial report be published; also the general executive members' report and the report of E. J. Robinson. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the referendum ballots be published as early as possible and sent out to the various camps. Ballots must be returned to this office by July 28, and that C. Iderstrom be appointed to count the baloits. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the meeting adjourn sine die. Carried.

LUMBER WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION OF CANADA

PRINCE RUPERT BRANCH

Referenda

On the Proceedings of the Emergency Convention, held in Prince Rupert on June 23, 1921.

BALLOT

To be filled out and mailed to the Secretary, J. H. Burroughs, Box 833, Prince Rupert, B. C., not later than August 5th, 1921.

.....
Name of voter.....
File No. .....
Dues paid to month of.....192....
Last receipt No.....
(Members more than three months in arrears cannot vote.)

.....

For Member of Central Executive Board, L. W. I. U. of C.

(Vote for One)

Doyon, P., Sedgwick Bay.....
McDonald, Hug. A., Sedgwick Bay

.....

For Members of Branch Executive Board, Prince Rupert

Vote for six.

Brown, Nelson, Breaker Bay.....
Burke, A., Sedgwick Bay .....
Gagne, Z. P., Usk, G.T.P.....
Jones, A. E., Swanson Bay.....
King, Ed., Carnaby, G. T. P.....
Kobler, Victor, Kelly's Camp, Cumshewa .....
Morris, Wm., Sedgwick Bay.....
Reid, D., Sedgwick Bay.....

(Members absent from the District will cut this out and mail as above.)

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Slater's Sliced Streaky Bacon, lb...40c
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Men Must Work to Eat and Be Respectable in Workers' Republic

(Continued from page 1)

their money away on crossing the border, saying that in free Russia they had no further use for it. I have been in Moscow a week and have not a cent in Russia money, and yet I have been to the theatre several times and otherwise comported myself in an extravagant manner.

All Hate Money

There is a degenerate paper currency in circulation here, but all the active spirits of the new society hate it. They look upon it as the signmanual of the enemy, Capitalism, and one of the most insidious weapons ever begotten by human ingenuity to keep the workers in slavery. Curious to know what would happen to counterfeiters of such a despised currency, I inquired of a very active militant. He answered: "Oh, of course when caught they are punished; but then, after all, they do a sort of service by relieving the strain on the government printing-presses." So has the god, Money fallen in Russia!

The money here is really only a hangover from Capitalism. It may be confidently expected that when the new society gets thoroughly established, and, being fully recovered from the havoc of wars, is able to furnish the workers an abundance of supplies, all need for petty trading of every sort will disappear and the entire monetary system will be abolished.

In the restricted confines of a newspaper article only the barest sketch of the Russian government can be given.

The first thing we must understand is that the new Russian government is really a workers' republic. Its motto, written into the constitution, "He who does not work neither shall he eat." Work is the standard by which the status of the people is established. All soldiers and workers (hand and brain, city and country) over the age of eighteen years and regardless of sex are entitled to vote and to hold office. (Capitalists and others living from the labor of workers are disfranchised and denied all participation in the government.

Some American labor leaders have affected to be horrified by this arrangement and have denounced the Russian republic roundly for it. They demand a "square deal" for the social parasites. But they conveniently overlook the fact that in the so-called capitalist democracies these same parasitic elements disfranchise the useful workers as far as they are able to. They set up all sorts of residence, sex and other ridiculous voting qualification that deprive millions of toilers of any say in the government. And if it were not for the constant resistance of the labor movement it would not be long before the suffrage would be limited solely to property holders.

Have No Illusion

Now the revolutionary Russian workers have no illusions about these matters. They have taken the measure of the capitalists. They know them for what they are—an unscrupulous band of exploiters who will stick at nothing in their greed for mastery, so the workers tell them outright that their activities are anti-social, and that if they want to enjoy the rights accorded decent people they must abandon their nefarious conduct and perform some useful work in return for their sustenance. If they will not do this then they must expect to be considered social and political pariahs.

The foundation of the whole Russian governmental system is founded by the local Soviets. These exist in all the cities, towns and villages. They are made up of representatives of the three great branches of the Russian working-class; workers, peasants and soldiers. There are no general elections as Americans understand the term. The workers select their Soviet representatives directly at their work-places, the peasants theirs at the villages, and the soldiers theirs in the barracks. Officials and delegates may be recalled at any time by those who elected them.

The work of the local Soviet is to supervise the social, political and industrial life of the people within their respective jurisdiction, bearing in mind, of course, the superior authority of higher government organs. The scope of their activity ranges from the simple work of a village Soviet to the complex tasks of the great city Soviets. In Moscow, for instance, the Soviet consists of 21 departments, as follows: Justice, Finance, Military, Postal, Industry, Fuel, Food (securing of supplies), Land, Compulsory Labor, Public Service (water, lights, street cars, etc.), Education, Labor Health, Social Welfare, General Management (police, prisons, marriages, deaths, etc.), Statistical Workers' and Peasants' Control (supervisory), Transportation, Building, Food (distribution), Extraordinary Commission (prevention of counter-revolutionary activities, etc.) All these departments are subdivided into bureaus which specialize in the thousand and one activities that go to make up the life of a great modern city.

By a complicated process, impossible to detail here, the local Soviets, both urban and rural, pyramid themselves together, securing organization and homogenity to correspond with the various geographical, industrial and political divisions of the country. Thus Soviets extends over the volosts, districts, governments and regions, which roughly parallel our wards, counties, congressional districts and states. Each of these organizations oversees the activities in its particular sphere, limited naturally by the functions of the Soviets above and below it. In every case the higher form of organization is created by massing together from the membership of the one just below it. The recall principle prevails at all stages of governmental structure.

The general Soviet system culminates in the unified national expression of power, the All-Russian Congress of Soviets. This is the supreme governmental body of the Russian Republic. It meets approximately every six months. Between congresses business is conducted by the Central executive committee, which is composed of 550 members elected from among the general delegation of the All-Russian Congress of Soviets.

The Commissioners

The Central executive committee, in turn, elects from its ranks the Council of People's Commissioners to actually superintend the carrying on of the business of the country. There are eighteen of these commissioners, to correspond to the following departments: Foreign affairs, war, marine, interior, justice, labor, social insurance, education, posts and telegraph, nationality affairs (the Russian Republic is a federation of many nationalities), finances, transportation, agriculture, commerce and industry, provisioning, control of the government (supervision), supreme economic council, public hygiene. The work of the Council of People's Commissioners is subject to the veto of the Central executive committee, which, together with the Council of People's Commissioners, and all other government bodies, is responsible to the All-Russian Congress of Soviets.

In the United States we see the ridiculous spectacle of thousands of legislators making laws all over the country, and a handful of old fogies in the Supreme Court calling them unconstitutional. There is no such nonsense in Russia. Once the workers' government has spoken, that settles the matter.

There being no other government based upon the same lines as that of Russia, it is therefore difficult, without considerable elaboration, to convey an idea of the powers of the respective superior organizations and officials. It may be said, however, that the chairman of the Central executive committee (Kalenine) occupies approximately the same position in the Russian government as the president does in the French government. In fact, he is often called the president of Russia.

The Council of People's Commissioners is equivalent to a cabinet, and the chairman of this cabinet (Lenine), may be denominated the prime minister of Russia. And, as in France and many other countries, so in Russia, the prime minister, being closely identified with and highly responsible for the policies of the government, is a bigger figure than the president of the country.

Many writers have sought to convey the impression that the Soviets are structures peculiarly Russian in character. But this is not the case. The fact is that there was very little understanding of them or propaganda made for them before they sprang up almost spontaneously during the big revolutionary upheaval of 1905. They are very different organizations from the village "mir," which has been pointed out as their progenitor. They develop naturally in a revolutionary situation, just as central labor councils do in every capitalist country, even though the men forming them have little or no knowledge of each others' experiences.

For a working class which has been broken with capitalism, and which finds itself on the road to power, it is a perfectly logical, if not inevitable procedure to discard the old state machinery, to cast off all parasite elements and to select its governmental representatives directly from the work shops, fields and barracks. That the workers in other countries have not got the Soviet idea stronger is due to the fact that, unlike the Russian workers, they have not yet been faced by real revolutionary crises. Where they have approached such crises, notably in the Paris Commune, the tendency to create Soviets has been clearly manifested.

The Russian Soviets, although they have many admitted faults, provide the workers with the governmental mechanism much more flexible and responsive to their will than any democracy based on bourgeois principles. Of course, the Soviets are highly unsatisfactory to the remnants of non-producing elements still hanging on here, but then, in this country, no one is disturbed over that. The interests of the workers are being taken care of, and in Russia that's all that matters.

Hot Reception for Colonel Cooper

(Continued from page 1)

He then went on to outline who was responsible for the care of the unemployed, pointing out that it first devolved on the municipality, then on the Provincial government, and finally on the Dominion authories. While accusing the municipality of passing the buck, the speaker indulged in a good deal of this kind of tactics himself. Referring to the part the Dominion government had played in caring for the unemployed, he pointed out that the government had paid one-third of all relief work, and had provided another twelve millions for the extension of the Housing Act. In closing, Colonel Cooper stated that he would answer any questions.

The first question was: "If, as you say, the municipal and Provincial and Dominion authorities are responsible for the care of the unemployed, do you think that all of these powers can place the unemployed to work at productive employment?"

His reply was: "No, it is not the duty of governments to enter into commercial undertakings."

"Was it not done during the war?" came like a shot from many of the audience. One speaker stated if the government had no responsibility to the people, then the government had no right to take the young men at 18 years of age to the world's butcher shops.

Colonel Cooper evidently did not get the idea in the reference to the butcher shops, but was quickly enlightened by members of the audience, who called out: "He means battlefields."

Another question the member for the constituency was caleld upon to answer was: "Will you go with a delegation to see Commissioner Gillespie on Wednesday morning?" Colonel Cooper replied that he would.

The question of the evening was then asked. It was: "Do you not think that in view of the fact that the government spent at least a quarter of a million dollars to send six or seven men to jail in Winnipeg, that that money would have been better spent in feeding the unemployed?" It was quite evident that the colonel was staggered by the question. He replied: "I do not know anything about it, and think the question an unfair one." Needless to say, the unemployed of South Vancouver are still waiting to have the point elucidated.

A committee was appointed to meet Commissioner Gillespie on Wednesday morning, and Colonel Cooper was understood to be willing to accompany the delegation. Another committee was appointed to draw up a letter to be sent to Premier Oliver, in which his attention is to be drawn to the fact that relief is to be cut off, and that the fathers of the rising generation refuse to see their children starve, and if the authorities do not care for them, the workers will have to do the job themselves by any means in their power.

It was decided that all the women and the men apply for relief as usual on the 15th of the month, and to be at the Municipal Hall in a body. T. Bissett gave a very interesting address before the close of the meeting, which was brimful of interest and excitement, from the time the chairman assumed his position.

COLD COMFORT FOR UNEMPLOYED

(Continued from page 1)

it was a national crisis and not a local situation.

This statement got under the cuticle of Colonel Cooper, who replied that it was all rubbish. One delegate pointed out that there were 700 families suffering from unemployment, and he asked if they decided to help themselves, what would the Dominion government do?

Colonel Cooper replied that if the municipality and the province failed to keep law and order, the Dominion government would naturally have to, if the local authorities could not handle the situation.

Passing the blame for the situation was then continued. Colonel Cooper stated that Commissioner Gillespie had not applied for a loan from the Dominion government for relief. He also stated that a million and a quarter had been apportioned for roads in British Columbia by the Dominion government, but as yet he had not heard what had been done with it. This money had been given, not loaned, to the Provincial government.

Before the interview ended, Col. Cooper asked Commissioner Gillespie what he was going to do to cover the present situation. He replied he had done all he could do, and that it was now up to the Dominion government. Colonel Cooper also stated that he would consult with Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P., as to what could be done. In the meantime the relief is cut off, and the position of the unemployed in South Vancouver is worse than it was a month ago.

Buy at a union store.

Vancouver Unions

VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—President, R. W. Hatley; secretary, J. G. Smith. Meets 3rd Wednesday each month in the Pender Hall, corner of Pender and Howe streets. Phone Sey. 291.

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

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS—If you need bricklayers or masons for boiler works, etc., or marble setters, phone Bricklayers' Union, Labor Temple.

GENERAL WORKERS' UNIT OF THE O. B. U.—President, E. Andre; secretary, W. Service. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday in each month in Pender Hall, cor. of Pender and Howe streets. Phone Sey. 291.

HOISTING AND PORTABLE ENGINEERS, Local 840—International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at 8 p.m., 319 Pender Street West. G. Riley, 2624 Mahon Avenue, North Vancouver; secretary, P. Bradley, 1762 McSpadden Street, Vancouver, B. C.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMployees, Local 28—Meets every second Wednesday in the month at 2:30 p.m. and every fourth Wednesday in the month at 8:30 p.m. President, John Cummings, secretary and business agent, A. Graham. Office and meeting hall, 441 Seymour St. W. Phone Sey. 1661. Office hours, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S Association, Local 38-52—Office and hall, 152 Cordova St. W. Meets first and third Fridays, 8 p.m. Secretary-treasurer, T. Nixon; business agent, P. Sinclair.

INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKers' Union—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays. President, J. E. Dawson, 1645 Yew St., Kitsilano; secretary, E. T. Kelly, 1550 Hastings St. E.; recording secretary, L. Holdsworth, 589—14th St. W., North Vancouver.

LUMBER WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION OF CANADA—An industrial union of all workers in logging and construction camps. Coast District and General Headquarters, 61 Cordova St. W., Vancouver, B. C. Phone Sey. 7855. J. M. Clarke, general secretary-treasurer; legal advisers, Messrs. Bird, Macdonald & Co., Vancouver, B. C.; auditors, Messrs. Buttar & Chiene, Vancouver, B. C.

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS UNION, LOCAL 348, I.A.T.S.E.—Affiliated with Trades and Labor Council and Theatrical Federation, Vancouver. President, J. R. Foster; secretary and treasurer, Lockeley Clark, P. O. Box 345. Office and meeting room, 310 London Building, Pender St. W. Regular meeting night, first Sunday in each month at 7:30 p.m. Business Agent, W. Woolridge. Phone Fraser 2377L.

PATTERN MAKERS' LEAGUE OF NORTH AMERICA (Vancouver and Vicinity)—Branch meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 319 Pender St. W. President, O. Heys, Central Park P. O., South Vancouver; financial secretary, E. A. Goddard, 856 Richards St.; Recording Secretary, J. L. Irvine, 249—16th St. W., North Vancouver.

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

O. B. U. UNIT PILE DRIVERS, WOODmen Bridgemen, Derrickmen and Riggers of Vancouver and vicinity. Meets every Monday, 8 p.m., in O. B. U. Hall, 604 Pender St. W. President, W. Tucker; financial secretary and business agent, O. Anderson. Phone Seymour 291.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY Employees, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets A. O. F. Hall, Mount Pleasant, 1st and 3rd Mondays at 10.15 a.m. and 7 p.m. President, F. A. Hoover, 2409 Clarke Drive; recording-secretary, F. E. Griffin, 447—6th Avenue East; treasurer, E. G. Cleveland; financial-secretary and business agent, W. H. Cottrell, 4304 Dumfries Street; office corner Prior and Main Sts. Phone Fair 3604R.

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

THE NEW WESTMINSTER BRANCH of the O. B. U. meets on the first and third Wednesday of every month. All members in this district are invited to attend.

WORKERS' COUNCIL, VANCOUVER, B. C., meets every Thursday evening at 8 p.m. in the O. B. U. Hall, 604 Pender St. W. Secretary, E. Horsburgh, Pender Hall.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF America, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Monday in each month, 8 p.m. President, A. E. Gatenby; vice-president, D. Lawson; recording secretary, C. McDonald, P. O. Box 503; financial secretary, T. Templeton, P. O. Box 503.

Provincial Unions

VICTORIA, B. C.

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

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

PRINCE RUPERT CENTRAL LABOR Council, O. B. U. Branches: Prince Rupert District Fisheries Board, O.B.U.; Metalliferous Miners' District Board O.B.U. Secretary-treasurer, P. O. Box 217, Prince Rupert.

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LETTERS TO THE FED.

On Drugless Healers

Editor B. C. Federationist: In your issue of July 1 there appears an article re the position of the drugless healer. For the benefit of the public would you kindly print my personal experience on behalf of the chiropractor? On June 1, 1920, I was injured while employed as boom man. Was examined by local doctor and two doctors of the compensation board; was sent to the Vancouver Block for X-ray examination, and in all they could find nothing wrong to prevent me from work; consequently was cut off from compensation without any physical relief, for I grew worse and worse, and even though advised to try a chiropractor, I delayed until January 25, 1921, when in a state of misery that cannot be described in words, the chiropractor told me then and there the cause, and backed up his word by giving me relief before I left the office, and to date must say I am more free from pain than I have been for the last twenty years. I cannot get away from one of two facts: those medical men either did not know what was wrong, or they did not care. Everyone is entitled to arrive at his own decision. Why in the name of common sense should the poor be deprived of relief, if it can be had. The relief which I received could in no wise be estimated in dollars and cents, although the chiropractor has never asked me for a dollar. Surely the medical men should be satisfied to let others do what they fail to do. If interested in suffering humanity there is enough for all to do.

There is no desire on my part to do personal injury to anyone, therefore I mention no names. But out of gratitude to the chiropractor for relief obtained, and for the benefit of others who may be suffering and have failed to find relief, and only hope this may reach such. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for needed space, I am,

Sincerely yours,
A. C. McALPINE,
North Vancouver, B. C., July 5.

Look Out for Him

Editor B. C. Federationist: I am sending you a few lines to warn working men in general not to pay any attention to a report circulated by one George Coffey, former superintendent of hydraulics, but of late years local manager for the Yukon Gold Co., of Dawson, Y. T. (Klondike), the company commonly known as the "Guggies," by the rank and file of common working stiffs.

Mr. Coffey is on his way to California for his health, and as he proceeds along he makes it his business to spread the report that there is plenty of work in the Klondike at very high wages—a dollar an hour—when there is absolutely no truth in the report he is casting broadcast through the country. He is doing this to get a crowd of men in the country so that the companies can cut wages, and the wages are not in keeping with the expenses of the country.

The wages paid today are $4.50 and board to the average man; while higher wages are paid to artisans and mechanics generally, as in all cases all over the country.

I hope you will give this your special attention, as the cost of making a trip into this country amounts to rather a large sum, and the average worker cannot stand it now-a-days.

AN OBSERVER OF DIFFERENT THINGS.
Skagway, July 7, 1921.

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JUNIOR LABOR LEAGUE NOTES

The regular monthly business meeting of the Junior Labor League will be held on Friday, July 22, at 8 p.m. at the club rooms, 52 Dufferin street west. It is important that the members and also those who, though not members, are going to the camp at White Rock, should turn out for this meeting.

Those going for the first week at the camp will leave on Saturday, July 30. The cost of the camp to each one going will be small, and the more that goes the smaller the cost can be made, so the members are endeavoring both to reduce the cost and swell the crowd by getting as many young people as possible to go. For information, phone Fair. 1610.

HOW WORKING GIRLS ARE LIVING

Employers Resent Activities of Religious Organizations

Working girls in New York City by the hundreds are sleeping in the attics of remodelled houses, in unsanitary quarters with no heat or adequate bath facilities. They are crowded into every available inch of space in thousands of tenements and rooming houses, under conditions which are intolerable.

"They are sleeping," said Miss Blanche Geary, head of the housing activities of the national board of the Young Women's Christian Association, "two to six in a room—often two in a bed meant for one.

"I have seen girls' cots," Miss Geary continued, addressing a conference at the Y. W. C. A. headquarters, "in hallways of flats and rooming houses directly against the door of bathrooms used by both men and women. With the present inadequate housing facilities, the girl who can secure a hall bedroom and who is not forced to share it with other girls is fortunate. Yet the price these girls pay is out of all proportion to the so-called accommodations."

The results of this particular housing investigation throws a bright light upon the attitude of employers' organizations—notably that in Pittsburg, Pa.—which are using every effort to discredit and to cause the withdrawal of support from the "Y. W." since it began to study industrial and economic conditions in earnest. The Pittsburg Employers Association recently sent broadcast a circular urging other like bodies of employers to withhold support from the Y. W. C. A. because of its "dangerous attitude" on industrial questions, and boasting that as a result of its activities, a campaign for $200,000 conducted by the Pittsburg "Y. W." succeeded in raising only $90,000.

The acute housing condition in New York City present many other aspects as bad as that set forth in the address of the Y. W. C. A. conference. Families still are living in quarters little if any better than the steerage of trans-Atlantic steamships.—Advance.

Wasted Efforts

"Petrograd Pravda" writes: According to reports of the paper "Bospor" an extraordinary meeting of all Socialist parties and revolutionary groups took place at the initiative of the Georgian Menchevists at which the representatives of the imperialist lands England, France, America and others were present. The Menchevist Tchavtchavadse, a land owner, gave a long report over the situation of Georgia and the northern Caucasus.

At the conclusion of his report he made a proposal that a united block of all Socialist parties should be formed for the liberation of the Caucasus from the Bolshevist yoke. The representative of England stated that the English government would support no one in a struggle against the Bolshevists and thereupon left the room. The representative of America followed his example.

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

THE NOBILITY OF VIOLENCE

Italian Fascist Movements Brutal—Candour Exposes Its Tactics

In Il Popolo D'Italia (Milan), the daily paper of the Fascisti, edited by Benito Mussolini, this interesting explanation of the rapid growth of the Fascist movement and its relative success at the polls was printed shortly after the general election on May 15:

The fact can best be explained by applying the concepts of violence that Sorel developed magnificently. It was the "prestige of violence" that gave victory to Fascisti candidates. The great popular mass submitted to the fascination of violence, which is the creator of valor and the resuscitator of enthusiasms. They felt this fasciantion because violence releases in those that exercise it personal bravery, the exercise of energy and will, makes them superior to danger, and has therefore the nobility and beauty of every ideal force.

If the Italian Socialists had read Proudhon they would have known what admiration this great revolutionary had for Force and how he studied it, sifting through all the immense fecundity of social facts in search for it.

At the bottom of the present Fascisti victory one encounters a case of force that creates right. The error of the Socialists is that of believing that in violence there may be an exercise of pure and simple brute force. It is this error—psychological and moral—to which the Socialist Party must ascribe its incapacity to offer adequate resistance to the Fascisti.

Violence is never simply brute force, being always the effect of a passion (we speak, naturally, of collective, political violence) and so it is ridiculous to attempt to explain fascismio with the offensive interpretations that the Socialists give it. The Socialist defeat is the logical effect of long years of affirmations which while exciting base material instincts in the masses, completely neglected every spiritual and moral factor. The Socialist propaganda did not transform the workers into awakened men; it did not give them a will or a passion. It only made of them men well organized, disciplined, and brutalized, conditioning this supine attitude on the realization of salary augmentations.

When you have said high salary, you have said the whole Socialist propaganda. The chamber of labor is an instrument for raising salaries and nothing else. It is a shop. And because of this monstrous ignoring of every ideal factor and of every sense of extra-material dignity the Fascisti have been able to destroy numerous chambers of labor without one sole worker having the will to sacrifice his life to defend them.

Socialist propaganda hasn't been able to give to the masses a single throb of a faith that would inspire sacrifice. Beautiful result! And one must realize, moreover, that the masses are much better than their leaders, that they have a strong idealistic residue, even if they are still in the great majority faithful to the ideas of socialism.

The victory of the Fascisti is therefore the effect of the force that they have known how to use for the defense of their ideas in the past months. The Fascisti enter Parliament with a notable group which, perhaps, will be called upon to sustain a decisive part, if they navigate straight and don't entangle themselves in the subtleties of grand politics. We believe that this is the moment in which fascismo should clarify some points of its programme. A constructive conception is necessary, although one recognizes that this is a necessity indeed difficult to supply.

Fascismo was born with a negative programme, as a reaction to the Socialist line of conduct that had no concrete value. Fascismo was for maximalism what the strait-jacket is for the agitated body of the maniac. It did not have to meet programme with programme, idea with idea. It was a knotty club, largely used to correct the defects of others. In its salutary activities men of diverse tendencies and origin participated, because there was no need for a special etiquette. Today, suddenly, fascismo has become a political party that must function in Parliament. It is an imperious and immediate duty for it to analyze itself, define itself, and to act as an organic force in public life.

The problem can be resolved through successive approximations. It would be an error to think that fascismo must write its programme with all the planks complete, corresponding to all the exigencies of national life. Fascismo must instead define several fundamentals for its future action.

First, modification of our tactics in relation to the Socialist Party and the ex-maximalism, suspending the use of violence and returning to the terrain of legality. . . . It is at present evident that the violence of the Fascisti, along with the economic crisis and the passing of the Lenin myth, has brusquely modified the revolutionary mentality of the party. The defeat of the Communists is a sign that at present every revolutionary velleity is set. To persist in strong methods would be superfluous and therefore dangerous.

The article concludes with the recommendation that fascismo become the representative of the "middle class," which includes consumers and taxpayers. This class, it is pointed out, is the most numerous in the land but at present is hardly at all represented in Parliament which, instead, looks after the interests of the plutocrats and the working class. Fascismo could have, "gathering to itself as much of sanity and worth as the bourgeoisie salvaged from the war," a great mission in contemporary Italy.—The Nation.

Boycott of Japanese Goods

"Isvestia" reports: The boycott movement against the Japanese goods is gaining in strength in all circles of the Chinese population. As a method of combatting the boycott the Japanese have set a Japanese gold coinage in circulation which is expected to bring about a fall in Chinese dollars.

ISSUES CHALLENGE TO ECONOMIC COUNCIL

Council of Workers Would Debate Unemployed Question

Constitution Is Adopted at a Special Meeting

The Council of Workers held a special meeting on Tuesday night for the purpose of discussing and adopting a constitution. In addition to this important business the council decided to adopt a suggestion of the meeting held in the Pender hall on Sunday afternoon, to the effect that the Economic Council, recently formed, be invited to send a representative to debate on the question of unemployment. The motion which was adopted, being as follows: "In view of the expressed statements by the Economic Council, that organization be challenged to appoint a representative to debate the following question: 'That no solution to the present industrial distress and unemployment can be found under capitalism'."

J. Kavanagh was elected to the council to take the affirmative for the Council of Workers, and arrangements for the debate will be made immediately the Economic Council decides to accept the challenge. In accordance with the constitution, the meeting of the council will be held every Tuesday evening in the Pender hall.

The preamble and constitution, as adopted, are as follows:

Preamble

The world-wide industrial depression and consequent unemployment for an ever-increasing number of wage-earners, conditions which are the inevitable results of a social system, based upon the exploitation of the workers; the widespread distress among the members of the working class in this district, and the lack of an organization to voice their needs, compelled the workers to organize the "Council of Workers," for the purpose of representing their interests.

Conditions are steadily becoming worse. The inability of capitalism to provide for the needs of society is becoming more and more apparent. The employing class, faced with the competition of commodities produced in Europe and Asia in an already over-stocked market, are attempting to meet the situation by a policy of wage reduction; whilst at the same time advocating increased production.

In the face of these attempts to reduce the already low standard of living of the workers, the Workers Council of Vancouver and district, recognizing the economic bankruptcy of the present social system, and the mental bankruptcy of our masters; recognizing also the present lack of understanding amongst the working class as to their economic position, reorganizes itself with the object of consolidating the forces of labor in Vancouver and district for the purpose of resisting by every means possible, any further reduction, economic or political, in the conditions of the working class.

Understanding that no permanent improvement in the condition of the working class may be expected under capitalism; realizing also that a reduced standard of living tends to lower the combative spirit of the workers, we are organized for the every day struggle with the employing class, whilst at the same time assisting in the work of preparing the slave class of modern society for its task of emancipation.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. This organization shall be known as The Council of Workers of Vancouver and District.

Sec. 2. It shall have the power to affiliate with other organizations with similar aims and objects.

Sec. 3. All workers' organizations shall be eligible for membership in this Council, who pledge themselves to promote the objects of the Council. Eligibility of delegates shall be decided by a regular business meeting.

Sec. 4. The number of delegates from any affiliated organization shall not be more than four (4).

Sec. 5. All members of workers' organizations living in South Vancouver and North Vancouver, also surrounding municipalities to form themselves into sub-councils of the Council of Workers, and send delegates to this Council.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. Nominations for officials and committee men shall be open on the first meetings in January and July, election to take place on the second meetings in January and July; candidates to be elected by ballot. Nominees receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected, and shall take office at the next regular meeting following the election.

Sec. 2. A Secretary shall be elected for a period of six (6) months.

Sec. 3. An executive board of five members shall be elected for a period of six months.

Sec. 4. Standing committees shall be elected as follows:

(a) Organization committee of four (4).

(b) Auditing committee of two, with an alternate.

Other committees may be elected from time to time as the interests of the Council may warrant. No delegate shall act on more than one committee, except members of the Executive Board, who may be elected to any committee except the auditing committee. Any member of a committee who neglects to perform the duties of his office, shall be dealt with as the Council may direct.

Sec. 5. When an elective office becomes vacant through any cause, the Secretary shall notify the next regular meeting, when nominations for candidates to fill the vacancy shall be open until the next regular meeting at which meeting the election shall take place.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1. The Executive Board shall deal with all matters referred to them from regular or special meetings, or with any emergency which may arise between meetings. The Executive Board shall be responsible for the direction of the policy of the Council as laid down by the general membership; they shall elect from among their number three trustees.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1. Officials are subject to recall by a majority of members present at a regular meeting, when notice of such motion to recall shall have been regularly made at the regular meeting immediately preceding.

All charges must be made in writing and handed over to the Council.

ARTICLE V.

Section 1. Regular meetings of the Council shall be held every Tuesday night at 8 p.m., the power to change date of meeting to remain in the hands of the Council.

Sec. 2. Special meetings may be called:

(a) By the Executive Board;

(b) By the Secretary on a written demand stating the object for which the meeting is to be called, signed by five delegates being lodged with the Secretary; twenty-four (24) hours' notice must be given before such meetings are held.

Sec. 3. The Secretary shall call all meetings to order and call for nominations for a chairman; all meetings to be governed by Roberts' Rules of Order. A majority shall decide all questions, unless otherwise provided for by the Consitution.

Sec. 4. All committees shall report to the regular meetings.

Sec. 5. The Constitution of this Council shall take effect from the date of its adoption.

HINDU SAILORS WIN LAW SUIT

Take Action Against British Shipowners and Get Wages

(Federated Press)

New York—The 33 Hindu sailors of the British ship City of Norwich, who were driven off the vessel when it arrived here last April, have won their court action against the ship's owners for wages, food and transportation back to Bombay. They charged they were made to suffer from the cold for lack of clothing promised, that they were given rotten and wormy food, and that they were abused and beaten by the ship's officers.

Their suit against the vessel's owners was first dismissed by United States District Judge Edwin L. Garvin because it was brought under American law. The case was then re-opened under British maritime law and, after hearing the evidence, Judge Garvin denied the motion of the counsel for the vessel's owners, who asked that the suit be dismissed. The court then rendered a decision in favor of the sailors. The amount of the final judgment, it is expected, will be nearly $20,000.

The case of these 33 Hindu sailors was one of the most flagrant instances of maltreatment of seamen disclosed here in recent years. The Hindus, who presented a pitiable appearance on their arrival, exhibited marks of brutal handling, and one of them had lost an eye.

LETTS VIOLATE THEIR AGREEMENT

Condemns Russian Communists to Death After Promising Security

Moscow, June 17.—Rosta Wien: In connection with the sentences of the Lettish courtmartial, which condemned nine Communists to death, which sentences have already been carried out, and others to life imprisonment, the representative of the Russian government has addressed a note to the Lettish government, in which he recalls the promise which was made that condemned Communists in Lettland were to be exchanged for Letts in Russia. At the same time the Lettish government gave the assurance that the Communists in Lettland were in full security. In spite of this promise of the Lettish government, the death sentence was carried out. The representative of Soviet Russia protests most energetically against this proceeding in the name of his government, and explains that the Russian government will act in accordance with the proceedings of the Lettish government.

Exploiters Vision Abyss Which Faces Them

(Continued from page 1)

are shoved further into the future. Yea, some of the selected few,—those who own and do not work—are becoming sensitive of the possibility that they might never materialize.

This feeling was expressed at the London convention by Viscount Birkenhead, the British lord chancellor, in the following words: "There is a danger that the present conditions of economic collapse will not end within the memory of living men." We might make it more definite and say that it will never end as long as the present system, which is responsible for these conditions, lasts.

These commercial heads are returning a strong indictment against the system that they themselves are attempting to uphold, by any means fair or foul, but their attempts will come to naught. The system is doomed.

The present crisis with its attendant unemployment, misery and starvation is due to inherent causes in our social system of society, therefore it must go. It must give way to the only force in society capable of continuing production for the good of all—the working class.—Voice of Labor.

Bulletin Coming Back

The Butte Bulletin is to be published once again. This time as a weekly, Radical workers in Canada and the United States will welcome the return of this clear-cut working-class publication.

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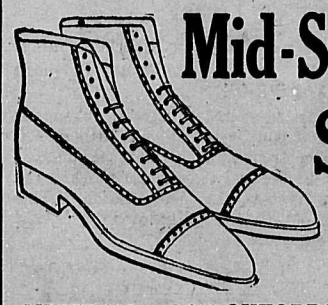

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Another Lie Nailed

Moscow—Rosta Wien: The bourgeois press continues its campaign of lies against Soviet Russia. This time it reports that many Wrangel soldiers who returned to Russia have been shot. These stories are malicious inventions. Not one former Wrangel soldier has been shot. Of the 6511 who have returned, 5199 have already returned to their homes. Of the remainder, only 47 are under arrest, because they are suspected of espionage, but as soon as their innocence is proven, they will be released. As a result of typhus and other epidemics, there have been only two cases of death. These figures speak much more convincingly than the "reliable" information with which the slanderers and enemies of Soviet Russia and the Ukraine are fighting.

A New Type of Lie

Moscow.—Rosta Wien: The Commissariat for foreign trade makes a statement dealing with the statement in the Swedish bourgeois paper Dagens Nyheter, according to which a Swedish commercial delegation bribed a number of officials, but forgot to bribe the members of the extraordinary commission, with the result that all the other bribed persons were arrested. The Commissariat states that an unsuccessful attempt was made to bribe the officials of the Commissariat, but that no arrests were made. The whole story is an attempt to suggest that the laws of Soviet Russia are not so severe against the poor as against the rich, and that the Soviet laws punish those who accept bribes but spares those who give bribes.

Finnish Commercial Delegation

Helsingsfors—Rosta Wien. The Finnish commercial delegation has returned from Russia. Director Hovelaimen, a member of the delegation, states that they are very satisfied with their visit. The business prospects with Russia are very good. The German industry has made great progress already, and is well ahead of the industries of the other countries.

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The Federationist has published "Left Wing" Communism, an infantile disorder, by Nikolai Lenin. This work should be read by every worker, as it deals extensively with working class tactics. Price: Single copies, 25c; orders of ten or more copies, 20c each, postage paid.

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