BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

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LOCAL RAILROAD MEN JOIN THE STRIKE

Canadian Workers on the Great Northern Affected by U. S. Dispute

Secretary of Trades Council Takes Matter Up With Minister

How closely the interests of Canadian and American workers are allied, has been brought out during the past week or so. The railroad workers of the United States were called on strike, and on some railroads in Canada, due to the fact that these roads are operated by American companies, the workers were affected and their wages cut.

Canadian workers, residing in Canada, working on the Great Northern, have had their wages cut, but they answered the strike call, about twenty men being affected. P. Bengough, secretary of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, sent a wire to the Minister of Labor, an old member of a railroad organization, seeking information as to how the wages of workers on public utilities could be reduced without the usual compliance with the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. His wire reads as follows:

"Vancouver, B. C.,
"July 6th, 1922.

"Hon James Murdock,
"Minister of Labor,
"Ottawa, Ont.

"Does Industrial Disputes Act forbid wage cut or strike on Canadian railways until same has been submitted to arbitration? Great Northern Railway operates in British Columbia under a Dominion charter. Wage cut has been put in effect and all men are out.

"PERCY R. BENGOUGH."

"The minister of labor replied as follows:

"Ottawa, Ont.,
"July 7, 1922.

"Percy R. Bengough,
"Sec. Vancouver Trades
and Labor Council,
"Vancouver, B. C.

"Your night letter sixth received and noted. You are doubtless familiar with text of section 57, the clause of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act which bears in direction you intimate. Generally, my view is that section 57 aims at preventing a change in wages and hours until the change has been before a board of conciliation, unless, of course, the change is made by mutual agreement. Only a court, however, has power to determine if in a given case the law has been infringed and any expression of view on the question by other parties would have no judicial weight and might be misleading, it being difficult, if not impossible, without the authority of a court, to secure all information pertinent to the issue.

"JAMES MURDOCK,
"Minister of Labor."

Some 20 shopmen are affected on the Great Northern and are still on strike, while men working on eastern roads have taken different action, as the following Federated Press item will show:

Ottawa, Can.—The railway shopmen's strike in the United States has led to a curious situation on the Canadian sections of United States railways, such as the Pere Marquette and Michigan Central. Under the industrial disputes act neither a reduction in wages nor a strike can be inaugurated until after the matter has been investigated by a board appointed for that purpose. Therefore employees of the above two railways have made formal application to the minister of labor for the appointment of such a board to investigate the matter as it applies to them, and pending the award of such a board will remain at work.

ST. RAILWAYMEN ELECT OFFICERS

Keen Race for Chief Executive Office Between Hoover and McInnis

The elections in Division 101 Street and Electric employees were keenly contested, the closest being that for president, when F. Hoover, retiring president, was re-elected by a majority of four over his opponent, A. McInnis.

J. E. Smith was elected vice-president, F. E. Griffin recording secretary, while H. W. Speed, E. G. Kermode and T. Elliott were elected as auditors.

E. Elliott was elected as executive member for the day men, E. Hicks for the night men, and W. Deptford for the extra men.

The following were elected by acclamation: Second vice-president, H. T. Ford; business agent and financial secretary, W. H. Cottrell; treasurer, A. F. Andrew. Executive member for North Vancouver, W. A. Harris. Relief committee: R. Hilchey, J. Hendry, H. Paeper. Warden, J. A. Woods. Conductor, W. Deptford (night men). Conductor, E. G. Kermode (day men).

Tellers—C. M. Stewart, J. Price (Vancouver); W. A. Harris (North Vancouver); F. Gouthro (Lulu Island).

Judge of Election, A. F. Andrew.

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RAILROAD WORKERS CALL FOR UNITY

Federated Shop Crafts Pass Resolution Favoring Amalgamation

Disapproval of Dual Organizations But Seek United Front

That the wage-slashing tactics of the employers are arousing the railroad workers of this country is shown by a resolution passed by the Kamloops local council of Federated Shop Crafts, C. P. R., and C. N. R., at a meeting held recently. The resolution reads as follows:

Resolution

Whereas: The employers throughout the country have solidly united, being bound together by a solidarity of interest and organization which leaves no room for divided action or desertions, and moreover, they are supported by the government, the courts and the press in any attempt they make to smash the workers' organizations and to crush the workers, and

Whereas: They are carrying on a vicious and concerted attack upon the labor movement, singling out various unions and forcing them to engage in a bitter struggle for self-preservation, and

Whereas: These unions, because they are divided amongst themselves along craft lines and are thus unable to make united resistance against the employers, constantly suffer defeat after defeat, with heavy losses in membership and a serious lowering of the workers' standards of living and working conditions, and

Whereas: The only solution for the situation is the development of a united front by the workers through the amalgamation of the various trade unions so that there will remain only one union of workers for each industry, therefore be it

Resolved: That we, the members of Kamloops Local Joint Council of the Federated Shop Crafts, in regular meeting, go on record as favoring the amalgamation of the various unions in the railroad industry, and that as a first step in this direction favor the calling of a conference of the various international unions for the purpose of arranging a programme to amalgamate all the unions in the railway industry.

Disapproval of forming dual unions was also expressed at the meeting, which was a representative one, and closer unity was urged through amalgamation of the existing organizations.

LABOR DAY PLANS LAID

Big Day Will Be Celebrated at Mahon Park

The Labor Day committee of the International Trades and Labor Council held a meeting on Wednesday night, when reports were made by subcommittees.

The demonstration will be held in Mahon Park, North Vancouver, on Labor Day, Monday, September 4th.

It was reported that prizes already donated were valued at $500.

Arrangements have been made with the B. C. Electric Railway Company and the Ferry Company for reduced fares.

The tug of war contest is expected to be the big event of the day, and all locals affiliated with the council are requested to get busy and select their teams, as this is to be an annual event, with a cup valued at $200 as the prize, and each member of the winning team will receive a medal.

As an indication of the size of the demonstration, the committee has decided to print ten thousand programmes, and it is expected that thousands will attend the demonstration.

Outside of the tug of war and other friendly bouts between local unions and individuals, there will be lacrosse games between Indian teams from Capilano and Squamish; members of the winning team will be presented with a sweater.

Great interest is being taken by local unions in the demonstration, and all organizations are putting forth every effort to make Labor Day, 1922, a great success.

Machinists' Local 182 has already elected a team for the tug-of-war, and the members of that organization consider that it is unbeatable.

New York—E. F. Cassidy, a member of Typographical Union No. 6, has been nominated for governor of New York by the Socialist State convention. John W. Dannes, Rochester, is the party nominee for United States senator, and Charles P. Steinmetz, Schenectady, known as the electrical wizard of the General Electric Co., is the nominee for state engineer and surveyor. The convention adopted a tentative platform which will be submitted to the joint convention of the Socialist and Farmer-Labor parties here July 15.

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Where the Trouble Was And Our Future Policy

FOR two weeks the Federationist was not published. The good wishes of the friends of the paper were not sufficient to maintain it, and the inevitable happened.

When the amalgamation with the B. C. Labor News was made, it was hoped that a new era was opening up, but circumstances and time proved that without organiaztion, even a labor paper cannot be maintained.

We are resuming publication this week on a tentative arrangement entered into between the printer, the B. C. Federationist, Ltd., and the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council (International) which it is hoped will be ratified at the next meeting of the council and by the Federationist, Ltd.

The baseball competition has been discontinued, and all moneys received for the last two contests, will be returned to those who sent in their forecasts; those living in the city or district can obtain same on making application at the office, while those residing outside will receive theirs by mail. Those so desiring can have their contributions placed to the credit of their subscriptions by sending in word to that effect. A post card notifying us of this wish will receive prompt attention.

The one need of the labor movement at this time is unity. This will never be achieved so long as the workers place their faith in titles, names or other non-essentials. Unity of the workers can only come by organization and education... The Federationist will, if publication is continued, seek to bring about a solidification of the workers. The policy of unification will be its chief feature. Industrial organization will receive the greatest consideration, combined with a dissemination of news as to the happenings in the world of labor, at all times conducted on the recognition of the fact that if the workers ever can be brought to that point where they will act on class lines, as Engles said, they will soon find the right direction.

MOVIE OPERATORS PLACE BAN ON FILMS

Mexican Workers Refuse to Spread Capitalistic Propaganda

Other Workers Join in Big Boycott on the Reactionaries

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

Mexico City—American movies, with their capitalist bias, have penetrated Mexico as well as other parts of the world. In addition, Mexico has her own reactionaries who seek to use the theatre as a narcotic for workers. Mexican workers, however, are alive to this situation. Here is how they proceed:

1. The movie operators of Mexico City are almost 100 per cent. unionized. Recently the union passed a resolution to refuse to operate any film which contains definite capitalist propaganda.

2. The local groups of organized workers first protest and then use direct action to stop capitalist lies and propaganda in the theatres.

3. The Drug Clerks Union provides means for the direct action. To illustrate: The Teatro Virginia Fabregas has been running an act entitled Don Adolfo in New York. The producer is a collaborator of Palavicini, reactionary editor of El Universal. The sketch villifies people prominent in the government and Labor movement, and casts slurs at the integrity of the workers.

The Federation de Sindicatos del Distrito Federal sent a sharp protest to the management of the theatre requesting immediate modification or withdrawal of the act, declaring it to be an attack on public morals, a degenerate artistic production and a scurrilous fabric of lies directed against the workers. The manifesto stated that if this was not done at once "we will use other means more energetic."

Behind many a prescription desk there was more than usual activity and many a suppressed chuckle. Batches of curious little packages were brought from many pharmacies to the headquarters of the federation.

That night the gallery of the teatro was unusually crowded. It was noticed that some of the early slams of the actors received many hisses. The hisses became louder. Suddenly several shadows curved an arc toward the stage. The theatre became a place of fumes. More stink bombs hit the stage. The actors left. The audience rose in confusion. Laughter and much shouting. The management rushed to the gallery. Arguments and a fracas. A few people in jail. But the performance was over for the night.

Conferences are now under way between the workers, the management and the municipal authorities for an amicable settlement of the dispute.

Structural Ironworkers

Local 97 Structural Ironworkers, held a well-attended meeting on Monday last. Several new members were admitted, and all members reporting from jobs, stated that prospects for new members were bright.

Members of this organization are fairly well employed, and while some are idle, the prospects for the future appear a little brighter.

Washington—Coal mine accidents during May caused the death of 74 men, according to the United States bureau of mines. All of the fatalities except one were at bituminous mines. No anthracite mines are producing coal, the only output being a small quantity of steam sizes obtained by river dredges.

RAILROAD SHOP CRAFTS DRAW UP PLANS

Call for Closely Knit Army of Industrial Workers

Would Call General Convention to Discuss Amalgamation

(By the Federated Press)

St. Paul—Amalgamation plans of the Minnesota railroad shop crafts legislative committee are being circulated among the locals in shape of a large four-page pamphlet.

The plans call for a closely knit army of the 1,800,000 railroad workers organized into a six department amalgamated railroad union with an executive council of 36 members, two from each department from each of the three railroad regional divisions of the country.

The leaflets calls on union railmen to agitate for the plan and instruct their officers to work for amalgamation. It lists the advantages as greater industrial power, elimination of jurisdictional disputes, ending of dual unionism, economy in convention and other expenses. It makes the statement that the outlay for the last convention of the B. of L. F. & E. was $600,000, that of the B. R. C. of A. $500,000, and the B. of R. T. and others in proportion. The amalgamated union would save at least $1,000,000 per convention over the present system. All told, a general amalgamation would bring about economy in management to the amount of probably a couple of millions per year.

Difficulties urged against amalgamation are listed and solutions suggested. Under this head alleged confusion of crafts, loss of autonomy, varying dues and benefits, dual memberships are considered.

"The tactical goal of our educational campaign," the leaflet declares, "should be the calling of a general convention of the railroad unions at which all of them should be merged into one compact body. It would have to provide for the

(Continued on page 3)

ENGINEERS MAKE MEMBERS

Local 844 Making Steady Progress—Will Raise Its Fees

Since the last issue of The Federationist, the Steam and Operating Engineers, Local 844, has increased its membership considerably. Three meetings have been held, and at each meeting new members have been admitted and the local, while young, is looked upon as one of the most active in local trade union circles.

Application is being made to the head office at Chicago for permission to raise the iniation fee to $25; it is now $2, and all engineers having concern for their own interests, are urged to join the local, and at once, so they will not be compelled later to pay the higher fee.

N. Green, an old timer on the coast, is secretary, and is willing at all times to give information to prospective members. He can be found at 953 Hornby Street, and his phone number is Sey. 7043R, when not in his office at room 307 Labor Temple, 319 Pender Street West.

PACKING HOUSE WORKERS WILL RE-ORGANIZE

Seek a Comprehensive Amalgamated Union

Lessons of Last Strike Have Been Well Learned

Omaha—The fragments of the stockyards unions, shattered by the unsuccessful strike of last winter, are appealed to by the committee for reorganization of Packinghouse Workers to form a comprehensive amalgamated union in the industry. Plans were discussed at a meeting in the Butcher Workmen's hall July 2.

The committee says:

"We propose that from the time a car of livestock is spotted at the stockyards gate up until the refrigerator car is loaded with dressed meat ready to be moved out of the yards, all men who shall have taken part in its preparation shall be members of the one international union and subject to its call. We believe that every man who plays any part in the preparation of the finished meat product should be under the jurisdiction of the international. In this we include the stockyard employees, the drivers, the butchers, skinners, laborers, engineers, firemen, electricians, plumbers, steamfitters, carpenters and all other tradesmen employed within the packing house gates.

"We do not propose to destroy the various craft unions within the packing houses, we do not object to their existence and believe they should conduct their own affairs and function in any way they see fit providing, of course, that their actions are in accord with the general policy and programme of the international union.

"We propose that an organization be so built that in case of a strike no tradesman will be allowed to stay on the job to keep the plant in operation enabling the scab butchers to work. We propose an organization in which the stockyard employees will not handle livestock to be killed by scabs

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COUNCIL TO ELECT OFFICERS

Central Labor Body Will Chose Its Representatives on Tuesday

The Vancouver Trades and Labor Council will elect its officers for the coming term on Tuesday next at the regular meeting, which will commence at 8 p.m.

The nominees are as follows:

President — Delegates Bartlett, Neelands, Nixon.

Vice-president—Delegates Hardy, McDonald, Ross.

General Secretary—Del. Bengough.

Secretary-Treasurer—Del. Showler.

Executive Board—Dels. Ross, McDonald, Hale, Fraser, Green, Rankin, Lawson.

Statistician—Dels. Hey, Bronson.

Sergeant-at-arms—Del. Hardy.

All delegates are urged to attend this meeting and take part in the election of officers. Nominations will be reopened at this meeting and new candidates can be nominated.

Delegates Fraser and McDonald were elected as auditors.

NEW ALLIANCE ALREADY BRINGS RESULTS

United Action Between Railroaders and Miners Is Effective

Resignation of Labor Board Is Now Expected

[By Laurence Todd]
(Federated Press Correspondent)

Washington.—First fruits of the informal alliance between the organized railroad workers and the United Mine Workers of America, in their common struggle to restore labor standards in the basic industries on this continent, were seen here when the United Mine Workers, backed by the nation-wide strike of railroad shop and maintenance men, laughed at the threats of the coal operators.

A long and heated session of the coal barons with the coal miners' spokesmen led to precisely nothing, from the operators' standpoint. But from the standpoint of the miners it was valuable in showing to the country that organized labor is now "coming back."

So firm were the miners on their demand for a national conference agreement and the maintenance of the old wage scale that the administration was compelled to toss into the midst of the scuffle its plan for arbitration of the dispute.

The railroad workers recognize that they are coming to the aid of the coal strikers at the critical time, and that the coal strikers have won half the battle for the railroad men. The railroads are carrying non-union coal to market. A few weeks will show that these roads cannot get along without shop forces. Coal delivery will fail; coal production in non-union mines will cease when cars cannot be promptly moved.

At the headquarters of the International Association of Machinists, President Johnston declared, "Everything is going finely; the strike has been even more effective at the outset than we had expected."

Outlawing of the six shop crafts by the railroad labor board was hailed here as the acknowledgment on the part of the majority members of that body that its doom had been sounded by the strike. Resignation of the labor members of the board is anticipated as the next logical development. After that, the administration may select two representatives of strikebreakers and a new representative of the transportation force to speak for the 2,000,000 railroad workers. The presence of A. O. Wharton, representative of the outlawed shop crafts, in the board, is now made so illogical that he will probably soon be taking a prominent part in the directing of the strike. Such, at least, was the opinion of labor officials in Washington.

The A. F. of L. comes directly into the rail dispute through the affiliation of that body of a large number of local unions of colored freight handlers and coach cleaners in the southern region. They cannot strike without direct sanction from the executives of the federation.

Aid from the coal miners to the railroad strikers, indirect so far, will be more effective when coal mining is resumed after the surrender of the operators or the government's taking over of the mines—the two possible means of getting the miners back underground.

When the miners resume digging they will insist on a prompt supply of coal cars. If the rail strike is as effective as now seems certain, the miners will be unable to get cars in sufficient number.

They will protest to the public against this secondary lockout of their men by the railroad companies. They will remind the public that the same Wall Street banking combine that controls the coal operators is also in full control of the railroad management. They will demand a showdown and a settlement of the railroad dispute, in order that their own conditions may be guaranteed.

GERMAN TEXTILE WORKERS NOW ATTACKED

Employers Will Attempt to Cut Wages and Lengthen Hours

Workers Will Not Be Caught Napping and Will Fight

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

Berlin—Following the successful effort of the bosses in the metal industry to lengthen the work-week from 46 to 48 hours, the textile manufacturers are now combining to compel the 700,000 textile workers of Germany to accept a similar lengthening of hours.

A circular letter has been addressed to all members of the Association of Employers in the textile industry, advising them, even if the industry of labor should rule against their plea, for an extension of the work-week, to compel the workers to come to terms on a 48-hour basis.

The letter announces that "a large number of the employers affiliated with us are determined to make an issue of the 48-hour week and to compel its acceptance. The fight will then be entered upon a broad basis, at a definite time, under common auspices, and under one management."

The circular promises that an experiment will first be made in a certain number of districts. If these expjeriments are favorable, and the workers defeated, then the results in these districts will serve as precedents for the rest of the country. The employers have figured out just how many workers these initial experiments will involve, and how much it will cost the workers to make a defensive fight. They calculate on 200,000 workers and that the treasury of the textile workers union will be emptied in about a week.

The textile workers, on their part, do not propose to be caught napping. At a meeting of their executive, it was unanimously agreed to double the membership fees, so as to swell the strike chest. Every worker has been admonished to save as much as possible for the rainy days ahead.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Canadian anti-union employers now talk of their "optional plan," according to E. W. A. O'Dell, Canadian representative of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union. These employers have discovered that the "American" plan and the "open shop" plan no longer attract.

CARPENTERS INSTAL OFFICERS

New Members Admitted and Much Business Done Monday

At the last meeting of Local 452, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the new officers were installed. They are as follows: President, W. Dunn; vice-president, R. Thompson; financial secretary and business agent, Geo. Hardy; recording secretary, G. Snell; warden, P. Fielding; conductor, W. Bilby; treasurer, F. Farquhar.

Many matters of interest were dealt with at the meeting, and a number of new members were admitted. While trade is none too good, the interest of the members is being maintained, and every effort is being made to bring all unorganized carpenters into the organization.

Leave for Russia

The first batch of workers, 16 in number, for Soviet Russia, from Vancouver, left here on Monday last, under the auspices of the Society for Technical Aid for Soviet Russia.

This group will leave New York on the 18th for England, where they will tranship and set out for a Russian port, in the Baltic. They have received an agricultural concession from the Soviet government in the country of the Don Cossacks, where they, in conjunction with other farmers from Canada and the United States, will operate a farm community with American machinery and methods.

Baltimore—Charging employers with broken faith by not raising wages from 80 cents an hour to 90 cents, as promised, members of Carpenters Union No. 101 are on strike.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Subscribers will help us when renewing their subscriptions, if they will note change of address. New address is 305 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B. C.

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

CANADIAN MINERS TAKE DECISIVE STAND

Will Carry on Fight Against Present System

Declare Overproduction Is Cause of Poverty Among Wealth Producers

Wage-slashing is having its effect on the minds of the miners in eastern Canada, if the Truro convention of the United Mine Workers of Canada is any criterion. The policy committee of that organization, introduced the following resolution at that gathering, according to the Maritime Labor Herald, which has been a constant supporter of the miners in their struggle against wage cuts. The resolution reads:

(1) Your policy committee desires to point out to this convention that before any policy can be determined upon by the mine workers of District No. 26, they must first understand the present state of the coal mining business on this continent. To this end we desire, for the benefit of the members of District No. 26, to stress the point with all the power we can, that there are now enough coal mines opened and equipped for production to produce almost two tons of coal where only one is required.

A Super-Abundance of Wealth

(2) This very super-abundance of wealth production in coal is the prime reason given by your employers for:

(a) The weeks and weeks of idle time which you workers have been, by your employer, forced to endure.

(b) The unwarranted reductions made on your wage rates by your employers.

(c) The poverty and misery that thousands of miners and their families have been forced to live under. A super-abundance of wealth in coal is the cruel reason given that the mine workers of this province are being asked by employers and governments to accept as a sufficient justification for all the misery now endured by the miner and his family.

Idle Time to Increase

(3) If the miners of Nova Scotia must now accept a 30 per cent. cut in their wages, and almost a 50 per cent. cut in the available working time, thus plunging them into the direst poverty, what is going to happen to us when the 600,000 striking miners in the United States go back to work? If a super-abundance of coal now spells wage cuts, idle time and poverty, what in Heaven's name shall happen to us when this super-abundance of coal is augmented by the labors of 600,000 more miners than are now employed? If we accept the reasons given now, by employers and governments, for wage cuts, idleness and, as a consequence, poverty, then, when these 600,000 mine workers return to work, our poverty shall be transformed into a very calamity.

Charity Doles Given to the Only Useful Class

(4) The counties of Cumberland, Pictou, Inverness and Cape Breton North and South are represented in this convention and in every one of these counties charitable donations have had to be made during the last year to heads of families among the miners, because the heads of these families had their living taken away from them in the shape of idle time and wage reductions. Not only did the Union give of its funds to relieve this distress, but local agencies in these counties had to contribute to this purpose. Such is the pretty state existing among coal miners in Nova Scotia as a result of efforts of captains

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TO DEMONSTRATE AGAINST ALL WAR

Women of U. S. to Hold Meetings in Latter Days of July

New York—Beginning July 29 a series of meetings will be held here and in other cities throughout the United States to boycott war. The meetings will be under the auspices of the Women's Peace Union of the western hemisphere, the members of which have taken a pledge never to help in another war by giving services or money or releasing men for war service.

Similar no more war demonstrations are to be held in England, France, Germany, Austria, Holland, Switzerland, Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary, Portugal and Sweden.

"Our demonstration will make it plain that not only do we not want war, but that we will not help in any war for any purpose," said Elinor Byrns, executive committee, Women's Peace Union, the New York headquarters of which are at 70 Fifth Ave. "This is the first time women have banded together throughout the world to stop war. We have lost faith in the ability of prime ministers and political conferences to stop war; so we have adopted a policy of non-cooperation with war, as a first step toward establishing the sacredness of human life."

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....July 14, 1922

The Class Struggle and Our Position on the O. B. U.

THE editor of the O. B. U. Bulletin, in a recent issue, expressed a desire to know where the Federationist stood with regard to the O. B. U., pointing out that at one time this paper stood for that organization. He also referred to the stand taken by this paper with regard to the decision of the United States Supreme Court with respect to trades union activities, in which we stated:

"While specifically, the decision of the United States Supreme Court is an American question, and the workers of the United States are threatened, Canadian workers' organizations are also faced with a problem, and as the Canadian organizations are part and parcel of the U. S. Labor unions, the question becomes of international working class import. Amalgamation or annihilation, that is the question of the moment. No greater reason for the united front of the workers of this continent has been given by the most ardent advocate of industrial unionism, than the decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S. A., and the Canadian workers cannot retard the movement against the U. S. workers better than by urging the amalgamation of the unions in the different industries. Amalgamation or annihilation faces ALL workers on the American continent, irrespective of national boundary lines."

* * *

In reply, we might say that a wise man changes his mind; a fool never. We do not, however, wish to imply that the editor of the O. B. U. Bulletin is a fool, but we would point out to him that the O. B. U. "is not." It is not in Vancouver. The workers are, however, still both in Canada and in the United States and have stayed with their organizations, and the O. B. U. has not as yet captured the industrial organizations of the U. S. A. Hence our recognition of the fact that the workers must be taken as they are, and not as we want them. Realities count in the class struggle, and if three magic letters would emancipate them, then they would have been free long ago, but they won't, and as long as the workers see fit to stay with certain types of organizations, all those who understand the fight before the workers must, if they would advance the cause of the workers, go where the masses of the workers gather, and endeavor to build up those organizations into fighting machines. We may have made a mistake in the past, but we are not making one now, as time will prove. The workers of this country and the U. S. A. are fighting a common enemy, and unity is the need of the hour, for the class struggle is on.

Knowledge and Its Application

THERE are many people connected with the working class movement who have one aim and object in life, and that is, to understand all that they are capable of in connection with the working-class movement. This is a laudable objective. But it must be pointed out that learning, for the sake of self-gratification, is not, or should not be the object of a member of the working class seeking to bring about a change in society. We are afraid, however, that the immaculate conception of certain people is of more importance to them than the use which the learning they possess could be put to in the working-class movement.

* * *

Many of these people also conceive the idea that their mission in life is to see that the members of the working class possess all the information with which they are equipped before the workers will change the system of society under which the great mass are suffering. These people may not, however, have noticed that certain facts were brought out by investigation during the war period. For instance, it was found that of the men examined for military service, about 20 per cent. had the mentality of a child twelve years old. Others had still less intelligence, and while some had more, the general average was very low.

* * *

The intelligent and well-read man is too prone to place himself on a pedestal. He gloats over the fact that he knows a lot, while he may not be able to apply his knowledge. He may, for instance, ignore the psychological factor in the mass movements of the people, and by so doing overlook a very vital factor in the movement which they seek to aid, but hinder by their confusion because they are too learned and become unpractical.

* * *

Men are what they are because of the conditions which have governed their lives and the lives of their progenitors. They must be taken as they are, and if we do that, we will find that men move not because they know all that is to be known, but because of their conditions which are affected by very immaterial things. Man is a complex animal. He is more complex because he lives in this age under a system of society which is complex and confusing. He cannot be taught by theory, but by precept. He can learn by actual experience and participation in working-class affairs and struggles. Those who measured up to the test in the examination of army recruits in the war, were so small in numbers that it is a certainty that there are but few who can acquire a knowledge of society from books or speeches from the platform, consequently there is only one way in which the mass can be reached and the necessary psychology created, and that is by active participation in the working-class movement.

* * *

Recognizing this fact, all students will conceive the idea that precept and experience must be the guiding factors in the working-class movement, and that the ruling class efforts to create master class psychology must be combatted by the active workers by the creation of a working-class psychology, and outlook. Anti-capitalist propaganda must be used to offset the efforts of the employers. Practical application of the working-class theories worked out by the intellectuals, such as Marx, must be made before the workers will act as a class. They will never, however, learn to act as such, until they have been taught by practical men that theories may be all right in their place, but they are not in the right spot in the everyday fight of the workers. Action is needed there, based on the needs of the moment, not on what may be necessary a hundred years hence. Knowledge is power when it is applied, but its application can only be made by practical men, not dreamers.

Nothing to be Pessimistic About

THE appalling thing in the working-class movement of the American continent is the apathy of its membership. With more ruthless onslaughts by the ruling class than ever, facing them, with wage reductions on an unprecedented scale, and strike after strike taking place, grim struggles all of them, the workers are as a class apathetic and are laying down.

* * *

This aspect of the working-class movement is, however, not confined to this continent alone; it is very apparent in every country. But hope, not despair, should be with every worker, for as a local editorial writer pointed out recently, news breaks are periodical. There is a period of slackness, a period when there is little news, although it might be noted that often in these days, the news is held up by those who control the press, but eventually the news "breaks," and the daily papers are filled with scare headlines.

* * *

The sufferings of the workers at this time, and their struggles, will not be in vain. The news will break, and when it does there will be something doing in working-class circles. Human beings learn by experience. They never did, in the mass, learn from books. They are now getting that experience, and some day in the near future their experience will be of great value to them. The pity of it all is that in the school of life they are compelled to suffer untold miseries in order that they may learn how to organize their forces and obtain their freedom. But there is no reason for pessimism. All the forces in society are working for working-class emancipation.

No Demand for More Workers

WHILE thousands of men are out of work in British Columbia and western parts of Canada, press dispatches indicate that a propaganda campaign has been started in order to bring men in from the East. One such dispatch states that it is now difficult to get men for the logging camps, and that "soon" many men will be needed for construction work by a mining company, and that while an order for twenty-five carpenters had been filled by the local employment office, further orders could not be filled.

* * *

To those who do not know conditions in this part of the world such propaganda would give the impression that times were booming and that unemployment was a thing of the past. The lumber barons of this province by their union-smashing tactics have driven thousands of the best loggers the country can produce to other parts. Their blacklist has been most effective. The same applies to other industries, but even at that there are thousands of all kinds of skilled workers seeking employment. Victoria has a large unemployed army. Vancouver is not yet the mecca for jobless slaves.

* * *

The supply of cheap labor, that is cheap enough to suit the employers' taste, may not, however, be as great as desired. An influx of labor from the East might, however, have a lowering tendency, hence the cry that there is a scarcity of labor on the coast. Low wages are the order of the day. Carpenters are being offered far below the union scale. Loggers ar working for next to nothing, and can hardly keep themselves. There is no shortage of labor at living wages, but there is an employing class which is never satisfied and will stop at nothing to wring greater profits from the hides of the wage slaves of this part of the country, and if the people responsible for the present campaign for cheap labor are not desirous of seeing more distress and unemployment on this coast next winter, they will be well advised if they cut it short and pay wages on which men can live like human beings, or they may have to foot even greater bills for the support of the idle workers next winter when the spurt will be over.

It is not what you know but what you do which counts in the working-class movement.

Organization is the need of the moment. The workers are far from being organized, and without organization they are helpless.

Premier Oliver sees danger in injustice, with respect to freight rates. We wonder what he thinks of the "injustice" meted out to the miners of the Crow's Nest Pass by their enforced idleness.

Unemployment, according to press dispatches, cost Canada $1,300,000 last winter. We should worry, as we never had that much money, and those who own the country should pay for its ills, and they did.

A visitor to the Fed. office the other day suggested that there is an economic factor which determines all our actions, referring to human beings, in everything pertaining to our existence. Here is a question that our readers might give their views on.

A moratorium for Germany is almost certain, says a local press headline. Many workers in this part of the country would be tickled to death if they could get a moratorium, but then they do not represent capitalism, hence they must pay. The German republic may be a change from the monarchist regime, but it is still capitalistic.

The Canadian Labor Movement Reviewed

IN the current issue of the Labor Herald, which is mainly devoted to Canadian working class affairs, Jack McDonald has an article of particular interest to all Canadian workers, in which he deals with the Canadian Labor movement as it is.

He says in part:

"The trade union movement in Canada has developed under the social and economic conditions created by its peculiar position. Canada is dominated by two great powers—England and the United States. Politically a part of the British Empire, Canada is becoming more and more dependent in finance and industry upon Wall Street. Downing Street and Wall Street being at times in conflict, Ottawa (capital of Canada) is bent and torn between them. Moreover, the farming interest is raising its voice, and having some peculiar interest at odds with both Downing Street and Wall Street, complicates still further the situation. Capitalist Canada is not a unit; it is a house divided against itself. And the Labor movement is just beginning to make itself heard.

"Canadian Labor also is greatly influenced by two great Labor powers, the British unions and the United States unions. Partaking of the philosophy and traditions of the British, yet it is organically hooked up with the United States unions because of the close economic connection between the two countries. The great bulk of organized Labor in Canada is part and parcel of the International unions with headquarters in the United States—yet the Canadian, like the British rather than like the United States movement stands for the Labor Party in politics, and is affiliated to the Amsterdam International.

Thus the Canadian Labor movement stands somewhere between the British and United States movements. It finds it impossible to progress as far as the British, but neither can it remain as backward as the United States. It stands somewhere in between, but, while the British influence of ideas and programmes is strong, undoubtedly the United States influence of economic relationship is the most vital and important.

Independent and National Unions

"According to available statistics there are approximately 300,000 trade unionists in Canada. The vast majority of these are members of the "Internationals" of the great unions with headquarters in the United States, mainly of the American Federation of Labor. In addition to the Internationals, there are also a few independent unions, or federations which are nationalist in character."

He then deals with the Canadian Federation of Labor and the Catholic Unions, the first he points out is governed by a purely nationalist spirit and the latter by religious beliefs.

He then deals with the Lumber Workers' organization, and has the following to say of that organization:

"The Lumber Workers Industrial Union of Canada, formerly the British Columbia Loggers, was at one time a strong organization. The present conditions are, however, very adverse, with the closing down of many of the lumber camps due to the depression. The lumber workers became affiliated to the One Big Union at its inception, and were its greatest financial support. In 1920, however, they broke away because of disagreement over the form of organization, and took their present name. In spite of the hard times they are now going through, this virile and radical organization has blazed the trail for the Canadian Labor movement by deciding in convention, some months ago, for affiliation to the Red Trade Union International. They have no rivals in the Canadian lumber woods, and a revival in the industry will give these stalwarts the opportunity of making their power felt in Canada once again."

The One Big Union is next dealt with, and the writer says:

"The One Big Union dates from the conference held in March, 1919, at Calgary, Alberta. About 230 delegates of the Internationals of the four Western Provinces—British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba—met and made some momentous decisions.

"The western delegation at the annual Dominion Trades and Labor Congress had always comprised the radical or left wing. Apparently becoming impatient at the slow progress of their ideas amongst the Eastern workers, and without foreseeing the disastrous effect that their decision was to have on the movement in general, this conference decided to ask the membership to sever all connections with the International organizations.

"The One Big Union has changed greatly in its short life. Today its most intense propaganda is against industrial unionism. The Bulletin of May 11 carried a long editorial, since reprinted as a pamphlet, the burden of which is that 'the advocacy of one union for one industry is a reactionary step.'. It may therefore be of interest to know what was the attitude of the Calgary conference, which launched the One Big Union? Resolution No. 2, which was carried unanimously, reads as follows:

Whereas, great and far-reaching changes have taken place during the last year in the realms of industry; and

Whereas, we have discovered through painful experiences the utter futility of separate action on the part of the workers organized merely along craft lines, such action tending to strengthen the relative position of the master class; therefore be it

Resolved, that this Western Labor conference place itself on record as favoring the reorganization of the workers along industrial lines, so that by virtue of their industrial strength the workers may be better prepared to enforce any demand they consider essential to their maintenance and well-being.

Resolution No. 3, carried, reads as follows:

Resolved, that this convention recommends to its affiliated membership the severance of their affiliation with the International organizations, and that steps be taken to form an industrial organization of all workers.

Section 5 of the policy committee report is also interesting:

In the opinion of the committee it will be necessary to establish an industrial form of organization.

The writer then deals with the memorable Winnipeg strike, which he says, "was one of the most magnificent displays of working-class solidarity on the American Continent," and the fact that prominent men who took part in the formation of the O. B. U. now recognize the mistake which was made when the split in the movement took place, and sums up the position in the following words:

The Real Labor Movement in Canada

The vast majority of organized workers in Canada belong to the internationals. The group of first importance, as they constitute the keystone in the Labor movement of the country, is undoubtedly the railroad unions. The building trades, metal trades and miners, follow in order of importance. The Canadian District Council of Metal Trades department, A. F. of L., covers the metal trades outside the railways; the railroad shopmen constitute District No. 4 of the railway department. The United Mine Workers have a membership of approximately 20,000, organized in two districts, viz: No. 18, in Alberta, in the west, and No. 26 in Nova Scotia in the east.

Canada is a land of vast distances, which militates against frequent conventions in the trale union movement. The chief work must, of course, be done in the large cities. From Halifax to Vancouver is a fair throw, but the work must be carried on, on that scale. This is the reason that the militant union men and women of Canada have been inspired by the work undertaken by the Trade Union Educational League, which is working in the unions from coast to caost, getting a common programme into action in every town and city throughout the Dominion.

As a whole, the Canadian movement presents even better opportunity for our work, for immediate results, than any other section. The movement is more advanced in its social and political outlook than the movement across the line. The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, the counterpart of the A. F. of L. convention, not only has gone on record for independent political action, but has taken the initiative in the formation of provincial labor parties, to which trades unions and other working class organizations can affiliate. At the last Congress the basis was laid for the linking up of these provincial parties into a Dominionwide Labor Party.

The backwardness of the American Labor movement has been used as an argument by the advocates of Canadian national unionism; they have cited the lack of national automony, the absence of power to bring strong pressure on the Dominion government, as their strong argument against the Internationals. However true it may be that the Canadian unions lack power, it is certain that such power cannot be achieved through the policy of splitting up the movement as has been done with the nationalist unions and the O. B. U. And just as the confusion of dual unions is insupportable, so also is the multiplication of craft divisions that now exist. The only solid basis of working class power industrial as well as political, lies in the movement for consolidation and amalgamation. The present councils of automomous unions, separate headquarters, separate constitutions, separate sanctions to procure for each projected action—all this is obsolete and must be scrapped. From a purely financial point of view it is untenable. Millions of dollars annually are literally thrown away upon duplication of offices, editors, organizers and officials. Because of our lack of unity, among the workers organized, we stand helpless before the solid phalanx of the master class.

The trade union movement in Canada, as in other countries, is passing through its most critical period. The employers are attacking, viciously. The movement is relatively weak. Thousands upon thousands of the workers know our weakness, and know that industrial unionism is the answer. Nowhere is this message given to the rank and file, but what is is received with acclamation. Why then do we not make more progress? The reason is our lack of organization among the militant unionists in the past. We have relied upon a blast of trumpets. That will not do the deed. Steady, hard, plodding work alone will suffice, and thorough organization. Instead of being content with damning the reactionary machine, we must build our own machine—not for the gratification of personal ambitions, but for furthering militant unionism. The Trade Union Educational League has been formed for this purpose, and is already taking up the task. Let us all take hold, and with this instrument ready to our hands, set to remolding the trade union movement along industrial lines, infusing it with a new spirit, and thus make it fit to cope with the ruthless attacks of the capitalist class.

Sugamo, Japan—The office of the secret Socialist organization at Sugamo was raided by the police and more than 1000 Socialist placards confiscated. The raid was made as a result of a discovery of radical placards posted at Yaraaicho. Shigeru Okada, president of the organization, and several other members have been sent to the Metropolitan police department for examination.

Mexico City — Sacco-Vanzetti pamphlets, describing in the Spanish language the miscarriage of justice in Massachusetts, where two radicals active in the Italian colonies have been convicted of the murder of a paymaster on flimsy and partly repudiated evidence, are circulating among Mexican Labor unions. Many literature secretaries carry the pamphlets.

International Unemployment

(By E. Ludwig, Berlin)

THE memorandum "The World's Unemployment, its Effects and How to Combat it" elaborated by the German government for the Genoa conference has been published in No. 8 of the Reichsarbeitsblatt (Labor Gazette). It should not be inferred, however, that the government (in which Social Democrats are represented) intends to have ite memorandum act as a spur to the workers of the world, the trade unions and the political parties of the proletariat to join hands and abolish their common misery. Far from it! The government is merely advancing the social and economical political perils of unemployment under which the United States and (even more so) Great Britain are suffering, as proof of the harmlessness of the German dumping exports and as an argument in favor of the joint reconstruction of world economy by rebuilding German capitalism. All the more reason why the infinite sufferings of the many millions of capitalist slaves hidden beneath the carefully compiled figures and cleanly drawn curves should make our blood boil—millions must perish that capitalism may overcome the effects of the war and the world crisis:

"As a result of unemployment, 30,000,000 people are today leading a life not fit for human beings."

Thus the memorandum. And we must not forget that owing to the more or less wilful incorrect estimates on the number of unemployed in all countries, the figure of 30,000,000 is, if anything, set too low.

For Europe, without Russia, the number of unemployed must be set at 4,000,000, that is, seven or eight times as much as before the war. To this must be added 4 to 5,000,000 unemployed in the United States where the trade unions in the State of Massachusetts alone register 25 per cent. unemployed, compared to 4-8 per cent. in 1913. In Great Britain 2,000,000 are receiving unemployment doles and amongst the organized workers there are 16 per cent. unemployed as against 2 per cent. before the war. With the inclusion of short time workers Italy has 800,000, Switzerland 150,000, and Belgium 100,000 unemployed. From the middle of 1920 until the end of 1921 the number of unemployed receiving dole rose from 2.6 per cent. to 16.2 per cent. in England. The number of unemployed in Italy increased in the same period from 100,000 to 700,000 (including short time workers) while in Switzerland the number incearesd from 15,000 to 150,000. Germany, on the other hand was giving relief at the beginning of this year to only 200,000 unemployed, representing a slight increase as against the end of 1921.

Quite apart from the physical and moral dangers and from the perils of economic pauperization and political agitation (?) the memorandum laments how great the expenditures for unemployed relief and the amount of wages lost are alone, and continues:

"For the year 1921 one must set the amount paid out in unemployment relief for Europe alone at least at 4 billion and for the whole world at 10 billion gold francs; for the year 1920, with considerably less unemployment, at 1.33 and 3 billions respectively; and for 1919 at 2 and 5 billions. The costs incurred since the Armistice in paying unemployment benefits must be estimated for Europe at 8 billion and for the whole world at 25 billion gold francs."

According to the memorandum, this amounts to a daily relief of 3 gold francs per unemployed, a sum that in Germany at least has never been even approached. In that country the maximum daily unemployment relief rose from 6 marks in 1919 to 18.50 marks in February, 1922, for the head of the family and from 1.50 to 8.75 marks respectively for dependents, the whole amount paid not to exceed twice that paid to a single unemployed worker. Taken at the average amount of 3 gold francs a German unemployed worker at present rate of exchange ought to receive 150 marks daily.

The loss in wages since the Armistice is computed at 25 billion gold francs for Europe and 60 billion for the whole world:

"For 1921, the loss in Europe alone is estimated at 10 billion, for the whole world at 25 billion; in 1920, for Europe at 3 billion, for the whole world at 75 billion gold francs."

This comparison of the former number of unemployed and the losses in wages shows that what the memorandum terms the "faux frais" of economics is merely the mechanics of capitalism to overcome the crisis at the expense of the proletariat. By closing down factories the return on which is insufficient and saving 60 billions in wages on one hand and by paying 25 billions unemployment relief on the other, the capitalists save a goodly sum even if they pay the relief out of their own pockets. But these 25 billion unemployment benefits are, as the memorandum admits, "in the end paid by the remaining part of the population." Translated out of the vulgar-economic jargon of the memorandum into hard capitalist terms, this "remaining part of the population" is that part of the working class which has not yet been thrown on the street. These workers must in the forms of taxes and duties of all kinds surrender the meagre dole which the capitalist state throws to the unemployed in order that profits may remain intact and grow, while the reserve army supported out of the wages of labor keeps down the wages of the proletarians still at work, thus saving capitalism from collapsing under the burden of unemployment expenditure.

Capitalism is really not concerned with preserving the consuming power of its slaves as the memorandum naively supposes when it suggests that the loss of the millions of consumers due to unemployment tends to aggravate the crisis. Capitalism, however, does not mind this contradiction at all, because to satisfy the needs of the working members of society has never been a purpose in itself. The preservation of labor power has at all times merely been a rather disagreeable prerequisite for exploiting it. Hence, if capitalism cannot exploit labor profitably owing to the crisis, it leaves it to perish; reduction of wages and the closing down of factories (and the subsequent price reductions) become almost the sole means of relieving the crisis. For this reason it is obvious that capitalist economy whose crisis is caused by the tremendous increase of the ever-existing reserve army can neither abolish unemployment altogether nor even reduce it to a considerable extent. Productive unemployment relief (provision of work or emergency work) which consisted for the most part of arduous pick-and-shovel labor was, especially for the skilled workers, of little importance. To this must be added the fact, that in most countries emergency work and productive work which in most cases served public interests was at the expense of the hungry unemployed carried through as cheaply as possibly by means of low wages or the stretching of the work. Relief for the poorest of the poor becomes in the hands of a capitalist community a means for exploiting these victims of capitalism.

The memorandum, however, holds the Treaty of Versailles, and not capitalism, the war and the world crisis, as responsible for unemployment. The sufferings of millions are considered a good enough bridge across which the Wirth cabinet can approach Allied Imperialism and beg for an international loan to stabilize the German mark. For the root of all the evil is the exchange chaos following the peace. The memorandum proves in detail that the unemployment level is an expression of the said exchange chaos; its vacillations parallel those on the exchange market. Switzerland with the highest gold parity (101 per cent.) has 150,000 unemployed. Germany, on the other hand, with her depreciated mark has hardly 200,000 unemployed. According to the official opinion of the German government this is not the result of the fact that Germany owing to the depreciation of her currency can pay the lowest wages and thus increase her dumping, but the explanation is to be found in the higher rate of exchange of the other countries:

"Hence Germany is today compelled to produce goods which she, according to the principles of sound economy, should by way of return for her goods receive from abroad. This economically unsound production is (though in the countries with a low rate of exchange giving employment to millions) all things considered 'emergency work'—veiled unemployment."

Every child knows that the "seemingly favorable labor market" is of advantage to Germany, of course not to the German workers, but to the German capitalist. Every child knows that the goods "Germany is today compelled to produce" are not goods she would, if things were otherwise, have imported, but goods for dumping export. The coolie wages of the German workers do not, as the memorandum wants to make the world believe, serve increased home consumption, but, the increase of her dumping exports. These facts which even bourgeois economists have admitted to be correct are perverted by the memorandum in order to turn unemployment into an argument with which to prove, an behalf of the exporting great capitalists, the absurdity of the world powers' anti-dumping laws.

"Help German capitalism in its reconstruction and—you have abolished unemployment"—that is the leitmotif and the refrain of German official sagacity. Capitalism itself with its crises creates and intensifies unemployment. And just as an international loan, would not stabilize the mark effectively, nor put a stop to the decay of capitalism neither would it abolish unemployment which is but the natural outcome of capital's anarchy.

And no matter if the vacillations of the crisis temporarily reduce the number of unemployed, the intensification of the discrepancies within capitalism will in the end drive the curve of unemployment steadily upwards. Today even in the imperialist world powers capitalism can only live if it denies an ever greater number of human beings the right to exist.

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Slater's Sugar Cured Mild Streaky Bacon, sliced, per lb. 45c
Slater's Sliced Boneless Roll, smoked, per lb. 35c
Slater's Sliced Ayrshire Back Bacon, per lb. 35c

EXTRA! EXTRA!
On sale on Friday and Saturday, 50 specially selected and extra mild cured Picnic Hams, specially cured for our week-end trade. They only weigh from 4 to 6 lbs., and they are beauties.
Regular 28c lb.
Special, per lb. **23½c**
We are sure that if you come along and see them, you will be sure to buy one.

Quality Pot Roasts from, per lb. 12½c
Quality Oven Roasts from, per lb. 12½c
Finest Boiling Beef from, per lb. 8c
Finest Boneless Stew Beef, 2 lbs. for 25c
Finest Boneless Rolled Roasts from, lb. 20c

Slater's Famous Pork Shoulders, special, per lb. **21½c**
They weigh from 5 to 8 lbs.

FRESH LOCAL KILLED LAMB
(Government Inspected)
Legs Local Killed Lamb, per lb. 35½c
Loins Local Killed Lamb, per lb. 32½c
Roasts Local Killed Lamb, per lb. 25c
Local Killed Lamb Stew, 2 lbs. for 25c

New Spuds, 7 lbs. for **25c**

Last, but not least, Slater's Famous Streaky Bacon. The whole slab only weighs about 12 lbs. Regular 42c lb. Saturday, per lb. **35½c**
Half or whole slab.

All to be Had at
SLATER'S

For Twenty Years we have issued this Union Stamp for use under our
VOLUNTARY ARBITRATION CONTRACT

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION — UNION STAMP — Factory

OUR STAMP INSURES:
Peaceful Collective Bargaining
Forbids Both Strikes and Lockouts
Disputes Settled by Arbitration
Steady Employment and Skilled Workmanship
Prompt Deliveries to Dealers and Public
Peace and Success to Workers and Employers
Prosperity of Shoe Making Communities

As loyal union men and women, we ask you to demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on Sole, Insole or Lining.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION
246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
Collis Lovely, General President Charles L. Baine, General Sec.-Treas.

Fresh Cut Flowers, Funeral Designs, Wedding Bouquets, Pot Plants, Ornamental and Shade Trees, Seeds, Bulbs, Florists' Sundries

Brown Bros. & Co. Ltd.
FLORISTS AND NURSERYMEN
48 Hastings St. E. 2—STORES—2 665 Granville St.
Sey. 988-672 "SAY IT WITH FLOWERS" Sey. 9513-1391

Lumber Workers' News and Views

ADOLPH LUMBER CO., DORE, B. C.

About 80 or 90 men employed. Logging with auto trucks, three of them being "gypo." This makes a highball outfit, as the trucks set the pace for the rest of the crew. Sawing is also by the "bushel," and most of the sawyers are striking coal miners, who are striking for shorter hours and yet are willing to work twelve and fourteen hours in the woods. These men go out after supper and saw a few more logs for the master. The loaders are also in the habit of going out for a few hours after supper in order to allow the "gypo" truck drivers to get in a few more feet. Dirty, overcrowded bunkhouses, with top and double bunks; rotten water, which is got out of an old *condemned well. Have* been digging a new well for this last four months, but they are as far away from water as ever. The well is also "gypo." As long as they make some showing with this hole in the ground the workers will not kick, as they say, "We have to give the company a chance." The secretary at Cranbrook notified the provincial police at Fernie about the conditions here, and he came down and looked things over, but outside of having a couple of pigs chased out of the dining room, and exacting a promise to have the bunkhouses cleaned up somewhat he did not do very much.

CRANBROOK DISTRICT

With four or five hundred men idle in this district the lumber barons are now shipping three hundred men from Ontario in order to fill up their camps. Undoubtedly taking advantage of the low wages and long hours that exist in this district the C. P. R. is at present shipping men from Calgary to work in their mill at Yahk and Bull River River for $3.00 and $3.25 per day and are asked to sign a contract to stay two months. The B. C. Spruce Mills at Lumberton, B. C., are still paying the large sum of $3.00 and $3.25 per day for ten hours. The Crow's Nest Lumber Company is paying the same. The Sullivan Mines at Kimberly, B. C., are building a new concentrator at Kimberly. They are working eight hours but the conditions are rotten. They are building two large bunkhouses to hold 140 men each. The bunkhouse is being partitioned off into rooms to hold five men each. The "chuck" is of the worst kind. There is not a camp in this part of the country that compiles with the B. C. health regulations. The logging camps are being filled with striking coal miners who are working longer hours and for less wages than the loggers will accept, and this fact is wrecking the movement in this part of the country. These men are striking to improve their own conditions and yet they are coming into the logging camps and working twelve and fourteen hours per day at piece work. The lumber companies are taking advantage of this to cut wages, increase hours and take away working conditions that have been gained in the past.

TWIN LAKE CAMP, OCEAN FALLS

Camp and board fair, no top blunks, bath house and dry room, hot and cold water, blankets supplied, eight-hour day, board $1.20 per. This camp is about 75 per cent. organized. Del. 696.

FIRE FIGHTING JOB AT MYRTLE POINT

Walk about five miles to work. Leave camp at 6.30 a.m., start work at 8, quit at 4.30 p.m.; supper at 6. Wages $3.25 per day, board $1.20, blankets $1.00 per week, hospital $1.00 per month. Work Sundays and as much overtime as the boss thinks fit. Grub is fair except lunch, which we pack with us, and which consists of three hard sandwiches and water. Bath house and dry room, bunkhouses fair. Boss just "canned" about 30 men, for reasons unknown.

CLAYTON'S CAMP, BELLA COOLA

Falling contracted by two men who hire the other fallers and buckers. Frank Sims, one of the company, is hook-tender; grub poor, and the cook got orders to cut it down some more. Most of the crew are local ranchers, and three of four are related to the company. Only four union men in camp so far. Ground very rough and steep, and very bad going. One donkey and very poor equipment. Bunkhouses are fair with blankets supplied; bath house under construction, no charge made for blankets until it is finished. Wages 50c more per day than paid further down the coast.

Donations to Literature Fund

Cranbrook District
C. N. P. Lbr. Camp No. 2

Alfred McTear	2.00
Fred Franson	2.00
Bill Carmody	1.00
A. Boileau	1.00
E. Johnson	1.00
A. Young	1.00
C. Johnson	1.00
J. C. Larson	.50
J. Russelly	.50
J. Simms	.50
F. Dickson	.50
Total	$11.00

B. C. Spruce Mills, Camp No. 1.
M. J. Mahoney.....$5.00

Jas. L. Peterson,
Secretary pro tem.

New Westminster District

TAKE NOTICE that I, J. M. Mackinnon, of Vancouver, B C., intend to apply for a licence to prospect for Coal, Petroleum or Natural Gas on the following described submarine lands:

Commencing at a post planted at low water mark of Stanley Park about 200 yards north of what is known as Second Beach, thence West 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains more or less to low water mark of Stanley Park, thence Southerly along low water mark of Stanley Park 80 chains more or less to place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less, as shown on plan attached hereto.

J. M. MACKINNON,
Per W. T. Ross, Agent.
Dated Vancouver, B. C., April 29th, 1922.

New Westminster District

TAKE NOTICE that I, Annette M. Macdonald, of Vancouver, B. C., intend to apply for a licence to prospect for Coal, Petroleum or Natural Gas on the following described submarine lands:

Commencing at a post planted at low water mark of Stanley Park about 200 yards North of Second Beach, thence West 80 chains, thence South 60 chains, thence East 100 chains more or less to low water mark of North side of False Creek, thence Northwesterly along low water mark 70 chains more or less to point of commencement, as shown on plan attached hereto.

ANNETTE M. MACDONALD,
Per W. T. Ross, Agent.
Dated Vancouver, B. C., April 29th, 1922.

New Westminster District

TAKE NOTICE that I, W. T. Ross, of Vancouver, B. C., intend to apply for a licence to prospect for Coal, Petroleum or Natural Gas on the following described submarine lands.

All seams of coal and coal measures underlying those lands and lands covered by water described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted at high water mark near the North end of Balaclava Street, thence North 60 chains, thence East 80 chains more or less to high water mark on the North side of False Creek, thence Southeasterly along high water mark 70 chains more or less to the line of the North Side of the Canadian Pacific Railway Bridge, thence Westerly along the North side of the Canadian Pacific Railway Bridge, 10 chains more or less to high water mark on the shore of the Kitsilano Indian Reserve, thence following the shore line at high water mark 100 chains more or less to point of commencement, as shown on plan attached hereto.

W. T. ROSS.
Dated Vancouver, B. C., April 29th, 1922.

New Westminster District

TAKE NOTICE that I, Stuart Cameron, of Vancouver, B. C., intend to apply for a licence to prospect for Coal, Petroleum or Natural Gas on the following described submarine lands:

All the seams of coal and coal measures underlying those lands and lands covered by water described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted at high water mark near the North end of Balaclava Street, North 60 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence South 60 chains more or less to high water mark, thence Easterly 80 chains along high water mark to point of commencement, as shown on plan attached hereto.

STUART CAMERON,
Per W. T. Ross, Agent.
Dated Vancouver, B. C., April 29th, 1922.

New Westminster District

TAKE NOTICE that I, Jean M. Mackinnon, of Vancouver, B. C., intend to apply for a licence to prospect for Coal, Petroleum or Natural Gas on the following described submarine lands: All seams of coal and coal measures underlying those lands and lands covered by water described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted at high water mark near the North end of Blanca Street, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence South 80 chains more or less to high water mark, thence West 80 chains more or less along high water mark to point of commencement, as shown on plan attached hereto.

JEAN M. MACKINNON,
Per W. T. Ross, Agent.
Dated Vancouver, B. C., April 29th, 1922.

New Westminster District

TAKE NOTICE that I, Stuart Cameron, of Vancouver, B. C., intend to apply for a licence to prospect for Coal, Petroleum or Natural Gas on the following described lands:

All seams of coal and coal measures underlying those lands and lands covered by water described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted at high water mark near the North end of Blanca Street, thence North 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence South 80 chains more or less to high water mark, thence East 80 chains more or less to point of commencement, as shown on plan attached hereto.

STUART CAMERON,
Per W. T. Ross, Agent.
Dated Vancouver, B. C., April 29th, 1922.

New Westminster District

TAKE NOTICE that I, J. M. Mackinnon, of Vancouver, B. C., intend to apply for a licence to prospect for Coal, Petroleum or Natural Gas on the following described lands:

Commencing at a post placed at the Northwest corner of the Kitsilano Indian Reserve, thence South to the Southwest corner of the Indian Reserve and First Avenue, thence Easterly to shore line, thence along shore line to point of commencement, containing 180 acres more or less.

J. M. MACKINNON,
Per W. T. Ross, Agent.
Dated Vancouver, B. C., April 29th, 1922.

MINERS LIVE IN TAR PAPER SHACKS

Great Destitution Prevails in West Virginia Coal Fields

Washington.—Investigation of the New River district of the West Virginia coal fields by a commission appointed by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York, at the invitation of the New River Operators' Association, has revealed about 15,000 striking miners and their families living in great destitution. About 300 men, women and children in the district have been evicted from their homes and are living in tents, barns, and tar paper shacks. Many more have already received notices to leave the company-owned houses, and if the strike continues will probably be evicted in a short time, the National Catholic Welfare Council, department of social action, announces.

It was found that the destitution was due, partly to the extreme unemployment of 1921, and the winter of 1922, and partly to the refusal of large numbers of the miners to return to work on condition that they accept the wages paid in the winter of 1917, and that they give up collective bargaining.

A large part of the relief sent to the striking and unemployed miners in the district has come from voluntary relief organizations which have collected money in Baltimore and New York. The investigating commission was composed of Rabbi Sidney Goldstein and Winthrop D. Lane, New York, and Rev. R. A. McGowan, Washington.

The International Coal Situation

[By Gustav Sobottka, Berlin]

THE question of whether capitalist world economy has or has not overcome the crisis engendered by the war, is one of extreme importance for revolutionary parties and organizations. The state of affairs revealed in the world's coal production, one of the most important raw materials of capitalist economy, is of course only a part of the phenomena of capitalist production. But here also it is plainly apparent that as yet there can be no talk of having overcome the crisis. The world coal production shows rather that the crisis is becoming more acute. During the war when, particularly in America, there took place an enormous increase of productive apparatus, there was also to be seen up to the year 1919 an increase in coal production. In 1919 the coal output of the United States amounted to 502,534,410 tons. After the cessation of war business, coal production fell in 1920 to 386,000,000 tons. Although in 1921 an increase of about 62,600,000 tons took place, it only brought the output up to 448,600,000 tons and remained about 63,934,410 tons below that of 1919.

Coal Production Declines

In the remaining coal producing countries coal production between 1919 and 1920 showed an increase. In 1921 there followed a reduction in all countries with the exception of Germany, as the following figures (taken from the Frankfurter Zeitung) show:

Belgium—		
18,342,950	22,338,770	21,807,160
Canada—		
12,411,328	15,088,175	13,300,000
France—		
22,341,000	25,300,000	20,000,000
England—		
233,467,478	233,216,071	166,992,000
Germany—		
116,500,000	140,757,433	145,400,000
Germany (Peat Coal)—		
93,800,000	111,834,000	120,000,000

The greatest decline took place in England where in 1921 the great coal strike took place. But after making allowance for this deficiency which, according to the Deutche Bergwerkszeitung amounts in round figures to 52,000,000 tons, the production still remains considerably below that of 1920. As for attaining the pre-war level of production which in England amounted in 1913 to 285,000,000 tons, that is not to be thought of.

Decline in Belgium and France

The decline in Belgium and France is worthy of notice. In these countries where the mines were in part destroyed by the war and deprived of part of their skilled workers, so that at first after the war in 1919 the restoration of the mines had to be undertaken, the increase shown in the year 1920 compared with the year 1919 is, of course, quite natural. With the restoration of the mines an increase in the coal output naturally took place. As we see, this is no longer the case in 1921. The coal production instead of increasing, has declined in both countries. In France it is very considerable, amounting to about 20 per cent. Here it is evident that other than natural forces are at work which hinder the restoration of the mines and consequently the production of coal.

Things are otherwise in Germany Here during the war the mines were exploited in an incredible manner. Development work and the opening up of new coal fields were completely neglected. It was therefore to be expected that after the war in 1919 there should be an enormous fall in coal production in compraison with the preceding years. In 1920, however, we observe an increase or 24,257,430 tons and immediately after in 1921 a further increase of 4,642,557 tons. The great increase in 1920 was partly due to the introduction of overtime which took place by agreement in 1920 in the German coal field, the Ruhr. In spite of the discontinuance of overtime in 1921, coal production showed no decline, but even increased. The output of peat coal and the manufacture of briquettes has already surpassed pre-war figures.

Increased Production in Germany

The increase of coal production in Germany, however, cannot be taken as a sign of recovery on the part of Germany, as it is only possible because of the low wages of the German miners and the low value of the German currency which allows the German capitalists to export great quantities of coal. On the other hand the carrying out of the Versailles treaty and the Spa agreement has also resulted in a greater coal production in Germany,, and as we can clearly see has at the same time led to a decline in Belgium and France.

With regard to the question whether capitalist world economy is recovering or is still further *sinking, we have to take into con*sideration the whole world's coal production. According to the figures of the United States Geological Survey, the world's coal production amounted in 1919 to 1,170,500,000 tons; in 1920, 1,350,000,000 tons and in 1921 to 1,100,000,000 tons. According to this therefore, the coal production shows a decline of 205 million tons in 1921 as against 1920. Even compared with 1919 it shows a fall of 70,500,000 tons.

Contradictions Become More Acute

All indications point to the fact that these contradictions are becoming more acute. In England the number of unemployed miners increased at the beginning of 1922. With regard to Northern France, the Deutche Bergwerkszetung reports that it is intended to put the miners on short time. From the Saar district now occupied by the French it is reported that the Government Commission intends to discharge 2800 miners. If this should not be carried out the miners in the Saar district will have to accept reductions of wages and short time. The Belgian mine operators are also announcing wage reductions and the Belgian miners stated at their convention in Brussels at the end of March that they are powerless against the despotic action of the capitalists. The latter would not hesitate to close down their mines as German reparation and competitive coal enables them to do this.

The case is the same in Holland. The Dutch miners are equally powerless in the face of these conditions. At their general meeting held on April 16 and 17 at Haarlem, a resolution was adopted laying the blame for the crisis in the mining industry on the Versailles and Spa treaties.

These facts show conclusively and with striking clearness that a further decline of coal production will take place in these countries. In America also where the miners have been on strike since April 1, no further increase in coal production can be expected.

Greater Exploitation of Miners

In Germany, however, we can already report a considerable increase in the coal output this year as well. According to the figures at present to hand the production of coal in the first quarter of the present year amounted to 37,039,861 tons. Peat coal to 33,379,874 tons, coke 7,182,772 tons and coal briquettes to 518,554 tons. In spite of this increase in the first quarter, and in spite of the fact that the output per head and per shift by the miners has already reached the pre-war standard, the German capitalists are making the greatest efforts to increase the coal production still further. By means of the sinking purchasing power of the German mark, they have reduced wages to about a one-third of the actual pre-war standard. Now they are attempting to prolong the working day by overtime or longer shifts. These conditions provide a cheaper coal than that of the neighboring countries. The more cheaply produced German coal which is exported to France, Belgium or Holland by way of reparations or through ordinary trade allows the capitalists of these countries to reduce wages and exploit the miners still more. Here we clearly see how the Spa agreement by which Germany was compelled to deliver coal to the Entente has only led to the greater exploitation of the miners. Its annulment would not, as the Belgian Social Democrat Vandervelde states, be of service to Stinnes, but to the miners of the whole world.

International Mining Congress

Nowhere do we see more clearly than in the mining industry the efforts of capitalist society to overcome the crisis by increased exploitation of the proletariat. Whether the capitalists will succeed in this depends entirely upon the proletariat itself. The miners of all countries must above all see to it through their organizations that the International Miners Congress which will meet at the beginning of August in Frankfurt does not silently pass over these facts, but deliberates upon them and devises ways and means of safeguarding from slavery not only the mining, but the whole proletariat.

Chicago—Labor groups in Chicago will participate in a second amnesty day Saturday, July 15, to complete the getting of 1,000,000 signatures for the general defense committee's petition for general amnesty for war-opinion prisoners. Individuals to serve on the amnesty delegation to Washington include: Kate Crane Gartz, Jane Addams, Mrs. Raymond Robins, Sidney Hillman, Edwin Markham, Robertson Trowbridge, Francis Fisher Kane, Prince Hopkins, Doremus Scudder, Frederic C. Howe, B. C. Vladeck, Paul F. Brissenden, Basil M. Manly, Rev. R. A. McGowan, Rev. Richard W. Hogue, Dr. Wm. J. Robinson, James H. Maurer, Lucy Biddle Lewis, J. A. H. Hopkins.

Ottawa—A board of conciliation and investigation has been established by the minister of Labor to deal with the dispute between the *Inverness Railway & Coal Co.* (Nova Scotia) and the miners employed by the company. John R. Osborne, Ottawa, has been appointed chairman; M. G. Mitchell, Halifax, will represent the company; and L. D. Currie, Glace Bay, the men.

Railroad Shop Crafts Draw Up Plans

(Continued from page 1)

election of an executive council to represent all the trades, and to consist of two or three members from each organization participating. This would bring about unity in the administration and enable the workers to stand together as one body. Merging the executives would in itself constitute half of amalgamation."

The leaflet then outlines the remainder of the amalgamation process.

Affiliated with the legislative committee are the Minnesota organization of the machinists, blacksmiths, boilermakers, sheet metal workers, electrical workers and railway carmen. O. H. Wangerin, 411 Dakota bldg., St. Paul, is secretary of the committee.

Packing House Workers to Reorganize

(Continued from page 1)

brought in to take the places of the strikers, and one in which the butchers would not stay on the job or kill livestock handled by non-union stockyard employees."

Some time ago District Council No. 5 passed a resolution asking that the International Union of Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America call a convention, the purpose of which would be to convert itself into an organization such as outlined. Sufficient locals have voted upon this proposition and the international has called the convention to be held in St. Paul July 24.

On behalf of the unemployed in Newbury (Berkshire) an application has been made to the high court for a mandamus to compel the guardians of the poor to provide work for wages. This action follows an unsuccessful attempt made recently by the un*employed to get an order from* the magistrates compelling the guardians to provide work for wages under Acts 43 Elizabeth, and 59 George III. The home secretary then said the right course was to apply to the high court.

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in from 2 to 10-case lots. You leave your order at the Government Liquor Store. BRITANNIA BEER is the beer with the full malt flavor. There is no charge for delivery.

For Sale at all Government Liquor Stores

Phone High. 782
and we will pick up empty bottles.

Canadian Miners Take Decisive Stand

(Continued from page 1)

of industry to run the coal business.

Scott a Vaudeville Actor

(5) As a settlement of this vexed wage question the Scott Board award is proposed. Scott and his award are hardly worth a minute's consideration by this convention, when the manner of his appointment, the attitude of the minister who made the appointment and Scott's own prejudiced statement at the opening session of the Board in Sydney are remembered. Like a vaudeville actor he was sent among us with his part in the show cut out for him; among us he went through his little stunts, made his bow, and like a vaudeville actor left us. The Scott award ought to be rejected by this convention.

The Alternative

(6) Keeping in mind the present state of the coal business, the poverty into which our people have been sunk, and the grudging and clowhish efforts of the government to bring relief, two ways are open for the mine workers of this province to follow:

(a) Accept the present conditions with all their humiliation and poverty, and repudiate the sacred obligations which every sire owes to his son; or

(b) Reject and fight with all the power that is in us the present conditions and make one bold attempt to hand down to our children something better than a slave's portion.

Policy of the Miners

(7) Believing that this convention shall accept the last of these alternatives, your committee proposes the following policy for the adoption of this convention:

(a) No contract shall be signed by the officers of this district which does not carry with it the wage rates that prevailed in December, 1921.

(b) That this convention now hold out its hand to any and all workers of Canada, and declare it is prepared to sign an agreement to cover: (1) An obligation on each party to the agreement to do their utmost to create one united front of all workers in Canada; in the first instance this invitation is extended to the coal miners of the west.

(2) Such agreements to cover *the joint action* to be taken to secure for the workers of this country a living, such action to be taken either with or without the consent of the government.

Appeal to the Soldiers

(3) Over the heads of government we appeal to all soldiers, and minor law officers, that they join with us in our attempt to secure for our class and their class, the working class of Canada, a living and free access to all the means of life in this country. To all soldiers and minor law officers we appeal, when you are ordered to shoot the workers, don't do it. When you are asked to arrest the workers, don't do it. But rather use your position and all the facilities your position affords you to help the workers in their mass fight against all the exploiters of labor.

Affiliation with Moscow

(4) That District No. 26, U. M. W. of A., at once apply for membership in the Red Internationale of Trades Unions and that a delegate be appointed from this convention to represent us at the next convention of the Red Internationale of Trades Unions held in Moscow.

(5) That we proclaim openly to the world that we are out for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system and capitalist state, peaceably, if we may, forcibly, if we must, and we call on all workers, soldiers, and minor law officers in Canada to join us in liberating labor.

London—At a Labor meeting recently, Lord Haldane said he regretted that the Labor Party had not made more electoral progress, adding: "There are people afraid of Bolshevism in the Labor Party. When I see the British democracy I sometimes wish I saw a litte more of the Bolshevism."

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Broadway Printers, 319 Broadway East	Fair. 203
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Rogers Printing Co., 580 Homer Street	Sey. 6440
Seymour Press, 423 Richards St.	Sey. 3728
Shilvock Bros., Typesetters, 341 Pender St. W.	Sey. 534
Shilvock-Jackson, Typefounders, 341 Pender St. W.	Sey. 534
Star Printing Co., 812 Pender St. West	Sey. 8608
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Vancouver Job Printers, 737 Pender St. West	Sey. 2021
Vancouver Printing Service, 819 Metropolitan Building	Sey. 2192
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Woodruff, E. L. & Son, 1530 66th Ave. W.	Ebur. 189
Wrigley Printing Co., Ltd., 426 Homer St.	Sey. 3825

VANCOUVER TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 226
VANCOUVER PRESSMEN'S UNION No. 69
VANCOUVER BOOKBINDERS' UNION No. 105

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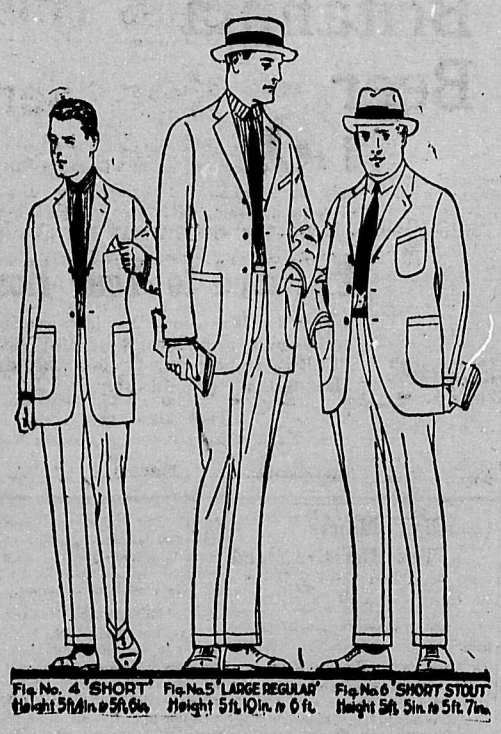

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NATION WIDE STRIKE POSSIBLE

Australian Miners Are to Have Wages Cut

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

Sydney, N. S. Wales.—A nation-wide strike in the coal mining industry will take place in Australia in the near future if demands by *the coal operators* are persisted in.

The demands include:

1. That wages paid to miners, machine coal men, shooters, wheelers, fillers, off-hand and above-ground workers, including boys and youths, be reduced one-third.

2. That the working day be two shifts of eight hours, the miners to change shifts at the working face, and that where more than two shifts are worked the same practice shall be continued.

3. That if required all employees work six days each week, instead of five.

4. That the hours of employment of underground employees shall be calculated as from the time the last man descends until the first man ascends in each shift.

5. That the practice of giving free coal, or coal at less than current selling rate to employees be discontinued.

To understand what is involved in those demands, it is only necessary to say that at the present time only one shift is worked, that the eight-hour shift is reckoned from the time of entering the cage in the morning to leaving the top at the end of the day, and that free coal is supplied to employees.

The operators say they intend to force their demands. A general strike in August is hinted at.

The coal operators are said to desire a strike in the hope that they will be able to drive the workers back whipped.

The miners' executive has rejected the demands made by the coal operators, and has put forward counter demands.

THEY HAVE A KICK COMING

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE of the Emporia Gazette is not a Socialist or communist. He is a fat capitalist, but this is what he says:

"It is true that to precipitate a railroad strike at this time is bad business. It also is true that to join with the coal strikers and tie up American industry is not particularly patriotic. And doubtless public opinion will be fairly well lined up against the railroad boys if they go out, and they probably will go out this time. But this big important fact in the situation *should not be forgotten:*

"The boys have a kick coming.

"When they went to work for the railroad labor board two years ago they went to work with the explicit agreement that a living wage should be established upon which *adjustments of all disputes should* begin. The living wage was to be guaranteed to the men at the bottom of the industry, and for skill, risk and length of apprenticeship higher than living wages were to be paid.

"*Now the railroad board* declares that the living wage cannot be paid until profits and rehabilitation have been secured. That is to say railroad labor is only a commodity like other labor. It is to be paid without respect to the fact that it is necessary to the life of the nation, and the special guarantee of a living wage is to be scrapped.

"That guarantee was a contract.

"Perhaps it was an unwise contract for the labor board to make. But it was a contract and the men accepted it rather than strike when they accepted it, so America got value received, which was peace for two years. So now that the contract is to be incontinently junked, the boys have a kick coming.

"Therefore, if they go out, and trouble occurs down in the railroad yards and freight cars are tipped over and burned and the troops are called out and we have a nasty little civil war called a strike, don't blame the boys and declare that they are led by reds and that they should be stood up against a wall and shot. They have their side. And when we talk so glibly about burying the hatchet in industry, don't forget that here is a case where we have buried the hatchet in the neck of labor."

EVERY READER CAN HELP

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

Seattle—Friends of Soviet Russia *raised $500 towards buying* a tractor for the reconstruction of Russia at a midsummer bazaar and carnival held here recently. Russian, Lithuanian and Ukrainians, in native dress, established picturesque booths of their home lands and served folk dinners.

Democracy and Freedom

[By W. Stokes, Regina]

INSCRIBED on the pages of the book of social history is the complete denial of the claim put forward by the spiritualists of Democracy that the era of political freedom for this or any other country has arrived, and that all men may now, through that freedom given by the ballot and its concommitant institutions determine their own individual and economic significance by their own individual use of the political and constitutional rights given to them.

This claim to a practical political commonwealth is of so specious a character, backed up by moral obligation upon all men to use them, and with the appearance of destiny just and immaculate for all when so used, that an examination of the historic reality of such a claim would seem necessary and even imperative, if we would find a way out of the social dilemmas, physical hells and ghastly and ghostly graveyards surrounding us and invading us as we float in misery on this sacred isle of political democracy, seemingly coming from nowhere, going to nowhere. An even cursory glance at the movement of historic reality as shown in the book of history makes plain the fact that social forms arose out of the effort to preserve and maintain economic power in whatever this verges at lies, and that society is a form of things whose full meaning and maintenance is expressed in the function of preserving for individual expression, economic power with all its developments and appurtenances. In the process of this preservation is plainly visible the fact that preservation and maintenance is essentially a part of production, and that in the evolution of society, the methods of producing things having economic power became entirely involved with things having economic power as the methods and means also would have to be protected and preserved especially after the entry of specialization or division of labor even in its earliest forms. In one word, economic power became a social production consequent on the fact that economic power was impossible of attainment only under the reactions of a suitable environment which was economic; that is, social in which the conditions and facts of production could be maintained.

It may be well said then that the sum total of the content and being of society is summed up in this extended application of the meaning of production as revealed in history.

Another fact rising into prominent significance in the processes of social formations, is the acceleration of production, a further evidence of the fact that economic power is of social formation, and that the whole of the social institution is involved, the accelerations of production being in ratio to the social institutions and appliances, and the things produced, being of the nature and character mental and physical, calculated to best preserve the particular system of social production in operation, the things and powers produced naturally expressing the character and possibilities of the producing agency.

More "Secret History"

MR. OUTHWAITE, ex-M. P. for Hanley, speaking along with Robert Smillie, at a Labor demonstration at Hanley, is reported by the Staffordshire Sentinel of May 29, 1922, as saying:

"The war was said to have been waged for freedom, for the rights of small nationalities and for high idealistic aims. Just by chance, of course, the possession of Mesopotamia came into our hands. (Laughter.) A very costly possession it was to the people of this country. A hundred millions or more had been spent, leaving no money for the provision of houses *for our heroes. After it had been* arranged that the mandate for Mesopotamia should be given to Great Britain, France put in a claim to a share of the oil. A deal had to be made with France and it was announced that France—*French capitalists, not the French* people, who never got a share of the plunder—was to get 25 per cent. of the oil produced.

"In connection with this demand and this settlement, a French minister, M. Tardieu, explained in *a great French journal why it was* that France was to get the 25 per cent. He stated definitely, with the documents before him, that on 26th of June, 1914—five weeks before we declared war on Germany—a great syndicate was *formed at the foreign office in* London. It was a British-German syndicate, formed on a concession forced by the British government, which handed over all the oil yet found, and yet to be found in Mesopotamia to a syndicate in *which the British government* demanded that 75 per cent. of the share should be held by British capitalists and 25 per cent. by German capitalists. Now did they remember the lie that one of the origins of the war was the German march to the east, and that Germany was approaching India? A few weeks before the declaration of war England was entering into a speculative commercial agreement with Germany, bringing her into the Near East. Was not that a lie on which to send the youth of this country to their graves?

"One night, in the National Liberal Club, a message came over the tape giving the terms of a treaty of Bagdad, taken to America by an American who went to Berlin in June, 1914. The treaty had been initiated by Sir Edward Grey, and only needed his signature to make it an alliance between Germany and Great Britain. That alliance would have meant the end of the historic ambition of Russia to secure Constantinople. Russia decided that the extension of German influence in Constantinople must be met at once, and they decided, and specifically stated, that Russia must at once seize Constantinople, and the only way to do that was to provoke a European war, which would bring Britain on to the side of Russia and against Germany. The war was an industrial and a commercial, and not a political war. (Applause.) And the other day, Mr. Lloyd George, at Genoa, was trying to bluff the agents of the government of Russia by telling them that they must remember that Russia was the cause of the war. What a number of lies was there exposed!"

Food for Thought

INSURRECTION is an art just as is war or an other form of art. It is subject to certain rules, the non-observance of which leads to the ruin of the party which is to blame for neglecting them.

FIRSTLY, never play with Insurrection if there is no determination to drive it to the bitter end, to face all the consequences thereof. An insurrection is an equation with very indefinite magnitudes, the value of which may change every day. The forces to be opposed have all the advantages of organization, discipline and traditional authority. If the rebels cannot bring great forces to bear against their antagonists THEY WILL BE SMASHED AND DESTROYED.

SECONDLY, the insurrection once started it is necessary to act with the utmost determination and pass over to the offensive. THE DEFENSIVE IS THE DEATH OF EVERY ARMED RISING; it perishes before it has measured forces with the enemy. The antagonists must be surprised while their soldiers are still scattered, and NEW SUCCESSES HOWEVER SMALL MUST BE ATTAINED DAILY; the moral ascendancy of the rising must be kept up. One must rally to the side of the insurrection the vacillating elements, which always FOLLOW THE STRONGER and which always look for THE SAFER SIDE.

Force your enemies to retreat before they can collect their forces against you. In one word, act according to the words of Danton, the greatest master of revolutionary policy yet known—"AUDACITY, AUDACITY, AND ALWAYS AUDACITY!"—KARL MARX "Revolution and Counter-revolution," 1848.—Truth.

Tokio — Two hundred tenant farmers in Shikata-mura have decided to return their holdings to the owners, following the owners' refusal to sanction a 20 per cent. reduction in rents. The men recently joined the new National Tenants Farmers' Association, which has encouraged them in their stand.

Ottawa — Amendments to the naturalization act of 1914 place former alien enemies on the basis *with respect to naturalization* qualifications as other aliens.

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Labor League Notes

The regular monthly business meeting of the South Vancouver Labor League was held last Friday night. There will be no other meeting of the organization until August 12, when another business meeting will be held.

Several members are going to camp at White Rock the last week of this month. Any other person wishing to go should get in touch with the secretary immediately at Sey. 6672R.

The S. V. L. L. hope to arrange a series of propaganda meetings in the municipality during the forthcoming fall and winter. Any other organization desirous of helping to start something in South Vancouver along educational and propaganda lines, should phone Fraser 397Y1, or Fraser 190X1.

(By the Federated Press)

Adelaide, South Australia—Annie Besant, head of the Theosophical Society in India, has arrived in Australia on a lecturing tour. Speaking to a Federated Press correspondent she said the Indian people were determined to get home rule, and the time for compromise had passed. The massacre by soldiers at Armitsar and in the Punjab, she said, had done much harm, but even worse than those was the manner in which martial law had been administered. She does not expect a general outbreak in India, but risings in various localities. She anticipated that an agitation along constitutional lines would replace the present revolutionary tactics.

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The Champions of the World Proletariat

[By Karl Radek]

"The Congress of the Amsterdam Trade Union International adopted a truly heroic resolution at its last session; it pronounced in favor of a mass strike in case of—a future war. Such heroism is like a *post-dated cheque*—the cheapest kind of heroism in the world. The Congress did not, however, mention the fact that not far from Rome where they were meeting a bitter contest was going on over one important aim of the proletarian class *struggle—the title of society to its* machinery of production. This proletarian congress did not think it necessary to appeal to the proletariat to support the Russian Soviet delegation with all means at its disposal. It did not do this, although even *without being possessed of* special information it should have known that in Genoa a merciless struggle was being carried on and that any moment could witness a rupture of the negotiations. The conflict in Genoa is a book with seven locks to the European trade-union bureaucracy which formed the International Workers' Congress in Rome. Are not Tchitcherin, Krassin and Litvinoff like themselves, the Jouhaux, Hendersons, Leiparts and Grassmanns? Was not Henderson, when His Britannic Majesty's minister, compelled to don silk hose and breeches when attending court? Did not Tchitcherin and Krassin attend the reception given by the King of Italy? And when the Russian delegates haggle with world capital over concessions—well they, the Hendersons, Jouhaux and Grassmanns, have all their lives done nothing but make concessions to capital. True, there will be a bit more noise in Genoa in that respect, but, all things considered, they, the exponents of trade union officialdom really need not worry over Genoa.

Meanwhile Socialism's right to exist is at stake in Genoa. Without mincing words, the Allies uncompromisingly demand in their memorandum that:

"The Russian Soviet government assume responsibility for all material and direct losses caused by the breaches of contract or in any other manner which the subjects of other powers have suffered in consequence of actions or failures to act on the part of the Soviet government, its provincial and local authorities, or its agents."

The memorandum goes on to demand that:

"The subjects of foreign powers have the right to claim the return of their property or acknowledgemtnt of their rights and interests. If such property, *rights or interest still exist* or can be ascertained, they are to be returned and compensation granted for their exploitation or damage. If such property, rights or interests do no longer exist or cannot be acknowledged, or if *their former owners do not desire* their return, the Soviet government must compensate such parties either by giving them similar property, rights or interests, or by compensation."

The tenor of these demands is *the declaration of Allied capital* that capitalism was, is and will be. Private property is sacred, and woe to you, proletarians, if you dare to follow in the footsteps of the Russian revolution! We hold you responsible for all the damages you *inflict upon capitalism.* And we shall make you suffer for such damages to the tenth generation. Not only will you have to return all sacred property, but if you were to die of hunger, and if your children had neither bread nor milk, neither *clothing nor shelter—you will not* be allowed to provide for them, but will be forced to make good the injuries you have done to the bourgeoisie!

World capital, which arose from the policy of the exploitation of *half the world,* beginning with Venice's piratical expeditions in the 12th century, with her slave plantations, through the colonial spoils of the Dutch and the English and the ransacking of the churches and monasteries to the modern form of *exploitation of whole nations by* trusts, now stands up and declares:

The rights I have acquired with blood and iron—the rights and the property built upon mountains of human bones and cemented with blood and tears, *shall* not be touched henceforth, neither by the sword nor by fire, neither by the wish of the toiling masses nor by any other means whatsoever.

And if the ocean should rise from its bed, and if nature itself *should offend against our rights,* we shall punish it as Xerxes did; we shall whip the waves of the sea. And Soviet Russia, if it does not desire to perish of hunger, must reinstate sacred private property on its throne and worship it.

The memorandum of the Soviet delegation in reply to the Allies' memorandum draws a truly heart-rending picture of what will happen if Russia should acknowledge the Allied debts and if its counter-demands were not recognized and it should within a short time start paying off the Allied debts.

Even if the war debts of the Czarist and the Kerensky governments were anulled, Russia's debts together with tht accumulated interest (the payment of which the Allies' memorandum demands on November 1st, 1927) would amount to 13 milliard gold roubles. On that day Russia would have to pay 1,200,000,000 gold roubles partly as interest and partly as amortization of 1-25 of the total debt. For the last five years before the war the Czarist government paid for the same purpose approximately 40,000,000 roubles annually. In order to comply with that demand, Soviet Russia would have to attain till 1927 not only the pre-war level of production, but treble that production. Before the war the national annual income of Russia was estimated at 101 roubles per capita; now, after the devastation of the war, it is only 30 roubles per capita. It follows that if it desires to start paying off its debts in 1927, Russia would have to increase its production ninefold. Nor are war debts and compensation for the revolutions damages included in this estimate! When proclaiming the rights of sacred bourgeois private property, world capital is also proclaiming its title to the slave labor of 150 million people. Thus it becomes quite apparent that Soviet Russia's struggle against the Allied demands, against the burden of debts with which the Allies intend to saddle it, against the attempts at depriving the proletariat of what it gained by stubborn struggle—common property—is not a fight for theories, but for the very existence of the Russian people.

The *Social Democrats of all* shades, together with their spiritual brothren, the Centrists, persist in repeating: "What do we care for Genoa, for the Soviet delegation and its struggle; there are merely Russian state interests at stake, *which is to say the interests of* European labor are not in danger. The interests of the Russian State coincide with those of the Russian working people, and those interests demand war on the sacred institution of capitalist private property. *And the fact that they are the in*terests of the Russian working masses (both of the peasants and of the workers) provides a bedrock basis for the Socialist character of Soviet Russia's policy, not because the Soviet government wants to ad*here to its old slogans and princi*ples, but because it must do so. This is the ultimate cause of, and the best foundation for, its Socialist policy which is directed against the domination of world capital, a policy which is far above the compro*mises and the combination of the* day as the stars in the sky.

Marx once called the English workers the champions of the international labor class. And they were that; not because their outlook was more international than that of other proletarians, but because their situation compelitd them to fight capital in order to attain the first fundamental rights of labor, the right of organization and the protection of labor and as the first phala x which was forced by the logic of events to enter upon the struggle destined to last a century.

The Russian Soviet government, the Russian Red army, the Russian working masses were compelled by history to fight capital which implies private property; they took up arms for these general aims of international labor, while bitter hunger was gnawing at their stomachs. Now they are fighting for the same aims with diplomatic methods, and if the negotiations in Genoa prove futile, they will, perhaps, once more be obliged to defend themselves against fresh attacks. And because the Russian Soviet Republic has been placed in a position where it must struggle for the general aims of international labor, against private capital and its alleged right to enslave and starve whole peoples, its struggle, no matter what its forms, becomes a fight for the international interests of labor. The Soviet government and the weakened, hungry and bleeding working class Soviet Russia's are the paladins of the international proletariat. They advanced with weapons in their hands in 1919, borne by the rising wave of the revolution; they have now, after a retreat which was dictated by the temporary quiescence of the revolutionary movement in Europe, occupied positions which they will defend with their lives, but which they will never abandon.

Anybody hesitating to come to the assistance of this vanguard of the international proletarait which is fighting for the interests of international labor—not with diplomatic resolutions and phrase, but by exerting his whole energy and with a holy enthusiasm—betrays the working class, no matter what his name and no matter what the arguments he advances in favor of his attitude. History will judge him and it will not ask for the reasons of his betrayal, but will find him guilty of betrayal, because he deserted the Russian working class, the vanguard of the revolution, in its darkest hour.

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BREAD and IRON
vs.
Blood and Iron

The dogged resistance of the Russian workers of factory and farm, together with the pressing need of the world for peace and reconstruction, has forced the diplomats and the powers they represent to abandon their policy of "Blood and Iron" toward Soviet Russia.

Further than that, some of the hostile governments have been shamed into appropriating funds for the relief of the many millions of famine sufferers in Russia. This change toward benevolence, strongly tinged though it be with tardiness and mistrust, is a welcome change; but after all their heart is not in the work and they are anxious to abandon it at the first pretext.

What else could be the meaning of current reports that, "the back of the famine having been broken," it will not be necessary to expend all of the money appropriated for relief? A moment's consideration of actual conditions in the vast famine areas will reveal the cruelty of discontinuing relief efforts now.

Millions upon millions of Russia's peasant people, though rescued from starvation by a meagre daily dole, are still broken in health by the long ordeal and sadly shaken in spirit. The fearful ravages of civil war still mar great stretches of their lands and the blockade has denied them farming implements, while the little they had has largely turned to scrap iron. In the rest of the country the farmers are living from hand to mouth and the city population is on the verge of complete exhaustion, weakened by the prolonged diet of inferior black bread and cabbage soup.

Who that has vision and heart would leave them now unaided in their misery to face such a desperate situation?

What then shall be done? Shall we continue to feed these millions indefinitely? No, by no means! But if we are truly humane, we will continue to assist them until they are strong enough to face the struggle of life with fair chance of victory. And if we have vision, we will realize that they cannot succeed without the modern farming implements that would enable them to extract from the soil a thousand loaves where they now get but one.

"Bread and Iron" is the policy that must replace "Blood and Iron." Bread we must continue to give until strength is restored, but we must also give "Iron"—plows, *seeders, tractors, reapers, threshers*—in order that that strength may be productive and the danger of a famine recurrence may be banished. The policy of "Bread and Iron" must be instituted immediately. Government red tape cannot be expected to do it and will not. The people must act themselves.

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