THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

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RUSSIAN ATTORNEY SAYS FUNDS STOLEN

Charge Young Italian With Theft of $1,000,000

Money for Machines and Films Has Gone Astray

(By The Federated Press)
(New York Bureau)

New York.—"Jack," otherwise "Count Jacques Roberto" Cibrario, once $45 a week salesman in Moscow for the Universal Film Manufacturing Company, is under arrest here, charged by Charles Recht and Miss Rose Weiss, attorneys-in-fact for the Russian Soviet republic, with having stolen nearly $1,000,000 from the Soviet government by withdrawing and converting to his own use funds deposited to his credit in the National City bank, which he was to have used to purchase motion picture machines and films to be sent to Russia for educational uses. He was released on $10,000 bail.

Cibrario, the attorneys alleged instead of purchasing for the Russian government the machines and films for which it furnished the money for which he was to have received a commission of $50,000, organized a number of dummy companies and served false bills of lading on the bank in the name of these alleged bogus concerns, the bank permitting him to withdraw in this manner large sums. It is alleged that the Russian government received, as a result of his activities, only one shipment of worthless projectors.

When the young Italian was commissioned by the Moscow education committee, in 1918, to buy motion picture supplies for the Russian government, he was no "count," but some time between then and the present the prefix was attached to his name and the ex-salesman has been "living high" here since.

He is said to have withdrawn about $900,000 from the National City bank and placed it in other banks; to have played the stock market, purchased a Riverside drive residence, and to have deposited about $250,000 in foreign banks.

EXPECTING TO SIGN TREATIES

Norway and Denmark to Trade With Russia Soon

By HELEN AUGUR
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Stockholm, Sweden. — Norway and Denmark will soon sign trade treaties with Soviet Russia, it is confidently expected here. By a skillful application of the famous Chicherin tactics Russia now has the three countries eating out of her hand.

The big business press is at this moment demanding recognition of the Russian government along the lines of the Russo-German treaty of two months ago. If recognition is not accorded contracts now placed here for 250,000,000 kronen (about $53,000,000) worth of goods will be diverted to German and British manufacturers, says Russia. Just to dramatize this threat Russia has in fact for two months been diverting contracts.

P. M. Kergentzeff, president of the Russian trade delegation in Stockholm, looks as if he were here to stay. The mission has the impressive stability of the Standard Oil Company, but Swedish manufacturers with contracts to negotiate must sit under the searching gaze of Lenin, Marx, Trotzky and even Zinoviev. They find Kergentzeff not disconcerting at all, but a keen, jolly man with the intellectual breadth of the cultured Russian.

The trade envoy has a sense of humor in good working order and he enjoys tht new diplomacy invented by Russia—juggling with the financial ambitions of capitalists instead of with the lives of humble people.

He traced briefly the year's developments in Sweden.

"In May, 1920, a working agreement was concluded between the two countries which enabled us to do business to the amount of about 60,000,000 kronen," he said. "We

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LABOR MEMBERS TO TOUR B. C.

Will Gain First Hand Information on Unemployed Situation

In order that the working class representatives in the Provincial legislature at Victoria may secure first hand information, prior to the meeting of the House in December, the provincial Executive of the Federated Labor Party is arranging a tour of the entire Province for Messrs. Neelands, Guthrie, and possible Uphill. They will be accompanied by at least one other speaker of the party. The acute problem of unemployment will of course receive first consideration, so that the members will be equipped with an intimate knowledge of the situation in this Province, and prepared to present the workers viewpoint when the House assembles. The opportunity will also be utilized by the Federated Labor Party to visit existing locals in view of both Federal and Provincial elections at no distant dates. Secretaries of F. L. P. locals or others are requested to communicate with W. Bennett, Secretary, 148 Cordova Street West, regarding the above proposal, so that an itinerary can be arranged for some time around October the first.

Buy at a union store.

MURDERED ON WAY TO COURT

Sid Hatfield and Friend Are Killed by Thugs

(By The Federated Press)

Charleston, W. Va.—Inveigled into McDowell County on an indictment charging an offense a year old, and deliberately murdered in the presence of their wives just as they were ascending the steps of the courthouse to answer the indictment—that is the story of the killing of Sid Hatfield, former chief of police of Matewan, and his friend Ed. Chambers, Monday.

The man who procured the indictment, C. E. Lively, was the leader of the Baldwin-Felts thugs who lay in wait for Hatfield and Chambers. He is nominally under arrest. The Governor of the State had promised the dead men protection, but failed to give it.

Six Baldwin-Felts detectives were on the courthouse steps at Welch when Hatfield and Chambers started up the courthouse steps accompanied by their wives. The detectives opened fire without a moment's notice and both Hatfield and Chambers were instantly killed without a chance whatever to defend themselves. The detectives were lined up, three on a side of the steps, in waiting. Six state police were standing near, but made no attempt to arrest the murderers. Lively was the star witness of the coal operators before the Federal Commission now probing industrial conditions in Mingo County, and also a witness against Hatfield, Chambers and others in the Matewan battle case.

Hatfield and Chambers were on their way to appear before the McDowell County Court to answer the indictment returned at the instance of the same Lively, alleging that the murdered men had participated in a shooting at Mohawk, McDowell County, about a year ago. The indictment is regarded as a frameup to get Hatfield and Chambers into McDowell County so that the Baldwin-Felts crowd could kill them.

Collects Clothes.

F. C. Parsons of 1843-40th Ave. East, West Vancouver has been credentialed by the unemployed of that district to collect clothing, etc., for the distressed. Any kind of wearing apparel will be gladly received by him at the above address.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Officials of the United Mine Workers report that 150,000 miners are unemployed at present. Lack of orders is given as the reason for the production of 10,000,000 tons of coal in Indiana during the first six months of 1921 as compared with 25,000,000 tons last year.

Ottawa, Can.—There are, according to government reports, 140,000 workers out of employment in Canada. The ratio of unemployed labor to the available labor supply is 16.74 per cent. as against 2.75 per cent in July, 1920. The number of workless, it is predicted, will reach 300,000 by the end of the year.

WORKERS COUNCIL HOLDS LIVELY MEETING

Tardes Council Refers Asiatic Affiliation to Congress

South Vancouver Unemployed Won't Have Welsh

There was not a dull moment at the meeting of the Council of Workers held in the Pender Hall on Tuesday night. Matters of interest to the working class were under discussion almost all of the time bringing out much valuable information on the position of the working class.

A motion that the Council support the candidature of Messrs. Pettipiece and McInnes of the F. L. P. for the position of School Trustees at the forthcoming by-election, was laid on the table until after the candidates, who have been invited to attend have explained their position to the Council.

President Welsh of the Int. Trades Council cannot represent the South Vancouver unemployed, was the reply given to Commissioner Gillespie who enquired re the same, according to the delegate reporting for that body. The delegate from the Japanese Labor Association reported that following the interview between Welsh of the Int. Trades Council, and a member of the Japanese Employer's Association, a report of which was published in the local Japanese paper with a view to main-

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WILL CALL ITS MEMBERS OUT

O. B. U. Takes Action in Ocean Falls Strike

The regular meeting of the General Workers Unit of the O. B. U. was well attended on Wednesday night. The action of the men working at Camp 17, Ocean Falls, with respect to the strike of Lumber Workers in that district, was discussed. The secretary was instructed to write to the camp delegate of Camp 17 and ask him if the report that the men had decided to accept the ten-hour day with the idea of only doing eight hours work was correct, and if it was, that as the men of that camp were affiliated with the General Workers Unit, that they be ordered off the job.

The discussion on this question was interesting, and it was pointed out by more than one that no matter what the excuse of so-called scientific reasons for such action might be advanced, the fact remained that the men were not acting in accord with working class principles.

The question of sending a delegate to the O. B. U. convention, to be held in Winnipeg in September, was discussed, and as the Trades and Labor Council is the body which will have to decide whether delegates shall go or not, it was referred to that body.

Patronize Fed. advertisers.

W. A. PRITCHARD AT COLUMBIA

Socialist Speakers Not Deterred by Small Audiences

The usual propaganda meeting of the Socialist Party of Canada was held last Sunday night in the Columbia Theatre.

The speakers of the evening, J. Dennis and T. O'Connor contributed addresses of much value, and a number of interesting questions were dealt with at the close of the meeting. Apparently the size of an audience has but little effect on the S. P. speakers, for in spite of the pitiful array of empty seats in the Columbia, the speakers went to their task with an enthusiasm, which can only arise from a clear understanding of the present social crisis, and the urgent need which it engenders. And in truth, the future, for the working class, looks black as the mouth of hell. Politically ignorant and with a perspective confined to the question of work and wages, harried and confused by doubts and fears resulting from a false unscientific education, the useful, vital element within Society, appear to be helpless and hopeless.

It is the consciousness of the correctness of his position, and the knowledge that the principles enunciated are in line with human progress, that gives point and vigor to the efforts of the Socialist. And the importance of these efforts is daily becoming greater, commanding the support of those who would be free from the curse of Capitalism.

Next Sunday night W. A. Pritchard will be the speaker.

Patronize Fed Advertizers.

HERE'S THE PLOT AGAINST SOVIETS

(By The Federated Press)

LONDON.—The plot of former adherents of the Russian czar to produce another "White rising" in Russia, which will give the allied powers one more excuse for "intervention" against the Soviets, has been emphasized by the publication in "Obstchye Delo" at Paris of a telegram from Savinkoff to Kolosnikoff, foreign minister of the White government at Vladivostok. Savinkoff will be remembered as the czarist who has been so active from his refuge in Paris in other "White risings" in Russia.

"According to our definite information," he says in his telegram, "serious events are most probable in the near future in Southern Russia, in the Ukraine, in White Russia and in Petrograd. If the Vladivostok government is in general agreement with our programme we are ready to support it."

Savinkoff, in another part of the telegram, protests that "I and my friends are against any intervention," probably preferring that the revolution does its "revoluting" from the inside, and he bears a special dislike to Wrangel and Semenoff, who were so badly whipped some months ago by the Red troops of the Soviets. He says of them: "We are against any agreement with Wrangel and Semenoff."

As indicating the sources from which aid may be counted on, Savinkoff further says: "We stand for peasant proprietorship, for pleasant relations with France and Poland, for the independence and eventual recognition of the Border states, and for a constituent assembly."

WILLING TO USE EXPERTS' ADVICE

Russian Peasants Welcome Agricultural Propaganda Train

(By The Federated Press)

Moscow.—The first agricultural propaganda train, after a most fruitful educational campaign of lectures throughout the famine provinces, visited the collective farms and reports the comparative prosperity of collective scientific farming even in the regions where the individualistic farmers are suffering from famine. The famine stricken peasants are eager to adopt modern methods and the experts on the agricultural train were overwhelmed with requests for return visits with instruction in scientific cultivation and artificial irrigation.

The commissariat of agriculture is devoting particular attention to the winter sowing campaign in the Volga provinces. The contemplated tillage approximates three and a half million hectares. Southern provinces have already completed early sowing aggregating six million hectares, approaching the standards of 1916.

A decree of the All-Russian executive committee authorizes the agricultural consumers societies to purchase and barter foodstuffs in the prosperous regions of White Russia, Siberia, Ukraine.

By the efforts of the commissariat of labor and the central evacuation agencies, over ninety thousand people were transferred from the famine regions to prosperous provinces during July. Children will be removed to the prosperous provinces immediately.

The central relief commission has been enlarged to include Lunacharsky, commissioner of education; Litvinov, assistant commissar of foreign affairs; Khinchuk, chairman of the co-operative association, and Korney. Representatives of the relief commission have arrived in Samara to organize relief and review the situation. They report general conditions difficult but not hopeless. Local committees have been organized comprising representatives from sufferers.

In an article in the "Pravda," Karl Radek points to unmistakable sinister plans by foreign imperialists, leagued with counter-revolutionary emigres to use the present famine as a background for a new military attack against Soviet Russia. "Russia," says Radek, "ought to be ready and will be ready against such a perfidious attack, fully prepared to demonstrate to the world's reactionaries her invincibility."

The executive committee of the Communist International appeals to all Communist and labor organizations throughout the world to organize prompt relief for the starving Volga peasants, pointing to the "slow action of bourgeois philanthropy." The counter-revolutionists abroad, says the appeal, will try to utilize the calamity for a new offensive against the toilers' republic. Every carload of bread sent by workers' organizations, continues the appeal, will stiffen the determination of the Russian workers in their struggle against the capitalist world which is seeking to use the famine for its own profit.

People's Commissar of Foreign Trade Krassin has announced that his commissariat will co-operate with the public relief committee, using its technical apparatus for the committee's food deliveries from abroad.

OFFICIAL OF RED CROSS IN PLOT

Senator France Charges Col. Ryan With Complicity

(By The Federated Press)
(New York Bureau)

New York.—Col. E. W. Ryan, American Red Cross commissioner in the Baltic states, who, according to Riga dispatches, is accused by Senator France as having participated in the Kronstadt plot against the Russian government, is the man who reported to the state department in May, 1920, that the Russian Soviet government was "crumbling" and could not last six months. The Associated Press, in an article under date of May 13, 1920, characterized Ryan's report—taking care, of course, to use the expression "is said to be"—as the first authoritative, first-hand information on conditions in Russia received since the return of the Bullitt mission a year before.

Because of the plainly biased accounts of the conversation in Riga between Colonel Ryan and Senator France, and the editorial and other attempts which already are being made in newspapers to discredit in advance the attitude of Senator France, it may be illuminating at this time to make a slight further reference to that May, 1920, report of Colonel Ryan to the state department—or at least to the newspaper accounts purporting to quote from it.

Said the Associated Press at that time:

"Colonel Ryan is just back from a surreptitious visit into Russia."

Then followed a column of violent, intolerant sneering abuse of the Russian government and its officials, and descriptions of conditions in Moscow and Petrogad, interspersed with vainglorious repetitions of sarcastic remarks Ryan is said to have made to Tchitcherin, Russian minister of foreign affairs.

The "information" he gathered in Russia upon which his report of May, 1920, was based, according to his own admission, was obtained by him while he was actually an officer of the American Red Cross, but was disguised as a member of the Esthonian peace commission!

And yet the report above mentioned solemnly set forth that in Russia the atmosphere of espionage and suspicion was "all-pervading."

Nothing in the publish references to Colonel Ryan's savage attack on the Russian government indicated that he, or the state department, saw any breach of common honestly in a high official of the American Red Cross disguising himself and gathering, under false pretenses, information to be placed at the disposal of those openly interested in the downfall of the Russian government.

To Clean Up.

The Hall Committee of the O. B. U. has decided to finish the job of cleaning up the hall and the next move is to use a little kalsomine on the small hall. It is expected that this work will be commenced on Monday next and all willing to give a hand are requested to get in touch with the committee.

GETTING BUSY NOW

OUR appeals to sub hustlers have not been in vain and there appears to be an added impetus to the circulation boosting. This week a North Shore worker brought four new subscriptions in, and others have sent in one or more. From various parts of the province Fed. readers have reported that they are taking up the work of sub hustling and have sent in for subscription cards. This shows that our appeals have been heeded and that some attempt will be made to reach the circulation mark which was mentioned in last week's issue, namely 100,000. It can be done if our readers want it to be done, but it will need effort. During the past two months one man alone has turned in over twenty new subscriptions. What about it? How many have you turned in? It is your turn next.

OIL COMPANIES BRANDED AS OUTLAWS

Workers Without Food or Shelter Offered Guns

Operators Are Charged With Murder of Commissioner Simonee

By LAURENCE TODD
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)
(Washington Bureau)

Washington.—E. L. Doheny's Huasteca Oil Company and the Pierce Oil Company, a Standard Oil subsidiary, promoters of the recent disturbance in the Tampico oil field which led to the sending of two American battleships to that port to overawe the Mexican authorities, are branded as deliberate outlaws by E. C. Davison, general secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Machinists, who has just returned from Mexico.

Davison attended the convention of the Mexican Federation of Labor at Orozaba, went to Tampico during the crisis here, and later conferred with President Obregon, General Calles and Ministers De La Huerta, Villareal and others in the capital. From Orizba he sent the telegrams which brought immediate protest from the American labor movement against the naval demonstration at Tampico, and which were followed by the withdrawal of the ships.

Thousands of oil field workers

(Continued on page 4)

SENT TO GAOL FOR STRIKING

Firemen Who Struck Against C. G. M. M. Get Eight Weeks

The management of the Canadian government Merchant Marine, is meeting with considerable trouble in securing a crew for the S. S. Canadian Importer, now loading at Hastings mill, even going to the city jail to look for experienced firemen and seamen.

The seamen and firemen on the S. S. Canadian Observer were informed or understood from the chief engineer that they were to be paid off on Sunday, August 7. He stated to them, "any of you men who want to be paid off, let me know." A few minutes later the captain said the orders had been changed, and that the men could not be paid off. The men then refused to work, and the captain sent for the police, and charged the men with refusing to obey commands. They were taken to gaol and charged in court Monday, the case being adjourned to Thursday.

John Queen and Fred Corbett, both firemen, were charged with deserting the S. S. Canadian Rover, at Ocean Falls on July 15, 1921. John Queen procured a substitute, but the captain would not have him. The men were given a gaol sentence of eight weks with hard labor. The prosecuting attorney recommended that the C. G. M. M. refund the men their wages,

EUSTACE AND BATT TO SPEAK

McInnis and Speed Were Speakers Last Sunday

Sunday last saw a moderate audience at the F. L. Hall to hear comrades Speed and McInnis speak on behalf of the Federated Labor Party. Comrade Speed was the first speaker and gave a vivid account of how he became a convert to the working class philosophy. He stated that whenever a worker gave out his arguments for a change of system, he the speaker, combatted them in his own way, but eventually finding conditions on the job getting harder each year he found himself faced with the problem of ultimately realising his position in society, and by reading suitable literature found out for himself what formed and was the cause of the class struggle. He advised those present to secure literature dealing with the class struggle and to fit themselves to become intelligent members of a working class organization.

Comrade McInnis, a candidate for the position of School Trustee, spoke next clearly pointing out that he was not a candidate for office with a view to reforming or bolstering up the present system. He referred to the various promises made by the present governments in the country as to the workers never returning to pre war conditions and the policy of reducing wages which now existed. A good discussion on the points raised was indulged in after the close of the addresses.

Next Sunday Comrades Eustace and Batt will be the speakers. On Tuesday evening there will be a general meeting at Headquarters.

WOULD STRIKE FOR CLOSED SHOP

San Francisco Woorkers Rebel Against Leaders

(By The Federated Press)

San Francisco.—The San Francisco Labor Council has formally and categorically turned down the general strike and ordered constituent unions to reject both it and general conference committee of the rank and file. The struggle now resolves itself into one between the insurgent membership of the unions and the conservative union officials; in other words, between a probably hopeless general strike or an absolutely certain "open shop" regime.

A great majority of the individual unions have declared overwhelmingly for the strike and the probability is that the building trades at least will go out as a body. Most of them, of course, are already out, and only the building material teamsters will keep the movement from being unanimous among the building crafts.

A mass meeting of the rank and file of the unions will be held on August 7 at which the general strike proposal will be finally passed upon. Meanwhile, the endorsement of individual unions will continue to be sought by the general conference committee.

REDUCE WAGES IN FRANCE

Passivity of Workers Will Mean Greater Cuts

(By The Federated Press)

Paris.—Taking advantage of the prevailing unemployment, the large employers of France are vigorously pushing the campaign to reduce wages, which already have gone down from 30 to 40 per cent, while the cost of living has decreased about 10 to 20 per cent.

Apparently pleased with the passivity shown by the workers the employers are contemplating further cuts and openly boasting of their success in their own press. One of the organs of big business, "l'Usine," announces that "wage reductions are continuing with very little resistence offered by the workers, but as we have already pointed out, wage reductions have now become universal."

The fact that the workers have been entirely on the defensive, with but little power of resistence, is mainly due to the great internal strifes within the French trade unions. For several years a struggle has been going on for the control and leadership of the unions between the two contending forces—the present trade union officials and the militant rank and file members, who have been for some time well organized within the unions in what is called "C. S. R." (Concell Syndicaliste Revolutionaire), with varying success.

Due to the lost strikes of last year the struggle has become more bitter, the old union leaders doing everything in their power to exclude the revolutionists from the unions and the opposition struggling hard to get definite control of the different federations. Lately the latter have been successful and at the recenly held conventions acquired the leadership of several unions, among them the two largest affiliations—the building trades federation and the railwaymen's federation. The opposition of the latter federation received a majority of 55,140 votes to 53,677 cast for the old leadership. Semart, of the opposition group, was elected secretary.

Moscow.—Britain's treatment of the Ukrainian trade delegation in Constantinople is severely scored in a note sent Curzon, British foreign minister by Ukrainian Foreign Minister Rakovsky. The note reviews Britain's action in arresting members of the delegation, seizing the money and effects, raiding the official quarters, confiscating goods belonging to foreign clients and finally driving the delegates into the open sea in a boat with purposely disabled motors, despite the official British high commissioner's dealings with said delegation and despite the Ukrainian Soviet's scrupulous care in repatriating British subjects. Moscow has asked the British government to redress this wrong and to prevent future repetition.

San Francisco.—The One Big Union, which is actively organizing here, took in 75 new members at one meeting recently.

RUSSIAN UNIONS ON INDUSTRIAL BASIS

Craft Unions Do Not Fit the Modern Conditions

American Labor Movement Far Behind Russian Standard

(Editor's Note: The following is the eighth of a series of special articles on Russia which Mr. Foster was commissioned by The Federated Press to write. He already has told of the growth of the Russian trade unions, which he says play a leading part in the administration of the soviets, from an insignificant membership of 1,385 in January, 1917, to 8,000,000 in May, 1921.)

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.
(Federated Press Staff Writer)

Moscow.—The Russian trade union movement is based upon the industrial principle. That is, all the workers engaged in a given enterprise (from the highest officials to the laborers) belong to one organization. There are no craft unions consisting of certain trades working in many industries. For example, the steam engineers working in the metal industries, instead of belonging to a craft union as is the case in the United States, are part of the industrial union of metal workers. The electrical workers in the textile industry do not belong to a craft union of electrical workers, but to the industrial union of textile workers. This principle holds throughout the entire trade union structure. Craft unionism, which American leaders boast so much of, is looked upon by the Russians (in common with all progressive unionists) as a very primitive type of organization unfitted for modern industrial conditions.

At present the labor movement consists of 23 industrial unions, as follows: Medical and sanitary workers; transport workers (railroad men, sailors, longshoremen, etc.); miners; carpenters and joiners! agricultural and forest workers; theatrical employes; provis-

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FRENCH AS BAD AS GERMANS

Gave Orders to Take No Prisoners in Late War

(By The Federated Press)

Paris.—The acquittal at Leipsic of the German General Stenger, charged with ordering the killing of prisoners of war, has roused two opposing storms in France. The militarists cry for vengeance on "unrepenant Germany," while the anti-militarists declare that French generals who gave orders similar to the one alleged against the German officer should also be put on trial.

Lieut. F. Gouteenoire de Toury, who served in action on the western front under Gen. Martin de Bouillon has given evidence, borne out by testimony from several other veterans, to the effect that the order to French soldiers to take no prisoners was a commonplace of the war.

De Toury, in a signed statement in the press, declares that de Bouillon held a council of officers before an advance at which the general promised them "plenty of pretty German girls when we reach the Rhine," and told them to "take as few prisoners as possible."

Roger Gourner, in a similar signed statement, declares that Captain Cricri in an advance September 25, 1915, gave the order: "Take as few prisoners as possible on account of the cost of feeding them." Gournier adds that the next day he saw a French soldier, intoxicated by the three pints of alcohol rationed out, kill a German prisoner who was begging for his life on his knees, appealing in the name of his six children.

"If the governments had given us the lasting peace which they promised us we would gladly have forgotten all these horrors" declared Toury. "They are not German atrocities, nor French atrocities, but atrocities of war, of every belligerent in every war. And now instead of peace we are facing new wars. We must speak out."

A MEETING OF ALL

Workers of Greater Vancouver

Under the Auspices of the Council of Workers

—WILL BE HELD IN THE—

PENDER HALL

Corner of Pender and Howe Streets

Sunday Afternoon, Aug. 14th

Commencing at 2:30

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

Meetings in O.B.U. Hall

For the Coming Week

804 PENDER STREET WEST

SUNDAY—Irish Self-Determination League.
MONDAY—Pile Drivers.
TUESDAY—Workers' Council.
WEDNESDAY—Trades and Labor Council.
THURSDAY—Plasterers' Helpers.
SATURDAY—Dance, 9 to 12.

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....August 12, 1921

COMING events cast their shadows before them. The shadow of the American fleet that recently visited this port has, however, not yet indicated to the average mind just what the coming event which will indicate where Canada stands with the United States will be. A little study of the situation will not be amiss in these times when war is daily talked of as a possibility. America is not in line with British policy in the East. The interests of the two nations are liable to clash, the economic interests of these two imperialistic nations are as wide apart as the poles, and for that reason their policies as to China and Japan must of necessity be of a widely different character and outlook.

THE FLEET AND ITS SHADOW

* * *

Japan and Great Britain, in alliance, can do much to prejudice the interests of American capitalists in China. For that reason, the United States is opposed to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance without some reservations that will allow it to become another scrap of paper which means nothing, and can be torn up at any moment, if so desired. To this end, the Hon. Arthur Meighen, premier of this country, and bell-hop for Wall Street, opposed the renewal of the alliance between Japan and Great Britain. He voiced the opinions of the men on this continent who control not only the financial resources, but practically all industries, and they are not Canadians, but Americans.

* * *

Naturally, like all other capitalists, the American breed will take care of their property. As a large amount of it is invested in this country, any friction between Great Britain and the United States will be felt in Canada. And while we do not suggest that there is any analogy between the recent visit of part of the United States fleet, to the sending of warships to Tampico, yet the fact remains that no doubt our politicians were duly impressed with the display of naval power and will be guided in the future by the knowledge recently gained, and valuable support will be given to the premier in the work of protecting the interests of American capital in this country, even if it means opposition to British policy.

IT IS very seldom that we can agree with the expressed opinions of any capitalistic newspaper. In fact, if we did, we could not represent the interests of the working class, which are diametrically opposed to the interests of the class which those publications support. Occasionally, however, by some means that would almost appear supernatural, a truth is expressed by the editor of a ruling class newspaper which is worth while repeating. During the week, the Vancouver Morning Sun had occasion to comment on the Geraldine Farrar and Lou Tellegen domestic trouble, and amongst other things had the following to say:

A CAMPAIGN FOR DECENCY

"Anybody who would live on somebody else is not fit to walk on two legs and less fit to walk on four. For these incidents occur seldom among decent human beings and never among animals.

"According to the actress' story Tellegen is too proud to work for a living, but not too proud to live on his wife's earnings."

* * *

For our part we are entirely indifferent as to whether the more or less charming Geraldine keeps her husband or a pet dog. She may, if she so desires, keep both, and we will not offer any opposition, and we are equally indifferent as to whether or not she refuses to even allow her husband to have access to his clean collars. We do, however, agree with the Sun when it says: "Anybody that would live on anybody else is not fit to walk on two legs, and less fit to walk on four." Usually those that live on the toil and sweat of others, neither walk on two or four. They usually ride in the most luxurious cars, and if ever fate compelled them to attempt to walk on four, it would be found that the development of the place where a waistline should appear, would be too great for them to perform that feat.

* * *

We also agree with the Sun in its reference to decent human beings seldom living on others, and it is for that reason we are at all times willing to make every person, including the members of the ruling class, decent people by putting them to work for their own living. Today the working class does all the working, the ruling class lives on the labor of others, and we join with great heartiness in the campaign that the Sun will now undoubtedly start for decency, and the abolition of the right for one man to live on the labor of another human being, no matter whether they be male or female. Let us work for the making of all human beings decent, by putting them to work. We suggest that the owners of the Sun pick out the first member of the ruling class for the order of the bath of sweat that labor entails. It will cleanse him of much that is vile and make him a decent, respectable citizen, with the right to look all decent members of the human family, which if the Sun is correct, must be workers, in the face. There are others who are too proud to work, besides Lou Tellegen. Their pride should be humbled in the dust. To this work we offer our services and thus prove our decency.

CLOSE observers of the constant struggle between Capital and Labor, will have noticed that since the close of the war, there has been a general tendency to reduce wages, and what is even worse, to increase the hours of labor. Strange to say, these encroachments of capitalism have been largely accepted by the workers without any attempt to resist them. Labor officials have informed their members that the economic conditions necessitated the decreased wages, and the need for greater output of the individual worker so that normalcy and decreased prices would once again obtain, which in turn would mean more work. Needless to say, in both cases the rank and file of Labor was misinformed by its blind and pusilanimous leaders. Workers with a little understanding of the working class position, have also aided this reactionary crowd in weakening the morale of the working class. They have advocated sabotage on the job. Cutting down the daily product and other schemes to beat the employer.

PURSUING A FATAL POLICY.

* * *

Little have these men realized the true situation. It is impossible for any section of the working class to cut down production in a longer work day just as it is on the shorter day. There is a condition prevailing that will not allow the worker to slow up, and that condition is the prevailing unemployment. Competition exists amongst members of the employing class for markets. Competition also exists amongst the workers for a place to dispose of their labor-power, the employing class realizes this, and will take good care that a slave, or number of them, who show any inclination to lay down on the job will be displaced by those who are more ready to deliver the goods. Hunger, a more potent force for driving modern slaves than the whip of the chattel slave owner, will preclude the idea of sabotage on the job being a practical opposition to the encroachments of capitalism as the competition becomes keener. The lack of resistance under any such pretext on the part of the working class is a clear indication of weakness and lack of understanding.

* * *

In British Columbia and all through Canada there is a move to increase the hours of labor. A reduction of wages, may of necessity, due to the intense industrial stagnation, have to be accepted, but only after an attempt to resist it has been made, but an increase in the hours of labor should be fought on every occasion to a finish. Karl Marx, in "Value Price and Profit," has the following to say on this subject:

"We have till now supposed that the working day has given limits. The working day, however, has, by itself, no constant limits. It is the constant tendency of capital to stretch it to its utmost physically possible length, because in the same degree surplus labor, and consequently the profit resulting therefrom, will be increased. The more capital succeeds in prolonging the working day, the greater the amount of other peoples' labor it will appropriate."

Dealing in the same work with the intensiveness of the exploitation that the slaves of modern industry will be called upon to face, Marx in the following words emphasizes the need for resisting the ever-growing encroachments of capital:

"By selling his laboring power, and he must do so under the present system, the working man makes over to the capitalist the consumption of that power, but within certain rational limits. He sells his laboring power in order to maintain it, apart from its natural wear and tear, but not to destroy it. In selling his laboring power at its daily or weekly value, it is understood that in one day or one week that laboring power shall not be submitted to two days' or two weeks' waste or wear and tear. Take a machine worth £1000. If it is used up in ten years it will add to the value of the commodities in whose production it assists £100 yearly. If it is used up in five years it will add £200 yearly, or the value of its annual wear and tear is in inverse ratio to the quickness with which it is consumed. But this distinguishes the working man from the machine. Machinery does not wear out in exactly the same ratio in which it is used. Man, on the contrary, decays in a greater ratio than would be visible from the mere numerical addition of work.

"In their attempts at reducing the working day to its former rational dimensions, or, where they cannot enforce legal fixation of a normal working day, at checking overwork by a rise of wages, a rise not only in proportion to the surplus time exalted, but in a greater proportion, working men fulfil only a duty to themselves and their race. They only set limits to the tyrannical usurpations of capital. Time is the room of human development. A man who has no free time to dispose of, whose whole lifetime, apart from the mere psysical interruptions by sleep, meals and so forth, is absorbed by his labor for the capitalist, is less than a beast of burden. He is a mere machine for producing foreign wealth, broken in body and brutalized in mind. Yet the whole history of modern industry shows that capital, if not checked, will recklessly and ruthlessly work to cast down the whole working class to this utmost state of degradation."

* * *

Again, in another part of the same work, Marx says: "By cowardly giving way in their every day conflict with capital, they would certainly disqualify themselves for the intiating of any large movement." Our friends, who take the position that it is not wise to fight against increased hours of labor, and who imagine they are Marxists, may well ponder the words of Marx himself, who refused to be classified as a Marxian. They may then realize that only by offering every resistance to the ruling class in the every day struggle for an existance, can the workers fit themselves for the final struggle that appears to be very near for the overthrow of the present system of society, and the establishment of a new order of society, which is a task that can never be undertaken and carried out successfully by passive resisters. Their fatalism is deadly. Their knowledge limited and their policy one of disaster.

The more noise the unemployed make about their misery the more the powers that be will attempt to do for them. The moral is found in the following sentence. "The wheel that does the squeaking gets the grease."

The question as to when the general election will be held will be decided between the representatives of British and American capital, and the latter will win. Meighen is their man, and they need him for a time.

With a wage of 30 cents per hour, as proposed by the Economic Council, for workers on relief work, the coming winter does not look any too bright. The council has, however, earned its title as an "economic" organization. In fact it is almost parsimonious.

While the "economic" council wants to keep men from British Columbia, and thinks that 30 cents per hour will do it, the Vancouver Morning Sun wants more people to develop "our" resources so that unemployment can be cured. Verily these curers and solvers of the unemployed question are peculiar animals.

In a remarkable and thought-provoking article, which among others, is published by the I. L. P. Information Committee and the International Section of the Labor Research department, under the title "Trade Unions in Soviet Russia," Lozovsky (member of executive of all-Russia Central Council of Trade Unions), traces the birth and growth of trades unions in Russia down to the present time. Particularly apropos at this time are the two following paragraphs, worthy of the most serious attention of all thinking workers in the movement:

No Craft Unions—In order to understand the Russian trade union movement it is necessary to bear in mind: (1) That there are no yellow unions in Russia; (2) That there are no unions standing outside of the general trade union centre. All unions in Russia enter into the all-Russian Central Trade Union Council, and only those organizations who are in the all-Russian centre have the right to call themselves a trade or industrial union; (3) There are no separate unions for intellectuals, doctors, engineers, etc.; all enter the respective trade union, mechanical engineers in the metal workers union, engineers in the textile factories into the textile workers union. All these categories of Labor may, if it is so desired, form scientific and technical associations, but these associations do not enjoy the rights and privileges of a union, and, (4) there are no craft guilds in Russia.

Political Neutrality Condemned—The trade union includes masses of workers and employees without distinction of their political and religious convictions. The trade unions are not party organizations, but in no case are they "neutral" or non-political; a trade union which behaves equally to a Socialist or to a bourgeois party, who would advocate voting for bourgeois candidates at elections, as has often happened in England and America, has never existed in Russia. The Labor unions have always been Socialistic. The Social Democratic Party was always the midwife at the birth of a trade union. The party stood at its cradle and reared it and therefore there can be with us no question of any liberal labor unions; the trade unions in Russia never had to choose between liberalism and Socialism—such a problem never confronted us—but between opportunistic Socialism and Revolutionary Socialism, i. e., between Menshevism and Bolshevism.

The choice was made even before the October revolution; the Russian trade unions united their fate with that of the October revolution, with the Soviet government; this meant that the Russian trade union movement, as a whole, marched under the banner and acted according to the directions of the Russian Communist Party. This seems to be rather contradictory; a non-party trade union movement which, nevertheless, acts under the directions of a definite political party. But really there is no contradiction, for non-party does not mean non-political, and to the extent that a trade union participates in a political struggle—and it cannot do anything else than participate—it must march under the banner and accept the platform of some political party, and as the political struggle is a class struggle, and the trades unions embracing millions of the proletariat cannot remain outside of the class struggle, particularly in the period of social revolution and the direct struggle of the working class for power—the Russian trade unions not only took part in the political struggle, but repeatedly declared their solidarity with that party, which more than any expressed the interests of the working class—the Bolshevik Party.

SUN PREACHES SERMON!

THE VANCOUVER SUN, which appears to us strongly reminiscent of a prostitute valiantly laboring to regain her virginity, has a somewhat pungently-worded editorial upon its front page of Saturday, Aug. 6, the same day, by the way, when we were peacefull visited by a galaxy of Uncle Sam's agents of moral suasion in the shape of battleships and destroyers. Let it suffice to say that the Sun places itself undeviatingly on the side of peace, and finds comforting corroboration in the utterances of another visiting peace angel, to wit, Lord Northcliffe, an Irishman, who, commencing an obscure journalistic career in Scotland, finally arrived at the hub of the Empire, and "by buying for a penny a pound and selling it for fo-pence," laid the basis of his present fame and fortune.

Lord Northcliffe, with the aid of the Sun (or vice versa) has discovered some astounding things which any Socialist could have presented long ago. For instance, "If three nations carry on a great naval programme, one certainly is that there will be war on the high seas." And again: "These . . . facts prove absolutely that another war, coming within the fighting life of any warship now in course of design or construction, will sell the civilized world into financial slavery."

If the Sun means by "the civilized world" the greater proportion of the world's population, then we must remark that the sale has long since been effected. But with a refreshing candor not often encountered in modern newspaperdom the Sun babbles on deliriously thus wise: "There is no such thing as a great new naval armament for defensive purposes. We went through all that kind of explanation regarding the German army and the German navy, and the Austrian army" (emphasis mine.) So! The sands are running out, and explanations (sic) used to camouflage the insidious workings of opposing groups of Imperialists in former days, may not, and in all probability will not, explain. The great war, with all its subsequent developments, surely holds valuable lessons for the workers. They who do the fighting when the dogs of war are let loose. The pity is they do not appear to be assimilating them to any great degree; nevertheless, they move. We are willing to aid the Sun in this work of education if necessary.

But hearken to this gem? Says the Sun further on in the same editorial:

"The great element of danger in any form of government is that, at the instant of crisis, determination for peace or war must lie in the hands of a small body of men, always dominated by one man . . . the lives of millions depend upon the decision of one man. . . ."

There is so much matter which might advantageously be quoted, but space forbids, and under the nauseating necessity of having to boost the Sun, readers of the Federationist would be well advised to peruse the article in full. They might do so at the public library, and thus obviate the painful process of boosting the Sun circulation.

While admitting unequivocally that having stopped the Central Empires in their quest for world supremacy, it was "found there was no way to make them either repair the war damage or pay the costs of the war," the Sun preaches a pewerful and eloquent sermon in tabloid to the workers for it says: "The glitter and gold of war have been found to be a mere gilding of the habiliments of death; the stirring melodies of the military band lead only to the cemetery. . ."

And fearful of the very obvious preparations for defense (?) of Great Britain, the United States and Japan, it concludes woefully: "Surely there must be in the religious, the educational, the home and fireside, forces of the world a spirit which, if it were once awakened by definite appreciation of human necessities, would bring about effectual measures guaranteeing peace and preventing war.

Dear Comrade Sun, we agree! But the only force existing in the world today, capable of fully appreciating human necessities and further and which is more basic and important, of producing and distributing them, is the useful portion of human society, the working class. Their needs and interests lie not in the expansion of markets, policing of trade routes, holding of coaling and cable stations, creating conspiracy combinations for opening and maintaining "spheres of influence," but in realizing that modern machine technology has developed to a point where it can easily provide for all "human necessities" without the hampering intervention of coupon-clippers, stock-jobbers, financial magnates, (whose business interests breed the manoeuvrings that lead inevitably to war), together with all the social harpies who, producing not themselves, find sustenance from the produce of the workers' toil. For the worker the problem is: Can we produce and distribute "human necessities" for the benefit of the human race? We can; for we do it now in most glorious fashion for the benefit of the aforementioned parasites. Surely, then, we can do it for ourselves, when we know enough. And there's the rub. Wake up!

W. A. P.

The Labor Movement

(By Frank Tannenbaum)

IT is a truism that the nearer to the trees one is the less is seen of the forest, and this may be the reason why this review of the Labor Movement by Frank Tannenbaum makes such interesting reading. The functions of the Labor Movement in its fight against the insecurity of living, now so prevalent amongst the world's workers, the revolutionary appearance it presents, unknown to those composing it, and the psychology created by the group activities of the movement, are among the interesting features of this very sympathetic outline of the movement as manifested by the trade unions. While not agreeing altogether with either his analysis or conclusions, there is no question as to the care for accuracy with which he has outlined his views.

There are many extracts which I would like to make, but space forbids. The following comment on the "Dictatorship of the Proletariat" is interesting:

"But the Dictatorship has another basis of significance than that which it might be accorded as the summary of a political ideal and revolutionary battle cry. Its peculiar value does not lie in the sense that it implies a dictatorship. There have been dictatorships before. It does not lie in the fact even that it is the dictatorship of a majority over a minority. There have been such dictatorships in the world before. Its real contribution to political practice and ideals lies in the fact that it has drawn the simplest distinction between man and man and made that distinction the basis of citizenship.

"The significance of 'The Dictatorship of the Proletariat' is that it is a new construction of citizenship in which the formula that divides the citizens from the non-citizens is the simplest and most inclusive that has ever been made the basis of government.

"The requirement for citizenship is labor. This distinction excludes from active citizenship only the imbecile and the child. The distinction of race, class, color, sex, religion, property and education has no significance for admission to the right and privilege of the group."

This book is one that is well worth reading whether one agrees with the author or not. J.K.

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Rome. — Industrial conditions here show no sign of improvement. Practically all of the boot and shoe factories are closed. Fifty per cent of the metal workers are unemployed, 40 per cent of the builders, and, in the textile trade there are only 14,000 workers employed, of which 11,000 do a 20-hour week, whereas at the end of 1920 24,000 workers were occupied.

SEND IN YOUR ORDER

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

Berlin.—Engineers and firemen of a Rhine steamship company have gone out on strike and the Inter-Allied Rhineland Commission has issued an order which is tantamount to a strike prohibition. The commission offers its services as mediator, but threatens in the event of the strike continuing to take repressive measures.

Cleveland, Ohio.—George Hardy, secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W., urged Cleveland workers at a mass meeting here to "throw overboard the Amsterdam International and work for real international solidarity."

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COAL AND PETROLEUM ACT

TAKE NOTICE that I, William Wallace Patton, Broker, of the City of Vancouver, B. C., intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal, petroleum and natural gas, over the following described property: Commencing at a post planted in the tidal flats, Sturgeon Bank, approximately one mile west of the southwest corner of Lot 17, Sea Island, Richmond Municipality; thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.
Located eighth day of June, 1921.
(Signed)
WILLIAM WALLACE PATTON.

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Lumber Workers' News and Views

CAMPBELL'S CAMP, Cardero Channel.

During the past six months no action has been taken by camp delegates, or individual members to finance the official paper of the L. W. I. U. of C., therefore the members in this camp have agreed to pay the sum of five dollars during the month of August for the purpose of creating a fund that the paper can be got out regularly.

All camp delegates and individual members take notice that we expect them to wake up and quit howling about the "Boss Logger" cutting wages, feeding us on dried fruit, trying to introduce the ten-hour day, etc. because the main reason that he has been able to do so is owing to the fact that we do not understand organization.

In order for the workers in the Lumber Industry to understand organization it is necessary that we have an official paper to make them familiar with the aims and objects of the organization. A knowledge of organization and the historic mission of the working class, to free themselves from slavery, will create a united body of workers in the Lumber Industry, and in the near future we will be able to have some say in the conditions that we will work under. Do not forget that 47 per cent. of the wealth produced in B. C. is produced by the workers in the Lumber Industry and any one can see that if we understood organization the amount of control we would have, concerning working conditions, would be determined by the amount of knowledge possessed by the membership. Camp Delegate.

ORGANIZERS REPORT.

Called at Moran and Owen's Camp, Homfray Channel, sold some literature but could not get a delegate elected, called next at Ellis Lake Lumber Co.'s Camp, Deceit Bay, sold some literature and a delegate was elected.

I then made another attempt to get into the Hasting's slave-pens and succeeded. I left my boat with a friend and he took me over in his boat as the superintendent wouldn't let me tie up at the wharf. Since I was there a month ago, the train crew have been given orders not to let anyone ride up in the train without a pass, unless they are employees, consequently I had to walk up and back; the round trip is nearly 50 miles. On the way up I met the Super coming down on the train. He was waving his hands for me to go back, and seeing that that was all he could do, I kept going; the train was going too fast for him to get off and eat me up, so was not molested until I got to the Operating Camp. I was ordered back from there, but being contrary, stayed in a shack over night, and on Sunday went to camps H. and D. and tried to get a combination meeting of those two camps; only a few men showed up, the reason for this being that a few days before they held a meeting at Camp D, to discuss the wage cut and those that took an active part in that meeting got their time the next morning. The majority of the men attended. The slave-driver was running around flapping his wings like a wet hen. He volunteered the information that if a meeting was held "HE" would send a box-car up and send the bunch down, of course he was running a bluff, he didn't realize that I knew that he had as much say about sending the crew down as the Bull-Cook had. There are a number of returned heroes working in these camps and the Hastings Company are giving them some of the democracy that they fought for. M. J. K.

OCEAN FALLS LOCK-OUT.

There is not much additional news on the situation at Ocean Falls, save to say that the Company are doing their damdest to fill the places of men who came to town, they are now advertising in the Provincial Government Employment office, thinking maybe that they will be sanctified by so doing. The Government Employment office state that while they are advertising the jobs they are not asked to supply men.

As usual the men from these camps are willing to let George do it, they are letting the few willing ones bear the brunt of the picketting; this talk of the rank and file doing things for themselves is not what it is cracked up to be, the rank and file are still willing to let George do it, they are not yet weaned away from the idea of looking for a Moses to lead them out of the wilderness. According to reports from men who came down from these camps, the company have recently made extensive purchases of logs, finding it cheaper to buy logs at this time than to produce them, thus confirming the suspicion that all this outfit are concerned with, is establishing the principle of the ten hour day. Any attempt to cut down production under these conditions would therefore appear to be so much wasted effort. Judging by the efforts that the Company are making to get men to go to these camps, they are not finding it so easy, and those men who are fooled into going up there may find to their sorrow that they have wasted their energy, only to make enough wages to pay their board and a return fare to a steamship company.

BERNARD'S CAMP ORFORD BAY.

About half the crew are going down to-morrow and the balance will follow, in all probability, on the next boat. The Company figured on being through with the present settings and closing down outside of the Fallers and Graders, who are, presumably going to stay. In all probability it is to equalize the wages here and start a nine or ten hour day. The old-timers here have not been reduced since they came up, but there are very few of them left.

The ballots have been distributed and quite a number of them are back at present, when the remainder come in they will be sent in in time to be counted.

Will J. McCulloch, who was injured at Ikeda, Q. C. I., on March 3rd, 1920, forward his address to 61 Cordova St., W.

There are parcels at the District office, 61 Cordova St., W. for the following:

William Taylor, Martin Gustafson, E. J. Dineen, C. Coleman and G. V. England.

Slater's SPECIALS

QUALITY—SERVICE
FREE DELIVERY

Fresh Meat Dept.

SPRING LAMBS

Spring Lamb Stew, lb.	15c
Spring Lamb Shoulders, lb.	24 1-2c
Spring Lamb Loins, lb.	30c
Spring Lamb Legs, lb.	36 1-2c

BEEF SPECIALS

Prime Oven Roasts from, per lb.	12 1-2c
Prime Pot Roasts from, lb.	10c
Prime Boiling Beef, from, lb.	8c
Fine Boneless Stew Beef from, lb.	15c

GOVERNMENT INSPECTED PORK

Pork Shoulders, about 5 lbs. each, per lb.	26 1-2c
Pork Middle Cuts, from 2 lbs. up, lb.	30c

ROLLED ROASTS
We specialize in Rolled Roasts. On sale on Friday and Saturday, in cuts of 2 lbs. and up to 10 lbs. Reg. 30c lb. Special, lb. 29c

Roast Beef Dripping, lb.	20c
Pork Loin Chops, lb.	45c
Lamb Loin Chops, lb.	40c
Lamb Shoulder Chops, lb.	30c
T.-B. Steak, lb.	40c
Round Steak, lb.	28c
Sirloin Steak, lb.	38c

Grocery Specials

Nabob Vinegar, bottle	25c
Nabob Tea, lb.	52c
Slater's Tea, lb.	45c
Blue Ribbon Tea, lb.	55c
Fine Salt, 3 for	25c
Sardines, 3 for	25c
Potted Meat, 3 for	25c
Salmon, 4 for	25c
Pork and Beans, 3 for	25c
Tomato Soup, 2 for	25c
Royal Vinegar, bottle	20c

TEA SPECIAL
From 7 to 11 o'clock on Saturday, Slater's Red Label Tea; reg. 45c lb., special, 3 lbs. for..$1.00

Provision Dept.

BUTTER! BUTTER! BUTTER!
On sale on Saturday morning from 7 to 11 o'clock, our famous Alberta Creamery Butter. Special, 3 lbs. for $1.10
Limit 6 lbs.

PICNIC HAMS
On sale on Saturday morning from 7 o'clock to 12 noon, our famous sugar-cured Picnic Hams. Reg. 29c lb., special, lb. 26 1-2c

LARD! LARD! LARD!
On sale on Saturday morning from 7 to 11 o'clock. Special, lb. 20c

ANOTHER HAM SPECIAL
On sale on Saturday, our famous Cottage Rolls, weighing from 4 to 6 lbs. Regular 40c lb., special, lb. 31 1-2c

BUTTER! BUTTER! BUTTER!
Our fresh churned Creamery Butter, on sale on Saturday. Regular 50c lb. Special, 3 lbs. for $1.30

Slater's Sliced Streaky Bacon, 35c, 40c, 45c per lb.

Finest Canadian Cheese, lb. 30c
Rogers' Syrup, 5-lb. tin 60c
Finest Compound Lard, 2 lbs. for..35c

Four Big Stores

123 Hastings (Head Office)	Sey. 3262
830 Granville Street	Sey. 866
3260 Main Street	Fair. 1683
West End Market (Cor. Davie and Granville)	Sey. 6149

LETTERS TO THE FED.

Solution for H. C. L.

Editor B. C. Federationist: Here looks like a possible solution of the high cost of living problem if only the Sun's correspondent will come through with the necessary information.

In the Vancouver Sun of Aug. 9, appears the story of a young man in the famine area of Russia, who paid 50,000 roubles for a small piece of bread. In the same article is told how an aged mother caring for five children, walks eleven miles each day to earn two pennies; 50,000 roubles—1,800,000 pennies. The old lady therefore works 900,000 days to earn the price of the small piece of bread.

One of two things is obvious. Either the old lady and her five children eat mighty little bread, or she knows how to beat the profiteer to it. Your readers, I am sure, would be pleased to know her secret. It would be especially useful this coming winter. Yours truly,

J. G. LIVINGSTON.
Kamloops, Aug. 10, 1921.

Box D. Drumheller, Alta.,
August 5th, 1921.

To the Editor of the B. C. Federationist.

Dear Sir:—

I am requested by Local Union 3993, U. M. W. A. to ask you to insert a warning in your paper for men to stay away from Drumheller. One of the operators here brought twenty-one men here and gave them jobs. These men were brought from the coast, but we ask the men in B. C. not to be fooled by such actions as there are lots of men in Drumheller looking for work at the mines every day. Some of the mines are still shut down and most of the others are not working full time. There are enough men here to fill the mines even if they were working full time.

Be warned men and stay away.

I am,
yours very truly,
J. Thompson, Fin. Sec.,
Local 3993, U. M. W. A.

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

HOW TRAVEL IS RESTRICTED

Passport Rule Precludes Russians Going to United States

(By The Federated Press)

New York.—Travel from Russia to the United States is barred at present because of the passport rules of the American government, says Platon M. Kergentzeff, the representative of the Soviet government at Stockholm, in a cablegram just received by Charles Recht. Mr. Kergentzeff also reports that travel from the United States to Russia is still barred by the Soviet Government, pending the establishment of proper machinery to supervise the immigration of the great number of Russian citizens who desire to return from the United States to Soviet Russia.

Regarding the matter of travel from Soviet Russia to the United States, which has been the subject of much misunderstanding and misrepresentation, Mr. Kergentzeff cables as follows:

"Emigration from Russia to America is actually stopped by the rules established at Washington, requiring that all travellers should have vises which can be secured only at the American consulates in the border states adjacent to Soviet Russia. The diplomatic representatives of these states in Russia, however, refuse visas for transit travel through their respective countries unless the travellers have previously secured American visas. But since there are no representatives of the American government in Russia the situation thus created makes emigration from Russia to the United States impossible.".

In other words, a Russian desiring to travel to America through Esthonia, for instance, must have a visa from the Esthonian government in order to land in America. But the Esthonian consulate in Russia will not give him a visa unless he already has a visa from the American government; and he cannot secure an American visa without travelling to Esthonia. Travel from Russia to the United States is thus made impossible.

CRITICIZE RULE OF BRITISH

Natives of Samoa Are More Oppressed Than Ever

By Francis Ahern
(Fed. Press Staff Correspondent)

Sydney, N.S.W.—Stinging criticism is leveled at the present British administration of ex-German Samoa, which was mandated to New Zealand by the League of Nations. Waste and extravagance are predominant features of British rule in this country. Under the German administration at the time of the surrender of the territory to the British (1914), 44 officials carried out the work of management, had the goodwill of all people, carried out big public works and had a replete treasury. Under British rule today 140 officials are engaged at exaggerated salaries and allowances, public works are neglected and the public treasury is empty.

Under British rule the customs duties have been increased 12 1-2 to 15 and 22 1-2 per cent. Export duties are also levied on copra ($5 per ton) and cocoa ($10 per ton), besides licenses and taxes. The natives pay twice as much for the privilege of living under the British flag as they did under German administration.

Dr. Solf (the German governor) governed the 42,000 natives with half the present revenue. He carried out great public works, all the now existing public buildings, bridges and roads, and his successor (Dr. Schultz) actually had an overflowing treasury when the British forces captured the territory. He was able to pay all officials a year's salary in advance, sent thousands of gold and silver marks to Pago Pago (American Samoa) and destroyed many thousands of notes after taking the numbers.

Today the natives have slavish conditions, work harder for less returns, and as a consequence of the influenza epidemic wiping off 20 per cent. of their numbers—mostly women—they are hard put to it to provide food for their women and children. The public works of the German administrators are being neglected and much of the estate land cultivated by the Germans is now going back to the bush.

The local newspaper is under strict censorship. No redress can be secured for obvious wrongs and should anyone speak in critical tones of the present British administration he is liable to find himself suddenly pounced upon and deported from the territory as an "agitator." In several cases this has actually happened.

Recently the British administrator met the native chiefs and heard their grievances. His reply was to threaten the chiefs with deportation. As a result the natives are up in arms. Instead of the usual "presents" sent to the administrator by the native chiefs—a form of official blackmail levied in Samoa, as is done by the British authorities in India—no "presents" have been forthcoming this year.

Chinese indentured workers in the territory are being repatriated under the terms of the mandate. But the Samoans are demanding $4 per day for labor. As the authorities state they will not pay this, trouble is threatening.

San Francisco.—The charge of sabotage brought against Daniel Chickering and John Nickerson in connection with the building trades lockout, which was denounced by the accused as a frame-up on the part of the Builders' Exchange, has been dismissed by Police Judge Lazarus for lack of evidence.

Russian Unions on Industrial Basis

(Continued from page 1)

long and housing workers; leather workers; communciation workers (telephone, post, telegraph); printers; paper makers; food workers; building trades; sugar workers; employes of co-operatives; tobacco workers; textile workers; chemical workers; clothing trades, and employes in taxation, finance and central departments.

Compare these 23 closely-knit, homogenous Russian industrial unions with the 120 disjointed criss-crossing American craft unions and you will get an inkling of the degree of structural development achieved by the movements in the two countries. As for the comparative understanding of the two movements concerning the problems they are confronted with, perhaps the less said the better for our conceit—so far does the American labor movement stand behind that of Russia in this respect.

The industrial unionism prevailing in the Russian movement is not due to the sudden realization of a beautiful scheme worked out in some intellectual's study chamber. On the contrary, it is the result of the every day experiences of the movement, the culmination of a constant structural evolution to meet the needs of the workers.

To begin with the Russian trade union movement developed many craft union characteristics, although of course these were not so marked as in the labor movements of western countries. Much of the usual craft pride and narrowness had to be broken down. This was done by the idealists, who, intensely active in the unions, set about systematically eradicating abuses and introducing betterments. They brought about many amalgamations of craft organizations into industrial unions—during the congress of 1920 nine such fusions were completed. Those reactionary officials who stood in the way of the movement's betterment were swept aside and "sent down the road talking to themselves." Nor is the evolution yet complete. Still other amalgamations are contemplated to reduce the number of industrial unions to 15 or 18 and thus to bring about greater unity of the workers.

How different it all is in the United States. With us the industrial unionists, instead of sticking in the basic organization and fighting for the gradual realization of the new type, pull out of them, and, setting up some fine-spun industrial Utopia, waste their efforts vainly trying to attract the masses to it. The industrial union idea will make no substantial headway in America until its advocates give up their present nonsensical separatist tactics and adopt the horse-sense methods of the Russians (which are also those of the English, French and German), by staying with the mass organizations of the workers and inducing them to adopt the newer forms of organization through the remodelling of the old ones.

Expecting to Sign Treaties

(Continued from page 1)

bought here mainly rolling stock and various railroad supplies. In June, two years after we had won recognition from England and Germany, we requested a similar treaty from Sweden. We pointed out that unless the same favorable trade conditions were accorded us here our business would have to move on."

He smiled, and one pondered the terrific weight of Russia's proposition. In the first place, the dependence of Sweden's industrial life upon a solvent purchaser—and what other large market has she than Russia? In the second place the dominance of Germany over her political and business life, which impels her to follow suit in the matter of treaties. One city block in Stockholm is enough to show the rule of the Prussian idea—in the helmeted police, the shops, even the structure of the language.

"Yes, we'll no doubt get the treaty," said Kergentzeff, "and due to the delicate interrelationship of the three Scandinavian countries we expect to sign simultaneous treaties with Norway and Denmark."

Russia, of course, hasn't much to buy from Norway and Denmark but fish, electrical appliances and agricultural machinery. But the adjoining northern coasts of Russia and Norway have from time inmemorial been a peaceful frontier like that between the United States and Canada. And while Russia waits for the United States to make an economic alliance, every European factory must work for her—even Czecho-Slovakia is manufacturing locomotives for Russia.

"There are two chief things that only America can supply us," said Kergentzeff, "great quantities of farm machinery, electrical apparatus, automobiles, shoes, clothes, rolling stock—and second, the energy, and technique to build up great industries.

"Russia geographically is like America—once developed she will be a completely self sufficing country. But in order to bring about this economic independence we must go through a period of borrowing business and engineering skill from the United States and Germany.

"America should not forget that she has as much to gain from us politically as in a business way. The time is already here when Russia's aid in keeping down Japan would be welcome, and if I read the future correctly the United States literally cannot do without us as an ally in the war she probably must fight with Japan and Great Britain."

When through with this paper, pass it on.

Vancouver Unions

Local 138, Vancouver—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 148 Cordova St. W. Phone Sey. 3491. Business agent, R. A. Barker.

O. B. U. UNIT PILE DRIVERS, WOODmen Bridgemen, Derrickmen and Riggers of Vancouver and vicinity. Meets every Monday, 8 p.m., in O. B. U. Hall, 804 Pender St. W. President, W. Tucker; financial secretary and business agent, C. Anderson. Phone Seymour 291.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY Employees, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets A. O. F. Hall, Mount Pleasant 1st and 3rd Mondays at 10.15 a.m. and 7 p.m. President, F. A. Hoover, 2409 Clarke Drive; recording-secretary, F. E. Griffin, 447—6th Avenue East; treasurer, E. S. Cleveland; financial-secretary and business agent, W. H. Cottrell, 4303 Dumfries Street; office corner Prior and Main Sts. Phone Fair 3604R.

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

THE NEW WESTMINSTER BRANCH of the O. B. U. meets on the third Wednesday of every month. Everybody welcome.

WORKERS' COUNCIL, VANCOUVER, B. C., meets every Tuesday evening at 8 p.m. in the O. B. U. Hall, 804 Pender St. W. Secretary, E. Horsburgh, Pender Hall.

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

Provincial Unions

VICTORIA, B. C.

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

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

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

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

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

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

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

HOISTING AND PORTABLE ENGIneers, Local 840—International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at 8 p.m., 319 Pender Street West. G. Riley, 2634 Mahon Avenue, North Vancouver; secretary, P. Bradley, 1762 McSpadden Street, Vancouver, B. C.

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

INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKera' Union—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays. President, J. E. Dawson, 1645 Yew St., Kitsilano; secretary, E. T. Kelly, 1850 Hastings St. E.; recording secretary, L. Holdsworth, 539—14th St. W., North Vancouver.

LUMBER WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION OF CANADA—An industrial union of all workers in logging and construction camps. Coast District and General Headquarters, 61 Cordova St. W., Vancouver, B. C. Phone Sey. 7856. J. M. Clarke, general secretary-treasurer; legal advisers, Messrs. Bird, Macdonald & Co., Vancouver, B. C.; auditors, Messrs. Buttar & Chiene, Vancouver, B. C.

MARINE FIREMEN AND OILERS' Union of British Columbia—Meeting night, first and third Wednesday of each month at 108 Main Street. President, Dan Carlin; vice-president, J. Whiting; secretary-treasurer, W. Donaldson. Address, 108 Main Street, Vancouver, B. C.

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS UNION, LOCAL 348, I.A.T.S.E.—Affiliated with Trades and Labor Council and Theatrical Federation, Vancouver. President, J. R. Foster; secretary and treasurer, Locksley Clark, P. O. Box 345. Office and meeting room, 310 London Building, Pender St. W. Regular meeting night, first Sunday in each month at 7:30 p.m. Business Agent, W. Woolridge. Phone Fraser 2371.

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KIRK'S
Guaranteed Coal Means---
If our coal is not satisfactory to you, after you have thoroughly tried it out, we will remove what coal is left and charge you nothing for what you have used.
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To Buyers of Printing

The following firms have established the 44-hour week in their workshops and are therefore the only printing offices operating under conditions which are fair to the undersigned organizations:

Blockberger, F. R.	319 Broadway E.
Cambie Printing Co.	321 Cambie St.
Cowan & Brookhouse	1129 Howe St.
Crosby & Bissell	500 Beatty St.
Dunsmuir Printers	427 Dunsmuir St.
Homer Printing Co.	Homer St.
Morris, J. F. & Co.	rear 523 Granville St.
North Shore Press	North Vancouver
Shoemaker & McLean	North Vancouver
Ward-Elwood, Ltd.	318 Homer St.

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

CLAMAN'S STORE NEWS
Boys' Department—Second Floor

250 Dozen
Silk Lisle Hose
Selling---While They Last
3 pairs for $1.00

This is a special purchase; an exceptional buy of fine Silk Lisle Hose. Shapely, snug-fitting socks you would have paid 65c a pair for a year ago. They are finely knitted from lustrous silk lisle, with comfortable, seamless sole and reinforced heel and toe. They hug the foot and do not wrinkle. White and black, and all the wanted colors to choose from; and all sizes. This is a good opportunity for you to stock up. Selling, while they last, 3 pairs for $1.00.

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Canada's Largest Exclusive Store for Men and Boys

STRIKE
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Wages of Seamen and Firemen Cut from $75 per month to $60 per month. All Seamen and Firemen should see W. Donaldson, address 108 Main Street, before accepting any work on C. G. M. Marine ships.

Keep Away

Technical Aid for Soviet uRssia

The Technical Aid Committee for Soviet Russia which was recently formed in Vancouver is slowly being whipped into shape and in the very near future will be in a position to make some announcements. Several enquiries as to requirements for entry into Soviet Russia have been addressed to the Federationist, but we are unable to supply the information required, but as soon as the organization of the committee is completed an announcement will be made through the columns of the Federationist and the name and address of the secretary published.

Budapest.—Elizabeth Andies, an 18-year-old student, has been sentenced by the Hungarian criminal court to 15 years at hard labor for distributing Communist leaflets. Two boys of 19 and 20 years, respectively, also received 15 years for the same offense. Several other students, including a 17-year-old girl, who had helped in the distribution of the literature, were sentenced to 10 years at hard labor.

DURING HOLIDAYS TAKE THE CHILDREN
—TO—
HORSESHOE BAY
Reached by the North Vancouver Route of the
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This beauty spot is an ideal playground. Free swings and picnic tables installed in a cool, shady park; safe beach for paddling or bathing.

The train ride through thirteen miles of beautiful scenery, in airy and comfortable coaches, combined with the North Vancouver Ferry trip, appeals especially to the youngsters.

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Hourly train service on Sundays, leaving North Vancouver Depot 10 minutes past each hour. Take Ferry from foot of Columbia Avenue, Vancouver, on the hour.

For further information Phone North Van. 300

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Others at $29.50, $33.75, $37.65

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Limited.
Corner Homer and Hastings Streets

Council of Workers Holds Lively Meeting

(Continued from page 1)

taining racial antagonism between the workers, the Japanese Labor Association applied for affiliation to the Int. Trades Council for the purpose of testing them out. The application had been referred to the Trades Congress Convention at Winnipeg.

That the Economic Council are out to raise a sum of $250,000 with which it is proposed to establish a labor camp for the purpose of handling the unemployed situation during the coming winter was reported by one of the F. L. P. delegates.

The Marine Firemen and Oilers delegates reported that though retaining the same name they are becoming an industrial union, taking in everyone who works on a ship, irrespective of race, creed or color.

The tailors have reached a satisfactory agreement with their employers.

In view of the wide spread unemployment during the coming winter which is already foreshadowed, the secretary was instructed to get in touch with organizations in the various centres throughout the country, to send them copies of the constitution and to ascertain as far as possible what steps are being taken to meet the situation.

Organizations are also requested to get in touch with their various branches and request them to assist in the forming of councils.

Oil Companies Branded as Outlaws

(Continued from page 1)

were left without food or water supply, but with an offer of ammunition, and were told that the Mexican government was responsible, Davison said he was informed, "when the American oil operators shut down the wells in a strike against paying an export tax that the British and the independent operators paid without any trouble. One of these British companies, by the way, has just declared a dividend of 60 per cent. for the past year.

"That region is one which malaria, yellow fever, dysentery and terrible insect pests abound, and where water and food must be brought in. When the operators cut off the delivery of water and food there was terrible suffering.

"The Mexican government sent in trains, when the operators remained stubborn, and offered to carry all who wanted to work on railroad construction jobs. Now the workers are gone and the oil corporations will have to find a new supply of labor.

Methods worthy of West Virginia or the Pittsburgh district have been employed by the Doheny and Rockfeller interests, Davison discovered, to terrorize the Mexican trade unionists and the local Mexican officials who favor the trade union movement. Under prtense of a desire to keep "American Legion boys" in good spirits, the operators were drilling some 600 American gunmen on their properties. The rifles had been smuggled in on oil ships, and placed in the hands of these company guards, who thereupon assumed full power of government over the American district.

Commissioner Simonee of the Mexican department of labor for the Puerto Mexico district of the state of Vera Cruz, was shot from ambush when he started for the Orizaba convention. American oil operators are charged with the murder and a governmental inquiry is now under way. Simonee had been active in the interests of the oil workers. His portrait, draped in mourning, was on the platform of the convention.

Davison reports that Mexican papers published a dispatch from Washington, purporting to come from the Associated Press, saying that the American warships were being sent to Tampico to "whip the trade unionists into line." This dispatch aroused intense feeling throughout the country. When Davison came to Tampico he tried in vain for several days to find the American consul. That gentleman had moved his headquarters to one of the warships as soon as the vessels arrived.

President Obregon and his liberal cabinet ministers impressed upon Davison their desire to avoid any dispute with the government of the United States, but they made it clear that they would enforce the law against any old operator of any nationality who undertook to defy the labor laws and the taxation laws of the republic. They propose to compel the offending companies to pay to their locked-out employes the 90 days' pay which is due them under the law.

Informed at the border that he was to be a guest of the government, as is the custom with chambers of commerce and other business visitors invited to Mexico, Davison refused, saying he wanted to see Mexico as an ordinary traveler. His failure to accept free entertainment, curios, excursions, etc., delighted the radicals in the cabinet and outside. They hinted that they could wish other Americans were as anxious to really study Mexico.

GORKY MAKES AN APPEAL FOR RUSSIA

Drought and War Have Brought Much Suffering

Bitter Denunciation of Those Who Preached Hatred During War

(By The Federated Press)

New York.—Soviet Russia has made public the texts of appeals cabled to America some weeks ago by the head af the Othodox Greek church in Russia and by Maxim Gorky. The magazine received the messages by mail.

Addressing himself to "all honest people," Gorky wrote, under date of July 18:

The corn growing steppes are smitten by crop failure, caused by the drought. This calamity threatens starvation to millions of Russian peoples. Think of the Russian people's exhaustion by the war and revolution, which considerably reduced its resistence to disease and its physical endurance.

Gloomy days have come for the country of Tolstoy, Dostoyevsky, Meneleyev, Pavlov, Mussergsky, Glinka and other world-prized men, and I venture to trust that the cultured European and American people, understanding the tragedy of the Russian people, will immediately succor with bread and medicines. If humanitarian ideas and feelings—faith in whose social import was so shaken by the damnable war and its victors' unmercifulness toward the vanquished—if faith in the creative force of these ideas and feelings, I say, must and can be restored, Russia's misfortune offers humanitarians a splendid opportunity to demonstrate the vitality of humanitarianism.

I think particularly warm sympathy in succoring the Russian people must be shown by those who, during the ignominious war, so passionately preached fratricidal hatred, thereby withering the educational efficacy of ideas evolved by mankind in the most arduous labors and so lightly killed humidity and cupidity.

People who understand the words of agonizing pain will forgive the involuntary bitterness of my words. I ask all honest European and American people for prompt aid to the Russian people. Give bread and medicines.

Tikhon, patriach of Moscow and All-Russia, cabled Bishop Manning of the Episcopal church in New York, on July 11:

Through you I appeal to the North American nation. There is famine in Russia. A great part of her population is doomed to a hunger death. The corn of many provinces, formerly the country's granary, is now burned by drought. The famine breeds epidemics. Most generous aid is needed immediately. All other considerations must be cast aside. The people are dying, the future is dying, because the population is deserting homes, lands, fields, farms and is fleeing eastward, crying for bread. Delay spells an unprecedented calamity. Send immediately bread and medicines. I and sending a similar appeal to the English people through the Archbishop of Canterbury.

London.—Robert Stewart, national organizer for the Communist party in Great Britain, serving a three months' imprisonment under the emergency powers act for a "seditious" speech, will contest the parliamentary vacancy at Caerphilly created by the death of the Labor member, Onions. Stewart is at present in jail about nine miles from the center of the constitutency.

Des Moines.—The Trades and Labor Assembly has passed resolutions condemning the three American Legion men who seized Ida Crouch Hazlett, Socialist lecturer, and refused to permit her to speak. The city council and the local Legion post were asked to go on record condemning the action.

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NOTICE TO HARVESTERS

ALL members of the O.B.U. going to the prairies for the harvest from Vancouver or Prince Rupert should secure job delegate credentials before leaving, or call or write to the nearest unit of the organization, on arrival at point at which they will work, for supplies.

Cut out these addresses for future use:

Calgary—A. Stewart, 408 8th St., N.E.
Ogden.
Edmonton—J. Lakeman, 9853—76th Avenue.
Edmonton—E. T. Palmer, 9849 Jasper Avenue.
Hanna, Alta.—A. H. Lees.
Moose Jaw—W. McAllister, 1103—4th Avenue, N.E.
Moose Jaw—F. V. Navin, Room 4, Howden Block, Hight Street East.
Moose Jaw—J. P. O'Keefe, 1221—5th Avenue, N.W.
Swift Current—James McEwan, Box 772.
Radville, Sask.—James Cowden.
Regina—R. Esselwein, 1949 Montreal Avenue.
Regina—J. Sambrook, 1741 Royal St.
Saskatoon—W. Mill, 307 Avenue A, South.
Kamsack—J. A. Ross.
Melville—W. Thompson, Box 442.
Brandon—H. Pearce, 746—8th St.
Brandon—D. Mitchell, c/o Gavin Broadhurst, 657—9th St.
Dauphin—A. L. Cocking.

DEMAND RELEASE OF MOONEY

Minneapolis Workers Say Johnson and Governor Jailors

Minneapolis, Minn. — Hiram Johnson, United States senator from California, and Governor William D. Stephens of the same state, were declared to be the real jailors of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings in communications adopted by thousands of workers attending a protest picnic here Sunday demanding the release of Mooney and Billings.

The letters were voted to be mailed to both Senator Johnson and the governor of California.

"It was you who appointed William D. Stephens lieutenant governor of the state of California and made possible his becoming the governor of that state. It is he today who has the power to right this grievous wrong and to do justice in this case by immediately realeasing Mooney and Billings," reads the letter to Johnson. It says further:

"We are well aware of the great influence you wield over Governor Stephens, for it is you who are responsible for his being the governor of California.

"We cannot help but be convinced that it is yourself and Governor Stephens who are now in fact the jailors of our innocent brothers, Mooney and Billings, for Governor Stephens has the power to release them and you have the influence to persuade him to do so if you care to act on the side of justice and against the enemies of the people.

"Citizens of Minneapolis and Minnesota are not forgetting the grave injustice being done Mooney and Billings as the great throng here in protest against it today bears evidence, and we will not forget it, and we will not cease to protest, agitate and act against this despicable conspiracy of the non-union shop advocates of San Francisco until Mooney and Billings are freed.

"We shall continue the fight for justice in which we hope you will join, and if by your silence you continue to serve the persecutors of Mooney and Billings as you served them when the $1000 appropriated by you was used to bribe witnesses to testify against Mooney and Billings, then you and Governor Stephens must stand branded as the persecutors and jailors of men you know to be innocent, and we shall use our means of publicity to make known to the nation what your attitude is in this case.

"We request that you have this communication made a part of the Congressional Record."

The letter to Governor Stephens demands the immediate release of Mooney and Billings, and states:

"Today thousands of Minneapolis workers are demanding that you use your influence to gain the release of the innocent Mooney and Billings, for you know as well as we do that they are as innocent of the crime with which they are charged as are you and Senator Johnson."

The letters are signed by the Mooney and Billings Defense Committee of the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly, under whose auspices the protest picnic was held in behalf of 30,000 organized workers.

Franklin Hines, president of the Trades and Labor Assembly, presided during the speaking and addresses were made by Thomas Van Lear, former mayor of the city; John Mooney, Tom Mooney's brother; Frank E. Miner, Socialist representative in the state legislature, and E. G. Prindle of the World War Veterans.

The proceeds from the picnic are to go to the support of Tom Mooney's Monthly, which he is editing from San Quentin penitentiary.

San Francisco.—Andrew Furuseth, international president of the sailors' union, recently addressed a meeting of approximately 20,000 union marine workers at a mass meeting in the Civic Auditorium here. A strong movement is on foot to organize the sailors on a basis of industrial unionism, and Furuseth is depended upon by union officials to hold the men to the old craft organizations.

Oklahoma City.—Three hundred and forty-two cases of pellagra, a disease caused by improper nourishment and prevalent largely in the cotton states, have been reported to Dr. A. R. Lewis, state health commissioner, from 29 counties. The reports were conveyed within 24 hours, thus making the total number of victims in the state 500. Dr. Lewis has announced his intention of appealing to the federal authorities.

If you want some sample copies of this paper for your neighbors, call around to the office and get them.

U. S. CAPITAL TO FIGHT TO A FINISH

Will Use Russia's Plight to Destroy the Communists

Count on Hoover to Repeat Hungarian Coup

By LAURENCE TODD
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)
(Washington Bureau)

Washington.—Formal notification by Herbert Hoover to Walter L. Brown, European director of the American Relief Administration, to proceed from London to Riga to open negotiations with the Russian government, for American famine relief work in Russia, is assumed here to mark the turning of the tide of American official policy toward Russia.

Thus far the American government has attacked Russia's working class republic from without. Its attacks have resulted only in the unification of revolutionary Russia behind the Communist administration to defy all foreign invasions.

Now comes the great opportunity to undermine the Communists from within Russia, through the distribution of food and medicines to millions of famine sufferers through American agents and with a display of the superior efficiency of the American capitalistic organization over the Russian communist organization in meeting this particular emergency.

It is not forgotten in Washington that Hoover's agents in Hungary undermined the Bela Kun regime, nor that they were equally active in preventing Communist revolutions in the other countries of Central Europe. Whatever the plans of Hoover, his following contains great numbers of people who count upon him to somewhat spring a surprise attack on the Moscow government which will destroy the only non-capitalist regime in any considerable country on earth.

As Bela Kun is in Moscow and is in close touch with the situation, it may be assumed that Lenin and Kameneff are likewise bearing in mind the political work of Hoover's organization, and are preparing to see that Hoover's pledge to abstain from propaganda against the Russian government is faithfully observed.

Vast quantities of American foodstuffs and medicines and clothing will now be gathered by the American Relief Association and shipped to Russia for distribution. Appeals in the name of common humanity will be issued, the effects of years of propaganda of inhumanity and hatred toward the Russians must be overcome, and gradually the whole-hearted American nation must be mobilized to give to save the Russian people from a calamity which could easily have been met had not the United States and its allies blockaded Russian people for the past four years.

The quick release of American prisoners in Russia, when the request for their release took on an official character through the visit of Senator France and the note from Hoover to Gorky, has made a favorable impression in Washington. There is a growing body of opinion that the resumption of trade relations with Russia and final recognition of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet republic will develop from the better understanding which must follow the dealings of the relief administration with Moscow.

But there is no division of opinion on the main issue—that American capitalism will fight to the last, by force or by trick and device, to destroy the Russian experiment in the socialization of industries. It will lose no opportunity to discredit and slander the Russian system, whose success would imperil capitalism everywhere.

It may be that American capitalism will feel so encouraged by what Hoover does in this famine relief enterprise that it will consent to commercial and political dealings with the Russian government, through formal treaties, in order that capitalist propaganda may be more effectively carried to the Russian peasants. On the other hand, it may be that its decision will be to avoid any further contact with Russia, hoping in this way to force a counter-revolution. Either decision will have as its basis the hatred of industrial democracy.

WHO WON THE WAR?

The Federation of British Industries is responsible for the report that millions of dollars worth of contracts are already lost to Germany and that the process is continuous. Germany is again pushing England out of the foreign business and according to the capitalist wiseacres the cause of Germany's commercial success is the low value of the German mark in world exchange. After the trouble England went to in "freeing" Palestine from the Turks, the German drummers went in there and took $600,000 worth of contracts away from the British. The only thing for the English capitalists to do now is to go to war again and get licked. Victories are rather costly luxuries as not alone Entente capitalists have discovered, but the legless and armless soldiers and sailors who got the Entente capitalists into their present predicament by defeating the wily Germans. It seems evident now that the German surrender was another Hun plot to capture the commerce of the world and "goose-step" their way to world domination. Who won the war?—The Irish People.

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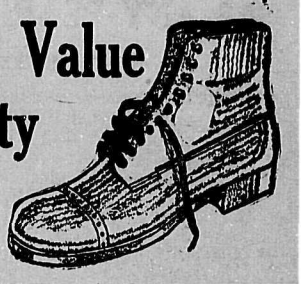

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Dope and Dubb Phrases

(By A. W. in The Worker)

"If personal gain is abolished, there will be no incentive to progress."

THIS is the longest standing of the fallacies which are accepted by Henry without analysis. What it really means is that the only way by which the capitalist can satisfy his desire for personal gain is to provide the worker with the knowledge that if he does not fulfill the wishes of his master, he will starve, and see his wife and family starve. That is some incentive to work.

Of course, the hope of personal gain is dangled before the worker also just as progress is obtained from a donkey by dangling a carrot at his nose, but the worker never touches it by working. It is only by becoming a merchant or employer, and picking other people's brains and labor that personal gain is obtainable.

Those who follow this "dope" phrase no doubt occasionally need a doctor, whom they will pay only while they remain sick, and stop paying immediately they are cured. If he advises them to have their appendix removed they will pay two doctors, and the more cutting and scraping of the internals the doctors advise the more they receive in payment. So if doctors are only actuated by personal gain, you'd be better to adopt the old kingly method of chopping off their heads if they did not cure you. G. B. S. deals at length with this aspect in the "Doctor's Dilemma."

The editor has frequently pointed out great world geniuses who died in poverty, and at the present day the leading scientists have been compelled to organize themselves into a union to resist exploitation by the social parasites. I know of one professor of astronomy who does his lecturing work, rushes back to his observatory, works constantly on improvements in the mechanism of sidereal and other clocks, and on the perfection of our knowledge of the heavens. His predecessor had to have a subscription given him to enable him to live. Then our own acquaintances, who are "conscientious objectors," who work for their employer with an energy and eagerness unequalled in any field of labor, do they do it for personal gain? Assuredly not! They do it from a mistaken ideal and a betraying education, which leads them to believe they work for the community's welfare while it is only for a selfish hanger-on.

Then the crowning example to the lie is the opportunity which is at present denied to nearly two million people of working at all.

Personal gain is the curse of humanity. The only thing worth working for is social gain, and that necessitates purging the body social of its parasites and disease so that its members may work for its health without seeing its strength sapped from it by these malignant growths.

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