THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

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RED TRADE UNION CONGRESS MEETS

Declares War on Yellow Amsterdam International

Delegates from Different Countries Voice Their Views

Moscow, July 4th. "Rosta Wien."—The first congress of the Red Trade Union International was opened in the evening of July 3rd. The following were elected to the Presidium: Losovski and Rykov (Russia), Rosmer (France and Belgium), Knight (Canada and United States), Heckert (Germany and Austria), Tom Mann (England, Australia and South Africa), Nick (Spain), Masievski (Poland), Hampe (Czecko-Slovakia), Pavlovic (Balkans) and one place was left open for Italy. The general secretary Losovski held the opening speech.

"Our organisation which numbers 17 million members came into existence first eleven months ago. In less than a year the Red Trade Union International has made an uncommon growth and has become a powerful opponent for the Amsterdam International. Our revolution supports itself upon the revolutionary movement of the masses. Upon our banner is written unyielding struggle against capital on the contrary to the Amsterdam International which seeks to achieve an understanding with the bourgeois. In order to break through the front of capitalism we must before all things remove the compromise elements from our midst. Our congress will create a united front against the bourgeois."

The delegate of the English trade unions greeted the congress in the name of the English. Among the English workers a great change of opinion is to be noticed stated the speaker. The workers are convinced of the unavoidability of the class war and consider the dictatorship of the proletariat as necessary. The economic crisis lead to a greater revolutionising of the mass of English workers which was specially in evidence in the strike of the miners. Three months long they continued their struggle quite alone for they had been left in the hole by their treacherous leaders. In England new conflicts

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CO-OPERATIVES UNCONTROLLED

Complete Legal Status Is Given by Soviet Russia

Moscow—A government decree, just published, grants to industrial co-operators complete franchise for organization and operation. Under this decree co-operators may form provincial associations enjoying complete legal status and may organize enterprises for the manufacture and sale of products. The decree exempts such enterprises from nationalization or municipalization, as well as from requisition or confiscation. All Soviet authorities are instructed to aid such enterprises and give them preference in placing state orders. The co-operatives are not subject to state control, but will administer themselves according to regulations approved by the supreme council of public economy.

Another decree authorizes any citizen to open private industrial or trading enterprises not employing more than 20 workers. It is pointed out in connection with these decrees, however, that the Soviet regulations regarding wages and the protection of labor, etc., remain obligatory for petty industries.

Work has been started on the enlargement of the mouth of the Volga in the Caspian Sea. This work, which will be of great assistance to Russian commerce, will be completed in September.

The Crimea has been made an autonomous Soviet republic.

The Third International Communist congress has closed. Zinoviev was re-elected chairman. The foreign delegates to the congress thanked the Russians for their hospitality. "The International proletariat," said Zinoviev, "can rest assured that the Russian workers and peasants will continue to be the vanguard of the social revolution."

Where is the Union Button?

TWO SPEAKERS AT COLUMBIA

Workers Seeking Truth and S. P. of C. Meetings Are Attractive

The good attendance at the Columbia theatre last Sunday night, again showed the high value which is placed upon the propaganda of the Socialist Party of Canada.

The vigorous, well-delivered address contributed by J. Kavanagh, was listened to with close attention, after which a number of questions were up for discussion. The continual references by the daily papers to the black winter which is supposed to be approaching, is having its effect upon the minds of the workers.

A general desire to know, and to understand more of this scurvy system, which overwhelms special skill, high ambition, and unremitting effort to succeed, is being manifested by those who are now unemployed, and also those who fear the loss of the job which they now have. The great working class need, is a true understanding of the position which they occupy in capitalist society.

This knowledge can be acquired by supporting the propaganda of scientific Socialism and studying it.

Next Sunday the speakers will be Chris. Stephenson and A. S. Wells.

Buy at a union store.

SCORES AMERICAN LEGION TACTICS

Writer in Nation Says Organization Composed Largely of Officers

(By the Federated Press)

New York—The use of the American Legion to establish policies and laws which mock the rights of free conscience, free speech and free assembly; attempts to manipulate the schools, to do lip-service to Labor while covertly attacking it from behind, to hamstring and terrorize the alien, to obtain a prohibitive tariff against the importation of foreign ideas might "spill the fat that the privileged classes of the United States have for 50 years been frying out of the immigrant and working men and women," are charged against the Legion by Arthur Warner in the concluding installment of his series of articles on that organization in the Nation of July 20. Mr. Warner summarizes the lawless and practically unrestrained activities of the Legion against almost every manifestation of liberalism and radicalism, however legitimate and proper. In respect to its pretended friendship to "conservative" Labor, he says:

"When one considers that at least 9 out of 10 of the men mobilized by this country for the European war belonged to what is commonly called the 'working class,' there must be something wrong with an organization among them that is regarded either with veiled distrust or downright hostility by the rank and file of organized labor."

He points out that although Sam Gompers in the spring of 1920 gave the Legion his indorsement—although he was careful to explain that he was speaking only in his personal capacity—the Legion's interference against Labor unions in countless strikes has provided abundant reason for Labor's distrust. "The converse of Labor's distrust and hostility toward the Legion," Mr. Warner continues, "is found in the tenderness and affection felt for it by chambers of commerce, employers' associations and big business generally."

The Legion has officially sponsored, if not actually initiated, the article declares, the vicious and unnecessary "anti-sedition" and "criminal syndicalism" legislation which has been pressed before numerous state legislatures, usually against the opposition of organized Labor.

Concluding, the article calls attention to the fact that while the Legion probably never included more than one in six of the former service men, it now can claim hardly one in eight of such persons. "It contains an undue proportion of former officers," Mr. Warner writes, "and these men hold most of the offices in and control the policy of the organization."

Shoemakers Strike

The boot and shoe workers at Leckie's are on strike over a reduction in wages, which was made without the employees being consulted.

Be sure to notify the post office as soon as you change your address.

SOVIET ARMY IS THE PEOPLE'S ARMY

Red Army Cannot Be Compared to Capitalistic Forces

Officers of New Army Recruited from Ranks of Workers

(Wm. Z. Foster in Soviet Russia)

(Editor's Note—The following is the sixth of a series of special articles on conditions in Russia which Mr. Foster was commissioned by the Federated Press to write. He already has described the constitution of the workers' republic and some of the problems the Red army was called upon to face in its role of defender of Soviet principles.)

MOSCOW—Another grave problem which the Red army had to face was the system of army control and command. In the Czar's army extreme bitterness existed between the officers and the rank and file. The former, who were exclusively aristocrats and bourgeois, lost no occasion to tyrannize over the common soldier. Hence, when the revolution came, a natural demand of the soldiers was for the right to elect their own officers. This was granted, and the system introduced into the old army, and later on into the Red Guard after the former had disintegrated.

The effect was chaos and general demoralization. Discipline vanished and the military units degenerated into debating societies. Elections of officers and commanding committees followed each other in swift succession. There was no head or tail to anything. Orders would be given to a regiment, and then maybe a week later word would be sent to headquarters that after long consideration the regiment had decided that the orders were impracticable and should not be obeyed. The efficiency of the armed forces as a fighting organization was reduced almost to zero.

The officers of the Red army met this issue where the ruling powers were against the soldiers. They pointed out the weaknesses of the system of electing the officers by popular vote, and declared that although this measure was a perfectly natural demand in an imperialistic army where the ruling powers were against the soldiers, it was altogether out of place in a democratic army where the government was composed of workers and bound to

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WINNIPEG HAS TAILORS' STRIKE

Employers Ignore Provisions of Agreement Covering Wages

Winnipeg — One hundred and seventy-five tailors, members of the One Big Union, have been locked out by the master tailors here. The employers have disregarded the agreement between the two bodies, and are out for a 10 per cent. reduction in wages.

According to the contract, notice must be served 15 days before the 1st of April of each year if any change in the agreement is desired by either party. No notification of such change was made by the employers this spring and the contract therefore automatically runs for another year. On July 15 the men were served with a notice to the effect that a 10 per cent. wage reduction would take place, effective immediately.

The men refused to accept this ultimatum, pointing out that the agreement signed in 1920 still remained in force. A lockout was the result.

Patronize Fed Advertizers.

"BIG SIX" SIGNS UP A NEW AGREEMENT

Existing Wages on Newspapers Are Continuing, But Saturday Is Straight Time

(By the Federated Press)

New York—Typographical Union No. 6, known as "Big Six," has ratified an agreement with the Newspaper Publishers Association here by which existing wages and hours are continued without change. The agreement, however, specifies that the printers shall work on Saturdays for straight time for eight hours, instead of receiving time and a half for the first three hours, as has been the custom. This provision applies to the printers employed on the Sunday morning newspapers, who under the old system came to work at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and were paid an extra rate from then to 6 o'clock, after which they worked eight more hours usually, at the regular rate. Under the new rule the night shift will go to work at 4 o'clock and work for eight hours at the regular rate, receiving time and a half for work in excess of the eight hours.

The present wage scale, which is continued, for newspaper printers is $55 a week for the day shift of 45 hours, $58 a week for the night shift of 45 hours,, and $61 a week for the midnight shift of 42 hours. The new agreement which runs until June 30, 1922, will effect about 2300 printers.

The Sky the Limit

THERE is no limit to the number of new subscriptions that can now be handled by the Federationist. The more the merrier. Thousands of slaves in B. C. have not yet realized their position in human society. They need the education which the Federationist endeavors to circulate. The office staff, however, cannot do it all, the workers not being confined within the limited space which the headquarters of the paper covers.

The work of seeing that the workers get the right kind of literature rests in the hands of the workers who already see the position that the present system has placed them in. Socialist propagandists do not talk to Socialists. Their message is for the man who has yet to realize that capitalism enslaves the working class. The message that the Federationit carries is for the workers who are still in the dark as to why they are faced with unemployment and all the evils of the present system of society. The work of seeing that it is delivered into their hands must be done by the intelligent members of the working class. If they do not attend to this work their understanding of the position is not being used as it should be. Use your intelligence in spreading the working class philosophy by inducing your fellow worker to subscribe to the Federationist.

WOULD CHANGE WORKERS TACTICS

Speaker Wants Workers to Aid Demise of Capitalism

The meeting of workers held last Sunday afternoon in the Pender hall was fairly well attended, the hot weather no doubt affecting the attendance, but those who were present were interested and had the pleasure of listening to two instructive addresses delivered by T. A. Barnard and T. Bissett.

Comrade Witham of South Vancouver, was elected to the chair, and after two verses of the Red Flag had been sung, T. A. Barnard was called upon to address the meeting. He stated that in looking over the past, he thought the workers of Vancouver ought to change their tactics in order to prepare themselves for the coming change. The workers, in contradistinction to waiting for the death of the present system, should aid the dying process. He referred to the message of a Russian comrade to the workers, which was, "Come on in, the water is fine," and urged more working class activity.

T. Bissett was the next speaker, and he pointed out that the study of social science meant nothing to the workers, if it did not point a way out of their difficulties. He briefly reviewed recent events, and pointed out the trend of affairs, which pointed, in his opinion, to a proletarian dictatorship.

The apathy of the men in work to the conditions of the unemployed was brought to the attention of the meeting by one speaker, and this caused considerable debate, but no definite conclusions were arrived at except as to the cause of unemployment. The next meeting will be held on Sunday afternoon, July 31.

Berlin—In Germany moves are being made to abolish the regulation eight-hour day and reduce wages. The first union to have its working hours increased is that of the fire brigade. Up to the present the working arrangement has been shifts of 24 hours, with pauses of 24 hours in between. The new proposal is to raise the working shift to 48 hours with 24 hours off after each shift. Already the present working week of firemen is 84 hours bu the authorities argue that most of this time is spent in being ready for emergencies. The union is raising loud protests against the increase in working hours, which will mean on an average a 16-hour-day.

Moscow—The commissariat of education of the Tartar republic, has opened an agricultural college at Kazan to train native instructors in scientific agriculture. The fuel storing campaign for the coming winter has been conducted successfully throughout Russia, Ukraine and the other Soviet republics.

WOULD PLACE BAN ON HASTINGS PARK

Refusal of Park tto Workers on May Day Again Discussed

The feature of the Council of Workers' meeting on Tuesday night was the desire to deal with all active opponents of the working class, and especially those who have been the leaders amongst the employers in breaking Labor organizations. The refusal of the management of the Exhibition grounds to allow the workers to hold their May Day celebration in Hastings Park, was again brought up, and Parks Board Commissioner Shelly, who was an active member of the Master Bakers Association, was referred to, in to say the least, uncomplimentary terms.

Several delegates pointed out that if the exhibition grounds were closed to the workers on May Day, they should be closed to them at all times, and especially during the exhibition. It was also pointed out that workers were patronizing the dance pavilion at Hastings Park in spite of the action taken by the exhibition directors in the May Day affair.

The tailors' delegates reported that the employers have notified the Tailors Union that wages will be reduced in the near future, the reductions being from a imnimum of $36 per week for men to $27, and from a minimum of $25 to $18 per week for women.

During the discussion on the question of bread made under non-union conditions, it was pointed out that the bakers were unorganized, and the first requisite before any active campaign could be carried on must be to organize the bakers. It was also pointed out that if the bakers themselves were not interested enough to organize or to express a desire to be organized, that little could be done.

Moscow—The menace of famine in several of the drought-stricken provinces has aroused the Russian workers in numerous industries to active support of the government's efforts in bringing quick relief. The Moscow Trades Council has organized a special commission to enlist aid of various industries which can manufacture commodities for free distribution to the sufferers. The large and influential Chemical Workers Union has issued a manifesto to all its members throughout the country urging prompt aid. Similar steps have been taken by the other unions and civic bodies.

Sacramento, Cal.—The board of education of this city has issued instructions to teachers in the public schools. Among the warnings is this: "Forget the radical ideas you learned at college; confine your teaching to the old-fashioned American ideals." Just what "old-fashioned American ideals" the board referred to it forebore to mention.

Another Mooney-Billings Case

NICOLA SACCO — BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI

Italian workers found guilty of murder in the first degree following a lengthy trial at Dedham, Mass. Labor is convinced that these men are the victims of a frame-up similar to the Mooney and Billings case, as the defense established their presence far from the scene of the murder at the time of the crime. Funds are now being raised to appeal to a higher court.

STAGE SHAM FIGHT TO GET AID OF SOLDIERS

How Mine Owners of W. Virginia Quelled Another "Outbreak"

Senate Committee Hears Miners' Side of Trouble

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

Washington.—How the superintendent of the Burnwell Coal Company mine at Sprigg, W. Va., planned and carried out a sham battle, in which he pretended that striking coal miners were firing upon the mine, in order to bring back federal soldiers to the neighborhood, was recited under oath before the Senate commitee investigating the Mingo county coal strike.

R. H. Kirkpatrick, mine foreman for the Burnwell Company at the time of the faked "battle," was the witness. He told how he was employed last December to put the mine in condition to run, after it had been closed for months by the strike; how the 11 foreigners who had been induced to come to work had become uneasy and rebellious until the superintendent decided that "protection" was needed at once.

Stunt to Get Soldiers

"The superintendent called me in and told me we would have to pull off a stunt," said Kirkpatrick," "and he said we must do it in order to get the soldiers back again for protection. He asked me if I was in on it and I said yes.

"He had one man go up on the mountainside with a rifle and that man was to shoot down toward me by the mine. I was to shoot back and make a noise. Then the superintendent and another fellow were to take their guns and make a flank move up the side of the mountain. We were not to hit each other."

Senator Kenyon, Shortridge and Sterling listened with amused interest to the story of the carrying out of the scheme. Scores of shots were fired, while the imported workers hid, frightened, behind walls and inside the mine.

The federal soldiers heard of the shooting within half an hour and rushed to the scene. The army

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WILL DEMAND RELIEF AND WORK

South Vancouver Unemployed Still After Two-Gang System

The question of placing all employees of South Vancouver on the two-gang system was discussed at great length at the meeting of the South Vancouver unemployed held in St. David's Hall last Monday evening.

As a result thereof the secretary has been instructed to ascertain the trade of every member of the unemployed registering for work, in order that where skilled labor is necessary, no difficulty may be experienced in finding men for the work.

No action was taken re the reported proposed cut in wages, it being stated that, as yet, no official notice of same had been received.

The meeting adopted the constitution of the Council of Workers of Vancouver and District. After a lengthy discussion it was decided to demand relief in addition to the work provided. Despite the week about promised it was reported that only 135 out of over 500 listed were being employed.

MAYOR OF OKLAHOMA AFTER KU KLUX KLAN

Orders Chief of Police to Disband Mobs Formed By the Invisible Empire

Oklahoma City—Mayor J. C. Walton has taken cognizance of the existence of the Klu Klux Klan here and has ordered Carl Glitsch, chief of police, to disband mobs formed by command of "the invisible empire," and to arrest and imprison the Klan's ringleaders, a complete list of whom, he avers, he has recently obtained and is ready to furnish the chief.

The mayor has discovered that the Klansmen here have been using public buildings for their secret midnight meetings and that city employees are members of the organization. Their removal is demanded.

"There is no place in a democracy such as ours," Mayor Walton asserts, "for an 'emperor' or an 'empire.' The police chief is reminded that penalties for offenses of which the Klan has been declared guilty range from imprisonment to death."

One Labor leader here already has been given "friendly warning." Mayor Walton has been regarded, generally, as spokesman for the trades unions here, being indebted to them largely for his election.

The mayor's declaration of war comes coincidentally with the attempt to investigate the Texas Klan through the passage of a joint resolution in the state legislature.

F. L. P. MEETING ON SUNDAY

R. H. Neelands, M.P.P., and J. McMillan Will Be Speakers

A very appreciative audience listened to Dr. Curry at the F. L. P. on Sunday night. He pointed out the absolute necessity for the workers having a correct knowledge of their class position in society.

The present economic system is breaking down, and our masters are fully alive to the danger of having to deal with an intelligent and class-conscious working class, and they are therefore doing all in their power to prevent the workers getting an understanding of the situation with which they are faced today.

The great question facing the workers today is to get control of the political power of the state. But this cannot be done by co-operation between masters and slaves; the slaves being usually represented by a safe and sane Labor leader chosen by the bosses.

The speakers for next Sunday will be R. H. Neelands, M. L. A., and Jack McMillan.

Members and friends of the party are asked to keep in mind that the picnic will be held at Second Beach on Sunday, July 31, at 1 p.m.

Bring your baskets. Sports will be held for the children. Come and have a good time.

PROVE POLICE PARTICIPATED

Advice of Officers in Tusla Was "Get a Gun and Get a Nigger"

(By Harry Salpeter)
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Tulsa, Okla.—Participation of Tulsa police officers in the wanton burning of "Little Africa" during the race riots of May 31-June 1 has been firmly established, following testimony of both negroes and whites in the ouster proceedings against John A. Gustafson, suspended police chief.

The following facts have been asserted in court, on oath:

That early June 1 policemen kept crowds on the edge of the black belt, while others proceeded from house to house, smoke and flame, belching forth soon after they left each home. In a number of cases oil was used.

That the invariable response of police to civilians who volunteered for riot duty was ::Get a gun and get a nigger."

That William McCullough, Tulsa county sheriff, slept through the night of the riot and was ignorant of what was happening until informed by a newspaper reporter.

That firing of the black belt continued after the militia had arrived and was reported to have had the situation "well in hand." It has been estimated that 800 negroes' homes have been destroyed.

Laurel Buck, bricklayer, testified that he saw policemen breaking windows in the homes of the black belt, enter, return into the street soon after, following which smoke and flame issued forth. Judge John Oliphant, retired attorney, made, substantially, the same charge. All of the four men he saw engaged in firing houses wore badges, he said. One of them he knew to be a policeman.

Buck swore he was threatened with death by a policeman if he should attempt to save the threatened houses.

E. V. Bostick, negro deputy sheriff, swore that a man in the uniform of a traffic policeman, accompanied by another officer and three dressed in khaki, took himself, wife and three children out of their house, poured oil on it and then set fire to it.

Moscow—The congress of the Young Communist International is proceeding in the spirit of the greater International Congress. The Young Communists exhaustively debate every important point in the party programme and tactics. Today's session discussed the correlations between the young and senior Communist parties and Internationals. The International Red Trade Union Congress has closed after a most fruitful conference, unparalleled in the history of the world's Labor movement. Debates on important questions have culminated in a solidarity and accord expressed in unainmous resolutions.

Winnipeg, Man.—The fourth convention of the One Big Union will be held here during the latter part of September.

C.N.U.X. WITHDRAW FROM SOLDIERS' COUNCIL

Objects to the Stirring Up of Racial Strife

Recognizes the Workers' Task Is an International One

The Canadian National Union of ex-Service men, at the regular meeting held on Wednesday night, decided to cease the affiliation with the United Soldiers Council. This action was taken after a discussion of the position adopted by the council on the Asiatic question, and the following letter was ordered forwarded to the United Soldiers Council:

Secretary,
United Soldiers Council,
City.

Dear Sir: at the last regular meeting of the above organization, it was decided to cease our affiliation with the United Soldiers Council.

This decision was arrived at after the actions of the council with respect to Asiatics were considered.

The C. N. U. X. is an organization of ex-service men, irrespective of their nationality, creed, race or color. Its objects are purely in line with the aims of the working class of all countries, and as many Asiatic races were engaged with Canadians in the late war, we can hardly be consistent and remain affiliated with any orgainzation whose members openly advocate direct action against men of Oriental extraction, who may have fought in the past, alongside of members of our organization, and who as our constitution provides, could become members of the organization.

While recognizing the evils of unemployment, and the fact that many ex-service men are out of work, and as a result are compelled to suffer want and hardship, yet we realize that the exclusion of a few Asiatics from this province will not remove the competition of the Oriental in the world's market, which after all, is the deciding factor in who shall dominate in the commercial world.

Finally, recognizing that nationality, color or creed are not in any way the cause of unemployment, but that the competitive system, based on wage slavery and the profit system, is the one and only cause

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RELIEF WORK NOT EMPLOYMENT

O. B. U. Releases Members on Relief Work from Payment of Dues

A well-attended meeting of the General Workers Unit of the O. B. U. was held in the Pender hall on Wednesday night. A large number of applications for membership were received, among which were ten applications from Asiatics, who by their action, indicated their desire to join with the workers of this country in the Labor movement.

A communication was received from the camp delegate at Ocean Falls, enclosing dues. This group of workers recently broke away from the Lumber Workers, and affiliated direct with the O. B. U.

The secretary was instructed to reply to a communication from the Amalgamated Carpenters, which queried as to whether the unit instructed its members to refuse to show their cards when asked to do so by the carpenters' agent; needless to say, the reply will be in the negative.

A wire from J. McInnis of Prince George asking the name of the individual charging him with attempting to cut the wages of carpenters in that district, was received and the secretary was instructed to supply the information desired.

The position of members on relief work was discussed, and a motion to exempt all members from the payment of dues while on relief work, and to admit to membership all workers on similar work without payment of entrance fee, was carried, it being considered relief work was not employment.

A meeting of members interested in the dances held weekly by the Trades Council will be held on Friday night in order to re-arrange the committees which have charge of the dances, all members of the O. B. U. are invited to attend this meeting.

A MEETING OF ALL

Workers of Greater Vancouver

Under the Auspices of the Council of Workers

—WILL BE HELD IN THE—

PENDER HALL

Corner of Pender and Howe Streets

Sunday Afternoon, July 31st

Commencing at 2:30

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

Meetings in O.B.U. Hall

For the Coming Week

804 PENDER STREET WEST

SUNDAY—Irish Self-Determination League.

MONDAY—Piledrivers.

TUESDAY—Workers' Council.

THURSDAY—Plasterers' Helpers.

SATURDAY—Dance, 9 to 12.

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....July 29, 1921

THE competitive struggle under capitalism for commercial supremacy, first between individual manufacturers and later between nations, has resulted in the perfecting of the means of wealth production. The economic necessity of producing cheaper, or in other words cutting down the time in the production of commodities, has been the vital factor in producing more and more efficient methods of production. No new machinery or methods of production have ever been introduced and retained for any length of time unless they would displace human labor. In fact, the only reason for their introduction was that they were cheaper than human labor. That this development in the means of wealth production was necessary no one would deny. But that development of the machinery of production, instead of being a blessing to humanity has become a curse to the human race, and will continue to be a curse until those who operate it own it and operate it for the benefit of humanity instead of the profit of a parasite class in society.

EFFICIENCY AND MISERY

* * *

The Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering Magazine, in a recent issue gives some illuminating figures on labor saving by the use of machinery. Commenting on industrial waste, this journal says, in part:

"A series of elaborate time-motion studies on the work of electric storage battery trucks vs. wheelbarrows recently made by the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co. at its Stamford, Conn., plant, is a case in point.

"Accurate records were first made on the cost of handling 600 tons of molding sand from a freight car on the railroad siding to the molding room in the foundry, 200 feet away. Forty feet of this distance was a 12 per cent. grade up a concrete ramp, with a sharp right-angle turn into the shop at the top. It took 18 men with wheelbarrows and shovels six days, working nine hours per day, to transfer the 600 tons of sand. The total cost was $545.72.

"A few weeks later another 600 tons of the same sand, delivered by car to the same point, was transferred to the molding room by means of a Yale electric truck equipped with a standard detachable end-dump body of 27 cubic feet capacity. With one man driving the truck (one member of the former wheelbarrow gang) and an extra man with a shovel to help load the truck, this 600 tons of sand was transferred in four days, nine hours work per day, at a total cost, including interest on capital invested and charges for electric current used by the truck, of $183.60. Thus on this one job, $362.12 was saved. Needless to say, the mechanical way is standard practice at the plant."

* * *

Efficiency in capitalistic production means greater misery for the workers. In the case quoted above it will be noticed that seventeen men were displaced. But it may be contended that men were needed to make the machine. True, but these have already been accounted for in the interest on the capital invested in the machine. In the production of the machines themselves the same efficiency and displacement of human labor is also taking place, and instead of the increased efficiency in the means of production and the consequent greater productivity of labor being to the benefit of the workers, it means added misery and unemployment. The working class, which includes all those engaged in useful production, can produce more than can be disposed of in the world's markets, but their wants are not filled. The more they produce the more they want. The solution must surely become evident to the slaves of modern society as their misery increases, and it lies in the operation of the machinery of production for the purpose of producing the things that they need. This, however, they cannot do while the means of wealth production are the property of a ruling and exploiting class in society. In order to take advantage of the machine, and the greater productive powers which it gives to the workers, they must of necessity bring about a change in the system under which it is operated. That accomplished, they will have no difficulty in filling their wants instead of the coffers of a class in society that is neither useful or necessary, and cannot even be said to have any ornamental advantages.

LIKE every other activity of the ruling class, the open shop offensive, or, in other words, the non-union shop drive of the employers, is described by them as a patriotic effort. It should, however, be described as a "paytriotic" effort and in line with the war-time methods of getting all the traffic would bear. Labor organizations have aided the workers to take advantage of favorable market conditions and also acted as a resisting agency to the employers' efforts to take undue advantage of conditions in the labor market favorable to them. Today in every country of the world the workers are facing wage cuts. Without labor organizations those wage cuts would be even more drastic. The employers would, if there were no resistance, cut to the bone and without mercy. Discussing the open shop drive, the New York World recently made some comments which are much to the point and amongst which were the following passages:

PATRIOTISM AND THE OPEN SHOP

"When William H. Barr, president of the National Founders' Association, describes the progress of the open shop campaign as "a stimulant to the patriotism of every one," he is dealing in snivelling hypocrisy at a time when honesty and frankness in all economic matters were never more necessary.

"The champions of the open shop are not actuated by any patriotic impulse whatever. They believe that the open shop is more profitable to themselves than the closed shop and that to destroy the unions would put money in their pockets. That is all there is to the controversy. The open shop advocates wear a mask of patriotism because they are afraid to meet the economic issue.

"A nation-wide campaign has been inaugurated against organized labor. The plans were all laid during the presidential contest, and the Harding majority was interpreted as evidence that public opinion has swung wholly to the side of reaction. Associations of manufacturers and their professional walking delegates have been boasting that the Harding administration would be an open shop administration and, curiously enough, union labor helped to furnish the votes that provided the Harding majority.

* * *

Very evidently the New York World is not of the same political faith as President Harding, but the fact remains that the combination of employers is neither a Democratic or Republican organization, but a class union for the purpose of dealing with the working class, as a class, and not in sections. This the workers have not yet realized, and they organize on sectional and craft lines and not on a class basis. Until they do that the employing class will use every effort to reduce labor to the lowest standard of living, and, aided by the economic conditions which are in their favor, degrade the workers to the lowest possible standard. Resistance to capitalistic encroachments are most necessary in the working class movement, as it breeds a class psychology and at the same time disciplines the workers, and trains them to act together. Without organization the workers would become a mob, as described by Marx, without hope of salvation; therefore the sooner the workers realize that they are dealing with an employing class, and not with individuals, the quicker they will adapt their organizations to deal with class issues, and finally, the only issue that counts, and that is the abolition of classes by the working class becoming the dominant class in society, and, by abolishing the class ownership of the means of production, wipe out the cause of class divisions in society.

MR. J. W. ROBERTSON, speaking on the work of the Junior Red Cross in Canada, stated that "the war had revealed that the physical condition of the men of the British race was in a shocking condition. England had succeeded in producing cheap goods and cheapening human life." Dr. Robertson's object in speaking, was to enlist the services of teachers in the work of correcting the imperfections of the physical makeup of the citizens of this country, and his remarks were made to the teachers of the university summer school. Like all other uplifters, Dr. Robertson would commence at the wrong end. Having discovered that the physique of the people is of such a nature as to make them unfit to fight their masters' battles, he would attempt to make them fit for cannon fodder by mending them up as he would repair any implement of warfare.

CAPITALISM AND PHYSIQUE

* * *

Those who know England—not the England of the leafy lanes which surround the estates of the members of the ruling class, but the England where the industrial slaves work and exist—will not wonder at the deterioration of the race. They will only wonder at the stupidity of the workers who still continue to worship their chains and the ties that bind them to the machinery of modern capitalistic production, which not only brings about their physical but their mental deterioration. Of the men who made up the Canadian contingents for overseas, thousands, in fact the greater percentage, were men from the British Isles, men who had lived in that industrial environment. Due only to the fact that so many of them were of exceptional physique, as measured by Old Country standards, and that the most virile had emigrated to the colonies, was the percentage of Canadian volunteers who were fit for military service higher than it was in the British Isles.

* * *

Is the ultimate object of producing physically fit men to provide an army of human beings capable of taking part in human butchery, or is it to produce men and women who are not only physically, but mentally fit to carry the human race to greater heights of civilization? If for the former, then the objective is not worth while. Canada is populated with the descendents of people from all corners of the earth. Immigrants have been sought from every European country. They have come from the great industrial centres as well as agricultural districts. Many have followed the agricultural industry. Others have gravitated to the industrial centres. There the conditions have still further tended to the deterioration of the race. While it is true that the industrial conditions that prevailed in the older countries of the world during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, when young children were ground into profits for a rising bourgeois class, do not exist here, yet the fact remains that at no time do the industrial occupations give to the workers those things which are necessary to produce physically fit people. Hunger is everywhere stalking through the industrial centres, combined with other conditions which must be faced in industrial occupations, and which preclude the procreation of physically and mentally perfect human beings. It is a well known fact that in three generations the families gained by industrial centres from the agricultural districts are wiped out, and only by drawing on the agricultural population are the city populations maintained.

* * *

As capitalism develops, the standard of living must deteriorate. While during the early days of capitalism the workers increased their material comforts, the day of improvement is past. With an overstocked labor market the position has now been reached where the workers cannot even realize the value of their labor power, which is the cost of reproduction, and as a result the physical condition of the people must and will become more and more imperfect from lack of nourishment and the worry that insecurity of employment entails. Capitalism cannot feed its slaves. It has reached that stage where the workers are faced with an ever-falling standard of living. The only way in which any living animal, including human beings, can attain a good physical condition is by proper feeding and facilities for taking care of the body. The slaves of capitalism are unable to either feed themselves or give proper care to their bodies, and their masters, either through the agency of the Red Cross, or clinics, or any other agency, cannot provide the necessary conditions. The most that can be done by all of the humanitarian and hypocritical efforts of the ruling class, is to attempt to patch up the miserable bodies that have been crushed and distorted by modern industry. Only when the workers themselves think as much of their bodies as their masters do of their pet poodles, and livestock such as racehorses and cattle, will the physical condition of the people improve, and that will not be done by patching up diseased bodies, but by the elimination of the capitalistic system of production, which produces physical and mental degenerates at both ends of the social scale, and we are not just sure which end is the most corrupt, but judging from press reports of the lives of the beneficiaries of the present system, the members of the ruling class are neither healthy in body or mind, even though they have the opportunities which the workers lack.

The Prince of Wales is reported in the press as stating "Cheerfulness is a duty." His Royal Highness may possibly be able to inform the many hungry slaves in the British Empire how to be cheerful with an aching void in the region of the waist line.

The Empire Weekly, a journal published in this city, which is strong on Empire and Imperialism, but does not understand what those terms mean, in a recent issue publishes a tirade against all those who do not see in Imperialism all that a person with little knowledge and an insufferable egotism would have them see. Under the heading British Notes it also publishes the following items:

There are at present 2,180,000 persons unemployed.

Bristol Guardians are to spend £1,500 in providing quarters for couples who wish to live together in the workhouse.

A suit of armour made by Jacob, the armourer, for Henry Herbert, second Earl of Pembroke, was sold at Sothey's for £25,000 to Messrs. Duveen.

While the "weakly" empire supporter may not know it, that is just what Empire and Imperialism mean. They mean poverty and misery at one end of the social scale and wealth at the other, wrung from the hides of the members of the working class, to be spent in useless ways, and for the pleasure of the beneficiaries of imperialism and empire which are the inevitable outcome of a system of human slavery.

Workers who have followed events in this province for any length of time will remember when practically every labor organization was strong on Asiatic exclusion. Little attention, however, was paid to the resolutions that were from time to time passed calling for a white B. C. Fruit growers and other agriculturists could not see the situation from the same angle as the industrial workers. The situation today is reversed. Agriculturists of every description are now in favor of Asiatic exclusion. City merchants are also liable to join in the cry for a white B. C. Not because there are more Asiatics in industry, however, but because Orientals have proven that they are better farmers, and have invaded the retail store business. Thus do we once again find that economic interests are the base of all human activities and view points. The Asiatic worker is not at this time enthused over the revival of the anti-Asiatic cry. He realizes that no matter whether the Asiatic resides in B. C. or China, he is a competitor, and that commodities are produced for a world market and that as long as the wage system lasts those that produce them, whether Oriental or Occidental, are slaves. If cheap commodities are the desire of the people, as so often stated in the press, why exclude the Asiatic, who can produce them cheaper than the whites? We leave our readers to figure this out for themselves. If lowering the cost of production is necessary to prosperity, then why not import more cheap labor? This question we leave to that section of the community which, while desiring cheap labor, would exclude the Asiatics because they are entering into competition with them and beating them to it.

ENDORSE NEW ECONOMIC POLICY

International Communist Congress Supports Actions

New York—The following cables from the Russian Telegraph agency have been received at the office of Soviet Russia:

Moscow, July 15.—The newspaper Izvestia points out that the International Communist congress unanimously commended the new economic policy inaugurated by the Russian Communist Party. "This should terminate all hypocritical insinuations by interested parties regarding the so-called Communist surrender," says the Izvestia. "The highest court of the international proletariat has unequivocably pronounced the new policy wise and judicious and fully consistent with the proletarian interests in Russia and throughout the world."

A government decree has established increased railway passenger and freight rates throughout Russia. Workers and employees travelling on state business or on furlough are carried free as hitherto.

The all-Russian Trade Union Council, promptly responding to the government's appeal for help for the famine-stricken Volga provinces, has resolved to mobilize the trade union organizers for relief work. The council has also instructed the local unions to grant large quantities of manufactured goods for the commodity wage funds to relieve the famine sufferers.

A government decree has established a collective salary system in money and kind for the employees of the central Soviet establishments in Moscow and Petrograd commencing in August. The principal feature of this system is that of collective reward to the employees according to efficiency, thus directly interesting individual employees in making the administrative machinery more effective. Every establishment which curtails the number of its employees without diminishing its efficiency will receive the previous total salaries increased six times.

The all-Russian Workers Co-operative conference opened July 12. Chairman Paderin outlined the programme covering every detail of the organization of commodity exchange to create standards for the entire republic.

Recent reports show a steady abatement of cholera, thanks to the heroic work of the anti-epidemic units and the intelligent interest shown by the population. In the southern provinces where the epidemic was originally manifested, cholera has reached the vanishing point. Particular attention in combatting the epidemic is being given to the famine-stricken Volga provinces.

A German trade delegation has arrived at Odessa to arrange for transactions for commodity exchange.

The Petrograd provincial Soviet has published statistics showing that the population of Petrograd at the last census was 720,000. The statistics show a notable increase in the number of marriages in Petrograd, which is explainable by the economic equality which women have achieved.

SOUTH VANCOUVER CO-OPERATIVE DECLARES DIVIDEND

At a well-attended meeting of the membership of the South Vancouver Co-operative Society, held on Tuesday, July 21, the organization declared its first dividend.

It would appear from the financial report that the society now has clear sailing before it, for in spite of the general slump, every dollar of share capital has doubled itself.

Hitherto operations have been carried on by a provisional board of directors, the regular board as elected at this meeting consists of Messrs. Smith, Nightscales, Strickland, Mrs. Wearing, Mrs. Walker, Mr. Delaney and Mr. Saunders, of whom half will retire at the expiration of six months, and the remainder at the end of the year.

Provision is made in the constitution permitting the recall of any director by the vote of the membership.

The society has successfully faced many obstacles during its first quarter, and its officers and staff are to be congratulated on the excellent financial position it now occupies.

STANDARD OIL OWNS LESLIES

Oil Interests Camouflage Ownership of Barber Shop Weekly

(By the Federated Press)

New York—The Leslie-Judge Co., publishers of Leslie's Weekly—perhaps better known as the "Barber Shop Weekly," and Judge, for ten years has been under the financial control of the Standard Oil Company, according to the New York World, which declares that neither periodical has ever published that information, despite the federal statute requiring the publication of the names of known holders of bonds or other securities.

The World, which declares it has unearthed a story of Wall Street financial operations and hidden corporate control of publicity channels, asserts that the "dummy" for the Standard Oil Company was the City Real Estate Company, an "inside corporation" of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, and that the Standard, to "get from under" the threatened losses and possibility of legal trouble involved in its secret control, unloaded securities of the concern at a par value of $740,000 upon a publisher for $200,000, and then the buyer paid only $25,000 in cash and gave his notes, unsecured and unendorsed, for the rest.

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WILL AID SACCO AND VANZETTI

Committee Formed to Save Italian Workers from Electric Chair

By John Nicholas Beffel
(Fed. Press Staff Correspondent)

Boston, Mass.—One hundred volunteers from many walks of life have come forward here to aid in the big fight now under way to save Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, convicted of murder at Dedham, from the electric chair. Telegrams pledging support have been received from labor organizations in 20 cities.

With a fight ahead of the stupendous proportions of the Mooney and Billings case the defense forces are confronted by an empty treasury. Two thousand dollars are needed immediately to pay for the typing of hundreds of pages of transcript which the defense was unable to obtain during the last half of the trial because of lack of funds. This transcript is essential to the compilation of the voluminous bill of exceptions which the defense counsel must file by November 1.

Fred H. Moore, chief counsel for the defense, declares that the verdict was utterly unsupported either by the law or the evidence. Asked how he acccounted for the verdict, he answered:

"How could you expect anything else? From the very first day the most vicious atmosphere prevailed inside and outside the courtroom. The jury was surrounded by a squad of officers, the defendants were brought to the courtroom manacled and also surrounded by a heavy guard. Every person entering the courtroom was searched at the door.

"An onlooker unfamiliar with any of the facts in controversy would have gathered that the court believed the defendants to be extremely dangerous persons. Also the onlooker would have believed, in view of the precautions taken, that there was constant danger of a violent outbreak in the courtroom.

"The defendants were deprived of almost every essential of a fair trial. Testimony introduced by the defense to show that Sacco and Vanzetti were not the men who murdered Parmester and Berardelli vastly outweighed the testimony produced by the government that they were the slayers. This defense testimony was simply rejected by the jury, and it also cast aside the testimony of many substantial witnesses who testified that Sacco was in Boston and Zanzetti in Plymouth on April 15.

"If the district attorney is convinced that the jury's verdict was warranted by the evidence, then it is incumbent upon him to begin perjury proceedings immediately against all those witnesses who swore they met Sacco in Boston and Vanzetti in Plymouth on the day of the crime.

"That verdict was a travesty on justice. It has two phases of large portent: First, if affirmed by the supreme court it means that Sacco and Vanzetti must go to the electric chair; second, it will destroy the confidence of thousands of people in the integrity of our judicial institutions.

"We who are working on behalf of these men will give our undivided time and energy to the reversing of this verdict so that the lives of two innocent men may be saved. To this we are irrevocably pledged."

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.

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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.

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 south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
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Located eighth day of June, 1921.
(Signed) WILLIAM WALLACE PATTON.

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 16, Lulu 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.
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"Left Wing" Communism

An Infantile Disorder

(By Nikolai Lenin)

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Lumber Workers' News and Views

LOGGERS' GENERAL MEETING

Proceedings of the general meeting held on Sunday, July 24, 1921, at 11 a.m.

Fellow Worker Halliday being the only nominee for chairman, was elected.

The cards of all members in the hall were examined, and only members in good standing were given a voice in the proceedings.

The committee that counted the ballots, which consisted of Fellow Workers J. Halliday, W. Cowan, P. Doyon and H. A. Macdonald, then reported that Questions 1 and 2 on the ballot submitted to camps had carried and Question 3 was lost.

1. Shall the present officials carry on until such time as a convention can be held?
2. Shall the second meeting in July be authorized to deal with resolutions submitted by camps, and resolutions approved of to be afterwards submitted to referendum?
3. Shall the nomination and election of officers take place by referendum ballot?

Moved and seconded: "Committees' report be accepted."

Minutes of last propaganda meeting were read and adopted.

The regular two-weekly report was received and referred to auditors.

The secretary's report was read, and upon motion, it was decided to take up the two recommendations contained therein, in turn.

The clause dealing with the adoption of "some policy whereby members in bad standing could be placed in good standing without having to pay up all back dues" was then taken up.

It was moved and seconded: "That all dues previous to January, 1921, be cancelled."

An amendment was made: "That any members in bad standing could be reinstated by paying three (3) months dues and an additional fee of $2."

After an extended discussion, the motion, amendment and amendment to the amendment were lost by substantial majorities.

The clause dealing with the printing of the Coast bylaws, in which it was pointed out that the period we are living in is a period of rapid changes and the possibility of the necessity of revising the bylaws in the near future manifesting itself.

It was therefore moved and seconded: "That the printing of the Coast bylaws should be left over until after the proposed unity conference, and the proposed meeting of the committees from the Lumber Workers and the O. B. U." Carried.

Financial report for January-June period accepted.

Moved and seconded: "That Question 1 on referendum be discussed." Carried.

Moved and seconded: "That meeting adjourn until 2:30 p.m." Amendment: "That meeting adjourn at 2 p.m. until 10 a.m. Monday." Motion carried. Adjourned at 1:30 p.m.

Meeting convened at 2:30 p.m., and it was moved that the meeting carry on until 5:30 p.m. Carried.

A motion was made that nominations for secretary-treasurer and four executive board members be taken at this meeting, and nominees' names be sent out to referendum." Ruled out of order by the chair.

Moved and seconded: "That present officials carry on until the next convention or until Jan. 1, 1922." Carried.

Financial report for April-June, and letter from headquarters received and filed.

Moved and seconded: "That this meeting discuss the question of the proposed unity conference." Carried.

Moved and seconded: "That this meeting go on record as being in favor of appointing or electing a committee of three (3) from this organization to meet a similar committee from the O. B. U. to discuss the questions at issue between the two organizations." Carried.

Moved and seconded: "That this meeting is in favor of sending a delegate from the L. W. I. U. of C. to the proposed unity conference of progressive working class organizations on the American continent." Carried.

Moved and seconded: "That a member be nominated to fill the vacancy on the executive board." Carried.

Fellow Workers L. Bart, E. Jaeger, J. Halliday, R. Higgins, J. Grace and J. Dwyer were nominated. J. Grace declined, and it was

Moved and seconded: "That nominate clase on the remainder."

Moved and seconded: "That the secretary look up ledger numbers of nominees and see that they are in good standing." Carried.

Moved and seconded: "That the proceedings of this meeting be published in The Federationist, and ballot be published three successive weeks." Carried.

Moved and seconded: "That ballots be returned to office not later than Sept. 9, 1921." Carried.

A discussion arose upon ways and means of publishing an official paper, and it was decided by motion to leave this matter over until the next convention.

Moved and seconded: "That the secretary's wages be $30 per week." Carried.

Moved and seconded: "That organizer's wages be reduced $10 per week." Carried.

Moved and seconded: "That organizer's wages be fixed at $4 per day." Carried.

The preamble of the Council of Workers of Vancouver and district was read.

Moved and seconded: "That the preamble and constitution of the Council of Workers, as amended, be adopted." Carried.

Meeting adjourned at 5:50 p.m.

Slater's

QUALITY SERVICE

FREE DELIVERY

Provision Dept.

Sliced Streaky Bacon, lb.	35c
Sliced Ayrshire Bacon, lb.	45c
Sliced Streaky Bacon, lb.	40c
Sliced Boneless Roll, lb.	35c
Sliced Peameal Bacon, lb.	50c

HAM HAM HAM
We are the Picnic Ham Kings of Vancouver—Why? Because our Picnic Hams are a little better than the other fellows. On sale Friday and Saturday at, lb...25½c

BUTTER BUTTER BUTTER
On sale on Saturday, our famous Alberta Creamery Butter. Reg. 45c lb., special, lb. 40c
3 lbs. for $1.15

Fresh Meat Dept.

We sell nothing but No. 1 Government Inspected Beef and Pork. Don't ask for chilled or frozen beef, we don't stock it.
No. 1 Pot Roasts of Choice Beef from, lb. 8c
No. 1 OVEN ROASTS of Choice Beef from, lb. 12 1-2c
No. 1 Rolled Roasts, nothing finer, lb. 20c
No. 1 Boiling Beef, extra quality, from, lb. 8c
No. 1 Stew Beef, boneless, lb....12 1-2c

LOCAL KILLED GOVERNMENT INSPECTED SPRING LAMB

Spring Lamb, Stew, lb.	15c
Spring Lamb, Shoulders	22 1-2
Spring Lamb, Loins, lb.	28 1-2c
Spring Lamb, Legs, lb.	35c

PORK PORK PORK
On sale on Friday and Saturday, our famous Pork Shoulders, weighing from 4 to 8 lbs., special, lb....20c
Middle Cuts of Pork, lb. 25c

Grocery Dept.

White Spring Salmon, 4 tins	25c
Fine Sardines, 3 tins for	25c
Pork and Beans, 3 tins for	25c
Potted Meat, 2 tins for	25c
Kitchen Salt, 3 sacks for	25c
Holbrook's Custard, 2 packets	30c
Bird's Custard, large tins	40c
Large tins Peaches for	25c
Finest New Spuds, 12 lbs.	25c
Finest Dry Onions, 8 lbs. for	25c
Slater's Red Label Tea, lb.	45c

EXTRA SPECIAL
We have secured a nice lot of specially cured Shoulder Hams, which we are cutting in halves, weighing from 3 to 4 1-2 lbs. Very nice and just what you want to boil for the week-end. They are all nicely smoked. Reg. price 35 1-2c lb., Friday and Saturday, special, lb. 29 1-2c

Four Big Stores

123 Hastings (Head Office)	Sey. 3262
830 Granville Street	Sey. 866
3260 Main Street	Fair. 1663
West End Market (Cor. Davie and Granville)	Sey. 6149

Soviet Army Is the People's Army

(Continued from page 1)

give the rank and file a square deal. Surely such a government could be entrusted to select the officers of the army? This view prevailed and the system of electing officers by the common soldiers was left out of the Red army.

But where could the government secure the necessary officers? The workers themselves knew little or nothing of the complicated business of modern war. Large numbers of ex-Czarist officers were at hand, and many of them wanted to join the new army. But they could not be trusted and a violent prejudice existed against them. Finally, however, many of them were accepted, and put at the heads of the troops. But their authority was limited to purely military matters. Side by side with them were placed Soviet commissioners, who looked after the political work of the army. They attended to the education of the soldiers and made them understand what the revolution meant. They also saw to it that the decrees of the government were carried out and that the army was not used against the interests of the revolution. Ill fared the officers, indeed, who ventured to engage in treasonable activities.

The general plan was to exploit the knowledge of the old-time officers, but not to let them secure any real power. And so well was this done that the government had been able to educate large numbers of worker officers and to build up a reliable army command. The ruling class monopoly of military knowledge had been finally broken. Military experts declare that if this had not been done, the workers could not have constructed an up-to-date army and carried on modern warfare.

And so it was with a whole maze of problems, many of them unique in military experience. The Red army triumphed over all of them, and was able to crushingly defeat Russia's multitudinous enemies. In the United States we make much ado about over the difficulties of the army in the American revolution, but, compared with the overwhelming obstacles that confronted the Red army, its troubles were negligible. As it now stands, the Red army is enormous in size and power. Just what its numbers are is not to be learned, but it is generally conceded to be the most powerful military organiuzation in the world.

There is a studied effort being made by enemies of Russia to make it appear that the Red army is the same as other armies, and has all their failings. But this is decidedly not the case. The Red army is just as different from capitalistic armies as the Soviet government is different from capitalistic governments. It is pervaded throughout with a democratic spirit totally unknown in other military organizations. Between the officers and soldiers a feeling of brotherhood prevails; they dress exactly alike and address each other as "comrade." The Red army is a people's army, defending the people's interests.

The Red army is an organized crusade for the revolution. So militant and contagious is its proletarian spirit that its leaders can truthfully boast that "White" European troops cannot be used successfully against it. When faced by such soldiers the Red army, in addition to its iron resistance, sets its great propaganda machine in operation. The prisoners captured are fed, entertained, educated and taken about the country to see the proletarian institutions of Russia. Then they are returned to their own lines. Besides this, large quantities of literature are published and distributed to the enemy troops, pointing out to them how they are being duped by their masters and why they have no interest to carry on the war. Usually the result is not long in showing itself. Soon the enemy soldiers, most of whom, of course, are working men, wake up to the true situation, and refuse to fight their Russian brothers. This has been the case time after time. Not even American troops could withstand the Red army propaganda, as their revolt in Siberia proves.

All told, the Red army is a remarkable institution and a fitting instrument to defend the great Russian revolution.

A New Province

Moscow—Rosta Wien: The all-Russian central executive has ordered that the county of Alexandrovsk of the province of Archangel shall now be called Province of Murman, with the provincial capital in Murman.

Moscow.—A monument to the American journalist, John Reed, has been unveiled here. Speeches were made by Russian and other Communists.

CRANBROOK, B. C.

On July 13, Card No. 233 and myself decided that something must be done to keep the pot boiling; so we hied ourselves to the Government Employment office, and there received a card that explained that we had sold our labor power to the Crows Nest Lumber Co., Camp 6, Rankin's Spur, for the sum of $3.75 per day, board $1.50 per day, fare $3.70, occupation sawyers. On the morning of the 14th, the foreman asked me what I did in the woods. On being informed, he said: "Fine and dandy; I can use you to good advantage," which he did for four days, and then passed the kind word that the sawyers were so far ahead that the teams could not catch up, so we had better bring in our tools. The next morning, our time-checks were waiting for us. This is the way the account stood:

Fare	$ 6.95
Board	8.50
Medical fee	.25
	$15.70
Wages, four days	15.00
Debit balance	.70

If some kind person who thinks that a slave should get married, will explain what the wife will live on when the slave is going behind at every move, I am open to have the explanation made clear. This camp employs a Chinese cook and cookee, and the eats are on the bum.

DELEGATE 585.

GILLIS BAY STRIKE

So far we have been unable to shut the camp up tight; it is still running wtih a few men. The foreman came up last night with four men, and when we met them at the boat, we were told that they had no knowledge of a strike being on; one said he would pull out in a day or two; two men quit on Sunday, so they have very few men working now.

I understand one of the donkey boilers is leaking. If that is so, the boiler inspector may close it down if either of the donkey punchers report it. I was told that they had deer meat on July 4, and am trying to find out where it came from. This company would feed their men on dogmeat if it could be got cheap enough. No doubt some of the suckers packed the deer meat into the camp, (some rawnchер, I guess.)

The present time is undoubtedly a bad time to strike, but the low-paid men were forced to do something. Those who could not exist on the cut were, as usual, ready to carry on, and throw the other fellow down. It is to be hoped that the time is approaching when wages will be more nearly equal. Notices are posted all over the Island, and every boat has been met, but it is difficult to do anything after men arrive, as they are broke, and are likely to remain broke under the conditions prevailing at present. The men in town will do well to watch the boats carefully, and if they do enough picketting around the boats, it is possible that the company may experience so much trouble that they will offer a better wage to the under dog.

July 26. DEL. 26.

LUMBER WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION OF CANADA

PRINCE RUPERT BRANCH

Referenda

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

BALLOT

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

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

For Member of Central Executive Board, L. W. I. U. of C.
(Vote for One)
Doyon, P., Sedgwick Bay.....
McDonald, Hug. A., Sedgwick Bay

For Members of Branch Executive Board, Prince Rupert
Vote for six.
Brown, Nelson, Breaker Bay.....
Burke, A., Sedgwick Bay .....
Gagne, Z. P., Usk, G.T.P.....
Jones, A. E., Swanson Bay.....
King, Ed., Carnaby, G. T. P.....
Kobler, Victor, Kelly's Camp, Cumshewa .....
Morris, Wm., Sedgwick Bay.....
Reid, D., Sedgwick Bay.....

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

Stage Sham Fight to Get Aid of Soldiers

(Continued from page 1)

had "quelled" another "outbreak of war" by the strikers upon the poor coal operators of Mingo county.

Asked by a company lawyer why he had "told," Kirkpatrick replied that the superintendent had "done me dirty by dismissing me."

W. E. Hutchison, a young miner at the Burnwell mine, who was the first to organize a union in Minto county—in May, 1920—told the story of a typical "delivery to the outside," as an eviction from a company house is called. Six gunmen, armed with high power rifles and pistols, broke down the door of his house while his family was absent, carried out his goods and dumped them in the open, breaking the furniture. Six other gunmen watched the proceedings. He had received three days' notice to vacate the premises, along with his dismissal from the service of the company. This had occurred within five days after he had joined the United Mine Workers. Forty other men who joined the union when he did were given similar dismissal and notice of ejection at the same time.

Senator Kenyon asked how a tenant, paying regular rent, could be thus thrown out into the street, when it appeared that no local or county or state authority had a hand in the process.

Master and Servant

Lawyers for the coal company replied that the West Virginia courts hold that the relation of the company to the occupant of one of its houses, even where rent is paid, is not that of landlord and tenant, but that of master and servant.

"The company has the same right to put them out when it dismisses them from its service," the Mingo operators' counsel declared, "as you have to put a domestic servant out of a room in your own house when you have terminated her services."

Attorney Houston, for the miners, denied that this was the ruling of the West Virginia courts, except certain local courts. The state supreme court had never given a decision to that effect. Nevertheless it was clear that in West Virginia mining towns the companies administer these houses as though their tenants were without civil right of any sort. Eviction into the highway has been the regular treatment for all miners who dared join the union when the company was opposed to unions.

C. F. Keeney, president of District 17, U. M. W. of A., testified to the steps by which the Mingo field was organized last year and to the repeated attempts made by the union leaders, before and after the beginning of the strike on July 1, 1920, to get the operators to meet them in conference to settle the dispute. Every attempt failed since the operators refused to permit any member of the United Mine Workers to remain in their mines. Over 2,700 union men, dismissed as fast as they were reported by the companies' spies to have joined the union, were already locked out before the strike order was issued to defend them.

Sid Hatfield, principal in the Matewan battle on the side of the miners, was the final witness presented by the union in the session here. He told of the shooting affair which resulted in the death of Al Feltz of the Baldwin-Feltz gunman organization.

Vancouver Unions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKers' Union—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays. President, J. E. Dawson, 1645 Yew St., Kitsilano; secretary, E. T. Kelly, 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.

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 237L.

PATTERN MAKERS' LEAGUE OF NORTH AMERICA (Vancouver and Vicinity)—Branch meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 319 Pender St. W. President, O. Heys, Central Park P. O., South Vancouver; financial secretary, E. A. Goddard, 856 Richards St.; Recording Secretary, J. L. Irvine, 249—19th St. W., North Vancouver.

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

O. B. U. UNIT PILE DRIVERS, WOODen 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 8 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, 4808 Dum-

Provincial Unions

VICTORIA, B. C.

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

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

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

Jersey City, N. J.—Scores of small retail coal dealers in this city have been driven out of business by a coal combine which practically dominates the trade here, according to written charges presented by Commissioner James F. Gannon, Ja., at the opening session of the Mackay legislative committee in this city. Commissioner Gannon charges that the R. H. Perry Company, a holding concern for Burns Brothers, New York, in conspiracy with the Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company, has sought to control the trade and fix the price of coal. The commissioner has asked a through investigation.

EMPIRE CAFE AND GRILL
"A Good Place to Eat"
HASTINGS AND COLUMBIA STS.

Mainland Cigar Store
310 CARRALL STREET
THE PLACE FOR PIPES

Communism and Christianism: Analyzed and contrasted from the Marxian and Darwinian points of view. By William Montgomery Brown, D.D. The writer, a Bishop in the Episcopal Church, smites supernaturalism in religion and capitalism in politics.

Comments: "One of the most extraordinary and annihilating books I have ever read. It will shake the country." "I call it a sermon. The text is astounding:—Banish the gods from the sky and capitalists from the earth." "It came like a meteor across a dark sky and it held me tight." "Bishop Brown is the reincarnation of Thomas Paine and his book is the modern Age of Reason." "It will do a wonderful work in this the greatest crisis in all history." "A remarkable book by a remarkable man of intense interest to all."

Published in October, 1920. Fiftieth Thousand now ready, 238 pages; cloth $1.00; paper, 25 cents, or six copies $1.00, postpaid.
The Bradford-Brown Educational Co., Inc. Publishers
100 South Union Street Galion, Ohio

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ALL WORK GUARANTEED
426 RICHARDS ST. **APPLEBY** VANCOUVER, B. C.
Scrap Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Watches Bought—Sey. 2515

We make Ladies' Garments Right Here in Vancouver
—the equal in style and smartness of any offered in Canada.
Suits, Dresses, Coats, etc.—the latest styles—the smartest models—in all the new shades—complete lines for your choosing.
We offer these garments lower than elsewhere because we deal direct—eliminate all the middlemen's profits.
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WHEN IN TOWN STOP AT
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Everything Modern
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Hand your neighbor this copy of The Federationist, and then call around next day for a subscription.

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.
You to be the sole judge.
Kirk & Co.
LIMITED
929 Main Street
Phones Seymour 1441 and 469

Members of the C. L. W. I. U. Can Use This Ballot and Return Same When Filled Out to 61 Cordova St. W.

Lumber Workers Industrial Union of Canada
COAST BRANCH

Unless Member's Ledger Number Is Given, Vote Will Not Be Counted.
If Short of Ballots More Than One Member Can Use This Ballot

Ledger Number

REFERENDUM BALLOT

On Proceedings of Meeting Held on July 24, 1921

All Ballots to be in to 61 Cordova Street West, Vancouver, B. C., not later than September 9, 1921, and addressed to the Coast Secretary. Send ballot papers, together with camp report sheet, separate from any other communication, and mark outside of wrapper "Referendum Ballot."

Put an "X" in the space to the left of the question upon which you are voting, in the space For or Against.

Vote for one man ONLY for Executive Board Member.

YES	NO	
		ARE YOU IN FAVOR:— That the printing of the Coast By-laws be held over until after the proposed Unity Conference and the proposed meeting of committees from the L. W. I. U. of C. and the O. B. U.?
		ARE YOU IN FAVOR:— That the Secretary's wages be reduced to $30.00 per week?
		ARE YOU IN FAVOR:— That the Organizer's wages be reduced to $4.00 per day?

For EXECUTIVE BOARD
(One Only to Be Elected)

	L. BART
	J. HALLIDAY
	R. HIGGINS
	E. JAEGER

CLAMAN'S STORE NEWS
Boys' Department—Second Floor

Extraordinary Purchase and Selling Event

BOYS' SUITS

$6.75

Parents must actually see these Suits to appreciate the extraordinary values! You will be quick to admit that no such values as these have been seen in Vancouver for several years. So bring your boy and select a Suit tomorrow. Do not feel skeptical or prejudiced simply because the price is so low. We ask no one to buy—just to come and see with their own eyes what sort of Boys' Suits we're selling at $6.75. The values are simply without precedent. Sizes 24 to 36.

THE HOME OF
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Claman's
LIMITED

153 Hastings Street West

Canada's Largest Exclusive Store for Men and Boys

MAIL ORDERS—All Charges Prepaid. Satisfaction or Money Back.

THE MOST AWFUL THING IN WAR

"But tell me, what was the most awful thing you went through out there?"

The men purse up their lips. Suddenly a strident voice speaks out of the darkness:

"Awful? The only awful thing is the going off. You go off to war—and they let you go. That's the awful thing!"

"Chic wife? Oh, yes. Very dashing. She didn't shed a tear when I left in the train. Oh! they were all very dashing when we went off. Poor Dill's wife was, too, very plucky. She threw roses at him in the train, and she'd been his wife for nearly two months. Roses! Ha, ha! See you soon again! They were all so patriotic!

"Mine too! Mine too! She waved her handkerchief, just like the others."

"You want to know what was the most awful thing? To find out that women are cruel. That they can smile and throw roses; that they can give up their husbands, their children, the little boys they have put to bed a thousand times, tucked up a thousand times, have fondled, have created from their own flesh and blood. That was the surprise. That they gave us up—that they sent us; actually sent us."—From "The Forerunners," by Romain Rolland.

WANT EUGENE DIBS RELEASED

British Labor Party Sends Appeal to President Harding

London—British Labor has again made representations to the American government with a view to securing the release from prison of Eugene Debs. The following telegram has been dispatched to President Harding by Arthur Henderson on behalf of the recent annual conference of the Labor Party:

"One thousand delegates, representing more than four and a half million organized British working people, are grieved to learn of the continued imprisonment of their friend and comrade, Eugene Debs, and they most respectfully and earnestly request the exercise of a generous clemency toward this distinguished servant of the people of the United States of America and his immediate release from prison."

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

Always look up the Fed. advertisers before making purchases.

All men who were Claimants in the Lawsuit for Wages Against the Premier Mine Co. are requested to send their names and addresses to Secretary,

Central Labor Council
PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

What a Beautiful Place!

This Exclamation Is Frequently Made by Visitors When They Arrive at

HORSESHOE BAY

Which Is Reached by the North Vancouver Route of the
PACIFIC GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY
Through Thirteen Miles of Beautiful Scenery

It is the children's paradise. Playgrounds with free swings, and picnic tables installed in a shady park.

A safe beach for bathing or paddling.

Refreshments and accommodation obtainable at two hotels.

Depot adjoining Ferry Wharf, North Vancouver.

Return Fare 75c—Good day of issue only.

Timetables Mailed on Application to Passenger Department.

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Vancouver Block Seymour 9547 and North Van 300

SUMMER SALE

All Suits Reduced

SHIRTS Specially Priced	UNDERWEAR Much Reduced
$1.45	$1.45
$2.45	$1.95
$2.95	$2.45

C. D. Bruce
Limited.
Corner Homer and Hastings Streets

Red Trade Union Congress Meets

(Continued from page 1)

are ripening so that from being a land of a conservative labour movement it was becoming a land of revolutionary class struggle.

Word from France

Rosmer, representative of the French trade unions stated that the French workers are prepared to struggle energetically against the bourgeois. Koenen spoke in the name of the Third International and said that the presence of the representatives of the trade unions of all lands in this first International Red Trade Union Congress was a proof that huge masses of workers in all lands of the world are prepared to fight for the idea of the Red Trade Union International. The Trade Union must fight not only against the bourgeois but also against the Amsterdam International. During the war Amsterdam had not only made the workers help the bourgeois but was itself a member of the League of Nations. The working class must create a united front against world capitalism. This revolutionary front will be created with the help of the Trade Union International.

Rykov, who spoke in the name of the Russian proletariat stated that the Russian workers require the help of the world proletariat to develop and entrench the gains of the revolution. Our weakness was the weakness of the movement of the European proletariat. The aid of the proletariat of Western Europe has helped us to get over the economic blockade of Soviet Russia with united craft. We must now get through the blockade of world capital which is directed against the working class of the whole world. Out of the struggle against the yellow international of Amsterdam the Red Trade Union International must evolve the revolutionary struggle of the working class for its complete liberation.

Wiedling for Germany

Wiedling, who spoke on behalf of the trade unions of Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and Hungary said in his speech that it was not the compromising small bourgeois delegates of the trade unions who were taking part in this congress but the representatives of the true worker unions. The organizations of the German workers were coming one after the other into the camp of the Red Trade Union International.

Orlandi read a manifesto in the name of the Spanish Federation of Labor which contained the following words:

"The trade unions of Spain have been dissolved by the government and forced to work illegally. Meetings are broken up, papers forbidden, and the best fighters of the working class of Spain sit either in prison or they are secretly murdered by the bourgeois. The congress protests in the name of 17 million workers against the proceedings of the Spanish bourgeois reaction and encourages the Spanish working class to hold out in their struggle."

JUNIOR LABOR LEAGUE NOTES

Chief interest at the business meeting of the Junior Labor League last Friday evening apparently, and for obvious reasons, attached to the camp committee's report. Another meeting was held on Tuesday of this week to complete some necessary arrangements and tomorrow, Saturday, will see the first of the members and friends go to the camp at White Rock. It is expected that quite a crowd will go down each week-end during August also, while an effort is being made to increase the number of campers spending a week or more there. For information, phone Fair. 3040 or Fair. 1423.

The next regular meeting of the league will be a business meeting on August 26. The place of meeting will be announced later.

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

ORGANISATIONS TO WORK FOR RELIEF

Russian Workers to Unite Efforts to Relieve Distress

Famine in Volga Provinces Creates New Problem

(By The Federated Press)

New York, July 22.—The following cablegrams from the Russian Telegraph Agency at Moscow were received today at the office of Soviet Russia:

Moscow, July 17.—Public attention here is focused upon the problem of helping the starving peasants in the drought-stricken Volga provinces. All the political, industrial and peasants' organizations are straining every effort to provide quick relief. The supreme council of public economy has resolved to help the sufferers by the development of petty trade and industry in the famine provinces, giving them preference in the supply of raw materials, etc.

The Izvestia suggests an appeal to the workers of the world by the All-Russian Trades Union Council and to the Communists of the world through party channels to help the famine sufferers. "There need not be any hesitation in making such an appeal," says the Izvestia, "because it is not asking common charity. Soviet Russia means so much to the proletariat of the world. Even if the European proletariat, which is suffering from an acute economic crisis, should be unable to furnish great material help, the moral and political benefit will be incalculable. If the capitalist governments should back the efforts of the International proletariat to help the starving Russian brothers it would greatly enlighten the proletariat of Europe and result in a further cementing of international solidarity."

The Pravda appeals to Communists and Soviet workers throughout the country to redouble their efforts to make the food tax collections complete in view of the crop failure in the food producing Volga provinces. This newspaper also appeals to the workers to give the maximum production, prominently displaying the following dictum by Lenin:

"We are in such difficulties of economic impoverishment and dilapidation and exhaustion of the main productive forces of the peasants and workers that everything else must be subordinated to the fundamental purpose of increasing the volume of production to the utmost."

The special famine commission of the All-Russian central executive committee has appealed to the executives of all the provincial soviets immediately to collect and report on the amount of seeds which the respective provinces can spare for the famine provinces for the coming plowing and also to report upon the opportunities for employment offered to the Volga peasants in the more prosperous provinces.

The All-Russian conference of centrosoyouz (co-operative) agents opened in Moscow yesterday. Chairman Khintchuk read to the delegates the following letter from Lenin: "Greeting your conference on behalf of the council of people's commissars and the Communist party, I regret my inability to attend in person and to address you on the task of the co-operators. I am confident that your past experience will help you to solve your problems in accordance with the general plan for the reconstruction of the country.

"The success of our impending practical work will largely depend on correctly defined relations in commodity exchange between the urban industries and agriculture, on the ability of the co-operators, by a consistent and firm campaign, to develop commodity exchange and occupy the first place therein and on your ability to collect the scattered products and promote production. The practical solution of these problems is the best means for achieving our ultimate aim—the reconstruction of agriculture and, upon its foundation, the reinvigoration of large industry."

Trotzky, addressing the International Congress of Young Communists at Moscow, emphasized the important part played by the young Russian workers and peasants in the revolution and its defense, alluding particularly to the heroic young warriors from Kronstadt. Saluting the International Young Communists on behalf of the Red Army, Trotsky expressed confidence that the more developed revolutionary youth of Europe and America will prove equal to the task which future history will impose upon them.

The Volhynian economic council, carrying out the new economic policy, has leased numerous minor industrial enterprises to co-operators and individuals.

Some local rainfalls improved the summer crops in the Tsaritsin province. The winter crops of the Tartar republic are totally lost on account of the severe drought. The summer crops will yield a half harvest.

C. N. U. X. Withdraws From Soldiers' Council

(Continued from page 1)

of not only unemployment, but war with all its horrors, the C. N. U. X. as defined in its preamble and constitution, recognizes that the abolition of the system which causes the evils is the only way to cure them, and as this work is the task of an International working class, we must sever our connection with the United Soldiers Council, and tend to our task, which is so plainly mapped out before us.

Yours Truly,
EXECUTIVE COMMIITTEE,
Canadian National Union of Ex-Service Men.

Buy at a union store.

THE MEANING OF FINANCIAL AID

Alies "Assist" Austria for Their Own Financial Benefit

Vienna.—At a profit of 50 per cent. a declared dividend of 20 per cent., England is extending financial "assistance" to bankrupt Austria. This enormous gain was made by English capitalists who came to the aid of the Danube River freight service. Pre-war profits of this enterprise had been from 2 to 6 per cent. annually.

The same story holds good in almost every other enterprise in Austria to which English capital has come to the rescue.

"This is what the Allies call financial aid," exclaims Die Rote Fahne. "We Austrians have become a colonial dependency of England of the worst kind.

"In Austria a colonization process by the entente with the identical aims as every other modern colonizing has been going on for the last two years. It has been a ruthless economic exploitation, though with different methods than are employed in Java, the Marshall Islands or the Cameroons.

"Austrian capitalists needed no financial help outside our borders, there being plenty of war profiteers with piles of money, right at home. But they did need the political support of the entente, and therefore invited entente capitalists to share the financial responsibility of their enterprises. The entente capitalists agreed, not out of fellow feeling for their Austrian brethren, nor out of general philanthropy, but for the huge returns which they are already receiving."

DEPORTATIONS STILL GO ON

American Legion, Assisted by Authorities, Continue Reign of Terror

(By the Federated Press)

Tulare, S. D.—The deportations of workers by organized bands of the American Legion continues. Forty-four persons were herded together here and marched 11 miles to Redfield, S. D., under guard of the Legion and then ordered to keep on going. The deportees claim that two of their number are missing and foul play by the mob is feared. One of the missing men is named John Matson. He and his companion wer forcibly separated from the rest of the deportees.

A mob of Legionaires surrounded the section of town in which the workers live, and inspected all the men who had not yet found jobs in the harvest fields. The Legionaires claimed that many of the men were members and organizers of the I. W. W., carrying on what was termed a mammoth organization drive.

The authorities gave every assistance to the Legionaires in their daylight deportation. No arrests of members of the mob were contemplated, officials said.

"Men who refuse to work for $2.50 a day have no business in this town," said one citizen.

LETTERS TO THE FED.

Marine Firemen & Oilers Union

Editor B. C. Federationist—Sir: We, the Marine Firemen & Oilers Union of B. C., wish to point out to the working class in general, the facts regarding the strike that is on between the seamen, firemen and oilers and the C. G. M. M. Ltd., as employers. The C. G. M. M. cut the wages on Tuesday, July 20, 1921, from $75 per month, to the unreasonable sum of $60 per month. Whereas, we the members of this union, held a meeting on that date, and passed the following resolution: "That we, the Marine Firemen & Oilers Union of British Columbia refuse to accept the wage cut put into effect on Tuesday, July 20, 1921." Therefore, the C. G. M. M. ships are unfair to organized labor. The management make the excuse that business conditions warrants, or rather justifies them in making a 20 per cent. cut in wages for firemen and sailors, no mention being made of engineers or officers. We pointed out to the management that none of the other companies had cut wages in such a drastic manner. They have not even considered the cost of living, which seems to be getting higher instead of lower. They said that wages would have to come down first, and then the cost of living would come down. We wanted to know if it was reasonable to compare the cost of living in Montreal with that of Vancouver, and if it was right that 20 per cent. cut in wages was the method of getting things normal?

The management here in Vancouver said that they would communicate with the head office in Montreal, as they were acting according to instructions from Montreal. Meantime they are doing their utmost to get men, but they have so far as we know, got a bunch of men void of principle, and lacking experience, although they have not got the full crew yet.

The frightful conditions aboard the C. G. M. M. boats have resulted in the crews at various times revolting and tieing up ships at foreign ports. The crew of the S. S. Inventor mutineed at Calcutta, owing to rotten food in March, 1921.

The crew of S. S. Canadian Highlander reported on May 18 that they were forced to go in a body, and let the skipper know that they would not work until such time as they got something that was eatable. Two lieutenants who had been overseas with the C. E. F. in France, said that they would much sooner go over to France again and suffer rather than use the shot and shell supplied as food aboard the Highlander. The crews of the S. S. Canadian Observer and the S. S. Canadian Rover have legal cases pending. Then, of course, the press reports and the reports of the crew of S. S. Canadian Voyager were both unanimous in describing the frightful conditions, absolutely filthy. The management put up the reason was sickness, and they were not responsible for ships from Montreal. Two of the original crew were able to survive until they got to Vancouver. Four changes at Baltimore, and five changes at Port Arthur, Texas, and five changes at Vancouver with all the members of firemen and sailors demanding their discharge in Vancouver. The very common excuse is that the captains of the vessels blame the management ashore, and vice versa.

While the strike is on, we are very active in picketing the C. G. M. M. ships, in co-operating with the Sailors Union of the Pacific branch in Vancouver. There has not been a ship of the C. G. M. M. which has returned with the original crew owing to the conditions aboard such ships.

We gave a report to the Vancouver Daily Sun which was so badly garbled that we enclose a copy of what we gave them, and what they printed.

Hoping you will give this the greatest publicity you can.

Yours for industrial freedom,
W. DONALDSON,
Secretary.

Marine Firemen & Oilers,
108 Main street,
Vancouver, B. C.,
July 27th, 1921.

The Chiropractors

Editor B. C. Federationist: In your issue of July 15, you had a letter from a man benefited by chiropractic. Would you please print mine? I was two years in hospital, and when released, there wasn't much left of me. It would take half a page in your paper to give the scientific names of all the different diseases I had. But about three months ago I answered an ad. in your paper by Dr. W. Lee Holder. I have been taking treatment from him ever since, and am almost well. I am going to the prairies in harvest, and hope to take my place as I used to do.

I think chiropractic is wonderful. In fact the only cure, and may the time soon come when they may practice without being made criminals.

Yours most sincerely,
F. C. STOCK.

Lynn Creek, B. C.,
July 21, 1921.

INDENTURED AND BONDED LABOR MAY BE USED

New Steps to Break Sugar Workers' Organizations

Harding Administration Provides "New Welfare" Programme

(By the Federated Press)

Washington—Cheap Chinese labor, indentured and bonded to be shipped back to China after its period of toil is done, may soon be provided for the sugar planters in Hawaii to break the trade union spirit developed among the Japanese plantation laborers there.

Senator Dillingham, of the senate immigration committee, and Delegate Kalaniaonaole of Hawaii have introduced a joint resolution, which already has been favorably reported in the House, giving to the secretary of Labor authority to admit to Hawaii "such aliens otherwise inadmissable as he may deem necessary to meet the existing emergency," whenever the president shall declare an emergency to exist in Labor shortage either in general or in any particular class or classes of workers in the terirtory.

This deliberate breach in the exclusion wall aimed to admit enough coolies to destroy union standard of wages and hours of labor established by the strikes of the Japanese unionists in the islands, is apparently the official policy of the Harding administration. It is advocated by Harding's recent appointee to the governorship of the territory. It is an admitted step toward reducing the standard of living for the mass of wage-workers in Hawaii.

In due time the Senate will have a chance to discuss this kind of "welfare" legislation, and to ask some embarrassing questions of Mr. Harding.

Protests against House Joint Resolution 171 and Senate Joint Resolution 82—the Chinese measure—are already pouring in. The sinister warning to labor on the mainland is evidently being heard.

Nevertheless, Dillingham's committee proposes to hold hearings on the scheme with the purpose of shaping it up for passage at this session of congress.

The sugar planters want it and the bankers want the sugar planters to have it. The fact that the American Federation of Labor and the Japanese and other trade unions involved are making an outcry against the degrading influence of indentured coolies, held and guarded like criminals or slaves until the unions are broken, does not disturb the plans of the administration at all.

Winnipeg, Man.—R. B. Russell, in an official declaration, repudiates all rumors in circulation regarding his withdrawal from the ranks of the One Big Union. He resumed his position of secretary of the Winnipeg Central Labor Council this week, following a three weeks' holiday after an organizing trip through Western Canada.

Moscow—Miners generally and the clerks and workers of the Kikolajev railway station have placed the result of several hours of free labor at the disposal of the striking English miners as a token of their solidarity.

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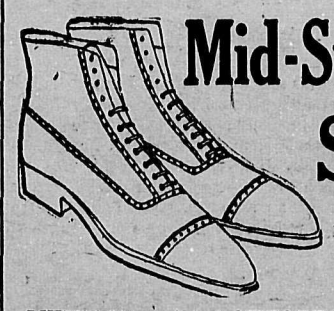

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MEN CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS

Strike on Canadian Exporter Due to Wage Cut and Conditions

The efforts to secure a crew for the S. S. Canadian Exporter, had not been successful at a late hour on Thursday. The picketing, which the Marine Firemen and Oilers are carrying on being so successful that the police were called in to order them from the government dock.

Five firemen have been secured, but the sailors have refused to sign up, and unless something untoward has happened since these lines were penned, the Exporter will still be in dock.

The strike was called on this vessel as the result of a cut in wages, and the conditions on board. In fact if all stories are true that are circulated about the Canadian government merchant marine, the conditions are worse on the government vessels than any others sailing out of this port. The men are confident of bringing the management to time.

When through with this paper, pass it on.

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Menchevists

Moscow—Rosta Wien: The Tambov papers publish numerous letters of workers who up till the present have belonged to the parties of the Menchevists or the Social Revolutionaries and who have now withdrawn from the party. With Tambov these parties have lost their last stronghold.

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