THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

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MOORE WANTS TO EDUCATE THE EMPLOYERS

Speaks to Ruling Class Gatherings "for Labor"

Winnipeg Workers Repudiate His Reactionary Tendencies

Tom Moore, president of the Tardes and Labor Congress of Canada, is touring the West. This tour is, no doubt, the usual organising stunt that takes place annually before the annual gathering of the body, of which he is president.

Judging from press reports, Mr. Moore is very busy talking to other people than the workers, as in different places he has been advertised to speak before the Canadian Clubs, Boards of Trade and other such employing class organizations. His attempt to speak to the workers at Winnipeg was not successful, those present at the meeting making so many interruptions that it had to be closed prematurely.

Naturally, in Winnipeg the general strike was the one topic which the workers wished him to speak on, but his answers to questions hurled at him from the audience on this topic only roused his hearers, who had been through that struggle.

The following answer to a question on this subpject being typical of his attitude:

"The Winnipeg strike was one of the greatest demonstrations of working class unity that was ever brought about in this country, but it was misdirected, and ended in failure, as would any movement guided in the same manner."

Speaking of the Winnipeg meeting, the O. B. U. Bulletin has, amongst other things, the following to say:

"Ourselves, we would prefer to have seen Mr. Moore have an orderly meeting. We would have liked to have him show to the workers of Winnipeg, the emptiness of his contentions, the futility of his advocacies and the boss nature of his co-operative schemes, but the workers decided that they knew enough about these activities already. They who had gone there on purpose to hear more, found that MOORE was too much for them to stomach, and the emotion thus generated, decided the rest."

"And who, understanding the working class movement, could blame them? The class struggle has now passed that stage where one can treat the enemy and the traitor with gentleness and consideration. No longer can the workers be expected to turn with Christlike fortitude the other cheek to the smiter. Here was a man whose history in the Labor movement had earned for him the execration of the working class. Here was the last bulwark of capitalism personified, the foremost Canadian representative of all that is reactionary, traitorous and cunning in the American Federation of Labor. They well remembered the Winnipeg strike, the arrests and the trials. They could not forget who had taken a hand in those arrests, who had helped to engineer them, who had been a close friend and confident of Mr. Meighen and Gideon Robertson, and to see him brazenly facing them in the guise of "friend" and "leader," along with the local "leaders" of equal odoriferousness, was too much for their patience. Those of the audience who were members of the O. B. U. had even more reason to resent his presence, for he has done all he could to revile their movement, and not only that, he has connived with the master class to discriminate against them and take away

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SILESIAN COUP PLANNED IN PARIS

Korfanty Became Impatient and Started the Rumpus

(By Frederick Kuh)
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)—

Vienna—Recent conversations with diplomatic representatives, have thrown into relief the entire Silesian situation, and shown the coup to have been manoeuvred in Paris. According to my sources of information, the seizure of Silesia was planned when the Prague and Warsaw foreign ministers came together at the Quai D'Orsay in February.

The scheme then evolved by the French rulers was that, come what may, the French would occupy the Ruhr on May 1. Poland at the time was informed that it might occupy Silesia under cover of "participating in sanctions." So it was arranged that the Czech and Polish troops were to grab Silesia and divide the spoils between them while France was wrenching the Ruhr from Germany.

Information which I have received in Vienna substantiates this version and describes the sequel. Korfanty, the Polish leader, grew impatient and determined to proceed with the game, whether France carried out her share of the bargain or not. With the secret support of official Warsaw, Korfanty effected his armed revolt.

EMPLOYMENT SHARK FINED

Took Money from Men Engaged to Work on P. G. E.

In the police court on Wednesday morning, a man named J. McDonald, who it is understood, is an employee of the Northern Construction Company doing work on the P.G.E., was fined $15 and costs or 20 days in goal. He was charged under the Employment Agencies Act, an act which was designed to protect workers from the unscrupulous employment sharks that infested this part of the country for many years.

It appears that McDonald was instructed to hire men for the company. The men usually engaged were those that came across with from $3 to $5. J. Pettigremio accused McDonald of accepting money, and stating that he was asked by McDonald to keep quiet about it, and he would fix it up with him. The result was that McDonald was hauled to the police court, and as already stated, fined the sum of $15. J. H. McVety, general superintendent of employment bureaus in the province, was responsible for the action being taken.

J. HARRINGTON AT THE EMPRESS

Pritchard Spoke of Need for Education Last Sunday

A large audience assembled at the Empress theatre last Sunday night to hear W. A. Pritchard speak for the Socialist Party of Canada. In his opening remarks, the speaker emphasized the necessity for a correct understanding of terms used in the educational propaganda carried on by the Socialist Party. The anti-Marxian position was largely built up by false interpretation of the arguments advanced by Marx in his analysis of the production and exchange of wealth in capitalist society. The prejudice existing in the minds of professional intellectuals against the Socialism of Marx, the German Jew, was also commented upon; and yet one-half of Christendom worships a Jew, and the other half a Jewess.

Briefly explaining the differences between capitalism and previous social systems, the speaker showed that wealth used to be reckoned in terms of how much, so many head of cattle, slaves, etc. But in capitalist society, wealth appears as an accumulation of commodities, things produced for sale, to which the possession of stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc., give title of ownership. The fluctuations of market prices could and does make the stock and bond holders richer or poorer, without any actual increase or reduction in that wealth to which they claim ownership. The wealth of the capitalist class consists in their legal claims upon the volume of commodities produced from day to day.

In order to live and function, capitalism must expand. Capital is only dead Labor; it lives by sucking living Labor, and it grows the more it sucks. Tracing the uprise of British Industrialism, the speaker showed that Britain's one-time customers were now her competitors in the world markets. He referred to the United States as the only country that has developed capitalism without the restraint of Feudalism. In the process of expansion, so was capitalism dying. The breakdown of finance, industrial stagnation, unemployment, clearly indicates this truth. The same conditions, social and economic, exist now, as in the fateful days of August, 1914. The ability of society to solve the social problem, to cross the bridge leading to economic security and comfort for all, depends upon how much society knows of its problem. Let us judge things in a scientific manner.

"Will it work?" The condition of capitalism at present indicates a negative answer. Quoting Prof. Veblen, the speaker said: "History points to more societies that have failed to cross the bridge, to adapt to changed conditions, than to those that have successfully adapted themselves."

Towards a solution of society's problem, the spread of class education was imperative. The elimination of that class who make legal claim on the wealth of society, is all that is necessary, to bring into harmony the forces and the form of production. The function of the Socialist Party consists in spreading the truths of Social Science among the working class.

Several good questions were dealt with after the address.

The speaker next week will be J. Harrington.

NOTE TO SUBSCRIBERS

The Federationist has heard that in several small localities the delivery of the paper is not all that it should be. On investigation, in nearly every case of delay or non-delivery, it has been found that the cause of delay or non-delivery, was not due to the papers not being sent to subscribers, but to the postal authorities. To assist proper delivery, any reader who does not get his paper regularly, and on time, should write at once to The Federationist and make his complaint. We will do the rest, but unless a complaint is lodged, we are unaware of any non-delivery or delay.

SOME SIDELIGHTS ON WINNIPEG TRIALS

W. A. Pritchard Shows How "Justice" Works

Glaring Manipulation of So-called Evidence Exposed

Those who attended the open forum meeting last Friday night in the Pendar hall to hear W. A. Pritchard talk on the Winnipeg trials, went away much wiser as to how capitalistic justice works when it is applied to members of the working class. For an hour and three quarters Pritchard held his audience by one of the most interesting and instructive addresses that has ever been given in Vancouver. Interposed with accounts of humorous situations, the story of the working of a capitalistic court was unfolded, and the manner in which the wheels of the capitalistic mills of justice grind, was laid bare.

After ponting out that the question of the lawyers fees had been aired in the Dominion House, Pritchard called the attention of the returned soldiers to the fact that the government had stated that it was an extraordinary trial, he said it was so extraordinary that while returned men had thought that they could get $2000 by merely asking for it, but did not get it, the trial had been paid for out of demobilization funds.

As an instance of how "justice" works, he pointed out that Alderman Heaps got off in spite of the fact that the Crown took the position that all that were there at the time of the strike were guilty, while Johns, who was not there, was found guilty. He also pointed out that Russell was taken out of the crowd and tried separately, and got two years, while bourgeoisie concepts of the facts made all those charged equally guilty. Others got one year, while Bray got six months as a common nuisance, in spite of the fact that protest had been made against separate trial, as all were arrested on the same count. But it was good tactics on the part of the Crown, as after the jury was picked in the Russell case, it was a foregone conclusion as to

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STEEL WORKERS TO BE CUT AGAIN

State of Market Causes Alarm Among the Employers

(By Harry Godfrey, Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

New York—A still further reduction in wages of steel workers is hinted here by persons known to be closely in touch with conditions in the steel industry. Not only have several of the "independent" steel companies passed their customary dividends within the last fortnight, but there is said also to be "grave doubt" of the ability of the United States Steel Corporation to meet its second quarter's dividend on common stock from current earnings.

It is known, of coures, that the Steel Corporation has accumulated a tremendous reserve from surplus profits in the last few years—principally from war orders—but there is nothing in the past practices of Judge Gary's self-styled "corporation with a soul" to indicate that the burden of dividend-paying will be shifted from the shoulders of the workers.

For some time, despite Gary's stereotyped statements that everything is lovely and the future holds more great days for coupon-clippers, the steel market has been in a condition which has caused secret alarm to the directors and stockholders of the great steel corporations. Consumers have been clamoring for lower prices, and have refrained from buying to such an extent that only absolutely "mandatory" orders have been placed.

This condition has produced the usual result. While, on the face of the situation the various manufacturers are asking uniform prices, steel buyers who have had orders of any considerable size to place, have had no difficulty in getting price "concessions." These reductions are made quietly—so quietly, in fact, as to be secret—and the number and extent to which the big consumers have been thus favored at the expense of the little fellows probably never will become known.

So, practiced observers say they note the first intimations of another slash in steel workers' wages. The cut already in effect by the subsidiaries of the Steel Corporation took effect on May 16. No one has predicted just when another reduction may be announced, nor what it will be.

That, in all probability, will depend upon how soon and how loudly the cry for continued high profits is heard.

The Central Labor Council of the Winnipeg O. B. U. helped to sell 5000 tickets for the "Child for Sale" movie show. The proceeds went into its building fund.

Patronize Fed Advertizers.

IS COUNSEL FOR DETECTIVE AGENCY

A. J. Andrews, K. C., Is Employed by Firm That Figured in Trial

Men become prominent in the eyes of the public because of their activities in public affairs or their utterances on questions that affect the people. Many prominent men, however, do not reveal all they do in their business hours, or even in their private lives, which, if generally known would somewhat tarnish their reputations.

Mr. A. J. Andrews, K.C., won notoriety as chief counsel for the Crown during the Winnipeg trials. During the trial of R. B. Russell a witness was brought by the Crown from the McDonald Detective Agency. His evidence was so rotten, however, that he was not produced in the trial of Pritchard and the rest of the so-called conspirators. From a circular letter which is being circulated in the city from the local branch of this agency, it is learned that A. J. Andrews is chief counsel for this outfit. No wonder—his remuneration for his part in the Winnipeg trials was so large. The circular in question offers the services of this agency to employers in labor troubles, industrial check-up work, and civil and criminal investigations. By their deeds shall ye know them, and it is just as well to know those people that the government employs in conducting its operations against the active workers in the labor movement.

Radville Helps

The Radville Unit of the O. B. U. sent along a cheque for $15 for The Federationist maintenance fund this week.

GERMANS WILL BE REPRESENTED

Decide to Send Delegates to Red International

(By the Federated Press)

Berlin—The Woodworkers Union of Germany will send two delegates to the International Congress of "Red" trade unions, to be held in Moscow next fall. This was decided at a general meeting of delegates, at which the vote stood 352 against 337. The two delegates are to go as fraternal delegates only, charged with acting as observers and reporting back whatever recommendations they see fit to make.

By the terms of the resolution, which was opposed on the ground that the delegates' meeting had no right to appropriate money for such a purpose, one of the two delegates must be a representative of the International Federation of Trade Unions of Amsterdam. The Woodworkers Union has many Communist members.

TERRORIST TACTICS TO BE PROBED

Inquiry Will Be Held Into All the Phases of the Mingo Coal Strike

(B the Federated Press)

Washington—Chairman Kenyon of the senate committee on Labor will go to Mingo county, West Virginia, about June 10, to start the senate investigation of all phases of the coal strike there, unless the Johnson resolution favorably reported from his committee is blocked in the senate. Two other Republicans and two Democrats will accompany him.

A hundred witnesses will be heard in three or four days at Williamson, and further testimony may be taken at Matewan, Charleston and other points as the inquiry develops.

Spokesmen of the United Mine Workers here are jubilant at the decision of the West Virginia senators to support the probe—a decision which turned the scale in favor of immediate action by the senate. Many of the mine operators are now said to be glad that the facts are to be aired, since they have had no confidence in the success of the terrorist tactics thus far employed by the dominant group of operators controlled by the United States Steel Corporation and the J. P. Morgan banking interests.

Money for Belfast

The Irish Gaelic League has forwarded $130 proceeds of a social and dance held in the O. B. U. hall, May 13, to the Belfast relief fund.

KAMENEV HEADS NEW SOVIET

Informs Moscow Workers Transition Stage Only Has Been Reached

Moscow—The first plenary session of the new Moscow Soviet, held May 13, was attended by representatives of the district councils of factory and shop committees, and by the entire body of the Moscow Province Trade Union Conference, now in session here. The report of the Central Electoral Commission showed that out of the 780,000 Moscow voters, 340,000 participated in the recent election. Kamenev was unanimously elected chairman of the Soviet. He presented an extensive report on the external and internal situation of Soviet Russia.

"We are a part of the working class," said Kamenev, "which in Russia has taken upon itself the task of demonstating the practicability of a political and economic regime constructed solely in the workers' interests. Never in the history has such a movement been successful, except in Russia, where the workers and peasants in the fourth year of their power have successfully repelled the attacks of those who see in this first workers' and peasants' state a deadly menace to themselves."

Continuing, Kamenev said it would be illusory to imagine that the desired Communist state had already come. This was merely a transition stage on the way to their goal. Concerning the tasks confronting the Russian masses at the present moment, Kamenev pointed to a series of important reforms in the Soviet economic policy resulting from the substitution of a food tax in kind for the former food requisition.

FRENCH WORKERS FEAR NEW WAR

Big Demonstration Made in Paris Against Occupation of Ruhr

(By the Federated Press)

Paris—A monster demonstration was held in Paris early in May, to protest against the Ruhr occupation. At least 50,000 persons, mostly workers, were present. One speaker said: "If they give you guns to fight another war for the capitalist class, keep them and make another revolution." After the gathering had been dispersed, and, although orderly, the demonstrators were charged by police and national guards, and many men and women were injured. For posting notices protesting against continued warfare, 15 Communists were arrested.

So suddenly have the workers realized that another war is a possibility and so furious is the hostility toward it that an observer of the manifestations said that the French Labor movement had been re-born for one week.

ALL WHO WORK WILL HAVE FREE PASSAGE

Soviet Russia Places Water Transport Under Control of the Department of Railways

Moscow—All those who actually work, those who are invalids, students and children under 16 years of age, now have the right of passage without payment of fares on the waterways of Russia. This is the result of a decree, which places the whole of the water transport under the control of the Commissariat of Railways.

The Petrograd - Detscoe - Selo-Alexandroeska Railway line, which formerly was reserved for the private use of the Czar, is now being used for experiments with monorails. A special train has been constructed for this purpose at the Putilov factory, and it is expected to attain a very high speed.

Will Hold Picnic

The Working Women's Labor League of South Vancouver has arranged to hold a basket picnic at Kitsilano Beach on Sunday, June 5. The unemployed workers of the municipality are joining with the Women's Labor League, and it is expected that there will be a large crowd at the picnic on Sunday. At a social held some time ago, under the auspices of the Working Women's Labor League, a collection was taken for The Federationist, and the maintenance fund was boosted to the extent of $11 as a result.

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Meetings in O.B.U. Hall

For the Coming Week

804 PENDER STREET WEST

SUNDAY—Irish Self-Determination League.
MONDAY—Piledrivers.
WEDNESDAY—General Workers' Unit.
THURSDAY—Workers' Council.
FRIDAY—Women's Auxiliary.
SATURDAY—Dance, 9 to 12.

RUSSIAN WORKERS CELEBRATE THEIR VICTORY

May Day in Soviet Russia Was of Different Nature

No Signs of the Class Struggle Marked Big Demonstration

Moscow—Russia is learning in a new way to live, to work, and to celebrate. The way in which a class of society works and celebrates is characteristic of itself. In a Communist land the holiday must be a generally living, illuminating festival. With each 1st of May in these four years we have come nearer to the Communists' meaning of the day. The 1st of May, 1921, brought before our eyes that which we have already achieved. The proletariat of the foreign lands celebrate this day as one of tense struggle and demonstrations often with bloody actions. For the first time Soviet Russia was able to celebrate May 1st as a festival of labor, as the triumph of Labor. The happy laugh and the joy of the feast was no longer disturned by elements of war. The laughter, the joy of the children and their bright faces gave a brilliant tone to the festival. From all factories, houses, workshops and offices streamed the masses of the workers. Handbills from above and from all sides, in all colors and fresh from the press, snowed upon them with the slogans of the festival. In numbers not to be counted the children in their good clothes ran over the squares, on the park lawns, and in all open places. Their shouts of joy filled the air. Gathering after gathering gave life to and increased the festive spirit of the crowds. The energetic addresses of the homecomers from America, aWoke great interest. In the Theatre Square the crowds listened with enthusiasm to the chorus of the Proletcult. The symbols, banners, placards and declarations are the meeting places for the speakers, to whom the people swarm in huge crowds, sway here and there and then break up into groups of active arguers. Concerts and plays were held in all the theatres. The Aquarium was filled by a happy crowd of 5000 children; 2000 more

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T. A. BARNARD TO SPEAK SUNDAY

Federated Labor Party Deals with Internal Affairs

The hall was well filled last Sunday when Comrade Kingsley spoke giving his opinion of the solution of present-day problems. Next Sunday the speaker will be Comrade T. A. Barnard.

On Saturday the members of the party met and had supper, which was followed by discussion of party problems by a number of those present. The members were enthusiastic over the success of the meeting and another gathering of a similar nature will be held Tuesday, June 7, at 8 p.m. A meeting of the provincial executive will be held Saturday, June 4, at 8 p.m. in the hall.

Branches are being formed in several districts and a busy summer is looked for.

A dance will be held Friday, June 3, in Cotillion Hall to aid the general fund. Don't miss it.

Berlin—At a time when the German Labor movement is rent by dissensions between Socialists, Communists and Independents, the employers are perfecting a more and more closely knit organization. Recently some 20 employers' associations were added to the membership of the National Association of German Employers Organizations, thus bringing the total number of associations adhering to the national up to 191. These associations are in turn made up of 1310 local employers societies, comprising 101,500 industrial concerns and dealing with 6,500,000 workers.

When the tramwaymen of Budapest, Hungary, forced the employers to accept their demands, the Hungarian Minister for Commerce issued a decree dissolving the Union, forbidding any comments in the press.

Rome.—The Italian Federation of Labor has again declared its support of the Socialist party. In its official publication it says in part:

"We do not intend to deviate from our line of conduct. We are allied to the Socialist party of Italy and with it we shall continue to fight tenaciously and resolutely. Just because the struggle is becoming more bitter, more deceitful, we shall demonstrate more decisively the affection that binds us to the Socialist party."

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.

U.S. SEAMAN STILL ON STRIKE

Canadian Workers Are Urged to Stay Away Until Settled

The shipowners in the United States have stated that they will fight to the finish of the unions. This is tall talking and may result in a long drawn-out fight. Advertisements have appeared in many papers offering work to landsmen to go strikebreaking as "a summer vacation." While the fight is keenest on the Atlantic seaboard, the Pacific Coast also has its fight. That the men are standing pat is evidenced by the fact that the Alaska Steamship Company's vessel the Alemeda, which left Seattle on Sunday morning for Alaska, but met with disaster at Port Townsend owing to the incompetence of the crew of strikebreakers and had to be towed back to Seattle.

The Seattle seamen have, in a letter to the secretary of the Seamen's Union here, asked that workers in Canada be urged to stay away from the U. S. ports until the strike is settled, and to take no notice of the shipowners' propaganda, as full and authentic information will be given through the press as soon as a settlement is arrived at.

ESMONDE IS DEPORTED

Legal Talent Was Not Used in Second Trial

Though Lord Milner, President Wilson and other unimpeachables had declared for the independence of peoples restive under foreign rule, Osmonde Grattan Esmonde was on Monday found guilty of being "an evilly disposed person," eac., because he had allegedly indicated "them's my sentiments" at a meeting in Vancouver, although he pointed out that the only witnesses who came forward to testify against him were "two paid employees of the Sun newspaper," which had for months previously been denouncing the cause with which Esmonde was identified—the natural inference being that their "reports" of the meeting were shaped to fit the policy which the said paper had followed during those preceding months.

Out of a maze of unintelligible and contradictory verbiage, it appears that what matters is not what a man says, nor even the way he says it, but the meaning which is put on it by a jury under the leading or misleading of the legal lights to whose tender mercies they find themselves committed.

"You are called upon to attach meanings—you must attach meanings," the judge insisted. He had already said: "There's no question about freedom of speech, freedom of writing," etc. Was there intent to incite discontent, insurrection, and rebellion? It was "not necessary that there should be an actual disturbance of the peace"—nor, apparently, anything, to show such intent as a matter of fact. All that is necessary is to get a jury in the mood to say so.

As for instance. The prosecuting attorney asked: "Why did Mr. Esmonde make the reference to more Sinn Fein flags being seen than Union Jacks? What was the object of that reference?" Or again, for example, "Why did he speak of drunken viceroys?"

The merest matters of fact must not be mentioned, evidently; though of course "there is no question about freedom of speech"—the very foundation of the empire. How any man in his senses can reconcile "freedom of speech" with the "law of sedition," is about as hard to make out after listening to all this legal piffle as it was before.

A little light is let in on the subject, however, by a mere layman's picture of a big fellow with his fist held threateningly over a little one. "You can say anything you like," remarks the big fellow, "but don't say too much!" That's about all there's to it.

Of course, Esmonde didn't hire a lawyer for this second trial, having been bled to the tune of $1000 for one lawyer, and $1250 for another in the previous week, besides a few hundreds more here or there. He is now to be "deported," i. e., he will now go on his way as he intended doing before if he had been let alone.

The law is vindicated! Who says, "The law's a hass?"

C. N. U. X. at Edmonton

Sunday, May 22, a large number of ex-service men held an open-air meeting on the market square, Edmonton, and a local branch of the C. N. U. X. was formed, forty members being enrolled. The first business meeting of the new local was held Wednesday, May 25, and a temporary executive of five was elected. Several new members were lined up at this meeting. The temporary office of the secretary of the Edmonton branch of the C. N. U X. is 9849 Jasper avenue. Ernest T. Palmer is secretary pro tem.

Picnic June 12

The Workers' Council has arranged to hold a picnic at Second Beach on Sunday, June 12. All workers are asked to remember this date and be on hand. Final arrangements will be made by the council at the next meeting and the programme will be published in next week's issue of the Federationist.

BANKRUPT FRANCE STILL RATTLES SWORD

Creditors Must Put Up Money or France Will Go Under

Another War May Be Staged Before Final Crash

(By Paul Hanna, Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington—France will have to borrow only 30,000,000,000 francs for the coming year—provided the German government makes good in its payment of 15,000,000,000 francs during the same period.

That means this: If all other dreams of revenue shall come true, France will still be short for the year five times as much as the total indemnity she had to pay after the war of 1870.

And this France, suffocating under thick layers or debt, is still the strongest power in Continental Europe. Her desperate rulers rattle the sword daily and proclaim their purpose to launch fresh wars to enforce their wills.

I have asked a competent judge of such things to explain why American bankers have agreed to lend $100,000,000 more to Europe, whose indisputable bankruptcy they all can see. This judge has replied as follows:

"American bankers and other investors are already carrying heavy stocks of French government bonds, as well as other European securities. These bonds and securities have a certain value, just as long as the holders pretend that they have a value.

"The time has now come when that brave pretense must be backed up with some stronger show of real faith. Unless the creditors of France put up more money now, France will go under with a big splash, and French credit expires, all other European securities, both public and private, will give up the ghost.

"The proposed loan of $100,000,000 will go in part to refund older obligations, so only $50,000,000 in real cash need be raised. Any attempt to float a larger loan in the United States would fall before it crossed the Hudson river, and so let out of the bag the cat of French insolvency. Bankers think they can manage the smaller loan; those who have anything to lose by acknowledging the ghastly truth are counted upon to "bluff" with one more small "raise" in the hope that some god or devil will turn up to save them from ruin a little later on."

Another and still more grim observer of the approaching financial avalanche is sure that Europe's diplomatic gamblers will stage one more war before they throw up their hands. He thinks a big military "victory" might make it possible for France to repudiate her impossible debt without arousing the fury of the middle classes and peasantry who have invested in war bonds. He would have us keep an eye on Silesia as a probable source of the war which he thinks will give European civilization its coup de grace.

The employees of the Van Loo Cigar Company of Vancouver have been locked out because the company finds that it can make more money by having the cigars made in the East. Here's a job for the Made-in-B.C. campaign committee. This cigar is alleged to be a B. C. product.

The city employment bureau of Seattle estimates that there are over 16,000 unemployed in that city.

FINLAND AND SOVIET RUSSIA

Agrarian Government Is More Favorable and Would Trade

Isvestia publishes an interview with Bersin, the representative of Soviet Russia in Finland, who is in Moscow for a short time. Bersin remarked that the attitude of the new progressive Agrarian government in Finland, which had the support of the Social Democrats, was considerably more favorable for Soviet Russia, as the latter desired normal relations between the two countries. The Russian delegation had purely and simply the object of putting the peace treaty into effect. Several special commissions were working towards this end. Bersin branded with indignation the false reports and the malicious calumnies which are being continually circulated by the reactionary press. On the other hand, the workers who had to suffer under a terrible White Terror showed their sympathy for Soviet Russia quite openly. The bourgeois themselves expect that the next election will result in the complete defeat of the Opportunists to the advantage of the extreme Left of the Labor Party. The trade unions have withdrawn from the yellow Amsterdam International.

What about your neighbor's subscription?

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....June 3, 1921

ABOUT a week ago there appeared in the Vancouver Daily Province an article dilating on the advantages of Vancouver as a port, and the great trade that must come to this part of the world as a result of the development of China. As a mass of confused ideas the article in question stands out supreme, for while claiming that Vancouver as a port must grow as a result of the industrial development, at the same time it points out that goods can be produced in China from 25 to 50 per cent. less than they can in America or the British Isles. Incidentally, the writer of the article in question, P. A. O'Farrell, points out that capital is neither a philanthropist nor a patriot, a candid admission that some of the wage slaves of this country might well consider when they are called on to fight once more for the continued reign of the present ruling class. To use the writer's own words, "Capital is neither a philanthropist nor a patriot. It plants itself in the most fertile soil, and it will not grow in barren ground." In other words, it will not grow without profits, and China looks like a good field in which to gather them.

UP AGAINST CHINA NOW

* * *

As an illustration of how good the prospects of profits in China look, the writer points out that American capital and enterprise are being largely used to develop the industries of that country. He also states:

"Seventeen great cotton mills were built in China last year and ere long Chinese cotton goods will flood the markets of the world and will be sold at prices 50 per cent. below the cost of manufacture in American and European cotton mills. That is the portentious industrial transformation taking place in China. There are warehouses in every seaport of China stocked to capacity with cotton goods made in England for the Chinese markets. How many tens of millions of English capital are frozen up in those goods I cannot tell, but they can never be sold for 20 per cent. of their cost. Either banks, or merchants, or manufacturers must take a loss of 80 per cent., for China will soon be invading the South American and European markets with her amazingly cheap but fine silk and cotton fabrics."

This development is not confined to the manufacture of cotton goods, but is taking place in the mining of iron ore and other metals, in fact in all branches of industry.

* * *

Capital at all times is seeking new fields to conquer. It must, or it would not be capital. Money is not capital. It is only capital when it is being used in the exploitation of labor. As its expansion is necessary to its being, capital must seek new fields in which to expand, consequently the new field which it invades becomes a competitor with other countries that have already been the scene of capitalistic production, and which is instaneed very vividly by the development of Japan as a producing nation with a surplus of products that must be sold in a world's market, and will be even more forcibly brought to the people's attention by the industrial development of China, about the last country that is open for the investment of capital.

* * *

That patriotism never enters into the consideration of the ruling class in its investments, was forcibly brought to the attention of Europe when Germany was receiving the indemnity from France after the Franco-Prussian war. At that time, the German capitalists, finding France was booming industrially, took their money in to France and invested it in French industrial enterprises. Very soon we shall see French capitalists taking their money to Germany for a similar purpose, and while the development of China must of necessity hurt British and American workers, we find that the capitalists of those countries are engaged in opening up Chinese industries, which, when in operation, must come in competition with those of Great Britain and the United States, and as the writer of the article points out, China being able to sell cheaper than any European country, must of necessity get control of the market, which will mean that the workers of the United States and Great Britain will have even more unemployment.

* * *

Of course the bringing of Chinese-made goods for Europe through the port of Vancouver will be great business for the shipping firms, but what about the European and American workers who in the past have produced goods for this same market? No doubt they will feel that their interests are being served when Vancouver becomes the great portal through which these commodities must pass. They will no doubt see the advantages of this when they are on the bread line waiting for a job, or considering whether it would be better to accept the Chinese standard of living, or remain idle or starve. No matter whether they like it or not, that is exactly just what the development of China will mean to the workers of all countries. As stated a short time ago, the nation that can produce the cheapest must of necessity get the market, and the workers that can live on the least will be employed. This is capitalism; this is civilization, and no one can alter it while the system lasts. All of which proves that if the workers wish to live like men they must change the system. There is no other way out, for development of capitalistic production means at all times misery, hunger, starvation and death to the workers of all countries.

NATIONALIZATION AND THE WORKERS

AT the present time there is being carried on, in the Industrial Banner, published in Toronto, a controversy on the question of nationalization of industry. This paper is largely under the control of the now famous Jimmie Simpson, pale pink labor man and apologist for the A. F. of L. The one end of the controversy is being upheld by the said Jimmie, and a reader in Toronto has asked our opinion as to whether the nationalization of industry would be of benefit to the working class. Our reply is emphatically no, but that is merely an assertion and does not carry any weight. It is therefore necessary to say a little on this question in which many workers, and especially labor leaders of the pure and simple school, are so much interested. Nationalization of industry does not mean the end of capitalism, but merely state capitalism, and capitalism in any shape can never relieve the miseries of the working class.

* * *

As an instance of the confusion of thought and an evidence of the fact that those who favor and support the nationalization of industry, or as Simpson calls it in the Industrial Banner, government ownership, do not understand the state, the following passage taken from his article in support of his views is a monument:

"If the workers are going to be exploited until we reach the co-operative commonwealth, I would prefer that some of the surplus value go to the State to promote the interests of public services instead of all the surplus going to private individuals and corporations to promote private interests."

This in itself is an admission that the workers would be exploited under government ownership or nationalized industries. Then if the workers are exploited, they must be denied the product of their toil, which is exactly the position they are in under private enterprise and industrial operations as carried on to day. Perhaps a concrete example will, however, be more enlightening.

* * *

Canada, like Great Britain and the United States, has a government-owned and operated postal service. In other words, the postal service is nationalized. To date, however, we have never heard that the postal employees receive any greater remuneration for their services than do other workers. Simpson claims that the workers under state enterprises receive greater consideration than do the employees of large corporations. This statement, however, is not borne out by facts. The postal workers of Canada, or the street railway employees of any municipal tramway service, are not better paid, if as well, as some of the corporation employees in similar services. But admitting that they are better paid, does that solve their problems. Are they not merely eking out a miserable existence and living from hand to mouth? Have not returned soldiers who have been employed by the postal authorities repeatedly complained that they could not live on the wages that they received? In fact, we have a very distinct recollection of the postal workers going out on strike, which proves without doubt that their conditions have not been as rosy as Simpson would have the workers believe that they would secure under nationalization.

* * *

Coming back to the division of the surplus, we would like to ask what the workers have to do with who and what section of the ruling class handles and uses the surplus values rung out of their hides and carcasses. Does a man who is held up by a highwayman care as to how the man who robbed him disposes of the swag? No, the only thing that worries him is the fact that he has been robbed. The State, however, does not get its financial resources from the workers. It collects them from the employing class. As an instance of this, we quote the manner in which Germany is collecting the wherewithal to pay the indemnity with. A tax is to be levied on real estate, or private property, to the extent of 20 per cent., which in effect will be a mortgage on property. In addition to that, however, as stated in a news item in the daily press during the week, "the State will claim a 20 per cent. participation in the capital invested in all going concerns, industrial, commercial and business enterprises, including banks. The plan provides for progressive liquidation by selling these state reparation mortgages and reparation participation shares abroad, as fast as the foreign money markets can absorb them."

* * *

It will be noticed that the workers are not taxed in any shape or form. It is property that is taxed. The capitalist class of Germany must pay the bill just as the ruling class of Great Britain and the United States must pay for their share in the war. That being so, what on earth have the workers to worry about as to where the ruling class obtains the simoleons with which to pay its bills. The state today obtains whatever it needs from the capitalistic class.

* * *

From the above it will be seen that some of the surplus goes to the state in order that capitalistic society can be carried on. How it is carried on is none of the workers' business. They are exploited no matter how the ruling class decides to run things. In addition to that, the slaves are kept in subjection by the armed forces, the courts, and all other institutions that the present ruling class has instigated for their subjection. All of which is paid for out of the surplus that is taken from them at the point of production, and part of the very surplus that Jimmie wants to see the State get more of, is used to buy other slaves to keep the industrial proletariat in subjection at the point of the bayonet or the business end of a machine gun. No doubt the hungry slave looking on will be interested in how the ruling class uses the surplus that was taken from him at the time he was engaged in production. He can see some of it being carried around in the shape of a red coat on the back of a mounted policeman, or in stone walls that are built to hold him in if he interferes with private property. Capitalism has, and does, spell human slavery. Under that system, no matter whether it be operated on national lines or not, unemployment and all that the system in the shape of misery gives to the worker, will still remain. The only issue that faces the working class is to get out of being a subject class, and the Simpsons, and all the rest of the confusionists are not helping the workers to do that, but are, as usual, only attempting to throw a smoke screen so that the real issue will not be visible. They are a danger to the workers and henchmen of the present ruling class, and the sooner the workers realize this, the sooner will they remove them from the positions they now hold to the detriment of the working class.

What is the use of beef at 10 cents per pound when you have not got the price of a hole in a doughnut. Some of our friends who want to bring the cost of living down might enlighten us on this point.

The French government has ordered those teachers who are advocates of communism removed from office. This in itself is an admission that the teachers of France are at least realizing their position in society.

We do not know just what Esmonde's ideas are, or if he has any, but the fact remains that the Vancouver Sun, along with the aid of two feeble apologists for present-day society, has once again "saved Canada for democracy."

The fruit farmers of B. C. look like having a pretty hard time of it this summer. Packers are not wanting fruit, as they already have large stocks on their hands which they cannot dispose of. Yes, we need greater production and more people on the land, but we wonder what the farmers think about it, or do they ever think, or do they just hope that things will be better in the sweet by and by?

Miss Isador Duncan, a dancer who for some time has appeared in Paris, has left the gay city for Moscow, where she will open a school for dancing. On leaving she said that she was realizing her life dream, in being able to work entirely for her art. The French are peeved at this, but quite evidently Miss Duncan realizes that art is not the basis of capitalism, and cannot be developed under the present commercial system.

The lockout of the British miners is likely to result in a considerable shake-up in the labor movement of Great Britain. Many railroad workers have joined up, with what the general secretary of the A. S. L. E. calls an unofficial workers' movement. This, we take it, means that it is a movement that does not depend on leaders, or officials. Judging from the type of labor officials connected with the international unions of this country, it would be a good thing if the Canadian workers had an unofficial movement. This they can have if they leave the internationals and join the O. B. U.

Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, is very busy these days apologising to the employers for the existence of trades unions. He claims that the employers need educating as to the position that the working class holds. In view of the fact that he is to appear in Vancouver in the near future, may we suggest as an aid to him in his work, that he get in touch with a few men that reside in this vicinity, who can post him on this most important subject. It helps a lot when you are attempting to teach another party, to understand what you are talking about. It does really. No charge will be made for this advice.

Senator Casgrain does not think that a member of an international union should be allowed to hold the position of Cabinet Minister. In fact, in the Canadian morgue of political has-beens—from which the Minister of Labor has as yet not ventured to emerge, either from a desire to be sure he will have a place to go to in the event of the present govrnment meeting with defeat, or for the simple season that he believes in safety first—he moved the following motion:

"In the opinion of the Senate, the presence in the council chamber of a minister affiliated with an international union is a menace to Canada."

We were under the impression that Senator Robertson, the only minister to our knowledge carrying an international union card, had saved Canada from a revolution during the Winnipeg general strike. Of course he had help in the shape of the Premier, the mounted police and lawyers, who got well paid for their services, but the minister was much cheaper than the lawyers, and we do not know of any other minister who has been considered to have rendered more signal service to the ruling class than the Hon. Gideon Robertson. Of course, if the opportunity for working-class propaganda which was created by the arrests of the workers' representatives in Winnipeg was in the mind of Senator Casgrain when he made his motion, then that places a different complexion on the matter, but we do not think there is anyone live enough in the political museum to see that far.

JUNIOR LABOR LEAGUE NOTES

After a series of misunderstandings and interruptions, arrangements have finally been made to have the debate mentioned in this column in the last two issues of the Federationist. The subject has been somewhat changed and now reads "That the present capitalistic system serves the best interests of the world." Two debators on each side, the J. L. L. representatives of course taking the negative, and no decision given, are the only stipulations made. The debators that will represent the J. L. L. are also pupils of the high school, the league feeling that, although the whole league was challenged, it would be taking an unfair advantage to have older members represent the league. The discussion afterwards, it is understood, will be limited to young people. There will be a dance and refreshments to round out the programme for the evening. The debate is set for 8 p.m. at the F. L. P. Hall, 148 Cordova West, on Saturday, June 4. Mr. Ferguson, principal of King Edward High School, on hearing of the debate, called together members of Class 7 of the school and made it clear to them, and also to a representative of the league, that those members of Class 7 who were responsble for the challenge could not debate as representatives of the school. He wishes to make certain that the school is not represented as "taking sides" one way or the other.

There will be no meeting of the Junior Labor League tonight (Friday). The meeting next week will be held at 3343 Windsor Street, half a block from Kingsway. It will be an educational evening, and the "hat night" is being looked forward to. For information regarding the meetings, summer camp, etc., phone the secreary, Fairmont 3023L.

Moore Wants to Educate the Employers

(Continued from page 1)

their livelihood. No, it would be foolish indeed to blame the workers for their treatment of Mr. Moore, and even though our sense of propriety may be slightly ruffled and our bourgeois morality outraged, it would require a far greater dislocation of our anatomy than this to cause us to advise the workers to respect a traitor."

During the meeting, Moore was asked why he was to address the Canadian Club. He replied that he did so "because explanation of the working class position is needed in the ranks of the employers."

It is often stated that a man is judged by the company he keeps. If this is so, then the workers should note that not only is Moore meeting and dining with the members of the employing class, but his chairman in Winnipeg was a member of the joint council of industry, which body has very systematically reduced the workers' wages when any wage adjustments have been referred to it.

Last Saturday, Moore was speaking at Edmonton, The Alberta Labor News, in heralding this doughty champion of the policy of get-together, stated that the head of the Trades Congress is a keen and discerning student of economics. Moore, however, could learn much more about the workers' position in society from the employers than he can teach them about it. They realize that the workers are subject to their dictates, and that the state will back them up as it did in Winnipeg when their profits are threatened by the workers. They also realize the value of such men as Moore and his ilk to their continued rule of exloitation. Tom Moore may be a big man in their eyes, but should appear very small to those that have any understanding of the working class movement. for no man can serve the working class and the master class at the same time. If Moore understands economics, it is the economics of his own position, and not of the working class philosophy, and his "teachings," whether they be delivered before employers or workers, will solve nothing but may possibly allow him to continue to bask in the sunshine of the smiles of the master class.

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This work by Lenin is now on sale at The Federationist office, and should be read by every worker. Its treatment of working class tactics alone is worth the price, which is 25c per copy.

(By the Federated Press)

GLOBE, Ariz.—About 30 men have been thrown out of work by the suspension of operations at the International Smelting Company near Miami. Approximately 65,000,000 pounds of copper are in storage at the company's plant.

Seattle.—Seeking an injunction against the strike activities of the marine workers who walked out May 1, United States District Attorney Saunders recently filed in federal court a complaint against six local unions and nine of their executive officers. The government asks a judgment against the defendants of $10,000 per day since May 1 until such date as final judgment is rendered. It also asks a permanent injunction restarining the unions named or any of their members from trespassing upon the United States shipping board's vessels, or its property, and from interfering with strikebreakers.

Readers in the vicinity of Nelson and Seymour streets are urged to patronize the California Grocery.

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Los Angeles—Another gain in the movement for a free news service is seen in the announcement just made that the United Labor press of California, an association of California Labor editors formed a year ago, will at its annual meeting this year consider amalgamating with the Federated Press, thus bringing the entire group of California Labor papers in the Federated Press as active members.

"Left Wing" Communism

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Lumber Workers' News and Views

COAST DISTRICT

During the past week, a few more camps have been heard from, and a sure sign of a little increase of activity is evidenced by the increase in the number of grouches that come into the office. Some of the small camps that are just beginning to wake up, are wondering why they cannot get their camp reports in the paper. This course is not possible at present; first, because there is not a workers' paper that is receiving sufficient support to enable it to publish anything outside of news of the Labor movement throughout the world, and, secondly, because there is not much coming in from camps that would merit space in the paper. The majority of the men in the camps seem to be suffering with sleeping sickness, and news from all quarters tell the same story. Large numbers of men in camp have had such a severe dragging around during the past winter that, (in the words of many active members), they are scared of their jobs and while the workers are suffering from an acute attack of that well-known complaint called "jobitis," the boss generally succeeds in getting things pretty much his own way. That he is doing so is evidenced by reports that are being received from time to time. The latest is from a fellow worker just returned from D. Anderson's camp at Grassie Bay. This member requested the office to lodge a complaint with the boiler inspector about a man at this camp, who is running a donkey without the necessary permit or certificate, and there is a certified engineer woodbucking, who hasn't sufficient brains to run the donkey. The boiler inspector has been notified, and no doubt one of our out-of-work donkey engineers will get a job (perhaps.) This man who brought in the report, states that he has authentic information that he has been placed on Hick's blacklist. This gentleman (Hicks) may find some day that there is such a thing as a Mosaic law, and there are many loggers (and their numbers are increasing) that will take great pleasure in the days that are coming, in giving Hicks a chance to reap what he has sown; instead of doing as he is doing, preventing men from getting a living by working. They will see that he gets work and plenty of it. Of course, there are cattle who will cater to such skunks as this, and a bunch of this type are known to have taken Hicks the round of the cabarets a few nights ago, probably they were looking for that rara avis (a good job.) The matter of carrying on some organization work has been taken up with the executive, and in all probability an organizer will be sent to the delinquent camps. A man with a gas boat will, no doubt, be making a trip in the near future, unless it is found possible to obtain the use of an aeroplane. In all probability, an aeroplane would fill the bill, inasmuch as a great number of members of the working class appear to be up in the air, and others are looking to the sky for their salvation; and if an organizer could come down from the sky, he may be hailed as the Messiah in some quarters. Steps are being taken to get in touch with nearby camps, and a trip has been made recently to King's camp at Newton. This camp employs about sixty men, most of whom are stump ranchers, and the rest do not appear to take much interest in organization. There are a few, however, who are awake, judging by their anxiety to purchase the literature which was taken out. One of these live ones loaded himself down with $1.50 worth of radical pamphlets. This camp was a live camp a few months ago, but upon the recent visit less than a dozen men could be found, the rest of them making themselves conspicuous by the sound they were making in divorcing the stumps from their natural habitat.

In this camp, there does not appear to be much antagonism on the part of the boss, as the visitors were perfectly free to go anywhere in camp. The bunk houses were fairly decent, with no top bunks, but the slaves are still packing blankets, and according to statements received from men in camp, the food is not of the best. However, the literature that will be passed around may do some good, and another attempt will be made in the near future to get this camp again taking the interest in organization that they showed in the near past; and although the average lumber worker, who has no fixed abode, has a certain amount of hard feeling towards the home guard and stump rancher, as he terms them, these fellow workres can hardly be blamed for trying in their small way to get away from the grind of capitalist industry. Whether they will succeed in ameliorating their conditions in their attempts to wrest a living from the wilderness, is a debatable point; but that their interests are indissolubly bound up with the rest of the working class, is an incontrovertible fact, and the day is not far distant when they will realize this. And they will then be forced to unite with the rest of their class, in order to preserve their very existence.

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No. 1 Steer Oven Roasts, from 14c
No. 1 Steer Rib Roasts from, lb... 15c
No. 1 Boiling Beef from, lb. 12 1-2c
No. 1 Steer Stew Beef from, lb. 18c
Genuine Roast Beef Dripping, lb... 25c
Fresh Rendered Beef Dripping, lb... 15c

CORNED BEEF
Boneless Rolled Corned Beef, in cuts of 2 lbs. and up to 8 lbs. Special, lb. 20c

Corned Brisket Beef, lb. 12 1-2c
Pickled Pork, about 2 lbs. each, per lb. 32c

Grocery Dept.

Cornmeal, 5-lb. sacks 28c
Shaker Salt 11c
Finest Prunes, 2 lbs. for 25c
Finest Sweet Corn, 2 tins for 31c
Finest Peas, per tin 16c
Marmalade, 2-lb. tins 45c
Pork and Beans, 3 for 25c
Sardines, 3 for 25c

PURE JAM
Finest Pure Raspberry Jam, in 4-lb. tins 85c

Finest Sliced Pineapple, large tin.. 30c
Del Monte Pears, per tin 30c
Del Monte Peaches, per tin 30c
Del Monte Grated Pineapple, tin.... 35c
Potted Meats, 3 for 25c
Bird's Custard Powder, large tins.. 40c
Holbrook's Custard 15c
Libby's Olives, 2 for 25c
Dominion Tomato Soup, 2 for 25c
Finest Tomatoes, large tin 17c

Provision Dept.

Slater's Sliced Streaky Bacon, lb... 40c
Slater's Sliced Streaky Bacon, lb... 45c
Slater's Sliced Streaky Bacon, lb... 50c
Slater's Sliced Boneless Roll, lb... 40c

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Finest Canadian Cheese, per lb... 30c
B. C. Cream Cheese, packet 20c
Finest Peanut Butter, per lb. 20c
Finest Boiled Ham, per lb. 70c
Finest Roast Leg Pork, per lb..... 75c
Sliced Jellied Tongue, per lb..... 65c

SPUDS
Slater's Famous Spuds, sack.... 95c

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LETTERS TO THE FED.

Russell and Johns in Calgary

Editor B. C. Federationist: Fellow Workers Russell and Johns arrived in Calgary on Sunday last, and addressed a large meeting at the Victoria Pavilion, otherwise known as the bull pen, in the Exhibition grounds. On Sunday, as a rule, all suitable theatres and halls in the main part of the city, are occupied by dispensers of the "opium of the people." This happened to be the case last Sunday. In spite of this fact, there was a large turnout of approximately 800 present, of whom a large number were returned heroes. They are beginning to realize that they are members of the working class, and occupy no special privileged place in society.

Fellow Worker Broach was in the chair. Fellow Worker Johns was the first speaker, and dealt ably with the problems confronting Labor, showing the necessity of organizing en masse, according to the needs of the situation. He placed the situation of the railway workers clearly before the meeting, stating that owing to short time, the coming reduction, "readjustment" of wages and the attempt of the railroad officials to drive sectional bargains, that the craft form of organization would no longer function, and willy nilly the railroad workers would be compelled to organize as railroad workers instead of boilermakers, carmen, locomotive engineers, etc. He also showed the concrete advantage of this form of organization in the fact that in spite of a failing market, the Winnipeg Street Railway men had not only been able to maintain the existing price of their labor-power, but had been able to raise the pay of their lowest paid men by 3c. per hour.

Russell, in following up the argument of Johns, dealt with the world situation, demonstrating that the One Big Union of business had come to an impasse owing to the extension of manufactures during the war in those countries which, prior to 1914, had been producers of raw materials and consumers of manufactured goods, and the consequent limitations of the world's markets, and the added competition of the manufactures of the new countries for those curtailed markets.

He demonstrated that the only solution of the world's problems of today was for Labor to take over the means of production and distribution, which sooner or later they would be compelled to do in order to live.

A good collection was taken up, amounting to $67.66, and about $20 worth of literature was sold.

At the next regular meeting of the O. B. U., it will probably be decided to donate the balance of the collection over and above the expenses of the meeting to the G. E. B. for organizing purposes.

On Monday night at an open meeting of the O. B. U. in the Sandstone hall, Fellow Worker Russell addressed the meeting, outlining the organization and constitution of the One Bg Union, dealing specifically with the controversy over the terms Industrial and Geographical organization, which exposition cleared away many cobwebs that had gathered during the last ten months.

On Tuesday, the 24th, an open-air meeting had been called for St. Georges Island Park, at which Comrade Johns was to have spoken. Comrade Johns was unable to do so, as he was somewhat exhausted after the strenuous campaign of the previous week's tour, so Comrade Tree spoke for a short time on Paul LaFargues "Righ to Be Lazy." The heat was intense, and altogether adverse atmospheric conditions prevailed, so that the meeting was of short duration.

On Wednesday night a mass meeting of railway workers was held in Nolan's hall, which was packed to the doors, at which Fellow Worker Stewart occupied the chair, and R. J. Johns addressed the meeting. The latter went into considerable details regarding various negotiations, and his own actions in connection therewith when in Montreal in 1919. Making no apologies whatever for the position he held now or any actions of his in the past, a very favorable impression was produced. Several members of the running trades remained behind after the meeting to talk personally with the speaker, and with Comrade Russell.

On Thursday night, Russell and Johns were invited to address the Sheet Metal Workers at the Labor Temple, and on arriving there the shepherd of the flock in the shape of a man who looks after the place, (John Young, secretary of the Trades and Labor Council and secretary of the Labor Temple Co. also caretaker of the Labor Temple) became very active when he recognized Russell, as Russell and Johns were taking shelter in the hall, in the way they were ordered out into the cold blast, as it happened to be snowing. When this shepherd noticed later that Russell was missing, he knew his flock was going to be contaminated, he knocked on the door and told them that the meeting was over, and put out the lights. Then the members of the Sheet Metal Workers kept lighting matches to illuminate the hall so Russell concluded by showing the boys what tactics have been used all along the line, and it was shown the Sheet Metal Workers that the A. F. of L. function is to keep them in darkness in regard to the true situation, and hence the necessity of rank and file control of the Labor movemtnt.

Friday night Russell and Johns met the organization committee, and mapped out a line of action.

They will leave Calgary on Saturday for Hanna and Big Valley, and will be back in Calgary on Tuesday, 30th, and on Wednesday Russell will address the teamsters, about 400 in number. This meeting was to be called for Friday, the 27th, but the executive fel down, and the rank and file have taken it up in earnest along with an organization committee of the O. B. U., and we also expect to arrange a meeting of Street Railway men on the same night, and Fellow Worker Johns to address them, as there is very much dissatisfaction in this organization at the present time, and on Thursday night, June 2, a monster meeting of all workers is to be held in the Paget hall with the People's Forum, Labor Church, Woman's Labor League and O. B. U. participating in an effort to rally the Labor forcts of Calgary to present a solid front in the class fight against the employing class, and incidentally to meet Johns and Russell, who will then proceed to Revelstoke, where they have been called to address the railroad workers on the O. B. U. question.

Will write again on this question of Fellow Workers Russell and Johns' activities in this city for the next issue of The Federationist.

F. CLARKE,
Financial Secretary.

CRANBROOK
District Organizer's Report

The section of the country east of the Kootenay River is the worst district I ever was in. I have been ordered out of four camps one after the other, which is quite a compliment, when one considers the mentality of those who did the ordering.

The "White Spruce" Company has had some men sent out from the Government Employment Agency, but the conditions are so bad that the men are kept moving. There is no reason why men should spend money for railroad fare to this "chin whisker" outfit when there are some fairly good camps in the Cranbrook District, where men can obtain work, such as it is. The officials of the White Spruce Company were looking for me at the White Spruce Mill after I left there. R. H.

Members would be advised to give the above "joint" a wide berth in the future; or better still, a bunch of "live wires" get in there and clean up this outfit. If an intermittent strike was carried on for a month or so it would probably bring to time this guardian of "law and order" who was looking for an organizer after he left camp. It is them up; and when on the inside of those camps in order to clean them up; and wneh on the inside let the boss know that you are there with both feet, and that if he wants trouble he can get it.

The branch office reports that the action of the C. P. R. in refusing to supply blankets in their camps at Yahk should cause no surprise to the workers. At the same time it is necessary that the workers should know and understand the conditions that prompted the workers in demanding that blankets be supplied by the company.

Early in the spring of 1920 a committee representing the various camps at Yahk interviewed the manager, who stated that blankets would be supplied as soon as possible and that the board would remain at $1.20 per day until the blankets were supplied, after which the board would be raised to $1.50 per day. Now the board was raised and the blankets were not supplied, and the workers took no action to force the company to live up to the agreement made by their manager.

When the workers break an agreement with the employers, it is given wide publicity, and more often than not the truth is distorted and made to appear that labor organiaztions cannot be relied upon to carry out an agreement. My experience regarding agreements between employers and organized labor is that 90 per cent. of the agreements made by the employing class are broken by them at the first favorable opportunity.

The only way the workers will succeed in improving their condition is by organizing solidly and being ready at all times to take action on the job. Read the working class literature issued by the L. W. I. U. of C.; educate yourselves to understand your position in society; see that you have a camp delegate; hold meetings regularly; solidify and strengthen your organization so that when the economic conditions are favorable you will be ready to demand the right to live like human beings. At the present time there are hundreds of camps in this country that are unfit to house hogs.

Most of the camps in this district are now operating, $3.50 being the average wage. There is no reduction in the board of $1.50 per day.

There is mail at the Cranbrook office for the following: John McCallum, John H. McDonald, Chas. Cooke, Alex. Cameron, Katte Rajala, Joe Casbillo, Jack Tynjala. Charles O'Brien please get in touch with this office. There is a cheque for him here.

F. BIDDER, Secretary.

Voice from Alberta

Editor B. C. Federationist: Attached resolution is, I think, self-explanatory. Please do me a favor and have same published in your paper.

Yours for a better time,
A LEES,
Sec. T. U. Hanna.

Hanna, Alberta,
May 23, 1921.

"Whereas, we are of the opinion that all power should rest in the membership of any organization, and that the rank and file should at all times retain power to govern all paid officials, yet we are further of the opinion that efficiency should at all times be utilized to the best advantage.

"Therefore, be it resolved, That we go on record as being utterly opposed to any hard and fast rule, prohibiting the use of the most efficient member of our organization possible to be obtained.

"And that our secretary be instructed to have this resolution published in the O. B. U. Bulletin and The B. C. Federationist."

Word from Nova Scotia

Editor B. C. Federationist—Sir: Beyond the Alps lies Italy—and beyond the East criticized in your editorial of May 13, is Nova Scotia.

Down here our Labor Party did start out with the Single Tax, a small measure of government control, and other evidences of reformist thinking in our platform. And as yet our elected members (four in number)—associated with the Farmers who number eleven) introduce ameliorative legislation—to clear the track.

But in Cape Breton particularly, and elsewhere in the province, as far as small but growing groups are concerned, the swing is all to the left. Communists increase in number and activity. They haven't captured, or come close to capturing, the trades union movement throughout a large part of the province as yet. But they are on the job today, whereas a year ago, if they existed, they were dormant almost unto death.

Our lack is a good press. We hope to have one started this summer that will do some measure of the good in Nova Scotia that you have done in the West.

Yours fraternallly,
J. S. WALLACE.

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.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMployees, Local 28—Meets every second Wednesday in the month at 2:30 p.m. and every fourth Wednesday in the month at 8:30 p.m. President, John Cummings, secretary and business agent, A. Graham. Office and meeting hall, 441 Seymour St. W. Phone Sey. 1681. 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.

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, T. W. Sapsted. 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 second and fourth Mondays, 319 Pender St. W. President, Wm. Hunter, 316 Tenth Ave., North Vancouver; financial secretary, E. Goddard, 856 Richards Street; recording secretary, J. D. Russell, Booth Rd., McKay P. O., Burnaby, B. C.

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, A. Brooks; financial secretary and business agent, W. Tucker. Phone, Seymour 291.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY Employees, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets A. O. F. Hall, Mount Pleasant 1st and 3rd Mondays at 10.15 a.m. and 7 p.m. President, F. A. Hoover, 2409 Clarke Drive; recording-secretary, F. E. Griffin, 447—6th Avenue East; treasurer, E. S. Cleveland; financial-secretary and business agent, W. H. Cottrell, 4308 Dumfries Street; office corner Prior and Main Sts. Phone Fair 3604R.

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

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

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

Provincial Unions

VICTORIA, B. C.

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

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

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

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The civilized world has made rapid and stupendous progress in art and science. Inventions that are making life "worth while" are the order of the day. In order to supply the energy necessary to mechanically perfect the realization of inventions, nature is being harnessed. Man stops at nothing; progress, no matter what it costs. But is it progress; is it the age of enlightenment, when community indifference creates or fails to remedy conditions under which parents are forced to sell their children on the open market in order to save them from grim want. High profiteering with high rents are now the order of the day, and labor causes are neglected, with the outcome that want appears in the world, and an unrest that is a calamity. Every labor man, woman and child should grasp the opportunity of going to the Maple Leaf Theatre next week and see "A Child for Sale," the biggest labor production of heart interest that will be shown in this city for some time to come.

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Some Sidelights on Winnipeg Trials

(Continued from page 1)

what the result of the trial would be, there being only one strong man on the jury, while some were members of the Citizens' Committee, and had served on the Volunteer Fire brigade during the strike.

He pointed out that when he and his comrades were tried, objection had been taken to the judge owing to the fact that he had already presided in the Russell trial, and would naturally be prejudiced and that objection had also been taken to the crown counsel, as they had been members of the Citizens' Committee.

As an instance of the evidence produced, he cited the case of Alderman Heaps, the strongest evidence against whom was an article in the Canadian Forward, written by J. W. Bruce, International organizer, who at the time, was on a Royal Commission. Another instance was letters which had been exchanged between himself and Russell, in which he referred to the workers as plugs. This he stated, had caused more turmoil than if Russell had sent a bomb.

The press also came in for some criticism, Pritchard stating the papers made the charges, tried the accused and found them guilty, and in effect passed sentence long before the trials commenced. The manner in which the evidence was juggled with was demonstrated by the fact that in the case against Russell, Katusky's Class Struggle was produced as evidence against him, when the balance of the "conspirators" were tried, it was left out, because counsel for the defense had been able to use it favorably. A demand was made by the defense that this work be produced. The judge, however, stated that he could not make the Crown counsel put it in unless they wanted to, even authough it was pointed out to the court that this work had been taken from Pritchard's home, and he was one of those on trial.

In concluding, he pointed out that it was not generally known that the jury was sent back twice, because they could not agree, and Crown counsel at the last minute, was allowed to put in such exhibits as they deemed necessary.

Russian Workers Celebrate Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

enjoyed themselves in the Colosseum. The workers' quarter of Krasnaja held a children's festival in which 15,000 children took part. In the great sport meeting, more than 4400 young people took part. The festival continued until late in the night. Joyful and enthusiastic, the thick masses moved around the squares. After three years the workers are happy from their hearts. The deep feeling of the joy of organized creation which is given to the proletariat alone fills all.

Reval—Maxim Litvinov, the representative of the Russian government here, has declared that no Russian will be permitted to enter the country without a passport vised by a Soviet representative. The steamer Baltinger with several Russians from Canada aboard arrived recently at this port, but on account of the refusal of the Soviet authorities to admit them because they carried no passports, they were compelled to return.

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Counter Revolution in Europe

(By Sean McLoughlin, in the Socialist)

IN SPITE of all the declarations made during the last world massacre, "that this was a war to end all wars," a new war has been launched by the men who were to make the world safe for democracy. Unlike the last explosion, the new war has not opened with a tremendous fusillade from the guns of the Imperial armies; that is yet to come; but positions are being manoeuvred for, and strategic points are being seized in preparation for hostilities. Of course, all this is due to the stubborn Germans refusing to pay the indemnity demanded from them by France and Britain, and the Allies had no other alternative but to enforce their demands with armed might. This we read in the caapitalist press, and, of course, it must be true, as all capitalist editors are good Christians, and are therefore incapable of telling a lie. When the last fight was in full swing the Jingoes in Germany were for ever declaring their intention of resisting to the last; no invader ever set foot upon the sacred soil of the "Fatherland;" the Junkers were prepared to fight until the last worker was killed. Strangely enough, on this occasion, there are no heroic declarations, no "resisting to the death," etc. Something must have gone wrong somewhere. Or is it that all the Jingoes have gone to Russia and Ireland to fetch back the "German gold" that was distributed during the war in those countries? Whatever the cause, the silence is unmistakable; there is no tremendous howl of indignation, only a feeble bleat from President Ebert, counselling "no resistance." The government that murdered Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, the government that crushed the German workers' revolution in a sea of blood, bleats "no resistance," no fighting. And the Allied armies march onward—not into Berlin, but into the Ruhr, the most revolutionary Labor centre in Germany. The mask is off. **The new war is not against the German militarists, but against the revolutionary working class of Europe.** It is easy to see now why there is to be "no resistance." The London conference was a fake, and the allied armies have been moved into Germany, if not with the direct connivance of the German government, at least with their secret support; for things are again stirring in Central Europe. Hungary is getting out of hand; Italy is convulsed with struggles between Communists and reactionaries; Spain is slowly awaking, and the German workers, faced with the idea of greater economic slavery to pay a preposterous war indemnity, are beginning to see that to overthrow the power if capitalism is a much easier and much more congenial task. Faced with these difficulties, the German exploiters, led by Stinnes, accept the French and British armies as the only safeguard for their power and wealth, thereby demonstrating their touching solicitude for their beloved Fatherland.

It is now a matter of history that on the outbreak of war in 1914, the Russian revolutionaries were actually erecting barrcades in the streets of Russian cities to bring Czardom and autocracy to an end, and the impending revolution was only staved off by appeals to the workers to join up to save their homes from the German invaders. Now, when world imperialism is menaced by international revolution, the same tactics are resorted to, and the exploiting class, in their complacent way, imagine that by gathering together large bodies of armed men and pouring them into discontented areas, the workers in those areas will be so terrified that all idea of action on behalf of their class will be driven from their minds. It is a weak hope. Possibly ten years ago these tactics might have succeeded; but the situation has changed since then. Prior to the war the economic position of the workers in Central Europe was not bad—that is, taking all things into account; and the workers had no idea of the power they could wield. The idea of using armed force, or even economic power, to wrest the control of society from their oppressors, was entirely foreign to their minds; but years of the red hell of war has given them new ideas, and the starvation and sufferings inflicted on them since the war ended has rendered them desperate. **Hungry men are desperate men,** though not necessarily intelligent men, **but there are sufficient intelligent men in Europe to guide the desperate ones** if a revolt breaks out; and men who have been accustomed to wield guns and bombs on behalf of capitalism will not hesitate to again use the same weapons against capitalism when the need arises.

In the councils of imperialism these things are being recognized. From Vladivostok to Galway, through the length and breadth of Europe, the rumblings of the coming collapse are being heard. Even the so-called backward races are beginning to fall into line. Outside of Europe the same signs of collapse are observed. Egypt, India and Persia are in the opening stages of revolt. Winston Churchill has been hurriedly despatched to deal with the situation in the East, and Marshal Foch, supported by the Allied Junkers, will deal with the situation in the West. In the Balkans large masses of troops are being concentrated for use against Soviet Russia in the spring. Higher along the frontier, Poland is massing more troops. British and French munitions and equipment are being poured in for the use of the reactionaries. In Britain intensive recruiting is being carred on in the industrial dstrcts. Terrtorials are being invited to join up; patriotic demonstrations are arranged to stir up the war fever. According to the newspaper reports, when the Prince of Wales arrived in Glasgow, he stepped out of the train wearing a grey suit and smoking a cigarette, as if any ordinary worker could not do the same. It would have been much more remarkable if he had stepped out of the train smoking a grey suit and wearing a cigarette. But, then, who expects patriotic editors to have a sense of humor? Yet behind all of these preparations and demonstrations the spectre of revolt looms large.

When the Storm Bursts

When the position is thoroughly examined, and all of the currents and tendencies properly analyzed, it becomes increasingly clear that all the warlike preparations are being made with a view to stamp out any revolutionary effort on the part of the international working class. When the storm bursts the issue ought to be definite and clear, and on the one hand should be the exploiters and their creatures, and on the other the exploited, determined to be exploited no longer. But, alas! the issue will not be so sharply defined. While the possessing classes will be united and strong, determined to fight to the last to protect their privileges, and determined to use any and every weapon to win, we on the workers' side cannot say the same. In our own ranks we have weaklings, traitors and cowards, men who would sabotage and destroy any attempt to secure freedom to preserve their particular interests and ideas, men who are not animated by any desire to see their class free, but self-seekers and place-hunters, whose only idea is to secure sinecures and fat jobs for themselves and their friends. Such men are the Hendersons, Macdonalds, Clynes, Snowdens, etc. These political freaks don't want revolution; they don't want to be disturbed; revolution is a dirty business, and they might get hurt if they participated. And instead of honestly admitting this, they pretend to be champions of the working class, and use every trick they know of to prevent action.

In the good old days before the war, Socialism was highly respectable, and men like Snowden, Macdonald and Webb, in Britain, were looked up to and listened to, not by the workers, but by the semi-bourgeois class and the cheap intellectuals. In Germany the Scheidemanns and Kautskys held sway; in France, Renaudel and Longuet; and even Sammy Gompers was proud to be a Socialist. It was after studying these men that Shaw remarked that "Socialism would be a good thing were it not for the Socialists." The real workers, those who accepted Marxism and endeavored to follow out to its logical conclusion all that Marxism implied, were distrustful of these peculiar "evolutionary" Socialists; and events have proved that the workers were correct in distrusting them. Still, a certain amount of damage has been done by our precious "respectable" Socialists, and many workers are led astray by parrot cries about "democracy," etc. At the present moment capitalist society as we know it is tottering to destructionn. (This is not a platitude, but a concrete fact, which events will prove.) It only needs a good push to send it to perdition; and the ruling classes know it, and are deliberately arming to prevent that push being given. In Britain there are something like twelve to fourteen millions of people suffering through unemployment, and even bourgeois economic experts admit that the problem of unemployment is going to cause trouble and suffering, and may even cause the people to revolt. This being so, are we to calmly fold our arms and wait until we drop dead of hunger, or abolish the system at once that offers staryation? Workers of Russia, Italy, Hungary and Germany say "Yes, abolish the system; substitute the rule of the people, and we will be fed." Sooner or later the French and British workers will echo that cry, and then things will begin to happen. Now the "respectable" Socialists, instead of joining with the workers and endeavoring to abolish the evils that afflict the people, calmly begin to discuss how best to keep the workers quiet until they (the "respectable" elite) have managed to get a seat in parliament, and play at being rulers and "statesmen." It does not matter to these people how many workers starve. "Have patience," they cry; "we will patch things up for you, if you will only wait; Mr. Macdonald is writing a brand new book," and so on ad. infinitum.

And while Mr. Macdonald and Co. write books attacking the workers of the world the economic crisis grows worse. Of course, superior people tell us that the workers, when they are all properly educated, and support the Labor Party, will change society. We presume that this means that there will be no class struggle; nothing will happen for a hundred years until every worker is in the I. L. P., and writing articles to "Forward to the Rear" on "Should Socialists Manicure Their Nails Before Speaking in Public," or "Is a Muffler of a Collar the Best Guage of a Man's Intellectual Capacity?" and other weighty and ponderous subjects. Doubtless the capitalist class will be so terrified at these manifestations that they will collapse from senile decay.

The smug stupidity of "respectable" Socialists passes all comprehension. One wonders if they have ever studied history. Prior to the French Revolution the people demonstrated outside the palace that housed Marie Antoinette, and she inquired from one of her lackeys why the people shouted so. She was informed that the people cried for bread. And, of course, Marie, being a queen, with wonderful precision, born of tremendous intellectual capacity (all royal persons are like that, unlike us poor crackpots), replied: "If they have no bread, why not let them eat cake!" For her cleverness poor Marie lost her head, not through excitement, but by the guillotine, and the French people established a republic. When the Russian people were suffering and starving during the last war the cry went up for bread. A humorous gentleman in the Russian Tsarist government informed the people they did not know how to eat what they got, and further advised that in future all food was to be sucked through a rag to make it last longer. The Russian people revolted; they took hold of "suck the rag" Shakhovsky, and let daylight into him; they then buried him with a rag in his mouth. Someone reading these historic incidents might say that when the British workers revolt some of the "respectable" Socialists may be buried with parliament in their mouths; but this would be obviously unfair — to the burial party.

In spite of all assertions to the contrary, economic conditions produce revolution, and the economic condition of Europe will produce the last struggle. The armies are being launched into the troubled areas. Britain, France, Germany all the reactionaries join forces for the counter-revolution. They know what is coming, and they are preparing consciously and deliberately; they are prepared to shed proletarian blood in torrents—if they are allowed. Through blood and tears mankind has advanced higher and ever higher, from darkness to light; from the slavery of capitalism to the freedom of communism we are now advancing; no matter what the cost; there will be joy for some, sorrow for others, but we cannot turn back for either joy or sorrow; the bruised, battered, bleeding body of Labor, trusting to nothing but its own strength, walks the upward way, and we know

Many a moon and sun will see
The lingering, wistful children wait
To climb upon their father's knee;
And in each house made desolate,
Pale women who have lost their lord
Will kiss the relics of the slain—
Some tranished epaulette — some sword—
Poor toys to soothe such anguished pain.
Yet there is no wavering

SOVIET RUSSIA'S FIGHT AGAINST DISEASE

Cholera Is Almost Eradicated by Great Efforts

Plagues Are Halted in Spite of Great Difficulties

(By the Federated Press)

Moscow—Illustrative of the good work done by the Commissariat of Public Health is the fact that cholera, a disease that has wrought much havoc in Russia, has been almost eradicated. The bubonic plague has been localized and prevented from spreading from the Urals and the Astrakhan provinces and Batoum to other parts of the country. Likewise the epidemic of typhoid fever, dysentery and smallpox have been halted. The number of cases of spotted typhus in February, 1920, according to figures just published by the commissariat, was 401,907; in September of the same year it was 16,487 and at the present time it is 47,288.

To appreciate the extent of the commissariat's good influence, it must be borne in mind the tremendous difficulties the newly-organized department was called upon to face. Despite the blockade, which cut off medical supplies and disinfectants, the shortage of physicians, many of whom had been called to the front, and the odds it had to face at home, the commissariat, organized in July, 1918, successfully began to wage war against disease over an area covering almost one-sixth of the globe and among 100,000,000 people living under distressful circumstances.

The commissariat recently has issued a pamphlet on "The Basis of Soviet Hygiene and Sanitation and the Organization of the People's Commissariat of Public Health." The pamphlet describes how all difficulties were countered and overcome and how, with the adoption of the slogan, "The health of the toiling people is the concern of the toilers themselves," the people were taught to take an active part in all departments of public health work. In the campaign against venereal diseases, for instance, the mothers' organizations were relied upon, Communist youth and the commissions for the preservation of maternity and babyhood.

Tht first thing the Soviet government did in the matter of public health was to bring all the public health work together under one organization.

Where the local peculiarities of the medical work require continual submission to a central authority (as is the case with themilitary organization) or when they do not coincide teritorially with the local administrative bodies there was applied the principals of co-ordinating the work of the medical departments under central control. The Commissar of public health is a member of the government, and by participating in all general legislation, has every opportunity to be on guard for the people's health.

Among the first steps taken were the introduction of certain measures for popular education in hygiene. By 1921 the commissariat had distributed over 15,000,000 leaflets, 1,000,000 pamphlets and 800,000 posters, in addition to books, instructions and scientific publications. Medical museums were opened and travelling exhibits sent out. Sanitary schools were installed in 17 provincial capitals. At these institutions permanent lectures and discussions on medicine and sanitation were instituted. To draw the toiling masses into this work, sanitaton councils, in which central bodies of labor unions were represented, were established in central provincial cities.

The commissariat itself is divided into departments and sections. In each department and section all proposals and measures are subjected to a preliminary discussion at meetings of the workers of the representative department or section. On scientific questions the commissariat hears the opinions of its scientists, elected by the highest scientific and educational institutions of the republic.

LONDON—As a protest against the decision of the Triple Alliance not to call out its members in support of the miners, the whole of the London district officials of the Dockers' Union have tendered their resignations.

New York.—Strikebreakers are being loaded aboard ships in the harbor strike here in Red Cross ambulances and even in the uniforms of the Salvation Army, representatives of the Seamen's Union charge.

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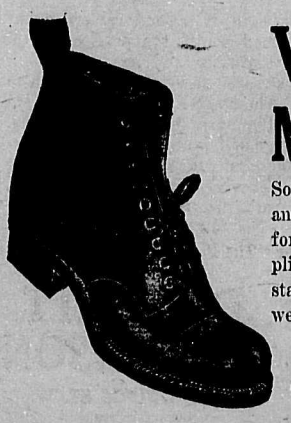

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London.—The headquarters of the Communist party here was invaded May 8th by the police, who arrested Albert Inkpin, secretary of the party. The raiders removed all papers, pictures, newspaper files, money, stamps, and other supplies and carried them away in a furniture van. They even appropriated a gold watch that had been presented to Arthur MacManus, chairman of the party, but left intact a statue of Karl Marx that is calmly presiding today over the scene of wreckage.

(By the Federated Press)

New York—Typographical Union 6 announces that every printing establishment in New York City is now operating on a 44-hour week basis. The three small shops which attempted to resist have settled.

Moscow.—The Council of Commissars has declared itself in agreement with the projected commercial agreement with Norway and Denmark, which has been submitted to it by the Commissary for Foreign Affairs.

Honolulu.—Nine hundred striking electrical workers and 200 Japanese police fought a pitched battle at Osaka, Japan, according to a Tokio dispatch. None were killed, but 34 were injured.

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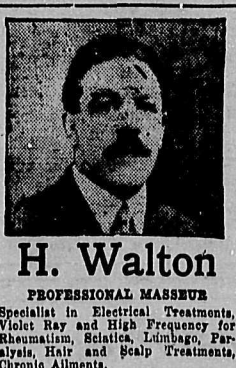

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