# THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

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## HOW THE RED ARMY WAS FORMED

### Military Machine Formed to Fight Counter Forces

### Soviet Government Saw the Need and Formed Workers' Army

(Editor's Note: This is the fifth of Mr. Foster's specially written articles for the Federated Press on conditions in Russia as he finds them. Earlier dispatches recounted the rejuvenation in society which the revolution brought about.)

By William Z. Foster
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Moscow.—In order to convey an idea of the events and forces leading up to the formation of the famous Russian revolutionary red army, it may be well for us to start at the breakup of the czar's army. Already, before the February, 1917, or "first" revolution, this enormous machine was disintegrating. Rebellious and weary of the ruinous imperialist war, the workers and peasants were deserting by tens of thousands. And with the downfall of the czar's government this disintegration was tremendously hastened. Although Kerensky's government attempted to hold it together and to make it fight, the old army melted away like snow before an April sun. Millions of soldiers quit it taking with them what equipment they could carry. This collapse ended Kerensky's ambitious war plans and finally sealed his doom.

The journey homeward of these many millions of soldiers suddenly freed from the army was one of the most striking events in history. Multitudes of them had to walk as much as 4000 or 5000 miles back to their villages, living on the way, no man knows how. The railroads were choked beyond relief with them. When a train departed it would be literally packed with hu-

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## CONDEMN ACTS OF LEGIONAIRES

### New York Central Body Protests Against Kidnapping

(By The Federated Press)

New York.—The Central Trades and Labor Council has adopted unanimously the resolutions condemning the kidnapping of Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hare by American Legionaires at Twin Falls, Idaho. The resolution says in part:

"This rabble sets itself up as the special upholder of our constitution, flag and honor, the guardian of our liberty and freedom, the 100 per cent. Americans who fought our wars and paid the bills. Resolved . . . that notice be served upon the Legionaires, business men and others who composed the mob of Twin Falls, and all those who applaud such acts . . . that such criminal, unlawful, shameful acts indicate their despicable, disgraceful, un-American character; that they befouled the name of American manhood toward womanhood; that they disgraced their city and state and nation."

Arthur Warner, whose articles in the American Legion now running in the "Nation" are exposing the lawless behavior under the pious pretentions of the American Legion, made this comment on the kidnapping of Mrs. O'Hare:

"The Legion can't go on forever taking the stand that this sort of thing is unofficial. An organization is judged by the acts of its members. That is all we have to judge it by. It is nonsense for Legion officials to make the excuse that they can't control the acts of their members. No effort has been made to control them so far as the 'baiting' of liberals is concerned."

### FEDERATED LABOR PARTY.

The Federated Labor Party held another good meeting on Sunday night with Tom Richardson as speaker. Questions and discussion occupied every minute after the speaker finished till 10 o'clock.

The speaker for next Sunday will be Dr. Curry.

On Sunday afternoon, July 31st, the Party will hold a picnic at Second Beach to which all members and friends are invited.

## MANY ARE STILL UNEMPLOYED

### Relief Only to Married Men—Must Live Two Weeks on $22.50

The employed situation has not improved to any material extent in Vancouver. Many thousands are still out of work and there appears to be no improvement in sight.

The city is providing relief work for a number of men, but this relief is confined to the married men, only aged single men who would have to be provided for by the city are being given any employment.

The married men are being employed one week in two and given four dollars per day for five and a half days, in some cases they are employed the full six days but this is the exception. This leaves the married men in a position where they are compelled to live and provide for their families on a wage of $22.50 or at the most $24 for two weeks.

Rumors of an influx of workers from Seattle and other U. S. coast points have been circulated, but there appears little foundation for the rumors as the authorities have too much trouble on their hands to allow any great influx of workless slaves from the south.

## "CIVILIZING" THE NATIVES

### Sieze Native Lands and Ill-treat Workers of Borneo

(By W. Francis Ahern)
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Sydney, N. S. W.—It seems that the British have a way of their own of "civilizing" the natives of Borneo in the East Indies, where the affairs of the country are carried on by British chartered companies.

Serious charges made against the British overlords are the seizing of the natives' lands for rubber estates, the destruction of their orchards and graveyards, ill treatment of imported workers who are held in a system of debt bondage, subjected to cruel treatment and floggings. Plantation managers also take it upon themselves to inflict judicial punishments for industrial offenses. Other charges relate to gambling and licensed brothels on the estates.

The British colonial office refused to take action, stating that the evidence adduced did not warrant any interference in the administration. That there are grave abuses is admitted, however, in a report by Sir West Ridgeway, president of the Chartered Company of Borneo. Naturally he does not wish to paint the picture blacker than he can help. He states that only "a few" native lands were seized, and that the only debt bondage system is confined to advancing money to coolies, who may leave their employment "if they repay the debt and part expenses of their importation." Flogging is not denied as a judicial punishment "for certain breaches of the labor laws," but it is claimed that it is not "brutal."

## MUCH MISERY AT PHOENIX

### Mexican Workers Want to Return to Mexico

Phoenix, Ariz.—Unemployment has caused much misery to the Mexican residents of this district. Three hundred natives of that country, mostly women and children, marched through the city streets the other day on their way to the state house to ask Governor Campbell for temporary relief. Fermin Tapia, leader of the procession, who claims to be a relative of President Obregon of Mexico, was informed that the governor was absent. He told Secretary of State Hall that his people were in actual need of food and asked a loan until relief could be obtained from the Mexican government. Many of the marchers are eager to return to their native country, he said. Immigration Commissioner P. R. Milnes is looking into the matter.

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

## NEW INQUISITION NOW DOMINATES SPAIN

### Barcelona, Chief Industrial Centre, Is Ruled by White Terror

### Syndicalists Are Murdered by Guards and Assassins

(By the Federated Press)

Barcelona.—This, the chief industrial center of Spain, continues to be the hub of the new Spanish inquisition against the organized workers and advanced thinkers. Since the assassination of the general secretary, the general treasurer and another active member of the syndicalist National Confederation of Labor immediately after their release from prison, a special dispatch from the central committee of the Confederation of Labor stated that two other trios have been killed. It is signifificant that Arlegui, chief of police of Barcelona, has repeatedly made the threat, both in the presence of imprisoned syndicalists and of others, that for every capitalist or "free unionist" who was attacked three syndicalists would be made to pay the extreme penalty.

On the night of June 30 an active syndicalist named Bandella, under arrest, was killed by his guards, who made the usual claim that he had tried to escape. This method of getting rid of determined members of the advanced forces of labor has been quite in vogue in Spain ever since last December.

**Found Dead in Streets.**

On the morning of July 1 two other well known syndicalists were found dead on the streets of Barcelona. And again the assailants are unknown and have made good their escape. Intelligent workers have a fairly good idea as to who the guilty parties are, but the repressive measures in force since Governor Martinez Anido's accession to office make it absolutely unsafe to even hazard an opinion in public.

On July 5 three more from the ranks of the workers fell victims to the bullets of the official or semi-official assassins or were stabbed to death by the usual "persons unknown." One of those who fell was the well known radical writer, Francisco Jordan, author of several pamphlets and a contributor to radical journals, and whom the authorities and the "brass check" press endeavor to stigmatize as a "dangerous anarch-

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## 'CAN DO NO MORE' SAYS GILLESPIE

### South Vancouver Unemployed Can Get No More Relief

The Municipal Hall at South Vancouver was packed at capacity last Monday night at the meeting of the unemployed. The meeting was interesting and at the same time full of incidents which shows the keen interest that is being taken in that part by the workers in working-class problems.

The committee appointed to meet Commissioner Gillespie on the questions of opening up more work and extending the relief, as already reported in last week's issue of the Federationist. The report was accepted without comment.

It was also reported that Commissioner Gillespie had stated to the committee on Saturday morning, "that he had done all that he could do at the present time."

A keen discussion arose over the recently adopted constitution of the Council of Workers. The main argument was on Clause 5 of Article I, which reads: "All members of workers' organizations living in South Vancouver and North Vancouver, also surrounding municipalities to form themselves into sub-councils of the Council of Workers, and send delegates to this Council."

In the discussion the opponents of this clause endeavored to show that South Vancouver was being discriminated against and its representation reduced. Those favoring the clause as it stood took the position that there was no discrimination, inasmuch as the clause provided for the establishment of a council of workers in the municipality which would in turn be affiliated with the Council of Workers in Vancouver, and that when issues other than those concerning work or relief arose they would join together on a class issue.

When the vote was taken, the chairman decided that the nays had it, although to an onlooker it would appear that the yeas were in the ascendency.

The secretary reported that the municipal engineer had intimated that from now on the road work would be done on the principle that a man would start on Monday morning and finish at Saturday noon, irrespective of weather conditions, and all single men were to have one turn in two. This caused a discussion as to whether there should be any discrimination against single men, and the meeting went on record as opposing the single men being treated differently to the married men.

## NOT A HARD TASK

SEVERAL READERS have, during the past week, proven that it is not a difficult matter to secure new subscribers to the Federationist. One sub. hustler calls in the office every week and obtains a number of sample copies. These he distributes and later calls for a subscription. Usually he is successful.

To enable our reader to secure new subscribers, subscription cards have been printed. These, along with sample copies, can be secured by any reader. All that is necessary is that any individual desiring to see the circulation of the paper increased drop us a line, and cards, along with sample copies of the latest issue of the paper, will be forwarded.

One sub. hustler turned in five new subscriptions this week, another four, and several have sent in one or more. They all state that it is not difficult to secure new readers if any effort is made. With thousands of members of the working class receiving the Federationist every week it should not be a large undertaking to bring the circulation of the paper to such proportions that the cost of each single copy would be cut at least a third. This would mean freedom from any fear of financial troubles and at the same time increased working-class propaganda.

On each member of the working class who is a subscriber to the paper and who is desirous of carrying on working-class education, the responsibility rests. It is a class job to educate the misinformed members of the working class, and only by collective effort can that work be done. We appeal to the readers of the Federationist to secure new subscribers and by so doing relieve us of any financial worry and at the same time spread working-class information and propaganda.

## SAILORS TURN DOWN OFFER

### Employers Want Wage Cut and Seamen to Work With Scabs

The Sailors of the Pacific coast, have, by an overwhelming majority, turned down the offer of the employers with respect to the employment of sailors on steam schooners. The offer included rates of wages and working conditions. The wages offered for Able seamen being $75.50 per month, which means a reduction of $15 per month as the wages prior to the trouble were $90 per month.

In addition to the cut for able seamen, the proposed agreement provided for the employment of ordinary seamen and boys at rates of pay below the above. Ordinary seamen to receive $55 per month and boys $30. Ordinary seamen and boys have never been employed before, and the intention is obvious.

The conditions of labor are even worse than the wages offered. The most obnoxious feature being outlined in the following passage in one of the clauses. "The deck crew shall work with any longshoremen on the vessel or dock regardless of their affiliation or non affiliation with any organization." In other words union men were to tie themselves down to work with men who were scabbing on longshoremen.

Heretofore sailors have been able to quit a vessel when in port whether the cargo was discharged or not. The new agreement offered by the employers provided that no man could quit at any time or place during the voyage or until the cargo was discharged unless he furnished another man to take his place.

With conditions such as these offered it is little wonder that the men refused them by a vote of 1607 to 141. The sailor's unions affected are located at San Pedro, San Francisco, Seattle, Aberdeen, and Vancouver, B. C.

**When through with this paper, pass it on.**

## SEVEN MONTHS OF TORTURE

### Member of I.W.W. Stands Incredible Torture in U. S. Prison

San Quentin, Cal.—John Golden, member of the I. W. W., and convicted in Eureka last December on a charge of "criminal syndicalism," is a political prisoner and knows it. He has consistently refused to work in the jute mill, to which new prisoners at San Quentin are assigned (and where, it is said, "criminal syndicalists" are usually kept a good deal longer than other prisoners).

For seven months now he has been in solitary, on one meal a day, a process which most men cannot stand more than a month at the most without danger of insanity. For the first months of his isolation he was kept in the dungeon in absolute darkness.

Golden states that his imprisonment is unjust and unwarranted. "I'll never go back to the jute mill," he told Captain Samuel Randolph. "I'm here for one to fourteen years. If I have to spend fourteen years of my life in a granite cell on one meal a day I will never give up."

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

## EMPLOYERS CUT SAILORS WAGES

### Workers' Council Amends Constitution to Suit South Vancouver

The regular meeting of the Council of Workers was held on Tuesday night in the Pender Hall. The recently adopted constitution was under discussion for a considerable time as a result of the objection of the South Vancouver unemployed to Clause 5 of Article I.

During the discussion it was pointed out that at the meeting held on Monday night in South Vancouver much confusion prevailed as to the function of the Council of Workers, and it was also pointed out that the sub-councils which would be established in the surrounding municipalities would be the means of organizing the workers in those districts. After much argument it was decided to delete the clause objected to and the municipalities will be able to send delegates from organizations to the Council of Workers in Vancouver.

A communication was received from Dominion Fair Wage Officer Bulger asking the aims and objects of the council, also the names of officers. The secretary was instructed to supply the required information.

It was reported that the food provided for a banquet which had been arranged for the dentists' convention had been turned over to the council, and that it had been distributed among the unemployed which could be found in the time to space as the most of it was time to spare as the most of it was

The representatives of the Seamen's Union pointed out that the Canadian Merchant Marine was the worst offender in the cutting of the seamen's wages, the rate being paid at present being only $60 per month while other shipping concerns were paying $75.

The Cigarmaker's representatives reported that the strike of cigarmakers at the Stettler Cigar factory was still on and that only ten cigarmakers had left the city since the strike commenced.

## JACK M'INNES DENIES CHARGES

### Brands Writer of Letter of Accusation as a Lying Coward

In the report of the General Workers Unit of the O. B. U. meeting which appeared in last week's issue, mention was made of a letter written by a worker in Prince George in which Jack McInnes was accused of attempting to cut the wages of carpenters in that district. In a wire to the Federationist Jack McInnes denies the report and states: Report in Federationist that I have tried to cut carpenters wages is absolutely false, the author of this report is a contemptable lying coward."

The matter will be referred to the next meeting of the General Workers Unit of the O. B. U. and investigated, and the standing of the writer of the letter determined.

**Hold Picnic.**

The Women's Auxiliary of the O. B. U. is holding a picnic at Kitsilano beach to day (Friday). All members are requested to attend. At the last meeting it was decided that the members should meet under the trees at noon, when final arrangements will be made.

Where is the Union Button?

## ASK COMMUNISTS TO TURN KING'S EVIDENCE

### How London Police Seek Evidence Against Communists

### Underground Tactics of Police Among British Workers

(Fed. Press Staff Correspondent)

London.—"There are other visitors. Will you go in now or wait?" the clerk asked your correspondent who dropped in to see the editors of the "Communist" at their office near Covent Garden. The other visitors were a couple of Scotland Yard inspectors, one tall and one short, who stalked in and out of office, first talking things over downstairs, then upstairs, much as though they were the board of directors.

The editor, Francis Meynell, welcomed the American visitor. He was a bit limp, his hair disheveled, and he frankly confessed that these daily bouts with the police were tiring.

**Latest Demand.**

The last demand of His Majesty's officers is that the members of the "Communist" staff turn king's evidence under pain of six months' imprisonment and a fine up to £100 if they refused. Alfred Inkpin, secretary of the party, was arrested recently for treason, lese majeste or something like that, and now the police are trying to get enough evidence to justify arresting him and keeping him in jail.

This last summons has been served on everybody from the editors down to the volunteer filing clerk, a mild little girl, and the red-haired office boy.

They must tell, so the summons reads, "all the conversations said Inkpin has had with them from time to time since commencing employment in reference to the business of the said premises, by whom they are employed and by whom paid."

According to Mr. Meynell these direct attacks of the king's officers are less troublesome than some of the indirect ones. After all, there is in England and in many of these very circles which are combatting the Communists most energetically a respect for fair play and freedom of public opinion which is still strong enough for them to disapprove of frontal assaults. The real obstacles are, therefore, those from other channels than the law.

**Increases Circulation.**

The Communist, published by the executive committee of the Com-

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## INDUSTRIAL WAR IN SPAIN

### Workers' Representatives Are Shot by Agents of Reactionaries

(By the Federated Press)

Chicago — Dispatches received here by Solidarity, from Barcelona, tell of the cold-blooded murder there of three Labor men, two of them being general secretary and treasurer, respectively, of the National Confederation of Labor of Spain. According to the employers' press, it was another "syndicalist plot," in which the syndicalists appeared as the aggressors. The murdered men were Evelio Boal, general secretary, and Antonio Feliu, general treasurer of the Confederation, and Jose Dominguez.

The industrial war in Spain, which has been going on for the last two and a half years, has claimed hundreds of victims. The dispatch reads in part as follows:

"With the taking of office last December by the new civil governor, Martinez Anido, of Barcelona, there was a return to the gunmen tactics formerly used by the unofficial police captained by Bravo Portillo and Koenig.

"On June 16, as the mayor of Barcelona was leaving his office for his home, two unknown persons shot at him twice from a side street wounding him slightly.

On the following day Evilio Boal, Antonio Feliu and Jose Dominguez, incarcerated since March 1, were ordered released. Shortly after midnight they were conducted to the office of the chief of police, Arlegui, where they were brutally beaten, as had been done upon their arrest. About 2 a.m. they were finally released, only to be shot down in the street after going a short distance. All three showed bullets to have entered from behind. This is not the first case of its kind, and many are the cases of simple assasination of active syndicalists of the C. N. T.

"Boal was a printer by trade, a dynamo of energy in organization and propaganda, and played an important part in the affairs of the C. N. T. for some year.

"The central committee reiterates its call for solidarity among the workers of all countries to aid them in their fight, at least morally, if not by boycotting all goods to and from Spain."

**Will Speak for Irish**

Tom Richardson will be the speaker for the Irish Self Determination League on Sunday night. It is expected that there will be a large attendance.

## MORE MISERY FOR THE FRENCH

### Wage Cutting Follows Long Periods of Unemployment

Paris.—The wage-cutting campaign which is at present in full swing in France is being met with determined opposition on the part of the majority of the textile workers. A particularly strong stand is being taken by the textile workers of the Isere. A 10 per cent. reduction was made last April.

According to the secretary of the Isere union, the women textile workers, "who were abominably exploited while their husbands, fathers and sons were defending the coffers of the pirates of finance, are not disposed to accept this reduction meekly." The congress which they held at Lyons recently voted a categorical refusal of further reductions. For over six months these workers have worked short time, in many cases for 30 hours or less a week. "And now," comments the union secretary, "to the misery of unemployment is to be added the misery of wage reduction." The conflict in the textile industry will be widespread, extending over at least eight provinces.

**Patronize Fed Advertizers.**

## HINDUS RECEIVE SMALL INCREASES

### Subterfuge and Misrepresentation Break Strike at Fiji Island

By W Francis Ahern
(Fed. Press Staff Correspondent)

Sydney, N.S.W.—A message just received at the Australian bureau of the Federated Press from the Fiji Islands (South Pacific Ocean) indicates that the strike of Hindus is fizzling out. On most of the fields the Hindus are going back to work. On others they will resume as soon as the rice crops are harvested. Small concessions in wages and conditions have been granted.

Subterfuge and misleading statements have played a big part in breaking the strike. The sugar trust, it is stated, brought 500 free workers (not indentured slaves) from India at reasonably high wages and spread the rumor that these were Hindus who had previously left Fiji but who returned because "it was better than India." Then the newspapers and wireless stations got to work booming the "glad" news. Another dodge worked up by the sugar trust was the spreading of a report that thousands of Hindus in India were clamoring to come to Fiji.

The more intelligent of the Hindus at Fiji claim that the latter statement is not true—that they have letters from India which tell a different story. But the mass of the Hindus at Fiji are not so well informed and as a result they have been coaxed back to work on the strength of these reports.

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

## KAVANAGH AT THE COLUMBIA

### J. Harrington Was Speaker for S. P. of C. on Sunday

Much interest was shown in the meeting of the Socialist Party of Canada last Sunday night. The Columbia Theatre was comfortably full when the speaker of the evening, J. Harrington, began his address. Briefly outlining the institutions, habits, and concepts of of Savagery and Barbarism, the comparisons between modern and pre-historic life of mankind. His summing up of the world situation as it now appears to the class conscious mind, was very impressive, and of great educational value. Next Sunday J. Kavanagh will be the speaker, and a good opportunity is afforded to anyone desirous of hearing the revolutionary position outlined.

A fine display of literature worth reading. Questions and discussion after the address. Meeting begins at 8 p.m.

Patronize Fed. advertisers.

## TROTSKY REPLIES TO SECRETARY HUGHES

### Lack of Understanding of Economics Is Denounced

### Blockade Responsible for Impoverishment of Russia

(By The Federated Press)

(Editor's Note: Leon Trotsky, who, accocording to information received at the state department last week, had been arrested by Nikolai Lenin, was free enough on July 5 to deliver a speech before the Congress of the Third International at Moscow in which he criticized the economic theories of Secretary of State Hughes.)

Moscow.—Reporting to the Congress of the Third International on the general economic situation, Leon Trotsky dealt at length with the letter of Secretary of State Hughes to Samuel Gompers, made public last April.

"Mr. Hughes," said Trotsky, "is reported to have declared that Russia is a 'gigantic economic vacuum' and to have stated that the impoverishment and decay of Russian economy cannot be blamed on the blockade and civil war, because, according to Mr. Hughes, the ruin has affected industries which were independent of foreign countries prior to the war.

"As regards the mobilization having been less than under the czar," said Trotsky, "this argument is truly childish. In the first place, Russian industry was ruined, not only by the mobilization for civil war, but by the preceding imperialist mobilization. The argument that the Soviet government mobilized less men than czarism is arithmetically correct, but substantially wrong. Czarism left the qualified workers at the factories and workshops, recruiting the army from the aristocratic and middle class youth, with professional officers and student volunteers, while the

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## SEND MANIFESTO TO GERMANS

### Third International Says Holz Was Brave But Injudicious

Moscow, June 26th, "Rosta Wien."—The congress of the Communist International decided to send the following manifesto to the German proletariat in reference to the condemnation of the German revolutionary Max Holz. To the two thousand years imprisonment that the German bourgeois have given to the fighters in the March Action the sentencing of Max Holz to life imprisonment has been added. The Communist International is against terror and sabotage which do not immediately serve the purpose as well as against partisan warfare that is independent from the political leadership of the proletariat. At the same time the Communist International sees in Max Holz a manly champion of the proletariat who have risen against the capitalist rule. The actions of Max Holz were injudicious, for the white terror can only be broken by the mass rising of the proletariat and only through the same means can the victory of the workers be ensured. The actions of Max Holz were dictated by love of the proletariat and hatred of the bourgeois. On this ground the Congress of the Communist international sends its fraternal greetings and authorises the German proletariat to defend him. We hope that on the day when the German proletariat shall open the door of his prison Max holz will fight in the ranks of the German Communist Party for the work of liberation of the German workers.

**Another Offensive.**

The Daily Herald in a recent issue predicts another offensive against Soviet Russia. It says:

"The Daily Herald has good reason to believe that another plot is on foot for a White rising in Russia—to be followed, as usual, by foreign aid and intervention.

The plotters are counting on assistance from France and America—especially from America.

This "rising," which is to be heavily financed, is to take place next month."

A MEETING OF ALL

## Workers of Greater Vancouver

Under the Auspices of the Council of Workers

—WILL BE HELD IN THE—

## PENDER HALL

Corner of Pender and Howe Streets

## Sunday Afternoon, July 24th

Commencing at 2:30

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

## Meetings in O.B.U. Hall

### For the Coming Week

804 PENDER STREET WEST

SUNDAY—Irish Self-Determination League.
MONDAY—Piledrivers.
TUESDAY—Workers' Council.
WEDNESDAY—General Workers.
SATURDAY—Dance, 9 to 12.

# THE B.C. FEDERATIONIST

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....July 22, 1921


## VICTORY, DEFEAT AND THE FRUITS THEREOF

THE downward tendency of wages is worrying the workers of this continent. It is a nightmare. With the cost of living still greater than in 1914, the daily money wage, with its lower purchasing power, is less than it was previous to the war. In other words, the standard of living for the worker is being reduced to a considerable extent. Naturally this is resented, and in the minds of those who have not yet grasped an understanding of economics, the fault lies with the employers. We have repeatedly pointed out that this downward tendency of wages is not due to the conspiracy of the employing class, or to the desire of the employers to cut wages because of their antipathy to the workers, but due to economic conditions that prevail throughout the world. This may be construed as a defense of the employing class by superficial thinkers, but the truth must be told as to the workers' position, for only by the dissemination of the truth of the situation can the workers realize that the system has nothing to offer them which can be an improvement to that which it has already given them, and, in fact, will as time goes on offer them less of the good things of life and create greater misery.

* * *

In previous issues the development of China on industrial lines has been pointed out as one factor that will eventually bring down the standard of living of the world's workers. The immediate present is, however, the main concern of those who toil. Just what is transpiring today is very vividly portrayed by the Financial Post in a recent issue. Everywhere the struggle for commercial advantage is taking place, and the nations that won the war are today faced by a more powerful enemy in Germany, as a commercial factor, than they were when they faced that country's guns and armed forces. Commenting on German competition, the Financial Post has the follwing to say:

"We have had this week a practical example of what Germany with her low production costs, owing to low wages, longer hours and greater efficiency of her workers—executive, clerical and mechanical—is able to do in Canada. A contract for some machinery for a Canadian paper mill has just gone to a German manufacturer, and this in the face of the Canadian super-customs duties, recently imposed to overcome the low prices at which Germans can manufacture. The price must have been unusually low to interest Canadian paper manufacturers, because they have been in the forefront in asking Canadians to refrain from buying any German or Austrian products."

The Post also points out that in every branch of industry the Germans are beating their competitors.

* * *

Outside of the fact that low prices have conquered the patriotism of the Canadian paper manufacturers, it must be recognized that the standard of the German workers has been reduced by the imposition of long hours and low wages. That this means intensified competition with Germany for the world's market is also brought out by the Financial Post when it says: "It is important that we should understand this situation quickly, that we may the sooner get back to the basis of world costs." High-priced labor is still the great factor in Canada, says the Post. Every newspaper on the American continent is saying similar things. In other words they mean that in order to compete in the world's market those nations that find themselves being ousted out of that market by cheaper products must reduce the cost of production. This can only be done when the "great factor" wages are reduced to the lowest of any of their competitors. The economic struggle determines that the nation which can produce the cheapest will secure the greatest amount of trade. This in turn means that the poorest paid and most productive workers will be the ones that are employed, and only by coming down to their standard can the workers of the unsuccessful manufacturing nations expect to secure employment.

* * *

This is capitalism. It is wage slavery. Its economic laws are like unto the mills of God, they grind slowly but they grind exceeding small. They grind members of the ruling class, who must of necessity grind the workers in their struggle for profits. The burdens of modern society are borne by the members of the working class. On their backs society has been built. By their sweat and agony has modern civilization been created. Ruling class profits are the fruit of that burden of toil that slaves have borne for centuries. German workers are working—working to pay the price that war has demanded shall be paid to the victors. Their standard of living has been reduced in order that they may quicker create the wealth that the allies have demanded as indemnity. The workers of those nations which consider themselves the victors are compelled to go idle or reduce their standard of living in order to allow their masters to compete with their late enemies on the fields of battle, now commercial conquerors. That is all the war has brought to the workers of both victorious and conquered nations. It is the fruit of the highest achievement of capitalism, a blood fest such as the world never before saw. It is all that can be gained from capitalism, which compels members of the working class to sell their labor power, not to produce commodities for a local market, but for a world market that is ever becoming more and more restricted. The moral should be obvious to the most dense member of the working class. It is, abolish the system which enslaves the workers of all countries and from the cradle to the grave gives them nothing but misery and degradation. There is no other solution to the wage question. It can only be solved by abolishing the system that creates wage slaves at one end of the social scale and a parasite and degenerate idle class at the other. Meanwhile German workers are being exploited to the limit of human endurance. American, Canadian, British and French workers are out of work and starving or living on charity and doles that a ruling class must hand them in order to keep them from becoming a menace. Such are the inevitable results of human slavery in the form of the wage system.

## ALBERTA ELECTION RESULTS..

THE Alberta elections are over. The Farmers are now in the saddle, but it must be remembered that the same electorate which elected the Farmer regime is the same as elected the late Liberal government, and is largely composed of farmers. The Liberal party of Alberta has, like all such political parties, become a political machine without any consideration for the wishes of the electorate, and, quite naturally, the farmers have said, here, we elected the government, why not elect our own men and have our own political machine and control it instead of being controlled by a political machine of professional politicians. No great change, however, has come over the farmers, as can be proven by the fact that the Saskatchewan agriculturists have been placated by a more astute Liberal government, which gave the farmers representation in the Cabinet, and by so doing, offset any tendencies that the farmers of that province might have had to take things into their own hands.

* * *

The political dove-cotes are, however, much disturbed. The Liberal party fears its extinction by the agrarian movement, and the Union Government is trembling in its shoes as to what the results of the next elections will be. The manufacturers are also fearful of the agriculturists' attempts to gain political power. But there is little for the ruling class to fear from the political aspirations of the farmers of this country and particularly of the east. Property rights will be protected just as they have been in the past, for the farmers have not as yet realized their position in society. This is demonstrated by the farmers' political catch cries. They want the duty taken off farm implements. They desire cheap transportation for their products. Cheap binder twine is of more importance to them than the freeing of the industrial and agricultural slaves from the thralldom of the capitalist system. In fact, their outlook is as narrow as a contented wage slave's, or the trading class of the country.

* * *

In view of the fact that there is but a very small industrial proletariat in Alberta, the elections, from a working-class viewpoint, cannot be considered as disappointing. Only in Calgary and the mining districts can it be said that there is any semblance of an industrial working class. Edmonton to even a greater degree than Calgary, is parasitic, living on the distribution of farm products and as a centre for the distribution of farm machinery to the agriculturists. This is demonstrated by the fact that not even a Labor man was elected in that constituency, while Calgary elected two. Rocky Mountain, Charlie O'Brien's late seat, was captured by a miner, P. M. Christophers, who, it will be remembered, was run out of Beinfeit, Saskatchewan, by the law and order crowd when he attempted to organize the miners in that district into a unit of the O. B. U. Perhaps the greatest proof of the need for educational work on working class lines both amongst the farmers and the industrial workers in Alberta, is the fact that in Calgary A. Ross, a Labor nominee, with a very sane and safe outlook, was elected at the head of the poll, and Bob Edwards, of Calgary Eye-opener fame, a close runner up. If our readers can imagine anything more ludicrous than the spectacle of the same electorate electing two such types, they have imaginations more fertile than usually exists.

## PSYCHOLOGY NEW AND OLD

THE Italian Fascisti, or white guard movement, has openly and brazenly gloried in its terrorist tactics. Not only has it boasted of the success of its reign of terror, but it has stated that its policy of violence has captured the minds of the masses. Ever since there was a ruling class, the subject class in society has more or less been controlled by the psychology which the ruling class has created. Even today, every channel of education and influence over the minds of the people are controlled by those whose interests are bound up in the present system. It is no uncommon thing to meet a worker whose psychology is of exactly the same type as the employing class. He considers that the present system is the best that ever was or will be, and blames the evils of society on agitators and the bad traits in human character. This is not by any means the result of an accident. It is due to the careful manipulation of the educational facilities, the press and the pulpit, by a ruling class whose interests it serves to have a servile and docile slave class with the idealogy of its masters.

* * *

Referring to the recent Italian elections a Milan daily, and official organ of the Fascisti, has the following to say as to the policy of force that was used during the election:

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

Like everything else in capitalism, morals and ethics are dualistic. The ruling class has always preached against the workers achieving their objective by violence. At the same time the same class has glorified violence and bloodshed when the workers have been called on to fight for the interests of the master class. It is well for the ruling class to achieve their ends by violence, but immoral for workers to adopt the same means to accomplish their purpose.

* * *

How the ruling class of different countries is adopting the policy of violence can be found in the Irish situation. In the United States in the operations of the Ku Klux Klan and the American Legion. In Spain by the new inquisition, and in Italy by the methods of the Fascisti. In fact, in every country where the workers have attempted to achieve power, or there even appeared to be a movement to do so, the policy of violent suppression has been adopted. The effectiveness of the methods of the ruling class in the past in creating a psychoolgy in the minds of the working class in keeping with ruling class interests cannot for a moment be doubted. The result has been more than satisfactory. By those methods not only have the workers been chained to the wheels of the machines of production, but their mentality has also been placed in bondage.

* * *

The attempt to create a new psychology, as outlined by the Fascisti, may be as successful as the old efforts to create a passive state of mind have been. The precepts of the Ku Kluz Klan and other terrorists groups may also be accepted by the working class, and the ruling class may yet find that the creating of a new psychology will not be exactly to their liking. It may also be, as expected by the Fascisti, that the new idea and concept of violence may become a political factor. Conditions are, however, driving the workers to a realization of what the present system means to them. There is, however, a necessity that has as yet not been fully met by the working class political parties, and that is the creating of a psychology that is purely in keeping with the interests of the working class. No ruling class can exist without the aid of members of the working class who can be used for the purpose of suppressing that section of the workers who seek to bring about a change.

* * *

It is true that conditions are forcing the workers to form new ideas. This can be seen in every country. France cannot trust her troops. Great Britain has had to form a new force to deal with Ireland. But there still remains much to do before the ruling class will find it impossible to obtain workers to take part in their campaigns of forceful repression and violent suppression of any movement which threatens their reign of profits. To this work every intelligent and class conscious worker must bend his efforts. The less there are who will follow their masters lead, the weaker will the power of the ruling class become and the new psychology become ineffective. By creating a working class psychology the power of the ruling class will be taken away and the final struggle that much easier. What the Ruling Class has done in the past in creating psychology can be done by the Working Class in the future. It is in the interests of the Working Class that this work should be done and done at once.

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The Vancouver Daily Sun has been restrained from making comment on the Campbell libel case. It is a pity that this restraining order could not be made to cover everything that journal deals with.

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Considering the way the provincial elections have gone during the past year, the next Dominion parliament will be more like a mulligan than anything that has yet appeared in the shape of a legislative assembly in this country.

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The British Government has been defeated, on what the press calls a snap vote. The defeat of the government may not matter very much and Lloyd George may, like the premier of this country, hang on as long as possible, but the outstanding feature of the political situation created in Great Britain, is that while millions are starving, the ministers of the crown and members of the parliament were having a good time at a garden party, and as a result the government could not muster a sufficient number of supporters to stave off a defeat. Such is government by the people for the people.

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Those members of the working class who are imbued with the idea that working class troubles in B. C. can be solved by the exclusion of Asiatics, should remember that it was the ruling class that brought them here, and only if it suits the interests of that class will they be expelled. It might also be pointed out that men like Mr. Cecil Rhodes of the Soldiers' Council who give expression to sentiments like the following are dangerous:

White men, he declared, were standing in bread lines while Orientals worked. There were only two ways to remedy the matter, legislation or direct action.

Direct action in this case can only mean such methods as have been used during the past week in California. It can only end in race riots, and Vancouver has already had some experience along those lines, and let it be remembered that after it was all over, the Asiatics still continued to be brought into the country by those interests it was to have on hand a quantity of cheap labor.

# ANOTHER EFFORT FOR STEEL INTERESTS

## Again Publish Attack on Interchurch Report

## Attempt Made to Forestall Second Volume of Exposures

(By The Federated Press)
(New York Bureau)

New York.—The sole purpose of the mysterious appearance of the document entitled "A review of the Steel Strike of 1919, by the Commission of Inquiry, Interchurch World Movement," is to discredit in advance further revelations of exploitation and inhuman practices by the Steel Corporation, and if possible to reflect upon the first volume of the Interchurch report on the steel strike—which already has aroused many clergymen and a large part of the public to the manner in which the steel trusts treats its employes and to the manner in which it mobilized press, pulpit and public officials by falsehood and suppression to aid in its brutal methods of breaking the strike.

It has been learned also that the "Review" above referred to once was presented to the Senate investigating committee as "evidence" to block a Senate resolution making the Interchurch strike report a public document.

The Interchurch reply to the "Review," presented to the Senate committee at the time, called attention to the fact that the "Review's" 32-page attack on the personnel of the commission and its investigators consisted of secret reports concocted by spies and "under cover" men.

Summarizing its reply to the "Review" the Interchurch commission said:

"Our report contains 41 pages on the 12-hour day and the 7-day week and the causes of the companies failure to reform; 39 pages of wage and living standard analyses and the resultant living conditions among the steel workers; 45 pages of evidence on the effects of arbitrary control in plants, grievances, welfare work, etc.; 40 pages of evidence, largely documentary, on the social results of a 'no-conference' industry; 62 pages of analyzed data on the organization and conduct of the strike, its aims, leaders and failure, and 18 conclusions, carefully formulated, and the findings.

"Against this the 'Review' contains 32 pages of a comical attempt to show that the commission was not the author of the report and that the Interchurch was full of 'Reds'; 16 pages of sincere general argument on collective bargaining from the anti-union viewpoint, and the rest general observations on hours, wages and management designed to shift to the workers themselves the blame for bad conditions."

The reappearance of this discredited attack on the Interchurch report is without doubt an attempt on the part of the steel interests to forestall so far as possible the publication of the second volume of the Interchurch report, announcement of which forthcoming book was recently made by the Bureau of Industrial Research, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

This second volume contains an exposure of the spy system maintained by the various steel corporations to smash all attempts to organize the steel workers.

The records show that the charges against the personnel of the Interchurch commission are almost exactly the same—even to phraseology—as those made when the mysterious "Review" was circulated anonymously among the steel manufacturing districts a year ago and that the charges were retracted and apologized for under pressure.

That was about the time the Steel Corporation published 1,500,000 copies of a sermon by the Rev. E. Victor Bigelow of Andover, Mass, in which the minister attempted to besmirch the Interchurch investigators and thus discredit their report and glorify the Steel Corporation.

It was rumored that the "Review," which now has bobbed up again after having been several times thoroughly exposed, is to be given a circulation similar to that of Rev. Bigelow's sermon—the cost of distributing 1,500,000 copies of which was paid by the Steel Corporation.

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Chicago.—The Mexican workers, through Eduardo Venegas, president of the Confederation of Railway of Societies of Mexico, with a membership of 35,000, have wired emphatic protests against the course of the United States in sending men-of-war to Tampico and thereby violating the integrity of the Mexican republic, according to Otto Branstetter, national secretary of the Socialist party. "This attitude has undoubtedly been influenced by the petroleum companies," says the messsage. "We know the American people do not want war. We expect from the workers of the United States unanimous support of our attitude. We will never permit imperialistic capital to declare a new war."

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Moscow.—A new university has been opened in Nijni-Novgorod. It contains faculties for political economy, social sciences, pedagogy, literature and art.

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Girard, Kan.—Kate Richards O'Hare is appealing for funds to carry on the legal fight she has started against the kidnappers who recently abducted her from a private home in Twin Falls, Idaho, in which town she was scheduled to speak. In making the appeal she said: "If there are enough lovers of liberty and people who wish to save the country from an orgy of mob violence there is no doubt of our success in bringing the guilty parties to conviction and punishment."

# ASIA IN WORLD POLITICS

(By Taraknath Das)

ONE of the effects of the World War has been the decline of Europe and increasing importance of America and Asia in world politics. Today Asia is at the forefront in world politics, because Asia is challenging European supremacy in Asia. The theatre of Asia's assertion against European Imperialism is a vast field and the act is being played with growing intensity creating unusual uneasiness among the ruling classes of Europe.

Although Great Britain and France settled the question of dividing up the Ottoman Empire to suit themselves, giving England mandate over Palestine and Mesapotamia and protectorate over the newly-created kingdom of Hedjaz, and making Persia a virtual dependency of Britain, things are not today aas expected by British and French Imperialists. The whole Near East is in ferment and actual war is going on in various parts of that region.

A recent Jerusalem dispatch shows that the Arabs are not only attacking the British forces, but the British navy had to appear at Jaffa to participate in the struggle. Arabs in Mesapotamia are fighting the British army of occupation. The Turks and Syrians are fighting the French in various places. The Persians in the north have repudiated the Anglo-Persian agreement, and they have concluded an offensive and defensive agreement with Russia and Turkey.

The Russian government has concluded a series of treaties with the Nationalist Turkish government at Angora, and the Amir of Afghanistan. The text of these treaties shows conclusively that these powers are in offensive and defensive alliance. There is fighting going on at the northwestern province of India, bordering Afghanistan, and it is the general and well-founded belief that these people fighting England are being supplied with arms and ammunitions from Afghanistan or some other quarter.

The situation in India is getting more serious every day. Earl Reading has had an interview with Mahatma Gandhi, the leader of Swarji movement in India. Earl Reading asked Gandhi to stop the "non-cooperation" movement in India, but Gandhi flatly refused the request.

The All-India National Congress committee at its recent session, held on April 1, among other things decided to raise a national service corps of ten million men and women enrolled as members of the congress. It was also decided that the Indian people should begin general "civil disobedience" as a protest against repressive measures in India.

The Labor movement is taking an aggressive stand and it is expeted that within this year, India will have no less than three million members in the All-India trade union movement. Women of India also are taking an active part in the social and political revolutionary movement in India. The most important significance of Indian movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and Ali-Brathers, lies in the fact that they not only demand Swaraj or independence for Indiaa, but they want that the Ottoman Empire in Asia be not dismembered. A London dispatch in part says:

Gandhi and Ali Brothers are leading an anti-British movement to have Palestine, Mesapotamia and Arabia returned to Turkey. The importance of this to America is evident from the repeated statements of the Turkish Nationalists, that if they obtain control of Mesapotamia, they will oust the British from control of the oil there.

South China, under the leadership of Dr. Sun, has started to have an independent foreign policy for the nation, which is not very favorable for British control of Tibet and Yangste valley. It is reported that British gunboats have been dispatched to that region. China sees the typocrisy of the parties connected with the League of Nations, and is very favorably inclined to Russia, which has given up all concessions and spheres of influence in China.

British antagonism against Japanese commercial expansion in Asia is becoming rather acute. Japanese statesmen are quite aware of the fact that although the Anglo-Japanese alliance may be rewened, that it is not a guarantee for the Japanese position in Asia. They feel that an Anglo-American understanding against Japan may come into existence at any time, in spite of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

The speech of Col. Harvey, the proposal to mobilize the entire American fleet in the Pacific and the support in the senate for Borah's proposal for a disarmament conference have made Japan nervous. This has resulted, according to a despatch of May 19, in Japan calling an extraordinary conference of her statesmen and generals familiar with the situation in the Far East, to revise Japanese policy in Asia.

It has been suggested that Japan is working for an alliance or understanding with China; she has begun to withdraw her troops from certain parts of Siberia, and is intending to extend a more liberal form of government to the people of Korea. Japan is afraid of facing isolation in world politics, and she is already faced with an industrial crisis.

The British Empire is being threatened in Asia. India is the key to the situation. Japan is watching the latest developments with keen interest. To many Oriental statesmen it is obvious that, while Great Britain is talking for an Anglo-Japanese alliance, the underlying British policy is to have an Anglo-American-German understanding under the guidance of Great Britain. Japan is mortally afraid of the day when British diplomacy may attack Japan with the combined fleets of Great Britain and America. Japan is looking towards America and east for a friendly understanding.

—The New Majority.

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Copenhagen. — About 10,000 agricultural workers are on strike in Denmark as a result of the wage reductions of 13 ore per hour (three cents). The position of agriculture has undergone a change since pre-war times, reduced productivity being the outcome of intensive culture during the war. Land owners turn to the workers to recoup their losses and proceed with wage cuts. Building workers are going on strike in sympathy and the harbor and metal workers are also threatening to join.

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Moscow.—Addressing the Trade Union International Congress, Chairman Lozovsky spoke against those who advocate secession from the "Yellow" unions, urging instead the advisability of "Red" members pursuing an educational campaign from the inside. His view was strongly baeked by the British labor leader, Mann.

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Moscow.—The all-Russian central executive has freed the cooperatives from the previous finance control and has given them the right to dispose freely of the credits which they hold and to have their own cash account.


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# Lumber Workers' News and Views

**BOOM CAMP, COURTENAY.**

We expect to get all members paid up after pay day which is on the 15th of July. Have been trying to get particulars of the accident that occurred at Camp 3 last month, when a fellow worker was killed; and expect to get them shortly. It seems strange how little the workers know of such accidents this summer. They seem to be scared that they may be called as witnesses and lose their (?) job. Wages have been reduced 5 cents per hour and the board has been cut down 5 cents per meal. The next cut will presumably include one or two hours per day.

The ballot on the three questions contained in the last circular letter will be taken at our next meeting.

What is the position of the members at Camp 17, Ocean Falls, and what will be the position of any of the members who go to a camp where the L. W. I. U. hold meetings, will they still pay dues direct to the O. B. U.? May be it would be as well to send the workers at Camp 17 a copy of the "Labor Spy."

DEL. 17.

**ELK BAY LOGGING CO., ELK BAY.**

Since the visit of the organizer a few weeks ago, have been keeping busy distributing papers, etc., and, as usual, the foreman let it be generally known that there was to be no meetings, and no radical literature distributed. I have strong reasons to believe that the cook, who is co-operating with the foreman to make the camp safe for Democracy, was instrumental in putting the foreman wise to my activities, any way, yours truly got the can. However, there is another delegate on the job. After fighting the terrible Hun in France and winning the war it sure makes me feel that I made a great mistake, when I come to realize that one of the men who my masters told me was my enemy is now used in an attempt to enslave me, for I am reliably informed that this cook is one of the Huns who was interned during the war, so probably we didn't win the war after all.

A. J. T. (Late Delegate) 29.

**STRIKE NEWS FROM VAN ANDA.**

**Alberta Lumber Co.'s Camp.**

The foreman was successful in getting a few to scab by keeping their wages at the same rate as before the proposed cut, until he went to town. He is in Vancouver now and is expected back on Monday's boat. We have given as much publicity as possible to the strike on the Island and I am furnishing you with the list of men working, although it is difficult to get news as there is nothing but traitors working. Am pleased to say that the majority of the men, although some of them were practically broke, would not listen to the pleadings of the foreman, Ed. Gillis. DELEGATE 26.

The men who are in town picketing the slave market and the boats got tangled up with the foreman on Saturday, who informed them in the usual bombastic manner of such individuals, that he would make it hot for them if they didn't stop picketing, in fact he (?) would have them arrested. The Alberta Co. are trying to get scabs, even going so far as to induce their employees in town to send their sons up. A son of one of their employees made inquiries at the office of the Lumber Workers on Saturday and when he found there was a strike on, said "nothing doing." There may be something to be said about going on a hunger strike at this time, but that doesn't excuse the cattle who are at present scabbing, and while it will serve no useful purpose to publish their names, they can remember that their names will be in the rogues gallery.

Some of the big camps have closed down recently, among them being the I. T., Wilson & Brady's, B. S. & W. at Myrtle Point, and Merrill & Rings; these are the camps where the blacklist has been exceedingly efficient, so perhaps the blacklist was not such unmixed blessing for the Logger's Association after all. Word has just been received that most of the men at the Dollar Camp at Port Moody have refused the present of an hour extra on their day's toil. Reductions of wages and increase of hours is becoming an epidemic these days and if the crushing of the slave is going to wake him up he certainly should be wide awake by now.

The C. P. R. have shut down on the Rogers Pass Tunnel presumably for the purpose of lowering the slaves' standard of living and men are working in the grading camps for 30 cents to 37 cents an hour for a 10 hour day, and what are we doing to bring about a solution of these every day problems. The Lumber Workers will hold a general meeting on Sunday, July 24th, that will take the place of a convention and it to be hoped that a policy will be proposed that will have for its object the unification of the working class for the speedy solution of the grave problems confronting them.

**KAMLOOPS BRANCH.**

On leaving Kamloops I went to Mabel Lake, twenty miles from Enderby, and held a meeting at the Driving Camp of the Okanagan Sawmills Co. (R. L. Rogegrs Co.) There were but five or six white men working there, the rest were native sons (Indians). Twelve dollars in dues were collected.

The next place I called at was Glacier. The first man I happened to meet on going to the camps was the time-keeper. He told me there was no need in my going any further since they did not want any men and there was no sleeping room in any of the cabins, and he made sure that I walked back with him.

I then called at the Columbia River Lbr. Camps at Donald. On the night of the 16th I spoke at the Steel Gang Camp, but could not get any results. On the following morning I went to the Grading Camp and held a meeting in the afternoon. There are quite a few members here, but they are simply trying to make a "wad stake," however, a delegate was appointed and the boys agreed to stand behind him. The meeting was well attended, there being present about 90 men, practically all in the camp.

The Kamloops District is pretty hard hit, there being but three or four jobs in the district, but there are quite a few loyal fellows in this district and the chances are good that the district will hold together during the coming winter. The hall in Kamloops is on Victoria Street, and easy to reach, so that all members going East should drop in and spend a few hours in that neat and attractive place.

R. H.

**LUMBER WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION OF CANADA**

**PRINCE RUPERT BRANCH**

**Referenda**

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

BALLOT

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

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

.....

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

(Vote for One)

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

**For Members of Branch Executive Board, Prince Rupert**

Vote for six.

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

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

Moscow.—The All-Russian Central Executive Committee has granted the Socialist Academy 25,000,000 rubles in gold for the purchase of foreign scientific publications. A convention has been signed, uniting the railway systems of Russia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia. The united Transcaucasian railway administration will be located at Tiflis.


Slater's
QUALITY
SERVICE
FREE
DELIVERY

Provision Dept.

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

BUTTER BUTTER BUTTER
On Saturday morning, from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m., we will sell Alberta Creamery Butter, special, 3 lbs. for ..... $1.00

LARD LARD LARD
Burns' Famous Shamrock Pure Lard, from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. Saturday morning, lb. .....19c
Finest Compound Lard, lb. .....15c

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

Fresh Meat Dept.

We sell nothing but No. 1 Government Inspected Beef and Pork. Don't ask for chilled or frozen beef, we don't stock it.
No. 1 Pot Roasts of Choice Beef from, lb. ..... 8c

No. 1 OVEN ROASTS of Choice Beef from, lb. .....12 1-2c

No. 1 Rolled Roasts, nothing finer, lb. .....20c

No. 1 Boiling Beef, extra quality, from, lb. .....8c

No. 1 Stew Beef, boneless, lb....12 1-2c

LOCAL KILLED GOVERNMENT INSPECTED SPRING LAMB
Spring Lamb, Stew, lb. .....15c
Spring Lamb, Shoulders ....22 1-2
Spring Lamb, Loins, lb.....28 1-2c
Spring Lamb, Legs, lb. .....35c

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

Grocery Dept.

White Spring Salmon, 4 tins....25c
Fine Sardines, 3 tins for .....25c
Pork and Beans, 3 tins for.....25c
Potted Meat, 3 tins for .....25c
Kitchen Salt, 3 sacks for .....25c
Holbrook's Custard, 2 packets..30c
Bird's Custard, large tins.....40c
Large tins Peaches for .....25c

Finest New Spuds, 12 lbs.....25c
Finest Dry Onions, 8 lbs. for....25c
Slater's Red Label Tea, lb.....45c

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

Four Big Stores

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


## How the Red Army Was Formed

(Continued from page 1)

manity, inside, outside, top and bottom; every place where a human being could hang on had its occupants. Large numbers were killed, often the overcrowded car roofs caved in and crushed those packed like sardines below, hundreds were swept off the trains by the bridges and tunnels. The whole thing was a terrible nightmare.

**The Red Guard**

With the old army rapidly dissolving a pressing need arose for a defense force to preserve order and to protect the revolution from imperialistic counter - revolutionists. Consequently the famous red guard sprang into existence. This was a loosely constructed organization, consisting for the most part of detachments of workers recruited in the various shops and factories of the big industrial centres, together with a few remnants of the old army.

Despite its lack of numbers, organization, equipment and discipline, the red guard served its purpose well, covering itself with glory in many a hard-fought fight. Its sympathies were altogether with the working class and it went hand in hand with the Bolsheviki in overthrowing the Kerensky government in the "second" revolution in October, 1917.

Hardly was the present Soviet government in power when it perceived and set about remedying the inadequacy of the weak Red Guard. The whole capitalist world was arrayed against Russia. Terrific struggles were surely ahead; and in order to survive them a great, powerful military machine had to be created. Plans were made for the Red Army—an organization entirely distinct from the old Red Guard—and their carrying out entrusted to the remarkable Peoples' Commissioner of War, Leon Trotsky.

**Compulsory Service**

Tremendous problems confronted the organizers of the new Red Army—military experts the world over declared the whole proposition impossible. We can mention only a very few of these problems. One was the question of compulsory military service. Due to their bitter experiences with imperialistic militarism, the Russian people had gained a deep hatred of conscription. Hence the Red Guard was founded upon the volunteer system. But this did not work well. The war-weary people were tired of fighting and the burden of the struggle fell upon the best and most militant elements of the city workers. Russia was slaughtering off her most precious mechanics and industrial workers (a loss from which she is now suffering severely), while the slacker elements either stayed aloof from the army altogether, or, having joined it, would leave in a few weeks time, fed up, with good clothes on their backs and rifles in their hands.

Under such conditions it was manifestly impossible to build a real fighting force. Nor did the Russian leaders hesitate before the obvious remedy. Even as American trade unionists, by setting up compulsory systems of dues, obedience to strike votes, etc., (our movement upon the volunteer system in these matters), practically compel the ignorant and indifferent workers to fight intelligently and vigorously in their own behalf so that Russian worker military organizers, proceeding upon identical principles, found it necessary to institute discipline in order to enlist the backward masses in the vital task of defending the revolution. With the united support of the trade unions they introduced compulsory military service. They recognized and so did the great mass of toilers that there is a world of difference between conscription to defend your master's interests and conscription to defend your own. Hence the Red Army was founded upon compulsory service. Only workers and poor peasants are allowed to become real soldiers; the sons of rich peasants and of doubtful city elements are kept at laboring work about the camps.

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

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

The officers of the Red Army met this issue where the ruling powers were against the soldiers, tary service. They pointed out the weaknesses of the system of electing the officers by popular vote, and declared that although this measure was a perfectly natural demand in an imperialistic army where the ruling powers were against the soldiers, it was altogether out of place in a democratic army, where the government was composed of workers and bound to give the rank and file a square deal. Surely such a government could be entrusted to select the officers of the army. This view prevailed and the system of electing officers by the common soldiers was let out of the Red Army.

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

**Exploited Old Officers.**

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

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

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

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

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

## Vancouver Unions

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

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

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

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

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

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMployees, Local 28—Meets every second Wednesday in the month at 2:30 p.m. and every fourth Wednesday in the month at 8:30 p.m. President, John 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, 1045 Yew St., Kitsilano; secretary, E. T. Kelly, 1850 Hastings St. E.; recording secretary, L. Holdsworth, 589—14th St. W., North Vancouver.

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

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS UNION, LOCAL 348, I.A.T.S.E.—Affiliated with Trades and Labor Council and Theatrical Federation, Vancouver. President, J. R. Foster; secretary and treasurer, Lockeley Clark, P. O. Box 846. Office and meeting room, 310 London Building, Pender St. W. Regular meeting night, first Sunday in each month at 7:30 p.m. Business Agent, W. Woolridge. Phone Fraser 237L.

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

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

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

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY Employees, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets A. O. F. Hall, Mount Pleasant 1st and 3rd Mondays at 10.15 a.m. and 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, C. H. Collier; vice-president, E. H. Gough; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, Box 66.

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

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

## Provincial Unions

**VICTORIA, B. C.**

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

**PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.**

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


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

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

Published in October, 1920. Fiftieth Thousand now ready, 328 pages; cloth $1.00; paper, 25 cents, or six copies $1.00, postpaid.

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100 South Union Street — Galion, Ohio

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I CAN SAVE YOU MONEY
438 RICHARDS ST. APPLEBY VANCOUVER, B. C.
Scrap Gold and Silver and Old Jewelry Bought


## Ask Communists to Turn King's Evidence

(Continued from page 1)

munists in England, is a progressive weekly. Three months ago the circulation was but 6000. Now it has jumped to 60,000. This necessitated using a rotary press. A publishing company agreed to print the sheet. But the owners of the works cancelled the contract on insistence from outside quarters. The same happened when the new Labor Press Company considered printing it. Here the printers' union took an attitude hostile to the "Communist," and even refused to set up several columns in a recent number.

The Communist, therefore, is reduced to a primitive old press and must have a five days' start to run off 50,000 each week. Were it not for this difficulty the circulation would jump over night to 90,000, Mr. Meynell declares, because the number of readers grows with the prolongation of industrial warfare and general discontent.

Various efforts have been made to prevent the sale of the paper on the news stands. An unsigned article was circulated in some of the large papers that sellers of the Communist would lay themselves open to fine and imprisonment.

Mr. Meynell does not find that the Communists are getting any support from the leaders of the labor party or the independent labor party.

Moscow—A government decree gives to the People's Commissariat of Health sole control of all health resorts throughout Soviet territory. Another decree instructs the People's Commissariat of Education, acting through the duly-appointed custodian, to preserve Yasnaya Polyana (the home to Tolstoy), as a National Tolstoy Museum and Educational Centre. All agricultural lands adjoining the estate are handed over to a Tolstoyan Communist industrial group which will govern the same automonmously.

**Russia and Poland**

Revel—Rosta Wien: Representatives of the Russian and Polish governments have carried on negotiations at the station of Stolbtzy for the conclusion of a railway convention between the two countries.


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—the equal in style and smartness of any offered in Canada.
Suits, Dresses, Coats, etc.—the latest styles—the smartest models—in all the new shades—complete lines for your choosing.
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THE PLACE FOR PIPES

KIRK'S
Guaranteed Coal Means---
If our coal is not satisfactory to you, after you have thoroughly tried it out, we will remove what coal is left and charge you nothing for what you have used.
You to be the sole judge.
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MEN'S HEAVY WORK BOOTS

60 pair of Men's Oil Grain Work Boots. Regular $7.00 value. Stitching is strong and serviceable and good weight soles, at ..... $5.00

A hand-made army grain boot, made in my own factory to sell at $10.50. Special, while they last ..... $6.95

Men's Brown Canvas, leather box toe, leather heel and leather counter. No fibre in soles or heels. Special at ..... $3.95

Men's Beaver Brown recede toe dress shoes; Goodyear welt soles; as good a boot as you want, at ..... $6.95

A high grade calf shoe in a rich dark mahogany. Straight last. Heavy single sole. Special at.... $8.95

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Misses' Patent Strap Slippers, in sizes 11-2. To clear ..... $2.95

Sandals of good quality calf, in sizes 11-2. While they last ..... $1.65

Boys' good grade Dress Shoe. Just the kind for him before the heavy ones. Specially priced..... $3.65

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LADIES' OXFORDS REDUCED

Ladies' Patent Leather Oxfords. Regular $6.00 value at.... $3.95

Black kid, black calf and brown calf Oxfords. Selling at $9.00 regularly, now ..... $6.95

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CLAMAN'S STORE NEWS
Boys' Department—Second Floor

# Silk Striped Madras Shirts

Formerly Worth $6.50
Now Selling at

**$3.95**

Identically those fine Madras shirts—silk striped, that until a few weeks ago you were paying $6.50 for. Ideal for the summer weather. Light, elegant and cool. Beautifully made from fine quality Madras enhanced by silk stripes in the newest summer colors. These handsomely dressy shirts are cut on roomy lines. They have the new broad, double French cuffs which hang "just right"; pre-shrunk neck to fit your collar exactly; double-sewn seams and pearl buttons. Finely finished in every detail; shown in all the favored, tasteful shades. Formerly worth $6.50. All sizes now selling ..... **$3.95**

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# Claman's
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Canada's Largest Exclusive Store for Men and Boys

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

153 Hastings Street West

Moscow.—A government decree published July 10 authorizes the leasing of industrial enterprises to co-operative and other associations and also to private individuals. Minor industries can be leased by the local economic councils subject to the approval of the contract by the higher council. The lessees must observe all soviet laws and trade union regulations concerning labor conditions, workers' protection, safety, etc.

The contract can be revoked only by popular tribunals. The lessees may accept private orders, but they cannot get money from the state or material subsidies for such manufacturing. They may, however, import machinery from abroad subject to authorization by the supreme council of public economy.

Sydney, N. S. W.—The New South Wales Labor government is planning insurance against unemployment. A bill will shortly be introduced into the parliament along those lines.

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

# LOGGER BOOTS

At $15.00 a Pair, 10-inch Top, Made to Your Measure

We Guarantee These Boots to Hold Caulks and to give you better all round satisfaction than any other boot on the market, irrespective of price. Order your pair today.

Send your repairs by mail. We can save you time and money.

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All O. B. U. Help—337 CARRALL ST.—Phone Seymour 8217

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

**Central Labor Council**
PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

# What a Beautiful Place!

This Exclamation Is Frequently Made by Visitors When They Arrive at

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Which Is Reached by the North Vancouver Route of the
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Through Thirteen Miles of Beautiful Scenery

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

A safe beach for bathing or paddling.

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All Suits Reduced

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| $2.95 | $2.45 |

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

## New Inquisition Now Dominates Spain

(Continued from page 1)

ist." Jordan received six deep wounds from the assassin's knife, any one of which would have been fatal. Many of the assassins are professionals, released from penitentiaries for the purpose.

**Thousands Jailed.**

Since the appointment last December of Martinez Anido as military government by the then Premier and Minister of the Interior Dato thousands of workers and writers who have dared to tell the truth have been jailed, deported and assassinated or taken afoot under escort of mounted civil guards from one end of the country to the other. After the forming of the new cabinet and in the face of criticism of the causes supposed to have been responsible for the assassination of Premier Dato, the new minister of the interior, Gugallal, denied in parliament that syndicalists were still being taken "en conduccion," But your correspondent is in receipt of authentic information that tends to prove that workers until lately were being driven on foot over the highways of Spain by mounted civil guards.

To cite a case in point: Manuel Nunez, Francisco Pomar Alvarez, Santos Garcia and Hilario Iones, all Madrid workers, one of them arrested shortly after his return from service with the Spanish *army in Morocco, and others while* attending union meetings or in union halls, arrived at Redondela, near Vigo, May 17, after having been on the road since February 13, when they left Madrid. They were part of a much larger group, but the others either dropped by the way or were held over in some of the various jails they passed a few nights in on the way, such as Valladolid, Salamanca, Orense and Pontevedra.

**Much Suffering.**

Due to the fact that most of the workers thus taken "en conduccion" were from the cities and industrial centres and therefore unused to the inclemencies of the weather and the open road, there was much suffering among them, and during last winter many fell sick and some died as a result of the cold, being thinly clad and poorly fed, often with their shoes worn out and their blood making *tracks on the snow.*

All that is corrupt and vile in the present regime is in full clash with those who advocate a better order of things in the Iberian Peninsula. The persecuted Spanish workers ask that if possible a boycott be made effective on all Spanish goods, so that the practical solidarity of their fellow workers the world over may be felt by their oppressors.

MOSCOW.—"Forgeries" is the single, simple designation given to newspaper stories published in certain *British papers and purporting* to be extracts from Russian papers, telling of "defeats" suffered by Soviet troops in Siberia. There has been no such stories in the Russian journals.

Fabrication also, officials of the Russian government declare, is the "telegram to Litvinoff," published in English papers as evidence that the Third International is sending *$250,000 to Krassin, the Russian* trade commissioner, to the Sinn Fein movement in Dublin.

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# REVIEW OF WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

## Third International Hears Report on Activities of Socialists

## Special Consideration Is Given to French Movement

Moscow, June 27th, "Rosta Wien."—The sitting of the Third International on June 27th began with a report of Sinovjev. Characterizing the relations of the Communist International to the French Socialist Party Comrade Sinovjev stated that it had been *decided to accept the French* Socialist Party but at the same time to take into account the peculiarities of their position. One had to remember that at the time of its entry into the Communist Party the French Party had not completed its first split. One had to remember that the Communist groups were not very numerous and that the most of their leaders were in gaol. Concerning Longuet, said Comrade Sinovjev, the question was addressed to him as to whether he would accept the twenty-one conditions. Longuet did not accept the conditions and he and his party were expelled. It was as if we had concluded a tacit bargain with the best French comrades. We gave them several months so that they could carry out the regrouping of their forces and settle their work of organization. The developments in France are showing progress and on this account the Executive has had patience with the party. That does not signify, however, that the congress must not point out that danger threatens the French Party from the side of the Opportunists. However we have confidence in the French Party who number over 100,000 members.

In the Czecko-Slovakia we have a Party whose members are conscious proletariat. We hope that *the Czecko-Slovak Party will soon* overcome the Centrist tendencies.

Also in Norway the Communist Party is strong and healthy. In Sweden the road between pacificism and Communism is now being traversed. In the last year we have carried out not only splits but also unions. Formerly there were eight different Communist groups in England and these were successfully united into one Communist Party. The same was also true of America where the Communist Party can show a strong growth.

The splits of the Socialist Parties and the unification of the Communist Parties has great significance. The events which are going on in Austria, Denmark and Belgium have great significance, especially in Belgium, where the movement supports itself chiefly upon the trade unions, and in which the Communists have succeeded in obtaining a foot hold. A large movement is now making itself noticeable in Switzerland. In Roumania we have at our disposal a good strong Party. The Roumanian government had all those arrested who pronounced themselves for the Communist International.

Also in Jugo-Slavia it has come to a separation from the Centrist elements. In Finnland the Communist movement is, *illegal but in* spite of the White Terror is growing. The labour movement in Japan is now in the same position as the Russian labour movement previous to the year 1905. In the Far East many trade unions have been organized and press activity has evolved properly. There is no land where there has been no split within the Parties. Comrade Sinovjev closed his speech with a reference to the fact that the struggle with Amsterdam and the Trade Union question is the most important of the questions for the *Comunist International.* Amidst great applause he called upon the delegates to build up a strong Central and strong sections. The proletariat must display iron energy in the struggle with the bourgeois.

## Trotsky Replies to Secretary Hughes

(Continued from page 1)

Soviet armies are expressly comprised of the experienced workers. Thus the mobilization imposed upon the Soviet government by the intervention of France, England and America hit Russian industry harder than did the imperialist war.

**Industry Interlinked.**

"The argument that the ruined industries were independent of foreign countries before the war," continued Trotsky, "exhibits an *amazing forgetfulness* of the ABC's of economics. All branches of industry are interlinked and inter-dependent. Russia before the war was a component part of the world's economic system and became even more closely dependent upon the entente countries during the war. The blockade immediately severed these vital ties. As a result all the most important *branches of Russian industry* suffered and in individual cases frequently were paralyzed for the lack of small essential parts previously imported from abroad. For instance, we lack many precise measuring instruments, as well as such articles as spiral drills. For coal mining we lack the necesary flat and round metal cables, formerly obtained from England or *Germany.*

"To begin manufacturing these articles in an economically exhausted country, isolated from the rest of the world, naturally presents tremendous difficulties. The wire screens used in our paper mills were also foreign importations and the shortage of these has greatly handicapped our paper industry. This list could be multiplied many times. There was not a single industry in Russia which was not directly or indirectly dependent upon foreign countries before the war. If Mr. Hughes were able to grasp these phenomena in their inward economic significance and world-wide inter-relations he would have to say: 'The fact that Russia, divorced from the world's economic system, shaken and exhausted, first by the imperialist war, and then by the civil war, has been able, under the soviet government, to withstand three years of uninterrupted intervention and wars, and to feed, clothe and equip an army at times exceeding 5,000,000 men—this fact is nothing less than a miracle. No other regime, under similar circumstances, could have developed such vitality.'"

# LETTERS TO THE FED.

**Wants to Start Something.**

Editor B. C. Ferderationist
Dear Sir:

Allow me to draw your attention to an idea, that I thoroughly believe will be to your benefit.

Allow a few columns of your paper for letters of discussion; *both for and against your policies;* with editorial comment on the subjects; for by so doing you would interest and do more good by drawing together, men of different creeds, which is the present bugbear of labour; the best method to produce converts is by sensible arguments, not by abuse.

At the present day, we are face to face with the imperative need of *organization; there are thousands* out of work, and although your idea, labour produces wealth, and doles are just returns; still, it does not alter the fact, that men in only fair living jobs will not acknowledge it; the O. B. U. fell flat because it demanded fees, and no returns; all these things have got to be reckoned with; there are thousands who have not the price of a meal, how can they pay dues? yet its the organized body of humanity that counts; the unemployed; radicals, moderates and all workers must be brought together; whether their ideas differ, there is one common ground for all, methods of general labour improvements, politics, taxes and economies, these all need to be understood; for instance I will start the argument, why not tax all idle money not in circulation, 75 per cent. to pay for employment assurance and old age pensions; why does not the worker's council organize all unemployed; why separate labour by army methods, etc.?

Sincerely,
J. G.
Vancouver, B. C.,
July 14th.

Editor, B. C. Federationist.
Comrade. Being a union man I feel it my duty to forward you a general outline of the affairs to date regarding the Lumber Industry around the Kasio District. No doubt you have received news from this district previously. Though not quite the real inside facts.

The timber that is being manufactured here is owned and controlled by the firm known as Howland and Waltz. One of the many United States firms operating in Canada. This company is being managed by a man named Farrol. who appears to be a better bookkeeper and Union bucker than a walking-boss.

Sometime ago our Secretary, T. *Roberts, from Sandon, arrived at* the camps to collect dues and distribute literature through the locality. He was promptly forwarded a lawyer's letter to the effect that proceedings would follow providing he did not keep out of the camps, nevertheless our secretary was not to be thwarted, he immediately received response from the members, with the out*come that we have a delegate in* each camp to line up the boys and collect dues.

This outfit entirely ignore the Semi-monthly payment of Wages Act. Some of the men have not received any pay for April or May, and no cheques have been forwarded to any of the camps since March. Which is in violation of the B. C. Semi-Monthly payment of Wages Act. We have forwarded the facts to the Provincial Government, with the result that we are in receipt of a letter that was sent to the company, nevertheless, the cheques are not forthcoming. It seems queer that the Provincial Government would stand for an American outfit to come across and ignore the laws of the province, and provide their own, and what is more enforce them.

Yours for solidarity,
Delegate 72377.
Kaslo, B. C. July 12th, 1921.

## JUNIOR LABOR LEAGUE NOTES

The regular monthly business meeting of the Junior Labor League will be held tonight, Friday, at the club rooms, 52 Dufferin street west, at 8 p.m. The meeting is an important one and a good attendance is essential.

The league intends to make the holding of a camp for the young folks of the labor movement an *annual event. Last year the camp* was not very strong, but it was a start. This year it is much stronger, and it is to be hoped that the league will be in a position by next year to have a permanent camp of its own. The league is indebted this year as it was last year to friends well-known in workers' circles for their camp.

There is accommodation for a few more and information can be obtained by phoning Fair. 1610. The camp will be held for the month of August, at White Rock.

**Want Agreement Revised.**

The Waterfront Employers Association has notified the local Longshoremen's Association that it is desirous of revising the existagreement, at the end of this month.

Moscow.—A former worker of the Russian Central Machine Factory, who is now employed in Khiva, has invented a new agricultural machine. It is a combination of motor plow, mower and binder. The Commissariat for Agriculture in Khiva has decided *to construct a number of machines* of this type.

# STARTS ACTION TO RECOVER SHIPS

## Counsel for L. C. Martens Alleges Vessels Were Stolen

## Agent of Non-Existent Government Is the Accused

(By The Federated Press)

New York.—For some time the steamships Pensa and Tobolska, formerly the property of the Russian czar's government, have been at anchor on the Hudson River here off 135th Street. They had been seized in Cuban waters by agents of Boris Bakmetieff, "ambassador" in Washington of a Russian government which no longer exists and sold by Bakmeteieff to Ivan V. Shestakowsky and the so*called "Russian Volunteer Fleet."*

Charles Recht of this city, counsel in the United States for L. C. Martens, deported trade representative of the Russian Soviet republic, filed suit in the admiralty division of the federal district court, alleging the ships were stolen by Bakhmetieff and illegally sold by him, and asking that they be turned over to the representatives of the Soviet government.

The court granted Mr. Recht's plea that the ships be taken from the possession of the present holders pending the outcome of the suit. The court order was placed in the hands of process servers, who proceeded at once to the Hudson where they had been moored. The ships were gone.

It will be necessary, probably, Mr. Recht said, to obtain another process which may be served in another state, as it is believed the ships have been taken away from New York following a "tip" to the present holders that court action was impending.

This proceeding, however, is expected to involve much more than the mere possession of the two ships which formed a small part of the Russian property and supplies illegally sold by the bogus Russian ambassador to support himself and his retinue and his propaganda machine in America. Immediately after filing the suit Mr. Recht telegraphed Secretary Hughes in Washington requesting him not to issue Bakhmetieff a certificate as ambassador from Russia, which would be required before he could testify in a United States court. The response of the secretary of state will determine, for the time being, the precise attitude of the administration toward the self-styled ambassador who still as accorded all diplomatic and social privileges in Washington despite the fact that he represents no government.

A similar suit, brought in a federal court in California to recover for the Russian Socialist federated republic the vessel "Radgal" was decided against the Soviet government when the court accepted the statement of Robert Lansing, the secretary of State, that the Soviet government was not in fact a government.

The sale of the Pensa and the Tobolska by Bakhmetieff was made in the face of the fact that Recht, as counsel for Martens, had published in New York newspapers a warning that the ships were the property of the Russian Soviet re*public, and that no agents,* save those of the Soviet government had any right to dispose of them. The price paid to Bakhmetieff is said to have been only one-fourth of their actual value. It is said the present owners had been negotiating the re-sale of the ships to a yacht club.

The action brought by Recht on behalf of Martens as agent and representative of the Russian Soviet *government, to recover the vessels,* asks also that the court award such damages as it may deem fit against the defendants for their alleged wrongful action. It is also asked that the court issue a general motion against all persons claiming interest in the vessels to appear and answer as to how they came into possession of the ships, and to the uses to which they have *since put them.*

# AUSTRALIA CHASES GERMAN SETTLERS

## Contemptible Action Is Adopted Against New Guinea Germans

By W. Francis Ahern
(Fed. Press Staff Correspondent)

Sydney, N. S. W.—The deportation of German settlers from their homes in ex-German New Guinea—now mandated to Australia by the League of Nations—has begun, and at the time of writing they are passing through Australia en route to Germany. These settlers have been deprived of their land and possessions and when they asked that compensation be paid them they were calmly told that their *possessions were being seized as a* set-off against the German indemnity.

Even after the order went forth to evict the German settlers and sequestrate their property, they were not allowed to go in peace. That did not suit those in control of the Australian anti-Labor federal government. They were compelled to remain and work on their *own properties as employees for* the benefit of the government so that the lands might be kept in good order for the country that dispossessed them. And in case they demurred, an act of parliament was brought forward to enslave them.

Under this act it was declared that once a property was seized no person employed upon it could be discharged or cease work without the consent of the government under penalty of a fine of $500 or six months' jail.

Not content with this, the Australian federal government introduced a further law compelling the unfortunate German settlers to spy against one another by fixing heavy penalties if they refused to do so. This amazing law set out that "any person, firm or company having knowledge, information or possession of any books, documents or papers, or any record of any transaction in any way relating to any prescribed company, national, or estate, shall forthwith supply and deliver all such information and matters to the board without being so required to do so." And failure to comply with this regulation was punishable by a fine of $2,500 or one year in jail, or both.

It *should be noted that* Australia was under a moral obligation to respect private property in New Guinea. When the German governor of New Guinea surrendered to the Australian military forces in 1914 he did not do so unconditionally. It was expressly stipulated in the terms of the surrender that private property was to be respected. This stipulation was accepted by Australia.

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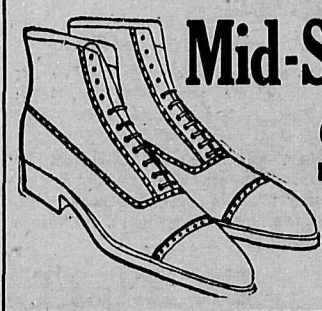

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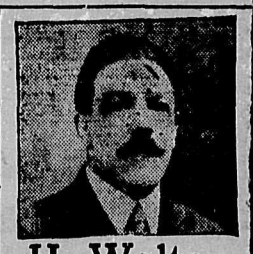

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