THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

TWELFTH YEAR. No. 30 EIGHT PAGES VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1920 $2.50 PER YEAR

RUSSELL APPEAL IS THROWN OUT

Privy Council Does Not See Anything Shocking in Trial.

Next Move Must be Made by the Working Class.

On Wednesday it was learned through the press that the appeal in the case of R. B. Russell to the privy council had been dismissed. Later reports would indicate that the Winnipeg defense committee has decided not to go any further in the appeals in the cases of the other labor men now in gaol, as a result of the Winnipeg strike and the hysteria that it created in the ranks of the ruling class of this country.

The stand taken by the privy council was that while there might have been something wrong, that a violation of natural justice had not been made. The right of appeal in criminal cases was also brought into question. The lord chancellor pointing out that only in very special cases could an appeal be allowed in criminal cases. Naturally a member of the working class arrested and convicted on evidence procured by stool pigeons, would not be considered a special case, especially when it is remembered that Russell and his comrades are Socialists, Lord Haldane stated: "We can not interfere unless something has happened in the courts below which amounts to something shocking in the conduct of judges and outrages the form of justice."

The general opinion of the workers in this country, is that something shocking to all decent people was pulled off in Manitoba, both before the case reached the court, and after. But what is shocking to the working class, under similar conditions as prevailed in this country last year, would only appear to be perfectly correct to persons with ruling class ethics as their basis of ideas on justice, and what is right or wrong. The case now rests with the working class of this country. By the electors expression of opinion at the ballot box in Winnipeg, it can be concluded that the people of that city do not adjudge the men in gaol guilty, the ruling class considers they are, and the entire matter now rests with the working class. If the workers learn by the lesson presented to them by the master class, Russell and his comrades will not have suffered in vain. The next move in the case rests with the workers; at such time and place as they may see the opportunity of questioning the position assumed by the ruling class.

PUT PRINCIPLES BEFORE VOTES

Farmer-Labor Party in U. S. Makes Good at Start

By the Federated Press)

Chicago — The Farmer-Labor Party of America, amalgamated from delegates to the conventions of the Labor Party and the Committee of Forty-eight, and from Non-Partisan League farmers who came to look on, put principles above expediency in adopting a radical working-class platform, even though it meant that Robert M. La Follette, the practically unanimous choice of all groups within the amalgamation, declined to run because of it. Again and again during the dramatic session, when the discussion on the platform took place, spokesmen of labor declared that the platform was the paramount issue; the choice of candidates only incidental.

Christensen, the presidential candidate, is one of the best known labor attorneys of the west. He has been successively a Republican, Progressive and Wilson Democrat, but after taking up the first I. W. W. cases to be prosecuted in Utah and defending the workers in these cases, he rapidly evolved until he could sincerely say to the convention upon his election, "Every fibre in my system sounds in sympathy with the platform that has been adopted."

The convention made short shift of the various names, other than Farmer-Labor proposed for the new party. American party, Columbian party, United party, People's party—all melted away before the magic of the name Farmer-Labor, which consciously and intentionally links as a working-class movement the toilers of the soil and the workers in industry.

Pritchard's Address to the Jury.

Copies of Pritchard's address to the jury can now be secured at the Federationist Office. The words of Pritchard, when addressing the jury at Winnipeg will go down in history as a part of the struggle in human society for liberty. Every worker should have a copy. Get yours before the rush starts. Price 25 cents.

The Labor party has eleven candidates in the field to contest the elections in Nova Scotia July 27. The Farmers have nominated fourteen candidates.

LLOYD GEORGE'S BATTLE CRY

Big Human Slaughter Rather Than Independence for Ireland

(By The Federated Press)

London. — "Five years' war and a million casualties" rather than recognition of the independence of Ireland," was Lloyd George's answer to a deputation of British railwaymen who called upon him to urge the withdrawal of the army of occupation from Ireland and the cessation of the transportaion of munitions. The Premier threatened to close down the Irish railways unless the men agreed to help him in operations against Ireland.

J. H. Thomas, who acted as spokesman of the railwaymen, said that if the troops were not withdrawn at least a truce should be called. Lloyd George refused to consider withdrawal of the troops.

"If it is a question of setting up an independent Irish Republic in this small group of islands, that is a thing we could accept if we were absolutely beaten to the ground," he said. "In the United States Lincoln faced a five years' war and a million casualties rather than acknowledge the independence of the southern states. We should do the same thing."

Bloodshed would follow the government's threatened policy of *locking out railway workers* who refused to carry munitions in Ireland, Thomas declared. "There is bound to be the most terrible kind of starvation," he asserted. "Of course your troops can wipe out the Irish people, but you will not even then have contributed toward the solution of the problem."

"We really have got to remain absolutely adamant," was the Premier's reply.

All the miners working in the Blue Bell mine at Riondel, B. C., *walked out this week when the* O.B.U. delegate was discriminated against and fired.

CHAS. LESTOR AT THE EMPRESS

F. M. Cassidy Explains Socialist Position in Manitoba.

Although the prevailing fine weather naturally attracted the workers out-doors to recuperate their physical energies, there were a fair number who attended the meeting at the Empress Theatre on Sunday last to exercise their mental powers on matters of particular moment to their own class. F. M. Cassidy occupied the platform for the Socialist Party of Canada, and in opening his address pointed out the changed viewpoint in connection with the popular idea of a Socialist speaker who was formerly classified with those who had a remedy for the salvation of humanity to bring to the attention of an afflicted world. In a somewhat humorous vein the speaker dealt with some of the precepts of capitalist philosophy with regard to the worship of "Work," in order to live long, etc., thrift and other savory wisdom from the teachings that were part of our popular education. "Prosperity means lots of work and few slaves."

A brief outline of the basis of the Class Struggle; the outstanding features of the French revolution and its significance as the change from feudal to capitalist society in France, and the importance of the workers thoroughly understanding the lessons that were to be learned from the historic events in which members of their class participated in the past were urged upon his hearers.

The policy pursued by the Socialist Party in the recent Manitoba elections in contrast with that of the Dominion Labor Party and other parties with "promises" was dealt with in some detail, and the speaker took occasion took occasion to point out that if they were out for reforms they must go to the master class for them, but if they were out for something more than that then they must realise that their way to freedom laid through their own intelligent *efforts. The Socialist Party* was content to look to the future to endorse the correctness of the policy followed by them during the Manitoba elections, without any spirit of "I told you so" to those of the working class who failed to realise the correct position they occupied in the social problems confronting them.

The outstanding feature of the period allotted for questioning was the question as to whether the speaker could explain the consistency of a Marxian Socialist holding an official position in an industrial organization such as the O. B. U. The reply evidently did not satisfy the questioner as it was noticeable that a somewhat healthy debate was in progress on Hastings street some time after the meeting broke up. Chas. Lestor will be the speaker next Sunday.

Subscribers, Please Note!

Many subscribers in renewing their subscriptions are sending in the old price. The new rates are as follows: In Canada, $2.50 per year; $1.50 per half year. United States, $3.00 per year. If subscribers will see that they send in the proper amount it will aid us and also avoid confusion.

PROTEST AGAINST COLORADO TACTICS

Big Meeting at Winnipeg Over Taylorton Affair.

Action of Defense Committee Endorsed — Funds Needed.

Two thousand people attended a meeting last Sunday in Winnipeg, to protest against the tactics of the operators of the coal mines at Taylorton, Saskatchewan, where the miners have been locked out owing to their being members of the O. B. U. and having attended a *meeting called by organizer* Christophers, which however, he did not address, as he was kidnapped, and told never to return. The action taken by the Winnipeg Defense committee in sending an investigator to the scene, was endorsed by the meeting. The report of the investigator, J. S. Woodsworth, is as follows:

Bienfait is a small town east of Estevan. The centre of a district containing a number of small mines. On Wednesday, June 30th, Christophers arrived in Bienfait. Next day he appeared at an annual picnic at Taylorton. According to the local paper, "The Estevan Progress,": "His presence there caused some concern to the mine managers because of Christophers' reputation as an agitator. . ."

Christophers Ejected.

The police had no evidence whereby he could be arrested, he having committed no crime, but he was ejected because he is considered an undesirable citizen and was likely to be a source of trouble and discontent. Christophers had announced a meeting of the miners for Sunday afternoon. On Saturday night, however, a group of men from Estevan came to the hotel where Christophers was staying, ordered him to dress, then took him to Noonan in North Dakota, told him to keep moving, and threatened him with dire penalties if he should return to Canada. Needless to say, Christophers took the first train back to Canada. Apparently no effort has been made by the authorities to discover the perpetrators of this outrage.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Provincial Police have been called in in large numbers to guard the mines, which apparently means to dragoon the miners into submission.

There is a persistent rumor in Estevan vicinity that the raid was made with the conivance of men connected with the Provincial Police Force. A number of returned men were induced to participate in the raid, but the man responsible was a shareholder in one of the mines.

Men Locked Out.

The morning following the kidnapping 34 men were locked out from Taylorton mine and 4 from the Crescent mine. The manager of the Taylorton mine states that he asked the men if they belonged to the O. B. U., and thereupon dismissed all members of that organization; that his company will not employ any O. B. U. men. They have themselves built these homes in a little valley and most of them have lived there for a number of years. The land, however, is owned by the Company, and the men have no agreement re their tenure of the property. The manager states that he hopes he will not have to take drastic action.

On Saturday night it is reported that a shot was fired at the manager's house. The men believe this occurrence to have been a frame-up. However, four Provincial Police are now on guard at each mine except the Hawkinson mine, the manager of which is reported to have asked the police to leave. The locked-out men report that they had no dispute with the Com-

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BIG RAILROAD CITY HAS O.B.U.

Great Dissatisfaction Is Found Among the Old Craft Organizations

(By The Federated Press)

Altoona, Pa.—The One Big Union has established a Railroad Unit here. An ex-service man and locomotive engineer has been elected chairman, and railroad men in all lines of service on the road, in the yards and in the shops are affiliating rapidly.

Great disaffection is said to exist among the rank and file with officialdom in the old craft organizations and a breakaway has definitely set in toward the newer form of industrial unionism. There are approximately 20,000 railroad workers employed at this point.

The opening of general headquarters of the O. B. U. for the United States in Chicago last week has served to stimulate the movement.

Vancouver branch of the Women's Co-operative Guild has suspended meetings until the first Thursday in September.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY TO MEET FRIDAY NIGHT.

Final Arrangements for Picnic Will Be Made at This Meeting.

The final arrangements for the O.B.U. picnic will be made tonight (Friday) at the regular meeting of the women's auxiliary of the O.B.U., and it is hoped that all members will be on hand to give their opinions and suggestions to the committee that has the matter in hand. It is intended to continue the meetings of the organization throughout the summer months, and all women workers are invited to attend these meetings.

Food rioters in Westphalia threw the profiteers and policemen into the Rhine. Evidently the Allied policy is working.

LUMBER WORKERS IN CONVENTION

Outcome Will Have Important Bearing on Organization

The coast district concluded a strenuous convention late on Saturday night. J. M. Clarke was re-elected district secretary by acclamation.

Forty-eight delegates were elected to represent the coast district at the general convention, which opened *up on Monday* morning with delegates present from all provinces west of Ontario. A summary of the convention proceedings are given on the loggers' page.

The action taken by the convention will have an important bearing, not only upon the future of the lumber workers, but also upon the O.B.U. in general, owing to the strength of the organization and the fact that in the short time that it has been in existence it has proven its adaptability to the needs of the occasion and has as a consequence attained a large measure of success equalled by no ohher body during that period.

The district secretary at Winnipeg is making an urgent appeal for funds to help the locked out O.B.U., men at Taylorton, Sask.

Conditions at Grant Smith and MacDonald's camps between Three Valleys and Clanwilliam, 15 miles west of Revelstoke, are rotten. Men quitting in large numbers—70 in camp, make your own bunk; little food and bum quality; no bath or hospital accommodation; no accident equipment. Job run by sub-contractor. Look out for this outfit.

It is reported that to save the Campbell River Lumber Co. the expense of installing proper equipment on their logging trains at Fox's camp, Stay Bay, the railway board gave the company permission to operate until next November without installing air brakes on their cars. The engine only being equipped with this appliance. It does not look as if the lives of the men were worth much *in the eyes of the company or the* railway commissioners; and no wonder they take this view when a man, if he is single, can be killed at a cost to the employer not exceeding $75. Evidently it's a case of lives are cheap, air brakes cost money. The bull block is also being operated without safety appliances.

TO RE-ORGANIZE DOCK WORKERS

Big Movement Started By the Australian Workers

The Seamen's Union in Australia has initiated a movement to reorganise the Transport Workers Federation of Australasia. It is proposed to link up in the Federation the following unions:—Merchant and Shipping Guild (shipmasters and officers); marine engineers; marine cooks, butchers and bakers, marine stewards and pantrymen; waterside workers, and coal lumpers, trolley and draymen, crane employees, shipwrights, and marine painters and dockers. One of the aims of the new Federation will be to arrange so that no organisation among them will enter into any strike without the consent of the others. A second aim will be to decide what steps should be taken to gain satisfactory settlement of all disputes. The scheme is part of the general movement in Australia to gain complete control of industry by the unions in order to bring about a more equitable distribution of products than is at present possible.

INTERCHURCH WORLD MOVEMENT COLLAPSES

Meddled Too Much in Worldly Affairs—Big Business Bucks

New York—Putting God on a sound financial basis, the task undertaken by the Interchurch World movement, has proved a wild-cat scheme.

The movement has collapsed, in spite of the vote just taken by the general committee to continue "Though on a greatly modified scale." It has collapsed largely because holy-minded capital, when it found the Interchurch Movement entering its own precincts by making investigations of large industrial centres, decided that the concern of the church was with the other world and not with this, and withdrew its financial support.

MINERS MAY GO TO THE COURTS

Men Were Locked Out By Company at Cassidy Siding

While the country is facing a shortage of coal, at least one company takes the stand that owing to over-production they have had to close down. At least that is the statement of Comptroller Quinn of the Granby outfit. He has also been very emphatic in his statements to the effect that there is no strike *at Cassidy Siding. The facts of* the case are that the miners were locked out because they refused to accept a ruction of wags, and desired to have the matter of wages and conditions settled by a committee representing the miners working in that mine. The manager of the mine is also reported to have said, when the lockout became effective, "That there were a number of the miners who would never get back, and that the company would only hire such men as suited." The men recognize only too well that discrimination will be practiced. Owing to the fact that a lockout has taken place before the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation act were invoked, the miners are considering taking action against the company in the courts.

Next winter when coal is scarce, the miners will be blamed for the suffering that will ensue on the prairies as a result of a shortage of fuel. But the real blame will rest with the coal operators, and the department of labor and the fuel controller who have been responsible for the reduction in the production of coal in the past few months to an extent that no strike was ever responsible for.

Members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union of Vancouver refute the statement made in the daily press last week to the effect that all members are working. There is quite a number unemployed.

Soviet Russia has refused to cease war on Poland at the request of Great Britain. Russia says that if Poland wants peace she can appeal directly to Russia.

Contracts totalling $6,000,000 awarded Canadian firms by Russia have been cancelled because of the deportation by British authorities of Nourteva.

LABOR GOVERN'T BANS ALL TITLES

New South Wales Gov't. Won't Recommend Tin Tags for Honors

Some time ago an anti-Labor government made several recommendations of titles for prominent persons to be handed out when the Prince of Wales visited Australia. Among these titles was one for a Conservative politician "for his statesmanlike actions in quelling industrial troubles in 1917,"—in other words, for strikebreaking. But when the new Labor government came into power at the end of last March one of its first acts was to abolish the recommendations for titles, with the announcement that, as a democratic party, it could not be a party to recommending tin-tags for prominent citizens of the State.

O.B.U. PICNIC

Don't forget the O.B.U. picnic at Kitsilano Beach Sunday. Sports for the kiddies.

A. E. Moore, Labor M.P.-elect for Springfield, Man., polled 802 votes in Transcona while his opponent polled 61.

More Money Needed

THE Appeal in the Russell case will be heard by the Judicial committee of the Privy Council on the 21st. Money is urgently needed to meet the expense of this appeal and to care for the families of the men in gaol. The workers of British Columbia have done splendidly but the Defense committee is compelled to call for more assistance. It is to be hoped that this will be the last appeal that will be made. *Another push and we will be* over the top. Give us your aid.

PADDY HANDLED THE SLUSH FUND

Draper Admits Having Money to Break the O. B. U. With.

Not at Liberty to Reveal Dealings, They Were "Private Affairs."

The more a stagnant pool is stirred, the more it smells. The more stir there is against the international trade union movement, the more its corruption is disclosed. The supporters of the O.B.U. have been accused of throwing mud against the internationals, *but the shoe is on the* other foot, for the O.B.U. does not have to indulge in the tactics usually indulged in by men without an argument, and the activities of the men who now control the international trade union machine, are sufficient to besmirch the reputation, of that moribund aggregation know as the "legitimate trade unionists," or the safe and same element. How sane these people are can be judged by the following enlightening press despatch which was published in the Calgary Herald, and as the capitalistic papers have now become the champions of the respectable element in the working class movement, it will hardly be suggested that the report was published for the purpose of destroying the "reputations" of the men involved, or the organizations they represent:

Ottawa, July 16.—A special to The Citizen from Detroit says:

"Allen E. Barker, deposed grand president of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, charged by the brotherhood with improper handling of $172,-00 of brotherhood funds, admitted in answer to charges in circuit court here that he had authorized a cheque to P. M. Draper, Ottawa, Canada, for $50,000, to be used in combatting the "One Big Union" movement in Canada.

"Barker is alleged to have pledged the brotherhood for large sums to support the Plumb plan and other labor projects, also to have invested brotherhood money in Detroit real estate.

"*Barker holds a life pass on Canadian railroads*, presented by the government for services in labor disputes. Negotiations for a settlement are pending."

P. M. Draper, interviewed here said:

"A year ago a sum of money, around $50,000 was sent to Canada to carry out certain work, which I am not at liberty to speak about because it relates to private affairs of the labor movement. I may say, however that it was all for perfectly legitimate work in furthering the interests of organized labor. A complete statement was furnished Mr. Barker with regard to the disposition of it as he desired, and I have documents that the instructions were carried out to his satisfaction. I am not in a position to talk as to the people to whom the money was given. I simply acted as agent in handling it and my transactions in that capacity were accounted for and acknowledged. I acted privately and not as secretary of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada."

New York, (N. Y. Bureau).—A concerted drive during the next four months to rally the Italian workers of the United States to the support of Eugene V. Debs and Seymour Stedman, Socialist candidates for president and vice-president, will begin at once by the Italian Socialist Federation, according to G. Valneti, a member of the national executive council of the Italian Federation, who has just returned from a two day conference of the committee in Pittsburgh.

While the capitalistic class crys more production, the policy adopted is one of decreased activity in order that wages may be reduced.

SOVIET UKRAINIA AIDING RUSSIA

Millions of Acres Turned Over to Ukranian Peasants

Vienna, June 6th, (By Mail) (N. Y. Bureau)—Reports reaching here from Soviet Ukrania tell of the opening of a Soviet Congress at which the delegates reaffirmed their loyalty to the Soviet ideal and took pains to emphasize the fact that Soviet Ukrainia was aiding Soviet Russia in fighting back the invading Poles. C. Rakovsky, chairman of the Council of People's Commissioners of the Ukraine, in reporting on the activities of that body, said that 14,000,000 hectares (about 35,000,000 acres) of farming land had been taken away from the agrarians and turned over to the peasants for use. He also reported that the miners of the Denetz Basin had produced a remarkably large amount of coal, despite the difficulties due to the war.

A news despatch from Moscow states that there is a Bolshivist uprising in Poland. Disturbances have occurred in Warsaw and in the forest regions.

BIG CHICAGO TRIAL STARTS

Took Nine Weeks to Get Jurymen for Trial of Reds

Chicago—After the monotony of nine weeks of grilling of prospective jurors, in the course of which some fifteen hundred veniremen were summoned, the actual trial *of the members of the Communist* Party comes as a relief to all concerned. Of the twenty-four men originally indicted, nineteen are in attendance, three were nolle prossed (cases dropped), and John Reed and one other are out of the country.

"We are going to show that the left wing manifesto nineteen times advocates throughout its course a violent overthrow by the laboring men of this government and the establishment of a dictatorship of the proletariat in its stead," said Prosecutor Hoth.

It is evident from the opening statement that the prosecution will bring all the way from Seattle, Washington and Winnipeg, Manitoba, witnesses to picture the awful things that are alleged to have happened because the workers in those cities went on general strike. "These are conditions that these defendants say they support and welcome and advocate as the most effective means of waging the workers' revolution and of overthrowing the government of these United States," commented the assistant state's attorney in closing.

Slocan Strike Fund

The following donations have been made to the Slocan Strike Fund. Hedley Metal Miners, $58; P. W. Dunning, Trail, $8; Blue Bell Workers, Riondel, $19.50; C. P. R. Unit O. B. U., Winnipeg, $50.

Defense Fund.

The Cigar Makers of the Van Loo Cigar factory contributed the sum of $10.75 to the defense fund last week.

WHITE TERROR IN AMERICA

Only an Armed Force Can Relieve Sufferings of Miners

(By the Federated Press)

Charleston, W. Va.—An armed force alone can enter McDowell county and bring relief to the families of miners evicted as the first step in a reign of terror inaugurated by the mine owners. Every road is closed by heavily armed guards and serious trouble is anticipated.

This American white terror began when the homes of 100 men suspected of being members of the United Mine Workers of America were broken into, the men arrested wtihout warrants and confined without bond in the McDowell county jail.

The families of the miners placed under arrest were then thrown out of the company-owned houses. Simultaneously hundreds of heavily armed guards were placed at all roads leading into the county, to stop any effort to relieve the sufferings of the evicted miners.

A pouring rain descended, and the women and children were soaked to the skin. The word was passed around that any miner who dared to give shelter to evicted women and children would also be evicted.

MILLWORKERS

Millworkers in Vancouver district will hold a mass meeting on Monday, August 2nd at 8 p.m. in the hall of headquarters of the Lumber and Camp Workers Industrial Union of the O. B. U.

Arrangements are being made to have good speakers address the meeting on industrial unionism, and all mill workers who are interested in getting better wages and working conditions should avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing this subject discussed.

The regular business meeting of mill workers will be held at their headquarters on Monday next, July 26th, at 8 p.m. and all members should arrange to be present as important matters will be discussed.

A supply of literature will be on hand; also dodgers advertising the mass meeting which they should secure and distribute among their fellow workers in the mills.

New York.—The United States government lifted the trade ban against Soviet Russia as a play to the galleries. The present arrangement leaves the problems of interchange unsolved, and gives no practical guarantee either to the American business man or to the Russian purchaser. This view of the government's move was expresesd by Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, representative of the Russian Soviet government, in a public statement. Behind his remarks was the unexpressed conviction that Washington had acted in a typically ambiguous and insincere fashion to satisfy the demands of the business men for trade, and of the people for the cessation of America's part in the starvation of Russian women and children.

Lumber workers of Cranbrook district are not backing the Labor News published by N. W. Kingsland of Cranbrook, B. C.

RUSSIAN WORKERS TO BE DEPORTED THIS MONTH

Arrested Year Ago Have Been Held at New Westminster.

Were Convicted on Evidence of Wilson, Roth and Dourasoff.

The sequel to the arrest of a number of Russians in Vancouver on July 19th, last year, charged with belonging to a secret organization teaching disbelief and opposition to organized government, will be reached on July 29th, when it is expected that those Russians who have been ordered to be deported will leave Canada's shores for Soviet Russia on the Empress of Russia, which will sail on that date for the east.

It will be remembered that at the time of the arrests, and for a time afterwards, that the local press was filled with lurid stories of the bomb outrages that were being planned by the men now awaiting deportation. Flaring headlines greeted the readers of the daily papers as to the intentions of these men to raid the local banks and generally carry on war against organized society. Hundreds of bombs were supposed to have been discovered, and "evidence" along these lines was given by the late Sergeant Wilson of the mounted police, who was later hanged in Saskatchewan for wife murder.

This same Sergeant Wilson, according to his own statements, joined an holdup gang in order to secure "evidence," the particular holdup with which one of them was charged, was the holdup of a cobbler on the corner of Richards and Robson streets, but so far as can be seen the whole thing was a fake.

Also Gave "Evidence"

The other police agents that gave evidence against the Russians were Roth and Dourasoff, who were later charged with perjury, and after a preliminary hearing before Magistrate Shaw were committed for trial, the trial took place before Justice Cayley in the county court, the accused electing to take speedy trials, although the attorney-general could *have, if he had seen fit, compelled* them to take trial before a jury, and as the case was of such moment, this course would have been much more satisfactory, as a large number of people were not satisfied with the result of the trial.

After the order for deportation had been made, the minister of immigration, under whose department the cases were conducted, was appealed to in an effort to

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CAMPAIGNERS AND SEAMEN'S CASE

Cable to Seamen's Union in Australia Urging Drastic Action.

The Campaigners of the Great War of Vancouver have taken up the case of the Australian seamen, who were denied admission to this country on their arrival here on the Canadian Importer, when, according to the terms of their agreement they should have been paid off at the home port, which is Vancouver

Last Week Mr. R. H. Young, secretary of the Campaigners, sent the following wire to Hon. J. A. Calder, minister of immigration:

Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration, Ottawa.

Five ex-service British subjects have been refused admission to B. C. by authorities here at their home port, Vancouver, this is unconstitutional. Thirty-five hundred Campaigners desire that while aliens are admitted you cancel order against British seamen.

R. H. YOUNG.
Secretary Campaigners of the Great War

Having had no reply to his wire on *Wednesday morning*, Mr. Young sent the following cable to the secretary of the Seamen's Union at Sydney, New South Wales:

Secretary Seamen's Union,
Sydney, N. S. W.

Five ex-service British seamen from Canadian Importer refused admission here, whilst Chinese, Japanese and Germans come and go. Campaigners, strongest organization in Vancouver, advise that you refuse to handle these scab ships. Please advise other unions in Australia and New Zealand.

R. H. YOUNG,
Secretary, Campaigners.

MRS. FORREST PASSES OUT

Members of the Socialist Party of Canada, and active workers in the working class, will regret to hear of the death of Mary Forrest, wife of Comrade David Forrest, an old time member of the S. P. of C. The deceased was born in Dumfries, Scotland, 48 years ago. During the past two years she was very ill, and an attack of the flu was too much for her impaired health. She will be buried at Mountain View Cemetery at 10:30 a.m. today, Friday. Much sympathy will be felt for her husband and children.

Saturday Only
A Great Suit Bargain

To readers of The "Fed" we make an Extra Special offering for Saturday only

Your choice of 59 of our finest pure wool West of England Navy Blue Serge Suits—regular $60.00 and $65.00 qualities—in all sizes, 34 to 44.
Saturday only **$44.00**

Arnold & Quigley

546 GRANVILLE STREET

SLATER'S

QUALITY ·SERVICE FREE DELIVERY

FRESH MEAT DEPARTMENT

We have just received a special consignment of the famous Canterbury Lamb, which we will put on sale on Friday and Saturday at greatly reduced prices.
Canterbury Lamb Stew, lb. 22c
Canterbury Lamb Shoulders, lb. 26½c
Canterbury Lamb Loins, per lb. 29½c
Canterbury Lam Legs, per lb. 35c

Steer Pot Roasts, from lb 19c
Steer Oven Roasts, from, lb. 20c
Steer Rolled Roasts, lb. 28c
Steer Stew Beef, from, lb. 20c
Finest Roast Beef Dripping, 2 lbs. for 45c

PORK SHOULDERS FOR ROASTING
No. 1 Pork Shoulders, weighing from 5 to 8 lbs. Reg. 38c lb., Friday and Saturday, lb. 30½c
Whole or Half.

T-Bone Steaks, lb. 45c
Sirloin Steaks, lb. 45c
Shoulder Steak, lb. 25c
Top Round Steaks, lb. 40c
Silver Sideboard Steaks, lb. 35c
Loin Lamb Chops, lb. 40c
Shoulder Lamb Chops, lb. 35c

PICNIC SUPPLIES
Cooked Corn Beef, lb. 60c
Cooked Jellied Tongue, lb. 65c
Cooked Luncheon Ham, lb. 45c
Cooked Veal Loaf, lb. 35c
Head Cheese, per bowl 20c

THREE BIG STORES
123 Hastings E. Phone Sey. 3262
830 Granville St. Phone Sey. 866
3260 Main St. Phone Fair. 1683

PROVISION DEPARTMENT
Extra Special
Slater's Famous Picnic Hams, reg. 35c lb. Friday and Saturday, per lb. 29½c
From 8 a.m. to 2 p.m.

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Idle Thoughts on an Ill-Mannered Question

(By Jerome K. Jerome in Common Sense.)

"Mind your own business." Thus Mr. Lloyd George indignantly to a British citizen who asks him a pertinent question concerning the war with Russia. There were reasons that Mr. Lloyd George might legitimately have urged to excuse himself for passing on his way. Mr. George might have pointed out that an English churchyard is not a convenient place for political discussion. He might have explained that he was on his way to a wedding, and really hadn't time to do the subject justice. He might, as a busy politician have pleaded for a morning off. But he would have admitted the right of the mere man from the workshop to have a voice in the shaping of the country's foreign policy. The reply that instinctively leapt to the lips of the astonished Mr. George was: "Mind your own business." The man's "own business," one gathers, was that of a motor-engineer. But he seems to have been sincerely under the impression that the matter of England making war upon Russia—and upon other countries some twenty or thirty of them according to Sir Henry Wilson—was also his own business. Looking up into the faces of the amused magistrates he confessed that he "felt strongly on the subject." For all one knows he may have been reading Mr. A. G. Gardiner's recent article in the Daily News, giving an account of his travels in Germany. The title of Mr. Gardiner's article was "A Motorless Germany." It greatly surprised Mr. Gardiner, travelling through Germany in a motor, kindly lent him by the British general staff, that he met no German motors. On one main road he journeyed for a hundred and sixty miles and met not a single motor. German horses had become so unfamiliar with motors that they reared and plunged at the unaccustomed sight. Children swarmed the road to see the strange thing pass. Peasants pausing from their work rubbed their eyes and asked themselves if they were dreaming of old times. In Berlin and Hamburg some few dozen motorcabs still ply for hire. For the rest, Germany has returned to the horse.

One imagines some German statesman seven years ago—perhaps also on his way to a wedding—being accosted in like manner by some troublesome German motor engineer of the period, asking "quite respectfully" from his place among the crowd some awkward question about a war, rumors of which had penetrated to his workshop. The point is interesting only by reason of its literary significance, but the war that was agitating the mind of this German motor engineer of my imagination was in all probability a war against Russia. "Why are we going to war against Russia? Can't it be avoided?" may have been the question quite respectfully asked of that amazed German statesman, wondering if next the very street dogs would not rise on their hind legs to bark their questions at him. One imagines the flash of indignant contempt, worthy of Mr. George himself, with which he must have turned upon the man. One hears still echoing across the blood-stained years that answer: "Mind your own business." One imagines the jeering of the crowd, as that crest-fallen German motor engineer crept back to his shop, perhaps not altogether satisfied with the answer he had received. Perhaps he, too, was haled before a bench of amused German magistrates, charged with creating a disturbance. It is very sad that there are people in this world so ill-mannered as to create disturbances. The fine black-coated gentlemen who rule our destinies, do they ever make disturbances in Europe? Why cannot our ill-mannered motor engineers take example by our statesmen and so avoid all word or action likely to cause a breach of the peace? One imagines that bench of gentlemanly German magistrates, perhaps more in sorrow than in anger, reproving that motor engineer for his disturbing conduct; advising him for his own good to "mind his own business." One sees him—continue and with a humble heart, let us hope—returning to his lathe, deciding for the future to leave high politics to those whom God in his wisdom and mercy has appointed to superintend these matters, and for the future, so far as he himself is concerned, to mind his motor engineering. I understand from my spiritualistic friends that beyond the grove the motto is "Business (and pleasure) as usual." So, perhaps, in some spiritual garage in some corner of spiritual Germany (presuming there is to be a spiritual existence likewise even for Huns) our motor engineer may be minding his own spiritual business. But so far as this world is concerned, and if he has had the ill-luck not to have escaped from it, I take it there is no business left for him. That garage stands silent, and huddled into the room behind it sits that German motor engineer face to face with his starving wife and children.

"Mind your own business," common people. What have you to do with war and peace? What is it to you whether England makes war against Russia or not—against Persia, against all Islam, if the Lloyd Georges and the Winston Churchills so decree it? According to General Gough, the line to which we have committed ourselves in Asia measures four thousand miles. What business is it of yours to ask questions about the right or wrong of it, to demand of what use it is to you and yours when the blood of your children shall be called upon to defend it? Mind your own business, and leave the oil-magnates to mind theirs. When you are wanted—when your king and country need you, you will be told. Meanwhile your "business" is to pay three and sixpence a gallon for petrol. It used to be ninepence in the days when your boys were alive.

WOULD CHANGE FORM OF GOV'T

Australians Would Do Away With Decentralized Power

At the present time there is one Federal Parliament in Australia, consisting of a House of Representatives and Senate, in addition to six State Parliaments of two houses each. There is the Governor-General for the Commonwealth, and six State governors for the six respective States. The personnel of the six State Parliaments and the Federal Commonwealth Parliament makes up nearly 600 parliamentarians, all of whom are paid high salaries.

The Australian Labor Party has on foot a scheme for doing away with this elaborate form of government. Aiming at the better development of Australia, efficiency in legislation and definite determination for the guidance of Australian citizenship, the Labor Party proposes to abolish the present form of State government and to invest the Federal Government with full sovereign powers and thus make its enactments complete and supreme.

The Labor Party proposes to creats 31 provinces in the place of the six present States in Australia, so the principle of interests would be conserved. In each of these provinces a provincial legislature would be given by the Commonwealth Parliament a uniform written constitution, giving it powers to legislate on matters of domestic concern, where such will not conflict with Commonwealth concerns. It is intended that the Commonwealth shall also give a written constitution for municipal governments within the provinces. It is proposed that these provinces shall be governed by from 10 to 15 members in provinces of fewer than 100,000 of a population, and 15 to 20 members to provinces of 100,000 to 200,000. The total number of provincial legislators would not exceed 400 whereas there are 575 members in the existing State parliaments. It is proposed to abolish the Senate and increase the number of members in the House of Representatives to 100. It will mean efficiency in government upon national questions, while there will be a decentralisation of such powers as are necessary to comply with the wants and requirements of communities of interest, while there will be economy in the actual number of legislators. The population of Australia at the present time is largely confined to the coast line of the continent centreing mostly in the cities. A form of government as proposed would assist in the development of Australia and its natural resources, ultimately giving the country the protection of an added population, and a form of government free from the complications that exist oday with a Commonwealth Parliament and six separate State Parliaments.

Tacoma. — "The hammered-down, sawed-off, knock-kneed, bowlegged, wall-eyed, lantern-jawed I.W.W. or Socialist agitator is too rotten for hell," "Rev." Billy Sunday, sensational evangelist, told a crowd of 15,000 in the Stadium here as he waved his arms while standing on the speakers' table.

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Workshop Committees and The Shop Steward Movement

FROM the murky industrial depts of a grimy fist breaks hrough the ballroom floor. It is the threat of the masses backed by toil-hardened muscles and directed by brains developed in the modern machine process. It is the rising workshop movement.

The social dancers recoil with fear. Then to shut the scene from mind they dance more madly than before. But it is the dance of death. The useless must go. Only the useful are to remain.

Beneath the surface a menace to the masters has long been gathering. Above it the world of labor has moved along with apparently no sign of change from the ordinary routine. Suddenly, like a flash from a clear sky, comes forth the new action and a new vocabulary to describe it. So it was when Direct Action winged its way across the economic world. So it was with the general strike. So also with Soviet idea. So it is with the shop steward system.

Conceived from the bitterness of past betrayals and defeat, born of the brutal necessities of the present, the workshop movement reaches into the future to hold for Labor the most democratic of all ideas—industrial self-government.

The shop steward system is not an attempt to impose a theory upon the Labor movement. It is rooted firmly in conditions existing in large-scale industry. Having only a nominal existence prior to the European war, it has since thrived wherever dilution of skilled labor has occurred by the introduction of unskilled or semi-skilled workers. Machinery made it possible. The subdivision of the productive process and the disappearance pushed it forward. It is here in response to a need for definite economic expression on the part of men forced together in clearly defined groups by the requirements of their part of production.

In the workshop movement is found both the spirit of revolt and the spirit of conquest. It is as much a revolution against the reactionary and despotic machine rule of the "recognized heads" of the unions as it is against the workings of the wage system itself. For that reason it disturbs the placid minds of the per capita absorbers who look upon the unions as their private property and the labor power of the workers as goods to be sold under contract, and strikes a blow at the serenity of the autocrats who hold legal titles to the industries and are possessed with a naive belief that they are rulers by divine right.

The workshop affords a natural unit which is a direct stimulus to self-assertion. Organization on the basis of the shop or job group gives the workers strength and ability to manage their own affairs and to carry out the will of the majority in a more democratic manner than is possible by delegating power to any set of men who are divorced from the productive process. The future of labor does not depend upon national leaders, but upon local and workshop leaders, the intelligent minority among the rank and file.

To all intents and purposes the officials of the international unions are members of the capitalist class. In a lesser degree, but with the same burgeois aspirations, the district and state officials are separated from the rank and file by a social chasm. Even the higher officials of the local movements are not immune. This is due as much to the faulty structure of the unions as to the personal failings of the officials.

The union official is removed from the atmosphere of workshop life. He is enmeshed with the red tape routine of office work. He becomes an efficient clerk, with all the timidity and respectability that is the hall-mark of the clerk. His fighting powers are weakened, and the change of environment continues to weaken him still further as times goes on. He rarely goes back to the bench. In place of returning to the workshop at the end of a term in office he goes forward as far as he can go officially in the labor movement and graduates either as a politician or a member of the lower middle class. The salvation of Labor does not lie in the direction taken by the professional officials.

Amid his office surroundings the tumult of the industrial battlefield seems a trifle distant and unreal to the union official. He deplores any aggressive attitude on the part of the workers toward the employers. Diplomacy—secret diplomacy—becomes his stock in trade. He mingles with other officials who form an intermediary class between the workers and their employers. Neutrality soon becomes an obession with him. As a consumer who does not produce he judges disputes by their effect on prices. The next step is to adopt the "public" point of view and to tell the members that their interests are subordinate to the interests of the "community."

Attaining a position of comparative security and comfort under Capitalism, the union official acquires a middle class morality and with all the cowardice of that class he clings pathetically to his job rather than to run the slightest risk in leading the workers in their struggles. He becomes a reactionary. In times of crises he is more capitalist in outlook then the capitalists themselves. A labor movement so constructed that it removes from a working class environment those whom it chooses as leaders, and so managed that its destinies are placed in the hands of men entirely out of touch with production, is actually raising barriers to the emancipation of the workers.

This state of things can be remedied by organizing on the basis of the workshop, the smallest socially productive unit of industrial life, thereby making the organization responsible and responsive to the rank and file. The movement must proceed from the bottom upward. Its credentials must come from Labor direct.

When the rank and file of all trades and occupations get together a class outlook is created. Industrial solidarity is generated. The official organizations must respond to this upward thrust to the left or make way for the unofficial organization of shop stewards and shop committees.—The Worker.

SEAMEN REFUSED WAR GRATUITY

Retaliate by Refusing to Take Part in Future Wars.

When the war broke out, the Australian seamen, in common with those of other countries took up their part in fighting the battles of the international capitalists. Many of them, who, of course, ought to have known better, went to the conflict as soldiers, and others accepted all the risks attending their calling as seamen carrying troops and munitions to the seat of war. The seamen, it can be said, always took greater risks than the soldiers, for while the latter had a fighting chance on land, the seamen had very little on the sea, from submarines, mines, etc.

Although it has been said over and over again that without the mercantile marine the war could never have been won, it seems that the seamen's work is forgotten by the people in whose interests they accepted all the risks and sacrificed their lives. There are in Australia, as in other countries, people who think so little of what the seamen have done that they refuse even to hear a deputation from the seamen in order that the latter may put their case as to why they should receive a war gratuity, in common with the soldiers.

Recently the executive council of the Seamen's Union of Australia approached the Australian government and asked that they be paid a war gratuity, as some recompense for their sacrifices during the war. The minister for the navy not only refused to entertain the idea of a gratuity, but would not dream of even hearing with the deputation had to say on the matter.

Well, the Australian seamen have not taken the decision of the Australian government quietly. They have passed a resolution that seeing the Australian government does not think fit to consider their claims they do not think fit to take part in any future wars, and that any seamen at present in naval and military service in Australia is giving in his notice of resignation from such organizations. The seamen are making it plain that if the members of the Australian government do not think the seamen are worth rewarding, then they can have the privilege of thinking (and knowing) that the seamen are not going to be made tools of in any future war, and that if in the future Billy Hughes or any other jingo wants war, they can get their own sons and relatives to man the ships for them, and carry the soldiers oversea to fight. Perhaps when their own kid-gloved sons have been exposed to some of the dangers of submarines, etc., they will get a better appreciation of the worth of the seamen and the justice of their claims.

The seamen the world over have only to realize that without their consent no international war can take place, and where they make up their minds on this point they will have done the world a greater service than a dozen leagues of nations can have done, because they will refuse to take a single man overseas to fight.

If the seamen of other countries will take the same action as the Australian seamen have taken in regard to future wars, it may be that the jingo war-makers won't be so fond on making war in the future, knowing that they can no longer rely on the seamen as willing tools to carry human freight overseas to make a butchers' holiday.

Moscow.—At a conference of kindergarten workers here for which there had assembled fifty-three delegates from thirty-four Russian provinces, it was learned from a report made to the conference, that there were in the Soviet republic on January 1, 1919, 1799 kindergartens, which were attended by 90,950 children altogether. On January 1, 1920, the number of kindergartens was 9,623, with 11,234 workers, and 204,913 children in attendance. The work in the establishment of rest homes at Petrograd is rapidly advancing. Fifteen rest homes are already in operation, providing accommodations for about 1,000 workers. The opening ceremonies will soon be held.

The A. F. of L. passed a resolution against Russia because Russia compels people to work. In America the man chases the job—in Russia the job chases the man. Take your choice.

Letters to THE FEDERATIONIST

Editor B. C. Federationist: In the issue of the Fed., dated June 18, M. H. Allman, of Alberni, makes some statements and asks certain questions concerning the O.B.U. and the I.W.W., and their relationship. Mr. Allman thinks that the money of Canadian workers can be spent to better advantage than by sending O.B.U. organizers across the line, seeing that the workers of the United States have an industrial organization in the I.W.W. He suggests a getting together to form an understanding.

I think Mr. Allman's point well taken, and that two organizations so similar in form and object should amalgamate or at least be cousins. Of the questions submitted to you, Mr. Editor (if you'll excuse my gall in butting in), taking the second one; "Do the O.B.U. members think that they are fooling the boss?" I'd like to say that if the O.B.U. fellows do think so they'd be wise to think again.

Anent the third question: "What do you mean by I.W.W. tactics?" I'm glad this question is asked, and will be keen to get the answer. The last question asked: "Was there ever a case of sabotage proved against the I.W.W.?" is interesting. If no such case has been proved then either the I.W.W. is an overrated affair of wind, or the enemy hadn't "the goods" on them. Anyhow, I'm with Allman for a love feast—the O.B.U. with the I.W.W.

Whilst I'm about it I'd like to ask a question that has often occurred to me lately, viz., what do you mean by "anarchy?" Do you wish to belittle or slam the anarchist by group or individual? If the anarchist is my enemy, I fail to class him as such. Surely they (the anarchists) are human and are looking and working for a better arranged world to live in. Are they not believers in a One Big Union of Workers and the Communistic state?

WM. E. LANSDELL.
Box 328, Elk Lake, Ont.
July 8, 1920.

Editorial Note.—This letter will be attended to next week.

Seamen's Strike

Editor B. C. Federationist: In reply to Bro. Sam Anderson's letter in issue of the 16th inst., we extend an apology by the wrong which has been done to the brother in having his name appear in error as worked during the recent seamen's strike, unfortunately caused by the organizer, F. Stephens giving me his name, which was no fault of mine, otherwise I would take the blame myself, but nevertheless it falls to me, anyhow.

In regard to the brother having a withdrawal card is a fact beyond doubt, but I have known of cases, although rare, of members sailing with withdrawal cards to evade payment of dues.

I have personally seen Bro. Anderson, and told him the true facts of the case, which I sincerely hope will never occur, to any member of our organization again.

R. TOWNSEND,
Business Agent.
Sailors' Union,
Vancouver, B. C., July 19, 1920.

The Farmers' Position

Editor B. C. Federationist: I read with much interest your editorial in July 2 issue: "The Farmer and the Coming Change. I think you are mistaken in saying, "the farmer in his different circumstances cannot see the situation as does the industrial worker." In my opinion, we farmers have a broader understanding of the present order of things than have the industrials, but we are held in check by artificial pride and fear on the one hand, and by the hostile spirit of the industrial worker on the other.

Besides the ordinary troubles which all workers are heir to we are subjected to a taxation the industrial class know nothing of, and in addition we carry a burden of superficial pride which bears heavy upon our overburdened backs, but we are hurt by this frown of the masters on the one hand, by the hostility of the "workers on the other. And so we are driven on. Stimulated by false press, false hopes and fear. We may look across a gulf of apathy and view our fellow-workers—those of the docks and the factory, of the forests and the mines. We may realize the colossal strength of unity as the power to accelerate emancipation, but there is no bridge of confidence, or beckoning hand to welcome us. We hear the voice of the capitalist conjuring up visions of debauchery, and so in fear we turn again to servitude clay in the hands of the parasites, voluntary victims of the professional politician

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THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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TWELFTH YEAR. No. 30 EIGHT PAGES VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1920 $2.50 PER YEAR

Lumber and Camp Workers —Industrial Unit News—

GENERAL CONVENTION

THE delegates convened at the headquarters, Vancouver, at 10 a.m. on Monday, July 19. J. M. Clarke temporary chairman.

The credential committee reported 72 delegates properly credentialled, representing the coast district — Cranbrook, Edmonton, Fort Frances, Kamloops, Merritt, Prince George, Prince Rupert, Sudbury, Winnipeg, and the executive.

Skeleton committees were elected on past management and future policy, constitution, resolutions, arrangements and grievances. All delegates had the right to attach themselves to any committee they wished. The meeting adjourned to go into the committee work.

The convention proper met in the O.B.U. hall, Pender street, on Tuesday morning, J. M. Clarke elected chairman.

It has previously been decided that any member of the L. & C.W. I.U. should have the right of a voice in the proceedings, but only delegates to vote.

The arrangements and grievance committee recommended that J. Harrington should be invited to address a meeting of delegates and visitors on Wednesday night; also that the convention should deal with a resolution charging the general secretary-treasurer with using his influence to change the convention from Winnipeg to Vancouver. A lengthy discussion took place during which copies of letters were read sent by the secretary to general executive members and district offices on this matter. Members of the general executive stated that it was on their instruction that the letter was sent to district offices. The convention passed a motion endorsing the action taken in making the change.

The past management and future policy committee reported that they concurred in the report of the general executive committee and in doing so endorsed the recommendations embodied therein.

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE

Immediately following the general convention of January, a referendum was issued upon the various questions passed by the delegates. In the meantime, at an executive meeting, it decided to give immediate effect to the fullest extent possible, to the instruction of the convention that "the most energetic action be taken to spread the organization as widely and strongly as possible." Consequently, Fellow Workers Anderson, Baird, G. A. Clark, Cowan, Hanson, Keane, Labell, Lamont, McKnight were sent east, using Sudbury as the centre. (F. W. Mawhinnie and Mellows were already there). Fellow Worker Cowan took charge of Sudbury office in place of Mellows who resigned, and when the Sudbury district convention was held in April, he was unanimously elected district secretary. A district office was opened up at Cobalt with H. W. McKnight in charge. Later, this being mainly a mining centre, the miners took over the office and on March 17th, sent McKnight to Timmins where he opened up another district office, which operated as a combined miners and lumberworkers' unit until at the district convention held in June, the miners who are in an overwhelming majority, took full control of the activities. An office for that section of Ontario was then opened up at Cochrane which is a large lumbering centre employing probably 10,000 workers in this industry.

Fellow Worker McKnight left Timmins office on April 16th and went to Sudbury district taking in the river drives for the purpose of spreading propaganda among the drivers, in favor of an eight-hour day. In May he went to Montreal in connection with the organization work and on June 4th, he left and returned west.

Fellow Worker Hansen (with Baird and Clark) was first sent to Cobalt, and then to North Bay and Cochrane, and on February 25, upon repeated requests of Fort Frances district, he worked there until sickness in his family compelled his return west on March 10th.

Keane covered Cobalt, Timmins, etc., and then to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, where some of the severest weather that has been experienced for many years was met with, which made it impossible to take in the camps, this made effective organizing impossible before the river drivers opened up, and Kane deemed it cheaper and in the interests of the organization that he return west instead of waiting for the opening up of the drives. He returned west March 1st.

Lamont and Clark took in Sudbury, Cobalt and Parry Sound, Mattagami, St. John, Montreal and finally decided that owing to the handicap of the majority of the workers being French-speaking, that it was mainly essential that organizers able to use that language be employed. They, therefore, decided to return west on April 1.

It was intended to use Baird in the office but the call for such services was not so great as anticipated, and his inability to speak French limiting his value on the road, it was deemed better that he return west, which he did on February 16th.

Labell, with Organizer Mawhinnie, who had been doing good work in the east since November, worked mainly in the Sudbury district and doing exceedingly good good, particularly amongst the the French Canadians. In April they went to Montreal and opened a district office. Having had six months of active organizing amongst eastern camps, Mawhinnie resigned and came west. Labell also found it necessary for personal reasons to take a few months' rest from the work. He, therefore, resigned and came west in May.

To give some idea of the physcology of the eastern worker, and of his conditions, we quote an experience in one camp of 75 men, of whom only two would join up, as the others stated it might be necessary for them to strike, to get better conditions, which would mean they might lose their jobs which they considered were not too bad, seeing they only worked twelve hours a day and received $3.50 for it.

Anderson worked in the Sudbury district until February 2nd, when he went to Port Arthur as temporary secretary. On April 20th he left for Winnipeg, calling at Fort Frances en route. At Winnipeg he opened a district office and has done good work, having at present 250 members. As a result of their experiences, all who have come in contact with the east are of the opinion taht there is a practically unlimited field for organization. Not only in the large number of men employed in the lumbering district, but particularly owing to the damnable living and working conditions that exist, but it will be a long, hard and expensive undertaking to spread the propaganda necessary to educate the workers there to a realization of their condition, and to awaken and solidify the spirit and desire for organization, without which their conditions will not be improved. Throughout large areas in Ontaria, and entirely throughout Quebec, the majority of workers are French speaking, and generally speaking, only organizers able to use that language can do effective work. It is, however, essential that some men from the west who thoroughly understand their class position, and the value of an industrial form of organization, shall be sent to coach and educate the French workers so as to make them efficient organizers. Unlimited literature in that language is also essential. Very active opposition was experienced from the Catholic church. We were informed that the priests have threatened to expel from the church any one who joins the organization, and only those who know the hold the church has upon the French will realize how much harder this makes our work. The Catholic church has a union known as the Catholic National Organization, comprising a membership of 30,000. The aims of the organization are chiefly religious. The priests go into camp and collect money, and as a side line warn the men against joining the O. B. U.

The general referendum which closed March 15th resulted in all questions carrying in the affirmative—this necessitated the formation of a central headquarters distinct from all districts. The following were elected for the central executive committee: W. Cowan, G. A. Clark, G. Lamont K. Higgins, with E. Winch as secretary treasurer by acclamation. The activities of the coast district and headquarters were separated at the end of the quarter, March 31st. The cash balance of $1575.91 being transferred to the headquarters, with the understanding that all outstanding accounts be paid by them, headquarters taking sufficient office equipment, the balance being retained by the coast district. In April it was necessary for the general secretary to go to Winnipeg to a meeting of the O. B. U. central executive, and before leaving he discussed with executive members Clark and Lamont, who were of the opinion that it would be beneficial if he visited the eastern districts, so as to get first-hand information of the local situation. This he did, calling at Fort Frances, Port Arthur and Sudbury districts, and after a consultation at Sudbury, with executive Member Cowan, he went to Montreal and made arrangements for starting a semi-monthly four-page paper, two pages in English and two in French. This was put in charge of U. Binette, a French-Canadian member. Arrangements were also made to use a page each week for lumber workers and O. B. U. news in the Finnish paper, Vapaus, printed at Sudbury, and the Ukranian Labor News printed at Winnipeg. This gives the organization papers issued regularly in English, Finnish, French and Ukranian languages.

In March Princeton district, which consists almost entirely of miners and general workers, decided to withdraw from the lumber workers, which they did; leaving an unpaid debt of $588.10. In May Port Arthur district also seperated, leaving an unpaid debt of $2,817.96.

The Thunder Bay Central Labor Council requested the opinion of the central executive of the O. B. U. on the question of Port Arthur district of the Lumber Workers, joining the local council, should they decide to do so. The executive replied there was no objection to such action, but recommended that in such event the financial obligations to their own headquarters should first be satisfactorily arranged. No settlement has yet been made by Port Arthur, neither has the outstanding balance been reduced.

In April Executive Member G. A. Clark resigned, and MacKnight, being the one receiving the next highest vote in the referendum, was elected to fill the vacancy until the convention in accordance with Clause 29 of the onstitution. This leaves a vacancy to be filled by the convention.

In Sudbury district, E. Monaldi whilst acting as organizer, was arrested by a private policeman of the mining company on the charge of sedition. Immediate action was taken to effect his release on bail, and to give legal defence. The prosecution, however, decided not to proceed with the case. For the protection of other members, and to prevent private firms or their hirelings from taking high handed action in illegally arresting members of the working class, because of their union activities, it was decided to take legal action against the company for damages for illegal arrest.

The case of Organizer Mackenzie against the men who ran him out of Cranbrook in March, 1919, was tried at Fernie in May, 1920, and the judge has not yet given his decision. Besides the men who were directly charged with the action, proceedings were also taken against the Cranbrook Herald for endorsing their action.

As instructed by the January convention, an attempt was made to negotiate with the Empliyers' Association the question of improved camp conditions. Following their previous policy, the employers ignored the communication and consequently in all camps where the provincial and union requirements are not conformed to, the men have had to take job action to secure consideration of their demands.

It is not possible to obtain exact figures of the membership at any given time, owing to the fact that it is a common occurrence for a member to bring himself into good standing, after being several months in arrears.

The membership in good standing is about 20,000 and there is owing to the headquarters by the districts $24,306.75.

Several districts of small membership have referred to the difficulty of financing their activities with a 50 cents per capita to headquarters. The endeavor of the executive has been to return to the districts as near as possible the full value of their contribution, not only in general assistance, but particularly in educational literature, and the executive feel justified in saying that the Lumberworkers' union is today carrying on the greatest educational work of any labor body in existence in the Dominion at the present time, and it would be a pity, and they believe detrimental to the organized labor movement as a whole, if the work was curtailed. In addition to the value of the educational literature to the members themselves, it has been a means of financially assisting other sections of the movement in getting out and spreading literature amongst their own members and other workers. The union has published leaflets in English, French, Italian, Finnish, Ukranian, Chinese, Japanese and Hindoo.

The committee recommends that the initial cost of organizing a district shall be borne by the headquarters, and when the local membership is in a position to take over the management of the district, they shall pay for the value of all office equipment and supplies then in use.

In view of the detrimental influence of a heavy debt upon the shoulders of the district membership, it is recommended that the general convention authorize the executive to make an arrangement with each district by which upon assuming an amount equal to their ability to pay, the balance be wiped off.

In making this recommendation, the executive wish to express their appreciation of the splendid efforts that several districts have made to fulfill their obligations, and special reference is made to Cranbrook which has cleared itself entirely of debt to the headquarters.

The committee recommend that walk-outs be discouraged and that no official notice be taken of them, except that when a report giving the reasons for the action is handed into the office, this shall be published for the information of members.

The executive are of the opinion that considerable criticism is due to the central executive of the O. B. U. for the extreme scarcity of suitable literature dealing with the principles of the movement, and illustrating the application of its principle to the present conditions in industry and needs of the workers, for they consider that the least the executive can do is to make it possible for units who may be willing to defray the cost of circulating such prapaganda in their districts, to have a wide selection readily available at small cost.

The executive recommends that in future the general convention be held once a year.

Note.—The figures giving in detail the standing of districts and financial reports of organizers will be published in full in the complete report of convention proceedings.

The financial reports of organizers were taken up separately, those organizers who were present, giving a verbal report of their activities.

On motion the convention adopted the executive committee's report.

A special committee of two was appointed to look in to the credentials of G. A. Clark, used at the January convention.

The committee reported on a resolution as being from the coast district: "That all districts withdraw from the general executive board of the L. & C.W.I.U. and attach themselves to the general executive board of the O.B.U."

The accuracy of this resolution was challenged on the ground that no such resolution was passed by the coast district convention. A special committee consisting of one delegate for every district represented, was elected to investigate and report. This, they did at the opening of the morning session on Wednesday, and recommending that "as the resolution was different from that adopted at the coast convention, it should be ruled out of order." The meeting defeated the committee's recommendation by a vote of 34 to 33.

The whole of Wednesday until 6:15 p.m. was taken up in discussing the question of geographical versus industrial form of organization which was the real meaning of the resolution. On a roll call vote the motion was defeated by 44 to 19.

On Thursday morning, the Convention resumed consideration of the report of Committee on Past Management and Future Policy. It was decided henceforth that all organisers' reports and accounts of their actions shall be published at least once a month in The Federationist or other publication. As far as available funds allow, organisers will be sent into the eastern and northern districts, using as far as possible qualified workers within the locality to be covered. The motion to restrict members on the pay roll to a voice and no vote at future conventions was defeated.

A committee of three is to be appointed to consider the question of starting an official O. B. U. paper, the members to subscribe for same. The findings of this committee to be presented at the next O. B. U. convention.

The members are to be urged to exercise all the pressure they can to compell the regular visiting of camps by Health Officers.

Every effort is also to be made on the job to eliminate the system of doing work by contract, piece or bonus, with special attention to those who are endeaoring to perpetuate these systems.

A long discussion took place on the question of forming a Hospital and Medical Fund under the control of the members, the fund to be kept distinct in every way from the general activities of the organization. Membership to be optional, and to be open to any member of the working class. Several districts have already started this, but it was considered best that the organization as such should take no hand in carrying on any activities of a benevolent nature.

The Defence Comittee will be recommended to furnish camp delegates in each district with official receipt books, in order that all members who wish to make voluntary contribution to this fund may do so. A motion to assess the members for Defence Fund was voted down. A recommendation was adopted that the Defence Committee should issue defence stamps from 25 cents up.

The main discussion in the afternoon session centred around a motion to debar from holding an official position in the L. W. I. U. & C. anyone who ocupied a position in a political party. The motion was defeated.

A motion was passed demanding that troops be withdrawn from Ireland and the people there be permitted the right of self-determination.

It was also moved that:—Whereas the refusal of the Privy Council to grant the appeal of the men now in jail in connection with the Winnipeg strikes can only be regarded as further evidence of the control of the judiciary by the financial interests, therefore, be it resolved that this convention of the L. & C. W. I. U. send our fraternal greetings to all class war prisoners and pledge ourselves to carry on the fight for the emancipation of the working class, and the freeing of the social institutions from Capitalistic control.

The Special Committee appointed to investigate into the credentials of G. A. Clark, used at the January convention, reported: That G. A. Clark, ex-member of the General Executive Board was seated in the last General Convention on forged credentials. We recommend that G. A. Clark be not allowed to hold any further office in the organization.

The information that whilst it was not possible to give the exact amount contributed by the members to the Defence Fund, owing to some sending their contributions direct to Winnipeg, or the B. C. Defence Committee, the total amount exceeded twenty-five thousand dollars.

It is urged that workers going to prairie provinces for agricultural work, to be sure and join up with the O. B. U. at one of the district headquarters at Prince George, Prince Albert, Edmonton, Winnipeg or Fort Frances.

At the time of closing the afternoon session on Thursday, the Delegates were considering the report of the Committee on Constitution, upon which no definite action has yet been taken.

The report of the Committee is as follows:

1.—That Clause 1 of the Constitution shall read "The organization shall be known as the Lumber Workers' Industrial Unit of the One Big Union."

2.—That Clause 2 shall be deleted and the following clause substituted: "It shall have no affiliation with any other organization but pledges its support to all working class movements that strive towards industrial freedom."

3.—That Clause 3 be altered by deletion of the words "in the Lumber Industry or Construction Camps" on lines 2 and 3 of Clause 3.

4.—That Clause 4 be deleted.

5.—That Clause 5 be altered to read: "Foremen may become members of the organization but cannot hold office."

7.—That Clause 7 be altered to read: "Any applicant for membership carrying a current or paid up card in any other wage workers' labor organization will be admitted without payment of entrance fee. Members who leave the Unit, to engage in another occupation, and join the Unit of that ocupation, shall, upon application, be re-admitted without payment of back dues."

8.—That Clause 8 be deleted:

9.—That Clause 10 be altered by deleting the words "to use headquarters" on the 4th and 5th lines of the Clause.

10.—That Clause 11 be altered by deleting the words "the B. C. Federationist" on the first line of the Clause and inserting the words "an official newspaper of the Unit."

11.—That Clause 13 be altered to read: "Any member making an accusation or insinuation against any other member or official of the Union, or making a statement that any certain member of the Unit is a scab, shall be compelled to prove the charge at the next regular meeting of the Camp, and if he fails to do so he shall make a public apology to the offended member or official at the meeting at which the accusation, insinuation, or statement is considered, or at the regular meeting next held at the Camp. In the event of his refusal to apologize, his membership card shall be suspended until such time as he complies with the decision of the meeting. The decision of the meeting shall be inserted in the most convenient official newspaper."

12.—That Clause 14 be deleted and the following clause inserted: "Any member objecting to another's membership, or opposing an applicant being received into the Unit, must state the objection in writing so that the objection may be properly investigated and dealt with by either the Central or District Executive Board and in the event of the objection being sustained by the Central or District Board, the member or applicant objected to shall be denied the right of membership in the organization."

13.—That Clause 15 be altered to read: "No member, camp delegate or organizer of the Unit shall organize for any other Union other than the O. B. U."

14.—That Clause 27 remain as at present.

15.—That Clause 29 shall read: "Should the office of General-Secretary-Treasurer become vacant through any cause whatever, the Central Executive Board shall have power to appoint another Secretary-Treasurer to fill the vacancy. Should the office of any other member of the Central Executive Board become vacant through any cause whatever, the nominee having the next highest number of votes shall act as a member of the Executive Board until the next general convention."

16.—That Clause 31 shall be altered by adding the following sentence: "The vote ballot shall be kept in the office of the General Secretary-Treasurer."

17.—That Clause 32 shall be altered to read: "No member shall be eligible for nomination or election for General Secretary-Treasurer, or as a member of the Central Executive Board unless he has held a card in the organization for at least six calendar months."

18.—That Clause 33 be deleted.

19.—That Clause 36 be altered by deleting the words: "The B. C. Federationist" occurring on the 8th line of the clause and inserting the words "an official newspaper" therefor.

20.—That Clause 38 be deleted and the following clause inserted: "Initial expenses of organizing new districts shall be paid by General Executive Board out of a specially established fund for the purpose."

21.—That we concur in recommendation that article 6 of the old constitution of the L. W. I. U. of the O. B. U. be replaced in the new Constitution.

22.—That the words— "and Camp" appearing on the fifth line of Section 44 be deleted, and the word "Unit" be substituted for the word "Union" on said fifth line of Clause 44.

23.—That we concur in Resolution for Coast District Convention that Clause 47 be deleted.

24.—That Clause 50 be deleted.

25.—That the words "and camp" and the word "Union" appearing on the third and fourth line of Clause 53 be deleted.

26.—That the word "Unit" shall be substituted for the word "Union" on the 6th line of Clause 54.

27.—That "& C" shall be deleted from the 7th line of Clause 55, and otherwise amended to conform with Clause as amended by Coast District Convention.

28.—That "and Camp" appearing on the first line of Clause 57 be deleted and the word "Unit" be substituted for the word "Union" ocurring on said second line.

29.—That the word "weekly" be inserted between the last word of line 1 and the first word of line 2 of Clause 58.

30.—That the word "Unit" be substituted for the word "Union" throughout the remainder of the Constitution.

32.—That Clause 61 be altered to read: "A Committee of three shall be appointed in each camp by the members in Camp to assist and confer with the delegate on any important subject that may arise. In the event of a camp delegate being fired whilst in, or because of the pursuit of the business of the Unit, in the camp where such takes place, the members shall call a meeting and take such action as may be necessary to protect the interests of the members of the organization.

33.—That we do not concur in Resolution from Edmonton Dis-District, reading as follows: "That Executive shall be composed of one member from each district, and that each district elect their own member to the Executive."

34.—That we concur in the following resolutions:—

(a) From Coast District Convention: "Recommend that the word "weekly" be placed in Clause 58 of the Constitution immediately after the word "Meeting" on the second line of the Clause (See Resolution 29).

(b) That no District Secretary of the L. W. I. U. be eligible to nomination, election, or appointment to the General Executive Board of the O. B. U.

35.—The following has been submitted from Sault Ste. Marie, Ont:—

"A discussion was held whether a member can transfer from a Craft Union into an Industrial Union. The meeting, having thoroughly discussed the matter, passed a resolution that a member cannot transfer from a craft union into an Industrial Union without paying initiation fee."

We do not support the contention that it is necessary for a member of a Craft Union to pay initiation fee upon becoming a member of the L. W. I. U. of the O. B. U. and do not concur in any sugested resolution to that effect.

36.—Resolution from Edmonton District:

"That no Executive Board member excepting the Secretary shall be seated as a delegate at Conventions unless elected by a District."

Not concurred in.

Camp Reports

BLIND CHANNEL

Having noticed a report in your paper signed "W.G." which I presume means "William Gussman," which report I wish to contradict as "one big lie." How any white man can so misrepresent things, beats me.

In the first place, he states: "Brady's camp is closed, owing to the boss raising the board and cutting out fresh meat and potatoes." Well, the camp has never been closed; is running as usual, with union men, too. And allow me to tell Mr. W.G., "men who can, and will do an honest day's work." As for the boss cutting out fresh meat, etc., I think in all it was six days we were without it, and that was during the seamen's strike when these things could not be obtained, and this man knew perfectly there was a standing order with P. Burns for 40 pounds of meat per week, which, to my thinking, should suffice for five men.

And then about raising the board, the boss tells me it was only when he realized how far he was going behind on the board bill, that he decided to raise it above $1.20 per day per man. He also states this truthful and cultured, W.G., "that the boys could not get their money." The boys were all paid their money with the exception of this fellow, who got part of his.

I don't understand what he means when he says "the boys would not stand for this and that; there was only another union man (something like myself) in the camp, as well as myself when he left; this was the only man on speaking terms with G.G.

As for the attack upon myself; well, I want to deny emphatically that I had anything to say about the union, until this W.G. came in and demanded my dues, stating that he had been appointed delegate. I asked to see his certificate, but he couldn't show me any, and as he had tried a day or two before to borrow money from me, I came to the conclusion he wanted my dues to use for himself.

In conclusion, I may add that if the union is to be represented by men of this class, I cannot see any lasting success for it on the coast, and I think it is time some steps should be taken to put a stop to such trouble-makers, especially where there is so little cause for trouble.

(Signed) C. F. SKOGLUND.

PENTICTON

The report in the Fed, of July 16 is not quite correct, inasmuch as the $1.50 charged for hospital includes the 1 cent per day for accident compensation. The soldiers civil re-establishment men are charged $1.50 the same as any one else. The board has not yet been raised to $1.50 a day, but in every other respect the conditions are as stated, only worse. The food is punk—emphatically so; Camp No. 1 is well described; it's bum. The writer has seen the receipts of one man who was charged $1.50 for hospital fees three times in one month for what you don't get.

The contemplated mail graft got nipped in the bud, and it is now up to the men to knock the bottom out of the medical and hospital graft. Some of these railway and other contractors have still got the old idea that these jobs are run on snuff, overalls, employment office rebates and similar side line grafts, and perhaps they are not so far wrong, for its not far from the mark to say that half the C.R.P. extensions could be paid for by the fares which men pay in going to and from jobs which are run under conditions which no normal person would put up with willingly. If these conditions are to be remedied it will only be by the men getting into the O.B.U., which is a labor organization run by the rank and file of its members, and which does not permit its officials to make any agreements with the boss on the side.—MAC.

DEEP COVE

Deep Cove Lumber Co., eight miles from North Vancouver. The best "organized" camp in B.C. One man carrying a card, acting as rigging man, choking, chasing (part time), dogging up and cutting wood for donkey and working until 11 p.m. as bull cook.

One man went over to cut for donkey, buck and split (gas saw) and fire, also fix donkey in spare time. He lost this snap, because he wouldn't help to dog up and work on rigging. The rigging crew work until 11 p.m. Anyone wanting a steady job in this camp might get it by applying to Hicks. Would suggest he take a bath before he goes, as there is none there. It would be advisable to have with him things useful as first aid in case of accident, as there is none on the job.

Oh, work, where is thy sting?
Oh, grave, where thy victory?

OCEAN FALLS

(John Anderson's Camp.)

Conditions in this camp are rotten. Our food consists of fish for breakfast, fish for dinner, and hamburger for supper. Our allowance for fruit is one orange a week, and meals are never on time. You just have time to eat and run to work. There are men running donkeys without papers, which are not capable of running a wheelbarrow. So, union men, take note of this camp.

WANTED

The address of Fred Esnouf, who was injured on February 12 while working for the Capilano Timber Co.

NOTICE

There is mail in the office for Thomas Morris Thompson.

Buy at a union store.

STRIKES

ACTIVE ENGAGEMENTS ON THE FIRING LINE

Whalen Pulp & Paper Company	Swanson Bay
Crowley's Camp	Grassie Bay
Brooks Scanlon & O'Brien	Stillwater
Murray's Camp	Thompson Sound
Firs, Limited, or Rees & Black	Whonnock
Beale & Stamford	Ocean Falls
Masset Tbr. Co.'s Sawmill	Buckley Bay
Hanson's Camp	Usk, G. T. P. Rly.
Kenny Bros.	Usk, G. T. P. Rly.
Royal Lumber Co.	Usk, G. T. P. Rly.
Kleanza Co.	Usk, G. T. P. Rly.
Metalliferous Mines	Silverton and Sandon (Slocan District)
Lindsay Bros.	Meadows

Masset Timber Co. is firing the men on day wages and letting work by contract. UNION MEN TAKE NOTICE.

UNFAIR LIST

Dempsey-Ewart's, Camp 2	Drury Inlet

Defense Fund.

Mainland Cedar Co., Thompson Sound, per Thomas Reilly, by donations to Maintenance Fund: George William $1, T. Abrahams $2, Forbes Spilling $2, F. E. Kircha $1, Joe Boyer $1, Roy L. Campbell $1, A. Dumas $1, E. Shaw $2, A. Posqueville $1, I. Jysum $1, H. H. Robinson $2, T. Newman $1, H. Cockerill $1, G. Brodstock $4, B. Kuin $1, C. Lund $2, R. Petrowitz $2, G. H. Green $2, B. Bell $1, S. McLean $2, James Anderson $1, Pete Johnson $2, Carol Kosock $4, Joe Bassarab $2, J. Reid $1, O. A. Sundberg $3, A. Anderson $2 J. Foulds $2, J. Ferguson $2, O. Sunen $1, S. E. Lavarne $2, O. B. Jameson $2, Robert N. Green $1, W. A. Lee $1, T. Thompson $2, Thomas Reilly $4; total $64.

INFORMATION WANTED

Addresses of Fritz William Schuffle, last heard of in Prince Rupert district last November;; Frank Assiin, last heard of at Pare's camp, Vaveny; F. L. Barrett, Karl F. McKinen, N. Dudakoski, E. Dew, A. Vesenikir, G. Whitelaw, W. Orr, — — Tomkin, N. Koski, F. R. Solloway, Jim Kinney.

Nels Sutterland, aged 68, has a compensation claim, No. 52215.

Eastern members are warned not to pay dues or fees to H. C. Joanisse.

Wilfrid Walquist is informed that his brother was drowned in California recently.

WANTED

Address of Karl F. McKinen, P. Ryan, N. Dudakoski, E. Dew, C. E. Wilson, H. H. Murphy, A. Vesenikir, G. Whitelaw, W. Orr, Tomkin, N. Koski, F. R. Solloway, Jim Kinney, J. Dicomo, W. J. Chesney and Les Hamilton, hook tender.

NOTICE

Any one knowing the address of Robert Power, formerly working at Buckley Bay, please communicate with Vancouver headquarters.

Contribution to the Winnipeg defense fund, amounting to $9, from McLeod Timber Co., boom camp, Gambier Island, per J. A. Gray.

Seattle—Polish reservists in this city are refusing to listen to the call from Poland for members of the nationality in this country to return for service against the Soviet Army. Indignant repudiation of the war on the workers' government of Russia is general among local Poles.

Do Your Bit Now!

THERE are 46 workers, most of whom have families, locked out at Taylorton, Sask., by the mining company because they belong to the O. B. U. and attended the meeting which Organizer Christopher was to have addressed at Bienfait, when he was run out of the country by the illegal act of a bunch of stools.

The Central Defense Committee has taken over the looking after of legal assistance for these men and Organizer Christophers.

Funds Are Needed Immediately

These men must be protected and their families must not be allowed to starve.

THIS IS YOUR FIGHT!

Send funds direct to District Secretary, 196 Henry Avenue, Winnipeg, or to James Law, Central Defence Committee. State if for maintainence or legal action.

DISTRICT DIRECTORY

General Headquarters:

Vancouver, B. C.; E. Winch, 61 Cordova Street West.

Cranbrook, B. C.; J. H. Thompson, Box 18.
Cranbrook District—Legal adviser: George Spreuil.

Kamloops, B. C.; J. L. Peterson, Box 312, 3 Victoria Street.

Merritt, B. C.; W. S. Kilner, Box 8.

Nelson, B. C.; R. Barrow, General Delivery.
Meetings are held in the O. B. U. Hall, Baker Street, Nelson, on the first and third Sunday of each month at 3 p.m.

Prince George, B. C.; C. F. Morrison, Drawer 20.

Prince Rupert, B. C.; J. H. Burrough, Box 833.

Vancouver, B. C.; J. M. Clarke, 61 Cordova Street West.

Victoria, B. C.; E. Waterson, 1424 Government Street.

Edmonton, Alta.; C. Berg, 10333—101st Street East.

Prince Albert, Sask.; Geo. Tether, 108—8th Street East.

Winnipeg, Man.; Lumberworkers' Union, 196 Henry Avenue.

Cochrane, Ont.; E. Crandell, General Delivery.

Fort Francis, Ont.; S. G. Neil, Box 390, Webster Hall.

Sudbury, Ont.; Wm Cowan, Box 1581, Lisgar Street.

Montreal; U. Binette, 38 St. Laurent Street.

TIMMINS DISTRICT
Statement May 1st to June 9th

Receipts:		
Dues		$ 174.00
Fees		15.00
Delegates' Remittance	$650.05	
Less Commission and Expenses	69.50	
		580.55
O. B. U. Buttons and Cards		67.10
Collections at meetings		37.80
Bariko Defense Fund		37.75
Balance on hand April 30th		380.06
		$1,292.26
Expenditures:		
Wages		$ 387.68
Rent and light		63.90
Typewriter $55.00, Equipment $20.50		75.50
Office supplies and postage		31.65
Organization		152.00
Sundry Expenses		32.84
Headquarters		300.00
Balance on hand June 20th		248.63
		$1,292.26

WINNIPEG DISTRICT
Statement May 15th to June 30th

Receipts:		
Dues		$ 112.00
Fees		33.00
Delegates' Remittance	$284.00	
Less Commission and Expenses	30.50	
		253.50
O. B. U. Buttons		35.00
Advance from Headquarters		500.00
		$ 933.50
Expenditures:		
Wages		$ 153.00
Rent and Telephone		77.50
Installing Office		115.96
Office Supplies and Postage		27.95
Organization		321.38
Printing Ukranian Paper		70.00
C. L. C. per capita Tax		10.00
Sundry Expenses		29.20
Balance on hand June 30th		128.51
		$ 933.50

PRINCE GEORGE DISTRICT
Statement for June, 1920

Receipts:		
Dues		$ 278.00
Fees		17.00
Delegates' Remittance	$557.50	
Less Commission and Expenses	26.50	
		531.00
Winnipeg Defense Fund		49.00
O. B. U. Buttons, Cards and Literature		15.85
Balance on hand May 31st		1,201.07
		$2,091.92
Expenditures:		
Wages		$ 160.00
Rent and Light		36.00
Office Supplies and Postage		12.00
Organization		295.35
Winnipeg Defense Fund remitted		46.00
Sundry Expenses		83.96
Remitted to Headquarters		475.00
Balance on hand June 30th		983.61
		$2,091.92

PRINCE RUPERT DISTRICT
Statement for June, 1920

Receipts:		
Dues		$ 199.00
Fees		10.00
Delegates' Remittance	$379.95	
Less Commission and Expenses	8.75	
		371.20
Headquarters advance for Strike Relief		350.00
Strike Donation		5.00
Refund		3.00
O. B. U. Buttons		.70
Balance on hand May 31st		278.29
		$1,217.19
Expenditures:		
Wages		$ 120.00
Rent		12.50
Office supplies and postage		10.00
Organization		7.85
Strike Relief		773.52
Sundry Expenses		45.85
Balance on hand June 30th		247.97
		$1,217.19

MERRITT DISTRICT
Statement for June, 1920

Receipts:		
Dues		$ 291.00
Fees		13.00
Delegates' Remittance	$ 86.00	
Less Commission and Expenses	6.50	
		79.50
Collection for Hall		199.70
Princeton Sick Fund		81.75
Winnipeg Defense Fund		12.00
O. B. U. Buttons and Literature		18.05
Balance on hand May 31st		189.35
		$ 884.35
Expenditures:		
Wages		$ 160.00
Rent and Light		26.25
Expenses re Hall		132.62
Office supplies and postage		74.62
Organization		7.95
Princeton Sick Fund		81.75
Winnipeg Defense Fund		12.00
Sundry Expenses		3.35
Balance on hand June 30th		385.81
		$ 884.35

THE B.C. FEDERATIONIST

Published every Friday morning by The B. C. Federationist, Limited

A. S. WELLS ..... Manager

Office: Labor Temple, 405 Dunsmuir Street. Telephone Seymour 5871

Subscribtion Rates: United States and Foreign, $3.00 per year; Canada, $2.50 per year, $1.50 for six months; to Unions subscribing in a body, 16c per member per month.

Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY ..... July 23, 1920

THE PRIVY COUNCIL'S DECISION AND THE FUTURE.

THE dismissal of the appeal in the case of R. B. Russell by the Privy Council will no doubt come as a shock to many members of the working class in this country who had still the opinion that justice could be tempered with mercy, or that capitalistic "justice" is different in one country from another. The workers in Great Britain will also view with alarm the decision rendered, for as the Daily News stated some time ago: "The matter is arousing great interest in Trade Union circles in this country, for the judgment in the local court, and confirmed by the Manitoba Court of Appeal, calls in question the right of free speech, the right of free assembly, the sympathetic strike and the right of combination." Reference was also made to the fact that the judgment of Mr. Justice Metcalfe rested almost entirely on the Common Law of England, and for this reason the issue would be hardly less important to the workers of Great Britain than it would to the workers of Canada.

* * *

There is no doubt that the activities of the workers in the old land could have aided the case of Russell, had it not have been for the officialdom that prevails in trade union and working class political circles in Great Britain, and the activities of the officials of the Dominion Trades Congress and the American Federation of Labor. These organization, it is known, were in touch with the officials of the British organizations referred to, and no doubt had a deal to do with the attitude of the official mind in the old land, towards the representatives of the workers of this country who were representing the defense committee and the men in gaol, and who were endeavoring to show the British workers the importance of the case, and this interference, no doubt, had some bearing on the final results of the appeal.

* * *

The methods adopted by the Dominion Government in the effort to break the strike in Winnipeg have been a revelation to thousands of workers in this country, where the stool pigeon has become a part of the ruling class machine of the government, and the type of agent such as Zaneth, self-confessed liar, can give evidence against members of the working class who are in any way active, and have their statements accepted as truth by the courts. In this connection the words of Judge Anderson, of the U. S. A., dealing with government spies, are worthy of consideration. They are as follows:—

> "I cannot adopt the contention that government spies are any more trustworthy, or less disposed to make trouble in order to profit therefrom, than are spies in private industry. Except in time of war, when a Nathan Hale may be a spy, spies are always necessarily drawn from the unwholesome and untrustworthy classes. A right-minded man refuses such a job. The evil wrought by the spy system in industry has, for decades, been incalculable. Until it is eliminated, decent human relations cannot exist between employers and employees, or even among employees. It destroys trust and confidence; it kills human kindliness; it propagates hate."

The spy and the stool pigeon will never be eliminated as long as capitalism lasts. The methods adopted in Czarist Russia will come more and more into use as the class struggle becomes fiercer; men will be thrown into gaol for the slightest thing if they are considered as being dangerous to the interests of the ruling class, which knows no interests and no justice, but its own. Jack London's picture of the Iron Heel will become but a very poor portrait of the methods that the dominant class will use in order to hang on to the system that gives them their luxury, and their power.

* * *

The members of the ruling class of both the Old Land and of Canada have shown that they have realized their class position, and that when their interests are assailed there is no division. They have both the same conception of justice and the "rights" of the workers which are just what they can take and nothing else. The working class of this country has been linked, through the trade unions, with the most reactionary force on the American continent, namely, the American Federation of Labor. It was the attempt to break away from this organization that was the signal for the ruling class of this country to show the power and might that it possessed, in the courts, the press and the pulpit. Every one of these agencies was made use of in order to stop the advance of the working class movement in this country on progressive lines. The decision of the Privy Council places the workers in Canada where, if they join in a sympathetic strike, they are likely to be thrown into gaol and receive the same or worse treatment than was accorded Bob Russell. But all the laws of this or any other land cannot stop the wheels of progress. The workers will move as the circumstances which surround their daily lives compel them to move. If the conditions are there they will be compelled to strike and to interfere with the profits of the ruling class. It may be that it will take more and more of the iron heel methods of the government to make them see the futility of patching up capitalism and the inevitability of the class struggle becoming ever keener, but they will eventually be compelled to realize that so long as two classes exist in society there will be war between those two classes, and the results of the appeal in Russell's case will help them to realize these things all the quicker.

* * *

The decision of the Privy Council will compell the workers of this country to take new steps and new methods of resisting the encroachments of the ruling class. Canada, being only comparatively a village in the capitalistic world, the workers of this country cannot step out as the workers in the older lands will be compelled to do; they can only follow the rest of the capitalistic countries. But there is much that they can do to protect themselves in the coming struggle. The first essential is to assail every point of vantage now held by the ruling class. Every constituency must be contested in the event of an election. Every Dominion and provincial election must be fought, not perhaps as much for the results that will be achieved by legislative enactments, but as a means of carrying on propaganda and educational work. The breach between the reactionary American Federation of Labor must be made complete and an organization built up on class lines. If there is no division between the sections of the ruling class, there must be none between the members of the working class. The need for class solidarity has been demonstrated during the past year as it was never shown in this country before; the ruling class have it, the workers must follow. On a previous occasion we advocated a close affiliation with the workers in the old land. Not, however, with the officialdom of the working class movement, but with the new and virile rank and file movement of that land, which is steadily growing in power and understanding of the struggle that faces the workers of the world.

* * *

If the laws of the old land affect this country, and there is no doubt that they do, and if the ruling class of Great Britain is standing at the back of the same class in this country, then the workers within the British Empire have all to gain by closer co-operation and understanding. But finally and while last, but by no means least, the workers of Canada must cease to be pap fed by the ruling class of this country through the medium of the capitalistic press. They must study their own position, and having acquired an understanding of the Law of Values, the materialistic conception of history, and the class struggle, and viewing the world's happenings from the light of that understanding, they will march forward, and all the iron heel methods and gaols of the ruling class, backed up by the courts, the pulpits and the prostitute press, will not be able to stave off that day when they will become free men, and none shall call another master, and slavery will cease to exist. Will the workers of this country take up their cross, and taking it up have the brains and the will to carry it to victory. They must, or be beaten to the dust. The ruling class of Canada has issued the challenge, the Privy Council has supported it; only cowards and supine slaves will refuse to take it up.

BRAINS AND BRAINSTORMS

IT is a common thing these days for Sunday editions of morning papers to carry "extraordinary articles" dealing with questions of the day. One of the most "extraordinary" of these articles appeared in last Sunday's edition of the Vancouver Daily Sun. People with brains, which the writer of the article in question has so much to say about, and who read the article, are wondering just how so much piffle ever got into print. The following example of reasoning is a prelude to much more of the same kind of "logic":—

> "Every man is born to be rich, and those of us who are not, are not because of some weakness of our own which we are unable or unwilling to curb or to overcome."

Being under the impression that rich and poor were relative terms, and that there would be no rich if there were no poor, and realizing that all men are subject to some kind of weakness, and very evidently the writer of the article is a little weak in spots, and that even rich men have been known to have more weaknesses than the average worker, particularly in the region of the back, it becomes very difficult to grasp the meaning of such a deep passage as the above, and we can only wonder that the writer did not specify the particular weaknesses which prevent men from becoming rich, and compels them to live in a state of poverty.

* * *

Following the article a little further, we find that the writer has the following opinion: "It is not labor in the physical sense that is producing the wealth today, but brains, and it never can be anything else but intellect devoting itself to accelerated production and directing the less endowed members of the race that will produce the still greater wealth of the future." As the writer was dealing with the struggle between capital and labor, we take it that he infers that some work can be done without intellect. We, however, venture the opinion that the use of a pick in the digging of a sewer, requires more mental effort than the producing of the above thought gem entailed. Consistency in a writer in the presentation of his case is, however, always necessary if the lesson is to be driven home, and the two following passages show that the writer of the article, "Guy Morrison Walker," is not consistent in his endeavors to show that brains create the world's wealth:—

> "Why is the accumulated wealth of the country in the hands of a comparative few? It is because there are comparatively few of all men born, who are able or willing to control their appetites and their spendings. There are few who appreciate the need of saving. There are few who realize what can be done with the accumulations of thrift and saving."

* * *

Later in the article the following opinion of a "rich man" is given expression to:—

> While president, Mr. Roosevelt delivered an address before the students at Harvard, in which he railed at the men who did not do real work. Probably no man ever lived who knew less than Mr. Roosevelt the meaning of real work. It is doubtful if he ever earned a dollar in his life by physical toil or by the construction of anything. He never earned a dollar in his life in commerce or business of any kind, and dying, there is not a spot on the earth that shows a dollar's worth of improvement or betterment that he produced.

Evidently brains did not produce much in the case of the late Mr. Roosevelt, and he also had weaknesses if the writer's opinion is a correct one.

* * *

As a capitalistic apologist, Guy Morrison Walker is a rank failure. His contentions are so purile and lacking in logic, that a school boy reading it could see that the whole article has neither reason or anything else in it that would convince any person with a modicum of brains, and all of the weaknesses that prevents the human family from all becoming rich. As a matter of fact there cannot be any rich, that is rich as estimated today, unless someone is robbed, and the Roosevelts, the Rockefellers and all the rest of the brood which are classed as rich people, are rich because of the poverty of the workers that by brain and muscle produce the world's wealth. The rich become rich on the exploitation of a slave class in society, and not because of their brains, for speaking generally the beneficiaries of the present system would starve to death were they left to earn their own living, and the men who direct industrial enterprises are as much workers as are the men in the ditch, and while at times they hold dual postions of exploiters and workers, insofar as their efforts are directed in the production of wealth, they operate as workers, and when they take the surplus products of those they direct, they are exploiters. The socialist position can survive all attacks from such brain storms as appeared in last Sunday's Sun, and while it may have amused a few people, it certainly did not undermine the position of the men who are seeking to bring about a change in society, which it was evidentely intended to do.

ALL FOR EFFICIENCY

A SLAVE that is physically fit is more likely to produce profits than one that has some physical infirmities. The employing class in the U. S. A. is slowly but surely instituting the medical examination of working people. The Canadian employers, who are at no time free from the influences of American capital, are evidently not slow to see the value of such a method of securing the highest degree of efficiency in their slaves, as is evidenced in the activities of the Canadian National Safety League, which, in its news letter, quotes the activities of the employers on the other side of the line in this respect, and states that where this system is in effect the employees are satisfied.

* * *

Other evidences of the desire to have slaves examined, as the buyer of a horse would examine a prospective buy, are to be found in this province, where employers have endeavored to have such provisions inserted in approved medical schemes under the Worwmen's Compensation Act, but so far as we know no such schemes have been sanctioned by the Compensation Act Commission. With the greater portion of the working class impaired physically in industrial occupations, or fighting for democracy on the fields of France and Flanders, it is not difficult to detect a member of the working class, or to judge his physical capacity, but if the worker has to be brought to the position of a horse, then the least the employers can do is to see that the workers are fed when unemployed and hungry as are horses, and that they are taken care of when sick. It is some time ago since a prominent member of the Victoria Board of Trade took the position that a returned soldier who had been wounded would not be worth as much as a man not suffering from the same defects, and consequently would not be paid as much wages, and that the pension received would make up for the deficiency in wages. The Workmen's Compensation Act of the Old Land has also had the tendency to weed out the physically unfit and the aged, and it would appear that the employers of this country are wishing to still further augment the industrial scrapheap by methods that have anything that the Prussians could imagine backed off the map. But such is capitalism, profits are the be all, and end all of the present system, and slaves have no rights but to submit to their masters, and if they say so, the slaves will be compelled to have their fetlocks examined before being employed, so that only those that can produce the greatest profits will be put to work.

The Vancuver Daily Sun, in an editorial this week, urges its readers to do their own thinking. That is what the Federationist has been pointing out to its readers for a long time, and for once we can agree with the Sun. We do not even wish to do the thinking for our readers, and we have less desire to see the people's thoughts handed out ready-made by the capitalist press.

RED, BLACK AND GRAY

By MAXIM GORKY

THE Red and the Black are carrying on a bloody struggle throughout the world. The insatiable desire for power over men is the force that impels the Black. The Red desires to see a free life and beautiful existence for all. In that wish lies his motive force. This noble and beautiful thought lights up the darkness of life with the warm flame of charity, the dazzling light of truth, and the wold gleam of love. This thought has kindled everywhere the glowing flame of freedom, and the new fire embraces the dark, blind earth, and bids in dream of happiness for all.

It says, "Each for all. All are equal. In the heart of every man is hidden a whole world of beauty. No one may injure a human being by using him as a mere tool and depriving him of the right to think. No one has the right to compel another; the use of power in that way is a crime."

Timid and undecided, but highly excited, the little monotonous Gray moves rapidly between the Black and the Red. And like a hungry harlot in the street whose object is to sell her body, the wretched Gray is always ready to sell his miserable little soul. He only wants to be fed and kept warm. He wants to move through life peacefully and quietly. He is always willing to serve as a slave to any power that will promise him peace and comfort. Life to him is as a look-glass in which he can see nobody but himself. He lives for payment. He has all the characteristics of a parasite. He is quite indifferent as to whom he gets his living from—man or beast, genius or imbecile, it is all the same to him. His soul is the throne of a slimy frog. He does his utmost to ensure that he shall have a sufficiency for the future, but he is haunted by a continual fear and anxiety that makes him false and double-tongued.

When the Blacks are winning in the fight for power he whispers, "See how reaction wins. It will succeed in throwing the knight of Freedom and Truth once more to the ground." He warns the Blacks thus: "You must be on your guard—anarchy!" His ideal is ever the same; law and order—for himself, even if it should destroy the spiritual life of the land.

If, however, the Blacks appear to be getting the worst of it, he takes part in the fight and endeavors to betray both sides. With deep humility and a show of wisdom he says to the Blacks: "Of course the people are still like a herd of cattle, and they require herds, but it would be advisable to extend their pasture-ground a little. If you give them a little more than they have now—only a little—it would pacify them. The Reds would then cease to be dangerous, for their whole power rests upon the dissatisfaction of the people. If you permit me, I will do all in my power to make a settlement in that direction."

He is allowed to do so, and immediately he sets about making his own life pleasant and comfortable.

The Blacks, by acting in conjunction with the Grays, become less cruel, but more stupid and mean. The Reds become tinged with a stronger glow.

Then the Gray speaks learnedly to the Reds:

"To be sure it is time that life should be established on an iedal basis, but you cannot satisfy everybody at once. The cost will be great. The Blacks will soon give up the struggle if we act carefully. If you will permit me I will speak with them in a proper and diplomatic fashion."

And whether he is allowed or not he sets about his plans for making himself as snug and warm as possible.

And the Red becomes paler; the Black spreads the wings of his power father and farther; life begins to grow dark; breathing becomes more difficult.

The Gray one drinks out of his filthy cup with full gulp and toasts the speedy establishment of peace.

The Gray is a traitor and a wrecker; he can do anything but the right thing; he never deals square, is never honest.

These little double-tongued snakes are always between the two extremes, and by the egoistic conduct prevent the natural development of one side to the point at which a reaction would inevitably occur and thwart the efforts of those on the other side to reach their ideal. They are always in the middle, always mixing the two main colors of life into a colorless mass, drab and dirty.

The Gray seeks to destroy all that is good and beautiful in life. He is the eternal enemy of all who are good and brave.

Pritchard's Address to the Jury.

Copies of Pritchard's address to the jury can now be secured at the Federationist Office. The words of Pritchard, when addressing the jury at Winnipeg will go down in history as a part of the struggle in human society for liberty. Every worker should have a copy. Get yours before the rush starts. Price 25 cents.

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THE EMPIRE IS SAFE

The hearts of Britishers must have swollen near to the bursting point when Sir Thomas Lipton, who has been prosecuted in the Old Land for selling adulterated foodstuffs and makes his wealth out of coolie and other kinds of slaves, won the second yacht race. They will realize that the empire is safe while we have such "great" men.

FIGHT THE EVIL

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper wants the red element in Canada fought. A good chance to fight reds is evidently being opened by the Allies, and possibly Sir Charles will join the Polish army where he will have all the opportunities he could wish for in fighting the Bolsheviki.

THAT LABOR SHORTAGE

The C. P. R. still continues its campaign for more labor, while many walk the streets and returned men cannot get work.

A RED HOPE

The daily press on Thursday described Bob Smillie as the white hope of the reds. He would appear to be more of a red hope of the slaves of Great Britain.

LENIN'S SHREWD MOVE

Lenin's refusal to stop the war against Poland unless the Poles seek peace would appear to be a pretty shrewd attempt to force the world revolution. Possible he recognizes that Socialism cannot be instituted in any one country, and that the proletarian revolution must be world-wide.

WHERE WILL THEY GET THEM

The Allies contemplate aiding Poland against the Bolsheviki. It would appear to those who read, that it will be a very difficult job to get soldiers from any of the Allied countries to take up arms against enemies of Soviet Russia. Perhaps Lloyd George and Millerand are going to get their recruits from the ranks of the idle rich.

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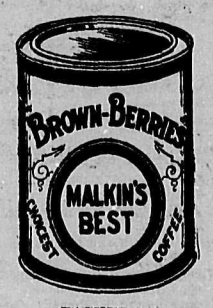

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By W. H. TRUEMAN, K. C.

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THE BEGGARY OF FORCE

(An Editorial From The London Nation)

WHEN they began to draft their series of Peace Treaties, the Allies may well have *imagined themselves* to be omnipotent. It was a moment of 'hybris', and a Greek sage would have advised each of them to sacrifice his most cherished possession to the gods. If we had given up our unrestricted right of blockade, if Mr. Wilson had brought the Monroe Doctrine to the altar, if the French could have left the Rhine a German river, the world's history would have gone otherwise. In November, 1918, a critic would have been laughed at who had dared in the name of prudence to plead for a moderate peace. Some talked of magnananimity and mercy, but none of prudence. There was certainly nothing in the panorama of the world, as Paris saw it, to suggest the need of prudence. The completeness of the German surrender had startled and almost disgusted us. We should have liked them rather better if they had shown more spirit. Austria was spilt on the ground, Turkey lay on the dissecting table. Of all the world's armies only those of the victors were intact. As the German battle fleet steamed into the Forth, while our own warships entered the Baltic and Black Sea, *it seemed to most of us that the* wingless victory had entered our temple.

Less than two years have passed, and the sense of omnipotence has vanished. Listen to Mr. Lloyd George pleading our powerlessness to Mr. Barnes and Bishop Gore:

"Why could not we do anything in Armenia? Because the only Powers that were available for the purpose are so charged with obligations that they cannot spare a soldier. . . . France has to withdraw from Cilicia. We are full up. We have got Constantinople. We have got Mesopotamia. We have got Palestine . and to a certain extent we have difficulties in Persia. . . . Italy has got her difficulties, too. . . We could not spare a battalion for the League of Nations."

In those distant days when we were all realizing that the blockade had won the war, people thought *that anything could be achieved by* the bloodless stranglehold. But even in the blockade our rulers seem to have lost faith. Mr. Barnes pleads that "economic pressure" may always be used, when one has not a battalion to spare. The Herodian answer came swiftly:

A Desolate Picture

"The economic pressure on Russia is so extreme that the population is starving. I do not know what more you could do. There is nothing now going into Russia."

It is a fairly desolating picture from the standpoint of the world's rulers. Their arm is shortened that they cannot save. Armenia pleads in vain, and Russia defies their utmost efforts of destruction. We will not pause to point out that the Premier's reasoning was as usual sophistical. He could have constrained Poland into peace by the simple process of ceasing to supply her with munitions. As for Russia, peace was what she craved. One tenth of the troops that we are sending to Ireland would have put Armenia out of danger. Mr. George's picture is none the less impressive. He and his colleagues have so contrived that they need unlimited force, on the Rhine, in Dublin, in Constantinople, in Mosul. And they begin to feel that the stock at their command is limited.

Case Understated

Given the policies to which the various Allies are committed, we think that Mr. Lloyd George, master of picturesque exaggeration though he is, has under-stated his case. There is no force to spare. The Allies chose to enforce a series of intolerable Treaties. They knew very well that the signatures of the various vanquished Governments meant only at that particular moment they could neither fight nor face a fresh bout of *starvation.* No one in Germany ever pretended to bow to the inevitable for any other reason than that resistance was impossible. Clearly, if one chooses to impose a treaty of this kind, one must be prepared for an indefinite period of coercion. The moment has come when a fresh application of force will probably be necessary. The German professional army stands at exactly twice the figure fixed by the Treaty, and we shall be very much surprised if the new Coalition, a much more Conservative Government than the last, consents to disband these 100,000 men, or has the power to do it, if it wished. Our own view has always been that the creation of any professional army was a mistake, and that a militia drawn from all classes would have been a far surer guarantee of public order. In the actual state of Germany the Government probably speaks truly when *it says that with* 100,000 men and no more it could not cope with the probability of a Communist revolution. If it does make the reduction, it will only be because it relies on the various organizations of middle-class volunteers who retain their arms, though they have been nominally disbanded, or else upon the men of the Free Corps who are said to be biding their time on the big estates of the Pomeranian Junkers. *Disarmament then has to be imposed* upon Germany, and after disarmament the indemnity. A Government which already takes half the national income in taxation, and adds to the floating debt in one year a sum nearly equal to this whole income, may be forced to promise to pay an annual tribute of 150 millions sterling for a generation to come. It cannot pay indemnities out of deficits. That means, if we read the French policy *aright, more coercion, and the* forcible occupation of the customs houses and the ports, or else of the Ruhr coal field. We doubt whether even the madder leaders of the German military party would attempt another war precisely at this moment. But there may be complications which would make even that possible. If the Red armies were to defeat the Poles so thoroughly that a revolution followed at Warsaw, if "White" Hungary *were ready for a simultaneous* adventure, if the Turks continue to win victories, if Ireland and Mesoptamia still hold the main strength of the British army, is it quite certain that the military party might not make a second Kappist 'coup d'etat and prepare to follow it up with war?

The main Treaty, then, has still to be enforced in some important particulars. There is, next, Turkey to be considered. At present we hold Constantinople and the Greeks have Smyrna. For the rest the whole of Turkish Turkey is under the rule of Mustafa Kamel and the *Nationalists, who have won suc*cesses both against French and British troops." It is said that M. Venizelos has undertaken to reduce their opposition with an army of 90,000 Greeks. If the Turks have anything like a sufficiency of guns and munitions, they are not likely to suffer a decisive defeat in their own country at the hands of a Greek army, and the result may be very different from what M. Venizelos expects. Once more the execution of an intolerable Treaty requires unlimited force. This particular Treaty is an accumulation of challenges. It ends the Caliphate in any real sense of the word. It endows the Greeks with territory in Thrace and round Smyrna, whose population is far from being by majority Greek. It imposes on Turkey for all time the unlimited financial control of Powers which are at the same time taking her oil, her coal, and her railways for themselves. The signature of the puppet Government in Constantinople brings with it the submission only of that city, and even if Mustafa Kamel can be defeated, the need for force will not be ended. This people will *have to be held down in sub*mission.

The main difficulty as we see it is that the mixed combination which is trying to hold half the European world by force, is unable to lighten its own load. Mr. Lloyd George himself would make peace with Russia. When he seems on the point of it, it looks as if a "push" from the great interests who acquired concessions for minefields under the Tsar may deflect him into making impossible demands. The French, reckless enough in most things, are realists enough to know that one cannot fight on every front at once. They would keep their powder for the Germans, and make terms with the Turks. Mr. George's inclinations carry him in the opposite direction. He would spare the Germans more or less, but will not hear of moderation towards the Turks. It is possible that he might have hesitated *to adopt a policy of incendiarism* towards Ireland. But then he is in the hands of cliques which have resolved on the reconquest of the island. The working of these many forces makes only for confusion and violence. There is no economy in force, and this incoherent Alliance of Coalitions rushes along to adventures and provocations to which its military resources are inadequate. It will not conciliate Ireland. It will not *make life tolerable* to the Germans. It will not envisage a definite peace with Russia. It must have the oil of Mosul and Anglo-Indianize Mesoptamia. It must keep Persia half within its Empire. Either the French or the British brand of Imperialism would have made a difficult and dangerous world, but the two together are achieving miracles of provocation. They are raising a ring of enemies around us, some "Red," some "White," some primitive Moslem, but all united in their sense that the rule of this Alliance is intolerable. Nowhere can we feel secure. What Ireland is to-day, India, if the spirit of Dyerism is to triumph, may be to-morrow.

The Allies set out to rule by force. They dictated Treaties which could only be maintained by force. To complete the strategic ruin of their enemies they appealed to the extremest statement of the doctrine *of nationality,* only to rouse it in their own Empires against themselves. They ignored the ideals of the League of Nations. They proclaimed their true aims in their seizure of the oil of Mesopatamia and the phosphates of Nauru. They have allowed the economic ruin of Europe to go so far that the elementary passions of hunger recruit the opposition to their rule. They are nearing a point at which the whole colossal system of co*ercion is itself* an invitation to revolt. The revolt will come: it has come: unless a halt is called and a step taken in the true path, it will extend. And when it comes is there one Power which can call up a conscript army to enforce this peace to end peace?

A Fitting Rejoinder

Judging from the following which appeared in a recent issue of The Campaigner, it is not only Labor organisations that are under espionage:—

During the recent Winnipeg trials, one of the defendants in speaking on his own behalf to the jury, addressed them thusly:—"Gentlemen of the jury, you are entitled, by the privilege of your present position, to send me to jail. I am not personally afraid of a jail sentence. Better men than I have been jailed in defence of righteous causes. There was only one *of the* Apostles who never was jailed. He was Judas Iscariot."

During the said strike, a young man called Rowell, apparently perfectly fit for the 'fighting line, through reason of *his youth,* but who had preferred during the 'strenuous days' to go to parliament, was appointed as head 'stool pigeon' of the Dominion. He had the supreme audacity to send one *of his* underlings, (who claimed his name was McDonald), to interview the editor of this magazine, presumably with a view to adding to the burden of the taxpayers by having an additional jailbird. The way it was done was as follows:

A telephone message was received from this McDonald asking for Mr. Young, at the Campaigner Magazine office. The name of the caller was given as McDonald. In reply to enquiries as to the nature of the business this socalled McDonald wished to interview Mr. Young about, a reply was sent back over the 'phone that it was entirely private, (did not even wish to come up to the office). This was before any action had been taken by the authorities regarding the O. B. U. strike leaders. However, Mr. Young met this McDonald, and spoke to him. Practically the first thing McDonald asked Mr. Young was "whether he favoured a Canadian republic or not?' Mr. Young asked this so-called McDonald 'if he was giving his right name?' The Mac said 'yes.' Mr. Young thereupon told him that his, (McDonald's) mother ought to be ashamed of him. It later developed that this guy was a 'stool pigeon' of Mr. Rowell's. And his was the way they manufactured evidence for the 'benefit of democracy.' Nuff sed.

LENIN'S QUESTION

(From The London Nation)

WE HAVE read much more skilfull documents than the *curious epistle which Lenin has ad*dressed to the British working class. Clearly the equipment of this formidable mind does not include an exact knowledge of British Labor. The purpose of the letter was, *one guesses, to promote a rift be*tween the extreme Left of the Labor movement and its present moderate leaders. A revolutionary movement must always begin in that way. "Your leaders," Lenin says, or suggests, "are a set of simpletons, judging from some of the specimens you have sent to Moscow. Imagine people who can doubt, at this time of day, that the British Government is sending munitions to the Poles." We confess *at this point* at sharing Lenin's sentiments. Labor leaders who ask for more proofs of Mr. Churchill's complicity in the assaults upon the Russian Republic are past praying for. If they still doubt, perhaps the news that British munitions and armored trains have been captured at Kiev may help to convince them. To do our Government justice, it does not deny the fact; it only quibbles about the dates. The broader indictment in Lenin's letter is, to our thinking, more provocative of thought. "The leaders" (to paraphrase again) "whom you have sent to see me, cannot pardon the inhumanity incidental to a revolution. We have executed some 8,000 per*sons; we avow it. But blinded by* custom and tradition, taught to accept things as they are, your leaders refuse to see the colossal inhumanities of which the capitalist system is guilty."

Case Becomes Stronger

That rough argument may be effective as a demogogic appeal. The worst of this case is, however, that the more one attempts to think precisely, the stronger does the case put by Lenin appear. The barbarities of the Russian revolution are indisputable, though we imagine that they have been exaggerated, and also that the Terror came to an end, more or less, many *months ago. The only terror to-day,* in Russia, as Mr. Ben Turner put it, is hunger. Nor were these atrocities really a part of the doctrine. They were the result of the barbarism and ignorance which had lingered in Russia under the long obscurantism of Tsardom. They were not so much Bolshevist as Russian phenomena, for the "Whites," who also are Russians, have behaved, so far as we can gather, rather worse than the "Reds." They are of a piece with the sabotage which the Poles have perpetrated at Kiev. To break bridges and destroy railways is, we suppose, legitimate military frightfulness, but to destroy the water-supply of a city of 700,000 inhabitants, *in mid-summer,* in a land scourged with epidemics, is a barbarity which robs the perpetrators of any claim to civilisation. It has been the practice of Denikin's armies to perpetrate this sort of ruin at the expense of the water and light supplies of Russian towns, whenever they have been forced to retreat.

Capitalistic Phenomenon

It is against this charge of sa*botage on an infinitely greater scale* than this that the society to which Lenin is a rebel has to defend itself. He would begin (if he went no further back) with the war. He would laugh at any attempt to discriminate between the guilt of the respective belligerents. The war, he would say, whether you trace it to Russo-German rivalries in the Near East, or to Anglo-German rivalries for world-power and world trade, was a capitalistic phenomenon. Let who doubts it scrutinize the concrete war-aims of the two sides, nakedly revealed as they have been in the exploitation of the ex-German island of Nauru for British, Australian and New Zealand profiteers. Those aims are coal-fields, oil-fields, phosphates, trade-routes, colonies, indemnities, handicaps for the trade of the vanquished. They are all set out in the Brest-Litovsk peace, the secret Treaties, and the peace of Versailles, and its sequels. We cannot take Lenin's advice to make a revolution to understand it, for it costs less to buy a copy of the Versailles Treaty. This may be contentious matter, and for our part we think the strongest case could be based on an objective survey of the actal policy followed since November, 1918.

Many Escapes

The first clear item is the prolongation of the blockade of Germany for nine months after the armistice. The maintenance of the blockade of Russia is the second, and and it continues to this day. Count the results of the two measures in the lives lost, the lives maimed and the birth prevented, and one must say, that if the Red revolution slew its thousands, the Allied blockades have probably accounted for millions. For a generation to come whole populations of stunted, defective, misshapen children, rickety and tuberculous, will bear in their bodies the marks of these blockades. That, if you will, was incidental, temporary, a ghastly and passing error, and something *has been done to repair by Mr.* Hoover, the Quakers, and other humane people, who more or less accept the capitalist view of society. But now turn to the more permanent results of peace. Here is Vienna, so mishandled to suit the Allied strategy for Central Europe, that there are two deaths to one living birth in its population. Next come the German towns, existing on about half the physiological ration, and reckoning that if their population could be reduced by about twelve millions, they might just contrive to live modestly.

Spreading to the Victors

One has to begin by stating the *case in this way, but the gravamen* of the charge is not that we have been lacking in Christian charity to an enemy. Christianity is a rare virtue—at least in a Christian State. The main point is rather that by a converging *set of measures,* from the blockades to the treaties and the indemnity, we have so lamed the productive capacity of Europe as to make a world-shortage which threatens its entire population with semi-famine, and the reduction either of the population itself, or else of its standard of life. Europe lived on the productivity of German industry. By one means and another we have wrecked that machine, nor, given the treaties, does one see how its wheels are ever agin to rotate at the old tempo. The phenomenon is now becoming *universal, and is spreading to the* victors. An Italian Cabinet and a Polish Cabinet both fell during last week over the question of the loaf.

Greed of Big Groups

We anticipate at this point a natural rejoinder. "You are saddling capitalism," we may be told, "with the romantic follies of the Kaiser, the flightiness of Mr. George, the vindictiveness of M. Clemenceau, the maladroitness of Mr. Wilson, the tete montes of Mr. Churchill. Plenty of capitalistic heads on both sides, from Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Hoover, to Herr Erzberger and Herr Dernburg, were sane during most of the time." Granted, but it *is no accident that the first set of* persons and not the second had the power. Moreover, on analysis, we think it could be readily shown that the motive for most of these follies on both sides was the greed of big groups of capitalistic producers. Why did Ludendorff destroy the French coal-mines? To lame a rival industry. Why did we drive German traders out of China, sequester their businesses, levy a coal tribute, refuse reciprocity of trading rights, and prolong the blockade? Was it not for the same reason? Why did we attack Russia and finance Denikin? To defend the capitalist system. The net result is that the system itself, by its record in prolonging, if not also in causing the war, and by its misshaping of the peace, has thrown doubt on its own chief justification. It claims to be the one efficient method of ensuring the mass production of vast quantities of goods, which enable dense populations to live on a relatively high level of comfort. The pacific Liberalism of the Victorian age, with its Cobdenite doctrine and tolerant habit of mind, and with idealists like Gladstone and *Bright to interpret it, might* well have escaped this breakdown. But the subsequent association of finance with the export of capital has led to a nationalistic and Imperialistic phase of the dreadful work which confronts us. It does not produce the goods. Or rather, in its effort to promote, not production, but profit-making in the victorious land by destroying competitors, it over-reaches itself and makes a world-shortage.

Answer Will Come From History

We have set out Lenin's question, and for the present we shall leave it unanswered. The answer will come from history, and we cannot *foresee it. Some* even of the authors of the calamities seem to see what they have done, and try fitfully to reverse it. Mr. Lloyd George, talking of fighting revolution with plenty, has a glimpse of the truth. But does he realize that plenty here is not enough and may in the end be impossible? There must be plenty also in Russia, in Poland, in Germany, in Italy. And if he does understand it, can he overcome the Churchills, the Northcliffes, the Millerands, the Pilsudskis? Time will show. It by no means follows (and that is the real tragedy of our case), because capitalism linked with Imperialism lames the productivity of a conti*nent, that Communism could do* any better. The first effects of any revolution, even a far milder one than Lenin's, would be to check production and lower the standards still further. That is admitted quite frankly in the abler writings of Communist theorists themselves. That, in the long run, with a fair field, a Communist State might, by an intensive improvement of education, by eliminating the waste of competition, by suppressing luxury trades, by playing on the motive of social service in the workers themselves, vie with capitalist production and beat it, is a theoretic possibility, but no more. When we watch the desperate expedients of *militarized labor and premiums for* hard work to which Russia is reduced, we have our doubts. In any event there is not the smallest risk at present that any but a negligible fringe of British Labor will feel sure enough of the eventual success of Communism to risk the certain misery and shock of revolution. But we do wish that it were, as a whole, more alive to the devastating cruelties of Imperialist-capitalism towards Ireland, towards Central Europe, and towards Russia. The choice is probably not between Lenin's harsh and bleak Utopia and the present vestibule of Hell. It is rather that Europe, unable to free itself from its present phrase of de*cline, and too weak, or too sane, or* too divided, to gamble with the revolutionary alternative, may rot in a death in life, spiritual as well as material. The towns may dwindle; millions may be weeded out; industry and science be *neglected: and* Europe survive as a crude and reactionary agrarian continent of Junkers and clerical peasants, cured at once of ambition, of learning, and civilization.

Paris.—Leon Jouhaux, president of the confederation Generale du Travail (General Federation of Labor) has defied the French government to carry out its threat of dissolving that body. "The C.G.T. has emerged from the recent strike with its moral authority undiminished," he said. "The best retort to the claim of a capitalist victory over us is the fact that on the very morning of the strike the public *employees decided to* join hands with their fellow-workers in privately owned industries and become incorporated in the C.G.T., thus following the example of the teachers and the postal workers."

Through a typographical error the number of railroaders represented by delegates at the Chicago O. B. U. convention was made to read 4,000. The correct number was 40,000.

J. Stevenson, who has been carrying on the duties of secretary of the O. B. U. at Prince George, has resigned and gone back to Victoria, where it is expected that he will soon be in harness again.

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

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

PRINCE RUPERT TRADES AND LAbor Council—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, in Carpenters' Hall. President, S. D. McDonald; vice-president, A. Ellis; secretary, Geo. Waddell, Box 278, Prince Rupert, B. C.

PRINCE RUPERT CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL, O. B. U.—Meets every Tuesday in the McIntyre Hall at 8 p.m. Meetings open to all O. B. U. members: Secretary-treasurer, J. H. Burrough, Box 833, Prince Rupert, B. C.

EXCEPTIONS MADE IN HUNGARIAN BOYCOTT

Union Workers Will Handle Freight Sent to Needy of Budapest

(By the Federated Press)

Vienna—Although the Social Democratic Trade Unions are determined to make the boycott of reactionary Hungary, declared by the International Federation of Trade Unions and begun June 20, as effective as possible in order to force out the government headed by Admiral Horthy, they have made one exception to their order to the railroad men not to handle any freight bound for Budapest.

The Permanent Committee of Right Conduct of the Boycott has ordered that the American flour being sent to feed the poor children of the Hungarian capital be allowed to pass unmolested. The same order applies to four carloads of gifts sent from Sweden to the poor of Budapest.

Representatives of Soviet Russia and China have entered into an agreement on the exchange of goods. Freedom of transportation is guaranteed. The Chinese supply Russia with leather, sewing thread and tea in exchange for articles of prime necessity.

Dr. DeVan's French Pills

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Incentive to Progress Under Capitalism

(By T. F. Mellows)

PROGRESS—What is it?

Before answering this question we must of necessity determine the point of view from which to speak, therefore we will set down the ideas of one who deems progress to be that in which the welfare of each and all is best promoted.

The low-browed troglodyte of remote history has, through ages of evolution arrived at a state of development that to the many may appear as almost the zenith of human attainment. Today, mankind is an intellectual giant in comparison to our prehostoric forefathers, but vast difference though there be, the civilized being of today will appear as a mental pygmy beside that being who may dwell upon this earth in a thousand years hence. Owing to the countless methods of mechanical and scientific production, man will evolve in a greater degree of celerity than heretofore. As all great systems disappeared, so will this present system, through its own development.

Capitalism has been pregnant with great discoveries, great inventions and wonderful achievements —and monstrous atrocities, the incentive for such being competition in and for world's markets.

To the toilers of this capitalistic world the road has been one of hard and merciless subjugation, exploited, tortured and murdered in tens of thousands by a class who were compelled by economic forces to do so.

However, the end of this capitalist method of production is upon the horizon of this turbulent sea that is swaying this universe and, like feudalism, will disappear and give place to the next moulder of destiny.

Capitalism Creative.

We must not overlook the fact that capitalism has created countless incentives for knowledge. It has created the incentive to analyze the cause of poverty, commodity production, etc. It has created an incentive, which, upon the surface appears noble and humane; that of relieving poverty, but would it not be a greater and nobler achievement to eradicate and obliterate from the face of the earth, aye, from the mind of man this incentive to relieve poverty; in short, to hurl such an atrocious state of affairs as poverty into the dark recess of forgetfulness.

A tree that yields diseased fruit should be cut down—root and branch. No remedy—no reform will produce wholesome fruitage. Poverty is a diseased fruit of capitalist society. According to capitalistic law, a being who possesses no money is not entitled to live—and here is a paradox with which society is grossly redundant—yet if this wretch attempts to end his or her miserable existence, they are subject to arrest. Summed up, the law decrees that it is a crime to live and it also decrees that it is a crime to die. But, someone may say that the law does not say that it is a crime to live. Is it not a fact that vagrancy and pauperism are punishable by imprisonment, either in a jail or poorhouse?

In all the various epochs of human development there never was a time when clear-sighted and deep-thinking men and women were needed so much as today.

We are existing in a period of great changes—revolutions.

Reverberating across the boundless track of time goes up a cry, a cry which to the few sounds as a clarion, clear and strong, but to the many but the faint murmur of a mysterious force incomprehensible in its echo.

It is the call of the intellect; it is knowledge and truth beseeching and seeking a vent wherein to express itself. It is that inner consciousness that is striving to get free from the blanket of darkness and mental suppression that has for so long enwrapped the human mind.

It is the voice of freedom, without which all incentives will die and progress will never be born.

The few have to a somewhat greater degree asserted their power of reasoning and are attempting to develop that greatest of human gifts—the intellect. They are demanding the right to think, and in thinking, to develop that mind spark that separates them from the lower animals, so that they, in the future may say we are no longer a beast of burden, we are human beings. We possess intellect. We are builders. We are constructive —not destructive. We are—men.

In spite of all achievements, in spite of what is termed "culture," society is based upon a system more vile and degrading than ever before in human history.

The question arises, Why is this? With one word we can answer this question.

Greed—nothing more, nothing less.

The present method of production is the cause of all the untold agony and degradation that exists. Based upon the exploitation of human beings, it cannot be otherwise.

All the reforms in Christendom cannot lighten the burden that rests so heavily upon the toilers of the world.

Reforms Aggravate.

Reforms, in fact, aggravate and promulgate nothing but falsities, permeating the human mind with hope, never realized, ever renewed, but which to the undeveloped mind—the ignorant, shines forth, a star of misguidance, leading them on, they know not where, but towards a goal that has a glowing realism only in their distorted imagination.

From all sides can be discerned the beckoning hand of knowledge—of human emancipation; but, man has yet his eyes to the ground.

Is the time yet unripe for man to cast aside forever the shackles that bind him in economic bondage? Does he not possess the determination born of knowledge to lift up his head and gaze fearlessly into the fast glazing eyes of a dying cult, a degenerate code of what is termed law—a minotaur?

Dare he not hurl into the sea of oblivion, the sordid desires and infamous mandates which are the very breath of life to this poisonous growth—the present system of production, that is putrefying all the noble and manly attributes that nature bequeathed to him?

The entire world is aflame with madness—money madness.

Today every thought, every act, has a foul incentive, the fruit of a sordid inhuman endeavor.

Mankind think only in terms of "How Much," two little words that deminate all human "principles," creating of them a bastard spawn, inflicted with thoughts that could only emanate from a corrupted brain.

A child, as soon as it is able to comprehend, is taught that it is wrong to steal, that it is wrong to take anything unless it is paid for in money. The young are taught to cultivate and cherish the poisonous germ of "money lust." In the school and everywhere else it is brought face to face with innumerable "ideals" that in reality are based upon a foul and rotten foundation.

Young Minds Tainted.

Tainted as it is with all that is immoral and nothing that is moral, the young mind, fertile soil in which to plant the seed of human principles and practice, is inoculated with the germ of corruption, thus incapacitating its mental development along the path of truth and progress.

The mere fact that there is an incentive to steal is proof positive that society as at present constructed, is based upon an unsafe foundation. Why should there be an incentive to steal?

Progress under capitalism means to a great many, a profitable business; to the toiler an increase in wages and to those institutions called "governments" a huge navy, an immense army, and all the machinery of state in all its glorious array of cunning enactments that perpetrate and perpetuate the idea into the mind of the people, that they themselves are the rulers; in short, progress today means a more advanced method of commodity, production and exploitation.

The richer the rich, the poorer the poor.

The above is progress in a sense, as it is the course of development, but, is it humane progress? The human body is attacked by some deadly disease and slowly and surely it spreads itself, developing into a plague that sweeps the country, this too is progress.

No matter from what aspect the situation is viewed, there is not one redeeming feature in the whole fabric of capitalism. We have been told that it was a necessary state before we could develop into other channels. It was and is necessary, simply because it is in existence. Anything that occurred, any state of society that presented itself, was necessary, or it could not have evidenced itself. Conditions are the prevailing dictator that determined that there should be a capitalistic state.

Cannot Blame Capitalist Class.

We cannot blame the capitalist class, but we can at least be unkind enough to criticize. They, who long have been living in an atmosphere of pomps, principal and Pomeranian pups, of idleness therefore morbidly sensual, are devoid of anything but the ability to play tennis, collect charity, or hold receptions; such like diversions as these being merely their moral and mental "safety valves," where they can occasionally "blow off," otherwise they would become mentally incapable of even performing the few tricks they term "culture." They attempt, by all the methods in their power, to coerce and repress all progressive moves made by the toiler. Repression, however, is but a rubber ball that is aimed at the bulwark of social and economic evolution, that ever with renewed energy and potency reverts back upon the heads of the oppressors; and, with astounding effectiveness, promotes what one might term the "esprit de corps" of they that toil. "Repression," according to President Wilson, "is the seed of revolution."

The incentive for war is rooted in commerce. Foreign markets, trade routes, territorial expansion, these are the objectives aimed at.

The incentive to the youth of all capitalistic nations to take up arms is based upon the dogma with which they have become impregnated. Having been taught a false concept, of what is termed patriotism, they are easily convinced as to their "duty." They fight, they bleed, they die; all for a false ideal, a myth that is terrible in its enormity.

A glorious victory, indeed! The only glorious victory is a victory of man's finer feelings over his baser animal passions and madness, which is based upon lust and ignorance. A victory of one nation over another merely means that Mars has, once again cojointly with Moloch and Mammon been victorious, and that blood lust has once again robed itself in false raiment and seduced the mind of the people. Such awful cataclysms as the "Great" War are based upon corrupted incentives which array all the demoniacal forces in man against human principles and with their reeking lust for blood—honor and glory it is misnamed; sweep through this fair earth desecrating all that is to the best interests of human progress. If war is necessary to progress, then let us say from the uttermost depths of our heart, "We want no progress."

According to Professor Branley, who is a member of the Institute of France and discoverer of the Hertzian waves, "scientific progress in the next 30 years will make the next war a holocaust analogous to the one we have just sustained, but an incomparable quicker massacre."

Numerous mortals, looked upon as great minds, have given their life-time energies writing books upon war strategy; others devizing and inventing more efficient engines of destruction and various other discoveries such as germs, fire and poison gas. Had these same minds utilized their genius and knowledge in a more humane direction, would it not have been a greater achievement?

War Is Held.

No. Much as the world may sing of the glories of war, the fact remains that "war is hell." Two maddened wolves that have smelt blood, fly at one another's throats, tearing their entrails asunder, one of them is killed and the victor goes slinking away covered with the blood of the dead and the living. This was also a "glorious" victory, was it not?

To those who deem war an essential to progress then they are to be more pitied than hated. Apart from the numerous discoveries brought about by the Great War, let us see what impress it has left upon the mind of the people.

It has changed the whole social and economic status of the female. Today we see girls and young women invading industries that a few years ago we would have considered outrageous. We see the daughters of men shedding their maidenly propriety and casting away that attribute that men, manly men, look upon as something almost sacred—womanliness. They are being lured, through the competitive system, to enter into industries that, if perpetuated, will carry them into the "halls of Bacchus," where the very atmosphere is reeking with the virus of licentiousness. What would be the result? Where will it lead? Will it lead into a calamitous descent of sexual and moral degeneration?

Will the children of such a state of society know their own fathers? I cast no reflection upon the mothers to be, for what they become will be dictated by the system in vogue.

Will prostitution become the dominating profession? Time will answer these questions; questions that the many of today will mould the answer upon the future pages of history.

War, to some, may appear as a blessing sent down by a Divine Providence to show us the error of our ways, but, the fact remains, that we do not have to explore the celestial regions to discover the incentive for war, neither do we need journey to the abode of satan to seek a preventative of war.

Invention and act have received encouragement along certain lines, which, to the eyes that do not observe, appear beautiful and something to be proud of. Submarines, bombs, machine guns and countless other ingenious inventions, all added their uses to the furtherance of what is termed "progress." No matter whether it be some really useful invention, such as wireless telegraphy, or modern methods of locomotion; they, one and all are turned to vile usage; ever and anon being used as a means to extract and distort human energy for the benefit of they that rule.

What Is Art?

What is art? What is song? A patriotic song is a song of servile submission to a "superior," an incentive to develop the germ of hatred; hatred of a "foreign" nation, therefore an "inferior" nation. Boasting of a powerful navy or army—widow makers—profit takers, truly it is something to sing about—power, might, shekels. Such are the effects of a system that is lacking in that most vital essential to human progress—freedom, both of body and mind.

Today the only incentive from the capitalistic point of view is "profit," and from the point of view of the toiler "necessity" is the incentive—dire necessity. These combined facts should be sufficient to convince even the most prejudiced that such incentives will, as the system evolves, plunge humanity into the vilest depths of demoralization. On the one hand we have the ruling class whose self-styled "culture is born of the prostituted energy both mental and bodily, of men, women and children; and, on the other, we have the "wage slave" whose only hope (ambition they have none) in life is to secure to himself and his brood of budding slaves, a full belly.

Hendrick Fitch in his "Physical Basis of Mind and Morals," says in regard to man's progress, "Consider further the comparative daily life of man and that of the animal. Men seem to have done and are now doing instinctively those things that are concrete and are not beyond their capacity. The great bulk of organized society confine themselves to agriculture, commerce, manufacturing—to money making in general. All these pursuits have reference to the support, housing and adornment of the body, and require the least amount of brain energy. That is, the great bulk of the people are spending there lives in doing in a little higher degree, just what the lower animals are doing in a less degree." Now and again, certain great minds, great thinkers, shine forth far transcending in intellectual brilliancy the mental numbers of the many. Such master minds as Socrates, Plato, Marx and Darwin, with a host of others, have laid bare the possibilities of what man can achieve, of what man can develop within himself were he allowed the right of social and economic freedom. The mental jailer—wagedom that denies freedom to the dormant reasoning faculties within man, must be completely eradicated, before the primary history of the human race can be superseded by one of higher plane. It is to such great minds aforementioned that we can point for proof of the fact that the human race is not far removed from the status of the lower animals. They have, one might say, raised the veil from the face of knowledge, giving all who will a fleeting glimpse of truth, creating in the mind of the thinker, the impetus and incentive for knowledge enabling them to see, act and voice, what to the many, seem but the ravings of a sterile brain. Their eyes saw above and beneath the sordid desires of merely struggling to attain wealth.

The present system has, in spite of all questions to the contrary, promoted an utter disregard for all questions wherein the benefit of humanity is concerned. It has developed an individualism of hypocrisy, based upon selfishness and self, and has cast upon the human brain a mantle of illusions, permeating the mind with half-truths that are more dangerous than deliberate lies. It has promulgated war, pestilence, poverty, and through these agencies has inoculated the mind of the unintelligent, with evil thoughts, dominant of which is the lustful craving for something that is the rightful possession of all—the means of life—to live. With such a state of conditions, how can the human race progress along the road of human achievement?

The toilers of the earth think as they do, because they are "slaves" and being such, their brain is dominated by the stinging lash of necessity, which moulds their thoughts to their masters' will, creating of them docile, obedient slaves, ever ready and willing for the call of "duty" when comes to them the sound of their master's voice. They possess a servile brain.

Thought being the dominant force behind all progress, what incentive to progress does a slave possess? They merely function as a machine to produce commodities, to work, sleep and eat. Watch the toiler at his or her daily labors. What do we see? Autamatons, that is all. The brain is in a state of hypnotic somnolence.

Progress Shackled.

Progress! The very atmosphere itself is shackled. Does a chimney-sweep have any incentive to study and philosophize on the merits of Grecian architecture; or delve into the mysteries of Shakespearian drama? He has neither time or money, therefore no inclination to do anything other than to sweep chimneys. He is mentally and in every sense of the word, engulfed in the darkness of "soot-ology." This example applies to all conditions of toil; it is but the outcome of this capitalist method of production.

There is not an incentive under this system, even though it be some apparently worthy ideal, but what at its roots there grows the poisonous canker of greed and hypocrisy, permeating all good intentions with its blighting breath.

Why is this? It can best be answered by asking one who gives to the poor, the starving, do so with a guilty conscience; or do they give with a sense of pride and pleasure? They are but returning stolen fruit.

Under a system, based upon the co-operative ownership of means of wealth production; where the bread and butter proposition is no longer a problem, where the mind of man can be focussed on other objectives than—jobs, where the talent and genius that is latent in man is given every incentive to assert itself; in comparison, the achievements laid to the door of the capitalist system would appear as encumbrances. Considering that everything would be socially owned and controlled and made for use, the incentive to produce something useful, something beautiful, would be the earnest desire of all. To outdo one another in human achievement; which, not being based upon "profit", but upon the joy and enthusiasm of doing, for the good of humanity. Promoting a competition of human principles and attainment based upon a true individualism, which would be born of in incentive wherein the welfare of society would be the dominant factor. Such a philanthropic state can never be born, until the human race demands the free use of its birthright—the right to think, and thinking to act in harmony one with the other as human beings and not merely a means to produce wealth.

No Incentive to Rob.

Repression and exploitation under capitalism may have been the motive force that propelled the human brain into almost superhuman achievements, war may have been the very life blood itself to progress; but, the definition of what means progress will ultimately also change.

"Necessity," it is said, "is the mother of invention;" being so, under a Socialistic regime, necessity would no longer give birth to the ideas and incentives with which she was pregnant under capitalism. For example, the incentive to exploit slaves, to rob, to commit wholesale murder, would have no functional purpose; for, everything being socially owned, the incentive to resort to the above could not be born; rather would it lighten the burden of all, enabling man to give part of his leisure time to the furtherance of progressive reasoning, which would be given every encouragement to develop.

Conditions under which we live determine the ideas which permeate the mind; forming certain fixed ideas that are termed by the many as "human nature." It is "human nature" today to be jealous of one's success, it is "human nature" to be sorry for the poor, it is "human nature" to believe lies and to disbelieve actual facts, but, the fact remains that "human nature" is due for a change. Under Socialism there would be no incentive for charitable institutions, therefore no necessity to give to the poor. There would be no incentive for world wars therefore no necessity to sing of the glories of battle. There would be no incentive to steal food, therefore no necessity to imprison vagrants, or to confer titles on food profiteers. There would be no incentive for prostitution, therefore no necessity to practice it. Remember, long suffering reader, I said no "necessity." Today prostitution is necessary, and the guilty ones are not the wealthy, not the poor; in fact no living group of persons are responsible. The guilty one is—the method of production—to the door of this monster can be traced the incentive for this commercialized vice, that is hurling into the soul rending fires of earthly hell the budding womanhood that are our sisters

There is, however, one bright star shining forth from the capitalistic firmament, a star that is flashing its message far and near, and—The Wise Men came from the East.

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That is why the workers in Australia are today realizing the foolishness and hopelessness of the orthodox systems as a means to solving the economic battle that confronts them at every turn. They see, at last, that a continuance of the wage-lifting system as a means of combating the increasing cost of living is sheer madness —that as a means of getting them out of the economic slough of despond it is useless.

The lessons driven home to them by the remorseless raising of prices is fast driving them to seriously take stock of the whole position. They are learning, perhaps slowly, but surely, that the only way by which they can secure any amelioration of their present-day conditions is by securing the control of the industries in which they toil. They are realizing that by this system and every means of livlihood, they can control markets, prices, That accounts for the present move in Australia towards industrial control, which though yet in the embroyo state, will assuredly function into reality in the near future.

A good start has been made by the New South Wales Labor party, which had as one of its political planks the control of industry by the workers who toil therein. Now that the Labor party has secured control in that country, it is losing no time in making a start in the way indicated. In several of the state-owned industries, the workers are to be given a voice in the management and control of the industries and will elect from their ranks one of their own fellow-workers to sit on the board of management which will control the industry. In a couple of them the government is even now arranging the machinery whereby this can be done, and in the case of the railways and tramways of the state (which are government monopolies) it is to be put into operation at the earliest possible moment.

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J. H. Healey....824-825 Birks Building

Overalls and Shirts

"Big Horn" Brand....(Turner Beeton & Co., Victoria, B. C.)

Paints

Hunter-Henderson Paint Co....642 Granville Street

Printers and Engravers

Cowan & Brookhouse....Labor Temple
Clelland-Dibble....Tower Building

Railways

P. G. E....and the....C. N. R.

Tailors

Tom the Tailor....524 Granville St.; 318 Hastings W.
Abrams the Tailor....614 Hastings West

Tools

J. A. Flett....Hastings Street West
Martin, Finlayson & Mather....Hastings Street West

Theatres and Movies

Empress....Orpheum....Pantages

A Yankee Verdict: Judge Anderson's Decision

(By Lewis S. Gannett in the Nation.)

GEORGE WESTON ANDERson is a New Hampshire Yankee. He grew up on a hilltop farm; he taught country school to earn a college education; and thirty years in Boston have not cured him of a New Hampshire accent that makes him rhyme court with lot and pronounce have "hev." He has a Yankee capacity for using strong language without the slightest change in his facial expression. He has a trick of looking you square in the eye and talking through his teeth, occasionally lifting the upper right hand corner of his mouth to bite out an emphatic phrase. And he has a Yankee capacity for launching out of passivity into passionate indignation when he sees a raw deal.

His first public office was on the Boston School commission. He was federal district attorney for Massachusetts from 1914 to 1917; then Inter-State Commerce Commissioner for a year, and is now United States district court judge. He was a Brandeis man in Boston, and a Wilson man when he went to Washington. As district attorney it was his duty to investigate spy plots, but he found there were more imaginative writers than spies in New England, and made it hot for some newspapers that cut free from facts. Experience led to his statement that 99 per cent. of the wartime spy plots were pure fakes. And the same judicial mind which led him as public prosecutor to analyze and penetrate wartime hysteria stood him in good stead when as judge he faced the victims of the Red hysteria.

Longest Opinion.

Judge Anderson has just rendered a 35,000-word opinion in the case of 20 alleged Communists, held at Deer Island for deportation, who petitioned for writs of habeas corpus. It is said to be the longest opinion ever rendered from that bench; Judge Anderson considers it rather a feat of condensation, and having read it, so do I. Although it is avowedly a statement prepared for review by a higher court (he orders release of the Communists pending such review), it is so thorough and restrained a discussion of such fundamental issues that it is certain to become an historic document. It is a reassertion of neglected American constitutional principles, and a courageous objective analysis at a time when it requires courage to be objective, especially in Boston. And moderate in tone, it is in effect a scorching indictment of lawlessness on the part of the Department of Justice, and in less degree of the Department of Labor.

Trials Illegal.

He concludes that in the case of the Russians held for deportation, their so-called trials were illegal and are vitiated by lack of due process of law—that they were subjected to illegal search and seizure, and denied fair trial; that there was no evidence before the secretary of labor that the Communist party is an organization advocating the overthrow of the government of the United States by force or violence—and hence that all the petitioners, including the English-speaking Communists who knew enough to insist upon fair trials, are entitled to be discharged; and that even should the higher courts disagree and hold the Communist party to be a party of force and violence, there is grave doubt whether the Communist party documents upon which such a ruling might be based, were not given form and color by agents of the Department of Justice posing as members of those parties. He says:

"The Department of Justice has no moral legal right or power to deal with the exclusion or expulsion of aliens than has the Department of the Interior. The Department of Justice prosecutes for crime. The deportation proceedings are not criminal proceedings. . . . If the Department of Justice is correct in its interpretation and application of the statute of October 18, 1918, to the Communists, it has no occasion to usurp the legal duties of the Department of Labor concerning aliens; it has the power and the duty . . . to prosecute."

The Red Raids.

Then he reviews the history of the New England red raids of January 2, 1920. He cites the instructions of Frank Burke, assistant director and chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice in Washington, to George E. Kelleher, his representative in Boston. They are amazing instructions. As one federal judge put it in conversation:—there is no taint of lawfulness about them. They instruct the agents to search person and premises without search warrants in defiance of the federal Constitution, merely remarking that "if, due to the local conditions in your territory (sic) you find that it is absolutely necessary for you to obtain a search warrant for such premises (the residences of the members) you should communicate with the local authorities a few hours before the time for the arrests is set and request a warrant to search the premises." They instruct the agents to make every effort to secure admissions at once from the alien arrested, although the rules of the Department of Labor, which have the force of law, then provided that the alien shall be allowed to inspect the warrant of arrest and to be represented by counsel before he is examined. They call for mass arrests, lining up those arrested in meetings against the wall and searching them on the spot, and they contemplate the arrest of American citizens, leaving the burden of proof upon the citizen to prove his citizenship. These instructions give January 2 as the tentative date for the raids, and cold-bloodedly state: "If possible, you should arrange with your under-cover informants to have meetings of the Communist party and Communist Labor party held on the night set. I have been informed by some of the bureau officers that such arrangements will be made. This, of course, will facilitate the making of the arrests."

He quotes the testimony about the raids: from 800 to a thousand people arrested, no one knew how many, 440 taken to Deer Island—for less than 100 of whom were warrants outstanding—the rest released for lack of evidence, the brutal methods, illegal searches, women forced to get out of bed and dress while the officers waited in the room, five women kept overnight in a single cell without a mattress, the deliberate invitation by the Department of Justice to newspaper photographers to photograph the aliens as they arrived, chained and hundcuffed although not yet charged with any crime, at the Boston station, etc.

A Mob Is a Mob.

"I refrain from any extended comment, on the lawlessness of these proceedings by our supposedly law-enforcing officials," he remarks with obvious restraint. "The documents and acts speak for themselves. It may, however, fitly be observed that a mob is a mob, whether made up of government officials acting under instructions from the Department of Justice, or of criminals, loafers and the vicious classes."

The victims were taken to Deer Island. To quote:

"The conditions were unfit and chaotic. No adequate preparations had been made to receive and care for so large a number of people. Some of the steam pipes were burst or disconnected. The place was cold, the weather severe. The cells were not properly equipped with sanitary appliances. There was no adequate number of guards or officials to take a census of and properly care for so many. For several days the arrested aliens were practically incommunicado. . . . In the early days at Deer Island one alien committed suicide by throwing himself from the fifth floor, and dashing his brains out in the corridor below in the presence of other horrified aliens. One was committed as insane; others were driven nearly, if not quite, to the verge of insanity."

Judge Anderson draws the picture from the evidence:

"The picture of a non-English-speaking Russian peasant arrested under circumstances such as described above, held for days in jail, then for weeks in a city prison at Deer Island; and then summoned for a so-called 'trial' before an inspector, assisted by the Department of Justice agent under stringent instructions emanating from Washington to make every possible effort to obtain evidence of the alien's membership in one of the proscribed parties, is not a picture of sober, dispassionate, due-process-of-law attempt to ascertain and report the true facts. . . . The secretary of labor has in these cases of necessity grounded his decisions upon records misrepresenting or omitting facts of controlling importance."

Violates Every Sense of Decency.

The instructions for the raid were issued December 29. On December 31 Commissioner Caminetti sent out from Washington by telegram a modification of the Department of Labor rule that an alien had the right to be represented by counsel during his entire examination so that it read "at any rate as soon as such hearing has progressed sufficiently in the development of the facts to protect the government's interests, the alien shall be allowed to inspect the warrant . . . and shall be apprised that thereafter he may be represented by counsel." This modification was withdrawn by the secretary of labor on January 28, after the aliens caught in the raids had been examined without counsel. Judge Anderson quotes with approval Felix Frankfurter's argument that "if there is one thing that is established in the law of administration, I take it that it is that a rule cannot be repealed specifically to affect a case under consideration by the administrative authorities. That is, if there is an existing rule which protects certain rights, it violates every sense of decency, which is the very heart of due process, to repeal that protection, just for the purpose of accomplishing the ends of the case. . . . There was a sudden, calculated, and surreptitous deprivation of that safeguard."

A long and learned section of the opinion, liberally buttressed with legal citations, deals with the obligation of the court to review the secretary of labor's decision that the Communist party is a force and violence party. The judge, following in part a recent opinion of the supreme court (Kwock Jan Fat vs. White, decided June 7, 1920), finds himself "constrained by the decisions to hold it the duty of the court" to review that ruling.

Only Force General Strike.

He analyzes the Communist party programme, and declares that "the conclusion is irresistible that the only force worth discussion believed in or advocated by this party is the general strike." There are "some stock phrases concerning 'the necessity of revolution'" but "both religious and political crusaders commonly use the nomenclature of warfare. Here is the Occident, freedom, and a saving sense of humor and proportion have until recently saved us from being frightened by crusaders' rhetoric. In an Oriental missionary field 'Onward Christian Soldiers' is said to be regarded as an alien, seditious war song, the use of which the missionaries have had to abandon. Our hymn-books may shortly attract the eye and excite the suspicions of the official censor."

By "force" Judge Anderson does not think that congress meant religious, moral or political force; and although "the general strike is a tremendous, almost a terrorizing force," he does not think that congress intended to outlaw the general strike in such "inadequate and disguised fashion." "It does not accord with the historic genesis of the statutes." He is "forced to the conclusion that in it (the evidence before the secretary of labor) there can be found no legal basis for deporting Communists on the ground that they believe in, advocate or teach the overthrow of the government of the United States by force or violence."

Finally, in view of the Department of Justice's instructions to its spies to provoke meetings of the Communists to facilitate arrests, and of its obvious ability to provoke such meetings from within the Communist organization, the judge casts doubt upon the nature of any inflammatory proclamations upon the prosecutions might be based. "The most that can be held," he comments, "is that it does not appear that the government did, through its agents, give form and color to the documents upon which the secretary has based his ruling. It is equally clear that no finding can be made that the government did not, through its agents, give such form and color, and thus lay a foundation for the inference that the secretary of labor has drawn against these aliens because of their membership in the Communist party."

Views on Spies.

Then the judge indulges in one of his outbursts of old-fashioned Yankee philosophy: "I cannot adopt the contention that government spies are any more trustworthy, or less disposed to make trouble in order to profit therefrom, than are spies in private industry. Except in time of war, when a Nathan Hale may be a spy, spies are always necessarily drawn from the unwholesome and untrustworthy classes. A right-minded man refuses such a job. The evil wrought by the spy system in industry has, for decades, been incalculable. Until it is eliminated, decent human relations cannot exist between employers and employees, or even among employees. It destroys trust and confidence; it kills human kindliness; it propagates hate."

So the judge released the Communists and castigated the Communist-chasers. "Now that it appears that government spies constituted in December, 1919, an active and efficient part of the Communist party," he said, "it may well be that the secretary of labor will find it desirable, through his own forces, to institute some investigation of the nature and extent of the possible activity and influence of these spies in giving form and color to the documents upon which the secretary of labor based his rulings." So far the secretary of labor has found it desirable only to announce that he will appeal Judge Anderson's decision.

In this son of the New Hampshire hills law and order has found a new kind of defender, a man ruggedly determined that ours shall again be a government of laws not of men, a man with a capacity for indignation even in defense of the rights of men whom he does not like and with whom he does not agree. His example must hearten other judges who would like to return from domination by newspapers and brow-beating federal agents to the staid guidance of the law. When some future May writes the Constitutional History of America, in the chapter on the return to the Constitution, Judge Anderson will figure large.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
Range 1, Coast

TAKE NOTICE that Rice Owen Clark of Port Progress, rancher, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands, commencing at a post planted about 40 chains S.W. of the S.E. corner of lot 422, thence about 30 chains north to lot 422, thence west 80 chains thence about 10 chains N. to shoreline, thence southerly and easterly along shoreline to point of comencement, and containing 200 acres more or less.

RICE OWEN CLARK

Dated June 4th, 1920.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
Range 1, Coast

TAKE notice that Agnes Lizzie Clark of Port Progress, storekeeper, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands, commencing at a post planted at N. W. point of said Bonwick Island, about 20 chains S. E. of S. E. corner of lot 1007, thence around shoreline to point of commencement, and containing six acres, more or less.

AGNES LIZZIE CLARK.

Dated June 1st, 1920

FLOATS BIG LOAN TO HELP FARMERS

New South Wales Government Takes Practical Step

One of the first acts of the Labor Government on securing control of the Parliament in New South Wales was to hand out a helping hand to the farmers of that country, who, because of a long drought season, are hard up against it. In order to tide them over their difficulties, save their stock, and provide help for their families, the Labor Government has floated a ten million dollar loan to be used exclusively for the farmers. Under capitalistic governments no help would be given and their chattels would be seized by mortgagors as soon as they were down and out. But under a Labor Government, assistance of a practical nature is afforded them in order that they may retain their homes and holdings and face the bad times with the knowledge that come what will, the Labor Government will see them through their many difficulties. The $10,000,000 loan will be spent in relief to farmers, supply of seed crops, fodder, and money to purchase foodstuffs where necessary.

Subscribers, Please Note!

Many subscribers in renewing their subscriptions are sending in the old price. The new rates are as follows: In Canada, $2.50 per year; $1.50 per half year. United States, $3.00 per year. If subscribers will see that they send in the proper amount it will aid us and also avoid confusion.

O.B.U. PICNIC

Don't forget the O.B.U. picnic at Kitsilano Beach Sunday. Sports for the kiddies.

New York.—A distinct legal victory was scored by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in the decision of Supreme Court Justice Thomas F. Donnelly denying the motion of the attorneys for Joseph Hilton, New York retail clothier, for a permanent injunction to stop picketing of their factory and store by striking members of the A. C. W.

What about renewing your sub.?

"Progress Is a Delusion"

By DEAN INGE

The veil of the temple, not merely now rent in twain, but this time burnt to cinders in the conflagration of world-wide war, so that all the works of the priests therein are at last manifest, unsheltered by the obscuration of magic rites, white lawn robes, and hereafter rewards; that three-fold veil of our childhood past is now burnt up at the first touch of our new flaming passion for reality, begotten in the bitter pain and travail of Armageddon Hell. For we the workers are coming to our manhood, we the efficient, the real, the human, hewn strong in brain and deep in heart on that cruel rough anvil of our suffering past; we the workers with our strong right arms round orphaned children and broken-hearted women, with our gaze on a desolate land of wooden crosses, we cry to the discovered priests within the opened temple, still lisping ancient prayers and platitudes that have never availed to stay this ruin, we ask, "Lo, what is this? What have ye done?"

Dismay in the temple pew. "What shall we do? Something must be said." Amen, so be it; thus indeed it cometh to pass; a mocking voice within the temple cries, "Progress is a delusion."

It is said, the Dean of St. Paul's has spoken; great enthusiasm in the capitalist world; quoted in all capitalistic papers; a new slogan against those un-Christian workers, heathen and deluded enough to demand justice and peace; good philosophical idea, old maze, "Progress is a delusion," which is to be interpreted, "Breadless workers, you claims are unassailable. The hope that you will ever get free is a delusion; you never have done so, and you never will." So—

"The cry of the little peoples goes
up to God in vain;
For the world is given over to
the cruel ways of Cain,
For the hand that would bless us
is weak, and the hand that
would break us is strong,
And the power of pity is naught
but the power of a song.
The dreams that our fathers
dreamed today are laughter
and dust,
And nothing at all in the world
if left for a man to trust.
Let us hope no more, nor dream,
nor prophesy, nor pray,
For the iron world no less will
crush on its iron way,
And nothing is left but to watch,
with a helpless, pitying eye,
The kind old aims for the world,
and the kind old fashions—
die."

The voice of the temple has spoken; and to the lusty ringing cry of the workers, "Are we downhearted? No-" as they press on their way through much blood and sweat to the happier England of our purpose, he (the Dean), seated high upon their backs, makes mournful reply, "Progress is a delusion."

Rise from your knees, O workers, and write upon the temple wall in manly scorn:

"Abandon hope all ye who
enter here."

For where, indeed, within the state-bought walls do we now find hope; progress here in this life a delusion; and hereafter—what-Well, the golden streets and pearly gates, hardly spoken of now, science has about done for them; so let us have a revival of spiritualism, say some; so we'll be ghosts "sitting on a churchyard wall,"
as the doggered puts it.

"And some of the ghosts were
long,
And some of the ghosts were
short."

How does it go on? Cheerful. Let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we'll be ghosts.

Workers, shall we not die to some purpose; nay rather live to some purpose? Shall we not shatter to bits this creed of gloom and fear, as we usher in with our work-worn and crucified bodies that good time coming, when we shall mingle heaven and earth together in our glad rejoicing, for our tyrants are gone and we are free, free, free! And our children—dream of it while we may—so free and happy, the great nightmare that cursed us, sleeping and waking, vanished.

Workers, neither progress nor the temple is a delusion, for in that temple is a holy of holies, a sacred foundation of truth; but they that should minister of that living water have covered it over with a veil instead. But now that veil is burnt and the free breath of heaven blows through the temple courts, and the white lawn robes are quaking. O cold priestly hearts, and colder feet, whither will ye go in that great day of your own judgment scripts, when heaven and earth are rolled together, and Justice rides on with flaming sword on a blood-red horse!—A BOLSHVIK CURATE, in the Socialist.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKING PLANS MATURING

Clothing Unions Credit Banks Help to Workers in U. S. A.

New York.—Extension of co-operative banking through credit unions in all states where such banking institutions are authorized by law was endorsed by the general executive board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in session here.

The first of these unions was established a few weeks ago by the New York Clothing Cutters' Union. It is planned to start additional ones for every branch of the clothing industry in the city.

In discussing the co-operative banking plan, Joseph Schlossberg, secretary-treasurer, developed the idea of co-operative building that might be possible through such a system.

"Groups of workers who are in need of homes can be financed by larger groups of workers who put their savings in the co-operative banks," he said. "Co-operative apartments can be constructed with great saving to those participating in the venture. The co-operative banks can also assist in the construction of headquarters for the different branches of the industry. These co-operative buildings will be free from the money trust."

Where is your union button?

Big Shoe Values

AT OUR

Clearance Sale

White Footwear for Men, Women and Children at Big Reductions

See the evening papers for particulars

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WOOD'S K BOOT SHOP WOOD'S
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ON OUR SPECIAL PRICE REDUCTIONS FOR JULY

Prices marked down on all lines of Smart-Wear for Men and Women. You pay a small deposit. We give you easy credit on nearly every garment.

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O. B. U. UNITS AND WHEN THEY MEET

Piledrivers and Wooden Bridgemen—Every Monday.

Laundry Workers—Every second and fourth Tuesday.

Trades and Labor Council—Every first and third Wednesday.

General Workers' Unit—Every second and fourth Wednesday.

Gas Workers Unit—Every second and fourth Wedenesday.

Marine Firemen — Every first and third Wednesdays.

All Units meet in Pender Hall, Pender Street West.

What about renewing your sub?

CAMP WORKERS

NOTICE

WHEN COMING TO TOWN PATRONIZE THE O. B. U. EXPRESSMEN

We stand in the roadway outside the gates of Union Dock, not being allowed on the wharf by the big Companies, and meet all incoming boats.

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CLAMAN'S STORE NEWS
Boys' Dept., Second Floor

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JACK O'LEATHER SUITS look better and wear longer. You'll notice the advantages as soon as you see them. The All-wool Cloth is stronger and more durable. Colorings are rich, even and fast. Boys like the attractive patterns. Every garment is roomy, they have REAL pockets--strong and accommodating to hold a boy's belongings. Button-holes don't come out; even the buttons are extra strong and sewn on to stay. They're reinforced with the finest of soft leather where the strain comes—knees, elbows, crotch and seat. They are trim, alert, stylish-looking—tailored just like Dad's. Single and double-breasted styles. Sizes 26 to 38. (Trail)

PRICE $23.75 AND UP, ACCORDING TO SIZE.

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Claman's
LIMITED
153 HASTINGS STREET WEST
Canada's Largest Exclusive Store for Men and Boys.

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Protest Against Colorado Tactics

(Continued from page 1)

pany and now they can get no credit from the stores which are owned by the Company. They state that for years they have worked under intolerable conditions. The United Mine Workers' Organization was broken up in 1913, and since that time they have not been able to have any organization. They state that this spring, owing to the flooded conditions of the mines, they had to work for long hours in mud and water. For many months the ventilation was admittedly very bad. They also complain of not receiving proper weights, though, probably, owing to lack of organization, they have no "check-weighman." They are determined to maintain their right to organize. It looks as if the next move will be an effort on the part of the management to force the workers to leave their homes. The abduction of Christophers, the tactics of intimidation on the part of the Police and the summary dismissal of the miners with the denial of their right to organize, are surely not calculated to promote industrial peace. In the meantime the Taylorton mine is practically closed. The offices of the mine owners of these mines are located in Winnipeg.

Latest reports are to the effect that the miners are being evicted from their homes, and the Winnipeg Defense committee is circularizing all labor organizations in the country for funds to carry on the fight and to support the evicted and locked out miners.

Office Hours: 10 to 12 a.m., 2 to 5 p.m. Evenings: 7 to 8 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
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LENIN REPLIES TO INDIAN REVOLUTIONISTS

Rejoices to Hear That Soviet Principles Are Shared By Indians

(By Federated Press)

Copenhagen.—A despatch from Moscow tells of the publication in Isvestia of a wireless message sent to Nikolai Lenine by a group of leaders of the Indian revolutionists expressing the joy with which India accepts the proffered hand of friendship of Soviet Russia and thanking the Bolshevist premier for having listened to the cry of anguish of a people of 315,000,000. Lenine replied to this message as follows:

"We rejoice to hear that the basis principles of the supporters of the Soviets are shared by the Indians, whose awakening to freedom is being followed with sympathetic interest by the Russian proletariat. We welcome the union of the Mohammedan and the non-Mohammedan elements in India, and voice the wish that all the workers of the Orient will adhere to this union in order to insure their common liberties. In such solidarity lies the guaranty of victory. Long live free Asia!"

O.B.U. PICNIC

Don't forget the O.B.U. picnic at Kitsilano Beach Sunday. Sports for the kiddies.

Russian Workers to Be Deported This Month

(Continued from page 1)

have the deportees shipped to Soviet Russia, as it was feared that if they were sent into the territory that Kolchak then held, that they would be immediately shot, as were some Russians that were deported from the United States about that time. The minister of immigration made a promise that the men would be deported to whatever part of Russia they chose, and so far as is known the men will have the right to choose what part of Russia they will be sent to.

No Convincing Evidence

While the Russians are to be deported, the whole affair has left a bad taste in the mouth of the workers in Vancouver. The evidence given by the police agents, and especially by Sergeant Wilson, did not convince the average worker that the men were guilty of the crime with which they were charged, and in view of the later developments, and the confession of Wilson as to the murder of his wife, which crime was committed months before the Russians were arrested, the reliability of the evidence and those that gave it is in the minds of many open to question.

For some time past the deportees have been held at the penitentiary at New Westminster, where they were allowed some little freedom, as they were allowed to smoke, and to exercise in an enclosure. While the men were at Vernon, where they were held prior to being taken to New Westminster, they complained of the treatment that was accorded them, and the local defense committee took up the matter with the department of immigration at Ottawa. Later the men petitioned to be deported at once, and it would appear that they are now about to be granted their wish. The whole affair, however, does not reflect any great credit on the government, or the department under which the prosecutions were carried out, and no doubt the stories these men will have to tell of the treatment they have received in Canada, when they reach Russia, will do anything but raise enthusiasm in the breasts of the Bolsheviki for this country.

NEW DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Seattle Workers Hold Big Pageant and Celebration on Independence Day

(By the Federated Press)

Seattle—Thousands of copies of the Declaration of Independence were distributed among the throngs that crowded Woodland park here Independence day during organized labor's big celebration of the occasion.

More than 50,000 visitors were in attendance to view the children's fairyland parade and the pageant of Democracy in which several thousand performers took part. The park pageant and sports followed a downtown parade in which organized labor was the chief participant, even the privately-owned newspapers admitted labor's stellar role.

Jack Mundy, president of the Seattle Central Labor Council, played the part of "Democracy" in the pageant which was divided into four sections—The Birth of the Nation, Emancipation, National Growth, and World Democracy.

A new Declaration of Independence was signed as a feature of the pageant, one of the signers being George T. Bartlett, longshoreman, a descendant of Josiah Bartlett, original signer from New Hampshire.

All Russian theatres are under the control of the Russian government, which supervises the performances and keeps order.

Buy at a union store.

"Pay the Easy Way"
CLEAN UP SALE - -
STILL GOING STRONG
Note These Quick-Action Prices:
LADIES' DRESSES
Silks, satins, serges, etc., in all the desired shades and latest models. Odd lines are being sacrificed at ..... 25 Per Cent. Off
MEN'S SUITS
Nifty New York models, at prices lower than in years; odd lines; all sizes $22.50, $29.50, $37.50
BOYS' SUITS—Special at from $6.50
Dress Well; Dress Swell
GIRLS' DRESSES—Below cost to clear out the entire line.
A Small Deposit and the Balance Pay as You Wear
Watch Our Windows During This Sale
New York Outfitting Co. Ltd.
DRESS WELL ON EASY TERMS AT THE
143 HASTINGS STREET WEST
OPP. PROVINCE OFFICE PHONE SEY. 1631
"The Credit Store"

WOMEN'S LEAGUE WANTS PEACE

Canadian Section of Women's International Makes Plea.

The Canadian section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, has issued the following appeal to the Women in Canada:

The war is over, and its aftermath has left the peoples of Europe crushed—it is almost impossible to rejoice in our own victory when we think not only of the thousands of men left in physical and mental conditions sometimes worse than death, but of the hundreds of thousands in Europe who are near starvation, of the sick multitudes of wasted and joyless little children all slowly perishing from famine and disease—and in this respect Allies and enemies suffer alike.

It is true there are those who say that the suffering, especially in Central Europe is only fitting punishment for evil done, but we must remember that these peoples knew nothing of their rulers' diplomacy—they shared the common ignorance as to the underlying causes of war—besides, our own interests, our own futures are in danger, we know that disease and plagues are being added to the miseries of these wretched war victims, and diseases and plagues know no national boundaries, they cross rivers and oceans, they strike rich and poor.

Heritage of Horror.

The war's "heritage of horror for little children"—to quote from a recent speech from Lord Robert Cecil—is indeed a terrible one, but we have another and a more fatal heritage from the war—a heritage of HATRED, a hideous thing which is breeding intolerance and brutality, handicapping human progress in many and varied ways and steadily preparing the way for future wars.

It has always been the privilege and the natural vocation of women to comfort and to care for humanity—therefore it would seem that the efforts to change this spirit of Hatred into a spirit of Humanness, must surely be our immediate duty.

It is a task as urgent at the present time, as was the great work we carried on for the sick and wounded during the war, and if we do not at once undertake it, the lessons of the war will be lost, and civilization itself may decay and fall.

Perhaps you ask—what can we do? Where shall we begin? May we suggest that as our men have already opened commercial relations with our former enemies for the sake of gain, we, as women, should stand on a higher plane and banish hatred from our hearts for the sake of Humanity—only so will it be possible for us to understand and intelligently deal with the grave conditions of today.

Train the Children

Then let us help in the work of true reconstruction by seeing to it that the children of Canada are trained FIRST of ALL to respect human life, and to this end we should protest against military drill in our schools, because it places emphasis on might and not on right—we should urge instead a system of physical training which will benefit girls as well as boys; also we should discourage the teaching of anything which tends to rouse hatred or scorn for other peoples.

The action of the women of Central Europe who have asked their governments to prohibit the making of military toys, such as tin soldiers, submarines, etc., might well be followed by us, and a campaign against the purchasing of such toys, in the meantime, would be of educational value.

In short, it should be our business to strip war of all its tinsel and its false glory, and instead of talking about "atrocities," we may show the world that war, itself, is the great atrocity.

Women of Canada—will you take up this civilizing work? Much can be done as individuals, more may be done through your organizations. Will you not at least try to achieve what men never can accomplish alone, the establishment of Universal Peace and Freedom.

Philadelphia.— In preparation for the stand that organized labor is taking against the nation-wide "open-shop" drive of merchants and employers, the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia has appointed a committee of 25 to warn all local unions of the anti-labor drive.

WEST AUSTRALIA HAS ONE BIG UNION

Labor Movement to Be Based on Industrial Unionism.

Momentous Decision Arrived at During Annual Conference.

(Special to the Federationist by W. Francis Ahern)
(Special Exclusive Report)

At the annual conference of the Western Australian branch of the Australian Labor party, held in May, 1919, it was decided to call an industrial convention to deal with the question of forming the One Big Union in that country. The convention, accordingly, met on May 25 last and sat for several days. Delegates from all parts of West Australia were present, the conference taking place at Perth.

The draft constitution placed before the convention for consideration was drafted on the lines of the constitution in New South Wales and Victoria, the majority of committee entrusted with drawing it up favoring the adoption holus-bolus of the constitution of those states, but differed on details. The two things most pronounced in the scheme were (first) its industrial basis; (second) the inauguration of a scheme of shop committees. The scheme proposed to form 31 industrial sections of one union, in place of craft unionism at present operating in Western Australia. It was moved that the O.B.U. constitution be formed on an industrial basis, with six departments.

The Details.

The details of the scheme set out for the election of shop or job committees, to consist of president and secretary elected by the whole of the members of the union engaged therein, together with one delegate from each department. For local industrial unions, delegates would be elected by each shop or job committee with president and secretary to be elected by a vote of all the members engaged in the local industry. The divisional council will consist of president and secretary, with such number of delegates as approved by the department council. The provincial council will have a prsident and secretary, elected by members within the province, together with a delegate from each divisional council. The six industrial departmental councils will consist of president, secretary and 12 delegates; and the grand council will have two delegates elected from each industrial department and officers elected by the whole of the members of the union.

Objects of the Union.

The decision to form the O.B.U. was carried after the first day's debate. It was decided to name O.B.U., officially the Workers' Industrial Union of Australia, West Australian Section, with the head office situated at the Trades Hall, Perth.

The object of the union was set out as follows:

"To unite the workers of Western Australia in one organization; to regulate the remuneration and conditions of labor, the relations between employers and employees, and workmen, to replace the present competitive system by one of the social ownership of the means of production, distribution, and exchange, and to advocate the formation of one big union of workers in Australia. The six departments under the O.B.U. were adopted as follows: Building and construction, manufacture and general production, transportation and communication, agricultural land and fisheries, civil service and public utilities, and mining.

The scheme then having been accepted, the minor detailed machinery was discussed.

Seventy-five million dollars of the bonds of the Polish government are lying in the Treasury of the United States, received in payment for locomotives, freight cars—4,600 of them—vast supplies of food, clothing, hospital equipment, motor cars, steam cranes, shoes, guns, and all sorts of war munitions, sold by the War Department Sales Division and the Army Liquidation Commission to the Warsaw adventurers.

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FUEL CONTROLLER AND THE MINERS

Order 141 Was Discriminatory and Stopped Coal Production.

Fuel Controller Armstrong denies that either he or the government has practiced discrimination against the O.B.U. miners, and that any responsibility for the coal shortage can be placed on his, or the government's doorstep. The now famous order 141, about which the miners of this province and Alberta have so bitterly complained, and which was the cause of the lockout and which in turn was the means of the curtailment of the production of coal will, however, place the responsibility where it belongs. The following clipped from the Labor Gazette of January of this year is a copy of the document that caused all the trouble:

"The text of the temporary agreement made between the Western Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers of America, and approved by the director of coal operations for Alberta and Eastern British Columbia in order No. 141, is as follows:

"'December 18, 1919.

"'Subject to the approval of the director of coal operation, by order, we, the undersigned, agree to the following temporary agreement entered into between the Western Coal Operators' Association of Canada and the United Mine Workers of America, through their representatives.

"'(1) It is hereby agreed that, commencing December 1, all members of the United Mine Workers of America or those who hereafter become members of that organization and who are employed in or around the mines by members of the Western Coal Operators' Association shall be paid an increase of 14 per cent., same to apply on prices and bonuses now paid to all classes of labor in such mines. This increase to temporarily remain in effect pending the investigation and negotiations which are now being conducted relative to mining conditions and wages in the competitive field of the United States.

"'(2) It is agreed that when negotiations are concluded in the competitive fields of the United States, that representatives of the Western Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers of America shall be selected by each organization to meet in Calgary to formulate and negotiate an agreement to govern for a period of time which may be agreed upon by the representatives of the two associations and sanctioned by the director of coal operations. The results of the investigation and negotiations in the United States to be taken into consideration in reaching a basis of agreement.

"'(3) It is further agreed this contract is made and entered into for the sole use of the members of the United Mine Workers of America and the members of the Western Coal Operators' Association of Canada. All men who work in and around the mines who are eligible to become members of the United Mine Workers of America must join that organization and agree to sign check-off for all dues, assessments and fines, and the management of the mines agree to forward deductions made to the acting secretary of the district or such other persons as that official may designate.

"'Note.—The foregoing clause to become effective whenever the officials of the United Mine Workers of America appear on the ground in each locality and cooperate with the operators in arranging details.

"'(4) It is agreed that no man will be employed or be permitted to remain in the employ of the company unless he agrees to comply with the foregoing conditions.

"'(5) Retroactive pay due miners under this agreement for the first period in December is to be paid in two equal instalments on the two pay-days in January.

"'(6) Nothing in this agreement shall prevent either side from taking up any matter for readjustment that may seem to them unjust when the conference referred to in clause No. 2 convenes.

"'Signed on behalf of the Western Coal Operators' Association:

"'N. C. PITCHER,
"'Vice-President.
"'W. F. McNEILL,
"'Secretary-Treasurer.

"'Signed on behalf of the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 18:
"'SAM BALLANTYNE
"'WM. DALRYMPLE
"'R. LIVETT."

Not only was the order 141 enforced, but the government had legislation passed which made all the orders of the fuel controller legal. Surely this places the responsibility, and the latest agreement entered into by the United Mine Workers "officials," not the men, is nothing more or less than the same agreement and order 141.

PRIMITIVE LABOR CONDITIONS IN ORIENT

Long Hours for Chinese and Japanese Workers in Silk Industry

New York—Primitive labor conditions in the silk industry of Japan and China are revealed by the report of a mission sent by the Silk Association of America to the Orient.

The working day in Japan varies from 13 to 14 hours with two intermissions, which leaves about 11 or 12 hours of actual working time, the report states. Wages for reeling girls run from 20 to 35 cents per day with food and lodging. Male labor in filatures is paid $1.50 a day without food. Outside labor gets $1 a day and 50 cents extra during the reeling season.

In China the average working day is 12 hours. Children from 10 to 14 are employed to assist the reelers and receive a wage not exceeding 10 cents a day. Some of them receive no other compensation than the opportunity to learn how to do the work.

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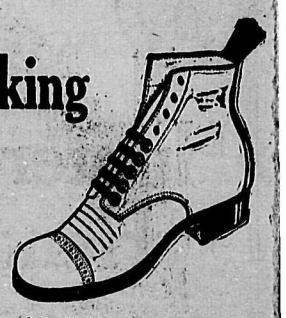

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Pertinent Paragraphs

Modern industrial kings are more cowardly and less chivalrous than their predecessors. In Poland just now, women are employed as soldiers to fight against the Bolsheviks. Pity some of the patriotic old girls in this region could not be enlisted.

The highutumtum of Great Britain—possibly wearing wigs—has decided that Russell and his colleagues at Winnipeg must remain in jail, including those recently elected to the Manitoba legislature. Experience comes high, but it's the only way our tribe ever learn anything.

A restoration of pre-war wages in Canada would mean a two-and-a-half-times increase. That is, a worker receiving in 1914 a wage of $5 should be receiving today $12.50. A dog chasing its own tail has very little on the simp who thinks the wage system is O.K.

It is safe to remark, at any rate, that whatever nations "won the war" the workers did the fighting and dying—and paying.

The date for registration on the B. C. voters' list has been extended to July 31.

"Everybody at the beaches" runs a daily newspaper head. The workers, however, being nobodies, are still at their respective stations in the industrial world.

Every last farthing of capitalist toll comes from unpaid labor.

What a nervous shock it would be to Anglo-Saxon workers if it were discovered that other peoples had superior intelligence in the matter of social and domestic economics.

The drowning out of returned men farmers on Nicomen Island by flood last week is a mere trifle compared to the swamping the "Honest John" will receive in that constituency next election.

Wonderful how easy it is to transpose B. C. coal mine managers into "inspectors" and vice versa. It really is!

The "one big union" of political pirates at Ottawa have been doing considerable reorganizing among themselves, however, during recent weeks. There is nothing the new front can do to atone for the Hon. Gid.

New York.—Samson Koldofsky, a vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, representing the Canadian locals, has gone to Europe to attend sessions of the people's relief committee, organized by Jewish philanthropists and trade unionists to aid the sufferers of that race in Poland, Austria-Hungary, Belgium and other stricken countries.

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GET ON THE LIST

A working man who neglects to place his name on the voters' list when he is qualified to do so, commits a crime against his class. It may be urged that the vote is no good, because it has not heretofore been of much use to the working class, but this does not alter the fact that under certain conditions, it may be of inestimable value. A soldier who went into battle minus a certain portion of his equipment, his bayonet for instance, because he thought he would not require it, would not be of much use to his comrades if bayonet work was the one thing needed. Every available weapon must be in readiness, and the really class conscious member of the proletariat will not fail in his duty, but will make full use of the opportunity to get on the list.

Berne, Switzerland.—The result of new courtmartial of Fritz Platten, charged with having incited Swiss soldiers to mutiny by the distribution of seditious circulars at the time of the general strike in 1914, has confirmed the previously imposed sentence of six months' imprisonment, and has added several fines. The case will be appealed, it is reported.

A royal commission is looking into the subject of wages and hours for miners in Nova Scotia.

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