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THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

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German-Russian Treaty Gives Capitalists and Labor Leaders a Shock

Intensification of Class Struggle in Germany Forced Government's Hand and Communist Revolutionists Were Compelled to Make Treaty With Russia

Provincial Library Sept.

[By Eugen Paul, Prague]

NOT only the capitalists of the Entente, but also the Social Democrats of the Second and the Two-and-a-Half Internationals were very disagreeably surprised by the German-Russian treaty. It may be and it is even probable that the reasons for these sentiments was not quite the same for all of these parties. On the other hand, however, this strange similarity of the opinions of Poincaire and Schiedemann and of the—Prague Sozialdemokrat, which in the first moment of fright considered the treaty a military alliance for new imperialist wars, is not purely accidental. We need but consider the matter a little more thoroughly in order to understand and to regard as natural the attitude of the Schiedemanns of the Second and Two-and-a-Half Internationals.

The cause for the German-Russian treaty were not any sympathies between the Russian revolutionists and the German, counter-revolutionists. It is no secret that for years the German bourgeoisie has rejected an unnatural agreement of this kind. It is, moreover, no secret that the Russian Soviet government is not among those who have a special interest in the support of the German counter-revolution. Germany and Soviet Russia have come together because the policy which revolutionary Soviet Russia is naturally following is that which in more or less time the oppressed will have to follow. Mustapha Kemel Pasha, and the peoples of India and China, oppressed by English and Japanese capital, are no proletarian revolutionists. Nevertheless a more or less close co-operation of these peoples with Soviet Russia has organically developed, for the simple reason that the latter is the natural friend of all oppressed. Soviet Russia has not signed the German-Russian treaty for the sake of Mr. Rathneau's beautiful eyes. It has signed it and could sign it without infringing its revolutionary principles, because in reality and in the first place, not Rathneau, not Dr. Wirth but the German proletariat is being strangled by the robbers of the Entente. Apart from its own capitalists, the German proletariat must fight the capitalists of the Entente. The German capitalists, however, are compelled by the intensification of class struggle within Germany to offer more resistance than heretofore to the robbers of the Entente. If the German capitalists do not force the Entente pirates to limit their greed, the dissatisfaction of the German working class will within a certain time develop into revolution. Thus the German counter-revolutionists are forced to co-operate with Beelzebub in order to exorcise the devil. Against the unequalled brutal greed of the Entente powers who menace German capitalism and the German working class with complete ruin, against the suppression of the weaker by the stronger, the German counter-revolutionists, who now as before, fervently hate the Russian revolution, find no other way out than co-operation with this hated class enemy.

It is comprehensible that the gentlemen of the Second and the two-and-a-Half Internationals are not enthused at this development. Instinctively they feel that this situation of the German counter-revolution is an immense victory not only for the Russian, but also for the German proletariat. For the Russian proletariat is flesh of the flesh, and blood of the blood of the German proletariat. May the hand which signed the treaty be the hand of a German imperialist business politician, the treaty nevertheless is a victory of the conception which the German Communists have maintained for months and years; that the entire historic, economic, political and

(Continued on Page 2)

Baseball Competition, Prizes $1400

Increased Circulation is Necessary for Existence of the Federationist

THE Baseball Competition is a circulation contest. Every participator in the contest becomes a subscriber to the paper. Every other means have been adopted to increase the number of readers of the Federationist, but the policy of "let George do it" has made it imperative that other means should be used, hence the new move.

In addition to the desire to place the paper on a proper financial basis by increasing the circulation by means of a baseball competition, the amalgamation of the two papers is in line with the policy of a united front. There is only one labor paper in B. C. There cannot now be any choice as to which paper a worker shall subscribe to if he is desirous of reading labor news. The road is now clear for a drive for sufficient readers of the Federationist to enable it to exist without any other source of revenue. It is up to our readers. We need a circulation of 30,000.

The main function of the B. C. Federationist is to spread working-class propaganda. If that were not its function it would be better if it did not exist. But working class publications cannot exist on appreciative phrases and good wishes, therefore it must adopt such tactics as will provide the necessary revenue for its existence. It is for this reason that the amalgamation with the B. C. Labor News was made and a baseball competition introduced.

On many occasions we have pointed out that increased circulation alone would clear the Federationist of debt; that donations were not the basis of a permanent income, but that a larger circulation would bring the finances to enable the paper to exist without appeals for financial assistance. If we get that, we can then consider other methods and policies in connection with the future of the paper. If the baseball competition will get us this circulation, then it will have been worth while

How They "Crushed" the Winnipeg Revolution and Conducted the Trials

Striking Information of How Justice Works Is Uncovered by M. P. at Ottawa—Safe and Sane Labor Man Was Given a Job for His "Sanity"

(By J. S. Woodsworth)

AS one meets the officials of the different departments, one is able to pick up quite a variety of information. Even Ministers of the Crown are willing to divulge, in confidence, many things that never found their way to the press.

Further, officials are frequently willing to give information in various degrees of semi-confidence. They will even go so far as to say, "You are free to use this, only do not say where you got it."

In matters relating to the Winnipeg strike, I find that many of the documents were destroyed by the outgoing administration. Those that remain, scattered here and there, are sufficient, however, to confirm many of the opinions held by the Labor people during the strike. Supplemented by the statements of officials who knew the inside, they reveal the tactics which were resorted to in order to defeat Labor.

Suppression

In connection with the trials, one of the lawyers for the prosecution, wrote in commendation to the trial judge, that he had been able to exclude (1) any presentation of the activities of the Citizens' Committee; (2) of the efforts made to settle the strike; (3) the question of collective bargaining. O, righteous Judge! Since the Citizens' Committee was one of the parties to the dispute, and since it was declared that the workers refused to settle the strike, and since the strike itself hinged largely on the interpretation of the principle of collective bargaining, how could anyone claim that the verdict could be just that excluded these considerations.

At the very time that the Committee of One Thousand were raising hands to high heaven in moral indignation at the workers for preventing the babies from receiving milk, the executive committee of the Committee of One Thousand wired Ottawa, telling of the raising of a force of volunteers, and urging "Do not under any circumstance allow pressure from well-meaning but inadequately informed persons to persuade the government to make any offers of intervention, with a view to settlement. This would be fatal." In view of this statement, who was responsible for the prolongation of the strike?

Qualified to Prosecute

One of the lawyers, who later became one of the lawyers for the Crown, wrote Acting Minister of Justice: "For the last six weeks I and my entire staff have been giving our services to assist the Citizens' Committee of One Thousand. . . ." Surely no one could be better qualified to prosecute the Labor people, but we had at one time imagined that the Crown was impartial.

Investigation reveals that considerable numbers of the pamphlets published by the Citizens' Committee were delivered and charged to one of the departments. Investigation does not show, however, that any of the pamphlets published by the defense committee were paid for out of public funds. Accounts amounting to $1,020.43 due to the McDonald Detective Agency, for work done by the Citizens' Comimttee, for which two prominent Winnipeg citizens accepted responsibility, were sent in to the government. These were endorsed by the department concerned and recommended for payment. Could we, by the wildest stretch of imagination, fancy the strike committee sending in their accounts to the government for payment, much less could we imagine these being accepted.

The appointment and duties of

(Continued on page 2)

CHILDREN ADOPT SUFFRAGIST TACTICS

Seeking Release of Political Prisoners, Placard White House

People Give Children Cash to Aid Them in Crusade

(By the Federated Press)

Washington—After patiently but vainly waiting several weeks for President Harding to answer their plea for the pardon of all political prisoners, members of the "Children's Crusade" took a leaf from the book of tactics of the militant suffragists and began to picket the White House.

Mrs. Stanley Clark, Mrs. Walter Reeder and Mrs. William Madison Dicks, all wives of imprisoned and each accompanied by the child of some man incarcerated for the expression of opinion, took their stand at the east gate of the White House on Pennsylvania avenue about 10 o'clock in the morning, bearing conspicuously worded banners demanding the release of the politicals.

No effort was made to interfere with them by the White House police and according to the pickets, most of the bystanders expressed sympathy, and in several cases pressed coins on the children "to help the cause."

In the afternoon, as the great government departments in the neighborhood of the White House were disgorging their horde of government employees, the little band of pickets resumed their stand. This was the critical moment, for it was these same government employees who less than four years ago tore banners away from the militant suffragists, and in several instances, knocked down women and dragged them around the streets.

The amnesty pickets received a much different welcome. Many clerks, both men and women, agreed with the sentiments expressed by the banners, and many of them gave money to the children. A comparatively few expressed disfavor with the purposes of the crusade, but no violence was attempted. As in the morning, the White House police made no effort whatever to drive away the pickets.

President Harding was not at the White House during the picketing, having left for a cruise on the Mayflower over the Decoration Day holiday. The picketing will be resumed on his return.

BLIZZARD FOUND NOT GUILTY

First of Virginia Miners on Trial Has Been Acquitted

Charlestown, W. Va.—The jury in the treason trial of William Blizzard rendered a verdict of not guilty, clearing the first of the 120 West Virginia union miners on trial for alleged offenses in the civil war of August and September, 1921, during the march into Logan county.

Although freed on the treason charge, which was also brought against 52 of his union brothers, Blizzard, who is a subdistrict president of the miners, is still under indictment for murder and conspiracy.

The miners, who have enjoyed the sympathy and confidence of the townspeople ever since they were taken from the train handcuffed and legironed five weeks ago, are confident that the other cases will result in acquittals also. The prosecution had selected Blizzard and the treason charge as a test, specifying the exact acts on which they intended to convict.

A feature of the trial was the testimony by United States army officers to the pacific influence of Blizzard over the marching miners. Another important witness was a commercial aviator, who testified that the coal operators paid him for his work, which included the dropping of bombs from the airplane, one of which gassed a nurse going to attend to wounded miners. Sheriff Don Chafin and President Thormund of the operators' association both testified that the sheriff's deputies were in the pay of the operators.

The prosecution, it is believed, intends to proceed with the remaining cases.

OPERATORS REJECT DEMANDS OF MINERS

Anthracite Miners Again Present Demand for Increase

New York Workers Aid Miners of West Virginia

By Harry Godfrey
(Federated Press Correspondent)

New York.—These are the most recent developments in the coal mine strike in the anthracite fields:

Rejection by the operators of the miners' renewed demand for a 20 per cent. wage increase and for preservation of the two-year form of agreement, together with a skilfully contrived attempt to divert public attention from the mine workers' demand for federal investigation of hard coal mining processes, costs, and transportation expenses.

Refusal (by ignoring the invitation) of the operators to present their side of the controversy to the public committee on the coal strike.

Acceptance of the invitation by the miners' representatives, who appeared before the committee's first session, presented facts and figures of anthracite production, and suggested as a solution the formation of a permanent government fact-finding agency in the industry.

Inauguration of a city-wide drive here by the New York Organized Labor Relief Committee for West Virginia Miners, to collect food, clothing and money for the West Virginia strikers and their families, the campaign to terminate in a mass meeting in Madison Square garden. Food collecting stations already have been opened in all parts of New York, and the response to the appeal was immediate.

Announcement by Samuel Untermyer, attorney, that he will assist the mine workers in forcing in the courts the issue of free speech and free assemblage in the Pennsylvania mine districts where for years the coal and steel interests have by force and clubs and firearms prevented the exercise of these constitutional guarantees. Associated with Untermyer in this undertaking are Arthur Garfield Hays, attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union; Julius Rosenberg of New York, and Clarence Loed of Philadelphia.

The three latter attorneys a few days ago went to Vintondale, Pa., to bring about a test of the power of the coal operators to snap their fingers at the constitution. They were accompanied by several U. M. W. A. organizers, and they had hardly alighted in the town when they were pounced upon by company police and arrested. The company owned officials, however, discovered quickly that they were not dealing with poor men who didn't know their rights nor how to enforce them.

Vintondale, Hays said on his return, no longer is an American city but an armed camp, where coal and iron police, mounted and heavily armed, acting under orders from the coal company, permit no one to stand for a moment on the streets, and greet arrivals with threats of arrest, obscene language, and physical violence. The justice of the peace before whom he was taken on his arrest held court in a company office, he said.

CHANGE O FADDRESS

Subscribers will help us when renewing their subscriptions, if they will note change of address. New address is 305 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B. C.

RUMANIAN PEOPLE AROUSED BY TREATMENT

Resent Punishment Given to Political Prisoners

Trials at Bucharest Are Carried on With Big Array of Troops

(By the Federated Press)

Chicago—Rumanian workers resident here are aroused over the savage treatment accorded 300 political prisoners in Rumania, who have been under arrest for many months and on trial before a military court in Bucharest since Jan. 23. Protests and threats of reprisals, which have forced the government to modify somewhat its harsh treatment of the prisoners and contributions to the defense fund conveyed the interest of American Rumanians to the imprisoned men and women.

Bucharest papers, liberal as well as Socialist, carrying full accounts of the trial and the charges of torture are received here and translations have been submitted to the Federated Press.

Big Array of Troops

The trial itself is carried on behind an imposing array of troops and guns, and attorneys for the defense are subject to military interference and arrest should they displease the court. The public gains admittance under considerable difficulty and the most elementary rights of prisoners are disregarded by the medieval-minded government which rules Rumania.

Attorneys are not allowed to speak with their clients except in the presence of soldiers. As the defendants come from various political and industrial groups, the defense attorneys desired to have separate trials and failing that, to have the prisoners divided into three general groups: (1) those who opposed the affiliation of Rumanian workers with the Third International at Moscow; (2) those favoring affiliation with Moscow; (3) those advocating the use of violence and not affiliated with the Socialist or Communist groups or

(Continued on page 4)

$40,000 WEEKLY IN PRIZE MONEY

Winnipeg Labor Paper Has Much Success in Baseball Contest

Although only starting its competition early this year, the One Big Union Bulletin of Winnipeg is distributing prizes of over $40,000 each week in its Baseball Competition. This gives one an idea of what can be done if the workers rally round their Labor papers. The competition has boosted the circulation to over 100,000, and is open to persons only in Alberta and the territory west of Sudbury, Ont.

Inasmuch as this does not include British Columbia, readers of the Fed. now have a splendid opportunity of making the B. C. Federationist competition as popular as that of the Bulletin, and at the same time increase the circulation of the Federationist.

Our prize money is small at the present time, but a dollar from you with five coupons this week will give us a good boost and enable us to reach the same figures as the Labor paper in Winnipeg. Let's go.

WORKERS' PARTY SEEKS UNITED FRONT

Winnipeg Branch Wants Unity in Coming Election

Draws Up a Basis for Fight Against Capital

The Winnipeg branch of the Workers' Party of Canada is endeavoring to secure a united front in the Provincial elections. At present there are more candidates in the field in Winnipeg than there are seats. Realising the confusion that exists, the party has sent the following letter to the Dominion Labor party, the Independent Labor Party and the Socialist party of Canada.

Dear Comrade:

The undersigned has been instructed to write you by the District Executive Committee of the above organization.

An election is drawing near and we feel that it is desirable and necessary that the working class organizations of the city of Winnipeg concentrate their forces in a united campaign against the capitalists. There are ten seats to be contested and, at the present time, there are thirteen workers' candidates to contest these seats. Such a division in the ranks of the workers will result in certan victory of the common foe—the capitalist class.

The Workers' Party of Canada calls your attention to this division in the ranks of the workers, and proposes the following as a minimum basis for a united front of labor at the coming election.

The United Industrial Front.

The creations of joint councils of action from industrial organizations for the purpose of resisting all further wage cuts and securing a higher standard of living for the working class.

The United Front for the Employed and Unemployed

(a) Full support of the Manitoba Association of Unemployed.

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EMPLOYERS TAKE FULL ADVANTAGE

Building Trades Workers in Regina Are the Sufferers

The employers of the building trades in Regina are taking full advantage of the condition of the labor market and the disorganized state of the workers who are now reaping the fruit of years of collaboration with the ruling class. Craft divisions, bourgeois ideology, belief in the acquisition of a little debt-laden property as a means of emancipation, fly blown notions re the identity of interest between master and slave—all have left their ugly mark, and are responsible, in no small degree, for the chaotic and defenseless condition in which the mass of the workers find themselves, now that they are confronted with the steady attack and pressure of the foe on their already low standard of living.

Thousands of new readers will be added to The Federationist mailing list if you help boost the prize money. Spread the gospel

RUSSIAN FIGURES PRESENTED AT GENOA

Sub-Committee on Financial Commission Lays Bare Situation

Shows Great Need for Agricultural Machinery

[By Paul Hoyer]
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Genoa, Italy (by mail)—Russia, weakened by almost eight years of war, by a terrible legacy from Czarist days, by the conditions which always attend a revolution, and by a blockade on the part of so-called civilized nations which cannot be matched for cruelty and heartlessness, is indeed in no enviable position. This condition is vividly reflected in a memorandum presented to the subcommittee for credit of the financial commission of the recent Genoa economic conference.

Here are some figures as to agricultural production: Before the war the area under cultivation in the Ukraine was 71,000,000 desjatines; in 1920 it had shrunk to 47,000,000 desjatines. During 1921 the area under cultivation was still further reduced by 12 per cent. in Siberia and 30 per cent. in the Volga region. The products yielded in those sections of Russia where there is black earth (humus) fell from 52.5 poods per desjatines to 42 poods.

Must Import Grain

Even before the war, the harvest was seriously interfered with by insects. During the war, however, due to Russia's inability to import disinfectants, this plague quite got the better of the Russians. As proof of this, witness the fact that Russia now must import grain, while before the war she exported 4,500,000,000 poods per annum.

Cattle production during these eight years of war, revolution and famine, has decreased 52.55 per cent.

In order to bring agricultural production back to the level of pre-war days, Russia needs a credit of 250,000,000 gold roubles (about $125,000,000) for agricultural machinery.

Industrial Production

The memorandum next discussed industrial production. Coal production in 1920 was but 27 per cent of that of 1913; petroleum production, 43 per cent. During 1921, however, there was a slight improvement. Wool production had risen to 23-38 per cent. of pre-war times, leather and hides 38 per cent., paper 25 per cent., tobacco, 42 per cent., matches, 14 per cent. of pre-war production. The manufacture of agricultural machinery was but 0.63 per cent. of that before the war in 1920; the manufacture of wagons, 4.2 per cent. of former times.

The only industry, in fact, that flourished was the production of munitions and war materials. More was produced along that line, in view of Russia's being cut off from the world, under the Soviet regime than even in the days of the Czar.

Coming to the question of transportation, the memorandum points out that the amount of rolling stock now in Russia today possesses 18,557 locomotives, over against 20,157 during the Czarist days. The picture is less favorable in the case of cars of all sorts. For, while the actual number to be found in Russia today is not very much less than in 1913, yet the number in commission and use is only 9000, as against 37,000 of pre-war days.

(Continued on page 4)

DECISION IS EXPECTED TODAY

Conciliation in Miners Dispute Expected to Give Award

It is expected that the conciliation board, which has been sitting on the dispute between the miners and operators in the coal fields of Alberta and British Columbia, will bring down their report today.

Latest advices from the strike regions show that throughout the district the miners have stood pat, and all mines closed with the exception of a shovel mine at Coalspur.

Some 12,000 miners have been affected by the dispute, and the solidarity shown has been remarkable. For many months prior to the strike, the men were on short time, and many were in actual want. In spite of this, they decided to strike rather than accept a cut amounting on the average to 50 per cent.

Will Hold Social

The Workers Party will hold a social evening at headquarters, on Saturday evening, at 305 Pender Street West. All members are requested to attend and bring their friends.

San Francisco—J. Kennedy, secretary of the California District Defense committee, has been arrested on a warrant from Eureka, charging contempt of court. Details are not yet available, but apparently Kennedy's arrest is an attempt to cripple the work of the defense committee, since all details of the various California cases are in his hands. Kennedy is not known to have any connection with the Eureka cases. The bail of $1000 has not yet been raised. William B. Cleary, Jr., will act as Kennedy's attorney.

TRADES COUNCIL DISCUSSES B. C. ELECTRIC

Two Labor Aldermen Disagree on Question of Fare

Woman Delegate Reports Mothers' Pensions Are Being Cut

At the regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council held on Tuesday evening, delegates from the Brewery Workers and Typographical Union were obligated. President Crawford occupied the chair. A communication from the Victory Brewery re new agreement was left in the hands of Delegate McKenzie (Hotel and Restaurant employees) and the company notified that Vancouver, New Westminster and Kamloops breweries had signed agreements.

The Musicians and Stage Employees union notified the council that they were returning their share of the proceeds of the last dance over to the label committee.

Seat on Exhibition Board

A communication from the Vancouver Exhibition Board offering the council a seat on that board was received and Del. Nixon (Carpenters) elected. It was pointed out that the board had not given labor a square deal in the past, but a delegate on the board might put this right.

A communication from the Gyro Club requested a delegate from the council to aid in the Tyee Potlatch being planned for the purpose of equipping and putting into operation more playgrounds for the children of the city. Del. Showler (Dairy Employees) was appointed.

A communication from the City Council informed the Trades Council that the contract for the new North Vancouver ferry contained a fair wage clause.

Purity Dairy Off Unfair List

The committee endeavoring to organize the Purity and Steves dairies reported progress and asked the council to take the Purity dairy off the unfair list for 30 days, the only difficulty with that company now being the question of the hour in which the employees started work. Request granted.

Del. Bartlett of the Parliamentary committee recommended the endorsation of the stand Del. Petti-

(Continued on Page 3)

TOM BELL

OF TORONTO

WILL SPEAK AT THE

MUNICIPAL HALL

South Vancouver

Tonight (Friday), June 9th

at 8:30

Subject: SOVIET RUSSIA'S STRUGGLE

Illustrated by Lantern Slides

Propaganda Meeting

COLUMBIA THEATRE

Sunday, June 11th, 1922

At 8 p.m.

Speaker: A. S. WELLS

COLLECTION — QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION

THE B.C. FEDERATIONIST

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A. S. WELLS.....Manager

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....June 9, 1922

The U.S. Supreme Court and Canadian Labor

AMALGAMATION or annihilation? That is the alternative before railroad labor today, says W. Z. Foster. The United States Supreme Court has said it more emphatically during the week to the workers of the United States, when it was decided that labor unions are liable as organizations to be sued in their associate names in the event of injury to property during strikes originated by the unions. This is repeating history with a vengeance. It is the old Taff Vale decision handed down by the House of Lords in Great Britain in 1901, when that august but hoary body decided that a trade union could be sued in its collective capacity for the acts of its officials or members.

* * *

It may, however, be asked, but what has the decision of the United States court to do with the workers of Canada? Our reply must be, that during the war period legislation was placed on the statute books of this country, based on the laws of the United States, enacted for the suppression of working class activities. Not only that, the organizations of the workers of this country are linked up with and are part of the American organizations, and their fate is inevitable linked up with the organizations of which they are a part. Therefore the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States affects every organization in Canada which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

* * *

Those who have studied the methods of the ruling class in the United States will realize what power this decision will give to the large employers. Hatching of bomb plots and other such like schemes is a fine art in the U. S. A. A mine may be blown up by scabs, or the gunmen employed by the employers in the time of a strike. The union, under such a decision would, of course, be liable for the damage done, and its funds seized. Incidentally, the Canadian locals of such an organization would lose their financial support in the time of conflict.

* * *

While specifically, the decision of the United States Supreme Court is an American question, and the workers of the United States are threatened, Canadian workers' organizations are also faced with a great problem, and as the Canadian organizations are part and parcel of the U. S. Labor unions, the question becomes of international working class import. Amalgamation or annihilation, that is the question of the moment. No greater reason for the united front of the workers of this continent has been given by the most ardent advocate of industrial unionism, than the decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S. A., and the Canadian workers cannot retard the movement against the U. S. workers better than by urging the amalgamation of the unions in the different industries. Amalgamation or annihilation faces ALL workers on the American continent, irrespective of national boundary lines.

Capitalism and Free Thought

THE FREEMAN, in a recent issue, carried an article on "obstacles to free thought." In this article it is claimed that the two great obstacles to free thought are economic penalties and distortion of evidence, while the writer claims that legal penalties are in the modern world the least of the obstacles. Like everything else under capitalism, free thought is an expression which takes on different meanings at different times and under dissimilar circumstances. The members of the ruling classs believe in free thought so far as religion is concerned, but when the workers take a turn at free thinking and express themselves as being opposed to their masters' laws and tyrannies, then the legal and economic penalties are immediately applied to the "free thinker," who ends up by finding out that he is not free, but is incarcerated behind his master's prison walls.

* * *

Capitalism does not allow for free thinking. Slaves are not suposed to think for themselves—their masters wish to do that for them—and while many workers would object to being dubbed as being mentally bound by their masters' teachings, yet it is a fact, and many a "free thinker" is only echoing his masters' ideas when he speaks, and has not even acquired the habit of thinking for himself.

* * *

It would be folly for us to say that this is altogether the workers' fault. It is the result of the education he received when attending his masters' schools, when reading his masters' press; and attending his employers' churches. From childhood, free thought has been denied him. Even his parents have obstructed his free thoughts, for they too were thinking as their masters wished them to do. Those who by some chance or accident break away from the psychology of their masters soon learn that free thinking has its disadvantages. They suffer from economic pressure. They may even be penalized by the processes of law, but they have one advantage which these penalties cannot take away from them, and that is that they see things in a new light untrammelled by the miasma of their masters' hypocrisy.

* * *

While at an advantage mentally, they should, however, remember that it may not be due to their mental superiority that they are freed from master-class psychology, but rather due to some peculiar chance of circumstances whereby their environment was different to those who still remain chained by ruling class teachings. Their duty is to kindly and firmly attempt to free the minds of the slaves whom they meet who are still suffering from the effect of generations of human slavery. We do not, however, think that we could express it better than the writer of the article in question did when he wrote:

> "Meanwhile, the whole machinery of the State, in all the different countries, is turned on to making defenseless children believe absurd propositions, the effect of which is to make them willing to die in defense of sinister interests under the impression that they are fighting for truth and right. This is only one of countless ways in which education is designed, not to give truth and knowledge, but to make the people pliable to the will of their masters. Without an elaborate system of deceit in the elementary schools it would be impossible to preserve the camouflage of democracy."

* * *

Modern democracy is based on human slavery, and freedom of thought will never be achieved while men are slaves. Capitalism cannot free its slaves; only the workers can do that by overthrowing the system which enslaves them.

National Wealth, Wage Slaves and Capitalism

THE Vancouver Daily World, in an editorial on June 2nd, dealt with the question of wages and national wealth. While deploring decreased wages, which, it stated, invariably decreased efficiency, the World certainly showed no understanding of the position held by the workers, who produce all the wealth of the world. For instance, after dealing with periods of national crises arising out of some great crop failure or after a world crisis, it says that "all the losses are replaced." It then goes on to state that the history of Great Britain is a record of national losses, which, it claims, have always been replaced. The following passage, however, is worth criticism, as it contains much that is erroneous:

> "Side by side with these tremendous national sacrifices has come century by century a great increase in British national wealth; and a slower but not the less continuous increase in the share of national wealth allotted to the wage-earner, wage increases have always been the ultimate results."

* * *

The World then goes back to the time of Charles II. and to the days of William III. to prove its case. But it is impossible by referring to those times to prove that the workers have gained by the "national" losses of the late war. In fact, even before the war, the standard of the world's workers was on a steady decline. In the time of Charles II. capitalism was unborn, and it was only in its very early infancy in the time of William III. In the early days of capntalism, however, the standard of living of the workers rose, not because of the increase of the national wealth, but because the development of capitalistic industry demanded it. Naturally, the country being the workshop of the world, and the first to enter into capitalistic production, the national wealth grew, and with the need for education, because of the changed methods of production and speeding up of the workers by factory methods of production, an increased standard of living was necessary. But those days no longer exist. The losses in human life during the late war can never be replaced; the losses suffered since the war in the lowering of the standard of living, will never be replaced. They are gone never to return, and the share of the worker in the wealth he has produced has steadily declined.

* * *

Capitalistic development has reached that stage where it is impossible for the standard of living of the workers to rise. It must inevitably come down, for capitalism itself is on the wane; the tide of prosperity will never again rise in a capitalistic world. True, it may be, that times may improve a little, but it will only be for a short period, and even worse conditions will prevail shortly after any slight improvement. But national losses are of no concern to the workers. Their lives are devoted to making profits for a master class which owns all national wealth including the wealth producers. Wealth, they never know or see, except when it is leaving their hands for the warehouses of their masters. Wealth they never own. "Any low-wage city is a dead city; any low-wage nation is either stationery or decadent," says the World. Yes, and all nations are today low-wage nations; all are decadent; all are slowly but surely drifting to revolution because of the fact that they cannot feed the slaves of modern society. Speed the day when wages will no longer exist, and national wealth be indeed national wealth, owned and controlled by those who produce it.

Press dispatches announced that Ambassador Harvey would wear knickers at Court on Thursday. He may yet wear overalls.

With machine guns which will fire a thousand shots a minute for the dispersing of mobs being supplied to the police of the United States it would appear as if the class struggle will be interesting in that country in the days to come.

The distribution of taxation amongst those who have to pay for the administration of capitalistic society, caused much heart-burning. None of them want to pay it. A big howl is now being made against the tax on cheques, but as the only cheque the worker knows is his pay cheque, and he gets but few of those, he won't have much to make a noise about.

The latest news is to the effect that if the United States railroad workers strike against the reduction of wages, they will be liable to damages under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. Who said the land to the south of us was the land of liberty? Was this the kind of liberty the United States troops fought for? Why, of course it was, and they are getting it

STREET R. MEN TO GET A CUT

Conciliation Board Refuses Demand for Eight Hours

Ottawa—A very substantial reduction in the rate of wages to be paid by the Ottawa Electric Railway Co. to its employees, together with the rejection of the eight-hour day demanded by the men, is contained in the majority award by the board of conciliation and investigation, which is signed by Alex. Smith, chairman, and Geo. D. Kelley, representing the company.

While no official announcement has yet been made, it is reported that the rate agreed upon in the majority report is 48 cents an hour as a maximum rate as against 55 cents, which the men have been receiving for the past two years. The majority award, in addition to setting the rate at 48 cents, states that the eight-hour day is no feasible on sreet railways.

C. J. Tulley, the employees' representative of the board, is preparing a minority report, in which while he concedes the necessity for a slight reduction in wages, he maintains that the men should have been accorded the eight-hour day.

How They 'Crushed' the Winnipeg Revolution and Conducted Trials

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. A. J. Andrews are recorded in a letter to him from Mr. Arthur Meighen, Acting Minister of Justice, dated May 26, 1919: "I would ask you to represent the Justice department, and examine any evidence that may be available dealing with conduct of the principal agitators of the present unfortunate industrial disturbance, with a view to ascertaining whether or not any of the actions of these men are of a seditious or treasonable character, and advise us as to what should be done in the premises. . . ."

It is very interesting to note with regard to the man who was offered payment for the giving of his evidence, that the proposition was first submitted to the Acting Minister of Justice. This secret service agent, known as No. 21, it was stated, would give evidence if guaranteed protection, transportation for himself and wife to Bukowina, and $500 as well. Not much wonder that the judge was very careful to prevent this evidence coming to the knowledge of the jury.

Authorities Ignorant

It seems very curious that with all the secret service agents, the authorities were so ignorant of the real situation. I appears that the arrest of he leaders was hastened because Mr. Ivens had closed out his savings account at the Bank of Montreal, and had partially packed his household goods. The authorities concluded that certain statements with regard to the settlement of the strike had been given out for the purpose of enabling Mr. Ivens and probably others to make a quiet get-away.

Little wonder that the President of the Privy Council acted in the most incomprehensible manner when he was fed on information of this character.

During the trials, one of the prosecuting lawyers was very urgent that certain other of the Labor leaders should be arrested. He confessed that he did not think they could be convicted before a jury, and hence was of the opinion that they should be deported without trial. Never again can such men be permitted to even pay lip tribute to the principle that every British citizen should have a fair trial by a jury of his peers.

The Labor people all knew that the Citizens' Committee was carrying on a very extensive propaganda. The Citizens' League had a scheme of meeting propaganda by propaganda. They urged that the government might make a money grant for this purpose, or else that the government itself might issue publications and put lecturers in the field, the Canadian Club apparently working in close co-operation with the Citizens' League. There was an attempt made to secure Mr. Gompers to address the Canadian Clubs across Canada, also to bring Mr. Thomas, who was then visiting the United States.

We wonder how many of the speakers at the Canadian Clubs during the last few years have been paid propagandists.

Journalists Play Part

Certain prominent journalists had very definite parts in persuading the public and the Government that the Winnipeg strike was part of a worldwide revolutionary scheme, and was being directly engineered from the United States. The commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police seems to have been largely influenced by the representations of these men, and the reports of his secret service agents, some of which are absolutely grotesque to anyone who knows the inside of the Labor movement.

The assurance of our big industrial and financial operators is almost beyond comprehension. The Winnipeg Iron Companies, for instance, in seeking contracts from the government, asked for special consideration because of the concessions which they had made in the interests of the public!

Labor often becomes discouraged because it has so often been betrayed by its leaders. We fail to recognize how severe are the temptations which must be withstood. In certain departments, so-called loyal operators were paid a bonus. It is rather disgusting to find how some of the rank and file get down on their knees and promise to be good if only they can get back again.

Just after the strike, a prominent Winnipeg politician wrote to one of the departments: "I am informed that ———— did all right during the strike and proved himself of much benefit to the Citizens' Committee. I feel that no better than ———— can be found for the post. I am sure he has learned his lesson." Mr. ————, for years a prominent Labor man, received the appointment all right and is now occupying a good government position! Don't ask his name!

It is rather gratifying to learn, on the other hand, that among the professional and business classes there are leading citizens who stood up against the injustice meted out to the workers, and who ventured to offer constructive suggestions as to re-organization in our economic life.

When the workers obtain sufficient economic and political strength to force the issue, they will find themselves reinforced by large numbers of men in government departments and other walks of life, from whom, at present, the public hears nothing, but who at heart recognize that the present system cannot continue, and who will welcome a change.

Random Thoughts and Comment

The Rarest Thing

"But what is rarer today than heroism, rarer than beauty, rarer than holiness, is a free opinion; free from all idols, all class, all caste or national dogmas, from all religions; a soul which has the courage and the sincerity to see with its own eyes, to hear with its own ears, to love with its own heart, to judge with its own reason—to be not a shadow, but a man."—Rolland Romain.

White Sugar and Black Morals

The Hindu Commission, which recently investigated conditions prevailing in the sugar industry in Fiji, has concluded its work. A foercast of the report, as given by Mr. Sharma, one of the members, should dispel for all time the sniffling platitude that British imperialism is superior to that of other capitalistic nations. It may even cause some misgivings to those people who swallow their "Adam's apple" every time they speak of the "far flung glory of the British Empire," etc., ad nauseam.

High lights in the Commissioner's report are as follows:

Only thirty women are allowed to leave India with every hundred men, which has resulted in the vilest relationship between sexes and accounted for much crime.

Women are compelled to work apart from their husbands, often several miles.

When a Hindu dies leaving a wife and children, his property is held by the government until it is proven by certificate that the wife and children were actually his, meanwhile no provision is made for the maintenance of the wife and children.

Work in the cane-fields commences at 5.30 and ends at 6.30.

For thirteen hours work Hindu laborers receive one shilling and six pence or about 35c a day, out of which about 25c is paid for food.

Company rations are one pound of rice and one pound of peameal per day.

No blankets are provided by the company, which has caused much sickness from colds during the winter months in the tropics.

Majority of workers have no beds, but sleep on grass or straw laid on mounds of clay, and as a result, their constitutions are ruined in a short time.

Among the recommendations to be made by the commission are: That no Hindu be allowed to leave India for Fiji unless under an agreement to receive at least five shillings, or $1.25 a day and, unless the Colonial Sugar Company agreed to pay the 60,000 Hindus now in Fiji, $1.25 a day instead of 35c, that it be compelled to repatriate them.

France and Morocco

Reading the daily newspapers, one is led to believe that the Allied countries possess a superior kind of morality and integrity to any other nations of the world.

During the recent imperialistic butchery, we had it bleated to us from pulpits, roared at us from political rostrums and splashed before our eyes in sanctimonious articles and editorials that "Germany must be crushed because she had broken her word as a nation in respect to treaties."

The argument was strongly convincing. To some it is even so yet.

But let us consider France in her relations to Morocco.

France occupied Morocco in 1911 and since the armistice has to all intents and purposes absorbed the country during the time she broke three separate treaties she had signed and which guaranteed in unequivocal terms the intdependence of Morocco, the integrity of its territory and the equality of treatment for the commerce of all countries.

The treaties in question were the Morocco convention, signed at Madrid by France, Germany, Great Britain and other European countries in 1880, the Act of Algericas, signed by Morocco, France, Germany, Great Britain, Spain and Russia in 1906, and an extraordinary declaration signed by Germany and France in 1909. The preamble of the Algericas Act says that it is "based on the threefold principle of the sovereignty and independence of his majesty, the Sultan of Morocco, the integrity of his dominions and economic liberty without any inequality."

A further example of the high moral tone of the Allied countries is found in the fact that France signed two secret agreements with Spain and Great Britain in 1904, which clearly showed her intentions of taking Morocco at the first opportunity.

What about all this, you ask? Well, nothing except that any one who takes the trouble to keep informed as to what is going on, must realize that the sword-rattling diplomacy of Germany is no worse han the swash-buckling intrigue of France except when colored for dupes by the procured press.

MANY SHOPS HAVE OPENED

Circular Issued by British Employers Causes a Split

London—The publication by the Daily Herald of a circular issued by the Engineering Employers' Federation to its members has done much to awaken the wiser employers to the folly of attempting to dragoon the workers into submission by starvation. In the circular the intention of Sir Allan Smith and his fellow employers to follow up their expected victory by rigorous wage cuts and the enforcement of the "open shop" or employment of non-union men and of semi-skilled men on skilled men's jobs, is made clear.

The yes of many engineering employers (some of whom have already deserted their leader, Sir Allan Smith, to the extent of re-opening their shops without conditions to the locked-out men) have been opened by this means.

TOKIO WORKERS STILL IN GAOL

May Day Demonstrators in Japan Under Supervision

Tokio (by mail)—Ten of the 108 persons arrested by the police on May Day are still in custody. The police aver that these 10 are "extremely rebellious," according to the Miyako.

The authorities also claim to have discovered plots for disseminating Bolshevist doctrines in Japan, and for co-ordinating the Socialist movements in this country. Among the men detained is Masayoshi Ishiyama, publisher of a magazine alleged to treat of Communism. He secured a position in the Misukoshi department store, the largest store in Japan, as an attendant for checking umbrellas and shoes at the door, and in this manner, it is said, was able to give away many of his magazines to the public.

What about your neighbor's subscription?

LANTERN LECTURE FOR YOUNG FOLKS

The educational meeting of the South Vancouver Labor League for tonight (Friday) has been changed to an open meeting. Comrade Tom Bell of Toronto will give a lantern lecture on "The Struggles of Soviet Russia" in the Municipal Hall, Fraser and 43rd Avenue, at 8:30 p.m. After the lecture there will be questions and the meeting will be thrown open for discussion. It is hoped that as many of the people of South Vancouver who possibly can will be present at the meeting tonight to hear of the great example set to the world by the comrades in Russia.

The regular monthly meeting of the organization was held last Friday night at 6262 Chester Street, at which there was a good number present and enthusiasm for the young people's movement shown. The members are finding it hard to get new recruits to come to the meetings on the fine evenings we are having, but they are all positive that when the Fall arrives the working class in South Vancouver will have at least one strong organization to look to for support.

The S. V. L. L. needs the support of the older members of the working class. Don't wait until some one asks you to send your young people to the meetings, but get them to join up.

A committee has been appointed to look into the matter of a summer camp and any outsider interested in this venture should phone Fraser 397Y1.

Particulars of the activities of the S. V. L. L. will appear in this paper from week to week. Particulars of meetings, picnics, etc., can be obtained by phoning Fraser 397Y1 or Fraser 190X1.

WOULD REVISE THE SCHEDULE

Grand Trunk Wants U. S. Conditions in Canada

Montreal—Negotiations for a revision of the 1921 schedule of working conditions are under way between the Grand Trunk Railway Co. and the International Brotherhood of Railway Stationmen, of Railway and Steamship Clerks, of Stationery Firemen and Oilers and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, involving altogether approximately 7000 men.

The objective of the company in these negotiations is to put the existing rules and working conditions in line with those now in force in the United States. One of the main issues is the question of overtime remuneration. The substitution of straight time for overtime work and for Sundays and holidays is also being aimed at by the company.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF PARAGRAPHS

London—"No More War" demonstrations for the anniversary of the outbreak of the late war will be held not only all over England, but also France, Germany, Holland, Sweden, Austria, Checkoslovakia, Hungary, Switzerland and Portugal. The bodies co-operating include trade unions, labor organizations, Socialist Parties, the churches, ex-service men, league of nations unions and women's organizations. The resolution to be put simultaneously in different countries will declare opposition to war and pledge co-operation by international organizations for the removal of causes of war.

Washington—Industrial unionism for each industry, and amalgamation of the railroad and transportation organizations and their formal alliance with the miners, will be proposed and actively supported by the powerful delegation of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, in the convention of the A. F. of L. this year.

Unanimous favorable report was given by the resolutions committee of their recent convention, at Dallas, and unanimous endorsement was voted by the 1047 delegates in attendance there.

Seattle—Big advertisements in all Puget Sound lumber trust newspapers with an aggregate circulation of 3505,000 copies, resulted recently in the recruiting of only 65 men to take jobs af the Bellingham, Wash., mine, which operators are seeking to re-open on an "open shop" basis. Of the 65, only five went to work when it became known that the company had falsely advertised that there were no Labor troubles at the mine. A wage of $5.85 is being offered.

Vienna—The trial of the 47 Russian social revolutionaries for conspiracy against the Soviet government began in Moscow May 23. In a letter to Friedrich Adler, the Communist International announced that, among others, six attorneys and three social revolutionaries appear for the defense. Under the Berlin pact of the three internationals, the trial is to be public; representatives of all three internationals are allowed to attend and take shorthand notes of the proceedings; no death sentences will be passed.

DASHING

Sports Suits for Town and Country

They are colorful, vigorous looking styles. Fringe flinks here and there—colors include Parisian tans, red and yellow tones, pastel tints and the Palm Beach inspired white. Capes fly from shoulder seams. "Fashionable women," says Irene Castle, "are wearing tweed Suits."

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UNION MEN'S ATTENTION

ENGINEERS

TAKE NOTICE

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Vancouver Unions

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

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

CANADIAN NATIONAL UNION OF EX-SERVICE men meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 61 Cordova St. W., at 8 p.m. C. Mitchell, Secretary-Treasurer.

GENERAL WORKERS' UNIT OF THE O. B. U.—President, H. Grand; secretary, C. C. Miller. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday in each month in Pender Hall, corner of Pender and Howe Streets. Phone Seymour 291.

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

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

FEDERATED SEAFARERS UNION OF B. C.—Formerly Firemen and Oilers' Union of British Columbia.—Meeting night, first and third Wednesday of each month at 108 Main Street. President, A. Williams; vice-president, R. Morgan; secretary-treasurer, W. Donaldson. Address, 108 Main Street, Vancouver, B. C. Victoria Branch Agent's address, W. Francis, 567 Johnson St., Victoria, B. C.

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORators and Paperhangers of America, Local 138, Vancouver—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 148 Cordova St. W. Phone Sey. 8491. Business agent, E. A. Barker.

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

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY Employees, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets A. O. F. Hall, Mount Pleasant 1st and 3rd Mondays at 10.15 a.m. and p.m. President, F. A. Hoover, 2409 Clarke Drive; recording-secretary, F. E. Griffin, 447—6th Avenue East; treasurer, E. S. Cleveland; financial-secretary and business agent, W. H. Cottrell, 4906 Dumfries Street; office corner Prior and Main Sts. Phone Fair 3604R.

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

Provincial Unions

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

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

"Full of Sound and Fury"

The born tub-thumper is a born blatherskite. Not to one man in a million it is given to be an orator, and at the same time a man of action. If Labor generally could grasp the full significance of this, it would stone to death the men who bawl at them in the old ra-ta-ta-ta- gabble. Labor is in the position it is today because of its ingrained pew and pulpit state of mind, and to that other picture always in the back of their mind, of themselves in the pulpit bawling as loud as any. Life to them is one continuous Salvation Army meeting, with an occasional change when one brass-lunged ranter gives place to another.—The Australian Socialist.

Milan.—Refusing to accept a reduction in wages sought by the employers 50,000 metal workers have gone on strike. The police have forbidden parades by strikers.

Boost this week's competition.

WHEN IN TOWN STOP AT

The Oliver Rooms

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Tokio.—Amalgamation of Japanese trade unions as a means to more effective resistance to the employers is under way here. It is proposed to form a single national labor league of all elements of the labor movement.

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We have some of finest Smoked Sugar-cured Shoulder Ham we have had this year. We have had them specially smoked and cured for our week-end trade. They only weigh from 4 to 7 lbs. and are of excellent quality. Friday and Saturday only 23½c

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Choice Pot Roasts from, per lb....12½c
Quality Oven Roasts from, lb. 12½c
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Choice Veal Roasts, all government inspected; that's the kind of meat to buy. Friday and Saturday, special from, lb. 25c

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Baby Spring Lamb Legs, per lb. 33c
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Sliced Smoked Bondless Roll, lb...30c
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Have you tried our famous Corned Beef? Jiggs likes our Corned Beef. We put up Quality Corned Beef. On sale Friday and Saturday from, lb. 10c

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Lumber Workers News and Views

DUMARESQ'S CAMP

Same old story up here. Men coming and going every boat; they just stay long enough to make a stake to take them to town. The result is that they are working short-handed most of the time around here. Looks as if experienced loggers were not very plentiful, and if they had the spunk to get busy and organize, they would soon be able to make the boss come through with more wages. By the looks of things, we will have to wait until Russia comes over here and emancipates us.

SAYWARD

This outfit is a cross between a rancher and a one-donkey outfit, with a two-donkey show. Yarding to a spar tree and then you move donkey to the river and road with it. The donkey is an old roader that the Hastings outfit left here. 'Nuf sed.

BEAVER COVE

This outfit is running one side, yarding timber that was felled two years ago. No fallers or buckers working, and the mill is not running; they are selling the logs. Do not know whether they will start in falling or will they close down when the yarding is finished. About five or six weeks work in sight. Present crew pretty much of a mixture, Chinese cooks and bull cooks. Frolander is superintendent here.

TAHKINA TIMBER CO.

This is a boat camp with fairly decent conditions. About thirty men working here. Union sentiment appears to be fairly good. Crew is a very good bunch to get along with.

CAMP 3—ALERT BAY

This outfit certainly looks like enemy's teritory all right. Taking it all round, this camp is in about the same condition as the camps used to be ten years ago. The slaves here are very tame and docile. In fact, there is not a kick left in them. Here's hoping that they may awaken before they pass into the beyond.

From all sources comes the same story—men continually moving, only staying in one camp long enough to make their boat fare to another camp. The result is that the only one who profits is the steamship company. The fact that men are moving so rapidly from one camp to another indicates that they are dissatisfied, but there is one fact that they are leaving out of consideration, and that is that conditions are not improved by quitting the job. On the next job they go to the same conditions as prevailed on the one they left. There is only one way that the living and working conditions in any camp can be improved, or wages raised, and that is by organization; by staying on the job and organizing it; and when it is organized, the workers, by the force of their organized might enforcing such conditions as they may desire. It is only because of the lack of organization among the workers in this country that the master class is able to keep up in our present state of abject misery. We are many, they are few; but by virtue of the fact that they are organized and recognize their class interests, they can hold us in subjection; while we recognizing no class interests, and drifting helpless around instead of welding ourselves together, are completely at their mercy. Let us organize, and take what we want.

Competition coupon boxes close Saturday at 10 a.m.

LOGGER BOOTS

ALL HAND MADE

$11.50

A Pair—Guaranteed

ORDER YOURS TODAY

The New Method Shoe Making and Repairing COMPANY

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UNION MEN, ATTENTION

The Maryland Cafe

63 HASTINGS STREET WEST

Is a strictly Union House and worth patronizing. Only Union House between Cambie and Columbia Streets.

LABOR

often causes the spine to become deranged

CHIROPRACTIC

scientifically relieves the nerve strain and a cure is effected.

James Bryson

D. C., N. D.

CHIROPRACTOR

207 LEE BUILDING

Broadway and Main

Open every evening for the convenience of workers.

Phone Fair. 825

The Need for a United Front in Canada

[By H. M. Bartholomew and M. Bruce, Regina]

Perhaps there is no country in the world where the forces of the working-class are more divided amongst themselves than in Canada. Not only have we the hundred or so craft organizations of the A. F. of L. laboring under the dead weight of divided strength and reactionary leadership, but we have a number of independent unions which find themselves unable to offer any effective resistance whatever to the fierce onslaughts of Capital. Because of their isolation from the mass of organized workers, there is little, if any, co-operation between these sections of the workers. In some towns these various unions are engaged in a bitter struggle with each other. The efforts which should be directed against the common enemy—the capitalist class—are being directed against rival unions. It is small wonder that the master class feel secure in slashing wages in Division 4 with such ferocity.

Everywhere organised labor is in full retreat before the marching hosts of capital. In all directions it is the sectional differences and splits which open the ranks of the workers to the attacks of he enemy and leave them at the mercy of a relentless foe. At the present moment the miners are engaged in resisting such an attack upon their standard of living. Nothing could suit the mine operators and master class generally, better than to deal with the miners alone. They know, from experience in many countries, that the employers' road to success is paved by the division in the ranks of the workers. "Divide and Rule" is the capitalist motto. Therefore, sectionalism must go! The attack upon the miners is the first important move in a well-planned, ably-directed campaign on the part of as cold-blooded and calculating a gang of financial and industrial pirates as ever cut a throat or robbed a class.

The United Front of Capital

The Manufacturers' Associations, the Rotary Clubs and the other organizations of the capitalist class are prepared to wage relentless war against the workers. They are organized and they work as a unit. No sectional differences stand in the way of a united front against the rapidly retreating forces of the workers. They are aggressive and determined. Not a weapon will they discard, not a trick is too mean for these upholders of accumulated wealth. The shambles of West Virginia, the defeat of the packing house workers in Chicago, the bloody battles of Seattle, Winnipeg and a score of other places—such are examples of the ruthless and merciless tactics of a robbing class. Even the labor unions, many of the leaders of which have been the allies of the capitalists, are not now immune from this determined drive of the victorious masters. The relentless Open Shop campaign backed by the injunctions of the courts, the laws of the legislatures, and the batons and bayonets of the state, menaces the very existence of the organizations of the workers.

Close Up Our Ranks

Yet despite the lessons of the past there are those who would endeavor to break up the miners' organization, to divide them into small and helpless groups. The miners must not be allowed to go down to defeat. The railroad workers should refuse to carry coal. The dockers should refuse to handle coal. And in addition, every atempt at sectionalism within the miners' organization itself, should be energetically resisted. A split among the miners would play right into the hands of the operators and bureaucrats.

Wage cuts, a longer working day, complete destruction of our organizations, such are the certain wages of continued sectionalism.—The Worker.

Trades Council Discusses B. C. Electric

(Continued from Page 1)

piece took on the B. C. Electric agreement with the city council.

B. C. Electric Trickery

Del. Pettipiece said that he favored a board of arbitration to settle the question of an extension of the 6 cent fare. He pointed out that the company was enthusiastic on the question of a board when trying to reduce the employees wages 15 per cent., but was not in favor of one in the present instance. The company, he said, spent about $25,000 lobbying at Ottawa in an effort to come under the Federal Railroad board, but having been defeated in this effort by the Farmer and Labor members, it asks, through the city council, to have the Provincial government appoint a Court of Appeal. This, said Pettipiece, was favored by the council, although he strenuously opposed it and would leave the matter to the political tricksters at Victoria, who are under the domination of the B. C. Electric.

City Advisor Turned Down

The city council, he said, paid an attorney $8,000 a year for advice and although this attorney advised a board of arbitration, the council fell for the company's plan whereby it will get an extension of the 6 cent fare. Ald. Pettipiece said that he had looked for the support of Ald. Scribbins on this matter but did not get it.

Mothers' Pensions Cut

Del. Mrs. Dolk reported that quite a number of mothers were having their pensions cut down and that Mrs. Ralph Smith intended to have a stop put to this by taking it up with the government at Victoria.

Labor Day at Hastings Park

Del. Bartlett reported that the proposed Labor Day celebration will be held in Hastings Park. Chairmen of the various committees were appointed as follows: Sports, J. Hale; finance, B. Showler; dance, C. McDonald; publicity, P. Bengough; amusement, E. J. Tennant. The committee on prizes to be appointed later. The Musicians and Stage Employees unions would have charge of the attractions.

Union Reports

Del. McMillan (Painters) reported work slack.

Del. Herriett (Barbers), reported new wage scale signed up May 29, without any trouble.

Del. Byron (Bakery Salesmen), reported new agreements signed with bakers for current year.

Del. McLean (Brewery Workers), reported men organized 95 per cent., and Vancouver and New Westminster Brewery Workers organized in one union.

Del. Moody (New Westminster Carpenters), reported strike practically over, and bosses paying the $6.50 scale.

Del. Thom (Carpenters), reported shipwrights and joiners received another cut. Strike on.

City Park Concerts

Del. Tennant (Musicians), reported union standing pat for $5 for city park Sunday concerts. He pointed out that this entailed rehearsing two nights a week. City Council favored $4 scale, and passed the buck to the Parks Board.

Del. Pettipiece proposed that less concerts be held in order to pay men the scale.

Unemployment

Del. McMillan brought up the question of unemployment, and in reply to Del. Pettipiece, said that he had every reason to expect the Burnaby acreage planning scheme would go through, and this would provide an enormous amount of work. Quite a lot of other road work was now in operation, and other work was still being planned.

Union Girl for Princess

The Vancouver Trades and Labor Council has nominated a candidate for "Princess Vancouver" in the Tyee Potlach. The candidate is Miss Maisie Kitcher of the Garment Workers Union, and has held a union card for five years. She is employed by Jas. B. Thompson & Sons.

Miss Foxcroft, of the Trades Council office, was the first choice, but declined the nomination.

One of the delegates said that if Miss Kitcher was good enough to make overalls for workers, she was good enough as "Labor's candidate" for Princess.

Twenty-five cent tickets are being sold, which entitles the purchaser to 25 votes, and a chance in a drawing for an automobile. Several hundred tickets have already been sold on behalf of Miss Kitcher, and workers were urged to purchase these tickets and vote for No. 2, which is the number designated to Miss Maisie Kitcher.

German-Russian Treaty Gives Capitalists and Labor Leaders a Shock

(Continued from page 1)

geographical situation imperiously demands this necessary and inevitable co-operation between the German and the Russian proletariat. The correctness of this conception becomes still more obvious if we consider the fact that this treaty was established not only against the will of the German bourgeois counter-revolution, but also against the will of the followers of the latter, the pseudo-Socialists.

Lose Argument

Moreover, the social patriots are so furiously attacking the treaty because they know instinctively that they are now deprived of the most "effective" argument against the Communists. The German government has concluded a regular treaty with people whom the organs of the parties of the Second and the Two-and-a-Half Internationals every day called "murderers," scoundrels," etc.! The German government has to a certain degree accepted the protection of people who, according to reports of those "Socialist" papers are oppressing 150 million people by means of bloody violence, who live on robbery and pillage, who assassinate innocent Social Revolutionaries, etc. No, these phrases will no longer apply in the future. It is even to be feared that the German workers who hitherto were befooled by these fairy tales will now open their eyes. Moreover, not only the German, but also other workers may draw the conclusion from the German-Russian treaty that there is only one effective means against suppression and exploitation by a stronger enemy—the alliance with Soviet Russia! The lesson which the defeated German capitalists are therewith (very much against their own will) giving to their workers, is indeed very dangerous for those Socialists.

The displeasure which they feel at this treaty is thus very comprehensible. This, however, cannot deter the Communists from spreading this lesson eagerly amongst the masses. The more "arguments" these gentlemen raise against co-operation with Soviet Russia, the more impressively must it be pointed out to all workers, to all the oppressed, that it was Soviet Russia—this "gang of murderers," as the Social Democratic press is accustomed to express itself—that was the first to loose the strangling hand of the Entente pirates from the neck of the German proletariat. And we do not doubt that the hungry, suffering proletarians will now quicker than before, enter into the camp of the Communists and turn their back upon the base slanderers of Soviet Russia.

Washington—The coal strike saved 92 lives in April, according to the bureau of mines. Last year in April 64 men were killed by accidents in th ecoal mines. This year the April death list totals 72, all at non-union soft coal mines. Anthracite fatal accidents numbered 55 in April last year. This year there were none for April, the strike having shut hard coal mines down tight.

AUTO INDUSTRY IS PARALYZED

Strike of British Engineers Hits Manufacturers Hard Blow

(By the Federated Press)

Washington — That the great lockout of the Alamgamated Society of Engineers (machinists) in Great Britain, has paralyzed the automobile industry in the kingdom is disclosed by a dispatch to the department of commerce by W. M. Park, secretary to the American trade commissioner in London.

"Most of the manufacturers of motor cars and motorcycles," he says, are members of the Employers' Federation, and since the lockout they have been short of toolmakers and fitters, comprising from 30 to 35 per cent. of their factory personnel. The result of the lockout was an immediate sharp curtailing of output, representing as much as 35 per cent. in certain plants.

"Reports from such important manufacturing centres as Birmingham, Coventry and Wolverhampton state that unfinished work is lying about the shops and in order to maintain balance in the various departments working hours have had to be reduced. Some of the factories will undoubtedly have to close down unless an early settlement is secured. Work has continued uninterruptedly only in the non-federated concerns."

LETTERS TO THE FED.

[The opinions and ideas expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by The Federationist, and no responsibility for the views expressed is accepted by the management.]

Cranbrook District

Editor B. C. Federationist: Several inquiries have been made lately concerning the coal miners' strike, and if there is any chance of them winning out? Well, that is a question that is hard to answer, but in my opinion, they should win according to the tactics they are using, and that is, they are flocking into the lumber camps and cutting down the wages of the workers that follow this line of work. In other words, they are scabbing on the lumber jacks, for they will not line up with our organization, and they are working from two to four hours longer days for less wages than they were getting in the mines, and are satisfied to pack their own blankets and live under worse conditions than exist in the mining camps. If that is what they call unity in the U. M. W. of A., then I don't want any of it in mine. I don't see where they can expect, when the mines do open up, anything but an unorganized industry, and it is up to the membership of that organization, if they want to win anything, that they try and call all of their members out of the lumber camps in place of sending out appeals for support, financially or morally. It does look bad for an organization to call for aid when they are all out scabbing in order to hold out for a six-hour day. There are lots of the miners that are now working 11 and 12 hours in the woods, while we lumberworkers are trying against powerful odds to get the eight-hour day in the woods. But as things look at the present time, it will be up to the lumber-jacks in his district to go into the mines when they open up, and go to work and leave the lumber industry to the miners and see what difference that will make, for in my opinion, it would lead up to better organization in the two industries, for as long as the miners keep on flocking into the woods for work, they cannot blame other workers for taking their jobs when peace reigns between the operators and the slaves, and I hope that the miners will soon see that their organization can not function if they don't stay with their strike. I remain, yours for industrial solidarity.

J. L. PETERSON,
Card No. K2.
Cranbrook, B. C., June 6, 1922.

Minneapolis—Although they served in the United States army and received honorable discharge, between 1000 and 2000 Minnesota service men have been denied their state bonuses by a decision of the supreme court, which has ruled that the fact that they had at first claimed exemption on account of alienage, bars them from receiving the $15 a month paid veterans from this state. Most of the men when denied exemption served throughout the war, and were honorably discharged with full citizenship.

Have you had our New Catalogue of Hand-made

LOGGERS
MINERS
CRUISERS
PROSPECTORS
—and—
TEAMSTERS' BOOTS

A letter will bring you one.

PIERRE PARIS

51 HASTINGS ST. W.

Britannia Beer

For that little "stag" party at home in the evenings, it's nice to be able to serve BRITANNIA BEER. You can have it

Delivered to Your Home

in from two to ten dozen lots. No charge is made for delivery. Simply leave your order at the nearest Government Liquor Store. But insist on having BRITANNIA BEER, if you want the tonic properties of pure malt hops with all their appetizing flavor.

For Sale at Government Liquor Stores

Phone High. 708 and we will pick up empty bottles.

BREAD and IRON *vs.* Blood and Iron

The dogged resistance of the Russian workers of factory and farm, together with the pressing need of the world for peace and reconstruction, has forced the diplomats and the powers they represent to abandon their policy of "Blood and Iron" toward Soviet Russia.

Further than that, some of the hostile governments have been shamed into appropriating funds for the relief of the many millions of famine sufferers in Russia. This change toward benevolence, strongly tinged though it be with tardiness and mistrust, is a welcome change; but after all their heart is not in the work and they are anxious to abandon it at the first pretext.

What else could be the meaning of current reports that, "the back of the famine having been broken," it will not be necessary to expend all of the money appropriated for relief? A moment's consideration of actual conditions in the vast famine areas will reveal the cruelty of discontinuing relief efforts now.

Millions upon millions of Russia's peasant people, though rescued from starvation by a meagre daily dole, are still broken in health by the long ordeal and sadly shaken in spirit. The fearful ravages of civil war still mar great stretches of their lands and the blockade has denied them farming implements, while the little they had has largely turned to scrap iron. In the rest of the country the farmers are living from hand to mouth and the city population is on the verge of complete exhaustion, weakened by the prolonged diet of inferior black bread and cabbage soup.

Who that has vision and heart would leave them now unaided in their misery to face such a desperate situation?

What then shall be done? Shall we continue to feed these millions indefinitely? No, by no means! But if we are truly humane, we will continue to assist them until they are strong enough to face the struggle of life with fair chance of victory. And if we have vision, we will realize that they cannot succeed without the modern farming implements that would enable them to extract from the soil a thousand loaves where they now get but one.

"Bread and Iron" is the policy that must replace "Blood and Iron." Bread we must continue to give until strength is restored, but we must also give "Iron"—plows, seeders, tractors, reapers, threshers—in order that that strength may be productive and the danger of a famine recurrence may be banished. The policy of "Bread and Iron" must be instituted immediately. Government red tape cannot be expected to do it and will not. The people must act themselves.

Friend, we call upon you to do your utmost.

INTERNATIONAL TOOL DRIVE FOR SOVIET RUSSIA

Authorized by the All-Russian Famine Relief Committee, Moscow, and the Workers International Russian Famine Relief Committee, Berlin (Friends of Soviet Russia, affiliated)

Conducted in America under the direction of the FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA (National Office)
201 WEST 13th STREET NEW YORK CITY

Do You Vote for "Bread and Iron?" Then Sign the Roll Call

I believe in the policy of "Bread and Iron" toward Soviet Russia.

Here is my contribution of ..... to help buy food and farming implements for the famine-stricken peasants of Russia. Put my name on the Roll Call.

Name ..... Street .....

City ..... Province .....

This Is the Season for the

SERGE SUIT

YOU fellows who like to be well dressed—always wearing good clothes yet not having to spend too much on your wardrobe—you will appreciate the commonsense and economy of getting your Dick Blue Serge Suit at this season—

Because the serge is the proper caper for summer Sundays and evenings—nothing so cool and clean looking as the blue, with white shoes and a straw lid, on a summer day. And later it is proper for semi-formal occasions—dances and so on. In fact the blue serge suit is always appropriate and always "well-dressed."

We are serge suit specialists—always have been. We do an enormous business in this line and buy advantageously. We offer this Special Dick Serge and challenge comparison with any other at ten dollars more. Bring in this ad. or mention this paper and get this suit in latest models—backed by the Dick guarantee at

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Get Into Cool Things

Come and see our big stock of Spring and Summer stuff—Underwear, Shirts, Sox, Straw Hats and so on. A wide variety at right prices.

Mail Orders Send in measurements and simple descriptions of your needs. Send price only—all express and expense paid here.

"Your money's worth or your money back"

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CUT EVOKES LOUD PROTEST

Strike Ballots Being Issued by Maintenance of Employees' Union

Chicago — The cut the pay of 400,000 maintenance of way employees decreed by the United States Railway Labor Board, and hailed as the harbinger of further cuts for all classes of rail employees, has evoked many protests from the workers and strike ballots are being issued by the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees according to dispatches from brotherhood headquarters at Detroit.

B. M. Jewell, president, Federated Shop Crafts, whose organization in convention here in mid-April, instructed him to take a strike ballot on the issue of farming out repair work, since declared illegal by the Labor Board, has demanded a hearing before the board, at which a formal request for immediate action on all charges of violation of the board's orders by railroads will be made. Should the board refuse to grant the shopmen's request, this issue will be included in the strike ballot along with the abolition of overtime for the eighth and ninth hours and the wage cut for shopmen which is considered a certainty.

The shopmen charge that 22 of 75 railroads have let out contracts for shop work in violation of the Labor Board's decision, and that 50 roads have illegally reduced wages.

A vote for a strike in the event the ballot goes out to the shopmen is regarded as a certainty. The shopmen voted to strike last year, but held off at the request of the Labor Board.

In Houston, Texas, at the convention of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, a motion was seconded to provide for an immediate walkout of all railroad firemen if the Labor Board hands down a decision reducing their wages. The motion was referred to a special committee.

CENTRALIA TRIAL WAS NOT FAIR

Two More Jurors So Declare in Sworn Statements

[By Harvey O'Connor]
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Seattle.—Two more jurors have declared in affidavits that the I. W. W. convicted of second degree murder for their alleged part in the Centralia, Wash., Armistice day shooting in 1919 did not have a fair trial. Five of the men who helped send seven men to Walla Walla pentientiary for terms of from 25 to 40 years now swear that the prisoners are victims of a miscarriage of justice.

The fourth and fifth jurors are Carl O. Hulton, a farmer in the Lake Quinalt district near Grays Harbor, and P. V. Johnson, Portland Ore. Earlier confessions were sworn to by E. E. Torpen, W. E. Inmon and E. E. Sweitzer. A statement issued by the General Defense committee in Chicago erroneously announced that Martin Kullen, who reversed himself in favor of the Centralia victims, was a member of the jury. Kullen had been active in campaigning against the I. W. W. at the time of the shooting and trial, but was not a member of the jury.

Hulton, in an affidavit signed at Aberdeen Friday, affirms his belief that the men were not given a fair and impartial trial. Johnson, in an affidavit signed Wednesday, said "the Centralia boys are innocent of any crime. They would have been acquitted if they had had an impartial trial. I am making this affidavit because I want to see justice and justice is not obtained through a lawless attack on peaceful citizens."

Johnson also states that if the jury had been allowed to consider the facts of a conspiracy to raid the I. W. W. hall the men never would have been convicted. The jurors were intimidated, he says, by soldiers and stories that thousands of armed I. W. W. were terrorizing the countryside.

ANOTHER SLASH IN R. R. WAGES

Wages of Railway Shop Men to Be Reduced Now

United States Railway Shop mechanics' wages have again been reduced. This new wage cut amounts to seven cents per hour, and follows closely on a recent cut. A strike vote of approximately a million and a quarter men engaged in the railroad industry will be taken by the individual unions.

tI is expected that a similar cut will be made in the wages of Canadian railroad workers.

The cuts which have been made recently are expected to cut the costs of operation on railroads by over $100,000,000 per year. The cut fo rshop mechanics is to become operative on July 1, but the officials of the organizations have announced that a strike vote will be taken, which will be returnable on June 30.

TWO SIDES OF THE PICTURE

Poverty and Misery Exist With Pomp and Riches

While preachers and capitalistic apologists are stating that there are no class distinctions, the capitalistic press reveals the truth as the two following press dispatches will prove:

London, June 2.—Resolutions have been adopted in many mining districts of Great Britain in favor of militant action in consequence of a further reduction in wages. Employers of Lancasire and Cheshire, and North Staffordshire, have notified the miners of a further fall of ten points in the wage scale, bringing the rate to the lowest possible under last year's agreement. Wages for a full week's work now average ten per cent. above the pre-war level, compared with an 80 per cent. increase in the cost of living.

The miners' leaders state that hewers are working on a diet of dry bread, but in view of penury conditions of the unions and the disadvantage of striking when summer is approaching, the leaders will try to induce the government to reduce the cost of living by subsidies or otherwise. However, there are signs of revolt before the situation can be discussed by the miners' conference in Blackpool. It is understood that the miners have hinted to the Lancashire employers, there is a possibility of the men, many of whom are reported to be in a state of semi-starvation, getting out of hand.

London, June 2.—Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles entertained the King and Queen as honored guests tonight at their first large dinner party at Chesterfield House. The dinner was followed by a dance, at which there was a brilliant company. Men in silken knee breeches, with coats bearing many decorations, and women in the latest creations in evening gowns, danced until a late hour in the ball room.

NATION WIDE STRIKE POSSIBLE

All Branches of Railroad Workers' Wages Being Cut

[By Carl Binder]
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Chicago—A nation wide strike of all groups of railroad workers save the train and engine service brotherhoods becomes more likely as reports of fresh wage cuts at the hands of the United States railroad Labor Board for all classes of railroad workers except the Big Four brotherhoods, become public.

It is practically certain that no group of rail employees will be spared by the board in the decisions now being handed down, and a united front in protest against the cuts is expected to be perfected at a conference of executives of the 16 "standard" railway unions called by E. H. Fitzgerald, grand president of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, to meet in Cincinnati Tuesday on the eve of the A. F. of L. convention.

Should the strike be called it will probably take place July 1, when the pay cut becomes effective. In Labor circles a long fight lasting perhaps until autumn, is anticipated. Increasing traffic and the failure of the roads to maintain more than minimum equipment during the slack period are relied upon to hasten a favorable settlement.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS

Several letters have been received this week for publication, but their length prevents publishing them. All correspondents are requested to make their letters short and snappy—they will then be published.

Now let's make The Federationist the biggest and best weekly publication in the Dominion.

CORRECT RESULTS COUPON, No. 4
Games Played Saturday, June 3

Home	Away	H	A
AMERICAN LEAGUE			
New York	Boston		X
St. Louis	Chicago		X
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Chicago	Cincinnati		X
Pittsburg	St. Louis		X
Brooklyn	Philadelphia	X	
PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE			
Los Angeles	Vernon	X	
San Francisco	Oakland	X	
Portland	Sacramento	X	
INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE			
Baltimore	Reading	Rain	
Rochester	Buffalo	X	
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION			
Indianapolis	Columbus		X
St. Paul	Kansas City	Delete	
WESTERN INTERNATIONAL			
Calgary	Vancouver	X	
Edmonton	Tacoma	X	

LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS

Coupon 4

Games Played Saturday, June 3

One game was postponed on account of rain, and one mistake was made in another game, leaving twelve games to be counted.

The first prize of $500 was distributed between two competitors, each submitting twelve correct forecasts, and receiving $250 each. They are: J. A. Moore, 3825 Napier; R. W. Hunter, 1183 Pacific.

The second prize of $250 was distributed among 21 competitors, each submitting eleven correct forecasts. Each receives $11.90. They are: C. Anderson, 2646 Trinity St.; G. A. Cole, 4052 Welwyn; F. J. Calvert, 1345—10th Ave. W.; Mrs. L. T. Gregory, 251 Maple; S. P. Ferris, 770—24th Ave. E.; T. T. McLachlan, 2037 Union; E. S. R. Little, 621 Renfrew; Mrs. L. Keswick, 2546 Prince Edward; S. Jackson, 413 Granville St.; O. M. Reid, 1864 Triumph; Miss L. Proctor, 882 Bute; M. Neal, 1175—8th Ave. E.; C. L. Archer, 2591 Pandora; T. Corbin, 2022 Vine; Mrs. C. Blyth, 3240 Woodland; B. Klegg, 1825—11th Ave. E.; G. H. O'Neil, 1946 Charles St.; W. T. Mallory, 1645 Pender St. W.; M. L. Tuft, 2115 Cypress; Miss D. Sifton, 2503 Scott; T. S. Summers, 524—16th St., North Vancouver.

The third prize of $150 was distributed among 32 competitors, each submitting ten correct forecasts. Each receives $4.68. They are: Nellie McNutt, 1836—23rd Ave. E.; S. A. Miller, 1036 Salisbury Dr.; H. A. Campbell, Gen. Del.; David Falconer, 170—38th Ave. W.; W. Rennie (2), 1529 Lakewood Dr.; F. Alexson, 6783 Lanark; Mrs. C. Page, 1534—2nd St. E.; T. L. Ormond, 5047 Nanaimo; C. Farmer, 2734—6th Ave. W.; Miss C. Miller, 4847 Sophia; R. Nairn, 4317 Trafalgar; Grace Pickard, 920 Bidwell; C. W. Store, 2218 Napier; T. Roland, 1454—29th Ave. E.; W. R. Walker, 1130 Cordova St. E.; C. B. Atkins, 2948—5th Ave W.; J. Evant, 2460 Oxford; Mrs. C. Purcell, 1131 Granville; H. W. West, 2837 Spruce; T. Keller, 2427 Cornwall; Miss C. Webster, 2465 Hastings St. E.; L. Thompson, 1717 Graveley; T. S. Rushwell, 2184—4th Ave. E.; M. C. Gee, 246 Keefer; H. Porter, 1042 Beach; A. Townley, 3548 Burns; N. T. Leger, 2248—7th Ave. E.; F. T. Jeffries, 2088 Grant St.; W. Harris, 1973—37th Ave. W.; C. Garnett, 237—24th E.; T. L. Murphy, 616 Courtenay St., Victoria.

B. C. FEDERATIONIST Baseball Competition

$1400 IN PRIZES

First Prize $850 : 2nd $350 : 3rd $200

FREE COUPONS ONE FREE COUPON MARKED X Allowed With Every Dollar Sub.

Drop Coupons in the B. C. Federationist Boxes at 305 Pender Street W. and F. L. P. Hall, 148 Cordova Street W., or mail to B. C. Federationist, 305 Pender Street W., Vancouver, B. C.

Rotation of Leagues: American, National, American Association, International, Pacific Coast, Western International.

Games Played Saturday, June 17th

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THIS COUPON MUST BE CUT—NOT TORN

FREE EXTRA COUPON WITH EVERY DOLLAR SUB.

Name in full ....

Address ....

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Home Team	Away Team	Home	Away
ST. LOUIS AMER.	WASHINGTON		
CHICAGO AMER.	PHILADELPHIA		
DETROIT AMER.	NEW YORK		
NEW YORK NATL.	PITTSBURG		
PHILADELPHIA Natl.	CINCINNATI		
BROOKLYN NATL.	ST. LOUIS		
LOUISVILLE	MILWAUKEE		
INDIANAPOLIS	KANSAS CITY		
TOLEDO	MINNEAPOLIS		
NEWARK	TORONTO		
JERSEY CITY	BUFFALO		
READING	ROCHESTER		
LOS ANGELES	SEATTLE		
SAN FRANCISCO	PORTLAND		
EDMONTON	CALGARY		
TACOMA	VANCOUVER		

Competition Rules

The following rules shall govern the competition:

1. All forecasts must be made on coupons provided by the B. C. Federationist.

2. Any coupon which has been altered or mutilated will be disqualified.

3. In the event of a tie, or ties, the prizes will be divided equally between those tieing, but should the necessity arise, the B. C. Federationist reserves the right to rearrange the prize money so that the first prize winners will receive more than the second, and the second prize winners win more than the third.

4. Latest date for receiving coupons for this competition will be Saturday at 10 a.m. on the day the matches are scheduled for. This applies to coupons received by mail as well as deposited in boxes.

5. Matches on coupons drawn, abandoned or not played will be struck off coupons. The first of two games played by the same teams on the same day will be taken for checking forecasts.

6. The management reserves the right to disqualify any coupon for what in his opinion is a good and sufficient reason, and it is a distinct condition of entry that the manager's decision shall be accepted as final and legally binding in all matters concerning this competition. No correspondence shall be entered into or interviews granted.

7. In marking coupons place cross in column provided, denoting whether you think that team will win or lose.

8. Competitors must enclose 25c with each coupon, which will entitle them to four weeks' subscription to the B. C. Federationist.

9. No two capital prizes will be paid out in any one week to any one subscriber.

10. Employees of the B. C. Federationist cannot compete.

11. No responsibility will be accepted by the B. C. Federationist for the loss or non-delivery of any coupon. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

12. Prizes are awarded on the results announced by Associated Press and names of prize-winners will be published in the following issue of the B. C. Federationist. As soon as possible thereafter cheques will be issued to the prize-winners.

13. Competitors wishing for a re-check must enclose copy of the coupon protested, together with One Dollar for each coupon reviewed, in an envelope marked "protest." If the protest is sustained the fee will be returned and prize awarded.

14. Coupons received without name and address will be disqualified.

COUPON No. 6

THIS COUPON MUST BE CUT—NOT TORN

I enclose herewith 25 cents for four weeks' subscription to the B. C. Federationist, together with my forecast of baseball results. I agree to abide by the rules of the contest and will accept the decision of the judges as binding in everything pertaining to the competition.

Name in full ....

Address ....

....

Do you receive the paper each week?

Home Team	Away Team	Home	Away
ST. LOUIS AMER.	WASHINGTON		
CHICAGO AMER.	PHILADELPHIA		
DETROIT AMER.	NEW YORK		
NEW YORK NATL.	PITTSBURG		
PHILADELPHIA Natl.	CINCINNATI		
BROOKLYN NATL.	ST. LOUIS		
LOUISVILLE	MILWAUKEE		
INDIANAPOLIS	KANSAS CITY		
TOLEDO	MINNEAPOLIS		
NEWARK	TORONTO		
JERSEY CITY	BUFFALO		
READING	ROCHESTER		
LOS ANGELES	SEATTLE		
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LOUISVILLE	MILWAUKEE		
INDIANAPOLIS	KANSAS CITY		
TOLEDO	MINNEAPOLIS		
NEWARK	TORONTO		
JERSEY CITY	BUFFALO		
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TACOMA	VANCOUVER		

PLEASE ANSWER QUESTION ON COUPON

Rumanian Workers Aroused by Treatment

(Continued from page 1)

the trade union movement. The government dubbed all of the 300 prisoners Communists and after 10 minutes' deliberation refused the request.

Nor would the government furnish the defense with a copy of the indictment.

Confined in Dungeons

Tales of confinement in dungeons for weeks at a time, whippings, outrages on women prisoners, bayonetting, torturing with hot irons, forcing the prisoners to walk on tacks and then plunging their feet in salt water, and other peculiarly painful punishments are common in the papers and there are supporting affidavits from university professors, members of parliament and others.

Women prisoners are reported beaten in the court room in view of the public. Since the beginning of the trial at least one prisoner, Filipovicci by name, was killed by his guard. "Attempting to escape" is the explanation offered by the government (most radicals who die in prison in Europe are declared to have "attempted to escape").

Liberal papers accuse the government of having given the order for Filipovicci's murder.

J. Wagner, editor, Muncitorul, organ of Rumanian workers in this country, is personally acquainted with many men on trial and asserts that the great maority are ordinary trades unionists, some of them secretaries of local unions. Few of the Socialists are adherents of the Third International, though they have expressed sympathy with the struggle of the Soviet government. The intellectuals are being tried for writing articles which were passed by the official censor before publication.

On Feb. 14, a seven days' hunger strike was begun in an effort to halt the tortures imposed during the "examination" of the prisoners. An investigation ordered by higher officials in response to public protest resulted in some modification of the punishment. The prisoners were carried to the court room on stretchers during the strike. Since April 1 the proceedings have been given over to hearing of witnesses from all walks of life. With the exception of the police and secret service agents, most of the witnesses have given testimony favorable to the prisoners, Wagner declares.

H. R. E. Elect Officers

The semi-annual election of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Local 28, was held on Wednesday, June 7, and resulted as follows: President, W. Colmar, acclamation; vice-president, Thomas Edwards, acclamation; inspector, W. E. Woods; business agent, Andy Graham; recording secretary, Geo. Aubrey, acclamation; chaplain, H. Gregory, acclamation; press agent, A. Graham; executive board, Geo. Pallas, Dan Cory, George Aubrey, H. Gregory and Tom Parkinson; delegates to Central Labor body: A. Graham, W. McKenzie, Geo. Aubrey, T. Parkinson, W. Colmar, Oulette; delegates to local joint board, Phil Howard, Dan Cory and Geo. Aubrey.

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

H. Walton

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198 Hastings Street West

Workers' Party Seeks United Front

(Continued from page 1)

(b) The pressing of the demands of the Manitoba Association of Unemployed as drawn up in their charter dated April 22nd, 1922. Peace and trading relations with Soviet Russia backed by liberal Government credits.

We suggest to you that the above constitutes a minimum basis upon which the United Front of the workers' organizations can be achieved at the coming elections. By the withdrawal of some of the candidates and a working agreement on the above basis, there will be eliminated all possibility of division in the labor forces.

It must be understood that the above proposal does not mean that the respective parties will not possess the right to fly their own party colors and to criticize the other organizations. But it does mean that the competition for seats on the part of the workers will be done away with.

There is an excellent opportunity to make the coming election a straight class fight—working class against capitalist class.

Hoping that you will favor us with a reply at your earliest convenience.

Yours for the workers,
H. M. BARTHOLOMEW,
District Organizer.

In spite of the fact that the Labor parties, in particular, have decried the "splitting" of the workers' votes in the past, no replies have as yet been received by the Workers' party.

Russian Figures Presented at Genoa

(Continued from page 1)

The transport system is seriously interfered with by the fact that 3500 bridges were destroyed since 1913. Of these, only about 1000 have thus far been definitely and permanently repaired, while some 2000 are only provisionally put in partial commission, and the rest lie unrepaired.

In 1913, Russia had 5000 steam craft of all sorts plying her waters. Today, there are only 3000, and most of these are out of commission.

Five-sixths of the income of the state is derived from taxation. Sugar, tobacco and petroleum are heavily taxed and net considerable revenue.

Under the head of expenditures, the Russian memorandum shows that 25 per cent. of the State's expenditure goes toward the maintenance of the Red army, 15 per cent. toward the development of the railway system, 10 per cent. toward education, 8 per cent. toward the maintenance of public health, to which is now to be added substantial aid to the hungry.

The figures for loss of life through the war, revolution, epidemic and invasion are appalling. While the population of Russia before the war was 180,000,000, it is now only 138,000,000. Even without taking into account the loss of population through the border states of which she was divested, in Russia proper alone the loss amounts to 9,000,000 human beings, of which 3,000,000 fell upon the battlefields of Europe and Asia.

Vrosky, general secretary of the Russian delegation, put the case in these words:

the conference, and one group did not understand the other. The capitalist representatives could not grasp what we are trying to do in Russia. Their language was not our language. Were it not for the individual agreements entered into

Socialist Party of Canada

STAR THEATRE

Sunday, June 11th and 18th
at 8 p.m.

SPEAKER: W. A. PRITCHARD

Subject: "Spiritualism"

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