THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

THIRTEENTH YEAR. No. 33. FOUR PAGES — VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1921 — $2.50 PER YEAR

RUSSIAN WORKERS HAVE MANY RIGHTS IN ACTUAL DIRECTION OF INDUSTRY

Every Person Has the Legal Right to Work—If They Cannot Be Placed to Work They Are Paid—Sick and Incapacitated Are Taken Care of by the State

(Editor's note—This is the tenth of a series of articles on Russia which Mr. Foster is writing for The Federated Press. It deals with labor laws and working conditions in the workers' republic.)

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
(Federated Press Staff Writer)

Moscow.—In no other place on the face of the globe to the workers enjoy so many rights in industry as they do in Russia. This is perfectly natural because all other countries are ruled by a few capitalists who own the industries and crush down the workers in order to grind out profits for themselves; whereas Russia is controlled by the workers themselves, who utilize the industries for the use and benefit of the whole people.

The universal eight-hour work day (seven-hour night shift) for adults and the six-hour work day for persons under 20 years of age; the freeing of women from industry, with full pay, for eight weeks before and eight weeks after childbirth; the compulsory weekly rest time for 42 continuous hours for all workers; the legal limitation of overtime; the granting of two week's vacation, with full pay, for each six months of continuous labor; and dozens of other important measures in force in Russia making for the improvement of the workers' conditions, would be considered great achievements in the capitalistic countries, where the powerful trade unions, in spite of long and bitter struggles, have not been able to win their equal. But in this country they are only minor details of a great social programme. Something much more fundamental, for instance, than all of them is the right to share in the fruits of industry (which amounts to the right to live) guaranteed to all its citizens by the Russian government.

Right to Work

This means that in Russia every able-bodied person has a legal right to work in the industries at the prevailing trade union scales. If for any reason no work is to be had then the applicant is entitled to full wages during his term of unemployment. If an individual is incapacitated for work because of youth, old age, sickness, injury or some other legitimate reason he is given a decent standard of living, not as a matter of charity but because of his right as a citizen of the workers' state. In short, Russia recognizes the right of human beings to live and places the industries at their disposal so that they may freely earn this living.

How different it is in capitalist countries. There the industries are in the hands of a few exploiters. If they find it convenient or profitable to operate their mills and factories, then they do so, and the workers may be able to beg opportunity to work. But if the capitalists do not see fit to run their industries, then the workers are left to starve in unemployment, as millions of them are doing this very minute all over the western world. Under capitalism, work horses (because they are valuable property) are well taken care of in good times or bad, but workmen (because they are not property) are thrown upon the streets in periods of industrial depression and left to suffer poverty and despair. And yet we find hypocritical labor leaders, for fanciful reasons, misrepresenting and condemning Russia, the only country in the world which guarantees its people the right to work and to live, and where there is no curse of unemployment.

Rights Involve Duties

Without duties there can be no rights. Hence, with the right of the Russians to work goes also the legal obligation that they do so.

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The Coming Election and the Workers

ONCE again rumors of a Dominion election are in the air. They may not be correct, yet the government must go to the people within the next twelve months. The workers must therefore determine just what line of action will be taken when the election is called. It is useless to wait until such time as the fight is on before preparations are made. The ruling class is already prepared for it. The workers must also decide on the plan of action. There are many workers who have the opinion that it will be wasted effort to enter into the campaign. There are also many who consider that there is only one way to the goal of the working class. To these we refer the satirical words of Marx penned in an article entitled "L'Indifferenza in Materia Politica" ("The Political Indifferentism"), which he wrote in 1873, of which the following are extracts:

"The working class shall not form any political party, and under no pretext shall it attempt any political action, because a fight conducted against the state would mean recognizing the state, and that is in contradiction to the eternal principles. The workers must not conduct strikes, as fighting for an increase in wages or against a decrease would mean the recognition of the system of wage labor, which contradicts the eternal principles for the emancipation of the working class."

"To sum up: The workers should cross their hands and not waste their time in political or economic movements, as all these movements can only bring direct results. As truly religious folk, scorning their daily needs, they must cry with conviction, 'Crucified be our class, submerged be our race, if only the eternal principles remain immaculate!' Like God-fearing Christians, they must believe the words of the priest to despise the earthly possessions and only aspire to gain paradise. If we substitute for paradise social liquidation which will be inaugurated on some fine morning in some corner of the globe—nobody knows how, and who shall realize it—the swindle is completely the same."

"In expectation of this famous social liquidation, the working class must behave like a heard of well fed sheep—leave the government in peace, fear the police, obey the laws and sacrifice themselves without complaint for cannon fodder... In their daily lives, the workers must remain the most obedient workers of the state, but in their souls they wust strongly protest against its existence and testify their deep theoretical contempt for it by the buying and reading of brochures dealing with the abolition of the state; they must beware and not resist the capitalist order with any other opposition than declamations dealing with a future society in which this much-hated system will vanish."

REVOLUTIONARY EFFORT OVERSHADOWED BY IRISH NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

Class Consciousness Is Secondary to National Aspirations—Belfast Employers Use Disunity Amongst Workers to Perpetuate Partition of Ireland—De Valera Addresses Irish Workers

(By Jessica Smith)
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Dublin, Ireland—More than 250 delegates assembled in the Mansion House here for the opening of the 27th annual meeting of the Irish Labor Party and Trade Union Congress; 93 of these represented the Transport Workers Union — the "One Big Union" of Ireland—organized by James Larkin in 1913, when its members broke away from the Dock Workers Union. It has now more than 100,000 members, and it is the only Labor organization of real strength in Ireland, including workers of several other trades, women as well as men.

The next largest union is that of the railway men, with 18,722 members, many of whom also are affiliated with the Transport Workers. Other organizations represented included the National Union of Life Insurance Workers, the Asylum Workers Union, the Bakers Union, the National League of the Blind, the Society of Brushmakers, the Civil Servants Assistants Clerks, the Clerical and Allied Workers, the Fire Brigade Men's Union, the Pork Butchers Union and many others, besides all the more familiar trades organizations. Even Belfast sent representatives.

In his opening address, the chairman, Thomas Foran, called attention to the fact that the last Trade Union Congress held in Dublin, in 1914, was opened by James Larkin, "now suffering for his labors in behalf of the workers of the world in prison in the 'land of the free'."

"We have nothing to learn from the English Labor movement," Mr. Foran declared. "While during the war the English trade unions obtained seemingly large wage advances, these advances fell far short of the increase in the cost of living, and in England now the workers are accepting wage reductions with little apparent effort to resist them.

"The 'Triple Alliance' has not used one-half the power that such an organization should use. Its real strength may be inferred by the way its leaders (possibly referring to the visit to the United States of J. H. Thoams, head of the British railway men) go abroad on holidays."

If the employers in Ireland, he continued, expected the same thing would happen here, they were deluding themselves.

Different Material

"We have different union material," he exclaimied, "and different union methods will prevail here. Attempts will undoubtedly be made to lower our wages and reduce our standard of living. The Labor Party urges that in any industry where such attempts are made the workers shall come together and form a common council of action to resist and stick together until the fight is won."

There is no possibility of a permanent or satisfactory solution of the unemployment situation, Mr. Foran said, while the existing system of capitalistic production prevails.

"We rejoice," he said, "that there seems to be a possibility of a settlement of the question of Irish independence; but there can be no settlement without complete freedom for all the people of Ireland. We cannot recognize the right of one part of the country to decide that it is not part and parcel of the Irish nation."

The real cause of the Ulster demand for partition, he asserted, is not religious or political,, but economic, and the employers of North Ireland are making dupes of the workers.

President de Valera, who was received with great enthusiasm, told the convention that whatever progress had been made toward settle-

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WINNIPEG STREET RAILWAYMEN REPLY

Deny Press Stories as to Severance from the O. B. U.

Efforts of International Officers to Disrupt Unit Have Failed

The local press has repeatedly reported that the Winnipeg Street Railwaymen have either left the O. B. U. or were about to do so. One local paper published a rebuttal of statements, that had in previous issues appeared on the front page, in the comic section, under the caption, "Lower Fares in Winnipeg," and which many readers would no doubt miss. The following statement from Winnipeg is official, and issued by the Street Railwaymen's press committee:

"The individuals who are trying to start another union among the street car men, are having just the kind of reception that is coming to them from the boys on the job. As we stated last week, the reputation of these individuals is such that we were assured that they would never get any one with any respect for themselves to link up with them.

"The statements or misstatements they are making are so absurd that they prove to any one taht there is no honest intentions behind their motives. They have stated that the O. B. U. membership is falling off and they can not last much longer. While we realize that the O. B. U. men know better, we would like to prove to those who may not know, that this is absolutely false. For the month of July, we paid per capita on 46 more than we did for the month of September of last year, which was the first month we were affiliated with the O. B. U. and this can be verified by the books of the Central Labor Council. We hope these individuals will carry on their propaganda, as results are good up to now for the O. B. U. For August already, up to the 15th, we have had nearly three times as many members join up with the O. B. U. as we did for the month of July, with twenty more applications paid and waiting to come in, which goes to prove what we stated last week that we would be well rid of these individuals. It looks as if the boys on the road were wise to these specimens of humanity and their tactics and did not feel like joining up with the O. B. U. while there were individuals of that calibre in it, but now their day of reckoning has come, as will the day of reckoning of every freak of that type, the boys are feeling more anxious to get in and help build up a real working class movement. While we realize that various attempts have been made and will be made to dis-

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DISCUSSION ON THE ASIATICS

Need of Aiding Russia Outlined at Sunday Meeting

Soviet Russia's need of assistance in relieving the famine stricken areas, and the relation of the working class to the Asiatic question provided the material for a very interesting discussion at the Workers' meeting held in the Pender Hall on Sunday afternoon.

Chairman Halliday introduced the Asiatic question by reading a cutting from one of the daily papers reporting the formation of the Asiatic Exclusion League.

After a discussion on the political and economic factors behind this movement a resolution was carried requesting the Council of Workers to hold a mas meeting for the purpose of discusssing the Asiatic question and its relation to the labor movement.

The need of giving all assistance possible to the Workers' Government of Russia in their efforts to deal with the famine stricken victims of the Volga region was strongly impressed upon the meeting. The fact that droughts, locusts and other agencies destructive to food supplies are to be attributed to natural causes and not to forms of government was brought out in the discussion, as was the fact that the allied blockade, following upon the chaos and disorganization inherited from the Czaristic and Kerensky regimes, were among the most powerful factors contributory to the distress and suffering now in evidence in Soviet Russia.

The Council of Workers is to be requested to organize a committee for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to a Soviet Russia Famine Relief Fund.

MEETING WAS AN EYEOPENER

South Vancouver Unemployed Face Disruptive Tactics

The meeting of unemployed held in the Municipal Hall, South Vancouver, on Monday evening was an eye-opener to the majority of those present.

The manner in which the engineer, Mr. Whitaker, had endeavored to use two of the original executive committee by inducing them to figure on contract work, contrary to the arrangement made with the unemployed organization, and had then double-crossed them by showing each one the bid put in by the other, came out in the course of a discussion relative to the duties of the executive committee. The Economic Council, through Messrs. Beattie and Miller of the S. C. R., also of the United Soldiers' Council, or the above mentioned individuals acting for someone else, have been and are trying to butt into the unemployed situation with the apparent intention of breaking up the unemployed organization.

In their concern about the sorrows of the workless workers, these persons have been snooping around to find out the percentage of ex-soldiers among the unemployed. They are also concerned beacuse single men appear to have been allowed to continue living. That is unemployed single men. They have also put forward a proposal that the South Vancouver unemployed should place their affairs in the hands of a committee consisting of two members of the United Soldiers' Council, two members of the unemployed, together with one of those figments of the imagination, a neutral chairman.

The meeting could not see the advantage and turned it down. Among the straw bosses employed by the Municipality a Mr. Rutledge seems to be very odious to those who have to work for him and his manners and actions are to be protested.

It was reported that an order for 150 men for work on the C. N. R. near Edmonton had been received. The wage was to be 35 cents per hour. No one had taken on the job. Six weeks ago this job was paying 48½ cents per hour. The wages were cut without notice and the gangs quit. The unemployed in Edomnton will not take these jobs. One wonders if this situation will be blamed on the Asiatic Menace. Next meeting in St. David's Hall.

Try your neighbor for a subscription.

FIREMEN AWAIT ARBITRAITON

Return to Work on Understanding Decision Is Retroactive

Contrary to the stories circulated through the daily press, the Marine Firemen and Oilers have not definitely acccepted the reduction in wages offered, but have only accepted them temporarily pending the findings of an arbitration board which they have asked for.

The decision to return to work and apply for a board of arbitration was reached last Friday, according to W. Donaldson, secretary of the organization, who stated that on Thursday, the 18th, Mr. Bulger, the fair wage officer, reecived a wire from the deputy minister of labor, asking if the men were at work, as it is customary for the men to remain at work when a board of arbitration is applied for. Mr. Bulger also stated that any decision of an arbitration board would be retroactive.

A delegation from the Marine Firemen and Oilers' Union then waited on the management of the C.G.M.M., who stated that they would be only too pleased to have union men if the wages were acceptable. The delegation pointed out they would man the ships pending the decision of the board of arbitration. The press, however, was not slow in interpreting the action of the men as being an acceptance of the wage cut on the ships of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine.

The Canadian Importer, another Canadian Government Merchant Marine ship, was sunk on Thursday some five hundred miles from the California coast. While it may only be a coincidence, this is the second vessel being operated by the government to be lost while carrying a non-union crew.

Technical Aid for Soviet Russia

The Society of Technical Aid for Soviet Russia, has formed a branch in Vancouver, and a meeitng has been arranged to be held on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in the F. L. P. headquarters, 148 Cordova street west. This organization will have charge of all emigration to Soviet Russia, and all interested are invited to attend the meeting.

Labor Day Picnic

The Self-Determination League for Ireland will hold a picnic on Labor Day, at Maple Grove Park. Tickets are now on sale at 50c, which includes return fare from Magee station. It is expected that there will be a large turnout, and a very enjoyable day spent.

SAILORS TO FIGHT FOR MEN IN GAOL

Support of British Organization Pledged by Peter Wright

As a result of refusing to continue working on Canadian Government Merchant Marine ships, due to the intolerable conditions which prevailed on those vessels, some eight men are now lying in Okalla. The Sailors' Union of the Pacific has taken up their case and intends to fight it to a finish.

Owing to the fact that considerable expense will be incurred in fighting the cases, and that some of the men in gaol are members of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain, of which Peter Wright, who has spent the most of his time while in Vancouver addressing that class which is responsible for the men's incarceration, is an official, the representatives of the local branch of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific saw the redoubtable Peter, and he has assured those representatives that the organization he is an official of will assist in securing the release of the men and in fighting the case.

Possibly if Peter had have been interested in the class which he is supposed to represent, he would have seen the representatives of the local sailors' union without having to be interviewed, and instead of talking to the ruling class would have been talking to the workers who have the everyday struggle of obtaining a living on their hands. Meantime some members of his organization are in goal because of refusing to work on British ships on which the conditions were such as no man with any respect for himself would work without a protest.

WANT CHILDRENS RESPECT FOR FINANCE

U. S. Bankers Make Move to Counteract Radical Education

Will Have Lectures in the Schools to "Educate" Workers' Children

(By the Federated Press)

St. Louis—Here is the way the bankers of the United States propose to teach the children of workers proper respect for the financial institutions of the country. The The Globe-Democrat says:

"The decision by the American Bankers Association to acquaint the general public more fully with financial principles as they are employed by banks, sprang from a feeling that there are forces at work which are connecting the terms 'Wall Street' and 'capitalistic' with all kinds of financial institutions, and attempting in a radical fashion to spread the idea that banks are opposed to the interests of the common people. It is felt that by placing the facts and sound banking principles before the people that the teachings and misrepresentations of the radical influences will be counteracted.

"The educational plan as proposed by the Bankers Association, and as it will be carried out by its officials and by such subsidiary organizations as the American Institute of Banking, is a wide one in scope and administration. It includes a programme of lectures in the public schools, beginning with the seventh grammar grade and going through the four years of high school, and also the spreading of propaganda and information by the various state banking organizations. The committee on public education of the Bankers Association, which is headed by John H. Peulicher, president of the Marshall and Illsley Bank of Milwaukee, has prepared a series of ten lectures, which are being sent to 83 city chapters of the American Institute of Banking. The plan is for men from these chapters to give these lectures in the public schools at the rate of one a month during the scholastic year. In this manner the youth of the country will be taught the economic system on which is based the principles of banking and of all business, and through the children the parents will be reached."

Communism and Christianism

A new shipment of Communism and Christianism by Bishop William Montgomery Brown, D.D., has been received by the Federationist. The proceeds of the sale of this work will be devoted to the upkeep of the Federationist. The price is reasonable, namely, 25c, postage paid. Read this work, it is worth while.

TO RAISE FUNDS FOR RUSSIA

Council of Workers Arranges Mass Meeting on Asiatic Question

The meeting of the Council of Workers held on Tuesday evening was a lively affair. Many topics of interest to the workers were discussed from the Asiatic question to the wages of harvesters and the conditions under which they would have to work.

A motion from the mass meeting held on Sunday requesting the council to hold a mass meeting to determine the attitude on the Asiatic question, caused a lively debate, and the council finally decided to accede to the request, the executive committee being instructed to make the arrangements for the meeting.

A committee was appointed to take such action as the members of the committee decide on to raise funds for the aid of the sufferers from the famine in Soviet Russia.

A South Vancouver delegate reported that the single men in that municipality had been refused any further relief work, and that it had been decided by the unemployed that they would leave the work unless the single men were put back to work, and requested the council to give full support to any action that might be taken if the municipality refuses the demand for the reinstatement of the single men. The council granted the request.

A delegation which had interviewed the provincial employment bureau officials reported that on

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WORKERS MUST HELP RUSSIA

Labor Alliance Says Russian Appeal Directed to Working Class

(By the Federated Press)

New York—The workers of America must, so far as possible, themselves conduct the relief work for the famine sufferers of Russia, says a statement of the American Labor Alliance, warning that this great humanitarian effort cannot safely be left in the hands of notoriously reactionary capitalistic institutions.

"Russia's appeal," declares the Alliance, "has been particularly directed to the American working-class. The experience of Soviet Russia, as well as Hungary, with the American relief institutions—the American Red Cross and the Hoover relief administrations—has taught them to be very cautious of accepting their aid. Only recently Captain Gregory, one of Hoover's agents, in an article in the World's Work, openly admitted that the Hoover outfit was responsible for the downfall of the Hungarian Soviet government."

A mass meeting to raise funds and further plans for workers relief to the Russian famine victims, was held here under the auspices of the American Labor Alliance in the Lexington theatre. Nationally known men and women from all parts of the country addressed the meeting. Contributions should be mailed to Dr. J. W. Hartman, editor of Soviet Russia, and treasurer of Friends of Soviet Russia, 201 West Thirteenth street, New York.

UNEMPLOYMENT IS RESULT OF SYSTEM

Prof. Angus Gives Some of Truth to Economic Council

Lumber Workers Protest Against Increase in Hours of Labor

Beating the air and plowing the sands may be figures of speech but these metaphors are exceedingly apt on those occasions when anxious masters and well-intentioned saviors desire means of pacifying workers becoming more and more conscious of their position and the real remedy for their ills, in a social system manifesting every evidence of being both moribund and derelict. This was exemplified on the afternoon of Tuesday of this week when Prof. Angus, of the B. C. University, addressed the Economic Council on the subject: Does the present industrial system cause unemployment? The answer was: It does and is incidental thereto.

The speaker presented his points in systematic fashion and made the most of the data he possessed, being evidently keenly alive to the constant precariousness of the average worker in our modern system, and with his sympathies very much with the under-dog. His argument, however, that the system does not tend to produce unemployment in normal times, is not borne out by the facts, as Pro. Angus himself seemed to be

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SPREAD THE PROPAGANDA

AS an inducement to new subscribers, the Federationist will send a copy of "Left Wing Communism," an Infantile Disorder, by Nikolai Lenin, to every new subscriber during the month of September. Each sub-hustler sending a new subscription will also receive a copy of this work, which should be read by every working man. While recognizing that the Federationist itself is of value in the work of carrying on working-class education, the directors realize that this work must be supplemented by study of tactics, and it is for this reason that this offer is made at this time when an election would appear to be imminent. Some 1500 copies of this work are available for distribution, and it is hoped that the lot will be disposed of in this way before the end of September. Every reader can help; every reader should, as it is in the interests of the working class to spread working-class propaganda. The Federationist is engaged in this work, and the book will also aid. Spread the propaganda.

AWAKENING OF LABOR IN JAPAN

Socialists Are Carrying On Active Propaganda Work

Unions Are Active in Seeking Shorter Work Day

(By The Federated Press)

Chicago.—Labor in Japan holds great promise for future growth and is of vital concern to the whole world of international labor. This is the gist of a report printed by the British Trade union's labor research department. "The effects of the war, the rise in the cost of living, the spectacle of huge fortunes being made, the revolutionary ferment abroad," the report states, "produced a reawakening of labor activity in Japan. The number of industrial workers was now very much larger, the total had nearly trebled between 1905 and 1918; between 1914 and 1918 the number of factory workers registered in the returns had risen from under a million to well over a milion and a half."

Unions Collapsed

Trade unionism proper may be said to date from the war with China which brought about a great impetus to Japanese commercial development. In 1897 a "Society for Promoting Trade Unions" was founded and led to the formation of various unions, principally among iron workers, rail-

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Meetings in O.B.U. Hall

For the Coming Week

804 PENDER STREET WEST

SUNDAY—Irish Self-Determination League.

MONDAY—Piledrivers.

TUESDAY—Workers' Council.

THURSDAY—Plasterers' Helpers.

SATURDAY—Dance, 9 to 12.

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(Under the Auspices of the Women's Auxiliary O. B. U.)

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Monday, September 5th, 1921

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WHIST 8 to 10 — DANCING 9 to 12

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THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

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

A. S. WELLS.....Manager

Office: Room 1, Victoria Block, 342 Pender Street West
Telephone Seymour 5871

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

Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....August 26, 1921

CAPITALIST politicians are peculiar animals. They have also very singular ideas and concepts of their functions. Stranger still are the illusions that many people hold as to the functions of governments. For instance, many people are of the opinion that if they find it impossible to obtain a living, it is the duty of the government to find them work. These same people also carry along with their other mental junk, an idea that the state owes them something, and because of that fact, they must, when called upon, defend that state even at the risk of their lives, as many did during the bloodfest in Europe. Premier Oliver, speaking at a conference on unemployment last week, refused to accept the responsibility of finding work for the workless and tried to impress on his hearers the impossibility of the government doing for the individual what he could not do for himself in the matter of securing a living.

CLEARING UP THE CONFUSION

* * *

While stating his views on the question of work for the unemployed, the premier was very emphatic in his denunciation of those who were attempting to saddle the government with providing work for those unable to find employment. At the same time, like all other politicians of the capitalistic school, he demonstrated his confusion of ideas when he attempted to define just what were the functions of the government, as the following excerpt from his speech as published in the World will show:

"Now, I don't acceept the theory that it is the duty of the government to find employment. I don't accept it at all because I know it to be an impossibility for the government to meet a demand of that kind. I want to point out to you that you are putting the cart before the horse. The government exists to do for the people collectively what they cannot do for themselves individually, and make laws and regulations to protect the weak against the strong, and it is the duty of the people to maintain the government and not the government to maintain the people. I want to start that as a premise to work from."

* * *

It will be noted that the premier stated, "The government exists to do for the people collectively what they cannot do for themselves individually." Yet at the same time he condemns those who think that the government should provide that which they cannot provide for themselves individually, namely, work, so that they may live. While denying the possibility of the government providing work for the unemployed, the premier held out little hope for private enterprise being capable of assisting the idle by the opening up of industry. Referring to the statements that have been made as to the amount of money locked up in the banks, he said:

"It is locked up in the bank because in their judgment they do not think it is safe to be put into productive work at the present time. There is no other possible explanation of the situation."

* * *

Summing up the remarks of the premier, we can only arrive at the conclusion that he is of the opinion that the government cannot and is not called upon to provide work for the unemployed and the ordinary channels of employment are closed due to the fact that there is little chance of making profits by the carrying on of industry. This will no doubt be a shock to many of those who have been relying on something turning up so that they can eat during the coming winter months. A little examination of the situation, however, will prove that in spite of the confused ideas of the premier as to the functions of the government and his general lack of knowledge of the industrial situation, that in the main, but without his being conscious of the fact, he revealed some truths that should be driven into the minds of the workers whether they may happen to be working or not.

* * *

Governments exist, not as stated by the Premier, to enact legislation to protect the weak from the strong, but for the purpose of carrying on ruling class business and to keep a subject class in subjection. Ruling class governments owe no obligations to the class which they rule. Their only function being to protect ruling class interests from the encroachments or attacks from the slave class which they hold in subjection, and to protect the property of the class which dominates society. The same ruling class has no concern with the slave class which it exploits. It does not exist for the purpose of seeing that the workers obtain a living, but for the purpose of living on the labor of those whom it employs when circumstances suit. The circumstances at this time are such, that there is no chance of making a profit from the employment of slaves in productive enterprises. Therefore slaves are idle and wanting bread and other necessities. Premier Oliver may have aided in clearing the minds of many workers from the illusions they have held as to the function of the government. We trust that the present unemployed period will also have some little effect in disillusioning those who imagine that industry is carried on for the purpose of providing for the needs of the people. If they do, the confused ideas of a premier who imagines he heads a government for the purpose of doing for the people collectively what they cannot do for themselves individually, and then admits that it is impossible to do that which it is supposed to do, along with the inability of industry, as at present organized, to provide for the needs of the people, will have the effect of making many who now think that capitalism is useful to human society, lose their foolish ideas and bend their efforts to the creation of a new society based on production for use instead of profit. With a clear concept of the functions of the state and the basis of capitalistic production, there will be nothing left for the workers to do but to abolish both the system and the institutions which it has called into being for its perpetuation.

THE possibility of a Dominion election is once again a daily topic in the press. While it would not be advisable to rely on the Liberal press, as no doubt the wish is father to the thought on the part of those who have been denied the fleshpots for some years, yet there is usually fire when there is smoke, and there may be something in the rumors as to the election being held this year. On previous occasions we have pointed out that it is useless to elect, or even to nominate working-class candidates who have no knowledge of the working-class position. They could not, if elected, carry on working-class propaganda, and their efforts toward the education of the working class during the campaign would be worse than useless.

THE COMING ELECTION

* * *

It is not our desire to give out any impression that the election of working-class candidates will bring any relief to the workers of this country. We also realize that no working-class group could accomplish anything in the House that would materially benefit the workers as a class. But it is essential that on every possible occasion the work of education should be carried on and an election is a time when this work can be done most effectively. In addition, the election of members of the working class with an understanding of capitalism and the position the workers fill in that system, would be of great value to the working class movement. Men of that type, if elected, could carry on propaganda that would be invaluable. Parliament is a ruling class institution. It is in the hands of the ruling class and every ruling class point of vantage should be attacked and its functions exposed on every possible occeasion. It is in the legislative halls that the laws which bind the chains of the workers are enacted. Men on the spot could far better explain the intent and purpose of those laws and expose their class nature than they can when unacquainted with their objects, and which on many occasions are unknown to the general public.

* * *

Canada holds a peculiar position in the capitalistic world. It is one of the far-flung outposts of capitalism and of little moment in the international situation. The proximity of the United States makes it impossible for any advanced step being taken by the workers of this country, and for that reason alone, the work of education is most necessary. Not for the purpose of developing any revolutionary action, but for the education of the workers so that they will know when not to act. It must also be admitted that the workers of this country are not yet in line with the Socialist movement. The object of the Socialist movement must then, of necessity, be the bringing into line the great masses which are as yet filled with bourgeois ideas. Lenin, writing on the tactics which he considered should be adopted by the revolutionary working class of Germany in his work, "Left Wing Communism," emphasizes this necessity and says in part:

"If not "millions" and "legions," but merely a considerable minority of industrial workers follow the Catholic priests, and if a considerable minority of village workers follow the landowners and rich peasants (grossbauren), it inevitably means that parliamentarism in Germany is not politically outworn as yet; hence partiicpation in parliamentary elections and the struggle on the parliamentary platform is obligatory for the party of the revolutionary proletariat, just for the purpose of educating the backward masses of its own class, just in order to awaken and enlighten the undeveloped, down-trodden, ignorant masses. Just so long as you are unable to disperse the bourgeois parliament and other reactionary institutions, you are bound to work inside them, and for the very reason that there are still workmen within them made fools of by priests or by the remoteness of village life. Otherwise you run the risk of becoming mere babblers."

* * *

It is perfectly true that Lenin's words were directed to the German working class, but they are applicable just as effectively to the movement in this country. In the east the church has a great hold on the workers, and particularly is this so in Quebec. We also have to contend with the property concept which the workers of this country have so largely acquired, due to the fact that in a new country there are opportunities of acquiring land. Parliament to the workers still means much. They have liberal and conservative viewpoints on politics. It is this element that must be reached if the working class of this country is to be brought into line with the real working-class movement. Any action that will bring the working-class propaganda to this section of the workers is essential. It may appear to some to be wasted effort, but there is no effort wasted that brings the working-class philosophy to the workers. Elections and parliamentary activities are valuable because they can be made use of in the carrying on of working-class education, and for that reason every worker who has an understanding of capitalism should bend his efforts to see, that when the election is called, a working class candidate is nominated in the constituency in which he resides, and to secure his election if possible without in any way compromising the socialistic position, and so that no mistake may be made on this issue, only those who have a thorough understanding of the class struggle should be selected as candidates.

PECULIAR things happen in this day of capitalistic development, one of which is the slobbering of the ruling-class press over the utterances of a so-called labor man who has infested Vancouver during the past week. We trust, however, that the visits of this individual, to wit, Peter Wright, are not to become annual events, for it is particularly nauseating to have to be faced every time one picks up a newspaper, while he is in town, with the type of piffle that has appeared in the press this week. We have labor men in this country who have forgotten more than Peter ever knew, but we don't find the ruling class slobbering over them and eulogizing even their inaccuracies of speech. We usually hear or read that they should be in gaol, but then they are not sane and safe as is Peter, who the ruling class patronizes because he in turn licks the hand that smites the workers. The slop that has been spilled over the salty and breezy Peter during the week by the local press, and in the reports of his addresses to such organizations as the Canadian Club, Navy League and other ruling-class institutions, which no self-respecting representative of labor would care to be associated with, has been of the most puerile type, and of which the following, clipped from the Vancouver Daily Province, is a good illustration:

THE PRESS AND A SALTY TRAITOR

"Like a salt breeze from the seven seas which the rugged seaman has ranged for years came his trenchant phrases, apt epigrams and occasionally blunt sentences, for as he became absorbed in his subject he resorted to the plain speech of the forecastle and these rough verbal diamonds shone all the more from contrast with the polished setting of his peroration.

* * *

Peter is an authority on matters pertaining to the sea. At least so we are told, and in dealing with the British navy, to which our salty and breezy labor skate attributes the "liberty" we enjoy today, he said, "Without that navy you in Canada and the mighty colossus on the other side of the frontier would have been in a hell of a mess." With the delivery of such polished gems it is hardly to be wondered that the bourgeois element of Vancouver has seen fit to give such prominence to his utterances. But will our friend please let us know what kind of a mess we are in now if it is not the type of mess which he so lucidly pointed out we might have been in? Will he also inform us what kind of liberty the British workers have in the old land and what kind of a mess they are in when millions of them are on the verge of starvation. If that is the liberty and mess that the British navy has brought to the slaves of industrial England, the words of Peter Wright are the words of the most treacherous type of misrepresentation of working class interests that it has been our lot to have to hear or read about. In olden days it is recorded that a traitor who took thirty pieces of silver, either through remorse or shame went out and hanged himself. We suppose that this would be too decent a thing to ask our salty and sloppy ex-occupant of a forecastle to do. He would rather fawn on the ruling class which holds in slavery the class which he betrays.

The Rev. George Ireland, relief officer for the City of Vanocuver, may know something about handing out charity to jobless workers, but when he steps outside of his sphere, to make accusations against working class organizations which he neither specifies or indicates, he is out of his depth. He is reported in the Vancouver Sun of the 25th inst. as saying: "Radical associations in Vancouver are attempting to prevent men from going to work in the harvest fields." If the reverend dispenser of charity can make such a charge, he should be able to give the name of the organization which would be so foolish as to attempt to prevent hungry men from getting a full stomach. Surely the relief officer of this city realizes that there is no driving force like hunger. If he does not, he should be placed on the bread line for a while, and he would cease talking rot for purposes which can only be surmised. This silly canard has been repeated by Mr. Butterworth, chairman of the Economic Council, and was the theme of an editorial in the World recently. It might also have been noted that whenever this silly accusation is made, that Communism and Bolshevism are usually connected with it. Evidently there is a system of propaganda being formulated to provide some excuse for the distress that will undoubtedly prevail during the coming winter. It will be fine to inform the hungry workers seeking relief during that period: "Well, you had the opportunity to go and work during the harvest, but you would not do it, and now you come to us for relief, and we cannot help you." It will be a fine alibi, but we are afraid that it will be too fine to be seen.

Attorney-General Farris wants to save our industrial political institutions. To do this he calls on the employers to give work to the workless. We have on previous occasions suggested that if the employers could, they would put the workers to work to create profits for them. But they can't, so it looks as if the political and industrial institutions must go.

Unemployment Is Result of System

(Continued from page 1)

aware, for later in his speech he referred to a new type of unemployment as being inevitable; that following the advent of every new invention.

World Wide

That unemployment had been as bad, or even worse, in some previous periods, based only upon figures taken from the trades union records of Great Britain, seems a particularly shaky argument to unfold. For today, different conditions obtain, the present situation giving the delightful spectacle of universal unemployment on a scale never before dreamed of. Previous industrial crises (and the Professor very clearly and carefully told his audience that these recur periodically almost every decade and why) were differentiated from the present one by virtue of being confined to some certain industries, or to some definite territories. There always appeared to the worker in overcrowded Britain during the depressions of the past the prospect of going out to the colonies where trade generally might have been brighter, or of transferring to some other industry not so badly affected by the slump. What must be recognized today is the fact that the present slump is not confined to some several industries, or particular territories, but obtains in all lands and fastens its clammy hand upon industry as a whole. As the professor later indicated the world market is pretty well known; no new territories remain undiscovered waiting for the coming of the intrepid explorer.

Unemployed Necessary

That an industrial reserve army is necessary for specific industries was a point presented by the lecturer, and the London docks were cited as an example. The Vancouver docks might have provided a similar illustration. That the various companies had solved to some extent the unemployment existing there, by making arrangements to take the surplus for docks that were busy from those that were slack, together with the remark that Government Bureaus and Labor Exchanges had done the same thing on a large scale, appeared to be merely begging the question, and quite evidently the Professor knows better, in fact, that he is not altogether lacking in the knowledge necessary to a correct appreciation of the contradictions existing in modern society. He may, of course, have reasons for not telling all he knows. However, it might be asked: How can Labor Exchanges which merely tabulate the available labor supply, making it more accessible to the masters, which merely gives them the opportunity of picking the cheapest brand consistent with efficiency, tend to reduce unemployment even in the specific instances? Undoubtedly such institutions, developed by and necessary under the modern competitive system, merely aggravate the problem. Another argument made by Professor Angus was not sound, as he probably well knows, for had he followed it out to its logical conclusion it would have revealed its own refutation. This was to the effect that the principle of reducing the working day as against laying off hands was one greatly to be desired. But his previous statement that new machinery inevitably throws workers out of employment kills this contention at tht onset. The Professor must know that whenever the workers succeed in forcing a reduction in the working day, that immediately a fillip is given to inventive genius, and newer and more efficient methods are introduced resulting in the production of the commodity concerned in a shorter space of time and therefore cheaper.

Waste in Business

"As long as industry remains competitive there must be more employed at some one time than other," and again, "industrial competitive production results in greater volume than the rate required, given the market," are sentiments that can be readily endorsed, but are obvious to any working class student of econmics. The lecturer showed clearly how waste arises from innumerable small businesses vieing each with the other in the production of the same commodity, and how this waste was to some extent eliminated by the organization of the trust. He cited the case of "the whisky trust of happy memory" and told how, under the new trust organization, only a percentage of the plant and equipment was needed to satisfy market requirements. The Professor evidently recognizes the ability of the trust to organize production better and regulate to a degree its operations to the market. All that happens in this connection, though is better, more efficient, and, therefore, cheaper, production. And since the cheapening of production inevitably means, in the last analysis, the cutting down in labor time required, the Professor might enlighten the workers as to how this will help to solve the problem of unemployment?

Professor Angus seemed to sense this difficulty, along with others, for after trotting out his panacea for the disease, the making of each industry responsible for its own unemployed, i. e., having the employer carry his own out-of-works as an insurable proposition in the same manner as he now insures against the possibility of his plant being idle, etc., etc., he hit the nail on the head when he claimed that some sort of international agreement would have to be entered into amongst industrials in the several countries, in which the parties would amicably agree to apportion the market. This suggestion is so delectably naive and demands such exceedingly long faith that it is questionable as to whether the professor put it forward seriously, or whether, knowing his audience, he spoke with his tongue at least a little in his cheek. With the present huge powers (and all modern powers are so because of their economic vastness) swelling their collection of armaments; with the insidious diplomatic manouvres being indulged in for the purpose of making or keeping "places in the sun," inevitable consequences of competitive industry, how on earth can anyone seriously conceive of the possibility of amicable arrangements for the proper apportioning of the world market, when the economic interests of those involved drive them willy-nilly to the position of "What we have we'll hold, and what we do not have but need, we are going to get."

This, then, was the solution propounded by the learned professor, a solution as possible of success as the French anthropologist, Manouvrier, said, "as stopping the flow of a river with a bottle."

There were, however, many interesting and edifying points put forward by the speaker, which show that the Professor knows more than he tells.

Protest from Loggers

As a bitter matter-of-fact sequel to this sweet romancing came the reading of a letter from some member of the B. C. Loggers' Association, complaining that men would not work on a piece of work for such and such wages. This was followed by a Jeremiah lamentation from some gentleman, evidently a member of the Association, to the effect that he was acquainted with the writer of the letter and knew that he was losing one dollar per thousand for every log put into the water. Since there are now some 375 million feet of logs already in the water, not counting that lying uncut at the mills, one wonders how this calculation is arrived at, since the timber now being cut is evidently being held for a future market. The antidote to the foregoing came when the Rev. A. E. Cooke read a letter from the Coast Sec. of the Lumber Workers claiming that employers were already extending the working day and giving the instances. The letter in part states: "If the hours are to be increased from 8 to 10 then four men are going to do the work of five, one man out of that five is going to swell the already overcrowded ranks of the unemployed. . . . . I am not one of those demented individuals that believe that the unemployed problem can be solved under the present system, but I do know that it can be accentuated by lengthening the hours of labor, just as it can be minimized by making shorter hours." The writer of the letter goes on to say that the employers are not trying to minimize the disastrous effects of the unemployed problem, and continues: "Men are working today in some camps for as low as $2.40 a day, out of which they have to pay $1.20 per day board, and in one of the camps where these conditions prevail, the round trip fare is about $30.00, it can readily be seen that when a man comes to town after a seasons' work at these wages he is ill prepared to face the conditions confronting him in an overstocked labor market."

Want Books

The General Workers' Unit of the O. B. U. has made provision for the library which is being formed. The small hall has been partitioned off and arrangeemnts made for the taking care of the books. All that is now needed is works on the Socialist philosophy, and the committee is desirous of securing any books on working-class problems. Workers having works of this nature are asked to donate as many as they can, or loan them to the committee, who will be responsible for their proper care.

COAL AND PETROLEUM ACT

TAKE NOTICE that I, William Wallace Patton, Broker, of the City of Vancouver, B. C., intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal, petroleum and natural gas, over the following described property: Commencing at a post planted in the tidal flats, Sturgeon Bank, approximately one mile west of the southwest corner of Lot 17, Sea Island, Richmond Municipality; thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.
Located eighth day of June, 1921.
(Signed)
WILLIAM WALLACE PATTON.

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Located eighth day of June, 1921.
(Signed)
WILLIAM WALLACE PATTON.

TAKE NOTICE that I, William Wallace Patton, Broker, of the City of Vancouver, B. C., intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal, petroleum and natural gas, over the following described property: Commencing at a post planted in the tidal flats, Sturgeon Bank, approximately one mile west of the southwest corner of Lot 16, Lulu Island, Richmond Municipality; thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
Located eighth day of June, 1921.
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Located eighth day of June, 1921.
(Signed)
WILLIAM WALLACE PATTON.

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Lumber Workers' News and Views

ORGANIZER'S REPORT

Called at Damaresq's camp, and found that the crew had left with the exception of 6 or 7 men, and they will be through in a few days, as the claim is finished.

At Hanson's camp, the slaves are working a nine-hour day. I talked to some of the men, and they informed me that when the boss approached, the slaves on the nine-hour day proposition; a meeting was held, and the aforementioned slaves voted in favor of accepting a nine-hour day. I did not hold any meeting in that camp, as I held a meeting when I was there the first time, and couldn't get a delegate elected. I therefore decided to let them scab in peace, hoping that the time will come very shortly when they will have to work 15 hours a day, as this class of slaves is only satisfied when producing profit for the boss.

There are only a few men in Mc & Mc's camp at Beaver Creek, and the camp is closing down in a few days, as the claim is finished. It was reported in Vancouver that this was a 9-hour camp. That is not so; they are still on an 8-hour day.

Held a meeting at Peterson & Widegren's camp, and got a delegate elected. This camp started up a few weeks ago; the men are broke, consequently a didn't collect any dues. After the meeting, I was ordered to take my boat away from the company's float.

Called at Elk Bay Logging Co's. camp, and held a meeting on the beach; only 10 or 12 men showed up, and the slave driver was one of them. He ordered me off the beach. I didn't have to go, as I was below high-water mark. The only way to get me off the beach was by force, and this type of man won't try that except on some one smaller than themselves. He reminded one of a yapping watch-dog. He had to do a lot of barking to let his master know that his instructions were being carried out. The poor deluded fool cannot see that we are fighting his battle, as his standard of living rises and falls with ours.

Called at Camp C, Crawford Anchorage, sold some literature, and collected about $30 dues. Bernard's camp at Orford Bay is closing down, owing to lack of market for logs.

CAMPBELL'S CAMP, CARDERO CHANNEL

The men in this camp, at their regular meeting, wish to send congratulations to the workers from Camps 7, A and B, Ocean Falls, upon their decided stand on the question of the 10-hour day, and also go on record as condemning the action of the workers of Camp 17, Ocean Falls, for their treachery to the Lumber Workers of Canada, in accepting the 10-hour day, and if they have any working class principles left, we suggest that they come off the job at once. If at all possible, their names and card numbers should be obtained and published in The Federationist, so that the workers in the lumber industry can hand out working-class justice to them, when they meet them on some other job.

Delegate and Camp Committee.

COAST DISTRICT

During the week all organizations in the city have been asked to register their protest against the attempt of the Pacific Mills to inaugurate the 10-hour day. Replies have been received from some stating their willingness to do so, and judging from some replies that have been received from the Hon. John Oliver, of 16-hour day and 15 cents an hour fame, it would appear that the early training of that gentleman has had a marked effect upon his mentality. One reply received, simply stated that he had received the information, stating that the Pacific Mills had increased the hours of labor, and didn't even contain the usual stereotyped statement that "the matter will receive immediate consideration." Presumably "Honest John" is taking no chances of breaking any more promises.

The Rev. A. E. Cooke has been given all information, and has signified his willingness to bring the matter before the Economic Council. It is not expected, however, that any good will accrue out of all the letters that have been written, but if these letters only have the effect of causing a few individuals to realize that the unemployed problem is insoluable under the present system, they will have served a useful purpose. The only people that can solve the unemployed problem, and all the problems that confront the world today, are the workers themselves, and they are asleep at the switch, and unless they wake up there is a rosy time ahead of them. They are still looking for leaders, and it is high time that the fighting vanguard united their forces for the purpose of taking the lead in the struggle for supremacy that is inevitable.

NOTICE

Any one knowing the present address of Richard K. Dwen, please communicate with general headquarters, 61 Cordova street west, Vancouver, B. C.

L. W. I. U. OF C.

Cranbrook, Aug. 14, 1921.

On Sunday, Aug. 8, I arrived at Yahk. At the station I met a number of fellow workers from Camp 14, including the delegate, T. McIver, who informed me that he was going to the prairie, and had been unable to get a delegate elected before he left the camp. I was sorry to see these fellow workers leaving Camp 14, as they are good class-conscious workers, and had been successful in getting the camp well organized.

On leaving the station, I went direct to Camp 14, and arrived there about 6 o'clock. A meeting was called, and I spoke to the fellow workers on matters affecting the organization; some dues were collected and a delegate was elected.

On Monday I went to Camp 4, there are 150 men working in this camp; about 100 men are sleeping in the bunk houses, and the remainder are scattered around, and are batching in shacks. Nearly all the work done in this camp is contract work. A meeting was held; about 60 men attended, and a delegate was elected.

On Tuesday I went to Camp 16. A meeting was held, and most of the men in the camp attended. At the close of my talk, some questions were put and answered. At the close of the meeting, some dues were collected. E. B. member R. B. Woistenhome was delegate in this camp, but quit the job, and is now in Cranbrook, which leaves this camp without a delegate..

On Wednesday I went to Johnson's camp. This camp is undoubtedly the best camp in the district, and is well organized, there being a real live delegate on the job. A meeting was held in the open, every man in the camp attending. During the course of my talk, I pointed out the necessity of keeping the organization alive, and suggested that, if the camps in this district closed down, that we pay the rent of the hall for six months ahead so that the fellow workers would have a place to go to during the winter months. At the close of the meeting, the delegate moved that a collection be taken, and the proceeds be used to pay the rent of the hall. This motion was adopted, and a collection was taken which amounted to $32. On Thursday I left the camp and arrived in Cranbrook at 5:10 p.m. The total amount of my collections was $66; expenses, railway fares, $3.40.

Yours for organization,
F. BIDDER, District Secretary.

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Finest Marmalade, No. 2 tin.....45c
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Nabob Sockeye Salmon, ½-lb. tin..30c
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NOTICE TO HARVESTERS

ALL members of the O.B.U. going to the prairies for the harvest from Vancouver or Prince Rupert should secure job delegate credentials before leaving, or call or write to the nearest unit of the organization, on arrival at point at which they will work, for supplies.

Cut out these addresses for future use:

Calgary—A. Stewart, 408 8th St., N.E. Ogden.
Edmonton—J. Lakeman, 9853—76th Avenue.
Edmonton—E. T. Palmer, 9849 Jasper Avenue.
Hanna, Alta.—A. H. Less.
Moose Jaw—W. McAllister, 1103—4th Avenue, N.E.
Moose Jaw—F. V. Navin, Room 4, Howden Block, Hight Street East.
Moose Jaw—J. P. O'Keefe, 1221—5th Avenue, N.W.
Swift Current—James McEwan, Box 772.
Radville, Sask.—James Cowden.
Regina—R. Esselweim, 1949 Montreal Avenue.
Regina—J. Sambrook, 1741 Royal St.
Saskatoon—W. Mill, 307 Avenue A, South.
Kamsack—J. A. Ross.
Melville—W. Thompson, Box 442.
Brandon—H. Pearce, 746—8th St.
Brandon—D. Mitchell, c/o Gavin Broadhurst, 557—9th St.
Dauphin—A. L. Cocking.

POLES RECEIVE SECRET ORDERS

France Their Friend While Actions Are to Deceive Allies

The following translation, taken from a recent issue of the "Schlesischen Zeitung," of a "strictly confidential" document recently issued to the Korfantist commanders, throws an interesting sidelight on the relations between the French and the Polish insurgents:

"If the military units have hitherto not succeeded in reaching what they have aimed at, and if, in some places, they have been prevented mainly by the French, they should not be misguided into acting as an enemy against the French.

"The French are and will be our friends and allies, who follow their own tactics and aims.

"Even if it sometimes looks as if their actions are directed against us, that is not the case, for the French have also to respect their Allies, the Italians and the British, and therefore must work with caution.

"When you follow carefully the tactics of the French, you will notice that they are only out to suppress and root out all that is German. In the country places it was they who gave the Germans into the hands of us Poles, so that their aims might be reached more quickly.

"They will also see to it that we are not hindered in our plans by any other Power.

"We notice with pleasure that they themselves suppress the Germans in the towns. On the other hand, they will also arrange that the towns fall into our hands. Therefore, it is essential that they are not hindered by the Polish troops, so that the other Powers do not get to know these plans.

"Caution must be taken that this circular does not fall into wrong hands."—Daily Herald.

Awakening of Labor in Japan

(Continued from page 1)

waymen and printers. The movement began to spread but an industrial depression followed and in 1900 the police law was passed which struck a deadly blow at the unionists. The unions collapsed and for the next 10 years nothing more was heard of industrial labor organization. As elsewhere workers' organizations met with strong governmental opposition.

Socialists then took up the cause of labor and in 1901 a small group led by Kotoku, a revolutionary Socialist who had studied in France, and Sen Katayama, founded the Social Democratic party. It was immediately suppressed. In 1903 the Plebs League was formed as a society for study and propaganda. This body carried on an anti-war agitation during the Russo-Japanese conflict and in 1904 sent Katayama to the International Socialist congress at Amsterdam. Here again the members were subjected to severe persecution and in 1905 the league was suppressed.

Socialist Party Appears

When the war ended the organization reappeared as the Socialist party of Japan, and in 1907 began the publication of the first Socialist daily. It was soon prohibited. Government repression followed, culminating in the execution in 1910 of 12 radical leaders, including Kotoku, on the charge of "anarchist conspiracy" to kill the emperor and the imprisonment of 12 others for life. The movement was driven underground.

With the war things changed. From a debtor nation Japan became one of the few creditor nations of the world. Foreign trade rose to unprecedented heights and commercial amalgamations were the order of the day, especially after the armistice when, in 1919, a great shiping merger led to the formation of the International Steamship Company with a capital of $1,000,000,000. The workers commenced joining the Yuai-Kai, founded in 1912 as a moderate and educational type of workers' society, but which began to take on a more militant character. In 1916 there was formed more openly militant unions, such as the Shinyu-Kai, a printers' society. Strikes became common. From 50 in 1914 the number jumped in 1918 to 417.

Outburst of Strikes

During 1919 there was a regular outburst of strikes. At first they were mainly for increases in wages; later they spread to demands for shorter hours, improved conditions, a share in profits and the election of foremen. New unions were organized and it was estimated that by the end of 1919 the number of trades unions in the modern sense was between 100 and 150, with a membership of between 80,000 and 100,000.

A slump followed which produced a series of heavy defeats. This period of depression concentrated attention on organization and combination. The conferences of the Yuai-Kai in 1919 and 1920 reorganized that body on a basis of industrial departments, transport, textile, mining, etc. In 1920 the Yuai-Kai united with other unions to form the Japanese Federation of Trade Unions.

In December, 1920, in the face of government threats, the Japanese Socialist Federation was formed at Tokio with about 2,000 members. To evade suppression the program was made moderate in tone, despite a strong Communist element in the leadership. The organization, however, has been under the ban of the authorities.

The 1918 census returned the number of agricultural householders at 5,476,700. The number of householders engaged in the cultivation of silk was returned at 1,910,800; fishermen at 1,399,600. On the industrial side there were 1,676,860 factory workers, of whom 825,000 were women; 465,000 miners, including 105,000 women; and 598,000 transport workers, including railwaymen, seamen, dockers and postmen.

Wages are low and have not kept pace with the increase in the cost of living. Between 1914 and 1919 the rise in wages was estimated at about 100 per cent and the rise in the cost of living for manual workers at 189 per cent.

There was no factory legislation before 1911. The 1911 factory law was not put into force until 1916, and then only with many provisos and exemptions. The law, which only applies to women workers or to boys under 15 years of age working in factories employing over 15 workers, establishes an age limit of 12 years (or 10 years in "light and simple" occupations) and provides for a 12-hour day, which may be extended by the authorities to 14 hours. As a result of the Washington International Labor Conference a bill to amend the factory act has been introduced.

To Raise Funds for Russia

(Continued from page 1)

asking what guarantee would be given to harvesters as to wages, hours and conditions, they were told that the labor bureau had been allotted a portion of Saskatchewan, and to provide 4000 men; that $4 per day wage was guaranteed, but no hours were specified, as that rested with the farmers. No provisions had been made for the families of married men, was also stated by the officials, and the men would have to work at the harvest or not be able to obtain the reduced rate back to the coast.

A wire was received on Tuesday from Edmonton stating that there were many idle men, while reports from Saskatchewan weer to the effect that the harvest was good and there was need of more men to gather it in. Swift Current and other points reported men wanted.

A letter dealing with conditions in New Brunswick was read, which pointed out that lumbering in that province was at a standstill and that men were going into the state of Maine to gather the potato crop. Wages are very low for this type of work, only six cents per barrel being paid. Last winter 15 cents per barrel was paid. Potatoes, however are retailing at six dollars per barrel The communication also referred to the strike of street railwaymen in St. John, and stated that no settlement had been arrived at.

The exhibition was referred to, and one delegate stated that from a worker's point of view it had been a success, as there was a deficit.

The whist drive and dance in aid of the Federationist was called to the attention of the delegates, a number of whom took tickets to sell. Comrade Sprague will speak at the mass meeting on Sunday afternoon in the Pender Hall.

Expelled from Congress

True to type, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada on Wednesday expelled the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees owing to conflict of jurisdiction. In other words a fight for per capita tax for the A. F. of L. was won by Gompers and his satelites.

Revolutionary Effort Overshadowed by Irish Nationalist Movement

(Continued from page 1)

ment of the Irish question with England, was due to the backing of the workers.

When the delegates went off for a sail down the Irish coast they hauled down the "Union Jack" flying from the prow of the boat and ran up the Red Flag. Then they sang the "International" and the "Red Flag" over and over.

Only Lip Service

It did not mean that a revolution was on the way, for it is only lip service that the Irish workers are giving to anything in the way of an economic change. The spirit of nationalism runs high here, even among the workers, and with their masters rotting and dying in jail for a common cause a vigorous class consciousness is not present.

When the congress resumed its deliberations on the morning of the second day Thomas Foran, president of the Transport Workers, moved the adoption of the report of the executive comittee, which opens with the following words:

"In the conditions under which the national struggle has been carried on during the year, the struggle of the working class of Ireland to win and maintain its rightful place in the scheme of things has inevitably been overshadowed and to some extent obstructed. In the national struggle for political freedom the stress of the struggle is borne by thousands of men and women members of our affiliated organizations who realize, dimly perhaps in many cases, but in many ways very clearly, that the fight for national freedom is but part of the greater worldwide struggle of the dispossessed against the greedy and the powerful. We believe that the year's work, though outward signs of great advance may be absent, nevertheless has shown a steady development on the right lines."

The Belfast Situation

The discussion of the Belfast situation brought out anew the fact that the Ulster problem in reality is not religious or political or economic. In Belfast large numbers of men and women, not only Catholic but workers of all religious views, were expelled from the shipyards a year ago and have since had to subsist on charity and funds gathered by the workers. Following their expulsion the executive committee of the Amalgamated Woodworkers demanded that the ship building firms allow their employees to return to work. When the shipbuilders refused the Amalgamated called upon its members to cease work. About 2000 members refused to obey the order and were subsequently expelled. Other unions failed to support the cause and the division among the workers resulted in the woodworkers accepting a wage reduction of 12 shillings per week.

It is that sort of disunity among the workers upon which the Belfast employers are counting to perpetuate the partition of Ireland.

The congress gave high praise to the dockers and railwaymen for their stand during the munitions strike, when for several months, despite ferocious terrorization by the military, they refused to handle munitions of war and provisions for use against their countrymen.

Larry O'Neill, lord mayor of Dublin, addressed the congress at its afternoon session, concluding by saying when while on his recent visit to America he had visited James Larkin in prison in New York.

"Jim asked to be remembered to the boys and girls of the trade union movement here at home," the lord mayor said. "He was just as hopeful, just as generous and just as full of fight as ever."

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Vancouver Unions

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

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

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

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

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

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

INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKERS' Union—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays. President, J. E. Dawson, 1645 Yew St., Kitsilano; secretary, E. T. Kelly, 1850 Hastings St. E.; recording secretary, L. Holdsworth, 539—14th St. W., North Vancouver.

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

MARINE FIREMEN AND OILERS' Union of British Columbia—Meeting night, first and third Wednesday of each month at 108 Main Street. President, Dan Carlin; vice-president, J. Whiting; secreary-treasurer, W. Donaldson. Address, 108 Main Street, Vancouver, B. C.

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS UNION, LOCAL 348, I.A.T.S.E.—Affiliated with Trades and Labor Council and Theatrical Federation, Vancouver. President, J. R. Foster; secretary and treasurer, Locksley Clark, P. O. Box 845. Office and meeting room, 310 London Building, Pender St. W. Regular meeting night, first Sunday in each month at 7:30 p.m. Business Agent, W. Woolridge. Phone Fraser 237L.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Provincial Unions

VICTORIA, B. C.

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

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

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

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Russian Workers Have Many Rights in Actual Direction of Industry

(Continued from page 1)

The workers' government takes the stand that no one has the right to live in Russia without working for his daily bread. Its constitution declares "He who does not work, neither shall he eat." The law specifically requires that every able bodied adult do his share in producing the necessities of life. Exploiters of labor are classed as a species of criminal.

Thus we come to one of the "horrors" of Sovietism. People here are actually compelled to earn their own living, instead of being allowed to whip it out of the hides of others. No wonder the various brands of reactionaries (most of whom never did a useful thing in their lives) consider the Russian compulsory labor laws a horrible tyranny and are making the welkin ring with their howlings.

But their complaints are lost on the Russian labor militants. The latter are striving for the establishment of a Communist society in which every sort of compulsion will be unnecessary; where the multitudes of people, of their own volition, will freely perform their full social and political duties toward themselves and each other. But they know that that time has not arrived yet. The present state of society represents the transition stage from capitalism to communism. The vast bulk of the workers are just emerging from a dog-eat-dog capitalism and are still afflicted heavily with its ignorance, selfishness and short sightedness. Many of them thought the revolution meant that they no longer had to work, while others supposed that an hour or two's labor a day, when they felt like it, would meet the situation. For workers in such a primitive state of mind discipline is still necessary. Only a minority are intellectually prepared for the new society. And it falls as naturally to this intelligent minority to set up the essential discipline in Russian industry as it does to the corresponding minority to create the discipline in the American trade unions absolutely indispensible for making the backward masses fight effectively on the industrial field in their own behalf.

Compulsory labor is only a temporary measure in Russia. It is a reaction from capitalism and will gradually disappear as the effects of the capitalistic training are eliminated fro mthe workers' minds by proletarian education.

Do Not Pay Tribute

Far more important, however, than even their legal right to work is the Russian workers' recognized right to the full product of their labor. This principle is established by the Soviet government and forms the foundation of all its institutions. It is the heart of the revolution and it means that the Russian workers no longer have to pay tribute to an exploiting class. To the toilers accrue al lthe advantages of invention and every device that goes to increase production. They get all they produce, after deducting, of course, what is necessary for state expenses. In passing it may be noted that these state expenses will eventually be reduced to nil, beccause the Russians, looking upon their government purely as a temporary war measure against domestic and foreign capitalism, intend to eventually abolish it through gradually replacing it by a purely business administration of things.

Compare the Russian's right to the full product of their labor with the deplorable arrangements prevailing in capitalistic countries. In the latter the workers are legally entitled to nothing, not even the barest minimum wage upon which to feed and clothe their families. All they get is what they are able to wring from their employers through the power of labor organizations. The cream of industry's products flows into the maw of the exploiters; the benefits of invention and intensified production are absorbed by countless industrial parasites; the drones idle in luxury, while the workers toil in poverty. In such wise are the fruits of industry divided under capitalism.

Not Yet Got Funds

It is true that as yet the Russian workers have not reaped any great prosperity from their newly won right to the full product of their toil. They are still poor and in want. The reason for this is that the industry of the country has been practically ruined by seven years of imperialist and civil war. Production is far below the needs of the nation. When the unions come to work out their wage scales they find but little social product to be divided. Virtually the whole people are now upon a ration system of the necessities of life. But this hard period of trail and deprivation will soon be over. Industrial conditions are on the mend and it will not be long before the Russian workers, blessed with a rich country and a bounteous productivity, and freed from the 57 varieties of lecherous social parasites, will develop a standard of life absolutely unknown and impossible in capitalist countries.

Such are some of the labor principles and institutions for which tens of thousands of Russian trade unionists have died in their long struggle against an armed and hostile capitalist world. What do American unionists think of them?

In my next article I shall outline briefly the system of administration worked out by the Russian toilers for the management of industry.

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CHINESE STUDY SOCIALISM

Chinese University Graduate Is Organizing in San Francisco

(By the Federated Press)

San Francisco.—Oi Won Jang, a Chinese graduate of the University of California, is organizing his countrymen in this city in the interests of Socialism. He has held street meetings in Chinatown and has created a local of about 90 members.

According to Jang the greatest interest comes from Chinese who have lived in Mexico. The Russian revolution has caused a mighty awakening among the Chinese, says Jang. He mentions particularly the president of a Chinese university who is an extreme radical. In his work in San Francisco, however, his response comes from the actual workers among his countrymen, the students being nearly all extremely conservative.

In China the union members are largely Socialist, though at present their demands are concentrated on the eight-hour day.

One dollar and fifty cents is the cost for a six months subscription to the Federationist.

JOIN COMBINE AND LOWER WAGE

British Nitrate Interests Join in With German Ring

Mr. Philips Price, in a despatch to the Daily Herald, says that British and German nitrate interests are amalgamating. He says in part:

"From a reliable source I am informed that representatives of the German nitrate combine, the British ammonia works, and of the Chili saltpetre industry have met in Rotterdam and have come to a tentative agreement on the following points:

"The German trust agrees not to increase its production above the average for 1920, and not to export any of its products on to the world market. The British and Chili trusts, on their part, undertake to import their products to Germany only at the world market prices.

"This means that three of the world's great nitrate trusts are on the way to parcelling out the European markets among themselves.

"As a necessary part of the process, production is to be artifically kept down, in spite of the famine in fertilisers in Central Europe; and prices are to be kept up at the present level."

Home Situation

The Herald, commenting on the home situation, says:

"It is interesting to remember that the manufacture of ammonia and heavy chemicals generally, is, in this country, controlled by three great concerns. These are Brunner, Mond and Co., Ltd.; Castner, Keilner Alkali Co., Ltd.; and The United Alkali Company, Ltd.

"Between the two firms first mentioned a close working agreement exists.

"The arrangements which are being made between the world's great chemical manufacturers, as reported above, will have a profound effect on the chemical industries of this country.

"And they are not designed to reduce the profits of the concerns involved, although the British chemical employers are engaged in wage-cutting activities on a large scale, the action of which is producing unrest among chemical workers al over the country.

"Already the employers have imposed, as from April last, reductions varying from 2d. to 3½d. per hour, but they have now come along with a demand for another reduction of 2d. per hour as from August 1 and an additional cut of 2d. on October 1.

Ballot of Men

"The unions affiliated to the Federation of General Workers, whose members are affected, have failed to arrive at an agreement with the employers, and notices that the cuts will be imposed on the dates mentioned have been posted. A ballot of the members is being taken.

"Should the cuts become operative, the workers would be reduced below the pre-war standard of living. Indeed, this contingency was frankly admitted by Mr. Roscoe Brunner, chairman of Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., in a speech to the General Works Council at Lostock, Northwich, which, as a sidelight on the employers' policy, was refreshing in its candour.

"'All classes must accustom themselves to the fact that the increased standard of comfort was not necessarily permanent,' Brunner is reported as saying.

"He did not, he added, say that wages had to fall below the pre-war level, but the standard of comfort might have to do so.

"German Competition"

"As an excuse for this veiled threat, Brunner told the old, old story of trade depression, and mentioned the lamentable fact that Brunner Monds are now meeting with competition from Germany.

"In view of our Berlin correspondent's report, Mr. Brunner's argument about German competition seems to need revision."

Junior Labor League Notes

The Junior Labor League will hold an important business meeting tonight (Friday) at 52 Dufferin Street West, at 8 o'clock. There are several matters in connection with the winter programme of the league that call for the attendance of membership in force.

Comrade "Billy" Ivens of Winnipeg, an honorary vice-president of the league, writes to say that, besides other meetings that are being arranged for him, he will speak for the young people when he arrives here in September.

The league's camp at White Rock will break up this week-end after a very enjoyable holiday. Though less than half of the members were able to go down there, it is anticipated that those who come back from Camp Julale will come full of "pep" enough to make a real success of the league's work this coming season. For information regarding the league telephone Fairmont 3040.

Collects Clothes

F. C. Parsons, of 1843 Fortieth avenue east, has been authorized to collect clothes for unemployed returned soldiers.

HOW THE TEA-CUP FORTUNES ARE MADE

Terrible Conditions Prevail in Assam Tea Gardens

Women and Children Are Brutally Assaulted With Rifles

"Conditions in the Assam tea gardens have recently become so much worse that a short while ago an exodus from the plantations commenced.

"Five or six thousand coolies—men, women and children—were accumulated at Chandpur, a river port on the Brahmaputra. Repatriation was wanted.

"Steamer authorities at first attempted to relieve the congestion by granting facilities to get the coolies away. But the Government and tea-garden managers intervened, and access to the steamers was refused.

"As a result of the refusal a planter's agent and an official were slightly hustled, and that night the station was cleared.

"At midnight, while the unfortunate refugees from Capitalism were lying in the open, trying to get sleep, a company off Ghurkas was let loose upon them.

Butt Ends of Rifles

"Men, women and children were brutally assaulted with the butt ends of rifles.

"A cholera epidemic followed."

This grim story of how tea-cup fortunes are made has been related to a Daily Herald man by Mr. B. G. Horniman, the well-known authority on Indian affairs.

"How many British workers," he queried, "when they drink their morning cup of tea, would so so in comfort if they were aware that this staple beverage is produced by what is probably the most abominable system of sweated labor in any industry?

"Labor conditions all over India are about as bad as they can be. But the conditions of coolie labor in the Assam tea gardens are worse than anything that can be said of other industries.

8s. 2d. Per Month

"In 1910 the pay for male adult coolies was roughly 7s. 6d. a month in English money. Since then the cost of living has more than doubled, whilst the pay has only increased to 8s. 2d. a month.

"Women are paid on a lower scale, and children, of course, receive still less.

"These figures include diet, subsistence allowance, and bonus—and the coolies are working from dawn to eve!

"There are no facilities for the education of the children. Planters do not want them educated. They only want their manual labor.

"Figures which I have quoted are supplied by the tea gardens correspondent of 'Capital,' an organ of the capitalist community in Bengal. I do not think they can be questioned.

"Thus, it does not require much imagination to realize the terrible misery of the coolies' lives.

Penal Methods

"This labor is not only sweated—it is serf labor. Coolies are indentured, and they cannot escape to their far-away villages.

"If they wish to end their misery the only resort is to flee to the wilds or the jungle.

"Hideous stories are told of the penal methods. Planters are protected by very strong legislation, which enables them to treat the laborers practically as slaves.

"With regard to the Chandpur incident related above, the brutal treatment of the women and children so enraged the local inhabitants that a general strike ensued.

"In the end the Government had to give way and allow the repatriation of the coolies, but the work of repatriation and the huge task of dealing with the epidemic and feeding the refugees was carried out by the Non-co-operation workers, aided by funds subscribed by the public.

Intolerable Conditions

"Attempts have been made to lay the blame for this affair upon 'mischief-making agitators employed by Mr. Gandhi for political purposes.'

"It is, however, clear that economic causes—the incapacity any longer to bear such intolerable conditions—brought about the exodus. The part played by Mr. Gandhi's followers was confined to the noble and self-sacrificing work of alleviating sickness and poverty, and getting the people back to their homes.

"A glowing tribute to the work done by the Non-co-operators on this occasion is paid by the Anglican Bishop of Assam—who is a paid State servant and who gives the lie direct to the Government reports.

Helpless Beings

"People who defend the atrocious exploitation of these helpless humans in the tea plantations and say they are offered certain advantages to make their lives full of prosperity, are talking arrant nonsense.

"All that can be said is that 'scientific' mud huts are provided. Europeans would call them hovels. For the sake of the planters, sanitary arrangements are sound, but the reverse to attractive.

"All the coolies get in addition is free fuel, and the planters make a boast of this. But it means that the workers merely get as a free gift something they could easily find for themselves."

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LIPSHITZ TO SPEAK FOR F.L.P.

Mrs. Barnard Made Plea for Unity Last Week

Sunday last, Mrs. T. A. Barnard occupied the platform on behalf of the F. L. P. The speaker drew a vivid picture of conditions in the Old Country. Unemployment and distress prevailed on every hand, and an organized attempt by the powers that be to force a lower standard of living upon the workers. Militarist France, drunk with victory, and attempting to crush out of the German workers the slight resistance they have been able to put up to the demands of the militarists. Coming nearer home, the land of the brave to the south was spoken of in satirical tones. Vancouver and the government was then given attention, and she urged upon the workers of this province to get into closer unity, and work more in harmony for the overthrow of the capitalist system. Strongly pressing for immediate action by the workers to capture seats on the various legislative assemblies, also the school board and city council, by this means fitting themselves for the job of running the state. A large number of questions were asked, and a good discussion followed, particularly in reference to the two gang system of work. Altogether what the meeting lacked in numbers it made up for in interest. All comrades are urged to rally round the cause on Sunday, and bring their friends to hear Comrade Lipshitz, who is speaking on the subject of the meaning of class antagonism.

Tuesday evening, 8 p.m., general meeting. Members urged to attend.

Sept. 11 to Sept. 18 Comrade Ivens will speak in Vancouver and district September 10. Social and Concert at Headquarters for a rally of all members to open out the fall campaign.

The Party intends to open up with educational work in the near future. Ask Sec. Bennett for particulars. Other activities of the Party will be announced very shortly.

SHOE WORKERS' STRIKE STILL ON

Leckie Shoe Co. Violated Terms of Agreement With Union

On Tuesday, July 19, the Leckie Shoe Company paid off two departments at a reduced wage without notification. Following this action a special meeting of the local Boot and Shoe Workers' Union was called, at which a unanimous vote was passed to declare a strike against the firm for violating the Union Stamp agreement. Section 4 reads as follows:

"It is mutually agreed that the Union will not cause or sanction any strike, and that the Employer will not lock out his employees while this agreement is in force.

"All questions of wages or conditions of labor, which cannot be mutually agreed upon, shall be submitted to a local arbitration board of three; the employer to select one, the union one, and these two the third member.

"The decision of this Board of Arbitration shall be final and binding upon the employer, the union, and the employees.

"The employer agrees that where a change of system or methods is made, he will notify the local union affected and endeavor to mutually agree upon a price to be paid. Failing to agree, the matter shall be arbitrated, and the decision rendered shall date from the time of change in system and method.

"'In the event of the employer or local union, or a duly authorized agent, giving written notice to the general president of their desire to refer to arbitration any matter in dispute relative to wages, conditions of employment, interpretation of contract, or any other difference of opinion, he shall insist that the application for same shall be signed within seven days from his receipt of said notice. Failure of either party to comply with this clause shall constitute a direct violation of this contract."

This action was approved by the International Union and the withdrawing of the Union Stamp followed.

During the war the firm was willing to hide behind their contract, as there was a scarcity of labor, but at the first opportunity where there was a surplus of labor they take the position that a signed agreement is only a "scrap of paper." Thirty-four per cent. of the male workers went across the seas to fight for a "scrap of paper" and are still determined to fight for a "scrap of paper."

The wage increases granted under war conditions did not keep pace with the ever-rising cost of living, and the arbitrary reduction that the firm attempted to put in force would reduce the standard of living for the employees below those existing in 1913.

The attitude shown by the Leckie company from the commencement of the controversy justifies the conclusion of it being an initial attempt to augment the "open shop" in B. C., and places the wage question as a minor issue.

Organized labor has pledged its unanimous support to the workers involved, believing it to be a fight in which all are vitally interested.

Rumors have been circulating during the week to the effect that the strike was settled, evidently with the object of inducing men to go to work now that the firm has attempted to start up again. The strike is still on and will not be called off until the terms of the agreement are carried out.

Communism and Christianism

A new shipment of Communism and Christianism by Bishop William Montgomery Brown, D.D., has been received by the Federationist. The proceeds of the sale of this work will be devoted to the upkeep of the Federationist. The price is reasonable, namely, 25c, postage paid. Read this work, it is worth while.

Winnipeg Street Railwaymen Reply

(Continued from page 1)

rupt the Street Car Men's Unit of the O. B. U., we also realize that the Street Car Men have in the past, and will in the future, be big enough and able enough to handle any attempts that may be made to disrupt the O. B. U. Unit. The International movement has had Mr. Hoover here for several weeks trying, along with some of the Labor fakirs that visit the Labor Temple on James Street, to get a few more to fall for the dope they peddle and join up with the International again, and it too has been a complete failure, as we assured him from the start that they would never accomplish anytholng, and we suppose he has realized it for himself, as he has packed his kit and beat it. While we hate to lose individuals of this type, realizing they are the means of boosting the O. B. U. wherever they go, we have the satisfaction of knowing that his own local needs very little more of the dope he peddles to convince them to get into the O. B. U. without delay. Now just a few words of advice to some of the boys that have been sitting on the fence, undecided as it were. Get into the O. B. U. and help. Do your bit in a movement which has been pointed out time and time again, is the only movement up to now that can take care of the needs of the working class. If you will do this you will see the International movement fade away like snow before the sun. The only thing that has kept the few they have in existence so long, is the hopes that they would get a few that were sitting on the fence undecided. We realize that you have no intentions of being part of a disruptionist movement, but the fact remains you are not doing your duty to prevent disruption. Now boys get busy and we will soon have an organization second to none. To accomplish this you must play your part. Remember that "United we stand, divided we fall."

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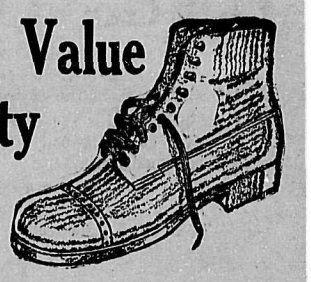

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