BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

INDUSTRIAL UNITY: STRENGTH — Official Organ Vancouver Trades and Labor Council (International) — POLITICAL UNITY: VICTORY

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LABOR WILL CONTEST S.V. MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Labor Representation Committee to Enter South Vancouver Campaign

R. E. Rigby and O. Mengel Selected, Another to Be Chosen

The Vancouver and District Labor Representation Committee decided on Monday night to enter the municipal campaign in South Vancouver, where school trustees and police commissioners are to be elected, following the return of self-government.

The civic committee recommended that one candidate be run for police commissioner, and two for school trustees. This recommendation was adopted, and O. Mengel, ex-councillor, was nominated for police commissioner, and J. Rankin and P. Floyd for school trustees.

It was then found that Floyd was not eligible, due to lack of property qualifications, and R. E. Rigby, of the Street and Electric Employees Union was chosen, and it was expected that Rankin and Rigby would be the candidates for school trustees, but the first-named found it was impossible for him, at the present, to give the time to the work, and sooner than accept the nomination and neglect the duties, he would decline, and his position was placed before the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council on Tuesday evening, and his resignation handed to the secretary of the Labor Representation Committee on the same evening.

As nomination day is not until the 23rd, the date previously set having been changed, the Labor Representation Committee will deal with the selection of a second candidate on Friday, the 20th, at the general meeting, which has been called for the purpose of deciding on a constitution and bylaws.

The committee is deeply disappointed that Brother Rankin cannot run, as he was sure of election, and well-fitted for the position, but at the same time recognize that he has every reason for declining the nomination, but hope that in the next election he will be available to accept a nomination for some municipal office.

Maurice Spector to Speak

Maurice Spector, who recently returned from Russia, where he attended the sessions of the Third International, will speak in Vancouver on the 28th, under the auspices of the Workers Party of Canada.

Spector will deal particularly, with the decisions of the fourth congress, with respect to the Canadian Labor movement, and his words should be of considerable interest to all trades unionists in Vancouver.

Patronize Federationist advertisers.

PAINTERS HOLD SOCIAL EVENING

Smoking Concert on April 14th Was a Great Success

Local Union 138 of the Painters and Decorators, held a very enjoyable smoking concert on Saturday, 14th inst., which was made possible by several merchants of the city donating some of their products. Everyone thoroughly enjoyed themselves, and fully appreciated the good things provided.

The donors of the different wares were fully boosted, and will benefit from the painters' patronage.

Several first class artists, "vocal and dancing," contributed towards the entertainment.

Omaha—Carpenters in Omaha will receive $8 a day, iron workers $9, bricklayers $10, plasterers $11. Though other building trade workers are out, speedy agreement is expected, as many individuals have been taken back on the new wage scale.

London—The Countess of Warwick has formally handed over to the British Labor Party her Essex mansion, Easton lodge, for use by them in conferences and other party occasions.

MINERS ARE ORGANIZING

[illegible]d Miners Are Addressed by Neelands, Pettipiece and Guthrie

Sam Gu[illegible] M. L. A., R. P. Pettipiece and [illegible] Barnard addressed meetings at [illegible]h Wellington and Nanaimo on Sunday last, with the intention of bringing about an organization of the miners.

Each speaker dwelt on the necessity of organization, and the lack of enforcement o fthe Coal Mines Regulation Act.

Another meeting is to be held at each of these places on Sunday, and it is expected that one will be held at Ladysmith also, on Sunday, the 22nd, and a speaker will be on hand from Vancouver.

The Nanaimo miners have already sent for a charter, and will become affiliated with District 18, which comprises all the coal fields of Eastern British Columbia and Alberta. Active organization work will now be carried on, and it is expected that a representative of the International will shortly be at the service of the Island miners.

LUMBER BARONS BREAK LAWS

Investigation Shows That Employers Believe in Force

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

Seattle—How the Pacific Coast lumber trust, which hounded its workers during the war as radicals, criminal syndicalists and anarchists, itself is a violator against the laws of the United States, was brought out here exhaustively in hearings before an investigating body of the federal trade commission.

The lumber trust organized the Douglas Fir and Exploitation Co., the commission charges, in restraint of trade and to raise prices. Evidence adduced here from officials of the company itself proved that the trust controlled 85 per cent. of the output of Coast mills; that it regulated prices at will; that independent millmen were cut out of the market on the pleasure of the trust, and many of them squeezed to the wall when they remained defiant.

W. B. Nettleton, of the Nettleton lumber interests here, and member of the company under charges, admitted that the purpose of the exploitation firm is to eliminate competition and fix prices.

A letter, introduced as evidence by the commission, declared that "the only kind of action these people (meaning those outside the combine) understand is force. I therefore fully agree with your suggestion that we shall carry the war into their camp through the China business and make it so unprofitable for them that they will be glad to come to some kind of terms; and the sooner we start it the better, and go the full distance instead of part way."

President Ray Canterbury and Secretary Harry Call of the International Union of Timber Workers, with headquarters here, testified before the commission on claims made by the lumber trust that the combination was beneficial to workers. The union officials declared that there had been no improvement in wages since 1917, when the trust was orgainzed.

A feature of the hearings was the poor memories of the lumber magnates. Ordinarily shrewd business men could only give even the most elementary facts concerning their organization.

It became necessary for the commission to obtain a court order forcing the combine to open its correspondence files for investigation.

Workers Party Meeting

The speakers at the Workers Party meeting, to be held on Sunday evening, at the headquarters of the party, 303 Pender Street West, at 8 p.m., will be Dr. Curry and J. J. Macdonnell.

LABEL DANCE

The last Label Committee dance of the season will be held tonight (Friday) in the Alexandra Pavilion, corner of Hornby and Robson Streets. Good prizes for whist and a splendid orchestra. Prices of admission: Ladies, 25 cents; gents, 50 cents.

Buy at a union store.

A GENERAL MEETING OF

The Vancouver and District Labor Representation Committee

—WILL BE HELD IN THE—

LABOR HALL, 319 Pender Street West

Tonight (Friday), April 20th, 1923

AT 8 P. M.

All delegates should be present, and all labor organizations are entitled to be represented

Labor Representation Committee Will Contest South Vancouver Elections--- Trades Council Endorses Action

Three Candidates Will Be Placed in Field—Central Body Endorses Amalgamation Resolution—Banking System Criticized—Object to Letting of Contracts to Non-Union Firms and to American Companies

THE Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, by endorsing the recommendations of the Labor Representation Committee to run three candidates in the coming campaign in South Vancouver, has shown that the new unity policy is meeting with the approval of organized labor. In addition to endorsing the running of two candidates for school trusteees and one for police commissioner, the council pledged its moral and financial support to the campaign.

This decision was arrived at after a letter from the Labor Representation Committee had been read, which asked for the support of the council for the nominees of the committee, which are O. Mengel for Police Commissioner and R. E. Rigby for School Trustee, and it had been announced that another nominee for school trustee would be chosen on Friday night at the general meeting of the L.R.C.

Delegate Pettipiece, in moving the endorsation of the committee asked that the executive do all in their power to boost the campaign, and that he would like the council to stand behind the move. Continuing, he stated that he had attended the meeting at which the decision to run candidates had been arrived at, and that he had been struck with the unanimity of the different schools of thought in the labor movement, and that he would like to see a further spectacle when the different representatives of these schools stood on one platform to elect working class representatives.

Referring to the different organizations represented, he stated that a nucleus of a united front had been formed, and the Workers' Party, the Federated Labor Party, and all labor organizations are standing on one platform for the election of members of the working class.

The amalgamation question was also discussed, and the council went on record as being in favor of the following resolution, presented by the Switchmen's Union, and which had been endorsed by the Carpenters and the Steam and Operating Engineers, which reads as follows:

Resolution on Amalgamation

"Whereas, employers throughout the country have solidly united, being bound together by a solidarity of interest and organization, which leaves no room for divided action or desertions, and moreover, they are supported by the government, the courts and the press in any union-smashing or wage reducing campaign in which they may engage, and

"Whereas, the unions, because they are divided against themselves along trade lines, and are thus unable to make united resistance against the employers, constantly suffer defeat after defeat, with heavy losses in membership and serious lowering of the workers' standards of living and working conditions, giving rise to a tendency economically unsound, but immediately attractive, namely, secession, independent and national unionism and all the confusion inevitable with such developments, and

"Whereas, expressing as this tendency does the sincere desire on the part of large numbers of workers for progress, the only solution for the situation is the development of a united front of the workers by the amalgamation of the various trade unions so that there will remain only one union for each industry on the North American continent; therefore be it

"Resolved, that this Trades and Labor Council of Vancouver, in regular meeting, endorses the principle of amalgamation as here set forth, and calls upon the Trades Congress, as the highest body in Canada, to circularize the various International unions urging them to co-operate in calling a series of joint conferences for the purpose of consolidating the present craft unions into powerful departmentalized industrial organizations, each of which shall cover an industry."

A. S. CROSSON, Sec.

In supporting the resolution, Delegate Flynn stated that at the last meeting of the local Trade Union Educational League, there were eleven locals represented, and that the resolution had been endorsed by the local union of the Steam and Operating Engineers, and he thought, some other locals, and that the matter was a love topic in trade union circles throughout the North American continent.

Sounds Good

Delegate Herrett, stated that the resolution sounded good, but he thought it should be endorsed by the Trades Congress before it was dealt with by the council.

Secretary Bengough stated that the Machinists had for the past fifteen years been in favor of the amalgamation of the Metal Trades, and he suggested that if such was the intent of the resolution, then he was for it; but if it was to compel members of his organization to join such an organization as the Paper Makers, then he would have to oppose it. He asked that this point be cleared up.

Delegate Flynn replied, and stated that the resolution itself should clear any fears of localization, and referring to the resolution passed by the Machinists in 1919, he stated that times were now different, and that the interests of the different craft could be better taken care of by an amalgamation of the craft unions. He also pointed out that amalgamation would do away with jurisdictional disputes.

Educational Work

Delegate Bartlett pointed out that the work was educational, and that it was being carried on to bring the different sections of the working class together. Amalgamation, he stated, would give the workers a bigger force, and as the employers had recognized the value of amalgamation, the workers should follow, and that the em-

(Continued on page 3)

FEDERAL LABOR UNION FORMED

Trades Council Is Asked to Support Request for Congress Charter

The second step towards the formation of a Federal Labor Union to care for the unskilled and unorganized workers of Vancouver, was taken last Saturday, when a meeting was held in the Labor Hall to secure applications of those desirous of joining such an organization.

Fifty-six men signified their willingness to join and a resolution asking the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council to endorse the application to Saturday, the 21st, at 3 p.m.

Steps were also taken to hold another meeting, and a number of doddgers ordered calling a meeting for Congress for a charter, was adopted.

All workers who are desirous of joining this organization are uged to attend this meeting.

Building Permits

April 12—2665 Dundas Street, J. F. McNichol, dwelling, $2500; 1765—14th Ave. West, G. Churchill, dwelling, $3250; 573 Carrall, Baynes & Horie, warehouse, $27,500.

April 13—1252-4 Broadway East, T. A. Kinneken, dwelling, $3500.

April 14—2506 Cornwall Street, J. Seater, dwelling, $4500.

April 17—1668—3rd Ave West, W. L. David, alterations, $1500; 3261—5th Ave. West, C. Hooper, dwelling, $2000; 1844 Victoria Drive, C. Reucassel, dwelling, $3000; 2205 Balaclava, F. Metton, dwelling, $4500; 2215 Balaclava, F. Metton, dwelling, $5500; 2986 First Ave. West, F. Metton, dwelling, $5500.

April 19—B. C. Sugar Refinery, Rogers, pump station, $4896; 1626—12th Ave. West, A. Hollister, dwelling, $3500; 1341—3rd Ave. East, H. Burnham, dwelling, $2000.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of my uncle, Joe Patton, formerly of Ulverton, Quebec, kindly advise Helen M. Cramer, Brooklyn, New York.

LABOR HALL MEETINGS

April 20th to April 27th

FRIDAY, April 20 — Molders, Granite Cutters, Labor Representation Committee.

MONDAY, April 23—U. B. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 452; Electrical Workers, No. 310; Structural Iron Workers.

TUESDAY, April 24—Blacksmiths, Barbers, Machinists, No. 692.

WEDNESDAY, April 25 — Bricklayers.

THURSDAY, April 26 — Sheet Metal Workers, Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 844.

PRODUCTION IS NOW IMPROVING

Textile Industries in Russia Are Making Headway

[By Robert Dunn]
(Federated Press Correspondent)

Moscow—Production in textiles, the most active of Russian light industries, continues to improve. The state trusts and private undertakings are now able to employ 350,000 of the 400,000 normally engaged. Real wages now average from 60 to 80 per cent. of the pre-war scale.

In three large factories that I visited this week, I found production per machine hour approximately equal to that of 1915.

In the now nationalized Emil Sindel Dyeing, Bleaching and Printing Works, one of the best equipped finishing plants in Russia, the output of the 1500 workers in January of this year was 2500 pieces per day of eight hours. In January, 1915, the daily output of the 4000 workers in the same works was 8000 pieces during a nine-hour day. So while production and the number of workers employed is only 36 per cent. of pre-war, the productivity per man is actually the same.

The Moscow mill (15,000 workers) in Orexova Zueva, with 2600 looms, though only 1800 are now in operation, production per machine is equal to that in the days of capitalist control.

In the mills of all Russia the production of cotton cloth in the period 1921-22 was 243 per cent. above that for the previous period, 1920-21. If the raw cotton can be obtained, and the market is stimulated with a good harvest this year, a similar improvement is expected. Large shipments of American cotton for the Moscow mills arrived in Petrograd this week.

The All-Russian Textile Union, an industrial union, embracing on a voluntary membership basis 95 per cent. of all the workers in cotton, woollen and linen factories, is carrying through a full programme of educational and cultural work among its members. The first line of attack is the liquidation of illiteracy, nearly accomplished; the second is the organization of technical schools for each factory. The gradual replacement of the old-time technical boss with the newly-trained Communist specialist is perhaps the major effort heading the programme of the unions for the next few years.

The present director of the large Tregornia mill is a party member and a workman who was formerly a weaver.

"ANOTHER PLOT" NIPPED IN BUD

Daugherty's Lieut. Saves Washington from the "Bolsheviki"

Washington—The great Bolshevik plot to burn and loot Washington on May Day has been nipped in the bud! Fourteen of the 15 desperate revolutionists seized by the department of justice on Monday night were turned loose on Tuesday, and the 15th were freed on order of a constitutional court on Wednesday.

Finding itself safe and sound and back where it started, the national capital breathes easily and gives a vote of thanks to Sherlock O'Day, the Daugherty lieutenant who got his name in the papers by rounding up the desperadoes.

On Wednesday Justice Hoehling listened patiently while the local police and department of justice tried to make out a case against Edward J. Irvine, reputed secretary of the local Workers Party. But after enjoying one postponement of the case from 10 a.m. until 3 p.m., the defenders of law and order were forced to confess that while they had no evidence against Irvine as yet,, they "hoped to have something against him in a short time," and would the court please hold him under bond for a while?

But Justice Hoerling had learned a lot about police tactics against alleged reds during the hearing, and his verdict was that Irvine should take up his hat and go wherever he liked.

In the habeas corpus proceedings which brought this finale to the capital city revolution, Attorney Selig C. Brez represented Irvine. Mere application for the writ induced the police to free six of the seven prisoners who they still held in prison.

Inasmuch as the sleuths who were most active in staging these raids have been implicated in similar false arrests in the past, Attorney Brez announces that he is considering bringing formal charges which may have the effect of making detectives look for evidence before instead of after they incarcerate citizens with no effect except to bring newspaper publicity to all concerned.

LABEL DANCE

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NOT RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION

Rev. Grant Says Russia Acted Against Political Treason

New York—The execution by the Russian government of Vicar-General Butchkavitch was not an act of religious persecution, but an act expressing the wrath of the government against political treason, declared Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, pastor of the Church of the Ascension here. Dr. Grant, in the course of a sermon in which he discussed the attitude of the Russian government toward religion, declares it tolerant "of any religion or all religions, or no religion. What is the matter with that?"

"Russia under the czar," he said, "would not stand, except under certain restrictions, for the Roman Catholic or the Protestant sect religions. The only official form was the Catholic and Apostolic Greek Church. Now the Soviets stand for any man having any belief, or none at all. Certainly from a governmental and civilized point of view there is great importance in such a declaration as that."

UNION MINERS ARE ACQUITTED

Investigation Into Herrin Riots Now in the Open

Springfield, Ill.—After making a false start by ordering secret hearings, the house committee investigating the Herrin riots of June, 1922, began in public by putting Adjt. Gen. Carlos Black and then Col. Samuel N. Hunter on the stand. The investigation got under way after a second jury at Marion had acquitted all the union miner defendants brought before it, and the State had dropped the remaining 70-odd cases.

Black appears to be trying to save his hide, while Hunter, whose job ends July 1, doesn't give a continental. The committee wants to find out why troops were not sent into Williamson county a week or more before the trouble burst into the mine war of June 21, with its bloody aftermath the next morning.

Black testified that Hunter, who was national guard officer in the Herrin district, had not thought troops were necessary. Hunter contradicted this by stating that he had repeatedly asked for them, but that Black would not send any without a request from the civil authorities. "Let the damn fools go to it," Black told Hunter over the phone when informed that union miners were gathering to march on the mine. "If some of them get killed off, maybe they will quit."

State's Attorney Delos Duty, who later bitterly prosecuted the Herrin cases, was among those who would not ask for troops, according to Hunter.

Hunter, who is a former miner, gained prominence soon after the rioting by declaring that Wm. J. Lester, owner of the strip mine, should head the list of those to be indicted for murder. The grand jury returned indictments against union men only, however.

Hunter testified that he was offered $50 a day as a bribe by McDowell, Lester's one-legged superintendent, if he would bring in troops to guard the mine. Hunter promised troops if the mine, which was operating during the strike in violation of an agreement with the union, would close down. The troops were to be used to escort the strike-breakers and company guards safely out of the country. This proposal was rejected by Lester and McDowell. McDowell said he had broken other strikes and he would break this one. Lester said he would mine coal, blood or no blood.

The hearings will be transferred to Herrin, but Governor Small may be examined before the committee leaves Springfield.

Moscow—The new Savings Bank of Petrograd, like other Russian banks, will keep its accounts with depositors on a gold basis. If a worker deposits paper rubles when they are worth 50 to a dollar, as at present, and withdraws some months later when the ruble has gone down, he can take out 100 paper rubles or whatever was the gold value of his deposit when made. Russia is the only country in Europe in which this practice is followed.

What about your neighbor's subscription?

BIG BUSINESS OUT FOR CHEAPER LABOR

U.S. Chamber of Commerce Would Open Immigration Gates

A Special Committee Demands Influx of European Workers

[By Paul Hanna]
(Federated Press Correspondent)

Washington—Open the immigration gates 66 per cent. wider than they are at present, is a demand formulated by a special committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

The committee making this recommendation is composed of representatives of large employing corporations, colleges and a former secretary of labor. After announcing that the present 3 per cent. limitation on immigration should be retained, the committee urges:

"That to this 3 per cent. be added 2 per cent. on a selective basis, making possible 5 per cent. in all. This additional 2 per cent. will give us opportunity to test the practicabiltiy of proposals for selection, so meeting the desire of those who wish a selective basis to replace the restrictive, while not affording ground for alarm to those who fear inundation."

The committee making this recommendation is grants at present admissable from the quota countries is 357,803. Under the new proposal the total number admissable would be 596,339. This is not enough to cause serious misgiving, while at the same time it is more than double the number specified by those who are most vigorous in advocating liberalization.

Requirements governing the admission of the extra 238,536 "should include tests on the physical, mental and moral suitability, as well as the question of the need of immigrants of a particular kind." For these selected 2 per cent., the committee would impose higher standards than are applicable to the basic 3 per cent.

Immigration from the Nordic countries, rather than from eastern and southern Europe, would be encouraged by the committee "by spreading information in those countries about opportunities in America."

John W. O'Leary, Chicago banker, is chairman of the committee. Associated with him in the report are W. M. Alexander, of Alexander & Baldwind; Henry Pruere, Metropolitan Life; John T. Buryea, Pierce Butler Co.; Dr. Harry A. Gareld, president Williams College; T. E. Jackson, Pittsburgh plate glass; Charles Nagel, former secretary commerce and labor; Francis W. Shepardson, Chicago; Geo. M. Verity, American Rolling Mills, and Owen D. Young, General Electric Co.

Discussion of this immigration proposal will be an order of business at the forthcoming convention of the chamber of commerce of the United States, in New York, May 7 to 10.

MILK SALESMEN HAVE GOOD TIME

Over Three Hundred Attend Dance at Cotillion Hall

Milk Salesmen and Bakery Salesmen had an enjoyable get-together whist drive and dance at the Cotillion Hall on Tuesday last, upwards of 300 attending. J. Dorman, J. Stinson and Chris. Yates won the gentlemen's prizes, and Owen Lawdell and Nicholls the ladies. A drawing for several very fine pieces of aluminum ware created a lot of interest. It is hoped that this will not be the last social that the two unions will hold, as a lot of the members of both unions met each other for the first time, etc.

LABEL DANCE

The last Label Committee dance of the season will be held tonight (Friday) in the Alexandra Pavilion, corner of Hornby and Robson Streets. Good prizes for whist and a splendid orchestra. Prices of admission: Ladies, 25 cents; gents, 50 cents.

Hand The Federationist to your shopmate when you are through with it.

UNION LABEL LEAGUE OF TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

—MONTHLY—

WHIST DRIVE AND DANCE

Unions Participating: Cigar Makers, Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Allied Trades.

Tonight (Friday), April 20th, 1923

ALEXANDRA DANCING PAVILION

CORNER ROBSON AND HORNBY STREETS.

Whist Drive 8:15 p. m. — Dancing 9 p. m. to 12 p. m.

Six Valuable Whist Prizes. — Buffet Lunch, 15c. — Five-piece Orchestra

GENTS, 50 Cents :: LADIES, 25 Cents

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....April 20, 1923

Island Miners and Organization

THERE is not the slightest doubt that the organization of the miners on Vancouver Island will be greeted with the greatest of interest on the part of the organized workers on the mainland. But there are others who will not welcome the reorganization of men who for at least ten years have been at the mercy of their employers because they became unorganized after having had to fight all the powers of the state and the employing class, in an attempt to safeguard their lives.

* * *

There is another faction whcih will also oppose the organization of the miners, and that faction is those workers who while claiming to be rebels, are oposed to trade or industrial unions. The master class can use men of this type, not because they would knowingly betray the interests of the workers, but because they are a stumbling block to organization and will voice their opposition to the formation of a trade union.

* * *

But unorganized workers are helpless. They are inarticulate and cannot express their opposition to the conditions under which they work, and must put up with whatever the employer hands out to them.

* * *

We have repeatedly referred to the two disasters at Cumberland. We have demanded an enquiry, but as yet there has been no effort to place the blame for the loss of a number of workers lives. The laws are not enforced, and the miners know that this is true, but without organization they cannot remedy the conditions under which they have to work, and too often die. The life of a miner at no time is a bed of roses. It is hard and unremitting toil, and but little pay at the end of it and the danger of death at any moment in the days work. Then why should they not organize to protect themselves.

* * *

The employers will use every effort to prevent the organization of the Island miners. They will use intimidation. They will coerce and cajole, but only those workers who have not yet realized that by organization, the workers secure protection, and what is even more important, education and discipline, will oppose the formation of a miners union on Vancouver Island.

No Poverty When Fresh Slaves Are Needed

IT IS ONLY A SHORT TIME ago that the jobless workers of Canada were told that the government could not provide the money for relief purposes. Poverty was pleaded as an excuse when the workers sought the necessities of life. But now we find that the government can raise nearly two millions for immigration.

* * *

Strange arguments have been put forth by the supporters of the immigration policy of the government. One of these arguments, as reported in the press, reads as follows:

> Canada, with its tremendous indebtedness, its railway problem, and its heavy burden of taxation, was confronted with the imperative necessity of creating wealth.
>
> Canada had the natural resources and the equipment, but she lacked the man power. There was no doubt but that Canada could obtain this man-power from Central Europe. The United States had been forced to close her doors to immigrants.

* * *

The workers who are still without employment will hardly see any logic in the suggestion that there is a lack of man-power, and the farmer whose crops are not sold or had to lay and rot last fall, will not realize the necessity of creating more wealth, but the powers behind the immigration policy of the Dominion government, realize that by the flooding of the Labor market still further, that the one essential thing in the production of profits, labor power will be cheaper.

* * *

It has also been suggested that the class of immigrants are the ones who will work away from the cities, and that in the winter months, the cities are overcrowded. Why are they overcrowded? The answer to this question will of necessity be that there is no work out of town, because the Labor market is flooded in the cities every winter by men who follow the out of town work. The agricultural laborer, and the lumberjack, and the construction worker is laid off in the winter time, and they flock to the towns. There are plenty of men who would leave the towns at any time if the wages are of such a nature as to make it worth while, but while lousy bunkhouses and food unfit to eat and low wages prevail in the camps, there is little inducement for men to take such jobs. But it is evident that the ruling class, by flooding the Labor market, intends to still further lower the standard of living.

The Move Towards Amalgamation

WHEN THE VANCOUVER Trades and Labor Council, on Tuesday evening, unanimously endorsed the principle of amalgamation of all craft unions in one industry, that organization placed itself alongside the most progressive Labor organizations, such as the most militant State Federations of Labor in the United States.

* * *

There appears to be some idea in the minds of some trade unionists that the amalgamation of the different craft organizations is a secessionist movement. This is not so. The idea is to build up the existing organizations, and to bring them together without in any way disrupting the Labor movement.

* * *

With the experience of the failure of secession movements in the past, the workers are well acquainted. Naturally those who have the most interest in the Labor movement fear any such moves, but there are others who do not wish to see amalgamation brought about, because of their reactionary outlook. The latter are obstacles in the way of progress, while the former are only over-cautious.

* * *

That the amalgamation movement is a success, is demonstrated by the number of the largest organizations which have endorsed it. Sick and tired of sectional strikes and defeat brought about by divided councils, the workers in every industry, are seeing the necessity of combination against an employing class which at all times in industrial struggles acts as a class.

* * *

But the leaders of the amalgamation movement, realizes that the workers are just what they are, and do not wish to disrupt the existing organizations. They recognize that the first necessity is the elimination of dual unions; the need for educational work in the existing organizations necessary to bring this about through the members of the unions themselves.

* * *

Dual unions are the curse of the Labor movement of this and every other country where they exist. The fight, which is at all times carried on between them in order to retain the membership ,prevents the workers combining to secure better conditions on the job.

* * *

The officials are naturally more concerned with retaining organization than they are in increasing wages or shortening hours, and the union becomes the objective instead of a means to an end. The moral of this is that the central labor bodies should devote their energies to the elimination of dual unions, and after that is accomplished, the work of securing amalgamation of the craft unions will be all the easier. Start at the bottom, and build the foundations and prevent, at all costs, disruption in the existing recognized unions, and the work of bringing about closer unity on the part of all workers will proceed apace.

Class Governments and Farmers' Interests

THE CRISIS in the Ontario Provincial Legislature, which caused Premier Drury to announce that the government would go to the country, has given the press an opporunity to dilate on the evils of a Farmers Party, and class governments.

* * *

The Vancouver Daily World asks: "Shall the tail wag the dog," and suggests that some of Premier Drury's followers would keep the Farmers government a government of farmers and adds the following:

> For let there be no mistake about it. Whether the landowner be a feudal lord in his castle or a working farmer in his fields, he will rule in his own interest first and foremost.
>
> Neither the Conservative nor the Liberal can do that as a Conservative or a Liberal, for the first profession of each is that his proposals are such as to inure to the general good of the State.

* * *

Before there can be a government, there must be something to control. There must be a ruling class, and a class which is ruled. In fact, all governments are class institutions, and the regime in Soviet Russia is a class one. It is composed of the representatives of the working class, and even the capitalists, who have gained concessions, are controlled by the workers, not only politically, but in the industries which they are operating.

* * *

As the agricultural industry has developed, and the tillers of the soil have, because of the necessity of securing more efficient machinery, the farmers have become more and more under the control of the financial magnates of the country. They have seen that their productivity has increased, but that the returns have not been increased in a like ratio, and they have sought to remedy this by taking part in politics.

* * *

Another factor which has made the farmers' lot a hard one, has been the destruction of the market on which he depended. He found that after raising a crop, he could not dispose of it. This condition made him turn his eyes to organized effort to remove obstacles which stand in the way of prosperity which the financiers are so fond of talking about, but which is denied all members of the working class.

* * *

But for a long time the tail has been wagging the dog. The dog is that section of the community which produces all wealth, be they farmers or agricultural workers. They have been buffeted by an appendage to modern society, which is as useless as the flea on the dog. Parasites in every way, producing nothing but taking all, the capitalist class has ruled with an iron hand. Democracy is to that class a continuation of their ruling power. The Liberal and Conservative parties, when in power, do not serve all classes, but the class which they represent, and that is the present capitalist class. Class interests dominate all political action, but when the workers realize that only by the overthrow of a society which is based on class domination and wage slavery, then the dog will wag the tail, as it is doing in Soviet Russia, and the farmer will find that his real interests are with the wealth producers, and he will act accordingly.

"Women have secured more equality," states a press headline. Some of us realized that fact in the war time, when they were given greater facilities to enter factories to make profits for their masters, and to produce death-dealing weapons and munitions, for use against other members of the working class.

Lord Robert Cecil, a scion of aristocracy which was fostered and fattened under feudal serfdom, is an exponent of the League of Nations. The family from which he sprang, has for generations been engaged in "statecraft" and all that goes with the ruling of slaves and the creating of capitalistic war, but in speaking to an American audience recently, he pictured the horrors of war and the sufferings of women who wait and watch while their male relatives fight the battles of capital. He asks, how can we save those who come after us from the agony through which we have gone? We are not aware that the noble lord had gone through the agony of a war widow, but if he is sincere, we would suggest to him that the only way to stop war is to root out its cause, and that is human slavery and exploitation.

SATAN'S PERORATION

[Nemesis]

I SAT for a long time before my fire pondering on the preventible earth miseries and the all-absorbing passion for possession ruling the minds of men in this boasted age of progress, and the transient joy and disappointment those heaped-up possessions brought. Suddenly I became aware of a presence in the room. With an instinctive shudder I turned my head and found that two figures were standing behind my chair I rose with a wild desire to escape, but my legs refused to function, and I stood and stared at my strange visitors.

They were dressed in what looked like loose gray workman's overalls, but their heads were encased in a bladder-like arrangement, composed of a transparent substance, through which I could plainly discern their features. One of them carried a similar apparatus under his arm.

My visitors seized me, and one of them threw over me the garment he was carrying, and I found myself garbed even as they were. All power or even sense of resistance had left me, and I accompanied them quite docilely and without sense of fear. It was as if a strange mental and physical metamorphosis had taken place in me, as the strange garment was forced upon me. They led me through the back of my premises, and over some vacant lots till we came to an open, grassy space, enclosed by a growth of young willows and alders. There was a bright, full moon, and by its light I discerned a strange looking machine about a hundred feet in length, which rested in the centre of this open space. It was cylindrical in shape, gradually tapering at each end to a point. From the point at the front ran a sharp ridge, winding spirally around it, so that it resembled a huge screw. Otherwise its surface was bare and polished, and rested on the ground without supports of any kind. It seemed to be about eighteen feet in height, and in the centre was painted in red the letters H. S. M. T. S., and the figure 9 underneath them, which I afterwards learned meant No. 9 of His Satanic Majesty's transportation service. It was No. 9 subterine, equipped for fast, underground transportation.

One of my companions approached the side of the machine, and apparently pressed a spring for a panel-like door opened, and a metal ladder slid down till it rested on the ground. Beckoning to me, he mounted the steps and slid through the open panel. I followed, and soon we were all three in the central chamber. It was globular in form ,and from rods running parallel to the rounded roof hung several seats which appeared to me like swings used by children in their play. Around the sides were circular openings, probably the ends of ventilating shafts. One of the beings seated himself on a swing-like arrangement, and beckoned to me to do the same. The other approached a protuberance which showed on the concave wall, and pushed it back, then sprang with remarkable agility into another of the seats. Instantly the machine seemed to rise perpendicularly on its front end and began to revolve rapidly.

By the working of some automatic arrangement, the seats still hung from the top of the chamber, and remained stationary in spite of the whirling side.

The machine was in forward motion also, and by the grinding and crushing sounds, I gathered that we were descending vertically into the earth through the solid upper strata. The chamber began to grow hot, but I felt little discomfort as the heat seemed to be modified by the admission of cold currents through the ventilating shafts. At first our progress was comparatively slow, but after awhile, the motion quickened and the sides of the compartment assumed a dull, red color, which was no doubt caused by the intense heat from the semi-molten matter through which we were now churning our way. However, the chamber remained comparatively cool and I experienced but little discomfort.

The precise time occupied by the journey I cannot say, as it was quite impossible to consult my watch, encased as I was in my strange, subterraneous costume, and I refrained from enquiring of my companions as they had maintained a frigid and repelling silence through the whole proceedings.

Suddenly, however, we came to a sudden stop, and my companions descended from their seats and motioned me to do the same. The panel-like door opened and we descended and I found myself in a huge chamber, lit up by a bright, phosphorescent-like glow which enabled me to see plainly my surroundings. The chamber was almost bare, the only furnishing it contained being a double row of pipes running round the base of the walls. I stood near these pipes and was about to place my hand upon them when the being nearer to me tbruptly pulled me away. I learned afterwards that they were the cooling apparatus, and were so intensely cold that had I come in contact with them, I should have received serious injury.,

One of my companions touched my arm and we proceeded to the end of the chamber, and passed into an ante-room, where we divested ourselves of our travelling dress and put on a suit of evening dress such as in worn by waiters and gentlemen on the surface.

My companion then gave a peculiar knock on the great, folding doors which occupied the entire wall at the further end of the ante-room. They gradually opened and we entered the great council chamber of His Satanic Majesty. I felt no fear or emotion of any kind, as my companion conducted me to where two vacant seats stood in the centre immediately before the throne.

I gazed around me. Every seat in the huge chamber was occupied except the throne itself. It was a mixed audience. The men wore the orthodox evening dress, and the women also were fashionably attired, exhibiting generous proportions of bosoms and legs, which as I had often noticed before on the surface, would, from an esthetic and artistic point of view alone, have been much better less generously exposed.

The walls of the great chamber, capable of seating some five thousand beings, were papered with dollar bills and the huge supporting pillars were adorned with blood-red hangings, thickly interwoven with golden scrolls. Each of the seated audience wore a paper bill, the men in the lapel of their coats, the women in the centre of their breasts, and I noticed that the front ranks wore bills of great value which gradually decreased, till those at the back exhibited merely common or dollar bills. I was grievously disappointed on making this discovery, as I had fondly imagined that we surface dwellers were the only ones in the universe who had a dollar standard for the measuring of man's worth.

The audience sat in absolute stillness and silence, as if they had been graven out of stone.

Presently they rose en masse and silently and reverently bowed their heads as His Satanic Majesty entered from a side chamber, and took his seat upon the throne. Here I experienced a second disappointment. My infantile conception of tail and horns was shattered. Before me sat an amiable, middle-aged gentleman, well encased in adipose tissue, perfectly groomed, bland and smiling. He quietly took his seat, less pompously than the chairman of an ordinary limited liability company does on the surface. In all other respects he much resembled one of those prosperous ngetlemen.

He waved a hand, on which scintillated a valuable jewel, and the vast audience silently resumed their seats. Bending over he commanded his secretary, who sat at a table immediately beneath the throne, to call the names of his high executive council. The secretary, in a firm voice, called Cain, Nero, Herod, Jezebel and Crippen. Jezebel was the only absentee. His Majesty frowned, and a terrible flash of anger illumined his eyes, and it was borne home to me that as in the case of the surface rulers, the tiger's heart was concealed beneath a soft and woolly exterior.

"Call her," he commanded. His secretary seized the receiver of the 'phone, which stood at his elbow, and I listened to the following: "Is this Jezebel? His Satanic Majesty commands your presence." "What! Cannot come? Scorched your evening dress? Came in contact with a prisoner trying to escape?" "Come at once!" "Penalties for refusing?" "Fine of a million dollars or three ages confinement in your own oven or both." "You will come at once; good!" Almost immediately, Jezebel, scantily attired like the rest and seemingly very much confused, entered and took her accustomed place. His majesty rose and in a deep ringing voice, began his address.

"Officers of my most high executive: Ladies and gentlemen of all ranks; faithful and loving subjects all—At this 6042nd annual meeting, I greet you. From the reports handed to our beloved secretary, who through all the decades and centuries, has never tired or faltered in his glorious work, I gather that the year just ended might be almost classed as climaxical in the ever-increasing record of our success. We have much to thank our beloved Crœsus for this unprecedented succession of rich and ever-increasing harvests, though it would be invidious on my part to single out any one of our beloved executive as having exceeded the others in his loyal efforts for the throne, which one day is destined to rule the Cosmos in its entirety.

"From Cain to our beloved Crippen, includinug our fair but slightly erratic Jezebel, I have nothing but praise and admiration, and when a few more short decades have passed, and the world is mine entirely, and we commence the onslaught upon the other worlds that now in peace and plenty are whirling out there in space, I assure them that responsible and lucrative posts of honor will be found for them on that great epoch-making occasion. My dear subjects all: I well remember that memorable day when in council assembled, our beloved Crœsus stood up and said to me: "I humbly implore your Majesty to cast aside all other baits and furnish your traps with the shining lure of gold.' And now in this year of climaxical success, I have cause to congratulate him on his far-reaching and prophetic vision and myself on the fact that I lent a friendly ear to his advice.

"To our lovely and irresistible Jezebel, we owe much for countless Jezebels people the earth today. Nero and Herod, our dauntless captains, have succeeded well, and wars and massacres have followed their subtle whisperings. To our well beloved Cain and Crippen we owe much—Cain who has the honor of standing out as the first civilized slaughterer, and Crippen as the master of technical detail in his honored work. My beloved executive, I thank you, and ladies and gentlemen all, I sincerely congratulate you on that executive, laboring ceaselessly and lovingly on your behalf, and hope that when eight more short years have flown, and we reach our one hundred and twenty-first jubilee, more of you will have qualified to act on that executive. In conclusion, my loyal and devoted subjects, I strike my first note of warning.

"Among those folly-ridden earth-dwellers, sodden with strong drink and emaciating drugs, and dancing on disease-enfeebled limbs to dishonored graves, clutching with fiendish joy their worthless wealth and trampling their fellows to untimely deaths in its pursuit; some clear minds have discovered the cause of their miseries and their crimes and though most of these our agents have caused to be incarcerated in loathsome dungeons, yet those who still are free, with loud voices are proclaiming the truth they have discovered, and the slaves in their misery are opening their ears wide to their cries. They also must and shall be silenced. Yet be of good cheer. All other signs are in our favor. The vicars of our adversary, stuffed with a revolting pride, filled with the good things of the earth, and with fear of the earth-owners in their recreant hearts, are silent about the great cause of the miseries among which they dwell, and glaze steadily out the old platitudes and the ancient shibboleths. Verily all is well. The rich are stubborn in the stupidity of their greed and heed not the angry cries of those whom they have dispossessed. Robbery is rife; the earth-owners are piling up their riches, and the poor are growing still more poor. Disease and hunger stalk openly through every land, and crime in ever accelerating violence is spreading far and wide. In truth, all is well. Go forth, my special agents, to the bounteous harvest, ready for the reaping. Greed, the king of lusts is in the saddle, and I, the future monarch of the Cosmos, am prima supreme on earth today."

At this point, my companion nudged me, and conducted me back through the anteroom to the waiting subterrine No. 9, and we were soon whirling our way upwards, garbed as before. On coming to the surface, my guide divested me of my suit, which I have reason to think was impervious to heat and opened the door for me. "Au revoir," he said with a distasteful chuckle as I reached the ground, the first and only words I had heard from my companion during both journeys.

I watched the machine rise on end and twirl its way into the earth. When I felt an unusual coldness in my legs, and waking with a start, found my fire out and my clock indicating an early hour in the chilly morning.

Kansas City Red Raid

Kansas City, Mo.—Police are holding five persons arrested in a raid on a meeting at which Ella Reeves Bloor was scheduled to speak on behalf of the Labor Defense Council. The council, which is promoting the defence of the Labor men and women indicted in the Michigan red raid of Aug. 21, 1922, will co-operate with local trade unions in holding another meeting here. In the raid the police confiscated books written by Leon Trotsky, defence commissar of Russia, and by Wm. Z. Foster, the first of the Michigan defendants, who emerged victorious out of his trial at St. Joseph, Mich., when the jury disagreed 6 to 6.

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL— Meets second Monday in the month. Pre- ident, J. B. White; secretary, R. H. Neel- ds, P. O. Box 66.

DERATED LABOR PARTY, 148 COR- dova Street West—Business meetings ry Wednesday evening. A. MacInnis, irman; E. H. Morrison, sec.-treas.; Geo. Harrison, 1335 Woodland Drive, Vancou- , B. C., corresponding secretary. Any district in British Columbia desiring ormation re securing speakers or the for- tion of local branches, kindly communicate th Provincial Secretary J. Lyle Telford, 4 Birks Bldg., Vancouver, B. C. Tele- one Seymour 1392, or Fairmont 4933.

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URNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNATION- AL Union of America—Local 120, Van- iver, B. C., meets second and fourth Tues- ys in each month in Room 313—319 Pen- Street West. President, C. E. Herrett, Hastings Street East; secretary, A. R. l, 320 Cambie Street. Shop phone, Sey. 02. Residence phone, Doug. 2171R.

TERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Help- s of America, Local 194—Meetings first d third Mondays in each month. Presi- t, P. Willis; secretary, A. Fraser. Office: om 303—319 Pender Street West. Office rs, 9 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 5 p.m.

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VIC EMPLOYEES UNION—Meets first d third Fridays in each month, at 148 Cor- va Street West. President, David Outhill, 52 Albert Street; secretary-treasurer, Geo. arrison, 1335 Woodland Drive.

NGINEERS — INTERNATIONAL UNION Steam and Operating, Local 844—Meets ery Thursday at 8 p.m., Room 307 Labor mple. Secretary-treasurer, N. Green, 953 raby Street. Phone Sey. 7043R. Record- g secretary, J. R. Campbell, 308 First reet, North Vancouver.

TY FIREFIGHTERS UNION NO. 18— President, Neil MacDonald, No. 1 Firehall; cretary, C. A. Watson, No. 3 Firehall.

OTEL AND RESTAURANT Employees Union, Local 28—441 Seymour Street. eets first and third Wednesdays at 2:30 m. Second and fourth Wednesdays at 0 p.m. Executive board meets every esday at 3 p.m. President, W. A. Colmar siness agent, A. Graham. Phone Seymour 31.

MBER WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION OF CANADA—An industrial union of all rkers in logging and construction camps. st District and General Headquarters, 61 rdova Street West, Vancouver, B. C. one Seymour 7856. J. M. Clarke, general retary-treasurer; legal advisers, Messrs. d, Macdonald & Co., Vancouver, B. C.; itors, Messrs. Buttar & Chiene, Vancou- , B. C.

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USICIANS MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION, Local 145, A. F. of M.—Meets at ose Hall, Homer Street, second Sunday, 10 a.m. President, Ernest C. Miller, 991 son Street; secretary, Edward Jamieson, Nelson Street; financial secretary, W. E. lliams, 991 Nelson Street; organizer, F. tcher, 991 Nelson Street.

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ILORS' UNION OF THE PACIFIC, 185 Cordova St. West, P. O. Box 571. Phone 8703. Meetings every Monday at 7:30 . J. Pearson, business agent.

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WHAT DOES A LOGGER THINK?

What do most of the loggers on the B. C. Coast think and do? Well, as a matter of fact, when the logger is in town, his mind is occupied with the task of finding a master, or getting a job, as we commonly term it, and the first step in this direction is securing a slip of paper that promises him a job in some place, more or less distant from civilization. Having secured this slip of paper from the combined job factory and blacklisting bureau, he will be busy for the remainder of the day packing up his belongings, and carrying them down to the Union Steamship Co.'s wharf.

On the way up to camp, he will have two or three days in which to do some thinking about matters relating to his future; and having a true individualistic conception of his position in society, he commences to think about how big a stake he is going to make this time, and generally decides that if the camp is any way decent at all, he will stay for six months or more.

But what is he going to do with all the money he is going to get? Oh, well, he is going to have a hell of a time when he hits town, or perhaps he may decide that he will buy a few acres of stumps and be independent for the rest of his life. About the time he reaches this conclusion, the boat arrives at the camp, and he has to quit day-dreaming and face realities.

Having thus arrived at the camp without any mishap, he is ready to begin the daily grind. Of course, his blankets may have got wet and dirty on the boat, but they will do till the first sunny day, which in this part of the country may be a long way off. But when it does come, he will spread his blankets out and get them dried.

After a while he starts to grow restless, because he cannot get any news of the outside world. The bum grub, and the poor accommodations probably may not bother him so much—he is used to that. But generations of contact with his fellow man makes him long for social intercourse. He wants to know who is who in the *baseball game; what is going on* around King Tut's tomb, and such things of a like nature. He therefore subscribes to the Daily Province, or some other "respectable" newspaper, *and reads that in the evenings and on* Sundays. When he has more time on his hands, he will read Snappy Stories, Breezy Stories and other publications of a like calibre.

But content though he may be, almost invariably something happens which makes even the meekest and most servile slave quit, and so it comes that he never gets his stake quite big *enough to enable him to reach that* state of independence he has been dreaming of. Thus he has to come to town, "blow in," and do the same thing over and over again. The very *logic of the life he has to live and the* economic development of the time in which he lives preventing him from ever rising in the social scale.

What should he do then to improve *his lot? It should not require a great* deal of intelligence to answer that question. He should first of all quit reading the bourgeois scream sheets, which at present he "absorbs," and *start reading Labor papers and pub*lications. He would then learn to think socially; he would soon discover his class position, and he would then soon learn what to do and how to *do it.*

The logger who reads this may say that he has done all this studying, and already knows all these things. If so, let him ask himself whether he is a member of the union? *If not,* why then does he not join the Lumber Workers Industrial Union of Canada.

In that organization, there is room for all who work in the lumber industry, regardless of all racial or other differences. You Lumber Workers, join it and SMASH THE BLACKLIST; make the job hunt for you instead of you hunt for the job, and finally, *crush this damnable system of slavery* and exploitation.

S 1406.

Towards Trade Union Unity in France

[By Marcel Ollivier, Paris]

ONE of the main reasons for the present impotence of the French proletariat lies in the extraordinary weakness of its economic organization, which is split up into two hostile camps fighting one another with bitter obstinacy.

Three years ago, at the beginning of 1920, "Confederation Generale du Travail" (C. G. T.—General Labor Confederation) of France counted about 2,500,000 members. Today the combined membership of the C. G. T. and the C. G. T. U. (Unitarian General Labor Conferation) is less than 700,000. If we estimate the working population of France at 8-9 millions, there is only one proletarian out of every fourteen organized in a trade union.

These facts suffice to characterize the almost complete state of impotence experienced by the French working class at the present time, as opposed to a splendidly organized bourgeoisie, which has the whole army and complete state apparatus at its disposal.

Not only the political parties, the Socialists and Communist Parties included, but also the trade union alliances; the C. G. T. and the C. G. T. U. exercise a purely moral influence on the French proletariat. This is revealed in rare cases only as an instance, when the reaction of the capitalist class and of the government disregards or threatens the interests of the working class all too openly. But as soon as such a crisis is over again, the workers fall back at once into their old apathy towards all political or economic problems.

This passivity of the working class is one of the main obstacles in the way of the development of the class war in France. It is therefore the duty of the revolutionary organizations of the proletariat—the Communist Party and the C. G. T. U.—to clear this stumbling block from the road with every means at their disposal. The Communists must do their utmost to strengthen trade union organizations within the working class. It is only by these means that their class-consciousness can be aroused and developed. And the effectual execution of this absolutely necessary task is, above all, dependent on the restoration of trade union unity.

The Communists have been propagating this slogan for a long time, and it has again been strongly emphasized by the Fourth World Congress of the Communist International. With regard to the C. G. T. U., it has always unequivocally expressed its readiness for trade union unity. The name was chosen, "Unitarian General Labor Confederation," is at once a witness to this. But up to now the irreconcilable opposition of the Anarchist elements ruling the C. G. T. U. has prevented this longing for unity from becoming more than a mere theoretical formula.

In this sense the step already taken by the C. G. T. U. with regard to the reformist C. G. T., undoubtedly indicates a turning point. On the occasion of the recent C. G. T. congress, the executive committee of the C. G. T. U. addressed an appeal to the delegates of this congress, containing:

1. A proposal for the restoration of trade union unity in France, and

2. A proposal for the establishment of a proletarian united front against French imperialism.

With regard to the restoration of trade union unity the C. G. T. U. proposed the convocation of a joint congress of all trade unions at present affiliated to the two central trade union bodies. This congress was to draw up the national and international programme of action of the new C. G. T., and to appoint a new central bureau on the lines to be indicated by this body. The minorities within the re-created C. G. T. were to be subordinate to the will of the majority, but to retain unlimited right of criticism and opposition. Furthermroe, that no single member or single organization be expelled on the pretext of trade union discipline, but that the discipline clause should only be applied in cases of grave breach of duly passed *resolutions involving trade union ac*tion.

This proposal of the C. G. T. U. called forth very lively debates at the congress of the reformist trade unions. *As it was not very well possible to re*ject it outright, the congress declared itself in favor of the restoration of trade union unity, but announced simultaneously that this restoration *could only take place on the principles* of the old C. G. T., and would be possible only if commenced from below, that is, it should be first undertaken in "every trade union affiliated to the C. G. T."

These words "affiliated to the C. G. T." were inserted on the motion of Jouhaux, and after a violent conflict between Digat, who stood for trade union unity, and Merrheim, who was opposed to it; the insertion of these words in the congress resolution was tantamount to a rejection of the C. G. T. U. proposal. For the C. G. T. U. had declared from the beginning that the restoration of trade union unity would only be possible on the basis of a newly constituted joint organization.

With regard to the second proposal of the C. G. T. U. regarding a proletarian united front for the struggle against French imperialism in the Ruhr area, this was rejected almost unanimously at the congress of the Reformists.

This rejection once more illuminates the full significance of the question of trade union unity. It must be made perfectly clear to the workers, that the Reformist trade union leaders do not want to hear anything of the restoration of trade union unity in France, and that they—see the declaration made by Mr. Fimmen, the secretary of the Amsterdam Trade Union International at the recent Reformist Congress—prefer the division in the trade unions to the danger of losing their leading positions, even though the price they pay is the condemnation of the Labor movement to complete impotence.

Trade union unity and alliance at any price! This must be the slogan of all Communists today!

Labor Representation Committee Will Contest

(Continued from page 1)

ployers, while amalgamated, their different industrial sections retained their own jurisdiction in their different sections. Referring to Great Britain, he stated that the British Trade Union Congress was working for the amalgamation of the unions.

Delegate Rankin, of the Typographical Union, stated that his organization was in favor of the federation of the printing trades, and several of these trades had already taken steps to bring it about, but the higher-ups had destroyed the efforts, and it was this fact, that at times made him think the working class movement was hopeless. But he insisted that evolution would bring amalgamation about. He also stated that the employers realize that they have an identity of interests, while the workers fight one against the other.

The resolution was finally carried without any dissent.

Delegate Pettipiece introduced the following resolution with respect to the banking system, and at the same time pointed out that while it was not strictly a working class matter, yet it had a political significance.

"That, in the opinion of Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, the time has arrived for the reorganization of the banking system of Canada, so as to bring it more nearly within the democratic spirit of proper regulation and control by the people, and with this object in view, be it resolved that:

(1) The banking system of Canada should be placed under the control and regulation of a Banking Commission invested with plenary powers in all matters pertaining to banking, currency, coinage and credits, and, in particular, power to regulate and control—

(a) The issue of public currency.
(b)... The coinage of gold and silver.
(c). The purchase of bullion pr-o duced in Canada.
(d). The amount of call money loaned outside Canada.
(e). Interlocking directorates.
(f). The supervision of credits.
(g). The capitalization of banks.
(h). The payments of dividends.
(i). The relations of subsidiary trust and money-lending concerns to banks.
(j) And generally, all such matters that are necessarily incident to the proper regulation and control of banking and currency.

"2. Be it further resolved in connection therewith, there should be organized a National Bank of Canada, as a central reserve institution, upon whose board of governors should also sit, amongst others, the members of the said Banking Commission; the object of said National Bank to include, amongst other objects, the primary responsibility of marshalling and mobilizing the gold and silver reserves of the nation, and the ownership and control of the issues of public and national currency."

In support of the above resolution, Delegate Pettipiece submitted the following excerpts from a letter written by a well-known Vancouver citizen to a cabinet minister at Ottawa:

At the council session of the federal house, the Bank Act will be up for its annual decennial revision, as it did not come up at the last session. The terms of the resolution above speaks for itself, which, of course, constiture a radical change in the policy heretofore obtaining under the Bank Act.

The more one considers the banking monopoly, with its complete ownership of the profitable privileges of currency issue on a five per cent. gold reserve, the more one wonders that the people of Canada have stood for it as long as they have. It gives them the privilege of coining the national credit in promissory notes, 95 per cent. of which is the national credit of Canada, and they lend it back to the people at 6, 7 and 8 per cent. interest. The excessive reserves and high dividends, which they are piling up and paying yearly show the excessive profits in the banking game, which the people have to pay, whereas there is not even a system of government inspection. The scandalous abuse of these privileges and this laxity is illustrated in the Merchants Bank situation. This is only one of several instances of the same sort, which has occurred in the history of Canada in recent years, and it does not make for public confidence in their banking institutions. This phase of the matter requires serious consideration, and from a political point of view, as well as from an economic point of view, it is the biggest question facing the public today. The banks, under the present system of Eastern control, repeatedly discriminate against legitimate Canadian trade *generally, while facilitating more pro*fitable speculative or gambling transactions. The elastic privileges, which lack of proper control and inspection gives them, enables them to do this, *as well as permits the lending of huge* sums on call loans outside of Canada, etc. Long 'ere this the government realized that the railroads had to be controlled, but as a matter of econo*mic fact they are not dealing even in* as much a basic necessity of life as the banks, which handle the medium of exchange.

If the Railway Commission can *function to the benefit of the people* of Canada, as they undoubtedly have, and are endowed with jurisdiction to order such minor matters as a siding at a wayside place for the benefit of *some farmer* on the prairie, or some shipper in British Columbia, it would be equally effective to endow a Banking Commission with power of control of supervision of credits.

Many people are thinking along these lines very seriously today, where it is brought home to them in assessments of income tax and other heavy forms of taxation, which they have to bear, and they read in the press of the excessive dividends banks are paying every quarter, and it brings the matter repeatedly home to public attention. This matter has a direct bearing on the financing and the redemption of the colossal war debt, which Canada is facing. Were the government to take over the issue and ownership of national currency as a monopoly, and take it away from the banks, it would mean hundreds of millions of dollars a year to the government, which would in effect go to the redemption of the war debt, and when capitalized over a period of years, including interest compounded annually, which otherwise will have to be paid by the people in redemption of the war debt, it would amount to a huge sum saved to the people of this country.

Delegate Morrison asked in what way would the situation be improved for the workers if the banks were transferred to the present government, in view of the lack of enforcement of existing Labor, which was in favor of Labor, and the enforcement of all legislation at all times against the workers.

Delegate Pettipiece replied that it would not materially assist the workers, but the sending of such a resolution had at least a political significance. The resolution was passed without further discussion.

The letting of the contract for cadets' uniforms to Gault Bros., a non-union firm, by the School Board, was discussed, and deprecated, while the action of Trustee McInnis, the only Labor man on the board, who voted against the letting of this contract to the firm referred to, was praised.

The Denver Contract

The letting of a contract to a Denver firm by the Provincial government was again brought to the attention of the council, by a letter from the representative of the Denver outfit, who enclosed a resolution for the council to pass, which would have rescinded the vote of censure on the government had it been adopted. This letter stated that the council had been supplied with wrong information, but Secretary Bengough stated that the information was correct as reported at the last council meeting, and the communication was received and filed.

A communication from the Canadian Society of Certified Steam Engineers, which had been received by The Federationist too late for publication in the last issue, with a letter from the editor, stating that the enclosed might be of interest to the council, was read.

This letter intimated that the statements made as to the working at Shelly's bakery and the Fraser Valley Dairies not being union men and working more than eight hours, at the last meeting of the council, were untrue.

Delegate Flynn stated that there were no members of Local 844 of the Steam and Operating Engineers employed at either of the plants named, and there was no other local with a charter from the International in the city. He also stated that he was under the impression that the organization had a charter from the government, but that the rules had been drawn up by an individual who was close to the employers, and did not think that such an organization could be classed as a union.

Only One Union

Secretary Bengough stated that the only organization the council could recognize was the Steam and Operating Engineers, and that outside of the fact that the Canadian Society had the recognition of the government, that organization had no standing.

Another delegate pointed out that when the Steam and Operating Engineers agreement expired, the men were laid off, given good recommendations and other men set on to work twelve hours per day.

The communication was received and filed, and the matter of adjusting the differences with Shelly's Bakery and the Fraser Valley Dairy, with the union, was referred to the secretary, with power to act.

Reporting as to the Labor Representation Committee, Delegate Ross and Dodson said that the move was to get a united political front, and urged

(Continued on page 4)

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In early years McIntyre aspired to be a newspaper reporter, but he was so fat he couldn't run down the news, so the city editor gave him the air. He went forthwith to an Elks' entertainment, and sang a comic song. He was so funny to look at that the audience shrieked. When he made such a hit with the Elks he decided that he'd better continue in the show business the rest of his life, and here he is.

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MEXICANS FIGHT ILLITERACY

Governments Also Foster Teaching of Sociology

[By Bertram D. Wolfe]
(Federated Press Correspondent)

Mexico City.—A census of the small scale industries of Mexico City published by the department of education's bureau of statistics, reveals that the proportion of women and minors employed in such industries is small, and that illiteracy percentages are low.

In round figures 80 per cent. of the workers employed are adult males and only 10 per cent. women and 10 per cent. minors.

Of the 14,000-odd workers 87 per. cent. are illiterate. In other parts of Mexico it is estimated that 80 per cent. or more are illiterate.

The campaign against illiteracy has become a veritable crusade in many quarters. There are illiteracy scouts among the children, campaign committees among teachers, etc., and your correspondent has been tagged with a button which pledges him to teach at least one illiterate. With the active encouragement of the minister of education, workers' schools are being established in all industrial centres and among the peasantry. Free school buildings and funds for supplies are provided and in some cases teachers are paid.

The most intetresting of the institutions is an evening school in Mexico City conducted in a public school building in the workers' quarter by the Workers' Educational league. In addition to the three r's, sociology, political economy, history, geography, mechanical training and public speaking are taught.

I visited the public speaking classroom. In it laborers fresh from work were saying something worth while in three minutes on such topics as: the united front; tenants' leagues; significance of the Mexican communist painter, Diego Rivera; alcohol as a menace to working class progress; the church as an obstacle to class consciousness; the facisti; exploitation in my factory. The interesting thing to me was that such classes are run in government owned schools. Fresh from teaching experiences in the U. S. it was difficult to conceive of a government permitting such teaching.

LETTERS TO THE FED.

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

Information Wanted

Editor B. C. Federationist—Sir: Will you publish the following: We are informed by the capitalist press of this Province and the State of Washington, that the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, have been successful in negotiating a bonus of 50c per day for the Slocan miners, with the mine operators of the Slocan, namely, Clarence Cunningham, Rosebery-Surprise and the Rambler-Cariboo.

Everybody in the Slocan knows full well this to be a false statement. But for the benefit of the workers outside of the Slocan, we are forced to reply to this. In the first place, Clarence Cunningham and the Rosebery-Surprise only employ about thirty men altogether, and most of these men are members of the One Big Union. The Rambler-Cariboo is closed down—not a man working for that company.

The fact of the matter is that the One Big Union is the only union in the Slocan, and the One Big Union put in the demand for an increase of 50c per day for all working in and around the mines, and not bonus as the public press would have people believe. The Silversmith Company was the first to come through. The other operators mentioned in the press learned their lesson in the 1920 strike, and they came through, knowing full well that the O. B. U. meant business.

T. B. ROBERTS,
Drawer "N," Sandon, B. C.,
April 12th, 1923.

Boy Scout Movement

Editor B. C. Federationist—Sir: "Bad Man" Powell—the promoter of the movement to instil Prussian ideas into innocent childhood—is on his way to Vancouver from England.

While addressing a meeting in Winnipeg on immigration, he is reported by the local press as saying that England no longer desired to send her scum to the colonies, or words to that effect. Now, it would be interesting to know to whom he referred as "the scum," and if his insulting remarks about his countrymen included himself. Yours truly,

READER.

Seafarers Have a Kick

Editor B. C. Federationist—Sir: Many members of the Federated Seafarers Union of B. C. have been approached by one of Andrew Furuseth's disciples from the United States to leave the Federated Seafarers Union of B. C. and throw in their lot with the Vancouver branch of the International Seamen's Union of America.

Readers of The Federationist will surely remember reading in The Federationist of the visit of the president of the International Seamen's Union of America to Vancouver last fall, when that worthy gent (Andy Furuseth) lectured to the seamen of this port, regarding his sojourn through Europe, and his very bitter complaints of the disruptive tactics of the I. W. W. towards the International Seamen's Union of America, and when he was asked a question by one of the Seafarer's present, regarding the truth of his statements, which he had contradicted himself in his lecture (not knowingly), he replied: You are an I. W. W.

Now, the international are doing their level best to disrupt the Federated Seafarers Union of British Columbia. But the members of the Federated Seafarers Union decline to pay any attention to their gab. I may mention that many of the members of the International Seamen's Union in Vancouver that transferred to the Seafarers Union, are doing their best to further the cause of the Federated Seafarers Union, throughout British Columbia.

The policy of the Federated Seafarers Union has been such a success, that it is the intention of the organization to organize seafarers throughout the Dominion of Canada, instead of confining their efforts to British Columbia alone. Yours for organization.

WM. DONALDSON,
The Federated Seafarers Union of B.C.

RED ARMY READY FOR FUTURE WARS

Trotsky Outlines a Policy for Future Wars

While Army Is Reduced in Numbers Workers Will Be Trained

[By Anise, Federated Press]

Moscow, Feb. 23—In celebrating the anniversary of five years of the Red army, Trotsky yesterday outlined the policy of the army for the immediate future, in preparation for that next war, "which cannot but be forced upon us," some time in the future, as a result of the class conflict in Europe.

"In the past," he says, "we were able to beat back our enemies, due to the zeal of the workers, due to heroic sacrifices, due to improvisation to meet emergencies, due also to our great numbers. We were successful, but at what a cost? The gaps in our knowledge and technique, our lack of material and organization were made up by the lives of our best workers and peasants, willingly offered, but none the less a loss not to be replaced for our country and our revolution.

"Now, however, our army goes on a different basis. It is reduced from several million to six hundred thousand men, which in view of the extent of our boundaries and the unfriendliness of many of our neighbors, is not an army at all, but only a framework. We must use this group for intensive training, and support it by an extensive militia system of armed workers and peasants, who receive training without leaving their homes.

"We must, therefore, adopt quite different methods with the present army, and not allow it to be used for all the purposes that have taken its time in the past. In former years, we used our army widely as a working force, both for its own needs and the needs of the towns and villages. In 1920 the whole army in the Urals was cutting and sawing wood, mining coal and tilling the ground.

"They were at that time free from the need of direct fighting, but we were not yet able to disarm, as we expected complications. When the storm broke from the west, (the Polish attack towards Kiev), we rapidly rewound the ball of yarn which had been unwound, into a skein of scattered workers, into a compact military ball again.

"Besides these periodic changes in the work of our army since we had several million men under arms, and a very weak civil apparatus, the military forces were also used for keeping order, gathering taxes, guarding stores, and so forth.

"All this is now being stopped. We have now a small number in the army, and they are there for the purpose of learning the art of war. To transfer them to duties which can be performed by civilians, means to exchange a good soldier for a poor and very expensive worker. It is also disadvantageous to the population, for if we have to tear even half a million citizens from their homes for the purpose of learning the military art, we should make the time as short as possible for them to learn to be unimpeachable soldiers. Every furlough, every transfer of detachments to civilian work, keeps the soldier in the army just that much longer; whereas, he should be trained as rapidly as possible and sent home to his normal civilian duties. Every time a Red army man does a job that can be assigned to a civilian guard, it is a crime against the army and the country.

"By understanding this, we shall be able to raise the standard of work in our army to a height unknown in the past. This pre-supposes also a militia system. At present we are carrying out our first broad experiment of building militia groups in various parts of the country. With further development, this should in a few years completely replace the present form of the army, and open the prospect of an armed democracy of workers and peasants, real broad-shouldered fellows with a gun, of whom the capitalist countries cannot even dream.

"The militia method means dispersal of armed forces. But this involves, for the national protection, the presence of transport adequate to transfer these millions with speed wherever they may be needed; and an industry adequate to supply them with food, clothing and arms. These are industrial questions. The defensive strength of the country is now being forged in our State industries. Not merely the factories that make military supplies, but all the factories. Each pood of coal mined, each pood of metal worked, increases our power of defense, and makes it more possible to go over to a dispersal of our armed forces out into their home towns and villages, where they may carry on their civil occupations and live at home, even while remaining in training."

Not only is the army's strength and skill dependent on the general rise in industry and education, according to Trotsky, but the army itself can help in that rise. "To teach the army exactness, responsibility, orderliness, zeal and attention to detail, means to give invaluable training to the general economic life of our country and to help its general cultural rise."

There are not short slogans, Trotsky declares, which could describe the present task of the army. Its task is that of attention to numberless details in one branch after another, in order to strengthen organization and training. "But the future will not always consist of small deeds and routine details, or else we should come to the conclusion that an army is an end in itself. This is not true; an army is made for war; armed forces are created in recognition of the deep inevitability of war as long as there exists class society.

"The present epoch of unstable balances, teaches us that the period between two armed conflicts may be shorter than we would like to expect. The next war, which may be forced upon us, which cannot but be forced upon us, will bring with it brief formulas, because it will place in the order of the day great aims. If in general war a continuation of politics, then for us it is a continuation of revolution, but in a complete armament of such an organization and such a technique as revolution has never before possessed."

ANTI-LABOR FORCES BEATEN

Premier of Australia Is Brought to Time by Farmers' Party

[By W. Francis Ahern]
(Federated Press Correspondent)

Melbourne, Australia—The anti-Labor federal government, headed by W. M. Hughes, has been forced to resign. Hughes will be remembered as one of the chief Allied statesmen who, during the war, urged the workers to wage a "war for a New World." He represented Australia at the peace conference, and twice tried to impose conscription on the Australian people, but was defeated by Labor.

Hughes' resignation was brought about by the refusal of the Farmers' Party to negotiate with the other anti-Labor section in the Federal House, unless Hughes was thrown overboard. The Farmers Party regarded Hughes as an enemy to the welfare of the Australian people. Hughes fought desperatelyto retain the prime ministership, hanging on like a limpet to a rock to the bitter end. Finally he was told that aif he did not resign his position, his own followers would depose him.

While the "brass check" press eulogized Hughes as a "great statesman and an "Imperialist of the first rank," and regretted his resignation, the Labor press hailed his enforced resignation with satisfaction. The Australian Worker, speaking on behalf of the Australian Labor Party, said:

"Hughes was a politician of deep cunning, who bit the hand that fed him; who was raised from obscurity by the votes of honest Laborites, placed him in parliament, given positions of trust and power, and who betrayed them in the vilest possible manner; who during the war raced up and down the land like a political maniac calling on other men to shed their blood and taking fine care to save his own political skin; who, on two occasions during the war, attempted to shackle the manhood of Australia with the chains of conscription, and shanghai them out of the country to fill graves on foreign battlefields—and this, too, despite the most solemn pledges to the Australian people and their dependents and then smashed them; who ran the country into a war indebtedness of hundreds of millions, and thereby placed the chains of slavery on the necks of unborn generations; who jeopardized the safety of Australia for all time by placing his name to a treaty which makes for future wars instead of peace—a dictator utterly devoid of political scruples. Let us hope that Australia will never know his like again."

Hughes was a leader of the Labor Party till 1916, when he renegaged and joined the Conservatives, and became leader of the latter party.

LABEL DANCE

The last Label Committee dance of the season will be held tonight (Friday) in the Alexandra Pavilion, corner of Honrby and Robson Streets. Good prizes for whist and a splendid orchestra. Prices of admission: Ladies, 25 cents; gents, 50 cents.

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FOR POLICE COMMISSIONER

SOUTH VANCOUVER

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1923

FOR EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF SOUTH VANCOUVER POLICE AFFAIRS FOR 1923

VOTE THUS:

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Labor Representation Committee Will Contest

(Continued from page 3)

the delegates to get the support of their organizations, both by affiliation and financially, to aid the South Vancouver campaign.

It was reported that the steel work on the Woodwards job was unfair, and the barbers reported that they were seeking to renew their agreement, and asked for the support of the union men of the city.

Typos Want Increase

Delegate Pettipiece reported that the local Typos were seeking a new agreeemnt, and were after $7 per day for a seven-hour day, and that it was being taken up with the International Arbitration Board. He also reported that he had visited Vancouver Island, and that the miners had applied for affiliation for the time being, with District 18, and that a union had already been formed. This latter report was received with applause, indicating that the workers of Vancouver are pleased to see some efforts being put forward to organize the miners on Vancouver Island.

The Painters reported good results from an open meeting held recently, while the Label Trades Committee announced that the last dance of the season would be held on Friday, the 20th.

Other matters discussed were the sending of men from employment bureaus to jobs at less than trade union rates of wages, and the necessity of the payment of wages in cash. The representatives of the Bricklayers reported that men had been sent to Anyox to work at 70 cents per hour, while the union rate was $1.06¼ cents per hour.

Secretary Bengough urged all locals to report to the Labor bureaus all cases of strikes and unfair conditions, so that the officials could inform those applying for work.

Delegate Rankin voiced a protest against the Canadian government disposing of the vessels operated by the Canadian Government Merchant Marine. He moved that the council go on record as deploring this step.

Secretary Bengough referred to an article in The Federationist, in which it had been pointed out that the government was subsidizing steamship companies that were operating in competition with the government vessels. The motion was adopted. The council adjourned after the notice of motion to raise the per capita tax was defeated.

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