BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

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STRIKEBREAKERS HAVE HARD TALES TO TELL

Poor Food and Hard Work Is Lot of Scabs on Unfair Boats

Canadian Government Vessel Compelled to Put Back Into Port

The strike-breaking crew of the S. S. Canadian Observer, two of which are colored men, will have some hard tales to tell, if the story of a mere boy, who was cajoled into shipping on this vessel, are true. The boy in question, was told that he would have a fine job with little or nothing to do, but he was not told that he would get nothing to eat. His information is to the effect that when the strike-breakers sought something to eat, they were told that they were not on an American ship now. It will be remembered that this is the ship which was deserted by its crew, and the men who refused to starve any longer, were arrested after the captain had promised to pay them off.

The S. S. Canadian Importer, another vessel of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, had to leave port without full complement, last Saturday, and made several attempts to pass through the narrows on her way to Vancouver Island, where she was to complete loading, but on a call being made to the strike-breakers to do their best, those who witnessed the attempts to get the vessel from the docks, were more than amused. Later she had to turn back, as the crew could not get up sufficient steam to get her through the narrows.

The crew of the S. S. Canadian Freighter, complained that they were treated worse than dogs, but they managed to get back at Captain Bissett while in a United States port, as the shipping act of that country allows the men in port 50 per cent. of their wages on demand. The men went to the captain and asked him for some money, which he promptly refused, but the men went to the Seamen's Union officials, and the men got their money, according to United States law.

The following is a list of strike-breakers, whose names have been secured: J. Barker, Hugh Morrison, Frank Harding, who scabbed on the ill-fated Canadian Exporter during the strike of 1921.

The S. S. Canadian Volunteer, which was due on the 2nd of August, is, according to the press, liable to be several days late, owing to the inefficiency of the crew, which is composed of strike-breakers. This is the vessel which was deserted by many of the strike-breakers at Astoria, owing to the poor food served, and the amount of work they had to do.

In last week's issue of The Federationist, P. Montgomery was listed as a strike-breaker, but it has since been learned that when he shipped, he was told that he would not be acting as a strike-breaker on the S. S. Britisher. But when the situation was fully explained to him, he never hesitated, but stated he would not work on a scab ship. He also informed the union officials that there was an awful bunch of scrubs on the ship, and a job for a cab boatswain is open for one of the aspirants to this position.

J. A. Macdonald, one of the strike-breakers on the S. S. Canadian Highlander, while in Prince Rupert recently, was arrested on a charge of aggravated assault. He was convicted and given three months. The nature of the assault is not known.

MOTHERS PENSIONS ARE EFFECTIVE

Children Are Assured Better Chance in Life's Struggle

Broken homes mended, mothers saved from the loss of their children, children assured a better chance in life—these are some of the results of mothers' pension laws now in force in all but six States, two States having been added this year. How these laws are administered in a representative group of communities is described in detail in a report just issued by the United States Children's Bureau.

The report states that in all the communities studied, it was recognized that the mere giving of money was not all the help needed by these mothers and children. Nearly half of the fathers of the families had been laborers and semi-skilled workers and of the group for whom weekly earnings were recorded 93 per cent. had earned less than $35 a week. Often the mothers and children had suffered physically through low living standards, even before the father's death and needed medical and health service, as well as advice about food and general hygiene.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the whole report is the chapter entitled, "What the aid meant to the children." Instance after instance is given of the homes and families to whom such aid meant the difference between despair and the chance for happiness.

CAMPAIGN OF TERROR PREVAILS IN NOVA SCOTIA

Prov Library Dec 23

M...rs Are Being Arrested on the Slightest Pretext

An Appeal for Funds Is Being Made by Victims of Besco

Jim McLachlan and Dan Livingstone, officials of the Miners Union of Nova Scotia, were arrested on July 6, charged with spreading false news, which was later added to by seditious libel and seditious conspiracy.

Jack MacDonald, arrested July 21, charged with seditious utterances at a strike meeting at Sydney mines.

John Blue, business manager of the Maritime Labor Herald, charged with making "tumultuous noises," and with intent to break the peace.

Seventeen steel workers arrested on various charges connected with picketing and molesting strike-breakers.

Mrs. Lewis, 42 years of age, arrested for shouting "scab" at a strike-breaker.

Miners arrested on minor charges by the Provincial police.

A boy of sixteen years of age, arrested, charged with attempting to wreck a coal train by tampering with the rails.

The above list will give the workers of Canada a faint idea of the campaign of terror that the Provincial government of Nova Scotia has instituted here. More warrants are being issued every day for the arrest of pickets of the striking workers. The corporation, aided by the governments and their troops and police, is attempting to crush the Labor organizations of this Province by arresting the most active and militant among the workers.

The arrest of Jim McLachlan and Dan Livingstone was made in an attempt to smash the strike of the miners against the use of armed force against the workers in industrial disputes. The news that the Provincial government objected to was a description of the actions of the Provincial police in Sydney, when they charged into a crowd of people coming from church, during a charge on the pickets of the Steel Workers. The statements made at that time have been fully proved by affidavits from victims of that charge. Knowing this the government has laid other charges against the two leaders of the miners which they hope will rid them of these two valiant fighters for the workers.

The attorney general of Nova Scotia, O'Hern, made a desperate attempt to prevent Jim McLachlan and Dan Livingstone getting bail. In his argument opposing bail, he said that they should not be allowed bail, because they were guilty of sedition, and to support this, he quoted Jim McLachlan as saying: "To hell with the Dominion Coal Company!" This is sedition in Nova Scotia under the Armstrong government Despite this, the supreme court has unanimously supported the application for bail and the hearing will be held on Aug. 3.

Jack MacDonald was arrested for a statement that he is accused of having made at a meeting of mine workers at Sydney mines. The accusation is that he stated, "They wave their damnable flag before you."

The others arrested are too numerous to mention, but are all connected with the strikes of the miners and steel workers.

The strikes have drained the pockets of the steel workers and miners. If these workers are going to get legal aid, the workers of Canada must supply funds to meet the expenses. The strikes of Nova Scotia were against the use of armed force in industrial disputes. As such, the workers of Nova Scotia were fighting for the whole of the Labor movement of Canada. Help to defend the arrested workers in Nova Scotia.

Send all money collected to Hugh A. McMullan, Box 397, Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, secretary-treasurer of the Nova Scotia Workers Defense Committee.

Fall River, Mass.—A general curtailment of from 50 to 75 per cent. in production, affecting principally plain goods mills, has been agreed upon by manufacturers here as a result, it is said, of the present depression in the industry. Providence manufacturers, it is claimed, will curtail if the demand for cotton plain goods does not improve.

A net profit of $5,832,564 for the first six months of the present year is reported by the National Biscuit Co.

Vancouver Workers Protest Against Use of Troops in Nova Scotia Steel Strike

Mass Meeting Demands Recall of Troops, and Representatives of Organized Workers Express Their Views on Struggle in Cape Breton—Defense Committee to Be Organized in Vancouver

ORGANIZED LABOR was never so well represented on the platform in Vancouver since the big strike of 1919 as it was on Sunday last, when the Nova Scotia situation was discussed in the Columbia Theatre. Some eleven speakers appeared, and while the speeches were short, owing to lack of time with so many speakers, they were to the point.

The meeting was called by the local branch of the Workers' Party of Canada, and representatives of the Central Labor body and different trades unions appeared to voice the protest of organized labor against the use of troops in an induserial dispute, and the following resolution, dealing with this matter, was introduced before the close of the meeting, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved: That this meeting of workers representing all forms of organized workers, political and industrial, demands the instant withdrawal of the troops from the strike area in Nova Scotia, and that all local unions and workers and political parties be requested to send their protests to the governent of Nova Scotia and to the Dominion authorities.

And be it further resolved: That the decision of this meeting be forwarded by wire to the Premier of Canada, the Minister of Labor and the Premier of Nova Scotia.

Realizing that the resolutions of protest would not very materially aid the striking Steel Workers and the Miners in Cape Breton, a further resolution calling for the establishment of a local defense committee was also adopted. The resolution reads as follows:

In view of the struggle that the Steel Workers and Miners of Nova Scotia have had to face, and are still faced with, therefore, be it resolved, that this meeting favors the formation of a local defense committee, and that all unions be asked to take an active part in the formation of this organization.

And be it further resolved, that all local unions or other workers' organizations wishing to take part in this work, forward the names of their delegates to the chairman of this meeting, and that said chairman be instructed to call an organization meeting with the view of putting into effect the wishes of this meeting, and the formation of a Steel Workers' and Miners' Defense Committee.

And be it further resolved, that the chairman stand instructed to circularize all unions and workers political parties in the City of Vancouver, asking for their co-operation.

In opening the meeting, James Halliday, the chairman, stated that the press had intimated that Vancouver had been put on the map by the visit of President Harding, but he pointed out that it was only the workers who could put anything on the map, and he asked those present to put Nova Scotia on the map.

The first speaker was George H. Hardy, representing the Brotherhood of Carpenters, who stated that there was no question as to where the organization he represented stood, as the members had already passed a resolution demanding the withdrawal of the troops from the strike area. He appealed for the solid support of the workers for the strikers in Cape Breton.

J. Scott, representing the Seafarers, also appealed for the support of the workers, and stated that in strikes there never was any disturbances until the military was called in. He also stated that his organization was solidly behind the strikers.

Urgers Political Action

R. P. Pettipiece, representing the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, stated that it was not necessary to go to Nova Scotia to realize the situation, as the experience of the miners' strike on Vancouver Island was still fresh in the memories of the active trade unionists on the coast. He referred to the fact that 70 per cent. of the members of the Dominion House were lawyers, and that they had been obeying the mandates of those who

(Continued on page 2)

VANCOUVER TO BE REPRESENTED

Delegates to Be Sent to T.U.E.L. Conferences at Chicago and Edmonton

The regular meeting of the Vancouver branch of the Trade Union Educational League, was held on Friday last. The meeting was fairly well attended in view of the hot weather, and a lively interest displayed.

Calls for conferences in Chicago and Edmonton, Alberta, have been issued, the latter to be a Western Canadian conference. These calls were read and referred to a special committee of the local league, and instructions were given to send delegates to both conferences if satisfactory arrangements could be made.

Another conference will be held in Toronto or Montreal, covering the Eastern section of the Labor movement.

The call for the league conference in Chicago reads as follows:

To all local Leagues:

Greetings: Since the first general conference of the League, a year ago, events of profound importance for the working class have taken place. The "open shop" drive has gone ahead practically unchecked, smashing unions right and left. In this life and death crisis, the old leadership has stood helpless and dismayed. Only the militants have had a constructive and saving programme to offer. We have launched the great amalgamation and Labor Party movements, both of which are registering great success.

As we come together in our second general conference, which, as you have been informed previously, will take place in Chicago, September 1-2, we are confronted with a critical situation. The old leadership is bankrupt. We must push our programme more vigorously than ever if the Labor movement is to escape a crushing defeat. To do this effectively, our general conference must be made a success. Every industrial centre in Canada and the United States must be represented with as many delegates as possible. We urge you, therefore, to take up this question at once. Elect a full quota of delegates, each local general group is entitled to eight (8) and get them here at all costs. Trade unions can send fraternal delegates.

The local general group that has not at least a few delegates to this historic conference will be unworthy of the militant spirit of the league. Make the election of delegates a special order of business now. Begin to raise money to pay their fare to Chicago. That is the only important expense, as rooms and meals will be furnished the out-of-town delegates, as far as possible, by the Chicago League members. Now, all together for a great and successful league conference, fill out the enclosed blank and send it in to us immediately. Let the second general conference of the T. U. E. L. be a gathering of historic importance in the development of the Labor movement. Fraternally yours,

WM. Z. FOSTER,
Secretary-treasurer.

CHILD LABOR IS EXPLOITED

Cities of New Jersey Are Disease Laden Communities

Child labor is exploited without limit in Jersey cities across from New York, and disease-laden commodities find their way into fashionable shops along Broadway and Fifth Avenue, in that city.

The big anti-union garment manufacturers in this city are the keystone to this system. They maintain flashy show rooms in New York, while they contract work in homes in Jersey cities where the income is so low that tender children are forced to labor for a few pennies. This work is done in tenements infected with tuberculosis and other ills.

In Newark, N. J., Mrs. Nellie Slayback, Labor department inspector, states that there are "close to 5000 women in Newark homes alone sewing on men's suits and overcoats."

The trade unions are leading in the fight to suppress this revival of sweatshops by powerful manufacturers who have been checked in New York, and who are sub-contracting in suburban localities.

Organized labor is also emphasizing that the only protection the workers have is their union, and that the public can protect itself against disease by buying only union stamped or labelled commodities.

LABOR HALL MEETINGS

August 3rd to August 10th

FRIDAY, Aug. 3—Molders.

MONDAY, Aug. 6—Electrical Workers No. 310, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Federal Labor Union, Boilermakers.

TUESDAY, Aug. 7—Trades and Labor Council, Cigarmakers.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8—Bricklayers.

THURSDAY, Aug. 9—Sheet Metal Workers, Bakery Salesmen, Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 844.

DAUGHERTY WOULD BE "FRIEND" OF LABOR

New Pose Does Not Fool Workers Who Have Suffered

Election of Worker Causes Administration to Change Its Spots

(By Harrison George)

"The right of the worker to organize into trade unions is as fundamental in America as the right to vote—and as well supported in law. Any attempt to infringe that right is illegal!"

Who do you suppose said that? None other than Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General of the United States, while passing through Chicago en route to the Pacific coast, where he is to direct prosecution against building material dealers who refuse to sell to contractors that employ union labor.

Aside from the fact that it looks more like a case of defending the contractors than the principle of unionism, this attempt of Daugherty to pose as a "friend of labor" follows his Wilkerson injunction too closely to appear to the average workingman as anything but a good joke—a joke which reflects the hypocrisy of the head of the Department of alleged "Justice."

Looking upon the antic of Daugherty with a cold fishy eye of suspicion, the worker sees the recent election of the farmer labor candidate in Minnesota as the reason why administration reaction now changes its spots and appears before us as demure, coy and innocent as a forty-year, two-hundred pound madame of a bawdy house when made up as little Eva.

It was "legal" for the shopmen to organize, so it appears, but when they struck for a pittance of wages, Daugherty, this same unspeakable peddler of pardons, said that he would "use the power of the government" to aid the open shop drive—and he did! It was "legal" for union men of the shop crafts to use the mails, the telephone and telegraph, to walk the streets, to assemble and talk together, but when they struck, Daugherty called on a servile judge to deny those rights and such an order has been "made permanent," while Daugherty only last week stated, with all the conceit of King Canute, that "there will never be another big railway strike."

It was "legal" for the communists to organize a political party to advocate a change to the soviet form of government and a dictatorship of the working class—and it was so ruled by the Michigan court in the Foster trial. But though no law of the federal government was violated, Daugherty and Burns raided the convention of the Communist Party without warrant, and still are spending federal money to force the conviction of Ruthenberg and thirty other radical labor men and women under the laws of the State of Michigan penalizing "criminal syndicalism."

No, Mr. Daugherty, we cannot believe you! The splotches on your hide go clear through to your black heart. As long as the 400,000 shopmen of this country lie prostrate in defeat, with their unions shattered and their families scattered and starving, as long as you persist in holding political prisoners in Leavenworth, as long as you force the State of Michigan to prosecute communists and use the public money to pay a swarm of Burns rats to put Ruthenberg away for ten years, no pose of friendship or even of impartiality can blot out the fact that you are a bloody-fanged beast of the jungle, trained and anxious to throttle labor in the interests of big business.

JUDGE GARY IS SQUIRMING

Attack on Twelve-Hour Day Makes Steel Head Back Up

Bombardment of the Steel Trust's 12-hour day continues, and Judge Gary is squirming. He now says "within six weeks" a start will be made to abolish the long work day.

The judge's promise is an indefinite as former pledges, but they indicate that the forces arrayed against him have put him on the defensive to a greater degree than ever before.

The steel barons are taking no chances with the organizing campaign being conducted in this industry by trade unionists. These employers know that their 40-cent rate for so-called "common" labor can only be maintained under anti-union conditions. While the steel barons and their newspapers assure the public that steel employees "are not interested in trade unions," this gesture is for publicity purposes. It is on a par with Judge Gary's claim that steel employees demand the 12-hour day.

Other forces that are bombarding the Steel Trust are church men and civic organizations that insist on the shorter workday, and civil engineers who declare that the eight-hour day is practical.

The steel market is another factor that is operating against Judge Gary. At the present time the industry has taken a decided slump although Judge Gary continues to talk about additional workers being necessary before the eight-hour day is established.

The steel slump is natural. All production records were broken during the second quarter of the year. When the steel barons were bemoaning a "labor shortage" the mills were producing at the rate of 50,000,000 tons a year. Nothing like this was ever dreamed of before, even during war times.

With a lessening of a demand for steel, the trade union organizing campaign, the claim of engineers that an eight-hour day is practical, and the protests of church men and civic organizations, Judge Gary is facing an unexpected situation. A few years ago this opposition could be ignored, but this is impossible today and the judge is doing the next best thing—attempting to appease an increasing public opinion by vague promises.

New York—Trade unions may strike, but they can not picket, rules Justice Benedict of the supreme court, in granting an injunction against Leather Workers employed in Long Island City. The court admitted the strikers committed no violence and that they offered to arbitrate. His honor, however, held that picketing "tended to intimidate."

A settlement between striking printing pressmen at the plants of the American Sales Book Company, in this city and Niagara Falls has been reached. The company accepts the union shop, the 44-hour week and a wage rate of $42 a week.

AMERICAN WORKERS FORM UNITED FRONT

Demand Release of Political Prisoners in U. S. Gaols

Many Forces Join Hands to Secure Release of Class War Prisoners

New York, July 25.—For the first time in five years all radical, political and labor organizations formed a united front for general amnesty Friday last at a great Amnesty Mass meeting, held in New York under the auspices of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Those organizations that joined in demanding immediate and unconditional release for all the remaining political prisoners, both federal and state, were: the American Civil Liberties Union, the Joint Amnesty Committee, the Farmer Labor Party, the American Labor Party, the Workers Party, the Socialist Party, the General Defense Committee of the I. W. W., the World War Veterans and the Committee of 48.

At the Amnesty Mass Meeting, Roger Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, brought in a resolution that a committe representing those organizations present and all other political and labor organizations interested in amnesty be appointed to form a national united front for amnesty. This resolution was unanimously adopted.

All the speakers, Liberal, Farmer-Labor, Communist, Socialist and I.W.W. denounced the vacillating Harding administration, comparing its stand on amnesty to the policy of the Romanoff regime in Russia and scoring it as "a disgrace to the United States and to any civilized country."

Speaking for the eight political prisoners who recently accepted Harding's commutation, Forrest Edwards stated: "We interpret our rights now as we have always interpreted them before we went to prison and when we were in Leavenworth. We intend to carry on the fight for the emancipation of the working class from industrial slavery regardless of any 'conditions' imposed by the capitalist hireling at Washington."

John M. Levitt, of the World War Veterans, called for "a union of all workers, farmers and soldiers against the privileged classes."

"I know of no group of men in recent industrial history which has stood so stalwartly for what they believe as the I.W.W.," declared Roger Baldwin. "They are one of the few groups of workers in America that have openly flouted the authorities and had enough self-respect never to deny their faith. Men who, like the wobblies, have gone to jail singing songs are dangerous men to the ruling class of America. The government can't coerce and can't compel such men to deny their moral faith and revolutionary determination."

Other speakers who denounced the administration's amnesty policy were C. W. Davis, recently released from Leavenworth, C. E. Ruthenberg, national secretary of the Workers Party, Joseph Cannon of the Socialist Party, Jerome T. DeHunt, chairman of the American Labor Party, Abraham Lefkowitz of the Farmer Labor Party, Dr. Oscar Maddous of the American Civil Libertise Union, and John Walsh of the General Defense Committee.

Memphis, Tenn. — The Barbers Union of this city has made a clean sweep by securing union shop agreements with every local employing barber. The only exception is one small shop.

DAIRY EMPLOYEES MAKING PROGRESS

New Westminster Men Are Now Members of the Union

The Milk Salesmen and Dairy Employees' union continues to make progress. Members of the working class living in New Westminster can now have their milk delivered by union men, as all the employees of the Fraser Valley Dairies in that city have joined the organization.

Members of organized labor are asked to remember that there is no connection between the Fraser Vtiley company and the Valley Dairy; the latter employs only non-union labor, and will not recognize the union.

Several dairies in town are paying miserable wages, and only by using all kinds of promises for the future are they able to hold their men. New men are being engaged every day, as a survey of the milkmen will show.

There are only two union dairies in the city: the Purity Dairy and the Fraser Valley Dairies Ltd.

SSalt Lake City—After 13 months' imprisonment, four miners have been declared not guilty of shooting during a mine guard battle in Carbon County June 14, 1922. Mine officials attempted to stop picketing and had armed their guards with rifles and side arms previous to the shooting.

A feature of the trial was the silence of Salt Lake City newspapers on the testimony developed by the defense. While these newspapers "play up" murder trials, for days no mention would be made of this trial.

Phoenix, Ariz.—The local Chamber of Commerce has declared for the anti-union shop, and organized workers are protesting the action of the city commission in appropriating several thousand dollars to the chamber. The Arizona Labor Journal makes the point that the business men can declare for the anti-union shop as they choose, but trade unionists object to being taxed for this propaganda.

A Union Is What You Make It

Some men imagine that a union comes out of the sky, and that it is made to order. This is a fallacy which only active participation in union affairs can destroy. Why not be an active member, instead of a knocker.

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....August 3, 1923

Immigrants and Working Class Misery

FOR a considerable period of time there has been a demand on the part of the employing class of the North American continent, for more immigrants. The workers have protested against the influx of more workers while there were hundreds of thousands of unemployed workers on the labor market, but thier protests were in vain, and the campaign for more and cheaper labor was carried on in European countries with success.

* * *

When this campaign for cheap labor was first started, the working class press pointed out that there were two things which the employers were seeking; the first, cheap labor, and the second, profits for the transportation companies. That the latter change was true, has been proved by time, and the following news item taken from the capitalistic press proves that there was a combination between the transportation companies and the manufacturers:

New York, July 31.—Due to the "savage race" between steamship lines trying to land aliens before the August quota is filled, many thousands of immigrants will be forced through no fault of their own to remain on ships in New York harbor for from ten days to two weeks, Immigration Commissioner Curran declares.

He scored the lines whose officials, he declared, knew that thousands of aliens would be turned back to Europe after spending their life savings for passage to this country, for what he called "dealing in dividends of human beings to satisfy their own greed."

Half an hour after the new month's quota opens, Mr. Curran asserted, 14,000 immigrants will have entered the harbor, and European quotas will have been exhausted.

"Instead of co-operation between steamship officials to save their passengers from hardship," he said, "there is a savage race between thier lines to see which can arrive here first. I want to put the blame for the present situation squarely where it belongs, and that is on the steamship lines."

* * *

But it is not only the steamship companies which profit by human suffering. Every industry is operated by members of the working class, and the profits which provide the wherewithall of the ruling class to roll in luxury, are secured as the result of human misery and underfeeding. They are wrung out of the hides of the wage slaves of all countries. The profits of the ruling class are secured from all and any avenues, by the means of child labor, over work for the adult workers, or by low wages. The wage earner, living in an age when his slavery is beclouded by all the camouflage of the present system, resents being called a slave, but even his misery is exploited and the "savage race" between steamship lines, will only result in him being transported from one scene of misery to another. The savage race can only be eliminated with the abolishment of capitalism, and yet there are slaves who imagine that by transferring their hides and carcasses from one country to another, they can escape capitalism. Dividends in human beings indeed! Where did dividends ever come from, but out of the labor of the slave class which produces its own miserable sustinence, and its masters' profits.

President Harding and Canada's Position

WHEN President Harding spoke in Vancouver last week his words were couched in the terms of the diplomat, while at the same time they conveyed to the governments of this country the intimation, that in view of the financial arrangements between the two countries, the United States was supreme, and that if Canada observed its financial obligations to the United States, there would be no annexation.

* * *

The President of that great republic to the south of the Canadian border made special reference to the undefended border between the two countries. That this border line is extensive no one will deny, but when the population of the United States as compared with that of Canada is taken into consideration, and the words of President Harding and their import are realized, it will be readily seen that there is no need to fortify a border if you have not the people in sufficient numbers to make an attack, and still less if you have a large enough population to enable you not to fear an attack.

* * *

President Harding also referred to annexation. This again is a matter which can only be considered from the point of posibilities. And what are they? Is there any danger of the United States annexing Canada? The answer must be, certainly not, as that has already been accomplished by financial arrangements, and the control of Canadian natural resources by American finance, as witness the words of President Harding when he said:

A further evidence of our increasing interdependence appears in the shifting of capital. Since the armistice, I am informed, approximately $2,500,000,000 has found its way from the United States into Canada for investment. That is a huge sum of money, and I have no doubt is employed safely for us and helpfully for you. Most gratifying to you, moreover, should be the circumstance that one-half of that great sum has gone for purchase of your state and municipal bonds—a tribute, indeed, to the scrupulous maintenance of your credit, to a degree equalled only by your mother country across the sea and your sister country across the hardly visible border.

* * *

We admit that the border is hardly visible; in fact it is only visible on maps and in the minds of wage slaves on both sides of the lines who imagine that they have a country of their own, and fail to realize that capitalism is international.

* * *

It will be noted that President Harding says that the sum referred to is a huge one, and safely employed for "us." The "us" being of course the American financiers. It might also be pointed out that the head of the United States stressed the fact that half of the sum mentioned was used for the purchase of state and municipal bonds. With Canada's nine million population and the United States one hundred and ten millions, plus the financial plight of this country, is it any wonder that there has been peace for a hundred years, and that there will be peace in the future. It is hardly likely that any country would go to war to annex that which it already owned, and the United States government is not exactly composed of fools.

* * *

But when President Harding uttered the following words, he must have had his tongue in his cheek, for realizing the helplessness of Canada, he could hardly expect that any attempt would be made by Canada to conquer the United States. The words of President Harding, president of the United States and head of the executive committee of the Wall Street financiers, who own and control the industries of this country, as reported in the press, were as follows:

> And if I might be so bold as to offer a word of advice to you, it would be this: Do not encourage any enterprise looking to Canada's annexation of the United States. You are one of the most capable governing peoples in the world, but I entreat you, for your own sakes, to think twice before undertaking management of the territory which lies between the Great Lakes and the Rio Grande.

* * *

We can assure President Harding that the United States is safe from any attack from Canada, and at the same time we can also assure him that the slaves of this country will take care of the investments made by United States capitalists in Canada, and at the same time produce profits for their masters who operate from Wall Street. Our local and Dominion representatives did not inform him of the fact in public, but we can rest assured that he knew it before he spoke.

The Need for a Defense Committee

THE MOVE MADE last Sunday at the protest meeting, held in the Columbia Theatre, to form a Nova Scotia Defense Committee, is one that should be supported by all trade unionists. Late advices indicates that over a hundred men are now in jail, and that the miners and steel workers are without funds to fight their cases.

* * *

All the venom of the capitalistic agencies, including the press, has been levelled at these victims of the present system of society. The miners, realizing the importance of maintaining their organizations, have obeyed the mandate of Lewis and his henchmen.

* * *

But the return of the miners does not mean that they have become reactionary; rather that they have recognized that it is better to retreat in order to win a greater victory, and there need be no fear that the members of the district referred to, have gone back on their principles.

* * *

But the steel workers and miners of Nova Scotia need support. They are fighting on the front line of the skirmishing party of the class war in Canada. Their defeat means a set-back to organized labor throughout the country. A tirade against Lewis and the administration of the United Mine Workers may relieve the feelings of those who are opposed to reaction in the Labor movement, but funds will do much more to show the men affected by the strike, that the workers of Canada are with the militant elements of the working class movement in Nova Scotia. Kipling referred to the fact that many were willing to kill the Boers in South Africa with their mouths, but he called on them to pay, and at this time, we ask that instead of shouting and berating the reactionaries in the Labor movement, the duty of the militants is to pay, and to pay quickly and often.

The miners of Nova Scotia had an idea that when their fellow workers in the steel industry were compelled to strike, and the troops were brought in, that it was part of the class struggle. Lewis, however, being only able to see the craft viewpoint, played into the employers' hands. At least, this is the most charitable view that we can take on the action of the head of the United Mine Workers, which is supposed to be an industrial organization run from the top, and on craft lines.

Vancouver Workers Protest Against Use of Troops in Nova Scotia

(Continued from page 1)

represented the ruling class. He also pointed out that the government belongs to the ruling class, and that class had the right to do as it wished, because the workers sanctioned the activities of the government. He urged the greater use of the franchise in electing working class representatives to the houses of legislature.

Caused by Economic Conditions

A. Boose, representing the I. W. W., in opening, pointed out that strikes were caused by economic conditions, and were not the work of individuals, as the press had endeavored to make out, and in quoting figures as to ruling class extravagance and such items as poodle dog dinners, showed how the inequality of the distribution of wealth caused strikes and industrial unrest.

Secretary Donaldson, of the Federated Seafarers Union, said that the appeal of the Nova Scotia miners must be recognized by the workers of Canada, whether organized or unorganized, for the Steel Workers and the Miners had shown a united front, and scabs had been hard to get, but the ruling class had called in the troops, under the pretense of protecting property, while the real reason was to protect scabs.

He also made reference to the strike of the seamen on the Government Merchant Marine ships, and made an appeal for a generous collection to aid the strikers in Nova Scotia.

Tom Richardson, representing the Federated Labor Party, in a vigorous speech, stated that he was glad of the privilege afforded him to associate himself with the protest against the use of troops in the Nova Scotia strike, and who were called in with the intest of defeating the strikers.

Militarism Still Rampant

Referring to militarism, the speaker stated that in spite of the war for democracy, that militarism was now more powerful than ever, and that the situation in the East was symptomatic of the situation the world over. He also stated that this condition would remain so long as the means of wealth production were private property, for the government is but the tool of those who own the means of wealth production.

In closing, he stated that it was not sufficient to protest, as resolutions are not taken seriously by governments, unless backed up by organization. He urged political action, backed up by industrial organization, and knowledge o fthe members of the industrial unions.

Workers Have Short Memories

J. Kavanagh, representing the Longshoremen's Association, in opening, stated "this is a protest meeting." But, he asked, what is wrong with Vancouver, six years after Russia had shown the workers how to do it?

Continuing, he pointed out that the one thing wrong with the workers was that they had short memories, and that they could remember such things as charities organized by their masters, but not what those same masters did against the working class.

Referring to the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, he expressed the opinion that he wished to see it built up, to be a body which would know no fear, and would voice the needs of the working class. He also stated that if the workers could not build an organization to throw out Sammy Gompers, they could not overthrow capitalism.

Picturing a strike scene, the speaker asked, if the workers could ever remember troops being brought in to protect the strikers, and he also pointed out that in view of the fact that there were no troops needed to keep peace or protect the borders of Canada from American attacks, the only use for the militia was to keep the workers noses to the grindstone.

Rebels and Labor Movement

J. G. Smith, representing the Brotherhood of Carpenters, asked those present what kind of a protest they were going to put up? He asked, are you going to be content with sending a resolution? He urged the workers to get into the labor unions, and suggested that it was the duty of all rebels to join forces with the militant elements in the working class movement. In closing, he made an eloquent appeal for a generous response to the collection.

Troops Still Present

Following the collection, A. S. Wells, representing the local branch of the Workers Party, read a telegram from the East, in which it was stated that the troops were still present, and that arrests were being made daily, and that 70 men were already in gaol. Reference was also made to the fact that Jim McLachlan and Dan Livingstone and others were indicted, not because of what they had said, but because of their support of the strikers.

R. Higgins, representing the Lumber Workers, illustrated how much the workers would suffer before they would revolt against the conditions under which they worked, by giving an instance of the conditions in a lumber camp. He instanced the venom of the press when the workers struck, and the screen of poison gas which was sent out whenever the workers protested against the intolerable conditions under which they had to work, and that this was done with the idea of creating distrust in the

He also referred to the new force which the workers had to face in the detective agencies and gun men, and the labor spy, who were there to see that trouble was started to give the authorities a chance to use the powers of State. He appealed for the unity of the working class in order that the oppression of the ruling class might be resisted.

A. Binger, of the Granite Cutters, stated that his organization was behind the strikers in Nova Scotia, and that he had been sent there to make that assertion.

After the chairman had announced the amount of the collection, which was $87.02, and the above resolutions had been passed, the meeting was closed a few minutes after 10 p.m.

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The Events in Bulgaria

[By E. A. Buck]

NEWS arrived recently, that the government had been overthrown in Bulgaria. In order to gain a better idea of the causes of this overthrow, a retrospect of Bulgarian conditions is necessary. The fallen Stambolisky government was formed of members of the agrarian party (Peasants League). The majority of the members of this party are small farmers. It was as a party of small farmers that it took over power, with a programme promising the peasants reduction of taxes, distribution of land to small holders and landless peasants limitation of exploitation by commercial capital, extension of the rights of the people and of self-administration in the municipalities and rural districts, securing of peace, etc.

The agrarian federation government began its rule with the ideology and policy of a petty bourgeois party, that is, with half measures. Many of the social laws and reforms go but half-way; they have disappointed the small farmers, and given them little or nothing.

Despite all his demonstrative hostility towards the bourgeois parties of the country, Stambolisky's struggle against the bourgeoisie was half-hearted. He persuaded himself that with his bog farmers party he could fight against bith right and left at the same time. He persecuted the bourgeois politicians and the Communists with the same bloody terror. By his suffrage laws and police measures he prevented the bourgeoisie coming into possession of power again, but at the same time he frustrated all attempts made by the workers and poorer peasantry to improve their position. This intermediary position became untenable in the course of time; either the government was in favor of the poor peasantry and workers, and thus prepared for a complete revolution, or it was against them, and thus served reaction, despite the comedy of the trial of the war criminals.

The first great action undertaken by the agrarian government was the bloody suppression of the transport workers' strike. During the strike, the Communist Party was outlawed. Thousands of Communists and strikers were sentenced under martial law and brutally ill-treated. Many were shot. The Labor press was suppressed.

The taxation policy pursued by this government was as bad or even worse, than that of its predecessor. The indirect taxes were raised twenty-fold. On the other hand, direct taxation, as well as taxes on land, were raised but very little. In its agrarian policy, Stambolisky's government accomplished nothing. It confiscated land belonging to a few large landowners—supporters of antagonistic big bourgeois parties—but not for the purpose of distributing it among landless peasants, but for subsequent allotment to leading members of the federation. In its social policy it accomplished even less. It introduced a legal obligation to work for the State, but the rich could purchase exemption from this obligation. It was only the petty bourgerisie and the working masses who suffered under this obligation to work. The eight-hour day has been done away with. Strikes have been suppressed by the government by every available means.

The medium and big farmers belonging to the agrarian federation have been enabled to enrich themselves by utilizing their power in their own favor; they form the new village bourgeoisie and are the rulers and leaders of the policy pursued by the agrarian government. Thus the agarian federation represented the interests and the policy of the village bourgeoisie. This was the beginning of the process of disintegration within this party. The struggle carried on by the bourgeoisie parties allied in the national bloc often assumed severe forms. The agrarian government adopted the tactics of attacking its opponents one by one. After it had attempted, in 1920, to crush the C. P. with the help and approval of the bourgeois parties, it followed this up by directing its whole rage against the parties of the national bloc. The whole of the bloc leaders were put into prison. This took place under the pressure of the masses, who demanded that those guilty of the war and of the collapse of the country should be tried before a people's tribunal.

Stambolisky's government let the officials starve. The whole state apparatus was almost brought to a standstill by the continued dismissals of experienced officials and their substitution by totally inexperienced employees with nothing further to recommend them than their adherence to the agrarian federation., in this way higher and lower officials were rendered more and more dissatisfied.

A few months ago a number of Anarchists were butchered by the agents of the government. After Stambolisky had utilized the Anarchists for the defeat of his enemies, he recognized that the Anarchists were dangerous to himself. Therefore he had them brutally slaughtered at a meeting. More than 30 men were dragged to a barracks, and shot under martial law during the night.

The Macedonians were also adversaries of Stambolisky's government. The first Balkan war wrested Macedonia from the Turks, the second Balkan war placed it under Serbian rule. During the world war, Bulgaria received the Macedonian district back again. The peace of Neully brought it under Serbian dominion once more. The national Macedonian movement is not agreeable to the Serbian rulers. Serbia demanded from Stambolisky that he suppress this movement. Stambolisky followed this hint, had the leaders of the movement arrested, prohibited their newspapers and disarmed the Macedonian bands present in Bulgaria. The leadership of the Macedonian bands is mainly in the hands of the bourgeois parties of the national bloc.

The internal policy pursued by the agrarian government has been weak and brutal. It has been based on arbitrariness and terror. The self-administration of municipal and rural councils has been completely destroyed. All municipal parliaments which were in the hands of the Communists were dissolved, plundered and administered by officials commissioned by the government. The suffrage laws were so altered, that opposition parties found it extremely difficult to obtain access to parliament, and an absolute majority was secured for the government. At the last elections, the Communist Party received about 220,000 votes, the bourgeois bloc about 200,000, and the government parties about 500,000. Despite this proportion of votes, the Communist Party and the bourgeois bloc only received 10 seats, but the government party 213—and this quite apart from the Terror, which will for all time remain a classic example in the internal political history of Bulgaria. Corruption and usuary have been in full bloom during Stambolisky's government.

Fascism, lauded by the national bloc as a weapon against the Communist Party, has been whole-heartedly supported by Stambolisky's government. In 1921, the Fascisti destroyed the People's House in Sofia, under the protection of the police. The Fascisti have been chiefly influenced by the bourgeois bloc. This founded several secret organizations of active and reserve officers, and provided these liberally with money. Many of the leaders of Fascist organizations have been in Stahbolisky's service, and have utilized the influence lent them by their position for the purpose of contriving plots against him.

To those thoroughly cognizant of the state of affairs in Bulgaria, the downfall of Stambolisky's government was no great surprise. This overthrow was intended to be brought about last year by the bourgeois parties, with the aid of the counter-revolutionary forces of the Wrangel army still in Bulgaria. This plan was discovered in time by the Communist Party, and frustrated by mass demonstrations. But this time the conspirators have acted more astutely and systematically.

The expected conspiracy came; it was the work of the Macedonians, of the bourgeois politicians, of the national associations, and of former active officers. The rebels took Sofia by a systematically executed plan, the soldiers went over to them, and the self-defence organizations of the agrarian party and the police were defeated. Stambolisky's government was replaced by a coalition government under Zankov. Representatives of all bourgeois parties have seats in this government, as also a social Democrat who belongs to this company. The Bulgarian Social Democrats, as is well known, are a diminutive group without influence. The government rules at least over the capital city and over the official telegraph agency. It employs this last for the distribution of unlimited falsehood; thus we receive from Sofia the report that the leader of the Bulgarian Communists has promised allegiance to the new government. This one report may serve as a criterion for the credibility of the others.

Who are the men at the head of the new government? In the main they are representatives of all the bourgeois parties united in the bourgeois bloc, and of the social patriots. They are men little known in political life, mere figure-heads behind which the leaders of the bourgeois parties conceal themselves. The new government, in the declaration in which it introduces itself to the world, promises the restoration of democracy, of peace and order—and always in the name of democracy. The same men who seized power, by means of violence and conspiracy, without having the people with them, and whose past is a record of reactionary deeds—these same men speak of democracy! A proof taht democracy merely serves as mask for all reactionary parties.

For a comprehension of the further events it is necessary to know the attitude which will be taken by the masses of the population with regard to the new government. The agrarian federation is not a firmly disciplined organization, one which could undertake definite steps on its own initiative. Should the new government have been successful in placing the leaders of the agrarian federation under lock and key, it will master the situation with ease. The masses of the peasantry who backed up Stambolisky are incapable of grasping the initiative for any serious resistance. The news so far received from Bulgaria goe sto show that many of the leaders of the agrarian party have fled, and are already beginning to organize a resistance. Thus civil war would appear to be inevitable in Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian Communist Party can naturally not remain a mere spectator of all these struggles. In no case can it support the new government of the parties of the Right, for this can only bring with it increased misery, fresh burdens of taxation, continuation of the Terror, and suppression of every revolutionary movement. On the other hand, the Bulgarian Communist Party can take no hand in any action likely to restore Stambolisky's Party to power. The masses of peasants are turning in disappointment from Stambolisky's government, and are centering their hopes in the Communist Party. They are preparing to join forces with the working masses of the towns for a common struggle. In this situation the Communist Party will place the question of the workers and peasants government in the foreground—of that workers and peasants government which is alone able to improve the position of the working masses in town and country, and to guard the country against Fascism and war.

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Plans for Intensive Educational Work Prepared by U.S. Workers

Central labor bodies and individual locals in all parts of the country are rallying around the anti-Fascist Alliance in its fight against the introduction of Fascism on this continent. Resolutions apprising the Alliance of this expanding sentiment reach the headquarters of the organization, 231 East 14th Street, New York, almost every day.

Among the latest adherents to the Allinace are such widely scattered bodies as the Plainsfield, N. J. Central Labor Board, the Trades and Labor Council of Christopher, Ill.; the Central Labor Council of Vallejo and Vicinity, Cal.; Central Labor Union of Newburgh, Ind. All of them have not only endorsed the work of fighting Fascism, but have called upon their affiliated unions to lend their full support.

As indicative of the support tendered by individual locals may be cited District Lodge No. 15 of the International Association of Machinists, New York. At a regular meeting it declared itself in full harmony with the resolution adopted by the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York in relation to the Anti-Fascist Alliance. A letter advising him of this action was sent by the Lodge to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor.

Local 2561 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has also acted in support of the anti-Fascist movement.

In a letter addressed to the Alliance, William Green, General Secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, proffered his cooperation in the work of the body. Similar letters have arrived from other labor leaders. Among these latter is James W. Kline, General President of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths , Drop Forgers and Helpers.

Plans for intensive work of education among the workers of the country, with a view to fortifying against the encroachments of the black-shirts, are being made by the Alliance and will be put into operation early in the Fall.

LUMBER WORKERS' NEWS AND VIEWS

Save the Forests

"SAVE THE FORESTS—they belong to you. Why burn it?" So runs the fire notices, and slogans put forward by the lumber interests. All of which sound fine, and probably would be productive of results if it were only true.

Should any person or group of persons try to take possession of "their" property, they will quickly discover that the forests are not theirs, but the private property of speculative timber holders, who probably never either saw British Columbia nor the timber they own in it. These speculative timber owners bought or got their timber limits from their friends in the government. Almost all the accessible timber claims in British Columbia are held by private firms and corporations for speculative purposes. It is true that there still remains some timber in the hands of the government, but it is almost all situated in such a position that it would not be profitable at the present time to attempt to remove the timber off it.

The lumber companies are very insistent that all those who may come into close proximity to their property shall be properly educated as to the necessity of being very careful with fire while in the woods. That is a very natural desire on the part of those who own this property, but these same companies should pay more heed to the fect that there will be people alive and needing lumber when they are dead and forgotten.

Anyone who has ever worked in the woods, knows the enormous waste of lumber that takes place. Only the best part of the tree is taken out of the woods, because the knotty part in the top can not be sold. During the time that we were winning the war, by logging spruce in the Queen Charlotte Islands, more timber was left on the ground than was taken out, because the knots could not be used in aeroplane construction. To a somewhat lesser extent, the same thing holds true with all logging companies on the Pacific Coast. This timber is left lying on the ground, and in a year or two gets good and dry. A spark is all that is necessary to start a blaze, and if logging operations are going on in the vicinity, that spark will soon be forthcoming. The result is a blaze which soon burns up not only the debris left on the ground, but also the soil on which this timber grew, bringing about a condition that renders it impossible for another crop to grow for hundreds of years. Yet we find these lumber vultures crying aloud to save the forests, while they take no thought about anything else than saving the timber until they can get their slice out of it.

The lumber resources of this country are being depleted faster and faster each year, but no heed is paid to the future. It is only a question of time until there will be a timber famine in this country which about a hundred years ago was wooded from Coast to Coast. One thing is sure, and that is the men who at present own this forest wealth places the standard of intelligence of the general population on a very low plane. However, this ruthless exploitation is inherent in capitalist society, and will last as long as that form of society lasts.

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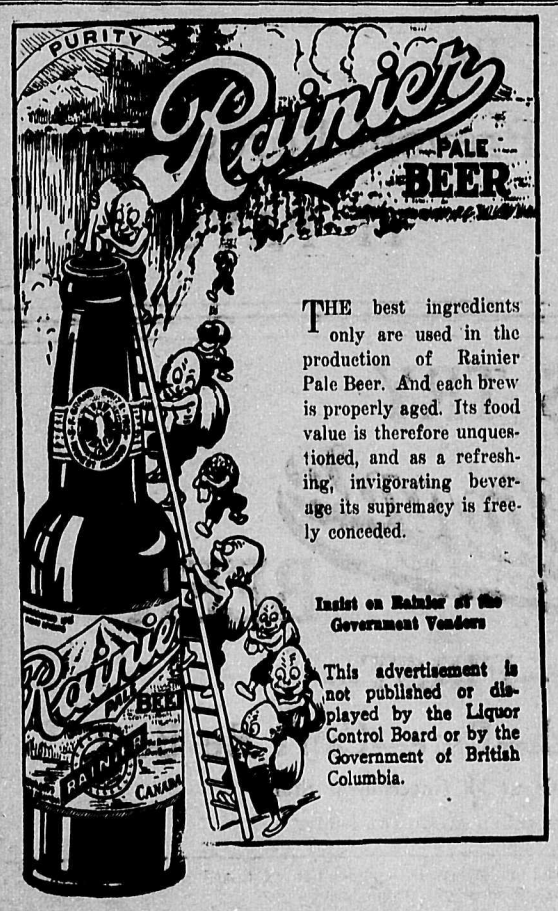

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LEWIS FORCES MINERS TO RETREAT

Strikers Determined to Hold Their Organization at Any Cost

Decide to Return to Work to Defeat Purpose of Reactionaries

[Tom Bell]

What the government of Canada, with their troops and Provincial police, the corporation with its millions, the corporation press, with its lies, could not accomplish, has been done for them by John L. Lewis, International president of the United Mine Workers of America. Lewis, by revoking the district charter, and deposing the district officers, has forced the miners to give up the struggle against the use of armed force in industrial disputes, rather than risk the disruption of their union by the commission that Lewis has sent into the district.

The miners of Cape Breton, who stayed on strike since the 3rd of July, have seen troops and police brought against them, have seen the mines surrounded by barbed wire, withstood the lies of the capitalist press and witnessed their leaders—Jim McLachlan and Dan Livingstone—arrested, but they did not waver in their determination to carry on the struggle to rid the Labor movement from the menace of armed force used on the side of the corporations in industrial disputes. It was left for Lewis to deliver the blow that forced them to return to the mines.

Capitalists Rejoice

There is rejoicing in the capitalist camp over this strike-breaking action of Lewis. The capitalist press is full of praise for Lewis. For some time past they have been predicting that Lewis would take this step. How that he has fulfilled the expectations of the yellow press they chant his praises, and in their editorials, keep on repeating the phrase: "We told you so."

Charter Revoked

Lewis revoked the district charter and deposed the officials under the phrase, "the sanctity of contracts." When the workers started the British Empire Steel Corporation demanded of the district officers that the miners be ordered to return to work, or an appeal would be made to Lewis to have him carry out the terms of the contract. The district officers replied that the strike had nothing to do with the contract, since it was not a wage struggle, and there was not stoppage of work clause in the contract. The corporation made the appeal to Lewis, with the result that on the 17th of July, he deposed the officers, revoked the district charter, and appointed as provisional president, a man who was removed from office in the district by the votes of the miners at the last district election. Lewis then ordered the locals to return to work immediately, under threat of revoking the local charter. He has sent thirteen "organizers" into the district to aid the illiterate provisional president to smash the miners and leave them sufficiently crushed for the corporation to handle.

Miners Aroused

The action of Lewis roused the miners of the district to fury. The local unions ' rned his order to return to work. A great mass meeting, held at Glace Bay, resolved to carry on the strike, and instructed the district officers to stay on the job until they were removed by the votes of the rank and file. A parade of protest was organized, and the miners marched from all over the south part of the island to Dominion, where a mass meeting condemned Lewis as a servant of the corporation.

But the pressure was too great on the backward elements among the miners. They had been on strike for three weeks, all the forces that the governments and the corporations was able to bring against them had been used; the creatures who were unable to get into office by the votes of the miners and desiring to be given office by the Lewis commission, worked to break the spirit of the miners. The result was that many weaklings voted to return to work. The Lewis gang in the district was continually threatening to revoke the charters of the local unions if they did not return to work. This crated confusion in the ranks of the miners, but it would not have resulted in the breaking of the strike had not Lewis, through his lawyer, secured an injunction against the district officers, restraining them from acting in any capacity as officers of District 26, and also restraining them from using the district funds.

Decided to Resume Work

With this situation to face, the miners decided to return to work, rather than have Lewis revoke their local charters. They decided to give up the struggle against the armed force but to preserve their union in the interests of the working class, recognizing that to continue the struggle, would split the ranks and give Lewis a chance to split the union by organized locals of the weaklings, who were afraid to stay on strike any longer. The local union appointed committees to meet the mine management, and informed them that the miners were returning to work if there would be no discrimination on the part of the corporation against men who had taken an active part in the strike. The management refused to deal with the committees of the miners, and would make no guarantee that there would be no discrimination. Wholesale discrimination of active union men is now going on. The management is refusing work to active men. The members of the local executives are blacklisted. All men active in the strike are refused work. Lewis drives the miners back to work, and the corporation blacklists the militant workers in an attempt to drive them from the district.

Not Whining

The blacklisted miners are not whining. They have fought the corporation since 1902. They made the organization of the union possible. They have been blacklisted before, but still they continued fighting. These men are urging the rest of the workers to return to work so that Lewis will not be able to withdraw the local charters, and organize new locals. They desire the solidarity of the miners, so that they can fight in the future. The provisional executive of Lewis has stated that they will fight against the blacklist. This remains to be seen. Their past records have shown them to only too willing to do as the corporation wished them to do.

Because the miners are returning to work, does not mean that they have accepted the "provisional government" set up by Lewis. Not at all. The miners are returning to work to protect their union from the attacks of the Lewis gang. They throw up the fight against the troops and provincial police so that they could better conduct the struggle against the Lewis machine. They are determined that the autonomy of the district shall be restored, and that they shall elect their own officers.

Lewis may have won the admiration of the corporation, the capitalist press and the Armstrong government, by stabbing the miners of Nova Scotia in the back, but the miners will never forget the traitorous action of Lewis that forced them back to the mines, in face of the troops and police being used against the Labor movement. Lewis has done this before for the benefit of the capitalists. In Kansas and in Alberta, (District 18), he sent in his "organizers" and broke the mners for the benefit of the operators. His latest exhibition of his anxiety to smash the miners he is supposed to lead, will rouse the rank and file of the United Mine Workers, and they will smash Lewis in the interests of themselves and the working class.

WOMEN'S STATUS IN SOCIETY

Topic of Interest at Workers Party Meeting Sunday

A burning question is tormenting the women of the working class, and sometimes arouses the distrustful curiosity of women of the "middle class." This is the trouble: Communism is looming up in front of modern society, and the women are asking what their status is to be in the new order.

Because society has evolved through a variety of forms, so also has the family varied, so also has woman's relationship to society varied; once free as man, then man's superior and ruler, and finally as society split into antagonistic classes, woman's position was that of an inferior, and at the present day in spite of her newly-gained franchise, she is still the victim of economic dependence and capitalistic oppression, and also of the grossest ignorance of matters pertaining to her welfare and happiness. Woman's history is also the history of property, and as long as property concepts dominate society, so long shall woman remain a slave.

Working men and women who are interested in the status of woman under Communism should attend the propaganda meeting on Sunday, at 8 p. m. in the W. P. Hall, 303½ Pender West, (near the corner of Hamilton and Pender Streets), when Comrade Curry will speak on this absorbing subject. Comrade Harris will also speak on an important subject, and after the collection, there will be the usual questions and discussion.

More than 10,000 Burman and Indian laborers are involved in strikes in the Burma oil fields and Ahmedabad mines. The strikers are demanding increased wages and the recognition of wage equality between American and Burman skilled workmen.

A Union Is What You Make It

Some men imagine that a union comes out of the sky, and that it is made to order. This is a fallacy which only active participation in union affairs can destroy. Why not be an active member, instead of a knocker.

At the close of April, 1923, there were 45,032 persons totally unemployed in Northern Ireland, and the minister of Labor submitted to parliament a supplementary estimate of £25,000 for the purpose of carrying out approved schemes for the relief of unemployment.

Why Let George Do It

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The greatest assistance that the readers of The Federationist can render us at this time, is by securing a new subscriber. By doing so you spread the news of the working class movement and assist us.

A PEEP BEHIND THE FACISTI SCENE

Italy Anything but a Scene of Contentment and Peace

Cost of Living Grows While Workers Are Subjected to Dictatorship

[By Eugene Lyons]

In forcing through his electoral reform legislation, Mussolini demonstrated primarily his hold on the Italian parliament, and only in a secondary sense his hold on the country. While there is no call to underestimate the significance of that event, it is well to remeber that the Chamber of Deputies was elected two years—a period of crowded changes in Italy—and has been so repeatedly humiliated since then that it has little enough fight left. Even in the best days the Chamber suffered from a nervous "inferiority complex," it might be said. Confessions of impotence and futility were spread on the record repeatedly and the total yielding of its powers to a Fascisti dictator came almost as a climax to widespread distrust in the Chamber, a distrust most firmly entertained by the deputies themselves.

Of the state of mind of the Italian population there are more tangible indications that Mussolini's ability to browbeat parliament. They are to be found in the growing abstention from municipal elections, the increasing number of strikes despite extreme measures against them, the continued depreciation of the lire.

An excellent analysis of the situation from these angles is made by Deputy Misiano, one of the shrewdest of the Italian radicals and one of those most hated by the Fascisti. The writer recalls that on one occasion when he had the pleasure of meeting Misiano in Rome, the deputy had a black-and-blue eye and a number of bruises as a result of a Fascista assault. And that was in the early days of Fascism.

Misiano quotes Mussolini's statements to the effect that he would permit differences of opinion so long as they remained within the limits of "murmurs." Well, the Italian people are taking ample advantage of this "right to murmur." The country, he says, is everything but tranquil.

"The cost of living is ever higher; the exports decrease; the bankruptcies increase; the attempt of the government to cut the tariff on edibles (sardines, smoked and canned meats and fish), if it has succeeded in causing a loss for the customs, has not led to a betterement in prices—after a momentary halt, the prices continued to mount.

"The dismissal of thousands of railroad employees, of naval and military workers, of postal employees, throw the country into new turmoils. The workers are beginning again their mass agitations. Notwithstanding Fascisti terror the workers are obliged to fight their own defense. And they fight.

"Only of yesterday is the rebellion in Naples by the textile workers, although organized in Fascista unions, who cried, 'Viva Communism.' Of yesterday is the fascista strike of the workers in Monfalcone. And of today are the strikes of the building workers in Rome, and in Turin, of the government employees, of the furnace men of Piemonte, of the carpenters.

"In vain Mussolini announces to the four winds that in Italy there are no more strikes. The facts answer him sharply. The Italian labor world is in ferment. The ranks are being formed again. The squadrons are being reorganized."

This picture of affairs is amply attested by other phenomena. Dozens of municipal elections take place in which entire bodies of the electorate do not appear at the polls. They are often coerced to vote. Some communities have made voting obligatory. Fascista administrations, it is true, are elected, but only because no other candidates are placed on the ballot.

Notwithstanding the rash promises of the Mussolini forces when they first took control, the lire is worth less today than then. In October, 1922, the dollar bought 18.97 lire; at the end of June, 1923, it bought 22.30 lire.

Such is the scene behind the curtain of Fascista "victories." How soon that curtain will be raised remains for the future to show.

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POLITICAL ACTION NEEDS ECONOMIC SUPPORT

Farmers Must Have Economic Organization As Well As Political

American Labor Monthly Deals with Timely Topics

"The need of a Farmer-Labor political organization is apparent, but such an organization can never be effective unless it has behind it the power of economic organization," writes Scott Nearing, in the July issue of the American Labor Monthly, in a survey on the present condition of the American farmer.

Summing up the need for organization of the farmers, Scott Nearing declares: "First, the farmers must realize the necessity of economic organization. They must belong to leagues of farmers which include all of the farmers in the main branches of the industry. The dairy farmers, the fruit farmers, the grain farmers must build up their organization. These organizations must then be represented in a farm bureau or farm federation. Then the farmers and the organized workers must form a united front with the slogan: 'The product of labor to the producers'."

H. K. Herwitz, research director of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Edwin Newdick of the Labor Bureau, Inc., follow with articles on the textile industry. Herwitz gives a comprehensive amount of the facts and figures of the industry, and Newdick discusses the problem of leadership in the textile field.

In "The World We Live In: Footnotes to Current Events," a regular monthly feature of the American Labor Monthly, the editors analyze the causes and results of the recent Farmer-Labor conference in Chicago, and the various forces and issues involved.

"If a party is to be achieved, not a third party, not a philosophy, but one that will speak the mind of those that toil, no matter how timid or non-assertive it should be at the start, it is a federation of all or most all of organized Labor that can do it," the editors declare. "Any attempt at such performance with anything less than the above minimum is a political imposition and doomed to fail."

Cedric Long, of the Co-operative League of America, discusses the place the point of view of consumers' philosophy. Bryce M. Stewart, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Unemployment Bureau in Chicago, tells how the problem of unemployment in the men's clothing industry was met in that city. Walter N. Polakov, in his third article on "Science and Labor," takes up the problem from the biological point of view.

These are only a few of the leading articles that go to make the July issue of the American Labor Monthly, easily a top-notcher in the field of American Labor journals, in its fourth month of publication.

A sample copy of the American Labor Monthly will be sent free of charge upon receipt of request addressed to the office of the American Labor Monthly, 100 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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