BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

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LOCAL RAILROAD MEN WILL RESIST PROPOSED WAGE CUTS--MAY STRIKE

Government Grants Request for Board of Conciliation—Canadian Machinists Resent Wages Being Determined by U. S. Awards—Men Will Resist Lower Living Standard

Local railroad men affected by the proposed wage cuts are determined to resist to the limit. At a meetnig of the Federated Railroad trades, held on Wednesday evening, this decision was most clearly emphasized. Strike ballots are being issued, and the men appear to be in favor of a strike if the wage cuts are made effective.

J. Somerville, Canadian vice-president of the machinists, in a wire to The Federationist, states that application for a board of conciliation has been made by Division 4, and while the government has accepted this application *the railroad officials have not yet* replied stating their intention. The wire also intimates that the seriousness of the situation is in the fact that notices of wage reductions have been posted, and it is likely that the men will insist that these be withdrawn pending the reference of the wage cuts to the conciliation board.

All over Canada the men are strong in their opposition to the proposed wage cuts. In the far east, the men are strong for a strike, and in the middle west they are just as determined as they are on the coast to resist a lowering of the standard of living.

On Friday last the Machinists' officials sent out a circular letter to all unions in the district, which reads as follows:

A board of conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Act was applied for yesterday, and the Division committee disbanded today to reassemble on July 24.

A strike ballot has been sent out returnable on that date, and we earnestly and sincerely urge upon every officer and member to leave no stone unturned to secure a good return.

Brothers, the situation is serious. The time has come for action, and while your committee, we can assure you, will consider seriously any and every avenue pointing toward a satisfactory and just settlement, we are convinced that *the vital principles of organized* labor are being attacked, and unless the railways change their attitude, we must resist to the last ditch those injustices that are being imposed upon us.

Your committee has been in negotiations here for most two weeks, during which time every effort was made to come to an amicable agreement with the railways of this country on the questions of wages, and can only say up to date results have been far from satisfactory.

The association assumes the attitude they would insist on putting in the cut, or at best would withhold that amount pending settlement by the United States roads. We [illegible] the Canadian railways and t[illegible] employees should be able to [illegible]e their disputes, and have at a[illegible]mes resented being forced to [illegible]ept something ready-made. If [illegible] railways maintain this attitude [illegible]king our future wages depe[illegible]t upon the present American [illegible]way strike, they are in effect [illegible]g up [illegible] must do something [illegible]o assist in winning it.

Fraternally yours,

W. R. ROGERS,
D. S. LYONS,
P. SHEARON,

Machinists representatives on Division Committee.

"While some men are affected locally by the wage cuts on American roads operating in Canada, the men working on Canadian roads will await the decision of the board of conciliation if such tribunal is held, but they are determined that their wages shall not be cut without a protest and intend that, at least in this instance, the employers shall live up to the law and submit the matter to a board as provided by the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act."

British Labor's Growing Strength

BRITISH LABOR is sure to appear stronger than ever in the membership of the house of commons that will be chosen in the next general election, it is predicted by many, who admit that efforts are under way to prevent this new accession in strength, which, they say, "cannot be prevented." One of the means toward this end was an apparently insignificant private member's bill introduced in the house under cover, we are told, of protection for the "defenseless British workingman from a political ruthless dictatorship of his own elected nominees." The bill is described as being actually designed to "put certain serious difficulties in the way of trade unions which wish to spend money on politics." Commenting on the proposed measure, the liberal Manchester Guardian observes:

"If a large majority of the members were political enthusiasts these difficulties could be overcome, but if they possessed no more than the average degree of enthusiasm the probability is that a trade union would be reduced to political impotence. No political fund could be raised unless it was expressly so authorized by a ballot at which at least half the members voted and there were in favor a majority of 20 per cent. of those voting. Even if the raising of the political fund were thus legalized, the bill would still make it illegal for the union to enforce contributions from members who had not individually signed a written statement of their willingness to contribute.

"The bill, in fact, though it has now passed its second reading, is so obviously framed to cripple the financial resources of one of the chief political parties, it is so clearly partisan and would rouse such furious opposition, that we may hope there is no chance of its going much farther."

If the authors of this bill are really concerned about the purity of the sources from which political parties draw their money, the Guardian goes on to say, they need look no farther than the distribution of titles, which is generally known as the "honors list," for "when the older parties have cleansed themselves of the reproach of selling honors they may consider the propriety of trade union political levies." Nevertheless, we are advised that the present position is not altogether satisfactory, and this important daily explains:

"Under the act of 1913 a trade union may not spend money on political objects unless such objects have been approved by ballot. The political fund must be kept separate, and individual members can on written application secure exemption from contributing to it without prejudice to their other benefits. On the face of it there does not seem anything in this arrangement which can be called undemocratic or give ground for the accusation of tyranny. But there is this question, Why was it found necessary to protect the individual member who disapproved of the political activities of of his union? Many of us object to the income tax, but we are not on that account presented with exemption forms. According to strict democratic theory, the present law errs by giving the majority of a trade union not too much, but too little power. If they are legally constituted political organizations, why should not they be allowed to make all those who voluntarily join them subject to the same rules and subscription fees? The answer, of course, is that a trade union is not, and never has been, regarded primarily as a political organization. Politics have crept in as a side issue."

But even the Guardian thinks it may be argued that since membership is voluntarily, why should the unions not be allowed to impose compulsory levies on all their members for whatever legal purpose they like? This brings one to the root of the matter and to a clear difference between the theory and the fact, of which we read:

"For the most part membership of a trade union is not voluntary. The chances are that a skilled artizan, whatever his trade may be, cannot find employment unless he is a member of a trade union, and it would be intolerable that his livelihood should be dependent upon his subscription to political purposes of which he disapproves. The real question is, therefore, whether in fact the law allows sufficient loophole for the man who is in practise bound to be a trade unionist to dissociate himself, if he likes, from trade union politics. On that it is not easy to give a clear answer. There is no evidence that any large number of trade unionists resent the political levy; on the other hand, if all trade unionists voted as their political leaders tell them to do, labor representation in parliament would be bigger than it is."

CARPENTERS PUT UP A FIGHT

Resist Wage Reduction on New Westminster Job

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of Vancouver local 452, has had a little trouble during the past week. The Pacific Paper Company is having some work done at New Westminster by the Dominion Construction Co., and while this firm pays the standard rate of wages on all jobs in Vancouver, for some reason or another, the men engaged as carpenters on this job have only been paid $6 per day instead of $6.50, while other conditions such as hours, etc., have been observed.

On Monday, the job was placed on the unfair list, and all union menu called off the job. Since then, seven union men have quit, leaving only four men on the job. Fifteen men were originally employed.

The strage part of the affair is that jobs run by the Dominion Construction Company of Vancouver and Ioco are run on union *lines, the rate and conditions called* for by the union being lived up to.

DAIRY IS PLACED ON UNFAIR LIST

Union Signs Up New Agreement with Large Firm

The Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees' Union announces that the Valley Dairy has been placed on the unfair list owing to that firm having refused to negotiate a renewal of the agreemnt with the union. All employees of this firm were notified that they could still hold their cards in the union but would not be allowed to attend any meetings or hold office in the union.

The union has been successful in renewing the agreement with the Fraser Valley Dairies, Ltd., for another year with all the old conditions, and negotiations are being carried on with the Purity Dairy. This local is growing fast, 21 members being admitted at the last meeting.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

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

TRANSPORTATION DISORGANIZED IN STATES

Freight Traffic Is Brought To a Standstill by Strike

Strikebreakers Are Leaving Jobs by the Hundreds

[By Harry Godfrey]
(Federated Press Correspondent)

New York—The railway shopmen's strike in this district has entered the stage which transportation on every line entering New York is becoming daily more disorganized.

Freight traffic in some instances has been brought almost to a *standstill, and passenger service,* particularly on the New York Central, the West Shore, the Erie, the Baltimore & Ohio and the Long Island, is seriously impaired.

The New York Central, confronted by a walkout of its clerks, freight handlers and station employees, hastily arranged a conference with the union officers, at the close of the first session of which it was announced that two of the three points at issue have been "satisfactorily settled." These two points are the restoration of vacation and sick leave pay, and abolition of the contract system of freight handling. A third point covers wages.

Strike-breakers who have been recruited by roads here have been leaving their jobs by hundreds. Despite the fact that these men are paid wages in many instances three or four times as high as those ordered by the rail labor board, and are housed and fed by the roads in addition, they are throwing up their jobs. Strike leaders assert that very few of the strike-breakers are sufficiently skilled to do the work.

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WOULD PLACE A BAN ON WAR

Women Will Hold World-wide Demonstration Against Slaughter

World-wide meetings to put a ban on war, will be held at New York, commencing July 29, under the auspices of the Women's Peace union. The announcement says that "no more war" demonstrations will be held on that date in Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland, Sweden, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Portugal and other countries.

Well-known speakers will be there. A circular inviting signatures, among other things, says: "I affirm it is my intention never to aid in or sanction war, offensive or defensive, international or civil, in any way, whether by making or handling munitions, subscribing to war loans, using my labor for the purpose of setting others free from war service, helping by money or work any relief organization which supports or condones war."

The executive committee of the United States section of the Women's Peace union includes Elizabeth Ellsworth Cook, chairman; Gertrude Franchot Tone, vice-chairman; Caroline Lexow Babcock, vice-chairman; Alma Lever, treasurer; Elizabeth Black, secretary; Olivia Dunbar Torrence, Elinor Bryns and Mary B. Orr.

"The object of these meetings throughout the world," the announcement says, " will be *not* merely to register the universal hatred of war, but rather the determination of non-resistants everywhere to refuse co-operation with war."

STRIKERS RANKS ARE BEING ADDED TO

Politics Playing a Large Part in Railroad Strike

Women Are Taking an Active Part in Grim Struggle in U. S.

[By Carl Haessler]
(Federated Press Correspondent)

Chicago—Walkouts July 17 by the 8000 railway employee members of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers were the second authorized additions to the 400,000 striking shop crafts men who quit July 1. Clerks on individual lines had quit on call previously to the firemen. The maintenance of way officials continued to oppose a strike of their men.

Timothy Healy, international president of the firemen and oilers, declared the strike was in protest against the 2-cents an hour cut in wages ordered by the railroad labor board. His organization will act in close touch with the six unions already out under the leadership of B. M. Jewell, president, railway employees' department, A. F. of L.

Government policy toward the strike shifted a point with the intimation from Washington that the transportation might be restored under war powers with drafting of the strikers. Whether it was intended to pay the wages current before the slash and to concede the other demands of the strikers before summoning them to work under military conditions was not disclosed. Union chiefs refused to comment before official announcement of the government plans.

Before the government plan to draft the rail employees back to work became public, buisness men in Chicago were discussing the details and justification of the plan. The owner of a large automobile accessory plant declared the roads could not be operated by the military with strikebreakers and that transportation by motor trucks and airplanes was utterly inadequate. He then said Harding had the authority to declare a state of war, draft the strikers to their jobs, and treat them as mutineers if they disobeyed. Advised that such a course would mean the death of the Republican party, he replied that on the contrary the party would get his vote for the rest of time.

National guard units are on duty *in West Virginia, Michigan, Indiana,* Missouri and Kansas.

The rail executives in their reply to Chairman Hooper's peace suggestions balked at every point except that they agreed in return for peace not to violate the board ruling against "farming out" shop work to contractors. They also

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RAILWAY MEN HOLD TRUMP CARD

Employers Seek Violation of Laws of U. S. A.

Trains Are Being Held Up By Strike of Shopmen

[By Laurence Todd]
(Federated Press Correspondent)

Washington—With the railroad strike sweeping the country like wildfire, the interstate commerce commission finds itself under entreaty from railroad corporations to violate the locomotive inspection law, with which no other authority than congress can legally interfere. Under that law, the shopmen are bound to win their strike within a few weeks, since it requires that locomotives, unless in good condition, must not be used.

This is the trump card held by the transportation brotherheods in their demand upon the railroad managers that they be given guarantees that troops would be removed and rolling stock be maintained in safe condition. Train crews can refuse to handle traffic if the engines and cars are not in good order.

As the railroads have seen to it that the number of inspectors employed by the interstate commerce commission for 70,455 locomotives on 260,000 miles of railroad is only 50, and that the appropriation for their salaries and expenses is very scant, they will have difficulty in proving the engineers wrong when they refuse *to take out locomotives* which they consider unsafe.

Complaints of unsafe locomotives on the one hand and complaints at the rigidity of the law and inspection on the other, are reaching the commission in considerable number, although the strike is only two weeks old. Locomotives need overhauling every few days. In Europe a half dozen men go over the big engines at every station along the line.

These complaints have been, invariably, passed along by the commission to its bureau of locomotive inspection. The bureau orders special inspections where possible, and reminds both sides to the strike that the law leaves no discretion to the bureau or the commission. If a railroad company puts a locomotive into use after defects in that locomotive or its appurtenances have been disclosed by inspection, and before such defects have been made good, the bureau calls upon the United States district attorney in that district to begin federal prosecution. Under strike conditions, the inspection force is utterly inadequate.

News from J. C. Schmitt, international vice-president, boilermak-

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LARKIN AND GITLOW TO SERVE TERMS

Court of Appeals Hands Down Decision in Political Case

New Trials Are Granted to Men Convicted in 1920

Albany, N. Y.—James Larkin and Benjamin Gitlow, the latter a former member of the New York Legislature, must serve the remainder of their terms for alleged violation of New York's criminal anarchy law. The decision has been handed down by the court of appeals here. New trials were granted, however, to Charles E. Rutherberg and Isaac E. Ferguson, also convicted in 1920 on similar charges. All four were convicted on charges involving alleged responsibility for publication of the Left Wing manifesto in the Revolutionary Age. Two members of the court, Justices Cuthbert W. Pound and Benjamin Cordozo, dissented from the opinion upholding the conviction of Larkin and Gitlow. The latter have been at liberty on bail for several weeks, having served part of their sentences.

The Women Can Help

Secretary Humphries, of Regina Typograhpical Union No. 657, writes: "I do not think if the womenfolk of the printers would unite into auxiliaries they could be a great power in themselves; as it is they who look after the welfare of the home—and I honestly believe if they were to declare that union label goods were the only things they would purchase—it would not be long before the storekeepers would begin to stock up with the goods demanded."

Always look up the Fed. advertisers before making purchases.

LARGE FAMILIES WANTED FOR WAR

Japanese Militarists Are Opposed to Birth Control

Tokio.—Protest against the growing Japanese birth-control movement is voiced in an appeal for large families for national defense issued by Gen. Kono, a leader of the militarist faction.

"Man is the foremost factor of all war supplies. It is possible to substitute machines for human beings more effectively than was expected, but who is to manufacture the machines? Who is to make the ammunition? Who is to carry them to the soldiers at the front? And who will produce food? None of these things can be accomplished without men, so that we must acknowledge that a nation is helpless unless she has sufficient population in case of conflict. The allies found it necessary to impress women and colored people for war work, but even then found it necessary to solicit the aid of other nations for the manufacture of ammunition. British labor trouble is due to the revelation of their power during the war. All of these evils come from a shortage of population. As long as there is the slightest possibility of international conflict we can safely have as many children as we are able to produce. Comparing ourselves with France, we should congratulate Japan upon her progressively increasing birth rate, which constitutes the vital source of national security. *We must encourage this tendency* more and more in the future. My heartiest wish is to retain the old tradition that wives should be ashamed of themselves unless they are the mothers of large families."

Local 452, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, will hold a picnic at Bowen Island on July 29.

Many painters are unemployed these days, according to a report made by Delegate Hunt to the Trades Council on Tuesday evening.

At the next meeting of the Trades and Labor Council, the matter of sending of delegates to the Trades Congress convention, will be settled.

The Labor Day celebration committee of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council has made arrangements for a joint ferry and street railway ticket for the Labor Day celebration.

The contract for the building of a new ferry boat for North Vancouver by a Glasgow firm is being held up by Mayor Morden for further consideration. The cost will be £44,050, or about £10,000 less than the bid of A. Wallace, the local shipbuilder.

During the past week some 100 boys left Vancouver for the berry patches of the Fraser Valley district. They were hired through the B. C. employment bureaux. The principal places for berries are at Mission, Hatzic, Dewdney and Silverdale.

Trades Unionism At the Crossroads

(L. B., in Labor Leader, London)

THE adoption by the Independent Labor party of an industrial policy has very far-reaching consequences. *It is one thing* to formulate a theory, another to put it into practice; and, without the necessary knowledge as to trade union structure at present existing, this, to my mind, is quite an impossible task.

Despite the fact that for years the craft basis of trade unionism has been acknowledged as obsolete, any attempts almost without number have been made to depart from that basis in matters of common *interest, that basis still stands on* its own legs, practically unweakened by the abnormal strain of the past few years. The unfortunate and disastrous effect of this clinging to the old ties is revealed by the chaotic state of affairs in connection with the recent shipbuilding and engineering disputes; where one executive indulges in a semi-public slanging of another, and through lack of the discovery of a common ground of action to *break away disgruntled and negotiate* on favored ground of its own choosing, to the disadvantage of its (on paper) allies, we can make tolerably certain that the bond of interest between the units comprising a federation of trade unions is no stronger than the will or the whim of the strongest and more economically powerful section. However this may be, our concern is not so much with the lack of utility as with the fundamental cause of disunity. Obviously, that cause is an instinctive conservatism, or craft bias, and the reason for this is not far to seek.

With the continued and illimitable progress in the evolution of the technique of industrial equipment, their constant modification and increasing productive capacity, the consequence is naturally a tendency to degrade the skill, and thus cheapen the labor of formerly highly-skilled artisans. A recognition of this inherent weakness has given rise to a great amount of experimentation, all more or less consciously directed towards the achievement of industrial solidarity.

In the case of the Building Trades Federation this objective presents no insuperable difficulty, the reason being that, in the main, the constituent unions are fairly well defined according to craft, and disputes as to demarcation are few and far between, and fairly easy of settlement. A plasterer, for instance, is so obviously differentiated in the matter of specialised training from a joiner that, although have a common interest in building, the special form of that interest is, in practice, so far as the distribution of actual building operations is concerned, quite a separate affair. In such a case the interests which bind the bricklayer, the joiner, the plasterer, the painter, and the electrician together are common, such as hours and conditions, wages, etc.

The line of advance here is foreshadowed by the rapid growth of the Building Guild, Ltd., and very little propaganda work should be necessary to achieve within the next year or so that complete merging of interests in a unified building trades union on industrial union lines. The problem for the building trade workers is by no means complex, and it is quite probable that the Building Guild *would never have succeeded but* for the simple fact that, in the main, no demarcation disputes arising from craft antagonism have cropped up or are likely to crop up.

Take a contrary case, that of the engineering and allied trades in the shipbuilding industry. You may have a federation and still not have one. Reason does not appeal to men whose livelihood is being torn from them by the continual improvement of old and the innovation of new machinery. Each degradation of industrially requisite skill minimizes the chances of holding to certain classes of work, and these chances are fought for almost savagely, which is not to be wondered at when one takes into account that the chance of work means the difference between comparative comfort and the miserable inadequacy of the dole. In the hope of achieving solidarity many able men have spent their lives; but, without seeking to disparage their efforts, little real advance has been recorded. The problem is complex and grows in complexity, and only one solution may be found for the difficulty. That solution is the socialization of industry.

ANOTHER STEP TO UNITY; THE CENTRAL LABOR BODY ENDORSES FEDERATIONIST

R. H. Neelands, M. L. A., Elected President After Close Race—Many Important Matters Dealt With at Trades Council Meeting on Tuesday Night

Another step towards the unity of Labor was made on Tuesday evening, when it was decided by the Vancouver Trades and Labor *Council, International, to support* The B. C. Federationist, and that a committee of three be appointed as an editorial board, and another committee of two appointed to secure the support of the different organizations in the city, this committee to be a ways and means committee.

The Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees notified the council that the Valley Dairy had been placed on the unfair list, while *the Musicians Union sent word to* the effect that the Sons of England band had been placed on the same list.

Mrs. Mahon, reporting for the label committee, stated that the committee recommended the following:

"That the council appoint a committee to interview Con Jones, the manager of the professional lacrosse teams, the Orpheum and Avenue theatres, re non-union printing.

"That the president appoint delegates to the label committee, representing the Cigarmakers, Printers, Moving Picture Operators, Stage Employees, Painters, Bookbinders, Musicians, Machinists."

The committee also requested that the council endorse the committee being named "Union Label Trades League" department of the council, this request along with a demand that all members of clubs insist on the union label on the identification cards was granted.

The committees appointed to interview several unaffiliated unions in the city, all reported progress, and it is expected that in the near future the council will have several large organizations apply for affiliation.

The Machinists reported that the men in the shops are still on the three-day a week basis, and that strike ballots as to whether the men are willing to strike against the proposed wage cuts are being distributed.

In one of the keenest contested elections ever held for president, R. H. Neelands, M. L. A., was elected by one vote, Vice-president Bartlett being the runner-up. The officers elected are as follows: President, R. H. Neelands; vice-president, W. Bartlett; secretary, P. Bengough; treasurer, B. Showler; sergeant at arms, Mrs. Mahon; statistician, J. Hey.

The executive board is composed of the above officers and the following: C. McDonald, J. Nixon, A. Fraser, J. Hale, and C. Herrett. After the installation of the new president by Vice-president Bartlett, President Neelands installed the new officers and members of the executive, and then thanked the delegates for the confidence they had placed in him.

The Labor Movement Through Other Eyes

THE Christian Science Monitor, discussing the labor movement, editorially, in a recent issue, has, amongst other things, the following to say:

The convention of the American Federation of Labor recently held at Cincinnati calls attention to the great growth of the labor movement in all countries in recent years. In America it is not nearly so strong as elsewhere. It has achieved some remarkable successes in improving the condition of the industrial classes, most notably, perhaps, in the organization of the joint board of the clothing workers of Chicago. But its influence is still mainly industrial. It has made no appreciable impression on the politics of the country. That perhaps, is natural, since the bulk of the population of the United States is still engaged in agricultural pursuits, the great centres of industrial production are widely scattered and largely manned by recent immigrants, and employment is good and wages high.

In Europe, where opportunity is less, and cogestion is far greater, the position is quite different. The labor movement, as a trade union movement for the purpose of collective bargaining, established its position many years ago. Today labor is one of the leading political factors as well. In Russia the Bolsheviki have succeeded in capturing the whole machinery of government and transforming it on communist lines. In Germany the social democratic party, which is really a trade union party, is one of the largest in the country, and for a time after the revolution was in supreme command. In France the Socialists, though snowed under after the war, are a formidable group. In Italy they are stronger still. And in England the labor party is the strongest of the opposition group. It has a policy on all the great questions of the day, and there are many judges who prophesy that ere long it will be able to form a government of its own.

What has been the reason for the remarkable growth of laborism in the old world? Fundamentally, the labor movement, in its political aspect, is a protest against the increasing powers of accumulated wealth in the community. In olden days the menace to the freedom of the individual was the concentration of the land, and with it of political power, in the hands of a small hereditary class. That evil has been met by democracy, and the breaking up of big estates. The menace today is the concentration of wealth and financial power in the hands of another small but also practically hereditary class. According to the labor point of view the present industrial system is bound to go on producing, on the one side a relatively small class of increasingly rich people who own and pass on to their children the bulk of the accumulated wealth of the country, and on the other an enormous proletariat of industrial workers living at, or in bad times below, the level of subsistence, and dependent on the owners of capital for employment and subsistence. Labor contends that it is just as bad that a small class of super-rich people freed from the necessity of making their own living and handing on their rights from generation to generation, should control the money and property power, as well as the feudal system of old.

Labor further objects to the autocratic power which the existing system gives to the owners of capital over the conditions of living of their employees. They think it is quite wrong that the owners of capital should have the unrestrict-

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WORLD CONGRESS AGAINST WAR

International Federation oi Trade Unions Starts Big Movement

By Paul Hoyer
(Federated Press Correspondent)

Amsterdam.—A world congress against war is to be launched next December by the International Federation of Trade Unions.

Not only the bodies affiliated with the Amsterdam movement, but other organizations as well are to be invited to take part. All organizations of workers are to be admitted. *Pacifist societies of every description, too, are qualified to* take part.

The one condition attached to admission is acceptance of the resolution on war and militarism adopted by the international congress of the Amsterdam International, held in Rome during Easter week.

That resolution declares, in part: "That the fight against militarism and war and for world peace based upon the fraternization of the peoples is one of the *principal* tasks of the trade union movement. The international congress declares that it is the duty of the organized workers to counteract all wars which may threaten to break out in the future with all the means at the disposal of the labor movement, and to prevent the outbreak of such wars by proclaiming and carrying out a general international strike."

To defray the costs of this world congress the international will issue a peace stamp, to be sold among the world's workers. All workers are to be asked to contribute the equivalent of half an hour's wages towards the congress.

The international proposes an exchange of trade unionists from the various trades. The persons selected are to go to another country, where they are to study the language, the workers' organizations and other details.

Be sure to notify the post office as soon as you change your address.

JURY PLACES BLAME FOR RIOTS

Takes Position That Murder of Union Miners Caused Trouble

Chicago—The Herrin bloodshed of June 22, in which a score of coal company guards and strike-breakers were killed after two union mniers had been fatally shot by company guards, has led Attorney *Gen. Edward J. Brundage of* Illinois to offer $1000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the principals.

A special grand jury of Williamson county is expected to act on the case.

A coroner's jury returned a verdict naming Mine Supt. C. K. McDowell, who was later killed, as guilty of the murder of George Henderson, the union miner whose death precipitated the trouble. The jury also held the Southern Illinois Coal Co. and its officials as directly responsible. President Lester of the company was reported by Col. Samuel Hunter, Illinois national guard, to have retorted, "I'll be damned if I will," when begged by Hunter to shut down the mine to avoid bloodshed.

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY July 21, 1922

Bumper Crops and the Feeding of Workers

IF press reports can be relied on, then Canada will have a bumper crop. There will be a large amount of foodstuffs harvested and nature, aided by man, will provide all that is necessary to feed the people of this country. But this does not mean that the people will eat. It does not mean that the farmers who, by their efforts, have made it possible that the granaries of the country will be full, will have a plentitude of the necessities of life or even be able to live like human beings. It only means that the ruling class of this country will have lots of foodstuffs to dispose of in a world market.

* * *

The workers, both agricultural and industrial, are at all times capable of producing "bumper crops" whether they be of grain or foodstuffs, machinery or commodities, which are necessary to human existence, but they do not benefit by so doing. Their lives are restricted and blighted by their very productivity. The more they produce in a stated period of time the more they suffer because they have produced too much. The bumper crop on the prairies may mean that the granaries of this country will be full and that a few city dwellers will have a chance to get back to the land for a month or so, but it will also mean that the price which the farmer gets for his produce will be lower unless there happens to be a shortage in some other country and the market for Canadian wheat thereby extended.

* * *

While the farmers are looking for a bumper crop, the industrial workers are getting a bump in the shape of reduced wages. Railroad workers are now faced with a cut in wages. The miners have already had a taste of what follows a bumper crop in coal. In other words, they know now what must inevitably follow their activities in producing more coal than is needed. The miners of the Crow's Nest Pass and Alberta are on strike. They are on strike against a reduction in wages, against a lower standard of living. Yet for a considerable time prior to the strike they only worked about half time, and many did not even get the opportunity to do that, yet the coal which would fill the demand was produced; in fact, if the demand had been greater, they would have had more work.

* * *

Farmers imagine that they produce wheat. Industrial workers think that they produce the things which they handle and prepare for market. But they do not. Farmers do not produce wheat any more than a tailor produces clothes, but the workers produce all wealth. The production of wealth is a social process. The farmer cannot produce wheat unless he has the necessary tools. The production of the tools of the farmer, like the needle and machine of the tailor, entails the labor of all sections of the working class, and the farmer and the tailor depend on every other industrial worker just as much as the industrial workers depend on the farmer and the tailor. Their combined efforts make the production of wealth possible.

* * *

Wheat, sewing machines or needles are not produced for use. They are produced for profit. In order that profit may be made out of them, there must be a market in which they may be sold. If that market be flooded, in other words if the workers produce more than the market will absorb, then the producers of wealth in the shape of all that is necessary to sustain life, must starve because they have produced more of the very things they need, but cannot get, than the market will absorb. This is our much-vaunted system of capitalistic production. Greater production and bumper crops may be valuable to those who benefit from the present system, but the miners' strike and the railroad workers' problems are not sectional issues, but the problems which face a working-class which includes all types of workers. The sooner the workers as a whole realize this fact the sooner the end of the present system, with its contradictions, will be brought about.

Employers Must Observe Contract, Says A. F. of L.

WHEN the American Federation of Labor held its annual session in Denver last year the strike in the printing trades to enforce an agreement with the employers for an eight-hour day with a Saturday half-holiday was only a few weeks old. At that time the federation took a stand that placed the entire labor movement back of the printing trades, and pledged its fullest support. After a year's contest, in which success has been attained in a large measure, although in some jurisdictions obstinate employers are still holding out, the federation again pledges its support to the fullest extent.

The following resolution, introduced by the delegates of the allied printing trades at the Cincinnati session, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this, the 42nd annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, emphatically denounces the dishonorable, unwarranted and destructive attitude and action manifested by the printing trades employers and their associations in treating contracts entered into as mere scraps of paper; that it pledges to the International Printing Trades Unions all the moral and all other helpful support at its command, and to this end calls upon all trades unions and labor organizations, all trades unionists and their friends to favor and to purchase only such printed matter produced under union conditions and by employers who honor their word and observe agreements that they have entered into; that the executive council be and is hereby instructed to aid and assist in every possible and practicable manner when called upon so to do.

In discussing the question, Max S. Hayes, a delegate from the International Typographical Union, said, in part:

The main point we are concerned in is that of securing action on the part of this convention, and to make that action as effective as possible through affiliated and subordinate unions. We are required to call upon you—which is our duty and our right—because we are confronted by a condition over which we have no control. If it had been simply a stand-up and square fight between the Typographical Union or any other allied craft and their employers, this contest would have ended months ago instead of going along for a period of over fourteen months. It has cost our International Union in real money in excess of $8,000,000, although less than 10,000 members were involved. We are paying strike benefits ranging from $18 to $25 a week, and in some instances higher.

We are forced to do this because of the ruthless repudiation of a contract solemnly entered into by three associations in the employing industry two years prior to the inauguration of the 44-hour week. For a period of nine months our members paid 10 per cent. on every dollar they earned into a strike fund to defend our people, and we are now paying 5 per cent. of all our wages into a fund to finance this contest.

We have before us a clear-cut illustration of the violation of the Sherman anti-trust law in this contest. I am not prepared to say what the future policy is to be. It may be necessary, it may come about that we may yet be compelled to enter the courts and learn whether these anti-trust laws are enacted for the purpose of destroying unions, and whether the unions have any redress against the employers when they violate the law in contests of this character; whether the law can be enforced against these combinations, against conspiracies such as this has been and is within our nation, yes, covering the entire North American continent.

The United States Chamber of Commerce, the so-called "American Plan" Association, the National Association of Manufacturers and various trade associations of employers have, directly and indirectly, collectively and individually, brought pressure to bear upon the owners and proprietors of printing offices to such an extent that these concerns were deliberately threatened with ruin if they made peace with the typographical union and granted the 44-hour week.

After urging the delegates from central bodies to do everything in their power to induce those bodies to assist the men in the printing trades where they are on strike, Delegate Hayes concluded by saying:

To my actual knowledge, from being in touch with the members of our organization, we do not intend to yield a single jot so far as the 44-hour principle is concerned. If it is necessary we will spend eight million more to defeat the conspiring employers, and if possible disrupt their organization in turn. Once the typographical union goes into a fight we never give up—we never have in the past, and we never will in the future.

42,000 RUSSIAN CHILDREN FED

Federation of Trade Unions Cares for 400 Villages

Amsterdam.—The International Federation of Trade Unions, which last year undertook the feeding of 42,000 children in the Chuvash district of Russia, reports that since it began its operations no child in the 400 villages concerned has died of hunger. Since May 1, the Amsterdam International has also been feeding 50,000 adults in the same district. The central bureau, by request of the Russian government, extended its aid to workers in the towns and industrial centres.

The union label is not a "cure all" for industrial injustices, but it is the best tonic to prescribe for many of them.

quickly a criminal can be run down and secured by the simple machinery of the system of communal government.

To be immune from beggars coming to my house I regularly, when in China, subscribed to the beggars' guild, which is a most perfectly managed organization.

In China both craftsman and merchant are members of their respective guilds. These guilds are well organized governing bodies which democratically regulate every small thing connected with the trades they represent. The laws are scrupulously obeyed. The craftsman outside of a guild is in a hopeless position. He is practically without capital and is dependent on his daily turnover; he cannot exist outside of an organization which helps him to market his goods and which guarantees him as a risk to the credit-giving world.

It is in China where one sees the guild or trade union as a really democratic institution. Its decisions are reached by majority vote, and every reputable man in a trade is entitled to membership. It regulates prices, markets, trade and credit, and every other business factor; it does not destroy individual initiative and does not interfere with any man's individuality, but it does regulate apprentices, and some guilds now, more than ever before, are regulating the price of labor. Guilds are very careful not to permit their members to ruin the good name of the entire body.

The guild or tong is one of China's ancient institutions, and trade unions in the West would learn much that would be of use to them today were they to pay closer attention to the guild unionism of the Far East.

AFFILIATION IS BEING DISCUSSED

Welsh Miners Refer Affiliation to R. L. U. I. to Locals

London.—At the annual conference of the South Wales Miners' federation at Cardiff the question of affiliation with the Red Labor union International was referred to the lodges for further consideration. The conference also dealt with the low wages of haulers and traffic men in the mines, and with the question of non-unionism. It was decided with respect to the latter that this should be treated as a national question and efforts made to insert a clause in the next agreement to the effect that membership in the federation must be one of the conditions of employment in and about the mines.

The funeral of Mrs. Bert Johnson, 37, took place Tuesday afternoon from Fales' parlors, New Westminster, to the Fraser cemetery, and was largely attended. She is survived by her husband and five children. Much sympathy is expressed for the family, Mr. Johnson being a popular North Arm fisherman.

As yet there has been no sign of sockeye salmon in the Fraser river so says a telephone message from Steveston. The run is expected daily, and net repairing is much in evidence.

In 1921 the population of Burnaby district was 12,383.

World News in Brief Paragraphs

New York.—Factory workers in New York City have a shorter work-week, on the average, than those in manufacturing establishments in other parts of the country, according to data obtained in part from the state department of labor. The state figures, based on nearly 600 reports, show that 26.5 per cent. of the factory workers in New York City work not more than 44 hours a week. Slightly more than half work a standard week of from 45 to 48 hours; 18 per cent. work more than 54 hours.

St. Louis.—A branch of the Trade Union Educational League with a programme to amalgamate the craft unions on an industrial basis, has been organized here. W. Z. Foster, national secretary, will speak here Aug. 12.

Seattle.—Another group of workmen, including many Americans, are on their way to Russia to work in the Kuznetz basin. A still larger group, composed of farmers for the Crimea and mechanics for Moscow and Petrograd, are due to leave shortly. A former group, now in Russia, in a letter to comrades here, tell of improving conditions in Russia and express enthusiasm in their work.

Seattle.—To counteract huge militaristic parades and festivals which marked the celebration of Independence Day here, the Central Labor Council has endorsed a demonstration for No More War days, July 29 and 30. The programme will be under the auspices of the local Women's Trade Union League.

Lowell, Mass.—A wage slash affecting 3000 cotton workers in the Merrimac Manufacturing Company mills in this city went into effect July 10. At a meeting of more than 100 representatives of labor organizations here plans were laid to organize the cotton operatives to resist.

Moscow—To help insure the success of the miners' strike in America, the Red Labor Union International has issued an appeal to the miners, transport workers and railroad men of Europe to prevent the transportation of British, French, Belgian and German coal to the United States. The appeal asserts that last year's miners' strike in England was defeated by the importation of foreign coal.

New York — "The wolves of Wall Street" have robbed victims of $750,000,000 since the close of the war through fraudulent stock promotions and bucket shops, according to District Attorney Banton. "Never in the history of the district attorney's office has there been such a flood of complaints preceded and kept pace with by the unprecedented number of failures in the Wall Street district," he said.

Lincoln, Neb., July 10.—Twelve guards at the Burlington shops, in Havelock, went on strike when called for duty this morning. The men had been imported, but refused to work after committees of two counties and business men of Havelock in mass meeting adopted resolutions pledging themselves to feed the idle shopmen if the strike lasts ten years.

Hamburg—According to the Industrie und Handelszeitung, large supplies of British coal are on the way to the United States. American importers are said to contemplate the purchase of 1,000,000 tons of coal monthly for the duration of the strike. This newspaper further claims that coal magnates of Southern France have received a contract from the American government which calls for the delivery, in America, of 250,000 tons of French coal.

Regina, Sask.—According to the report of the superintendent of neglected children for Saskatchewan, there were on Dec. 31, 1921, 519 mothers' pensions in force in that province, 475 of which were being paid to widows and 44 to mothers whose husbands were incapacitated and unable to make proper provision for their families. Since the mothers' pensions act came into force in February, 1918, 688 pensions have been granted, amounting to $249,203, and affecting 2361 children.

Ottawa—The federal department of labor industrial accident record for Canada for the first quarter of 1922 shows 156 families, as compared with 236 in the previous quarter, and 203 in the corresponding quarter of 1921. Railways and mines supplied the highest number of cases, there being 31 fatalities in the railway group and 30 in the mining group during the period under review.

Washington — Southern railway tracks southward from Alexandria, Va., are blocked by trains loaded with perishable foodstuffs billed to this and other markets, the International Association of Machinists headquarters is informed. Congestion is due to the strike of freight clerks and roundhouse laborers as well as shop mechanics. In the cities of the south, the strike is reported effective. In Pittsburg the steel industry is feeling the delay in handling of cars.

Hornell, N. Y.—Protected by the state constabulary, a trainload of strike-breakers from New York city has arrived here at the Erie shops. Forty-eight negroes who were imported earlier in the week to work in the shops have been sent back. They were unable to perform the skilled work properly, and declared they were misinformed by the railroad as to the conditions here.

Tokio—Two suicides in one day on account of poverty due to high cost of living are recorded in Tokio. A young woman carrying a babe on her back placed herself before an electric car in motion at Tokio station. Both mother and child were instantly killed. At Uyeno another young woman carrying a babe on her back committed suicide in the same manner.

Nome, Alaska—Strikes are tying up mining operations on the Seward peninsula. More wages is the demand.

Seattle—The 5000 railway shop men on strike in Washington State report not more than a half dozen desertions. Large advertisements composed to make readers believe that the strike is against the United States instead of against railroads, have failed to hook many recruits. Conditions in all parts of the state are nearing a crisis for the railroad companies, who are frantically endeavoring to get men.

Milwaukee—Competition among art models here is becoming keen with the industrial depression. Prices have dropped from $1 an hour to 75 cents, the Layton school of art announced. The price is the same whether posing nude or otherwise, it was said.

Dublin.—The election of M. Bradley in the County Cork elections brings the total of Labor members in the new Irish parliament to 16 out of the 18 Labor candidates run.

(By The Federated Press)

Washington.—Czecho - Slovakia's government, in agreement with mine owners, has taken steps to lower the tax on small coal by 20 to 30 per cent., and coal and coke prices are going down, says a report from U. S. Trade Commissioner Geringer, Prague. Wage decreases have recently been enforced in the metal, cement, paper and tanning industries, and the general industrial depression continues "without any immediate prospect of improvement."

London, England—Albert Inkpin, secretary, Communist Party of Great Britain, has been released from prison after serving six months for publishing pamphlets interpretive of the Russian revolution.

Manila — Figures which show that the population of Manila is crowded into even less space than the slum population of New York City have been published. Manila, with a population of 300,000 in 15 square miles, has 20,000 people per square mile. New York has 15,144.49 people per square mile.

Chicago—Eugene V. Debs, leader of the Great American Railway Union strike in 1894, has issued a statement to the striking railroad men and other unions that the time has come for the rank and file to unite and "strike together, vote together and fight together."

A. F. of L. Membership

In discussing the apparent loss of about 700,000 members of the American Federation of Labor the past year, President Gompers told the Cincinnati convention that if that actually were the case, labor's showing would be most creditable, in view of the bitter opposition that organized workers had to meet during the year. Those unions which seem to show a loss were the unions most heavily engaged in war work, fortunately no longer necessary. War plants are closed and in some cases whole industries are out of business. Thousands of workers have been forced into other occupations. Navy yards are a good example. This accounts, in a large measure, for the falling off of membership in the metal trades. There are about 3,200,000 members who are now paying per capita to the American Federation of Labor. Many organizations carry those out of work without payment of dues. One thing is certain, and that is that the labor movement is showing a militant spirit and a solidarity and unity never equalled. As Gompers points out, American labor has really lost nothing, in spite of every effort of our enemies.

The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks has established a death benefit fund ranging from $100 for continuous membership of one year and less than two years up to $1500 for continuous membership of fifteen years. The committee appointed to investigate the question decided that by operating their own insurance department the clerks will secure insurance at a much lower figure than the private insurance companies operated for profit charge.

World 9, Carmen 8

The World baseball team beat the "Bee Cees" in a Twilight league match at the Powell street lot on Monday night, by the scant margin of one run, the scoring being 9 to 8. Time of the game, 1:30. Umpire, Gariosrn. The teams were:

World—Blake, l. f.; Robinson, 3b; Graham, c. f; Andreen, 2b; Trayling, c! Forey, ss; Waters, rf; Elliott, 1b; Miller, p.

B. C. Electric Railway—Robertson, ss; Richardson, 2b; Porter, cf; Stafford, 1b; Stevenson, 3b; Kendall, rf; McKillop, lf; Mahlman, c; Dodd, p; Leroy, p.

EVERY READER CAN HELP

Every reader of The Federationist can render valuable assistance by renewing their subscriptions as soon as they are due, and and by inducing another worker to subscribe. It does not take much effort to do this. Try it.

Mr. Francis, employee of the Silverdale Lumber company at Mission City, B. C., is in the hospital with a badly hurt hand. Amputation may be necessary.

Chinese Trade Unions

[T. B. Partington in Socialist Review]

IT will no doubt come as a great surprise to many to learn that in China the trade union movement has existed for many hundreds of years and today, in that vast country, it has a strength and power which is not equalled in any other country in the world. But the movement does not go by the name of a trade union movement, nor are the different branches called trade unions. . . they are called "guilds" or "tongs," the latter title being derived from the fact that each guild has its own temple or hall, and these have fancy names ending in tong.

So widespread are these guilds throughout the vast republic that even outlaws, thieves, and beggars have their guilds or trade unions. The following gives some idea of the strength and power of these tongs:

While one of Jardine Matheson's ships (they are the big shipping magnates out East) was proceeding from Hong Kong to Calcutta via Singapore trouble arose between the Indian Lascars and the Chinese employed in the engineer's department. As it showed unmistakable signs of becoming serious the deck officers interfered, and eventually succeeded in quieting the combatants. They favored the Lascars rather than the Chinese, having, no doubt, excellent reasons for their action. The trouble arose between Hong Kong and Singapore, and as soon as the ship was berthed at the latter port a deputation of Chinese firemen reported the matter to their tong. The head of the guild sent a message to the company's office in Singapore to the effect that they considered their members had been unfairly treated by the officers of the ship and unless these were replaced by a new lot they would order a boycott. The company looked on this ultimatum as bluff, and did not consider that the threat would be carried out. The ship continued its voyage to Calcutta, loaded up there, and returned to Singapore. It might as well have gone straight on for not an ounce of cargo was waiting for it. The guild had carried out its threat, and it would be useless for the ship to look for any cargo at any port in China until the condition laid down by the tong had been carried out in its entirety. The company for some time refused to accept defeat. They transferred the ship to another run, but the boycott held good everywhere! She was laid up for a short period, but as this meant loss of money they had to bow to the inevitable and transfer the officers to other ships.

At a certain port on the China coast (Swatow) an English doctor who knew China and the Chinese well took out an insurance policy against theft, of which there had been many cases, by paying the head of the thieves' guild a certain sum of money annually on the understanding that so long as this money was regularly paid his house and property were to be exempt from robbery and burglary. The head man had agreed to these conditions and for some years (though other houses suffered) the doctor was never visited by thieves. One day, howeevr, it became necessary for him to go away on holiday. When he returned, his locum temens reported the theft of field glasses. The doctor at once sent for the head man of the guild and asked him what he meant by breaking his contract, threatening to discontinue the payment agreed upon. The head of the thieves' guild apologized for the accident, and begged the doctor to delay his decision till he had inquired into the matter, for he felt certain that none of his guild had committed the crime. In a couple of days he returned, not only confirming his statement, but producing the actual thief, who restored the field glasses. This incident shows how tight a grip the head of a guild has on its members, and also how

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Vancouver Unions

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

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

CARPENTERS' BROTHERHOOD, Local 452—President, W. Dunn; Secretary, W. J. Johnston; Business Agent, G. C. Thom. Office 304 Labor Hall. Meets second and fourth Monday at 8 p.m. in Labor Hall.

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

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

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

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

O. B. U. UNIT PILE DRIVERS, Wooden Bridgemen, Derrickmen and Riggers of Vancouver and vicinity. Meets every Monday, 8 p.m., in O. B. U. Hall, 304 Pender St. W. President, W. Tucker; financial secretary and business agent, C. Anderson. Phone Seymour 291.

INTERNATIONAL UNION STEAM AND Operating Engineers, Local 844, meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., Room 307 Labor Temple. Secretary-Treasurer, N. Green, 953 Hornby St. Phone Sey. 7043R. Recording Secretary, W. Chandler, 1631 Fell Ave., North Vancouver.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY Employees, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets A. O. F. Hall, Mount Pleasant, 1st and 3rd Mondays at 10.15 a.m. and 7 p.m. President, F. A. Hoover, 2409 Clarke Drive; recording-secretary, F. E. Griffin, 447—6th Avenue East; treasurer, E. S. Cleveland; financial-secretary and business agent, W. H. Cottrell, 4308 Dumfries Street; office corner Prior and Main Sts. Phone Fair 8604R.

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

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Provincial Unions

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

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Solving Unemployment

Prof. John R. Commons, of the University of Wisconsin, advances a new plan to solve the unemployment problem. He says that if employers were required to pay a dollar a day to men laid off from work, the problem would be all but solved. He shows that unemployment insurance funds have proved successful where tried, and declares that unemployment compensation laws are needed as an aid to industry in permanently preventing the worst consequences of seasonal and cyclical depressions. Furthermore, Prof. Commons believes that the state can not profitably longer ignore this question which strikes at the very roots of fixed society. Neither the wage earners nor the state can prevent unemployment! all they can do is to partly relieve it. The business and employing interests are alone in a position to prevent it, and it is upon them the responsibility should be placed, under the present system of industry and commercialism.

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J. M. MACKINNON,
Per W. T. Ross, Agent.
Dated Vancouver, B. C., April 29th, 1922.

New Westminster District

TAKE NOTICE that I, Annette M. Macdonald, of Vancouver, B. C., intend to apply for a licence to prospect for Coal, Petroleum or Natural Gas on the following described submarine lands:

Commencing at a post planted at low water mark of Stanley Park about 200 yards North of Second Beach, thence West 80 chains, thence South 60 chains, thence East 100 chains more or less to low water mark of North side of False Creek, thence Northwesterly along low water mark 70 chains more or less to point of commencement, as shown on plan attached hereto.

ANNETTE M. MACDONALD,
Per W. T. Ross, Agent.
Dated Vancouver, B. C., April 29th, 1922.

New Westminster District

TAKE NOTICE that I, W. T. Ross, of Vancouver, B. C., intend to apply for a licence to prospect for Coal, Petroleum or Natural Gas on the following described submarine lands.

All seams of coal and coal measures underlying those lands and lands covered by water described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted at high water mark near the North end of Balaclava Street, thence North 60 chains, thence East 80 chains more or less to high water mark on the North side of False Creek, thence Southeasterly along high water mark 70 chains more or less to the line of the North Side of the Canadian Pacific Railway Bridge, thence Westerly along the North side of the Canadian Pacific Railway Bridge, 10 chains more or less to high water mark on the shore of the Kitsilano Indian Reserve, thence following the shore line at high water mark 100 chains more or less to point of commencement, as shown on plan attached hereto.

W. T. ROSS.
Dated Vancouver, B. C., April 29th, 1922.

New Westminster District

TAKE NOTICE that I, Stuart Cameron, of Vancouver, B. C., intend to apply for a licence to prospect for Coal, Petroleum or Natural Gas on the following described submarine lands:

All the seams of coal and coal measures underlying those lands and lands covered by water described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted at high water mark near the North end of Balaclava Street, North 60 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence South 60 chains more or less to high water mark, thence Easterly 80 chains along high water mark to point of commencement, as shown on plan attached hereto.

STUART CAMERON,
Per W. T. Ross, Agent.
Dated Vancouver, B. C., April 29th, 1922.

New Westminster District

TAKE NOTICE that I, Jean M. Mackinnon, of Vancouver, B. C., intend to apply for a licence to prospect for Coal, Petroleum or Natural Gas on the following described submarine lands: All seams of coal and coal measures underlying those lands and lands covered by water described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted at high water mark near the North end of Blanca Street, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence South 80 chains more or *less to high* water mark, thence West 80 chains more or less along high water mark to point of commencement, as shown on plan attached hereto.

JEAN M. MACKINNON,
Per W. T. Ross, Agent.
Dated Vancouver, B. C., April 29th, 1922.

New Westminster District

TAKE NOTICE that I, Stuart Cameron, of Vancouver, B. C., intend to apply for a licence to prospect for Coal, Petroleum or Natural Gas on the following described submarine lands.

All seams of coal and coal measures underlying those lands and lands covered by water described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted at high water mark near the North end of Blanca Street, thence North 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence South 80 chains more or less to high water mark, thence East 80 chains more or less to point of commencement, as shown on plan attached hereto.

STUART CAMERON,
Per W. T. Ross, Agent.
Dated Vancouver, B. C., April 29th, 1922.

New Westminster District

TAKE NOTICE that I, J. M. Mackinnon, of Vancouver, B. C., intend to apply for a licence to prospect for Coal, Petroleum or Natural Gas on the following described lands:

Commencing at a post placed at the Northwest corner of the Kitsilano Indian Reserve, thence South to the Southwest corner of the Indian Reserve and First Avenue, thence Easterly to shore line, thence along shore line to point of commencement, containing 180 acres more or less.

J. M. MACKINNON,
Per W. T. Ross, Agent.
Dated Vancouver, B. C., April 29th, 1922.

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Lumber Workers' News and Views

OTIS STAPLES LUMBER CO. CAMPS, WYCLIFFE

Springbrook Camp

Steam skidder camp, $3.25 per day for ten hours, camp to camp; board fair at $1.20 per day; majority of the crew are Italians; some union men in camp; papers sell well. There are several so-called coal miners in camp, but they have nothing to show that they belong to anything, and they will not join up with us, as they claim they do not intend to stay in the woods. Bunks two-tier, springs, mattresses, blankets and pillows supplied; laundry $1.50 per month. No dry house, the bath house had three showers, but two of them are on the bum. One bunk house, 24x50, has 30 beds in it. The rest of the camp consists of small shacks, eight men to each shack. This camp will be through logging in about ten days. At present about forty men employed.

LOST DOG CAMP

Temporary camp, about forty men employed; short logging, wages $3.00 per day; board fair at $1.20 per day. Conditions about the same as at Springbrook Camp. Laundry done at Springbrook. Workers have to walk to Springbrook for a bath, a distance of about four miles. Several miners ,alleged to be union men, working here; mostly Italians. Some work by the day, some by the bushel, or peck according to the ability of the slaves. Ground mostly rough.

CAR CAMP, GRADING CAMP

Quite a number of union men in this outfit. Board good at $1.20 per day. This outfit is on wheels, and consists of bunk car, dining-room car and kitchen and store-room. The camp is located two and a half miles up the Lost Dog canyon, about 16 miles from Wycliffe; twelve men employed.

I. T. BOOM CAMP

Campbell River

There are six men working in this camp besides the boatman and the head boom-man, who are getting 25c per thousand, and everything furnished. During the month of May, these "jyppos" made over $400 each, while the crew were only getting $4.50 per day. Sentiment here is poor for *organization, but very strong for* the liquor store and the club. The grub is fair except on Sundays, when the cook goes to the club and gets drunk, then you get nothing to eat. Bunk house, bath-house and dry-room are good; but the dry-room is very seldom used. Working eight hours and walk both ways on your own time. You have to do two men's work here, or you won't stay very long around this layout, because the "jypos" cannot afford any more men.

LARSON'S CAMP, OCEAN FALLS

This is a genuine two by four outfit; two sets of fallers working two buckers and knotters, besides the bull cook and cook, forms the crew. The camp, consisting of four shacks, is built on floats on the lake that the Pacific Mills get their power from. The camp is about twelve miles from the mill. Ground is very low here, and they intend to float the timber out after the water in the lake is raised, as they are going to add fifteen feet to the height of the dam at the falls, so they require hardly any rigging men around here. With regard to accommodations, well, the grub is not so bad, at least one can exist on it, and they furnish blankets, but that is about all. No washing, drying or bathing facilities of any kind exist, except the old jungle method of boiling up, the same as they used to do "in the good old days." The crew is of the usual tame "let it go' 'type, most of them jypo-minded, trusting to individual effort, instead of organizing and making a united effort for better conditions.

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Slater's Famous Breakfast Streaky Bacon, in half or whole slabs; regular 42½c lb. Extra special, per lb. 35½c
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Pot Roasts from, lb. 12½c
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Boneless Stew Beef, 2 lbs. for 25c

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Choice Legs of Veal, lb. 23c
Choice Loins of Veal, lb. 26c
Choice Stew Veal, lb. 15c
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Choice Lamb Loins, lb. 32c
Choice Lamb Stew, 2 lbs. 25c
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TEA SPECIAL

Saturday morning, from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m., we will sell Nabob Tea, regular 60c lb., special, per lb. 50c
Limit 3 lbs.

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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.]

On Unity

Editor B. C. Federationist: Comrade,—Taking up my Federationist this week, it was a pleasant surprise to find that a change is taking place in the attitude of the warring factions in the labor movement of this city. After perusing the same, my comment was that sanity is once again returning to the ranks of labor—and not before it is needed. When we look at the solid front that is facing us in the combinations of the ruling class, it makes one fear for the future of the workers. The only hope for them is a sensible leadership that will bring about a clearer understanding of the great problems that confront us. We cannot ignore the fact that the organized labor movement is at present in a deplorable condition, and the sooner we workers realize this, and get our thinking facilities to work to bring about the necessary harmony so that we shall be more able to face the struggle ahead, the better it will be for us all.

With the rapid movement of international affairs it is foolish to close our eyes to the crushing tactics of those who have the power to rob and rule us, by the open-shop campaigns, with the general reduction of our standards of living, increased hours of labor, and the demoralizing effect this has upon the rank and file. The only way to combat this is by realizing the necessity of a united front of the workers; and I, for one, hope that the step taken by those in control of The Federationist will be to that end.

W. LOCK.
Vancouver, B. C., July 18, 1922.

A Voice from South Vancouver

Editor B. C. Federationist: According to your invitation, I am sending my views on the remarks made by a visitor to your office—i. e., "that an economic factor determines all our actions."

In the creation of man's body by development, the economic factor is quite obvious — using Webster's definition of "economics:" "The science of the useful application of wealth"—and wealth, in our earlier experiences, consisted of food.

During vast periods of time, whose length we cannot determine the ascent of man from the lower forms of life was brought about by economic necessity, meaning the necessity, on pain of death, to use the wealth—food—that then was available, to the best advantage. We can easily imagine that in pre-savage days, before the invention of the bow and arrow, the necessity of constantly pitting his wits against the instincts of wild beasts must have had a tremendous effect in developing his intellect. But the necessity to so pit his powers against those of the beast was an economic one. It related to the acquisition of primitive wealth, a wealth that the carnivorous beasts, in common with ourselves, seek to this day.

When finally man reached the savage stage, the necessity to defend his hunting grounds, and to procure sufficient animal and vegetable food to support life were the compelling forces that determined his course of action. This is exemplified in the daily experiences of any savage tribe.

As a barbarian he established feudal castles, owing to the necessity of having a refuge in times of danger to which all could flee. The first cities also were merely places of refuge. For the feudal refuge or castle a leader or duke was chosen from the farmers. These dukes and allied barons and princelings persist down to the present day. One can easily see that their origin was an economic one. It was connected with the defence and proper application of wealth.

And now as a so-called civilized man, the economic factor, enters every experience of his life. Everybody knows that the business man is controlled by economic necessity.

The soldier might possibly have chosen his life of adventure for sentimental reasons, but he will soon find that a more practical brain than his will regulate all his actions, for after all he is merely *a cog in the wheel whose motion* is regulated by the engineer.

Even the preacher is in the powerful clutches of economic necessity since he cannot afford to exercise his calling without a sufficient cash inducement to support his body; indeed, the hierarchies of the world have become so accustomed to this condition that they instinctively accept the suggestions of Mammon, without considering how illogical or untenable is their position.

During the late war, the churches of the different allied countries held international days of prayer. Each implored God to come over and protect their dear *fatherland.*

As a matter of fact, they were setting themselves up as legal advisers to the Almighty as to how he ought to operate the universe. They tried to take the divine prerogative away and substitute the judgment of men for that of God, on the assumption that a conglomeration of churches were infallible; yet a child knows that one side must have erred, and an adult suspects, owing to the horrible consequences of the war in all lands that the whole world is in the wrong.

Now these prayer meetings on such a mammoth scale must have been inspired by the economic factor. If they had arisen in response to sentiment, they would have begun some years previously, and those who took part in them would have implored God to direct and regulate the management of their industries so that the necessity for a three-thousand-mile shambles might never have arisen.

The teaching of schools also is regulated by economic considerations. The child must not only be fitted to take his place in our present order of society, but a certain psychology compatible with that order is inspired by the books he reads.

If anybody doubts that a doctor moves independently of economic factors the receipt of his bill will soon banish that delusion, and if that fails just read over some of the opinions lately expressed by the Vancouver chiropractors.

Then one's political, social and religious ideals are determined by the economic conditions under which we were reared. If, for instance, one's parents are in very poor circumstances the children's ideals are those belonging to a strata of society completely shut off from the most desirable environment. How can such a citizen serve the state in an intelligent way? How can the rest of society expect to be free from the mechanations of the political boss as long as so many apt tools are allowed to develop?

Indeed, so much does the economic factor enter into our lives that there is no act of ours that cannot in some way or other be traced to it.

Economic necessity may be said to be the great instrument of the indefinable intelligence behind all laws in bringing about the development of mankind. Man would never have developed without the necessity of providing for his stomach. He is too mentally indolent and lazy for that.

He is still so weak, that, as a class, he would remain content for ever if the struggle against the reduction of wages, the hardships of strikes, and the horrible experiences of wars did not make him and his woman put on their thinking caps and wonder why, with the constantly increasing power of productivity of machinery, it is still necessary for them to endure these hardships, and then the great revelation comes — these hardships sharpen the mind. They are the great instrument of mental development. They are the result of non-development in the communal brain of humanity; for development to be normal, must keep pace with the development of machinery and industry.

And here again the economic factor is at work. The science of the useful application of wealth is slowly but surely being acquired.

F. W. MOORE.

LONDON LETTER

[By Evelyn Sharp]
(Federated Press Staff Writer)

LONDON, June 28.—The shadow of two political assassinations hung over Europe this week.

Sir Henry Wilson's death, executed on his own doorstep, has led the government to send a manifesto to Michael Collins which may be interpreted by some as having caused the Free State government to depart from its conciliatory policy towards the forces of the I. R. A. and to decide to put them down by force.

It cannot be denied that until now the pacific methods of Michael Collins and his colleagues have prevented bloodshed in Southern Ireland. So far the effects in Germany of the murder of Foreign Minister Rathenau seem to have been the opposite of those desired by his murderers. If the intention wos to produce a repetition of the Kapp Putsch, the attempt would appear to have failed. Union of all political parties in the reichstag gave the government the necessary powers to take strong measures against such a possibility. There is no apparent evidence in Germany today that anybody wants the junkers back again. Rathenau's stirring speech at Genoa still remains in people's minds as one of the most eloquent and statesmanlike utterances made at the conference, and it is clear that the German Socialists, although he was not actually one of them, regard his loss as a very serious one.

The first contact between the Russian and the non-Russian elements at The Hague conference was made at the credits committee, where some excitement seems to have been caused by Maxim Litvinov's reiteration of the Russian doctrine that all concessions offered by the Soviet government at Genoa—such as giving up the claim to reparations on account of counter-revolutionary damage done—must depend upon her receiving in return loans and credits.

Emile Vandervelde's description of Moscow, as he is reported to have given it in an interview on his return to Brussels, speaks of perfect order there, the appearance *of morality, no drunkenness,* shops open and apparent prosperity, except for the housing crisis caused by the falling of many houses into disrepair. All this I can endorse from my own experience in Moscow in January and February of this year, except that according to Vandervelde's account the houses must have become startlingly worse since I was there.

But he also speaks of the number of beggars, who were practically non-existent when I was there, except for the few who begged, as in all continental cities, outside the church doors. The fact that they have now reappeared seems to prove that one result of the restoration of private trading has been the return of beggars.

Nothing contentious was reached in yesterday's opening session of the Labor Party's 22nd annual conference at Edinburgh, where 800 delegates assembled. There was a slight breeze over a new rule, passed, however, by a large majority, which will exact from delegates to local Labor parties and to national conferences a declaration of adherence to the constitution of the Labor Party, and forbids the choice of such delegates from organizations running parliamentary candidates not endorsed by the party. The Communists saw in it an attack upon the Communist organizations in the country.

The opening address to the conference by the chairman of the party, F. W. Jowett, reviewed the industrial situation, interspersed with little remarks, such as that it was "roses, roses all the way" for the Prince of Wales when he returned home last week, but it was "tears, tears all the way" for the miner's wife when she trudged to the guardians of the poor for relief. His conclusion was that the evils of the capitalist system have been so intensified by the war and the peace that no reforms can amend it: "It is the new social order we want; nothing else will prevent the degradation of labor."

The conference shows only a slight decline in numbers corresponding to the industrial depression. Affiliated organizations represent a membership of 4,000,000as against 4,359,807 last year. On the other hand, the report shows that the Labor vote in the by-elections, as compared with the general election, has increased from 241,741 to 498,676. In the interim, Labor has gained 12 seats out of 49 elections contested.

Hand your neighbor this copy of The Federationist, and then call around next day for a subscription.

American-Sawn Lumber in Japan

American-sawn lumber is now being imported into Japan and sold in competition with lumber cut in Japan from American "Jap squares," even though sawn lumber is subject to a higher duty. This is apparently due, says Commercial Attache Abbott at Tokio, to the present high cost of Japanese labor.

Cost of Living to Fix Wages

According to the terms of an agreement between the officials of the Danish Seamen's union and those of the Danish Shipowners' association, signed in January, 1921, wages will be increased or reduced in proportion to to the rise or fall in the cost of living as shown by the Statistical Bureau's price list to be published next month.

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Trades and Labor Council

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R. H. NEELANDS, M. L. A.
Who was on Tuesday evening elected to the presidency of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council.

Strikers' Ranks Are Being Added to

(Continued from page 1)

agreed to abide in part by the transportation act which makes provision for national adjustment boards to deal with all questions except wages. The roads will agree to regional but not to national boards.

The additional demands of the men were that agreement on wages and working rules should be reached informally before making formal appearance before the rail labor board. They asked for restoration of the jobs and seniority and pension rights as a matter of course. All these demands were refused by the roads.

"The differences are fundamental," Hooper afterwards said.

Reports at railway employees' headquarters by wire from many points indicate growth of strike effectiveness. Denver telegraphed that a new woman's auxiliary of the shop craft unions had been formed with 2736 members who adopted resolutions of solidarity. Fresno, Cal., announced the railroads were unable to move fruit worth $200,000,000 in the San Joaquin valley because they could not get the skilled men to handle the shipments. Resolutions by locals demanding that Jewell make no concessions and stick by the original demands to the end are frequent. Clifton Forge, Va., and Spirit Lake, Ida., shops are typical of this attitude.

The railroads are procuring additional injunctions and are obtaining guards for strikebreakers free of expense by applying for United States deputy marshals. The Northwestern and Burlington roads here received large squads of deputies. The New York Central and Erie, which had given the men rough treatment before the strike, demanded deputies, as did the Nickel Plate and Chicago & Western Indiana.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT THROUGH OTHER EYES

(Continued from page 1)

ed right to fix wages, dismiss workmen, settle the hours and circumstances of work in the factories, regardless of the effect which their action may have on the lives and happiness of the employees, their wives and children, and without their consent. They are determined to do away with "absolutism" in industry, and to substitute for it "citizen rights" whereby the workers shall have definite rights and powers as "free partners in the enterprise of production."—While the foregoing observations are largely correct, the summing up which followed was far from a reasoned and logical analysis of facts.

"Don't Imitate America!"

THIS is the certain solemn warning of certain British labor leaders at the labor party's annual conference at Edinburgh, the Literary Digest learns from London dispatches, when much criticism was vented against America's alleged policy of isolation. One leader, Mr. Tom Shaw, speaking in favor of a resolution condtmning military alliances, made pointed allusion to the United States in these words:

"I hope that of all foreign policies of the world, the last we will imitate will be that of America, which has washed its hands of the mess of war and refused to come to an agreement with anybody."

Just before Mr. Shaw's speech, we are informed that Mr. Josiah Wedgewood, M. P., had recommended that "in future we work our foreign policy more and more in conformity with that of America." Fierce cries of "No, no!" greeted the suggestion, but we are told that he went on to say:

"England and America have a supreme interest not only in peace but in reconstruction. From a purely materialistic viewpoint, England has nothing more to gain by war. The same can be said of America."

These dispatches further relate that the conference finally not only voted against alliances, including the proposed Anglo-French pact, but added an amendment that labor "repudiates in advance all responsibility for such treaties or understandings." By 3,086,000 to 261,000 the conference rejected the British communist's party's request for affiliation. The liquor question, on which the party is split, was shelved until next year.

Brussels, Belgium.—By agreement between the officials of the metal workers' union and the employers in the metal industry, a reduction of five per cent. in the workers' wages is to take place all along the line. The reason assigned for this move is the alleged lowering in the cost of living during recent months. The price for bread per kilogram has just risen from 85 to 95 centimes. The workers of Flanders refused to accept the agreement made by their officials. In Ghent, Antwerp and other industrial centres of Flanders the workers laid down their tools.

Social Revolutionaries On Trial

[By Anise]
(Federated Press Correspondent)

Moscow—In the Great Hall of the Unions, once a noblemen's club, under candelabra of gilt and crystal and between great pillars of marble, the Communist revolutionaries that succeeded are holding trial of the social revolutionaries that failed. The charges are murder plots and actual assassinations in attempting to overthrow the present government of Russia.

The chief event of the past week was the withdrawal of Emile Vandervelde and the other foreign defenders from the court.

From the beginning of the trial Vandervelde openly questioned the right of the court to try the defendants; and some political discussion took place on this point. Then the defense demanded the right to keep their own official stenographic record. They frequently threatened to leave. Finally, however, one of the foreign defenders, Rosenfeld, stated in court that except for the stenogram, the defense was now granted all necessary privileges.

Two days later the foreign advocates were absent from court, and at 11 o'clock in the evening (for that is the hour of adjournment in Moscow courts) one of the prisoners rose to state that the accused had freed the foreign defenders from their duties. The lack of the stenogram was again brought in as reason. The judge informed them that they could have as many stenographers as they wished at the reporters' table but that only one official court record could be recognized.

The trial now proceeds with Russian advocates. The atmosphere is informal. Prisoners may question any witness and not infrequently heated dsicussions take place between some of the defendants and others who have turned state's evidence. Simionov, the former head of the military department of the social revolutionaries, who has since turned Communist and confessed all the attacks upon the government which he ordered, continues to be a storm centre.

Many of the counts mentioned in the indictment are admitted by the defendants. Gotz, the chief figure, admits responsibility for the junker uprising in January, 1918. Other witnesses describe the forming of district committees and military bodies to overthrow the Soviet government. Strong evidence seems to tie them closely with assassinations.

Under these conditions the trial started as an international propaganda fight, rather than as a criminal trial. The Communists wished to exhibit to the workers of Russia, and incidentally of the world, the tactics of terrorism and afterwards of denial, with which the social revolutionaries had tried to overthrow the present government of Russia.

Vandervelde, on his side, and the other defenders appointed by the Second and Second and a Half Internationals, wished to exhibit to the workers of the world the spectacle of what they called bolshevik justice, one group of Socialists trying another.

Under these circumstances, it is perhaps better for the chances of life of the prisoners that Vandervelde has withdrawn from open part in the trial. His presence was reviving all the old tensions, and making the fight between Communists and social revolutionaries seem again a really militant fight in Russia. The plain fact is that the social revolutionaries are dead in Russia; there is no party doing anything except the Communist Party.

It is the central committee of the social revolutionary party, sometimes called the party of Kerensky, which is now on trial. During its brief term of power, its ranks were open to all comers, as are political parties in the United States, but unlike the Communist Party in Russia, which strictly safeguards its membership. The result of this open policy, was the flooding of the social revolutionary party with adventurers of all kinds, seeking safety or advancement. Many of these committed assassinations and pillage; some took part later in systematic banditry on the various frontiers.

The question at issue in the trial is how far these acts of murder have been individual and spasmodic, by scoundrels attaching themselves to the social revolutionaries for protection, and how far they have been authorized by the central committee of the party.

He Feeds Fishermen

There Are Lots of "Seconds," But Not Much Variety

A young reporter once asked Mark Twain if he (Mark) thought that fish would be helpful food for the brain; and, if so, what kind he would recommend. Mark Twain answered abruptly that it was, and that in the case of enquirer he would certainly favor a liberal supply of whale. Now, if fish is stimulating to human intellects, deep-sea fishermen should all be in the "high-brow class. Those interested should read the following article on how he feeds fishermen, by "Sea Cook":

There isn't a wide range of food on a trawler, but what there is, is good and plentiful. Fishing on the high seas makes for good appetites, and your trawlerman isn't in the habit of turning up his nose at whatever I put before him.

For what the trawler hands eat rests with me. It's a bit different with the skipper, of course. I have learnt to know what are his likes and dislikes. He likes marmalade tarts baked on hot plates, so I give him them. A trawler cook must play up to the "old man" a bit.

But with the crew it's a different matter. The galley is my part of the ship, and the hands never forget that I'm boss of that department. If I feed them well, then I find my work lightened, because they are always willing to lend a hand with the vegetables and, when off duty, will attend to the galley fire at nights. This fire never goes out. Its sole purpose is for cooking, and to let it go out would put all my work behind.

Three meals a day are served on a trawler, breakfast at 7:30 a.m., dinner at midday, and tea at 6 p.m. After that there is nothing to be had except—well, it all depends on the relations between the crew and myself. If they treat me properly, then I leave the food locker open. If not, they must go to their bunks with empty stomachs!

For breakfast there is generally fish—haddock or whiting. A fisherman thinks nothing of eating two or three small haddocks and a couple of thick slices of bread that have been dipped in the fish fat. And there's always plenty of tea. Tea, sugar, and condensed milk all go into a large tin kettle together—and the result never worries the trawlerman!

For dinner there is fish again, or perhaps tinned meat with plenty of potatoes. Fishermen never seem to tire of either fish, potatoes, or tea. Naturally, they don't get the prime fish, because this brings in high prices. But there is always plenty of the rougher kinds. On Sunday I give them "plum duff" for dinner. Indeed, you know it's Sunday by the "plum duff!"

More fish, especially small place or whiting, huge mugs of coffee, and plenty of bread and jam, that's the menu for tea. A trawlerman never drinks water. But during trawling time I always have plenty of tea and coffee on hand. It is very welcome, for trawling is thirsty work.

Railwaymen Hold Trump Card

(Continued from page 1)

ers, to strike headquarters here that 4000 more men have come out of the big Pennsylvania shops in 48 hours, and that the remaining 5000 would probably be out within two more days, was hailed by the shopmen as the biggest single walkout since the struggle got under way. Ninety-eight per cent. of the shop men in towns adjoining Altoona have quit. This means that the Pennsylvania system will soon be crippled in locomotive power as the other eastern roads already are.

General Secretary-Treasurer Davison of the machinists, returning from a trip across Virginia, reports that none but passenger and mail trains are moving. Superintendents are shovelling coal at the chutes, while non-union coal hitherto moving from West Virginia to seaboard and to Pittsburgh is stopped. Excursion trains have been stalled by locomotive troubles, in the open country, and the public is now staying off the trains except where compelled to take the chances of travel.

John Lisdick, 65, an old-time Fraser river fisherman, died last Saturday evening at Richmond.

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TIRED OF REIGN OF TERRORISM

Upper Silesian Workers Form Committee to Prevent Terror

Kattowitz, Upper Silesia.—The workers of Upper Silesia are tired of nationalistic terrorism, whether Polish or German. Irrespective of their national or political affiliations, the workers' organizations and trade unions of every category have formed a central committee which will co-operate with the authorities and the employers' organizations to prevent further aggression and terror such as have been the order of the day during recent weeks. In cities in which the Poles predominate, there have been pogroms of Germans, while the German sections of this disputed territory reprisals have been taken by the Germans on Polish workers and other citizens. The mobs, led by nationalistic agitators, invaded homes and shops, and beat up and tortured persons of opposite nationality.

The steamers of the Dant Russell interests in Portland have been chartered to take 6,000,000 feet of lumber from this port to Montreal. The boats are the Bratsburg and the Unita and will load on the Columbia river despite the fact that the order was placed with a firm in Vancouver.

The steamer Bermuda arrived at the Fraser Mills Tuesday with a passenger list of 480 Chinese and carrying a bond of $200,000 that none of them will leave the ship while at anchor here.

"How I Became a Rebel"

(By Robert Minor in the Labor Herald)

BY a childhood of poverty I was moulded for life membership in the working class.

When I left school at fourteen to work in a sign painter's shop, my love of picture making developed to a fierce passion. It may seem incredible that this had a great deal to do with making me a rebel, but I say seriously that even the scant, pitiful art possibilities of a sign shop gave me an impression of conflict between every artistic impulse and the needs of commercial life. Few outsiders know that sign painting shops cover many really talented young workers, but my kid eyes saw and understood the conflict between young workers' instinct for beauty and the need of the shop to drive for money.

The smallness of the wages of a sign painter's apprentice drove me from that small temple of art to start learning the carpenter's trade. Here I contracted the peculiar pride of the craftsman. Carpentering seemed to have a relation to art, and I maintain to this day that it has. My relatives got me out of this and into a "nice clean" job in a railroad office, with a chance to work up to be president of the railroad . But I couldn't stand it. I was already branded with a different iron; I quit and went off to wander on freight trains as a hobo laborer. Fifteen hours a day on a farm, at 50c a day, soon gave me my fill of agriculture; and I drifted into easier jogs at ten hours a day with pick and shovel. This was the serious beginning of the opening of my eyes. One day an old mule-freight teamster caught up with me on a lonely Texas road and told me I could ride if I was a working man. On the wagon he gave me a long tirade on the wrongs of the working people and the need of the working class to stick together and make a revolution. His words sunk into my memory to stay.

At camp fires in railroad construction camps and on the freight trains and in the "jungles," the conversation of wandering laborers from all quarters of the earth gave me my "cosmopolitan culture." Here I learned the indescribable beauty of that spiritual fraternity of communism which was poured a few years later into the songs and the deeds of the old-time I. W. W. And I learned the dreadful curse of God upon a scab.

When I returned to my native town to work at the carpenter trade and joined the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, my rather crude working class loyalty got to slightly more definite form. Two members of the union puzzled me by endlessly talking socialism; of their hifalutin words I couldn't remember a thing except the constant repetition, "Carrol D. Wright to the contrary notwithstanding." But I learned more definitely what a scab is. The order came for all hands to make a stand for the union scale of wages, which was not being paid. I was the only union member on my building job, and I walked out on strike alone. I never got another job at the carpenter trade.

I wandered about Texas and New Mexico on freight trains, looking for work living by handouts, learning the peculiarly bitter lesson of the unemployed man sleeping on the open ground in winter.

Unable to get work at carpentering or sign painting, I found a job as cartoonist for a small daily newspaper. This was my entrance to a trade that has taught many a man what a rotten core is inside of the social system. I didn't notice it at first, but was for some time absorbed in the rapid ambitions of the newspapers life. I got a better job on a big St. Louis newspaper. But about this time the trial of William D. Haywood at Boise, Idaho, came to disturb me—to awaken all of the old-time dreams—the call of my class. Simultaneously I met a Russian Jew, the first one that I had ever known. The strange talk of this man changed my understanding of what life is for. He filled me full of the fever to learn and feel. At first this merely stimulated my work, and brought me some of the petty newspaper success that I had thought I wanted. Now that it came, I didn't want it. About 1908 I went into the Socialist Party. I was elected to the city central committee, but drifted out of the party as it began to change its character, about 1912, and began to take an interest in the Anarchist movement.

At the age of 29 I got my first opportunity to study art, and went to Paris with my saved-up wages to attend the French national art school. To my bewilderment I found that the "art schools" have not the slightest interest in art, but concern themselves solely with teaching men the way to make money, which I already knew. They have exactly the same motives as the sign painters' shop in Texas. This shook me off the track again. I could not associate with the foul bourgeois in the art academies. In the working class neighborhoods of Paris I learned the French language mainly by listening to agitators' speeches, and with the language I absorbed a typical Paris working class point of view—anarcho-syndicalism. I returned to New York with no appetite for the job I had already contracted for, as a cartoonist on the New York World.

Unfortunately the first day's instructions in my new job were to begin a series of cartoons which were to be a campaign to fasten guilt for a bomb explosion (July 4, 1914) upon Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman. It was an affair with which they had nothing to do, but which the New York World wanted to fasten upon them in one of its well-known circulation drives. For refusing to participate in this, and perhaps also for suggesting what I might publicly protest against it, I was reduced to the rank of cartoonist for the evening edition of that paper. I take space to mention this only because it is illuminating to show how a man is literally beaten along the path to one side of the other of the class struggle. I was allowed to make anti-war cartoons to my heart's content in the Evening World for about a year. Then a strange thing happened; all of the great newspapers in America (except the Hearst press) were suddenly lined up FOR the war on the English-French side. I was ordered to begin turning my cartoons to the Allied side. I quit and went over to the New York Call, where I thought I could make revolutionary cartoons.

Later, I went to Europe as correspondent for a "liberal" newspaper syndicate. There I saw as plain as daylight the beginning of "the transforming of the capitalist war into civil war and revolution"—the event of which Lenin's little group in Switzerland was the prophet. This prediction, of course, ran like a red thread through all of my writings and stuck out in my drawings. The newspaper syndicate quit printing my stuff. I came home in the steerage amongst "my kind." I had advanced a long way—I had learned that soldiers, and not unarmed people, make revolutions. It opened wide vistas of thought.

The last underpinning of respect for the "democratic" social organization was knocked out of me by the Mooney case. I happened to be in California and was drawn into the organization of the Mooney defense. The chamber of commerce, the street car corporation, "respectable" labor union officials, strike-breakers, policemen, petty criminals, prostitutes and "class-conscious" petty business men, conspired to frame up and hang strike leaders. Helping to untangle this amazing conspiracy, opened up to my eyes catacombs of crime and filth upon which capitalist society is built, of the existence of which I could otherwise have had only a feeble dream. I had never before known that every labor case in a criminal court is a stage play deliberately fixed in advance by direct bribery of witnesses and usually, of the jury. The staggering completeness of it is almost incredible to me even now, as it will be incredible to the reader. It was like standing on a mountain while the mists blow away, revealing in the valley the terrific battle of the classes; the thundering sounds of life are shown to be artillery, and the dimly swirling silhouettes become men in the grapple of death.

That is all of "How I Became a Rebel."

But the time had already come when "being a rebel' 'didn't mean anything! George Washington was a rebel, but if brought into the society of today he would not function as such. Robespierre was a rebel, but he wouldn't have any significance now. Emma Goldman was a revolutionist in July, 1914, but today she doesn't mean anything. And I discovered when I returned from a trip to Russia in 1918 that "being a rebel" just generally, without taking a definite place in the communist revolution, didn't mean any more than being a Methodist. I noticed while I was in a military prison that the officers disputed very seriously as to whether I was an anarchist or a bolshevik, and upon deciding that I was only an anarchist they treated me more as a moderately respectable man. This very much humiliated me, and set me to wondering.

H. Walton

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BREAD and IRON

vs.

Blood and Iron

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Friend, we call upon you to do your utmost.

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