# THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

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## Railroad Workers Must Now Meet Supreme Test Forced by the Employers

### Companies Have Declared Open War on Workers' Organizations—Piece Work Again in Vogue, While Wages Are Being Cut to the Bone, And Conditions Become Worse

(By WM. Z. FOSTER)

AT last the supreme test is coming for the railroad men. The employers are tearing into them right and left. Not content with taking away the national agreement of the Shopmen, the eight-hour day from the Maintenance of Way, the Signal men, the Clerks, stationary firemen and others, re-establishing piece work in the shops, setting up company unions, farming out repair work to all kinds of dummy companies so as to evade the Transportation Act doing away with Sunday overtime rates and otherwise re-establishing pre-war slave conditions, they are now cutting and slashing wages to the bone. In the past ten days, both the Maintenance of Way workers and the Shopmen have had heir wages reduced a[redacted] the declared open war on the unions, and it [redacted] to the finish. Not only that, but the railroads show their contempt for the organizations by making these cuts right in the face of the A. F. of L. convention. They have no fear that the conservative Labor leaders will do anything serious about it.

According to statistics submitted by Mr. Jewel, president of the railway employees department, in the hearings before the Railway Labor Board, on May 22, the mechanics on the railroads are getting only 64 per cent. of the meats, fish, milk and eggs, 77 per cent. of the cereal foods, 91 per cent. of the vegetables and 71 per cent. of fats and oils necessary to maintain their actual families at the lowest level of safety. The family budget of the Department of Labor calls for an expenditure of $2,303.99 per year, whereas the full time wages of shop mechanics last year amounted to only $1,884.90. This figure is based on assumption of steady work. It disregards the fact that unemployment amounted to 9 per cent. at least. Now comes the Railway Labor Board and cuts even these skinflint wages again more than 10 per cent. on the average, bringing the shopmen down to a condition of semi-starvation.

**The Unskilled Laborers**

But bad off as the shop mechanics are, the unskilled laborers are inconceivably worse situated. Under the recent decision of the Railroad Labor Board for the Maintenance of Way, large groups of laborers will be paid but 23c per hour. This means that a man at this class of work, working eight hours per day, 300 days per year, will earn only $552. Compare this disgraceful figure with the minimum, basic living estimate of the Department of Labor, calling for $2303.99, and you will get an idea of just about what the recent wage cuts mean to large sections of railroad workers.

In this terrific onslaught of the companies, which is being made through the lick-spittle Labor Board, the railroad men are only harvesting the crop which they have been sowing for many years. It's because they do not practice the principles of solidarity. When the steel workers were on strike, the railroaders, not being attacked themselves, did nothing about it. They stood around and watched Gary and his minions demolish the steel organizations and violate every law in the statute books in doing it. The railroad men could not see where they were interested. Likewise in the miners' strike, they not only lend no hand to help their brothers of the coal pits, but are actually busy hauling scab coal all over the country. This is aiding the operators directly to break the strike of the miners. And when the railroad men helped the steel magnates to break the steel workers' strike, they have been helping their own masters to lay shackles on them. Likewise, in their own struggles, they have refused to help each other. The various sections or groups of unions have stood aside and watched the others go before the executioners which are the Railroad Labor Board; with the consequences that all of them have been defeated one after the other. Now they are paying the penalty for their shortsightedness. The chickens of the craft division are coming home to roost.

**What Must Be Done**

What must be done in this crisis? Strike, of course, if the Railroad Labor Board tries to make its recent infamous decisions stand up. But not a strike of a few crafts. Make it a strike of every railroad man in the United States. Anything short of this would be a crime. The railroad employees of the country are united. They are determined to crush the unions and to wipe them off the railroads. The railroad men, therefore, must stand together in one solid body. If in this critical time the Four Brotherhoods hold aloof from the rest of the trades, as sure as fate they will pay for their treason shortly afterwards. The companies have a rod in pickle for them, awaiting a favorable opportunity to apply it.

But far more important than even the strike in showing that the railroad workers are determined not to allow themselves to be enslaved, would be a movement for the various organizations to join forces and merge together. If such a movement had been launched by the recent convention of the railway department, it is questionable indeed if the recent outrageous decisions regarding the maintenance of way and the shopmen, would have been handed down. But when the convention refused to adopt a single measure tending to develop the solidarity and strength of the organizations, it was that much encouragement for the empoylers to go on with their attacks. It showed that the railroad workers are not yet ready to take this fight seriously. But better late than never. As one reply to the open shop drive of the companies, the railroad men should and must combine all their forces into one gigantic army. The situation demands this heroic measure. To do less means to walk into the shambles. It is time for the railroad men of America to act, and to act unitedly.

(Note by Editor:—While this article specifically applies to America, it can well be applied to Canada in view of the recent wage cuts.)

## JOFFE SUMS UP GENOA MEET

### Death of League of Nations and Entente Is Assured

(By the Federated Press)

Moscow, Russia—The results of the Genoa conference, as far as Russia is concerned, were summed up as follows by Joffe, one of the five Russian delegates, in a report made to the all-Russian central executive:

"Aside from the treaty with Germany, no positive results can be recorded," he declared. "No binding agreement between Russia and the participating powers was arrived at. From a moral point of view, however, this result may be recored — the Genoa conference means the death of the league of nations, the breakup of the Entente, and the complete antagonism between the Entente and the rest of Europe."

At Genoa, Joffe remarked, a difference was made between the victorious powers of the late war and other participants. The victors, who had prepared a complete memorandum, tried to play the role of dictators and to jam that memorandum down the throats of the rest. This called forth the protest, however, not only of Russia and Germany, but of the Little Entente as well.

"Even the Little Entente," declared Joffe, "which thus far willingly accepted the leadership of the Big Entente, assumed an attitude that may almost be described as antagonistic, and it altered its position toward Russia. The reason for this was the fact that Russia, alone, demonstrated her will to peace, while the mailed fist of France constantly menaced the peace of Europe. Even states like Poland and Rumania, which have not yet broken with the Entente, nevertheless made no secret of their sympathy for Russia."

In the opinion of Joffe, the conference of Genoa has led to a complete regrouping of the powers.

"Russia alone dared show her real face," he declared in closing. "She alone had the courage to face the Entente and defend her point of view. Russia made no concessions that are in any way incompatible with her political sovereignty."

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## CANADIANS TO HAVE WAGES CUT

### Railroad Association Announces Downward Revision

MONTREAL, June 14.—Notice has been given by the Canadian Railway Association to the representatives of the maintenance-of-way employes that a downward revision of wages paid to such workers is in contemplation. The association is composed of the Canadian Pacific and the various smaller corporations and branch lines of United States organizations.

The proposal of the companies is to reduce wages from three to five cents an hour from the present rates paid to the various classes of labor affected. This means a reduction of approximately 10 per cent. and brings the rates into line with reduced wages for similar classes of labor in the United States, coming into effect on July 15.

The notice actually given by the association to the men's representatives will make the reductions effective from July 10 next. The men affected represent a total of about 30,000 men or about 20 per cent. of the working force of the lines.

# Baseball Competition, Prizes $1400

## THE KUZBAS BASIN PROJECT UNDER WAY

### Transporting of American Workers Has Already Commenced

### Lenin Instructs All Departments to Cooperate

[By Tom Barker]
(Written for Federated Press)

New York—The work of transporting thousands of America's workers to the great industrial and mining projects in the Kuzbas basin and the Urals is now proceeding finely.

The first party, which left New York on April 8, arrived at Moscow on April 30, and during a review of the Red army there the Kuzbas workers were given special attention by Leon Trotsky, Russian minister of defense. Trotsky hailed them as soldiers coming to take their places on Russia's economic front.

Personal instructions were issued by Premier Lenin that the group be given the fullest co-operation of all Soviet officials and departments. They entrained on May 5 for their destinations, Kemerovo in Siberia, and Nadejedenski in the Urals, where they are to mine coal, run machine shops, and exploit timber and other vast industries.

The second Kuzbos party, consisting of 100 workers and tehcnicians, left New York on May 13, and arrived at Petrograd on May 28, where they were given a big *demonstration by Russian workers.* They have made the trip from Rotterdam on the steamship Warzawa, which was specially run for the purpose and was the first passenger ship to enter the port of Petrograd since 1917. Two smaller groups joined the party en route, one from Tampico, Mexico, and the other a small group of Dutch workers.

A report from the group leader, Simon Hahn, says:

"The technical staff is rapidly getting its work in shape. It has worked out an efficient system of baggage checking, freight checking and other such details, including industrial qualification blanks. We are sending you copies of these forms, so that you can equip the coming groups with this information. We want you to get as many men to join us as possible, and put Kuzbas across as a working class proposition."

The third party will leave New York on June 17, and applications can still be accepted from workers who are eager to go. Miners particularly are needed. So are high-class machinists, steel mill workers and such.

The address of Kuzbas is 110 W. 40th St., New York City, to which *all inquiries should be made.*

**More Aid For Russia**

The local branch of the Friends of Soviet Russia made another shipment of food and clothing to Soviet Russia this week. There were included in the shipment, large bales of clothing and foodstuffs which will be most welcome in the famine areas.

Thirty thousand readers can support the Federationist and give the paper financial security. It is worth while, get in and give your own paper a hand.

## ST. RAILWAYMEN HOLD ELECTION

### Polls Will Be Held on Friday, June 23rd

The Street and Electric Railwaymen of Vancouver, Division 101, will elect the officers for the ensuing term, on Friday, June 23. The polling stations are located as follows: Prior street car barns, and the waiting rooms, North Vancouver. The hours for polling are from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. The nominees are as follows:

President, F. A. Hoover, A. McInnis.

First Vice-president—A. H. Gingell, W. Murray, J. E. Smith.

Recording Secretary—F. E. Griffin, A. V. Lofting.

Auditors—T. Elliott, E. G. Kermode, H. W. Speed, J. A. Woods.

The following were elected by acclamation:

Second vice-president, H. T. Ford; business agent and financial secretary, W. H. Cottrell; treasurer, A. F. Andrew; executive member for North Vancouver, W. A. Harris; relief committee, R. Hilchey, J. Hendry, H. Paeper; warden, J. A. Woods; conductor, W. Deptford (nightmen); conductor, E. G. Kermode (daymen); tellers, C. M. Stewart, J. Rice (Vancouver), W. A. Harris (North Vancouver), T. Gouthro (Lulu Island); judge of election, A. F. Andrew.

Nominees for executive member *for day men, one to elect:* W. Barker, T. Elliott; for executive Henderson, E. Hicks, J. Johnstone. for executive member for extra men: C. Carle, W. Deptford.

**Competition coupon boxes close Saturday at 10 a.m.**

## SEEK AGREEMENT WITH SOVIET RUSSIA

### Powerful French Interests Would Trade With Republic

### Germans Take Part in Revival of Industry

[By Harry Godfrey]
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

New York—Powerful French interests are secretly negotiating for a Franco-Russian agreement, and a trade agreement between the two nations in all probability will be entered into within a year, possibly sooner, according to Charles Recht, who since the departure of L. C. Martens, has been acting as the latter's representative in America "in all matters." Recht has just returned from Russia with a commission not only to continue as attorney here for the Russian government, but to act practically as its envoy.

The United States probably will be the last to recognize and restore trade and diplomatic relations with Russia, Recht said. He expects all the other European nations to conclude agreements with Moscow as rapidly as possible after France shall have made a treaty.

Recht has been charged by the Russian commissariat of education to invite American motion picture interests to assist in the building up of the film industry in Russia, and in addition has been appointed *general representative of the Russian* volunteer fleet for the United States and Japan. This fleet has been reorganized as a corporation along lines similar to those under the czarist regime, and action will be taken immediately to recover the property of the fleet in America.

"There will be no more political trouble in Russia," he said. There is no move of any kind against the present government, and there will be none.

Martens, formerly Russian trade envoy to the United States, he said, now is a member of the supreme council of national economy and head of the metal industry. Santeri Nourteva, chancellor of the former Russian Soviet bureau here, is commissar of education in Karelia, following his complete exoneration of charges of lack of discipline in the Communist International for alleged attacks on Louis C. Fraina, who was editor of the Revolutionary Age here.

Most of the new enterprises which are being created in Russia, Recht explained, under private management, are doing so on a basis of sharing profits, half and half with the government. Private property is being recognized in various ways to the same extent, including oil and mining concessions.

"The Russian government, however," he added, "while keeping the title to everything, is making such compromises as are necessary to attract capital.

"The Germans are penetrating the country very rapidly. Experts and pioneers of all kinds are pouring in from Germany in great numbers and taking part in the revival of industry. Stinnes, the German capitalist, is acquiring heavy Russian interests, and soon will have under his management a chain of hotels in Moscow."

Recht will go to Washington at once, where he will ask for an audience with the State department, to present his credentials and apprise the government of the exact nature of his authority from the Russian government.

**Labor Candidate**

Organized labor's candidate for the Tyee Potlach, Miss Maisie Kitcher, is known as No. 2 on the ballot, and her title is "Princess Vancouver." Tickets costing 25 cents, giving the candidate 25 votes, can be obtained from the office of the Trades and Labor Council, 319 Pender street west, at any time.

Boost for Labor's candidate. If you obtain these tickets from persons, other than trades union officials, be sure to see that the stub is marked No. 2.

Miss Kitcher has been a member of the United Garment Workers for the past five years, and is employed by the firm of James Thomson & Sons, makers of the union-made "Twin Bute" overalls.

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

## LITVINOFF THROWS A LIGHT ON GENOA

### Russia's Policy at the Hague Is Outlined

### Representative of Russia Explains Rapallo Treaty

[M. Philips Price]
(In the Daily Herald)

Berlin—Much light is thrown on events at Genoa, and on Russia's policy for the coming conference at The Hague, by a communication I have just had from Litvinoff.

I first asked Litvinoff's opinion of the statement made by the delegates of the Second International at the Berlin conference recently, to the effect that the Soviet's policy at Genoa was undistinguishable from that of a capitalist power.

"The new economic policy of Russia and certain speeches by Lenin," Litvinoff replied, "have been incorrectly interpreted abroad as meaning that the Soviet government is ready to capitulate, provided that the capitulation can be sufficiently masked.

**"Victors' Dignity"**

"The contrary is the fact. The energetic policy of the Russian delegation at Genoa convinced the other delegations that the former would not allow the conference to become a Canossa, or another Versailles, for the Russian revolution.

"The result was to disclose a *struggle between Russia and the* rest of the world, which, in the London memorandum, aimed at the complete enslavement of the Russian people.

"At the same time, whatever may be the theoretical views of the Soviet government on the debts, it is ready, for the sake of peace, to recognize them in practice, if its creditors recognize responsibility for the damage caused in Russia by their intervention."

"Did you obtain any measure of success in getting your claims recognized?" I asked.

"The Allies," Litvinoff replied, "actually admitted their responsibility in so far that they agreed to the principle of reducing the war debt and interest on other claims; but they declined to accept our counter-proposal, which they felt was incompatible with their dignity. The Russian delegation expressed readiness to modify their claim on the Allies provided the latter offered Russia adqeuate long-term credits. The Allies were ready to agree to this on principle, but difficulties arose in realizing it in practice, for the Allies refused to be tied down to any figures or to measure the actual size of the debts on both sides.

**Secret Pact**

"Hence negotiations at Genoa did not fructify, and have been transferred to The Hague. The Hague will begin at the point where Genoa ended—namely, with tackling the question of the financial assistance the West can give Russia."

"Do you consider that the problem may be solved more easily by agreement between Russia and the financial consortium at The Hague than by agreements between Russia and each western power seperately?"

"We are not officially informed as to that, but we are aware there are rumors to the effect that a secret agreement exists between the western powers which deny to participators in the Genoa conference the right to make separate agreements with Russia on questions which shall come up for discussion at The Hague.

"Further, it is said that they agreed not to recognize agreements with private persons desirous of acquiring concessions of property in Russia formerly belonging to other foreigners. This was, we understand, made under the influence *of the rumors about oil concessions* and was insisted upon by America.

"On protest by the Russian delegation, this agreement was considerably modified, and, moreover, does not figure in the official conditions under which The Hague conference is summoned. Our delegation stated that if the rumors of an agreement preventing the freedom of action of participators in the conference to open relations with Russia proved true, Russia would reserve the right to revise her attitude on taking part in The Hague."

(Continued on page 2)

## VANDERVELDE GETS HOT RECEPTION IN RUSSIA

### Defenders of Social Revolutionaries Are Not Popular

### Russian Workers Show Antipathy to the Reformists

(From the Daily Herald)

The defenders of the 47 Social Revolutionaries, whose trial begins to-morrow, have arrived in Moscow, says a telegram from that city to the Russian Trade Delegation in London.

They are Vandervelde, with Secretary Wauters, Kurt Rosenfeld, and Theodor Liebknecht. They received all the indictment materials, and started to prepare the defence.

At the border station of Sebezh the train delayed its departure to await the arival of the Social Revolutionaries' defenders. The people of the township crowded the station.

When the incoming train arrived, the crowd made a rush for the carriage containing the advocates, but they were stopped by the militia. They shouted "Murderers! Koltchakists!" The militia explained that the strangers were not Social Revolutionaries, but their defenders.

**Vandervelde's Agitation**

"Why do you defend murderers?" the crowd asked of Rosenfeld.

"As a lawyer," he replied, by an interpreter. "I defend all accused. In Germany I defended the Communists—ask Radek and Munzenberg."

The crowd then shouted for Vandervelde and he appeared, evidently agitated.

The guard of the train asked him where he was when Koltchak was atacking Russia. Vandervelde ignored this question, but said: "Before becoming a Socialist I was a jurist. I once went to the Congo to defend anti-Belgian rebels for the same purpose that brings me to Russia. I do not know the Social-Revolutionary case and will only learn it here."

The train left accompanied by hooting and shouting.

In the evening the train arrived at Veliki Luki and was met by another noisy crowd, which forced the militia back and rushed to the carriage. A window-pane was broken and one person was arrested. Somebody fired a shot and the militia ordered the train to depart immediately.

At Windan Terminus, Moscow, several thousands gathered, mostly youths and students. Motor-trucks displayed cartoons of King *Albert and Vandervelde.* The defenders were met at the station by Klimov, representing the People's Commissariat for Justice, and the militia with difficulty cleared a path for the automobile.

The defenders expressed thanks to Kursky and Kameneff for the care taken along the route and in Moscow.

An official statement announces that the following Supreme Tribunal will judge the Social Revolutionaries: Chairman, Piatakov; judges, Galkin and Karklin; substitutes, Peters, Ozal, Memtzev; prosecutors, Krylenko, Lunarcharsky and Pokrovsky.

## THE CAUSE OF RAND STRIKE

### Business Man Says It Was Due to Capitalistic Oppression

Melbourne, Australia — E. H. Cobden, a South African business man, just arrived in Australia, told the Federated Press that the recent Rand mine strike was the outcome of capitalistic oppression in that country, particularly at the Rand mines, which were controlled by a few English mine owners, ignorant of the racial and social conditions of South Africa.

"During the war period, the mines were worked by cheap black labor without protest. When the white men returned from the war, they found employment impossible. They protested at first, but the chamber of mines forced them to sterner measures.

"The Kaffirs (black natives) were living on plenty, but the miners—the majority of whom were returned soldiers—starved on the streets.

"A great deal of the blame for the recent trouble was due to Gen. Smuts and the socalled Unionist Party, who did little or nothing to see that the returned soldier workers got a fair deal. The police incited the strikers to use force, and the first act of war was committed by the captain of the militia at Boksburg. This stirred the strikers to excesses.

"The Kaffirs were armed during the revolt by the mine owners, and they now regard themselves as the saviors of the British in South Africa."

**Boost this week's competition.**

## American Federation of Labor Must Face Results Of Gompers' Policy

### Coronado Decision Will Bring Bankruptcy to Existing Unions—Policy of A. F. of L. Has Proved a Ghastly Failure—Convention Will Be Called Upon to Support Miners of Virginia

(By WILLIAM F. DUNNE)

ON the eve of the convention of the American Federation of Labor the employing class of the United States, through that efficient medium, the United States Supreme Court, has renewed its challenge to the labor movement.

The Coronado decision, laying down the rule that unions are liable for damages to business and property caused by a strike for which they are responsible, means that with the judiciary in the hands of the employers, as it is, the bankruptcy of the existing unions is only a matter of time.

The pussyfooting policy of the American Federation of Labor under the leadership of Sam Gompers and other fossils has had its inevitable *result.*

The movement mut now completely change its tactics or go out of business. Its labored attempts to cause no distress to the industrial and political lords have been rewarded in the same manner that cowards are always compensated.

Gompers, of course, fulminates at the decision, but his utterances on the question are childish. He singles out Taft as the chief cause of all the trouble and thus proves his ignorance of the real function of the supreme court.

An additional slap has been handed labor; as if for good measure, that pet of the reformers, the child labor law, has also been declared unconstitutional. There is much weeping and wailing among the sob sisterhood and talk of a constitutional amendment.

**A Ghastly Failure**

Not a single word in the official pronouncements of the trade union leaders would lead one to believe that they have the slightest inkling of the fact that the spineless policy of the labor movement itself is the sole reason why child labor is an issue here in the twentieth century. *There has been no real attempt* made to organize industry and TAKE the children out of the factories. They will be there until this is done no matter what any court decides.

The begging and "good boy" policy of the American Federation of Labor stands today a ghastly failure from every angle as it is about to meet for its annual windfest.

No convention of the Federation has ever been called upon to deal with so many vital issues as the one that begins its sessions in Cincinnati June 12. Never was there a time when the membership waited more anxiously for some sign that a militant policy would be set forth by the officials whose salaries warrant the assumption that they have some brains.

It is more than probable, however, that the militant minority will be stronger than ever before but that the old machine, at the risk of jeopardizing the future of labor will adhere to the policies of the past without change.

There is one thing that the present trade union officialdom fears more than the employers and that is the radicals and their programme. With the bosses, a compromise can be reached by being sufficiently servile. With the reds there can be no compromise; it is a struggle between the old and the new in the labor movement. The bureaucracy hates new policies more than it hates the bosses.

When this is understood many puzzling inconsistencies in the Gompers policy become clear.

**Revive Mine-Railway Alliance**

The revival of the matter of a working alliance between the railway shop crafts and the miners, brought *to the fore again by the* threatened assault on the wages and working conditions of the railway shopmen, is one of numerous recent examples showing the influence that economic pressure is exerting on the pure and simple trade union officialdom as well as on the rank and file.

Only wild-eyed radicals ever broached such a matter as this a few years ago. Today it is the most important topic of discussion at the conference of officials of railway unions held prior to the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

**The Convincing Argument**

What has served to convince the craft union leadership of the railway unions that such an alliance is not only desirable but is a crying necessity?

Nothing more or less than the announced intention of the Railway Labor Board, complying with the request of the railway executives, to reduce in a substantial manner the wages of the shop crafts.

The maintenance-of-way workers have already suffered a reduction of something like 40 cents per day. The shop crafts failed to come to the support of the unskilled workers and encouraged by the apathetic attitude of the unions, the henchmen of the railway magnates promptly took a crack at workers who were pleased to believe they occupied a slightly higher position in the social scale.

The miners had already been forced to fight for the very existence of their organization and the tentative agreement in existence between the United Mine Workers and the railway unions has not brought support to the miners. Scab coal is hauled by union men: in return for their services the railway board hands them a cut in wages.

**Adhere to the Ritual**

This is enough to make even the most dyed in the wool scissor-bill stop and think; particularly when it comes following a long period in which the officialdom of the unions has worked strictly according to the policy laid down by the giant intellects of the executive council

(Continued on page 2)

## TRADE UNIONS TO MAKE SELECTIONS

### Will Select All Political Candidates in Australia

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

Sydney, N. S. W.—Having successfully launched the One Big Union scheme in Australia, the workers are now turning their attention to the next step in the march towards industrial democracy—the making of the Australian Labor Party the true political reflex of the industrial movement.

Under the scheme proposed only bona fide representatives of the workers will be eligible for parliament as working class candidates—the workers to have direct representation and direct powers in the selection of the political candidates.

All candidates claiming to represent Labor will be members of the unions and apponited by the trade union groups to represent industrial interests.

It is claimed that the present methods of selecting political candidates, divided between political executives, Labor leagues and miscellaneous individual unionists, are unscientific, obsolete and provide too much scope for the faking of the ballots.

It is also provided that the executive of the proposed political machine shall be three members from each industrial groups (of which there are 12) together with president, two vice-presidents and secretary. It is also provided that each group will select a certain number of candidates for the various State and federal parliamentary elections.

In June, a trade union conference will be held at Sydney, at which this scheme will be put forward for the consideration of the unions. It is believed that the scheme will be accepted.

**Will Discuss Trade Unions**

All members of the Vancouver branch of the Workers Party of Canada, who are members of trades unions or eligible to become members, are requested to attend a meeting at 305 Pender street west, on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, to discuss the trade union situation in Vancouver ,and the open shop question.

The Workers Party will hold another social evening on Saturday night at headquarters. The social held last Saturday was the best attended yet, and it is expected that there will be a larger turnout on Saturday.

The prize offered by Mrs. Ballard, and which was raffled on behalf of The Federationist, was won by Mrs. Hungerford. The draw took place last Saturday night at the Workers Party social.

## STONE FAVORS AMALGAMATION

### Would Bring Two Railroad Brotherhoods Together

CLEVELAND.—The Locomotive Engineers' Journal contains a special article by Grand Chief Warren S. Stone urging favorable action on the proposal to amalgamate the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, pursuant to the action taken at the Cleveland convention of the engineers last year, and the adoption of a resolution by the firemen have referred the proposal to a joint commission, which will formulate a definite plan to be sanctioned or rejected by a referendum of the entire membership.

Stone asks for a consideration of the plan upon its merits, devoid of petty prejudices and appeals to the successful experience of the engineers and firemen in England, who long ago joined their interests in one organization.

**Join Workers' Party**

The Halifax branch of the Labor party has decided to join the Workers' Party of Canada. Only one member voted against the proposal.

## Propaganda Meeting

**COLUMBIA THEATRE**

**Sunday, June 18th, 1922**

**At 8 p.m.**

**Speaker: J. KAVANAGH**

COLLECTION QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....June 16, 1922


## The Need for Closing up the Ranks

LAST WEEK we called attention to the fact that if the various craft unions did not amalgamate, annihilation would follow. Some time ago we suggested that the Ceneral Labor Council would be well advised if that body called a conference to deal with the open shop question. We might at this time, when the employing class all over the American continent, is strengthening its lines of communication for a massed attack on the existing workers' organizations, suggest that it would be well if the many dual organizations which exist locally, were brought into line and unity secured. The worship of any given organization, and the ignoring of the seriousness of the situation because of a certain union patriotism which has sprung up amongst the members of certain organizations, must of necessity pave the way for the success of the employers in their efforts to crush the workers.

* * *

For a considerable time, capitalism was favorable to the raising of the standard of living of the workers. The craft unions, during this period, were able to accomplish something on behalf of the members of those organizations, but times have changed, and capitalism cannot now give the workers more than they are already getting, and in the future will even give them less. The attempt to lower the standard of the living of the workers, is on. It is not a theory but a reality, and the members of organized labor must recognize this fact.

* * *

The workers of the American continent, as pointed out many times in these columns, are faced by a united employing class, a class which recognizes no boundary lines, or national prejudices. The workers are, however, divided by craft and other divisions, and in some cases two craft organizations represent the workers in one particular line of industry. Unity can never come with such conditions prevailing.

* * *

The amalgamation of craft organizations into industrial unions can never be made while the trade unionists worship at the shrine of the name of some particular organization, and ignore the class struggle. The international working class movement is made up of national organizations. The national movements are made up of industrial and craft organizations, and local combinations of workers. No chain is stronger than its weakest link, and while local movements are split by petty bickerings and false or sham labor organizations based on a narrow prejudice, the national movements will be weak, and as the national movement's weaknesses must be expressed in the international movement, every effort should be made to bring about unity in the different cities and towns of Canada and the United States.

* * *

The executives of the trades unions in the cities have at this time a responsibility which they cannot ignore, if they are acting in the interests of the working class. The members of the trades unoins, faced as they are by conditions which are more dangerous than ever in the history of the industrial movement, must see to it that steps are taken and at once, so that some effort can be made to bring about a consolidation of the forces of Labor in the large industrial centres of this country. An educational movement is first of all necessary. Mass meetings of workers should be held, and the situation fully explained as a preparatory step to the bringing about of the elimination of divisions between members working at the same trade, and finally a concerted move to secure the amalgamation of all crafts in one industry into industrial unions.

## The Change of Basis in Working Class Organization

IN A SPLENDID article in The Labor Monthly, on the Australian Labor movement, E. M. Higgins, points out the weaknesses of that movement. He shows how the workers of that country worked on the assumption that economic development was to continue steadily, and built their organizations, industrial and political, on that basis. In the following striking passage, he exposes the whole weakness of the movement:

> "The distress of the last two years has done much to suggest that as long as capitalism controls the sources and means of wealth, the reform efforts of Labor can be neither successful or serious. It is obvious that a Labor movement which was built for fair weather, and which took for granted that Australia was an Island of the Blest, immune from the social woes of the Old World, is sadly out of touch with the times."

* * *

While it may be true that this viewpoint may apply more to conditions in Australia than they do in the older countries of the world, yet when the Labor movements of Great Britain and America, and even the European countries are studied, we find that all working class political parties and industrial organizations which were formed before the war, suffered much from this optimistic viewpoint. They were not built to deal with a class struggle. They were founded on the belief that by the co-operation of the labor unions and a political organization, which was founded on sentiment and little knowledge, the interests of the workers could be safeguarded. To some extent the expectations of the workers were realized. Small concessions were won from the ruling class, but a change was taking place even before the war, and the futility of the organizations was realized by a comparatively small number of workers.

* * *

From about the year 1900, the standard of living of the workers was sliding downward, until the outbreak of the war, when industrial depression reigned throughout the world. The world conflict, for the time being, relieved the situation, but stirring events happened as a result of the war. The Russian workers revolted and overthrew their masters. They set up a new order in that country, and from that time on a new situation was in evidence to all students of the working class movement, and new alignments were made.

* * *

The working class industrial and political movements which were, prior to the decline of capitalism, able to make advances, now found themselves in the position where they were attacked. Their activities were curbed by the courts and if the courts were not sufficient, sterner measures were used. The class struggle had taken on a new aspect. The fight was on in earnest, and the old organizations were useless to stem the tide of ruling class oppression, and splits and breaks in the various workers' organizations became every-day occurrences. The Labor movement was in a state of chaos, because it was founded on sentiment, and not on a knowledge of the nature of capitalistic society. It is now going through a period of reconstruction. It is taking on more and more of a class-conscious character, and as the days go by, the ever-growing chasm between the pale pinks of the movement of the past and the revolutionary elements of the new movement, will become wider and wider, until the real function of the working class movement will be expressed in the form of industrial and political working class organizations. The objective of both wings of the movement will then be expressed in revolutionary action.

## Ruling Class Honors and Working Class Representatives

PRESS DISPATCHES announced on Thursday that the railroad workers of Great Britain were about to demand that J. H. Thomas either resign from the Privy Council, or from his positions in the Labor movement. In the same issue of the press as this news appeared, there was a news item dealing with the sale of "honors," in other words, titles. In this item it was claimed that the traffic in knighthoods and peerages had become a scandal.

* * *

To be appointed to be a Privy Councillor, is considered an honor even by a member of the bourgeoise. We can, therefore, take it that J. H. Thomas was so "honored" by the ruling class when he was appointed as a Privy Councillor, and that he received this honor as a reward for services rendered. In other words, he bought and paid for the bourgeoise plaudits which from time to time he has received.

* * *

There is an old adage to the effect, "that no man can serve two masters." In other words, a man cannot be on both sides of the fence; he must be either with the workers fighting the ruling class at all times, or with the employers doing their dirty work and acting against the interests of the working class. Great Britain is not, however, the only country where Labor men are won over by the blandishments of the ruling class. J. S. Woodsworth, in an article produced in last week's issue of The Federationist, refers to one member of organized Labor, who for services rendered in the Winnipeg strike, not to the workers, but to the ruling powers, received his reward. The moral of this is, that when the ruling class, either through its press, or mouthpieces, expresses appreciation of men who are officers in the Labor movement, it is time to remove them and to place men in office who are only honored when the workers themselves place their confidence in them.

---

Every trades unionist should read all he can possibly get hold of on the present American Federation of Labor convention, from working class sources. It is the most important convention of that body which has ever been held, in view of the determined onslaught which the employers are carrying on against the organizations of Labor. The Federationist has made special arrangements to have full reports on the convention, written by an old-time Vancouver worker, W. F. Dunne. These reports will appear in the next and succeedingg issues, and will be worthy of the attention of our readers.

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No sooner has The Hague conference started its proceedings than the property concept of the ruling class is brought into prominence. France and Belgium are to stand pat on the question of the restoration of the system of private property which prevailed in Russia in the days of the czar, and which is the basis of capitalistic society. In other words, France and Belgium would like to see Russia again on a capitalistic basis. Russia, however, well realizes that the restoration of the old system would be a blow at the workers, not only of Russia, but of the world, and will never concede to the request of France. In fact, she does not have to. While the ghouls of capitalism are howling against Russia, they are seeking to negotiate trade treaties, not because they want to, but in order to bolster up their own countries and continue the present system of society. If the workers in the other countries were only alive to the situation, they could at this time by an alliance with the workers of Russia, end the present system of society, but they are not and consequently the Russian workers will have to make some concessions to the capitalistic nations, but she will never restore the old system of private property in the means of wealth production.

## IS OFFICIAL IRISH LABOR REVOLUTIONARY?

(By LIAM O'FLAHERTY)

THE capitalist press is always confusing to the workers. The report of events on the working class front are always intended to give a wrong impression. An occurrence that is not at all revolutionary will be branded as the rankest Bolshevism, while a course of action that would ultimately lead to the liberation of the working masses will be deliberately slurred over and carefully hidden from the public view.

We in Ireland have experienced this to a great degre of late. Certain occurrences that had the sanction of the official Labor movement were given widespread publicity. The Labor leaders were atacked by the boss press. They were accused of organising revolution and of driving the country into chaos and anarchy. This was all to a purpose.

Every English comrade knows that the Morning Post calls the Labor Party in that country a revolutionary organization; he knows that during the miners' strike the paper said that our friend Williams posed as the God-sent leader of the workers. In other words, he knows that the Boss class find it useful to accuse men of whom they are sure of naughty things. That puts the Labor men in a good light with their working class followers and Labor men do not object to be considered Enfants Terribles provided there is not a jail sentence attached to it.

Unfortunately in Ireland we are at the present time suffering this insidious sabotage at the hands of the Boss press. As everyone knows, the I. T. G. W. U. is still looked upon here as Jim Larkin's Union. At its inception that union was the most revolutionary in these islands. Its membership, under the leadership of Larkin, clearly understood the meaning of the class struggle. Agreements with the masters were of no account and strikes were the order of the day. The fighting spirit of the Irish proletariat was fed and nourished in the daily struggles with their class enemies. However, when in later years (after Larkin's departure) the Union developed and vastly increased in numbers, and its treasury soared up to tens of thousands, its outlook changed. It is always questionable whether a large organisation can remain revolutionary. When vast masses of the workers are gathered into unions it must result in the reactionary elements being in a majority. The reactionary majority is sure to elect reactionary officials and the reactionary officials are sure to pursue a reactionary policy. Thus it is that even though the Irish Transport Union is still looked upon as Jim Larkin's Union it is by no means following along the lines of the policy outlined by Larkin.

Without a doubt the policy of the I. T. G. W. U. is at present reactionary. Every Communist will agree to that. But there is another aspect to the case that is not so easily understood by Communists in foreign countries. Certain events on the Irish Labor front would lead one to believe that official Irish Labor had acted contrary to all laws and had remained revolutionary in spite of its vast membership and power. I refer to the frequent seizures of factories and mills all over the country, and to the truculent tone adopted towards the master class by the official organ. The average English Communist living in a country where the use of force and violence by the workers is undreamt of, and where the man who cries "Long live Soviet Russia" passes as a rebel, is prone to marvel at the wonderful daring of the Irish leaders in allowing their country branches to seize the shops. In would ask them to remember that in Ireland at the present there is no central authority strong enough to protect private property. The average man who would have courage enough to get up on an English Labor Party platform and denounce Lloyd George, would be quite capable here of going and seizing a mill.

Who is going to stop him? The Free States don't like to do it because they are looking for labor support. The Republicans don't like to do it, because they are looking for labor support. The bosses themselves have no private armed force to protect them, so there you are.

We are not surprised at the Labor leaders allowing their country branches to seize the mills, but we are surprised at their holding back from making an attempt to seize supreme power in the whole country. The official leaders here are more afraid of revolution than the bosses are if that is possible. Did not Lenin say that men of the Henderson type were a product of capitalist society and useful only under the present system. Well, the same holds good of Labor leaders everywhere.

These seizures of mills, etc., are merely incidental to the every-day struggle against capitalism and are not by any means revolutionary. When capitalism is weak the workers can be very daring and have a better chance of enforcing good conditions, but until they question the right of permanent ownership of the tools of production they are not acting beyond the bounds of capitalist production. Thus you have in Ireland the contradiction of certain groups of workers hoisting the red flag over a captured plant and setting up a Soviet while the central organisation to which the owe allegiance and which they support are stating on public platforms that their policy does not go any farther than mothers' pensions.

It is beyond question that the men who are seizing the mills are revolutionary. It is beyond question that they are eager to start the final phase of the war against capitalism, but without taking a national programme they are not able to affect anything that will vitally threaten the power of the bosses in the country.

While the workers in one section of the country are setting up a Soviet the workers in another portion belonging to the same organisation are calmly choosing candidates to contest an election for a Free State. Naturally the Boss class can laugh at these sporadic efforts, because it is ridiculous to imagine that a successful revolution can result from sporadic efforts of sections to set up Soviets locally without the direction of a national organization guiding a policy nationally. Now since the national organisation, according to their own confession, do not believe in armed physical force revolution, but aim at educating the workers through the Free State parliament, these country elements who are seizing the factories are, if they are loyal to their bosses of the Labor Party, leading the workers down a blind alley.

Of course, we in Ireland are supposed to be very gullible, but foreign comrades who persist in looking upon the present struggle of the revolutionary republicans as merely a nationalist one that does not deserve the support of the laboring masses beat us to it. It is this nationalist movement that has made the present power of the workers to seize the mills possible. In spite of what any one may say the ideas of Communism have spread among the ranks of the rebel portion of the army, and it is pecuiar that in those regions, Tipperary, etc., where Republican ideas are strongest, the workers are most daring and class-conscious. Why is that? It is undoubtedly because they have the support of the army. In the districts where the Free State party are in power and where the workers are setting up Labor candidates for the parliamentary elections the workers are most reactionary. There you find the Imperialist ex-soldier elements and the workers who just joined the trade unions through compulsions or some reason apart from the realisation of the class struggle. It is on these elements that the Labor Party is relying for support in its Free State campaign. The men that are rebelling against the reformist policy of the official leaders are as a whole favourable to the continuance of the national struggle against the British Empire, because they realise consciously or otherwise that until the British workers have succeeded in throwing off their backs the tyrants that are oppressing them and the greater part of the world the Irish workers will not be able to permanently free themselves.

The Irish Labor leaders have gone the way of all other Labor leaders. It is questionable whether they will be able to bring with them the masses of the Irish workers. The coming struggle is full of hope for the Irish workers as a class, but their hope lies not in the Labor leaders but in the battalions of the army.

## American Federation of Labor Must Face Results of Gompers' Policy

(Continued from page 1)

of the American Federation of Labor for these emergencies.

The sacred ritual of the A. F. of L. has been adhered to in every detail. Enemies have been punished and friends rewarded but the ratio of enemies to friends has been steadily increasing.

Governmental agencies have been used to the limit. A peaceful programme of negotiation has been followed carefully. Evidence upholding the contention of the railwaymen that their present incomes do not constitute a living wage has been laid before various commissions.

The unions have fought for the Railway Labor Board and apparently believed for a time that this body was for labor and against the employers.

With what to the union officials seems base ingratitude the railway labor board now hands out a reduction and the federal courts decide that its decisions are not subject to review by any other agency of the government.

It is little wonder that even the most conservative trade unionists begin to realize that the reason for the contemptuous attitude maintained by the government and the employers toward the labor unions is bound up with the fact that labor in the United States is not even able to mobilize at the point of attack any considerable percentage of its strength, that it has no fighting policy and that quite often it is really playing into the hands of the employers when it thinks it is fighting them.

The miners and the railway workers are the only economic groups in the American labor movement that are really well organized; with the miners, of course, far and away in the lead in unity and militancy. In reality it is only by the continued division of the railway workers into crafts and the neglect of a bona fide offensive and defensive alliance between the miners and railway workers that the railroad capitalists have been able to so successfully attack labor all along the line.

The shop crafts, like the miners, despite their use of every piece of machinery set up by the employers, have found that the neck of the employing class is stiff with the determination to reduce wages and destroy union effectiveness while the oportunity offers. They seem to have discovered what the class-conscious minority in the unions has known for a long time: that the wages and conditions of all workers are determined to a very large degree by the amount of pressure they can exert against the wage system. The railway unions, like the miners, find themselves forced either to strike or surrender without a struggle.

The logic of events has placed the old officialdom of the railway unions with its back against the wall.

**See Influence at Convention**

Upon the deliberations of the convention of the American Federation of Labor this situation will have tremendous influence. The retreat of labor before the attacks of the employers, the utter helplessness of officialdom in the face of this retreat has left nothing to which the standpatters can point with pride.

Out of this same situation and bearing directly upon the mechanical construction of the trade union movement comes another question of embarrassing moment to the ancients who guide the destiny of the American Federation of Labor. It is the question of the re-admission of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

This organization took in as members all maintenance-of-way workers on railway lines and unskilled workers in the shops and terminals. It came into a jurisdictional conflict with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and other building trades organizations; it was expelled because it refused to surrender men whom the United Brotherhood claimed were carpenters and under its jurisdiction.

This incident is an object lesson for workers who believe that progress can be made by the labor movement without breaking down craft lines. No attempt had ever been made to organize this particular class of workers until the maintenance-of-way union did the job. When it had made a success of its organization campaign building trades unions promptly made a demand for workers over whom they claimed jurisdiction by virtue of their charter rights and in spite of the fact that a building trades union cannot function for railway employees.

It is probable that the other railway organizations will at the coming convention, insist on the admission of the Maintenance of Way union and autonomy for it on the above grounds.

It is here that the issue of purely craft unionism against organization by industry will be joined.

**Demand Support for Miners**

Support for the West Virginia miners is another urgent matter that the convention will pass upon. There are optimistic souls who believe that no opposition could possibly arise to this proposal, but they do not know the unscrupulous politics that are played in the labor movement. The relief work has already been sabotaged in various districts with the full knowledge that the miners' strike will be won or lost in West Virginia. Lip service will be rendered to the heroic struggle, but relief for the miners will come from the efforts of the left wing only.

So it will be with all other vital issues. No more progress will be made than the left wing can force. This will not be much, but if the minority come out of the convention with a better understanding of need for organization of the militant elements and a determination to carry on the fight the whole year round and at all costs about all will have been gained than can be hoped for at this time.

There seems to be no organized campaign for a successor to Gompers, and upon this issue it is unlikely that there will be a test of strength.

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SYDNEY, N. S. Wales.—Wage cuts are now being made throughout Australia. The first general decrease is 72 cents per week, but a second cut of something like $2 per week is now threatening. Efforts are also being made to increase the working hours from 44 to 48.

Contrary to the arguments by employers prior to the wage cuts, the reducing of wages has not decreased unemployment. On the other hand, unemployment is growing fast.

## Litvinoff Throws Light on Genoa

(Continued from page 1)

I asked if the Rapallo treaty between Russia and Germany had compromised the chances of a general agreement at The Hague between Russia and the united west.

Litvinoff replied: "He would do bad service to the rest of Europe who said that only a collective treaty between Russia and the west as a whole is possible, since the Rapallo treaty, and numerous others now being negotiated between Russia and Italy, Sweden and Czecho-Slovakia, are really stages on the way to a general pacification of Europe. A general agreement at The Hague is only assisted by these separate agreements.

"The role of Germany in the reestablishment of industry in Russia is not small, as witness the results of the last two years.

"As regards America, Russia would welcome her participation at The Hague, on condition that she recognizes the sovereign rights of Russia and renounces her attempts to dictate the nature of our social and political order.

"We recognize the value of American assistance, but we are convinced that if America acts at The Hague in the manner suggested by the recent threats of Mr. Hughes, she will play an even more unfortunate role than France played at Genoa."

In conclusion, Litvinoff remarked: "Russia has carried on, and will carry on, open diplomacy. She does not hide her desire to attract foreign capital, and is ready to introduce laws guaranteeing its inviolibility; but she will introduce these laws when she considers them necessary and effective, and will not legislate by dictation from outside."

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

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.

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

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

LUMBER WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION OF CANADA—An industrial union of all workers in logging and construction camps. Coast District and General Headquarters, 61 Cordova St. W., Vancouver, B. C. Phone Sey. 7856. J. M. Clarke, general secretary-treasurer; legal advisers, Messrs. Bird, Macdonald & Co., Vancouver, B. C.; auditors, Messrs. Buttar & Chisne, 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 104 Main Street. President, A. Williams; vice-president, R. Morgan; secretary-treasurer, W. Donaldson. Address, 104 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.

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

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SYDNEY, N. S. Wales.—Ballots are now being taken in the newly-formed One Big Union for the election of officials of the various departments. These will replace or reelect the provisional officials appointed when the scheme was launched.


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# From Genoa to the Hague

(By J. T. WALTON NEWBOLD)

ON the 29th of December last, the great Italian financial house, at whose head was Senator Marconi, the Banca Italiana di Sconto, went bankrupt. On the 6th of January ensuing, Mr. Lloyd George, speaking in the meeting of the Supreme Council at Cannes,

"moved that Five Power Conference should be summoned to go into the whole question (of the economic reconstruction of Europe).

The Conference adoped the suggestion, and on the invitation of Italy it was decided that the Conference should be held at Genoa in March, Russia, as well as Germany, being invited to attend." (Daily Telegraph, 7|1|22).

### "Marconi"

On the 29th of December had failed what we may, justly, call the Marconi Bank. On the 6th of January, Mr. Lloyd George (friend of Godfrey Isaacs, managing director of the Marconi Wireless Company) proposed the holding of the Conference which has now ended (like the Marconi Bank) in proposals for a new incorporation.

The Banca di Sconto failed because it had invested enormous funds in the greatest metallurgical and shipbuilding concern in Italy—Gio Ansaldo & Co., of Genoa. This mushroom of the war and the armistice period came upon evil days, and the Bank, finding its assets "frozen" (like those of the City Equitable Insurance Company and certain British shipbuilding syndicates whose crash is impending) came to grief.

Genoa was the scene of the catastrophe.

Genoa was chosen as the scene of the Conference. The British Premier, anxious to prevent the fate that had overtaken the industrialists of Genoa swallowing up his own friends and patrons, pocketed his pride and with it the pride of his patrons. In their interest and at their behest he consented to grasp "murder" by the hand.

### Poincare

The French Premier, M. Briand, having acquiesced in that which he saw no immediate way to prevent, returned to Paris and there fell a victim to the equally intelligible and intelligent policy of the French industrialists.

Millerand (sometimes attorney to the Comite des Forges), President of the Republic, thereupon called on Poincare (sometimes attorney to the Comite des Forges, the Comite des Houilleres [Coal Owners' Council] and the Association of Chemical Industries) to form an alternative Ministry.

Poincare, the willing tool of the Schneider Bank, the instrument of the Banque de l'Union Parisienne and the Banque de Paris, became Premier of France.

Poincare did not approve of the manner of the holding of the Conference, much less of some of of the participants. He did not himself attend. He did not permit to his delegates a free hand. The spokesman of France, like the spokesman of Russia, had to refer matters to those from whom they had their mandate.

### Capitalism v. Communism

The one party had to consult the agent of the Banks. The other had to have resort to the agent of the toiling masses.

**It was not merely Barthou v. Tchitcherin nor even Poincare v. Lenin. It was Capitalism v. Communism.**

Whenever there was a possibility of an understanding between Britain and Italy on one hand and Russia and Germany upon the other, Poincare (over the wire from Paris) made some difficulty. If he rested upon his labours in the service of plutocracy, his colleague, Theunis, Premier of Belgium, put in a spoke. Between them—these creatures of the allied banking houses of Paris and Brussels, the political office boys of the Banque de l'Union Parisienne and its participating partner, the Societe Generale de Belgique, found a way, upon every available occasion, to prevent Russia and Britain coming to an economic and political accord.

### Alfred, Thy Servant

All the time that the Conference was in session there was being waged in this country the battle of the newspapers. On the one hand were the organs of British capitalism, the organs of "newspaper millionaires," as the Daily Mail called them. On the other were the organs of a man who, with his brother, is the only great owner (or controller) of newspapers who has no capitalist connections outside the production of newspapers. All power in the direction of his organs is invested in Lord Northcliffe. No one can see behind him.

All other great syndicates of newspapers have passed from the control of individual journalists to that of industrial and financial magnates. The Northcliffe and Rothermere syndicates constitute the one great and memorable exception. In one other thing are they unique. They, alone, voice the aspirations of foreign interests. They, alone, have for their ideals not those of the British Banks and industrialists, but of the French Banks and industrialists.

They, alone, speak in the language of republican idealism, enunciating and principles of the two great bourgeois republics, the United States and France. They, alone, stand four-square in defence of the "Rights of Man," beginning and ending (for them) with the right to possess property and, through it, to exploit the toiling masses who have no property.

### What's the Game?

Nothing is more remarkable, today, than this isolation of the Northcliffe press. It stands, like a beacon, throwing far and wide the identical signal which, curiously enough, is flashed, also, from the newspaper offices in Paris whose inspiration comes directly from the great French Banks.

"The Entente is dead," say some. "The Entente is in imminent peril because of the policy of France," say the others. "Stand by France and Belgium," says the Northcliffe press.

Bottomley has fallen. Once upon a time, he was as ardent in the cause of France as is Northcliffe. Just before his fall, he began to remonstrate with France. To-day, the newspaper which he used to edit exclaims "Watch Northcliffe!"

There is something in it. "Watch Northcliffe!"

However, the British Premier has had other difficulties besides this pro-Poincare press. He has had to remember that the balance of power within the Coalition has inclined definitely towards the Coalition Unionists.

### Classes and Parties

He can no longer rely upon the effective support of the war-profiteering industrialists who provided the economic basis of Coalition Liberalism. They can no longer put at his disposal the unlimited funds necessary to swamp the electorate with the press publicity and platform propaganda which, between December, 1916, and December, 1918, enabled them to break the Liberalism of the traders and to put power the Liberalism of the industrialists (the beneficiaries of the Munitions Ministry), to overthrow Asquith and to enthrone "Marconi" George.

The Conservatives, concerned with the interests of reactionaries of an older period, guarding the property of the landed proprietors and the credit manipulators—expressing the viewpoint of the Court and the Services—are now the strongest section of the capitalist class.

The old Liberals, like Asquith and Grey, are, with minor reservations, influenced by the same considerations as the more responsible Canservatives. One and all they are devoted to a speedy reduction of national expenditure as a means to reducing taxation of incomes and averting the menace of a raid upon capital.

They are all determined to prevent any such departure from the principles of "sound finance" and of "individual initiative" as is threatened alike by Russian Communism, German "Statism" and Lloyd Georgian Social Reform.

### The Sorrows of David

The British Premier's troubles are exceedingly complex. It is nonsense to speak and to write as if they were of his own creation. He is the leader of a coalition of parties, representing the divergent viewpoints of different sections of the capitalist class in an empire which is no longer possessed of the economic and armed might which has been traditionally theirs and by means of which alone their prestige and power can be maintained.

Within British capitalism goes on an intense struggle: creditors who have come to the assistance of industrialists endeavouring to expand the productive capacity of their undertakings, mortgage-burdened industrialists striving to dodge foreclosure and surrender.

Simultaneously goes on an equally intense struggle between the creditors of the British Treasury and the British Government, in which the latter is endeavouring to keep intact the resources of its masters (the British Imperialists) and the former are endeavouring to exploit the opportunity to blackmail the Empire—for concessions, and for an abandonment of its habit of putting up all over the planet that most characteristic emblem of England—"Tresspassers will be Prosecuted."

### British Capital v. U. S. A. Bondholders

The industrialists are, naturally, committed to a policy of British self-assertion. They must have markets. They must have adequate reserves of raw material. They cannot afford to become dependent on the goodwill of the United States.

The merchants and the investing classes would prefer, no doubt, to possess unlimited political power. It is not, however—so highly impersonal is the organisation of credit facilities and investment services—absolutely indispensable. They have acquired the habit of drawing their income from transactions in the innumerable commodities of all the lands subject to capitalist exploitation. For fifty years they have received their dividends from the United States, even as, for twenty years, they and their French and Belgium counterparts have derived profits from mining, railway and ranching properties in South and Central Africa.

Between the British autocracy and "the Upper Four Hundred" of New York "Society" there exists a very intimate relationship—of consaguinity, culture and property. This should never be forgotten.

### Material Basis of Pro-French Politics

The English middle-class on the other hand—whose members have adequate incomes but do not operate business on the grand scale—find in the French type of company opportunities to invest their savings here, and everywhere, in profitable ventures imposing neither responsibilities nor personal association with the property. Hence there are, in the shareholding classes of this country, tendencies pre-disposing them to sympathy with the ideas which the Daily Mail enunciates.

These elements having brought the Conference at Genoa to nought are now labouring hard to make impossible the proposed reassembly at the Hague.

### Oil!

We have heard a great deal about oil in connection with Genoa. The Morning Post went so far in its practical application of Marxian theory as to make allusion to "Oil Driven Politics." Wickham Steed, of the Times, had the odour of petrol which pervaded the assemblage.

Rumours came thick and fast of negotiations in hand or of agreements arrived at between the "Royal-Dutch-Shell" and the Soviet Government. Whence they emanated no one seems to be willing to disclose. Both the "Royal Dutch" and the Soviet delegates were emphatic in their denial that an agreement had been arrived at. The American Ambassador at Rome, the American Government and the whole entourage of the Standard Oil Company and the Standard Franco-American present in Europe were loud in their denunciation of any such concession as was alleged.

Swelling the chorus of protest rose, also, the strident voice of the Belgian oil interests.

What was all the noise about, and what is the significance of the attempt to adjourn to the Hague?

"The Royal Dutch Company for the Exploitation of Petroleum Wells in the Netherlands Indies"—to give the "Royal Dutch" its full title in an intelligible rendering—has its head office at 30 Carel van Bylandtlaan, The Hague, Holland.

It has an enormous capital and interests all over the world. It has been persistently alleged and as continually denied that the Dutch Company and its British associates and subsidiaries, the "Shell" Transport and Trading Co., Ltd., and the Asiatic Petroleum Company, are under the control of the British Foreign Office. The "Shell" has had for a decade, and has recently renewed for five years, an agreement whereunder it markets the production of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, a concern which is, definitely, under the control of the British Admiralty.

These two groups are, therefore, in close alliance. The one has its headquarters in Holland, the other in London.

Dutch Jews rule the Royal Dutch Company. Samuels and Rothschilds reign in the "Shell." With them are the Lazards—who made their fortunes in the California gold fields—and the Pearsons—who took pay for Mexican railways in Mexican oil wells.

Into the services of the Pearsons went the late Lord Muray of Elibank (after the Marconi scandal) and, also, a son of Mr. Lloyd George.

The Royal-Dutch-Shell combination has aided by British diplomacy in the Lloyd George period, penetrated deeply into California, and other states of the Middle West. It has, also, been very active in Egypt whilst its little brother has been digging into Mesopotamia. In 1919, it established two subsidiaries to refine and market oil in France. In the autumn of 1920, after the San Remo conference—mainly about oil as Spa was mainly about coal—Sir Basis Zaharoff and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company set up another petroleum marketing agency in France and its Colonies.

### Standard Oil Hits Back

Earlier in the same year, however, a fly got into the ointment (or into the oil). The Standard Oil Company pushed into France and formed the Standard American, "whose capital was provided in the proportion of 49 per cent. by 'Standard Oil'" and 51 per cent. by the Banque de Paris et de Pays Bas.

The president of the new concern was the ex-Ambassador Jules Cambon.

It is the alliance of the Banque de Paris and Standard Oil which has been making trouble for Britain (just as will the Schneider Banks and the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.)

Until Harding became President the Royal Dutch, "Shell" was pressing Standard somewhat hard. In the last year or so, Standard has been driving the Royal Dutch "Shell" back.

The Dutch used to be big creditors of United States capitalism. They sold their holdings to the war-rich Americans and invested the proceeds in low-priced German properties—and in marks. In their greed for big profits, the Dutch investors have suffered enormous loss, and there have been some narrow escapes for even the largest trading banks in Rotterdam and Amsterdam. Those banks, whose moneyed men (Van den Berghs and Jurgens) have one foot in Holland and the other in London or Hull, have been having an uncomfortable time.

The bottom has dropped clean out of the palm kernel and vegetable oil markets and the rubber planters are shrieking despair.

Those were the colonial products in which Rotterdam (and the produce market of Mincing Lane) so largely traded. That catastrophe weakened least the Rotterdamsche Bank. The collapse of the German exchange has pained the directors of the Amsterdamsche Bank.

The other Dutch Bank is the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bays, i.e., the Bank of Paris and the Low countries, and its is, pre-eminently, a French Bank.

### How They Line Up

The Americans stand behind Jules Cambon and Eugene Scaneider (ie., behind the masters of Monsieur Poincare).

The Americans, led by Secretary of State Hughes, the nominee of the Trusts, stand behind the Belgians.

The American "Equitable Life Insurance Co." and the "Guaranty Trust Company" reverse the traditional role and close in upon their one-time creditors of the Hague and Haarlem, of Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

The massed might of American money moves on—steadily encircling Threadneedle Street.

The British Premier and his masters know, that whilst Genoa was an important outpost, the Hague is a very citadel whose fall into hostile bands means their capitulation at no distant date to the inexorably ruthless will of America and France.

### The Alternatives

These facts, known to the Marxist scholars of the Kremlin, will determine their attitude and influence their diplomacy. We must prepare for one of two eventualities—either of which means Revolution before many years go by.

The first is war with France and America, a war which will place arms in the hands of the wage-slaves of every capitalist country, and which by its violence and exheavy system of credit crashing speedily to the ground.

The second is the merciless grinding down of the workers of this country to a standard of life as low as that of Vienna; the cutting off once and for all of the tributes of the dependencies with which to feed the hungry mouths of the home proletariat; the establishment of a system of repression and cruelty such as has been already employed as a preliminary canter in Colorado and West Virginia.

And either of these will bring the workers face to face with the dilemna—Revolution or Annihilation.

Get your workmate to subscribe for The Federationist.

## Lumber Workers News and Views

### DOLLAR CAMP—PORT MOODY

Running two sides here; bunkhouses are fairly good with all single bunks; blankets furnished, wash and bath room. The present cook is "bum." Walk a mile and a half to work, and each man packs his own "nose bag." The crew is more interested in playing poker than in organizing to fight the boss.

Delegate 67.

### CAMP 2—QUATSINO, B. C.

This camp is a little better than fifty per cent. organized. The remainder is made up of those who cannot see the thing in the right light, those who are afraid to lose favor with the boss, homesteaders, and a few coal miners.

These coal miners claim to have cards in their own union, but have not got their cards with them; neither have they got anything else to show that they belong to anything, and they refuse to take out a card in our union. This seems to me to be a very funny stand for any union man to take. I should think that men who are up against a fight with the mine operators, such as they are up against, would at least realize the necessity of them taking out a transfer card and joining this union so long as they work in the logging camps. Heavens knows we have enough other types to fight and contend with without having to buck men who should realize the necessity of organization.

I should like to hear whether there is any similar complaints from other camps, or is this only an isolated case, which I hope it is. I am sure that if any of our members went to work in the coal mines, they would take out a card in the miners union.

Delegate 692.

### REGINA LUMBER COMPANY, SECHELT

This is a soldiers' home; not much to do, and not much to eat. My stay here is liable to be short. The crew here are of the eighteen-carat "shears" variety. The boss has a sign on the door of the commissary: "Do your business and get out." 'Nuff sed.

Deegate 66.

### MULRONEY LOGGING CO., ROY

This "joint" is just a few miles from the head of Loughboro Inlet. For a first-class logging company, this outfit certainly takes the biscuit. You have to walk for twenty minutes to get up a thousand feet. Up is right—it is straight up. Two of the crew are interested in the timber, another two have the contract of putting it in the water, and four wage slaves, making a total of eight men in camp. Mulroney does not like the union, which is not to be surprised at. I told him the other day that we had the Tyee logger by the throat in 1920, and we certainly were not going to quit until we had them in the same position again.

Delegate 65.

### CRANBROOK

**White Spruce Lumber Company, Fernie, B. C.**

This is one of the worst outfits in the Interior of British Columbia. I visited this camp over Sunday, and what I found was, men sleeping in the barn with the horses, and a root-house has been turned into a bunk-house, to house the Jyppos who are waiting for a chance to go logging by the bushel. There are two rag bunk-houses, 14x20, and sixteen men in each, and the root-house has 16 men in it—no windows. This outfit furnishes blankets, but they have not been washed since the outfit moved in on the present limits. There are some union men there of the dollar class not the class-conscious kind, for if they were, they would try and make conditions better, in place of making them worse. There is no bath house, and the only way to get a bath is to get an old can and go away in the woods and heat your own water and wash yourself the best way you can. What is the matter, workers that you stand for these kind of conditions? Is it because your brains will not function, only as a jyppo, and not as a man? Are you going to let the workers that have fought for these conditions for years, lay and rot in jail, and let the masters enforce the rotten conditions that existed before the strike of 1916-17 across the border, or are you going to take up the fight and see that these men are freed from jail and the bosses made to come across with conditions that will make it fit for the slaves to exist. Come on, fellow workers, let's go. You have nothing to lose but your chains and a world to gain. So let's organize and organize.


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To make Saturday a real bang up day, we have taken between 400 and 500 pairs of men's Goodyear welted boots in brown and black calfskin, and all good lasts, and put one price on them. Remember, these are solid leather and sell regularly at $9.00 and $10.00.

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# FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA
VANCOUVER BRANCH

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR APRIL, 1922

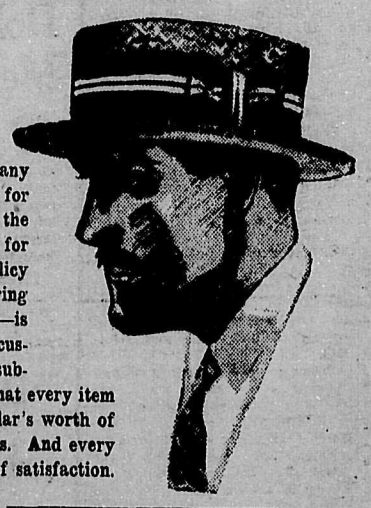
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Carried forward | | $ 339.06 |
| Individual Subscriptions— | | |
| Nellie Floyd | $ 4.85 | |
| C. P. Babcock, Dorchester, N. B. | 1.00 | |
| | | 5.85 |
| Organizations— | | |
| Prince George Branch F. S. R. | $50.00 | |
| Finnish Local O. B. U. | 11.34 | |
| Finnish Sewing Society | 7.55 | |
| Workers' Party (Vancouver) | 5.00 | |
| | | 73.89 |
| Dances— | | |
| South Vancouver masquerade | $52.70 | |
| South Vancouver Co-Operative Dance | 25.45 | |
| | | 78.15 |
| Meetings— | | |
| Dr. Curry's lecture, Fraser Hall | $10.70 | |
| Henry's Sara's lecture (1) | 147.62 | |
| Henry Sara's lecture (2) | 130.53 | |
| | | 288.85 |
| South Vancouver (house to house canvas)— | | |
| Mrs. Irving | $14.71 | |
| Mrs. Greenwood | 14.75 | |
| | | 29.46 |
| Raffles— | | |
| Busts of Lenin and Trotsky | $45.20 | |
| Painting donated by Mrs. Priestley | 81.00 | |
| | | 126.20 |
| By sale of literature | | 8.40 |
| Interest at bank | | .49 |
| Receipts | | $1,000.35 |
| Roll call receipts | | 51.75 |
| Total receipts | | $1,052.10 |
| **Disbursements** | | |
| Telegrams | $ 2.51 | |
| Raffle Tickets | 4.75 | |
| Official Stamp | 1.59 | |
| Stamps and Registration | 2.63 | |
| | | $11.48 |
| Advertising— | | |
| Sara's meetings | $24.45 | |
| Dr. Curry's meetings | 6.50 | |
| | | 30.95 |
| Rent of Theatres— | | |
| Columbia Theatre | $25.00 | |
| Dominion Hall | 40.00 | |
| Opera House, Cloverdale | 3.00 | |
| | | 68.00 |
| Car tickets | $ 2.10 | |
| Exchange, duty, etc. | 6.04 | |
| Supplies for shipping | 3.90 | |
| Literature order | 22.00 | |
| Literature sent C. O. D. | 4.15 | |
| Office Rent | 5.00 | |
| | | 43.19 |
| | | $153.62 |
| Total receipts | | $1,052.10 |
| Disbursements | | 153.62 |
| | | $898.48 |
| May 16th, sent to New York | | 500.00 |
| Balance | | $398.48 |

We, the undersigned, have audited the books and accounts of the local branch of the Friends of Soviet Russia and hereby certify that the above is a true and correct report of the committee's financial transactions.

(Signed) M. IRVING,
C. ANDERSON,
J. P. SMITH.

# The Summer Man

## His Toggery



IMPOSSIBLE to delay the light togs any longer. Here are a few suggestions for coolness—items taken at random from the great Dick stock of clothes and furnishings for men and young men. Our new low-price policy—chopping the profits down to the bone during the season, instead of at the end of it—is adding daily to our army of friends and customers. Our immense turnover means a substantial saving for you. Please remember that every item in the great Dick stock is new. Not a dollar's worth of last season's merchandise left on the shelves. And every article goes out with the Dick guarantee of satisfaction.

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# HOOVER BREAKS HIS WORD TO RUSSIA

## Attempts to Play Same Game in Russia as in Hungary

## Newspaper Article Shows Anti-Soviet Propaganda

[Harry Godfrey]
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

New York—Proofs are piling up that Herbert Hoover's "American Relief administration in Russia is breaking the agreement it made with the Russian government to abstain from all political propaganda. Every day new evidence makes the conclusion unescapable that Hoover is playing, or trying to play the same double game in Russia as that he played in Hungary, when his agent, Capt. Gregory, under the guise of offering aid to the starving, plotted and organized the overthrow of the Soviet government.

The Hoover-Gregory Hungarian escapade showed that it is simple to mix politics in "humanitarianism," and the same methods and tactics, so far as the circumstances will allow, evidently are being pursued by the Hoover relief administration in Russia. The Friends of Soviet Russia charge that the officials of the American relief administration are attempting to arouse and organize sentiment in Russia for the destruction of the Russian government.

An inspired newspaper article recently published under a Washington date line, says in part:

"The work of the American relief administration under Hoover's direction, has shown the success of a policy of 'peaceful penetration' in Russia • • • a better understanding of the principles on which the American government is conducted seems to be prevalent in Soviet Russia, even among the peasant class. To a certain extent a sentiment has arisen which may be expressed in the phrase: 'What's been enough for America is good enough for us.'

"There is some reason to believe that the Russian people are beginning to understand that the American relief workers are hampered by the inefficiency of the Soviet government. This process of enlightenment has been in progress for some time."

# WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF PARAGRAPHS

VIENNA.—Owners of Austrian metal industries have abruptly terminated the collective contracts with the workers, and are already demanding far-reaching wage reductions and prolongation of hours of labor. Organized workers have decided to make all preparations for the impending struggle.

More than 100,000 workers are affected by the abrogated contracts, and indications are that a general strike of metal workers is unavoidable.

BRUSSELS.—At a meeting here of Socialist delegates from England, France and Belgium, a resolution was passed recording the almost total failure of Genoa, the capacity of the present governments to consolidate peace, and the danger of new wars. The resolution also opposed the occupation of the Ruhr, and suggested the arbitration in this matter of an impartial authority, emanating from the completed league of nations.

BERLIN.—The Committee of Nine, composed of delegates from the three internationals, is meeting here to discuss the possibility of a world's congress of Socialists. Ramsay MacDonald has been elected by the executive of the Second International to be a delegate to the meeting, and Wauters to represent Belgium.

BERLIN.—The metal workers in the South German states are striking because demands for a rise of wages to meet the cost of living have met with the demand to increase the hours from 46 to 48 weekly. This is regarded by the men as the thin edge of the wedge, aimed at breaking down the eight-hour day, which is one of the few remaining gains of the November revolution.

The employers have, clearly, a political intention in provoking this strike, for the amount of working time they have lost already far exceeds any gains they would win if the men agreed to work two hours more weekly.

(By The Federated Press)

TOKIO.—Japanese business and professional circles, as well as the workers, are hostile to the imperial adventure in Siberia, according to the Japan Advertiser, which declares that only a group of militarists who exercise pressure on the government are favorable to the expansion of Japan in the former Russian empire. Labor demonstrations against the government have included demands for recognition of Russia and withdrawal of Japanese forces from Siberia, as promised by the government during the disarmament conferences at Washhington.

NEW YORK.—The second congress of the Revolutionary Trade Union International has been convoked by the executive council to take place in Moscow, on Oct. 25, received here from A. Lozowsky, secretary-general, in Moscow.

### Organises Brewery Workers

W. MacKenzie, representing the International Brewery Workers returned from Kamloops on Wednesday where he has been engaged in work for that organisation. He reports that he was successful in organising the Brewery Workers at the Rainier Brewery and that

# TEXTILE WORKERS MAKE GAIN IN STRIKE

## Workers of Pawtuxet Resist Eviction Orders

## Twentieth Week of Strike Finds 8000 Workers Solid

By HARRY GODFREY
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—Gains characterized as of great importance marked the opening of the twentieth week of the strike of the Pawtuxet valley of Rhode Island, where the textile strike began in New England. In a statement to The Federated Press, Russell Palmer, general secretary of the Amalgamated Textile Workers, said that the attempt of the mill owners to evict workers from the company-owned houses in the Pawtuxet valley undoubtedly was tried by the manufacturers as a last resort in the attempt to break he ranks of the strikers and drive them back into the mills on the employers' terms. The evictions were halted by a restraining order issued by Justice Tanner, forbidding B. B. & R. Knight, Inc., owner of the houses, from evicting any tenants for nonpayment of rent or for any other reason either in Pontiac or Natick.

Police constables, under protection of deputy sheriffs and the state militia, already had begun the evictions in Pontiac. Justice Tanner caused subpoenas to be issued for officials of the Knight Co., returnable in Providence June 12, for hearing on the prayer of the strikers for a permanent injunction.

This is the first time the textile strikers have appealed to the Rhode Island courts, and the outcome of these injunction proceedings is awaited with grave interest by the entire textile industry because of the growing belief that the whole New England strike movement depends on the result in the Pawtuxet valley, where it started and where the Amalgamated Textile Workers have shown extraordinary strength.

The families of about 8,000 strikers are directly concerned in the outcome in their fight against a 20 per cent wage cut and longer working hours.

"This new move of the mill owners," said Palmer, "shows that they are anxious to start up, and while our injunction proceedings are based on sound legal grounds, past experience teaches us not to hope to prevent the eviction by court action. The Amalgamated is going forward in its plans to house the strikers in tents and we are now sending out appeals for funds for this purpose. New interest is being shown by those of our friends who have followed this situation and money is beginning to come in from various sources. We feel certain that if we defeat this latest move of the mill owners the end of the strike is not far off."

The bills of complaint in the injunction proceedings against the Knight concern set forth that the strikers who occupy mill houses are ready, willing and anxious to pay their rent, but that no representative of the corporation has asked for it and the strikers have no way of knowing where or to whom to make payment. The complaints ask that the strikers be permitted to pay their rent into the registry of the court, and the offer is made to furnish surety for the payment of rent that may fall due in the future.

## SOUTH VANCOUVER LABOR LEAGUE NOTES

Tom Bell, of Toronto, gave a most interesting and instructive lantern lecture on "The Struggles of Soviet Russia," in St. Mary's Hall, last Friday night, under the auspices of the South Vancouver Labor League. The hall was filled, and everyone present appeared to appreciate Comrade Bell's lecture. When he visits Vancouver again, the South Vancouverites hope to have another address from him. The Municipal Hall had been engaged for the meeting, and notices posted out, when the secretary was informed by the municipal clerk that the league could not have the hall for such a meeting. The young people in South Vancouver should take note of this action on behalf of the authorities, and get behind the league.

The organization will hold a social evening tonight (Friday), at 6262 Chester street, to which all are welcome. Picnics and hikes are being arranged, particulars of which can be obtained by phoning Fraser 397-Y1. A summer camp is being arranged at White Rock, and anyone wishing to participate should phone the secretary at Douglas 6672R.

New members are still coming, but the organization needs at least 150 members to cause a little life in South Vancouver. The league is the only Labor organization in South Vancouver, and has a great deal of responsibility to shoulder. Young people! Join this organization, and help in the fight for the emancipation of the workers.

CORRECT COUPON No. 5
Games Played Saturday, June 10

| HOME | AWAY | H | A |
|---|---|---|---|
| DETROIT | WASHINGTON | X | |
| CLEVELAND | PHILADELPHIA | | X |
| ST. LOUIS | NEW YORK | | X |
| NEW YORK | CINCINNATI | X | |
| BROOKLYN | CHICAGO | X | |
| PHILADELPHIA | ST. LOUIS | | X |
| SAN FRANCISCO | LOS ANGELES | X | |
| VERNON | OAKLAND | X | |
| SEATTLE | PORTLAND | | X |
| JERSEY CITY | TORONTO | X | |
| NEWARK | BUFFALO | X | |
| BALTIMORE | ROCHESTER | X | |
| INDIANAPOLIS | MILWAUKEE | | X |
| LOUISVILLE | KANSAS CITY | | X |
| CALGARY | EDMONTON | | X |
| VANCOUVER | TACOMA | X | |

# B. C. FEDERATIONIST Baseball Competition

## $1400 IN PRIZES

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

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

Drop Coupons in the B. C. Federationist Boxes at 305 Pender W., or mail to B. C. Federationist, 305 Pender St. W., Vancouver, B. C.

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

## Games Played Saturday, June 24th

### COUPON No. 7 X

THIS COUPON MUST BE CUT—NOT TORN

FREE EXTRA COUPON WITH EVERY DOLLAR SUB.

Name in full .....

Address .....

.....

Do you receive the paper each week?

| Home Team | Away Team | Home | Away |
|---|---|---|---|
| DETROIT Amer. | ST. LOUIS | | |
| CHICAGO Amer. | CLEVELAND | | |
| BOSTON Amer. | NEW YORK | | |
| PHILADELPHIA Nat'l | BOSTON | | |
| NEW YORK Nat'l | BROOKLYN | | |
| ST. LOUIS Nat'l | CHICAGO | | |
| TOLEDO | MILWAUKEE | | |
| COLUMBUS | KANSAS CITY | | |
| LOUISVILLE | ST. PAUL | | |
| BALTIMORE | TORONTO | | |
| READING | BUFFALO | | |
| JERSEY CITY | SYRACUSE | | |
| SALT LAKE CITY | LOS ANGELES | | |
| SACRAMENTO | SAN FRANCISCO | | |
| VANCOUVER | EDMONTON | | |
| TACOMA | CALGARY | | |

### Competition Rules

The following rules shall govern the competition:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### COUPON No. 7

THIS COUPON MUST BE CUT—NOT TORN

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

Name in full .....

Address .....

.....

Do you receive the paper each week?

| Home Team | Away Team | Home | Away |
|---|---|---|---|
| DETROIT Amer. | ST. LOUIS | | |
| CHICAGO Amer. | CLEVELAND | | |
| BOSTON Amer. | NEW YORK | | |
| PHILADELPHIA Nat'l | BOSTON | | |
| NEW YORK Nat'l | BROOKLYN | | |
| ST. LOUIS Nat'l | CHICAGO | | |
| TOLEDO | MILWAUKEE | | |
| COLUMBUS | KANSAS CITY | | |
| LOUISVILLE | ST. PAUL | | |
| BALTIMORE | TORONTO | | |
| READING | BUFFALO | | |
| JERSEY CITY | SYRACUSE | | |
| SALT LAKE CITY | LOS ANGELES | | |
| SACRAMENTO | SAN FRANCISCO | | |
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| PHILADELPHIA Nat'l | BOSTON | | |
| NEW YORK Nat'l | BROOKLYN | | |
| ST. LOUIS Nat'l | CHICAGO | | |
| TOLEDO | MILWAUKEE | | |
| COLUMBUS | KANSAS CITY | | |
| LOUISVILLE | ST. PAUL | | |
| BALTIMORE | TORONTO | | |
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| JERSEY CITY | SYRACUSE | | |
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| TOLEDO | MILWAUKEE | | |
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| JERSEY CITY | SYRACUSE | | |
| SALT LAKE CITY | LOS ANGELES | | |
| SACRAMENTO | SAN FRANCISCO | | |
| VANCOUVER | EDMONTON | | |
| TACOMA | CALGARY | | |

PLEASE ANSWER QUESTION ON COUPON

# 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.]

### Is Seperation a Remedy in the Present Crisis?

Editor B. C. Federationist—Sir: Recently, while introducing Wm. Z. Foster, "Railroad Workers Next Step—Amalgamation," to a group of local machinists and boilermakers, I met with a severe jolt. I introduced myself with the words: "Here is something you should be interested in today—amalgamation." But strange to say, these workers had the same argument against amalgamation, and even against the present Federation of Crafts, as the master class has, and one would think that the employers are propagating separation with success among the ranks of the workers. I know of no argument, nor can I think of any argument against any movement which will bring about the only logical thing—amalgamation of all craft unions of railway workers into one industrial union of railway workers. This step is only in conformity with the present situation on the railways, when practically the whole railway transportation system has been consolidated into the hands of a few, who at the same time control the United States mines, the steel industry and also have a controlling interest in many other branches of industry, both in this country and the United States.

Though all this amalgamation of industry is apparent to any one who will see, yet I find, that we still have an element which evidently has learned nothing during the last few years. It is apparent that they have learned nothing, when at this time, while millions are unemployed, when there is a large surplus of machinists, who during the years of the war and for one year after, had been employed in the shipyards and various other industries and are now walking the streets of the cities looking for "jobs," if at such a time they still advocate seperation, then I say again that they have learned no lesson from concrete facts.

These men argue that the machinists would not have had to loose their overtime for Sunday, would not have lost a cent last year and could not have been forced to any reduction this year, if only they had not been federated in Division No. 4.

While I hold no brief for the officers of Division No. 4, in so far as being able to awake the shop crafts from their present slumber, I do not think that the Federation of Crafts is sufficient to face a united master class of "God's country."

The railway companies in the United States, being controlled by the same gang which controls the large scale industries, are determined to make the workers pay for the wealth invested in Europe, for which no dividends are coming in. They are determined to make the worker pay for the war debts, just as they made us pay with our lives during the war.

German workers are down to a coolie level, and are producing goods cheaper than ever before in the industrial history of Germany. British workers are fast approaching the same level, and British capitalists are hoping to gain a market, by selling as cheaply as France, Japan and Germany. This is only possible by forcing a lower standard of living upon the British worker. United States coal miners are being forced to work for lower wages for this same reason. Coal and other commodities must be transported to the sea boards at smaller cost, to compete with Britain. Therefore the proposed cut. Everywhere we turn we find the master class united on this one thing—the forcing of a lower standard of living upon the wage worker. Can we, the workers, hope to meet this gang by separation? I certainly do not, for even one minute think that the separation movement of any sort, is the remedy to overcome the onslaught of the master class. While the workers which I referred to believe that the only ones to benefit by the Federation of Crafts were the carmen, the coach cleaners and helpers; where—as the so-called more skilled crafts, could have obtained a dollar an hour, but for this same Federation of Crafts; I maintain that the master class, the Railway Board in particular, would probably be glad to keep the machinists at their present rate of wages, providing the break up of the shop trades could thereby be accomplished. This then would, of course, leave the helpers and carmen to the mercy of the board, with the machinists and any other seperate crafts to follow, once the others were effectively disposed of. The war has taught the master class that by the modern method of production, machinists can be produced in a few months, just as any other mechanic.

The development of the present machine method of production, is bound to bring the workers together as a class, in spite of any group of proud mechanics, who have failed to keep step with the needs of the times.

No, workers. Consolidate your forces, close your ranks. Do not allow anyone to seperate or attempt to separate the trade union movement. Work for the consolidation of labor. Work for the amalgamation of all craft unions of railway workers into one union of railway workers. The machinery is here to work with. We have made a few steps, let us get ready for the next step—for amalgamation. Yours,

J. L.

Edmonton, Alberta.

MOSCOW, Russia.—Within the past 60 days 100 new locomotives have arrived in Russia from Germany and been assigned to various lines. It is expected that during the summer some 100 additional locomotives will arrive from

H. Walton
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Specialist in Electrical Treatments, Violet Ray and High Frequency for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Paralysis, Hair and Scalp Treatments, Chronic Ailments.
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## Delivered to Your Home

You pay nothing extra for delivery. Simply leave your order at the Government Liquor Store. Remember to insist on BRITANNIA BEER—the Beer with the full malt hop properties and satisfying flavor.

For Sale at all Government Liquor Stores

Phone High. 762
and we will pick up empty bottles.

THE "ORIGINAL"
HARVEY LOGGING BOOTS
HAND MADE BOOTS for
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SEW DOWNS A SPECIALTY
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Phone Sey. 8534—58 CORDOVA ST. W.—Vancouver, B.C.


### LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS

**Coupon No. 5**

The first prize of $650 was won by Mr. M. J. Jardine, 1083 Pacific, with 16 correct forecasts.

The second prize was divided between three competitors, who forecasted 15 correct results. Each receives $108.33. They are: Robt. Harper, 3937 Gladstone; James Gordon, 1298—10th Ave. W., and L. Monroe, 1546 Yew St.

The third prize was divided between casting 14 correct results, and receiving $9.21. They are: C. Kay, 747 Ringwood St.; William H. Love, 1162 Union St.; F. S. Turnbull, 2824 Dundas; T. C. Langdon, 725—18th Ave. W.; D. McEwan, 1747 Arbutus; H. Sedgewick, 709 Dunsmuir; Chas. Knudson, 1930 Vine; F. Webster, 1725—23rd Ave. E.; Jessie Morton, 3496 Ontario; E. E. Davis, 2030 Broadway W.; H. Marlow, 748—39th Ave. E.; Mrs. L. Simpson, 1958 Albert; Geo. E. Taggert, 1754 Venables; F. Wakefield, 3246—2nd Ave. W.; Robert Stewart, 4146 Gladstone; T. R. Forsythe, 926 Commercial Dr.; L. Harper, 534 Georgia E.; W. Kennedy, 1814 Cotton Dr.; C. McClung, 5464 Gladstone.

TORONTO, Ont.—A schedule of minimum wages to be paid to the girls employed in the textile trades in the province, ranging from $12.50 a week for experienced workers in Toronto, to $10 a week in the smaller centers, has been issued by the minimum wage board to go into effect at once.

A free coupon with every dollar.