BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

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UNSKILLED WORKERS TAKE STEPS TO ORGANIZE

Meeting Called by Trades Council Is a Decided Success

Building Trades Committee Endeavoring to Consolidate Unions

Large movements have often small beginnings. The spectacular moves are not always the most successful, as many workers of Vancouver can testify, but the meeting called by the Building Trades Committee on Tuesday evening for the purpose of consolidating the building trades and the formation of a general laborers' union, was a success in more ways than one.

Over fifty men signed up to form a Federal Labor union, chartered by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and arranged to hold another meeting on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

In opening the meeting, President Neelands outlined the reasons for the council taking the action to bring about the meeting and the unsatisfactory position the building trades workers occupied. He then called upon Organizer Wilkinson of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters to address the meeting. In opening, Bro. Wilkinson stated that the business of the meeting as he understood it, was to draw the non-union elements into the organizations, and that the function of the organized was not to call the righteous but the repentant.

Local Conditions

Referring to local conditions, the speaker stated that for ten years the building trades had made no progress, and that since 1912, there had not been the activity in the organized labor movement as far as the building trades were concerned, as there was prior to that year. The general strike of 1910 for the closed shop in the building trades was next touched upon, and a plea for the spirit of that time urged.

The prospects of good trade and prosperity were then dealt with, the speaker taking the stand that they were not anything to get excited about, and the war activity when labor was in demand in the shipyards was referred to, and which the speaker claimed had not benefited the building trades workers. Better prospects were, however, now in sight, as many hundreds of men had left the city for places where conditions and wages were much superior to those existing in Vancouver, and which had attracted the best mechanics who had followed those conditions.

This improvement in the Labor market, the speaker insisted, gave the carpenters an opportunity to improve their conditions, but the best organization work could be done by the members of the unions, and speaking of the organization he represented, he

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CARPENTERS WANT ONLY ONE UNION

Recognize Two Unions in One Crafts an Aid to Employers

Brotherhood Reduces Initiation Fee to Help Organization Work

If the expressed wish of one of the largest attended meetings held for months, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, has any weight, then there will only be one union of Carpenters in Vancouver in the near future, and that union the United Brotherhood.

The discussion on this subject arose out of a report of a joint committee which has been working for some time in an endeavor to secure unity in the carpenters' ranks. This committee is made up of members of the United Brotherhood and the Amalgamated Woodworkers, and recommended a joint meeting; the resolution which was presented to the meeting calls for the members of Local 452 of the Brotherhood to support the one local as the only solution of the carpenters' difficulties.

The following resolution calling for amalgamattion of the existing unions was endorsed, and will be presented to the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council at the next meeting of that body:

Resolution on Amalgamation

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

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

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

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

Fees Reduced

Another feature of the meeting was a letter from General President Hutchinson, granting the local a dispensation to reduce the initiation fee to five dollars for organization purposes.

A protest was made against the Hastings Park lease to the Exhibition Association, it being claimed that there was no provision made for the children resident in the vicinity, and a demand for the Park Board to take the park over will be presented to the proper authorities.

The Brighouse Park job also came under fire when Business Agent Hardy reported that unskilled labor was being employed on carpenter work. It was finally decided that the central labor body be asked to place this job on the unfair list, unless union conditions are maintained.

It was also reported that another batch of carpenters had left town owing to the fact that the wages in the city are lower than south of the line, and as a result of men leaving for cities where decent conditions and wages could be secured, the local situation was improved.

Organizer Wilkinson urged the members to consolidate and build up the organization, so that conditions could be improved. His remarks were brief but pointed, and showed that where real organization existed the position of the workers had been improved.

REAL OBJECTIVE OF GOVERNMENT'S IMMIGRATION POLICY IS TO REDUCE STANDARD OF LIVING OF WORKERS BY SMASHING LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Head of Manitoba Employers' Association Gives Vivid Picture of Misery of Farmers, But Would Aid Them by Reducing Wages of Industrial Workers—Immigration Is Urged As a Means of Increasing Surplus of Labor So That Wages Can Be Reduced

THE RULING CLASS never sleeps. It is active twenty-four hours per day, and at all times its activities are directed towards the intehests of its members. If the workers could or would read the propaganda and confidential documents of their masters with understanding, they would realize the necessity of organization, both industrial and political.

The president of the Employers Association of Manitoba, some time ago delivered an address, not in the haunts of labor, but in the Fort Garry Hotel in Winnipeg, a place where the common workers do not congregate, but built.

In his address this "worthy" gentleman expressed his opinion as to labor organizations, and in his speech he repeatedly referred to the fact that "we," referring to the members of his class, had not done all that could be done to prevent the labor organizations of this country getting control of the situation.

A copy of his address, with another circular on immigration, was received at the office of the Federationist this week. We take it that they were sent out together for the purpose of furthering the immigration schemes of the government at Ottawa, as reference is made in the report of the speech, to labor's attitude towards immigration, and the circular deals entirely with the ruling class need for immigrants.

The president of the Manitoba Employers' Association has much to say on labor organizations. He also has a solution for the ills of the country, and referring to the after war conditions, he makes the following statements:

I believe that the world is sick and that the cause of it was the Great War. The business doctors of the world have not much hope that those patients in Southern and Eastern Europe will ever recover. There are indications of convalescence of the Anglo-Saxon nations and that our brothers to the East and cousins to the South will be amongst the first to get back to normalcy in business matters. In Western Canada the patient has suffered two relapses: The first and minor of which is emigration. I may not speak at any length on this subject for the reason that it can and will be far better handled by a subsequent speaker, but it does not require a very great stretch of the imagination to realize that if we have a given population and a given capital debt, the per capita of which is high, that if our population was doubled the per capita debt and its accompanying carrying charge, our taxes, would be reduced by one-half, also that our per capita debt and per capita taxes would be increased in proportion as our numbers diminish.

The second and major relapse that is delaying our convalescence is the deplorable condition of our farming population. I was told by a prominent and respected citizen of Winnipeg, who has given a great deal of study to statistics, that last fall the farmers' dollar was only worth between 70c and 72c of our dollar. I was told by no less an authority than the present Premier of our Province that 75 per cent. of our farmers are disconsolate, dissatisfied and practically ready to quit. He told me they were desperate; that they and all their families had worked to the best of their ability early and late on the farms with the best of equipment and still they could not get at the end of the year more than the bare necessities of life and sometimes not even that.

Would Divide Producers

All through the tirade of the president of the Manitoba Employers Association, there is an evident attempt to bring about a further division between the farmers and the city workers, but the

(Continued on page 4)

JURY IN FOSTER CASE COULD NOT AGREE

Stood Six-Six for Acquittal in Communist Trial

Frank P. Walsh Expects Same Results in Other Cases

[By Joe Carroll]
(Federated Press Correspondent)

St. Joseph, Mich.—"We are confident that the next jury in the Michigan syndicalism cases will be as fair and as keen to grasp the fundamentals of liberty as this one," said Defence Counsel Frank P. Walsh, when the first of the trials ended in a 6 to 6 vote and the jury discharged. Wm. Z. Foster, the defendant, is subject to retrial on the same charge but the prosecution intends to proceed first with the next case, that of C. E. Ruthenberg, opening April 16.

"Judge Charles E. White held the scales of justice with unimpeachable evenness," Walsh declared. "His instructions to the jury were fair to both sides. His rulings during the trial, while differing sometimes from our interpretations, were always characterized by a desire for complete impartiality.

"The prosecution conducted its case with extreme vigor, but nevertheless preserved a courteous attitude toward the defendant. We are glad to have met such foes.

"The healthy Americanism of the jury seems to be typical of Michigan's inhabitants. Mrs. Minerva Olson, the woman juror, traces her family back to American revolutionary stock. We hesitated at first to accept her when she declared that she had been under the impression that Reds were nothing but ignorant foreigners. Her spirit of freedom seems to have been roused when the prosecution attempted to turn a scientific prediction of violent revolution into actual advocacy of it. With her stood five men from the start, who were determined not to jeopardize liberty of speech and assemblage in Michigan. I do not quarrel with the six others who seemed to fear that American institutions were endangered.

"I congratulate the State of Michigan on the eminently judicial temper of Judge White ,and on the representative character of the jury."

Undercover men of the United States department of justice, who have been the mainstay of the State prosecution, registered chagrin at the outcome. The jury apparently believed with thet defense that the testimony of professional spies on Labor was questionable at best. Francis Morrow, alias Ashworth, the government spy, who posed as one of the delegates to the Communist convention of last August, and who cast the deciding vote to keep the party underground, was in the court-room throughout the jury deliberations.

The prosecution shot its best bolt when it selected Foster, who has been branded by his enemies, far and wide, as the "master American red," as the first to be tried, thinking that his conviction would make the convictions of the other 70 defendants easier. They overlooked the fact that Foster's acquittal would be the hardest possible blow to the prosecution in the remaining cases.

The Labor Defence Council, with offices at 166 W. Washington Street, Chicago, organized to defend the Labor men in the Michigan prosecutions, is redoubling its efforts to help clear Ruthenberg, Robert Minor, Wm. P. Dunn, Rose Pastor Stokes and the rest. The blow to the prosecution will not have the effect of putting the Labor Defence Council off its guard.

Foster Congratulated

Chicago—"Foster care Federated Press, Chicago:

"Congratulations.

"EWER."

These seven cabled words from London carry the congratulations of the Londan Daily Herald, the great British Labor daily, to Wm. Z. Foster, on the failure of the Michigan jury to convict him of criminal syndicalism.

Discontinue Meetings

The Federated Labor Party, recognizing that the summer months are not the best time for propaganda meetings, has decided to discontinue their Sunday night meetings. The regular business meeting will be held, but there will be no further propaganda meetings until the fall.

Always look up The Fed. advertisers before making purchases.

FACTORY WORKERS SUPPORT RED ARMY

Russian Industrialists Banquet Comrades in Arms

Meet in Works Theatres and Protest Action of French in Ruhr

[By Robert Dunn]
(Special Cor. Federated Press)

Moscow, March 1—(By Mail)—When Moscow and all Russia celebrated the fifth anniversary of the organization of the Red army last Friday and Saturday, everyone was busy at meetings, reviews and concerts. Bill Haywood took in an entertainment or two at the military academies; McManus, English member of the Comintern Presidium, spoke nine times at Tver at the headquarters of some of the regiments. The Soviet papers ran special editions with sketches showing the development of the present well-equipped Red army out of the ragged Red Guards, who careered about in motor lorries in Petrograd in the fall of 1917.

I did not attend the great meeting in the big theatre, addressed by Radek and Kamanev, and greeted by Trotsky. I went instead to one of the factory rayons and there watched 1500 workers in a textile dyeing and finishing plant, one of the best in Russia, express their greetings to their soldier comrades.

They met in the works theatre—a solid affair used in pre-revolutionary years by the bosses and the white-collared office employees, but not by the manual workers. Now the tables are turned, and on this night the place was jammed with rabotcheye—jammed to the steel rafters from which hung the fresh, gold-lettered banners of the revolution, red enwreathed with fir and green garlands.

Act as Patrons

In the reserved seats at the front of the hall sat the 50 members of Regiment No. 41, for which the factory workers act as a sort of chef or patron; and on the stage with the officers of the factory administration and the trade union, sat the leader of the 50, a tall, young, muscular boy, a trusted Communist.

There was nothing extraordinary about the speeches. They were straight, simple, unaffected, quite like the ones I had heard the night previous at a clothing factory, where another half-hundred members of another regiment had been given a blowout plus some excellent clothes.

"Long live Comrade Trotsky and our Workers' Republic," spoke the hearts of the workers from the dye tubs and the bleaching machines. These workers were obviously in a good humor. The hall was warm and comfortable; real wages were advancing; life was giving time for entertainments like this; memories of the hard days on the military front stirred them with courage to face difficult work on the

(Continued on page 4)

ISLAND MINERS AND ORGANIZATION

Pettipiece and Guthrie Will Address Coal Diggers on Sunday

Vancouver Island miners will have an opportunity of discussing the need for organization on Sunday next, when Alderman R. P. Pettipiece of Vancouver, and Sam Guthrie, M.L.A. for the Newcastle riding, will address them on "Why the Miners Should Organize?"

The meetings have been arranged as follows: Sunday morning at Ladysmith, South Wellington in the afternoon, and Nanaimo on Sunday night.

Ever since the Cumberland disaster, the miners of the Island have been thinking organization; numerous letters have been received by the Federationist asking how best to proceed, and these meetings may result in the organization being formed to cover all three points. That organization is necessary it seems foolish to state, particularly after the disasters on the Island during the past few months, and it is expected that the speakers will be greeted by capacity audiences on Sunday next.

A GENERAL MEETING OF

The Vancouver and District Labor Representation Committee

—WILL BE HELD IN THE—

LABOR HALL, 319 Pender Street West

Monday, April 16th, 1923, at 8 p.m.

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

ENGINEERS FOR AMALGAMATION

Will Decide on New Wage Scale on April 19th

Local 844 of the Steam and Operating Engineers, held a well-attended meeting on Thursday, the 5th, at which several new members were initiated.

Interest in the organization is growing with the increased membership, and the question of wages and conditions were thoroughly discussed at this meeting.

Final action with respect to a new wage scale will be taken on the 19th, and all members are urged to attend the meetings, which are held every Thursday evening.

The resolution sent by the local branch of the Trade Union Educational League, calling for the Trades Council to endorse the amalgamation of the existing unions into industrial organizations, and for Trades Congress to secure a call for a convention to further the scheme, was endorsed, and the delegates instructed to support the resolution when presented to the council.

TO WORK LIGNITE COAL FIELDS

Victorian Government to Generate Own Electrical Power

Melbourne, Australia—The Victorian state government is working huge deposits of lignite near the City of Melbourne for the generating of electric power. The mines and electrical works are all State-owned.

Three deposits of lignite, each covering an area of 30 square miles, have been located near Melbourne, and in these areas only one yard of earth had to be removed to commence winning illimitable supplies, something after the style of the strip mines in the United States. The thickness of the seams range from 150 to 600 feet.

It is estimated that there is enough coal for all electrical purposes for at least 150 years. The cost is only 60 cents per ton, and even if the combustibility of two and a half tons is regarded as equivalent to that of one tone of best black coal, there still remains an enormous saving.

It is intended to make light and power available for the whole State from these state-owned brown coal deposits. At present power is being supplied to the City of Melbourne at an exceedingly cheap rate. Because of its cheapness when converted to power, the industry will revolutionize amnufacture in this part of the Australian government.

THE EFFECT OF OCCUPATION

German Workers Have to Work Longer for Food

[By Louis P. Lochner]
(Federated Press Correspondent)

Berlin—What military occupation means to an average skilled worker in the Ruhr valley is set forth in the current issue of Die Welt am Montag. Instead of describing in marks what food cost before and after the occupation, the editor has made calculations in terms of working hours. This should be a far more satisfactory method of demonstrating to the American worker his fellow workers' lot in the Ruhr than a compilation in marks which will have been overtaken by the time this correspondence reaches the United States. According to the Weit, an average skilled worker in the Ruhr valley had to work—

	Aug. 5, '22	Feb. 2, '23
Pound	Hours & min.	Hours & min.
Beef	2.15	3.03
Rice	.40	1.39
Flour	.36	.54
Coffee	5.15	10.06
Margarine	2.40	4.43
Butter	3.45	6.31
Coal (ton)	45.00	120.00

Workers' Party Meeting

The Vancouver Branch of the Workers' Party of Canada will hold a propaganda meeting at headquarters, 303 Pender Street West, on Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock. Comrades Drayton and Wells will be the speakers. Discussion and questions will follow the speakers addresses.

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

LABOR HALL MEETINGS

From April 13th to 20th

FRIDAY, April 13—Milk Salesmen and Dairy Employees; Plumbers and Steamfitters; United Pattern Makers of B. C.

SUNDAY, April 15—Maintenance of Way Employees, 11 a.m.

MONDAY, April 16—Electrical Workers, No. 310; Boilermakers; Structural Iron Workers; Labor Representation Committee.

TUESDAY, April 17—Trades and Labor Council.

WEDNESDAY, April 18—City Firefighters; Lithographers.

THURSDAY, April 19—Machinists, No. 182; Plasterers Laborers; Tailors' Executive; Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 844.

MONTREAL POLICE ARE IN TROUBLE

Trades Council Affiliation Condemned by City Fathers

Montreal—Affiliation by the police union with the Trades and Labor Council has again been condemned by the city council. This action by the city council follows adoption of a resolution by the Trades and Labor Council in favor of the appointment of a royal commission to probe the adminisration of the city police department and the alleged toleration of commercialized vice. The resolution, which was addressed to the lieutenant-governor of the Province, specifically charged that "certain members of the city council are making all possible efforts to disrupt the policemen's union, and other unions of municipal employees," and that the executive committee of the city council had "persistently refused to recognize the Policemen's Union and receive its officials."

Give a little encouragement to our advertisers.

WORKERS CARRY ON BUSINESS

Boss Goes Away and Employees Run Plant and Make "Good"

Kansas City, Mo.—In June, 1918, Ernest H. Wright, inventor and manufacturer of liquid smoke used in curing bacon and hams, left his factory and went for a month's vacation, telling no one his destiny. It was up to his employees to run the business without a boss. They did so. This was the biggest month in the history of the plant, in point of production and business done.

Two years ago Wright made a two-year trip to Japan, again leaving it to the workers to see that the wheels of industry kept moving. Again the workers exemplified their ability in the field of industrial management, and the factory rolled along and produced good profits.

Wright says: "I am satisfied that these workers can carry on this business when I'm dead. I have prescribed no form of management in my will. They've watched the business operate for years, and they will find a way."

Wright's will specifies that at his death the employees shall be sole heirs to the industry he founded. The industry consists of a large building in this city, and two manufacturing plants, the location of which Wright prefers not to reveal. The business done amounts to more than $500,000 yearly.

IMMIGRANTS MAKE MANY COMPLAINTS

Say Passage from England One of Privation and Hardship

(The Federated Press)

Perth, West Australia—Scandalous allegations against the Peninsular & Orient Steamship Company were made by immigrants arriving in Western Australia by the steamer Berrima. They assert that their passage from England was one of privation and hardship.

They said there was an insufficiency of food, while that offered was unpalatable and badly cooked. Mothers were unable to get proper food for infants, and two children died at sea—it being claimed that their deaths were due to lack of proper nourishment. The accommodation was overtaxed, and in some cases the people were herded together like cattle.

The Australian federal government is to make inquiries into the allegations.

Put a one-cent stamp on this paper and mail it to a friend.

A MASS MEETING

Of Unskilled and Building Trades Laborers

—WILL BE HELD IN THE—

LABOR HALL, 319 Pender Street West

Saturday, April 14th, 1923, 2 p.m.

ALL UNORGANIZED LABORERS ARE INVITED TO ATTEND THIS MEETING

BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....April 13, 1923

Immigration, Capitalistic Efficiency and the Blacklist

WHILE THE CANADIAN Government is seeking new immigrants from European countries, the employing class is driving thousands of workers out of the country. The blacklist is in operation in every industry. Workers who are active in endeavoring to increase their standard of living, or even holding that which they have got, are marked men. In fact, no feudal baron ever had more control of his slaves than has the present ruling class.

* * *

Efficiency is a cry which the workers hear when they apply for a job. In fact they can hear their masters raving for efficiency in industry every day in the week, and read about it in the daily press, but while the Canadian government is seeking new slaves, the employers are driving the efficient men out of the country by the means of intimidation, and the denial of the right of a man to be a thinking individual.

* * *

To be efficient in the eyes of the employers, is to be subservient. To be amenable to discipline, and to accept such wages and conditions as they are offered without protest.

* * *

Vancouver is a city which is boosted by all and sundry, but the army of efficient mechanics which have left it for the south of the line, where conditions and wages are better, will offset all the boosting of the Rotarians and other noisy but misleading individuals.

* * *

We also often hear about basic industries and their value to the Province. But in these basic industries, we find that discrimination against the most efficient workers is carried on because they refuse to be supine slaves. The miners on Vancouver Island were intimidated during the big strike of 1913, when the men struck because their gas committee was discriminated against. Troops were used against them, and since that time there has been a system of espionage carried on which has been a source of intimidation and terrorism.

* * *

The logging industry is also infested with the same type of human vultures, who for pay, will spy on their fellows and report their activities to the employers. As stated in another column, the blacklist is in operation in the lumber industry. Thousands of the most efficient loggers who came from Eastern Canada and other points, have been denied the right to even produce profits for their masters, because they refused to be skinned to the bone, and to eat and sleep under conditions which no galley slave was ever asked to live.

* * *

But the blacklist, and the intimidatory methods of the ruling class cannot be met with apathy. They can only be dealt with by an organized working class. Organization will not, however, be brought about by the grouching which can be heard in the lumber camps, and in the mining centres. The workers must get together—there may be some who will be sacrificed to the greed of the ruling class, but that sacrifice must be made, and if the workers will not line up in their industrial organizations to fight the encroachments of capitalism and the terrorizing methods of the ruling class, then they will never be capable of taking over the means of wealth production. Organization should be the slogan in the year 1923, and if immigrants are brought here, they too must be organized, but the first necessity is to organize the workers already here. To the task.

The British Labor Party's Lesson for Canadian Workers

WERE THERE NOT a doubt as to the intentions of the British Labor Party, and also as to the understanding of the position which that party holds, in so far as the working class revolutionary movement is concerned, there might be much satisfaction taken in the ranks of the workers throughout the world at the happenings in the Mother of Parliaments during the past week.

* * *

Even with all other considerations taken cognizance of, there is one outstanding feature, and that is that the Labor Party was able to make some copy for thet capitalist press, and to give an opportunity to the headline writers to show their skill.

* * *

But the solemnity of a musty institution, has been penetrated. Socialist songs have been sung by sufficient working class representatives with power enough to send their message throughout the world. The men who sang the songs might not be willing to support their intent, but at least they sang them and that is a start, and the workers of Great Britain have had an experience which they will not forget.

* * *

For the first time in British history, the Labor representatives were able to prevent the ruling class politicians from carrying on. The master class carried on during the war with the aid of such men as J. H. Thomas, who is still opposed to strikes, but in the days of peace, when the patriotic bug had been lost for a time, the Labor members of the House were found to be lusty enough to prevent the proceedings to the House continuing.

* * *

Canadian workers might learn a lesson from this episode. Only two Labor members in the House at Ottawa; three in the Provincial parliament of British Columbia, and a similar proportion in other legislative bodies. But this lack of working class representation should be an incentive to the workers of Canada, and particularly of Vancouver, where the workers are supposed to be revolutionists, to see that some steps should be taken to secure more Labor representation, and by so doing, more working class propaganda.

On Monday next, there will be a meeting of the local Labor Representation Committee. There are many organizations not yet affiliated with that body, but there is no reason why they should not be represented at this meeting, and The Federationist, realizing that in political action there is educational value, would urge all delegates to attend this meeting, and all local working class organizations not yet affiliated, to see that they are represented.

Prosperity, Earnings and Wages

PROSPERITY IS A COMPARATIVE term. In other words, what is affluence to a man in the ranks of the working class, would be poverty in the eyes of a millionaire. But earnings can increase or they may decrease, and the position of the wage worker or the millionaire stockholder, enhanced by that increase, or reduced by the decrease.

* * *

From financial magazines, published to show the tendencies of the business conditions prevailing in the United States, we learn that the "earnings" of the large railroad corporations, and other large capitalistic institutions, are increasing.

* * *

But even such journals admit that there is a connection between the wages of the workers, and the "earnings" of the large corporations, and in this connection, the Magazine of Wall Street, has the following to say:

This growth of earnings is much more substantial than might reasonably have been anticipated some time ago, when it seemed as if the extravagant advance of wages had condemned a good many concerns to permanently low earnings, or to the necessity of maintaining an abnormally large turnover in order to pay ordinary dividends. On the whole, a better adjustment between prices, wages and earnings now exists than has been true for some time past, although probably there not not a few industries in which the adjustment is still unsatisfactory, owing to irregular or one-sided price increase.

* * *

Those who have been sceptical as to the activities of the employers in the breaking down of the workers' organizations, after reading the above, can have little doubt left that there is a struggle between capital and labor, and that the struggle is for the product of labor.

* * *

The workers are paid wages, the employers "earn" profits, the lower the standard of living the workers are handed out, the higher the profits of the ruling class.

* * *

The employers, through their politicians and other henchmen, seek to retain their power to control the wealth producers, and by so doing, protect their nterests. No one can blame them for so doing. But when the workers vote for their masers' puppets on election day, they vote to still further enslave themselves and increase their masters' earnings. If the average wage worker could only see that only by the control of political power can he increase his share of the necessities of life which he so much desires, there would be but little chance of the employers of Labor, who never engaged in actual production, earning anything without going to work. In the meantime, the workers work, and their wages go lower, and lower, while their masters' profits mount to fabulous figures, and yet they are content to remain unorganized, and to be the slaves of a class which has no god but profits.

Red Sunday Schools and Ruling Class Ethics

SUNDAY SCHOOLS, like all other educational institutions, have at all times been a means of spreading ideas to the young in conformity with those who had them in their control. Prior to the workers in the British Isles realizing the power of such institutions, from a class viewpoint, the employing class had full scope, and saw to it that all such institutions taught ruling class ethics.

* * *

Having a view which is different to the powers which now control the lives of the toiling millions of the Greatest Empire the world ever saw, the workers of that Empire, or at least that part of it which is contained within the British Isles, decided to have Sunday schools of their own, and even went so far as to draw up their own ten commandments.

* * *

Naturally, working class "ethics" are taught in these schools. The children are taught to bow to none, and to love learning. There is a difference between knowledge and learning. The "knowledge" which has been implanted in the minds of the young for generations, has been the knowledge of the master class. Learning, in a proletarian school, dispels this knowledge, or retards its power in the minds of the young, and by this means, the workers have been able to foster the spirit of discontent and working class learning in the minds of the youth of the British Isles.

* * *

The minds of the youth of any country, if under the domination of any class, can be trained to act in conjunction with the wishes of the class which has control. Youth does not, however, stand still; the boys or girls of today are the men and women of another decade, and their early teachings, mould their ideas and opinions and their concept of life. Recognizing this fact, the ruling class fears the workers' Sunday schools, in which the children are taught that the capitalistic system is the cause of their father's unemployment; their hungry stomachs and the poverty of their homes. Hence the outcry in the British House of Commons from the Tory benches against the workers' Sunday schools which do not teach religion, but facts which deal with the daily life of the workers, and which are doing much to destroy the power of the dominant class in society, and the workers of this country can safely follow in the footsteps of the English, Scotch and Irish workers by starting working class Sunday schools for, if the Tories object to them, they must be good for the wealth producers in their struggle for emancipation.

When Soviet Russia executes a counter-revolutionist, that is an act of barbarity. But when an Irish rebel is shot, the press announces that a "Rebel leader is slain, and that peace is near." It all seems to be a question as to whose ox is being gored.

French Militarism and the Chemical War

[By Marcel Fourrier, Paris]

M. DARIAC'S (Chairman of the Finance Committee in the Chamber of Deputies) secret report, exposed to the light of day by the Humanite, and suppressed by a complete conspiracy of silence on the part of the great capitalist press obedient to orders from above, has thrown much light on the real intentions concealed behind Poincare's Ruhr adventure. His ultimate aim is nothing mor nor less than the annexation of the Rhine Province.

In the opinion of French imperialists, this annexation is justified by urgent reason of national defence. In one part of his report, M. Dariac refers to the Rhine country as a "military glacis of France," and M. Poincare emphasized these words still more in the speech before the Chamber, in which he justified his military action, and made insinuations as to "certain pressing necessities of national defence."

At the present juncture it is not merely a question of the notorious policy of natural boundaries and the "Watch on the Rhine," for the war of 1914-1918 gave us conclusive proofs that no river, however well guarded, can afford any serious obstacle to the advance of a modern army. The irresistible charm of the Rhine for the French militarism lies in the gigantic dye factories, which can be transformed overnight into poison gas factories.

The Gas War of 1915 to 1918

The whole world knows of the gigantic development of poison gas as a military weapon in the last imperialist blood bath. Those soldiers who escaped the hell of Ypres will never forget the first attack, with its preliminary of chloride gas, in the year 1915. And all through their lives will they remember the gas grenades and their effect.

The sudden and rapid advance of the Germans in 1918 was to be attributed almost solely to the extensive employment of blue gas grenades. And Ludendorff's memoirs have since revaled to us that at this time the German artillery was actually shooting 70 per cent. gas grenades.

In the face of this danger, the Allies have been exerting their utmost endeavors, since 1917, to create for themselves a chemical industry of equal efficiency. Huge sums have been expended for the rapid erection of great chemical works, and to provide these with the necessary raw materials. But it was not until July 1918, that the poison gas production of the Allies had made any noticeable progress.

Dye Works and the Production of Poison Gas

What was the attitude adopted by the Allies and the Germans, after the war, to a problem causing the utmost distress to chemical capital! For though the English and French poison gas factories, built and developed exclusively for the war against Germany, became practically useless for purposes of post-war uroduction, this did not by any means apply to the German chemical works. These, on the contrary, were at once re-transformed into what they had been before 1914: excellent dye works. The French and English factories, on the other hand, were obliged to disappear altogether or to undergo complete reconstruction.

A few figures may serve to represent the situation more graphically: The present production of dye-stuffs in Germany exceeds 160,000 tons, as against 50,000 tons in the rest of the world. In 1918, France produced 18,000 tons for her war purposes, but this has now receded to a round production of 9,000 tons.

Poison Gas and the Strength of the Armies

Germany's crushing superiority in this line thus becomes obvious. For the poison gases known today are obtained from dyestuffs through a simple chemical process.

It was for this reason that even after 1918, Germany, though vanquished and disarmed, still remained a great military power, for she had at her disposal, the mightiest chemical producing capacity in the world.

The peace treaty of Versailles devoted some attention to the chemical war. It formally forbade Germany to manufacture poison gases. Moreover, it provided for a strict supervision of all German dye works. But of what use is supervision? The dyestuff industry is once and for all a peace industry, and its products are simply indispensable in the dye works throughout the world, so that it cannot be reduced or otherwise limited without turning world economics upside down. Hence, Germany remains in a position enabling her to transform the same raw materials and products, overnight, into poison gases, and to convert her peace industry into a war industry at a moment's notice.

The United States and Its Dye Industry

This material impossibility of disarming Germany on this point is a source of great concern to the French army staff, and the government of a country which is striving for a world hegemony for its militarism at any price. And, indeed, the significance of the chemical factor in the next war could scarcely escape the notice of the French army staff, despite its mental limitations, just as it has escaped the notice of the other world powers. The United States, however, was the first to take measures towards reinforcing its military position by the increase and development of the chemical equipment of its army.

General Fries, the head of the chemical department of the American military headquarters, wrote as follows in the Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, as early as the year 1910:

"The chemical war represents, above all, a real science. Since the invention of gun-powder, nothing has been discovered which has so fundamentally altered the conditions of conducting warfare. . .

The general introduction of the chemical war on land, water, and in the air, will secure an incontestable superiority to the nation which is able to produce most in this line. . ."

The Cares of the French Military Headquarters

This view was lately confirmed by Field Marchal Foch himself. This confirmation may be found in the preface of a book by an English officer, Major Lefebure, entitled The Riddle of the Rhine. This preface seeks to enlighten its readers as to the fate awaiting them during the next capitalist war. The aeroplane, we read, which is becoming capable of carrying ever greater weights from day to day, will form a fresh means of spreading immense quantites of poison gas in the form of bombs of ever increasing size, making it very easy to attack armies, or centres of population behind thefront, or of rendering whole districts uninhabitable for human beings. . .

Bright future!

After all this, we may well comprehend why French militarism gazes as if hypnotized at the German dye works, all of which hapen to lie, by a miraculous accident, in the Rhine country.

We must decry this policy of French Imperialism in every country.

At the Orpheum

Of the many imported "acts" that have been presented in Orpheum vaudeville, there are none who have created more of a furbre on their American debut than Mlle. Germains Mitty and Eugene Tillio, sensational dancers, who hail from Paris. They are coming to the Orpheum theatre next week as one of the principal attractions.

This pair is nothing short of a dancing sensation, with their combination of grace, strength and lissome skill. Theirs is a combination of the Apache dance of Max Dearly and his partner, and of the classic evolutions of Mordkin and Pavlowa, set to the wild Spanish school's tendency toward color in costuming. Truth to tell, the costuming applies only to Mlle. Tillio. As to Mlle. Mitty, she is not restrained or concealed by garments.

The athletic features of their dances are astounding. Yet ease is ever observable. Once Mons. Tillio hurls Mlle. Mitty from high above his head into a huddled heap fifteen feet from him. Yet she alights uninjured and with composure.

Much sensational dancing has preceded Mitty and Tillio, so much that theatre-goers have become somewhat blase in this direction. Yet they are an amazing dancing, athletic, artistic sensation, and unquestionably the most marvellous importation that will have graced the Orpheum boards in many seasons.

San Francisco—The California branch of the general defense committee announces that there are now 47 members of the I. W. W. in prison under criminal syndicalism charges, and 27 more out on appeal. There are also about 40 awaiting trial, and a far greater number held on so-called vagrancy charges.

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

BAKERY SALESMEN, LOCAL 371—Meets second Thursday every month, 319 Pender Street West. President, J. Brightwell; financial secretary, H. A. Bowron, 2849 Burns Street.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL Union of America—Local 120, Vancouver, B. C., meets second and fourth Tuesdays in each month in Room 313—319 Pender Street West. President, C. E. Herrett, 711 Hastings Street East; secretary, A. R. Mani, 320 Cambie Street. Shop phone, Sey. 9702. Residence phone, Doug. 2171R.

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SMASH THE UNIONS

[By J. M. Clark]
(General Sec. L. W. I. U. of Canada)

FOR OVER a century and a quarter, members of the working class have been fighting steadfastly to build up organizations which would in some measure protect their economic interests, and prevent, as far as possible, the iron heel of capitalist exploitation from crushing them completely into the dust.

We find the first Labor organizations springing up at the commencement of that era of social development, when power-driven machinery was being introduced, and capitalist production was beginning to supersede handicraft production. At that period, for the first time in their history, the workers were forced to congregate and work together in large numbers in factories. The lives of these workers being ground out with incessant toil, driven by a rapacious and ruthless master class, receiving an inadequate wage, and having no other means of protecting themselves, they were forced by the very logic of events to band themselves together in order to protect and defend themselves against their avaricious masters.

For a number of years in Great Britain, that country which cradled trade unionism, these Labor organizations were prohibited by law, but for certain reasons which it is not necessary to enter into here, these laws (the Combination Acts) were repealed, and in 1825 trade unions became legal to a certain extent.

Machine Production

During the past 100 years, we see Labor Unions of various shades and forms springing up and developing in every country, and at the same time we find capitalism uprearing its ugly form, and its wage labor and machine production coming into vogue, until today we find labor unions in existence in almost every country in the world. The last one hundred years marks a period of intense struggle on the part of the working class to build up effective barriers of resistance against the social forces that were crushing them into the ground. Learning by their mistakes, and profiting by their experience the workers in almost every country have succeeded in establishing permanent organizations, and these unions have now become so powerful that the master class recognize them as a force to be reckoned with.

These unions have become so great a factor in the life of human society that today they are accepted as a matter of course. In fact, broadly speaking, it is becoming far more strange to find a body of workers who were organized. Labor unions are today so commonplace that we take them as a matter of course, many of our class paying but little heed to them, and not even noting their vital importance to the working class.

Loggers Have to Fight

For four years a group of men working in the lumber camps of British Columbia have been fighting and struggling against all the forces of a well-developed capitalist system, trying to build up a union to "advance and maintain the social and economic interests" of the men who work in the lumber industry, which is the basic industry of the Province, and employs approximately 20,000 workers. At first the efforts of these men were fairly successful. The living and working conditions in the lumber camps was such that something had to be done to improve them, and everyone knew that the master would make no improvements until compelled to. To most of these men, the union which was formed, was something new, and the idea "caught on." Labor was scarce, enthusiasm ran high, and all conditions were favorable to build up a union. During the next two years, great union activity prevailed; strikes were the order of the day whenever and wherever the lumber barons refused to comply with the demands of the union. The masters, finding that it was cheaper in the long run to grant the union demands than to fight strikes, great improvements took place in the camps. For the first time in Canada, a logging camp was made into a place that was in some respects habitable. During these two years, greater improvement took place in the lumber camps of Canada than had taken place during the fty years previous to the inception of the union.

It was during the latter part of the first year of the union that the lumber kings, who were organized in the B. C. Loggers' Association, decided that something must be done to get rid of this, to them, new pest, which was raising the devil with their profits. They decided to open an employment office of their own, and put a hireling of their own in to operate it. Accordingly this was done. The Loggers' Agency Ltd. was opened and Herbert J. Hicks installed as manager.

The Blacklist

The lumber barons could not have selected a better man for their purpose. There never existed anything in human form so lacking in manly principles as this human leech, who formerly had earned his living by selling jobs to hungry slaves at $1.50 or more each. In all respects this thing—it cannot be called a man—fullled all the requirements of the association.

Immediately he was installed in office and his business of hiring wage slaves for those hog pens, known as logging camps, got in working order, he began to blacklist all active union men. Of the 7000 odd men working in the logging camps on the coast of British Columbia, at least 75 per cent. had to hire through his agency. Every man who in any way took an active part in union activity of any kind, was a marked man, and was immediately blacklisted. Men who had just returned from Euprope after fighting to make "a land fit for heroes to live in," were, if they actively participated in the union, treated the same as the erstwhile "slacker" by this social fungus. To such an extent did this blacklisting develop that the latest reports to hand places the total number blacklisted at 1700, or about 25 per cent. of the total number of men employed. Such is human advancement in a hundred years.

Of course the inevitable happened. With all the active union members weeded out or subdued, with the exception of those grimly deterimned fighters who refused to be chased out of the country and sent tramping in search of a master, the organization was drained of its life blood.

Simultaneous with the blacklist, there was inaugurated a campaign of villification against the union and all those actively connected with it. Stool pigeons were employed in the camps to spy upon union men, and all the agents provocateur, all of that rotting offal from the dregs of the working class who could be secured, was put to work to lie, villify, spy, and spread distrust and dissension within the union.

Reproduced below can be seen a fac simile of an employers' report form, which when made out, is supposed to be sent to the employment department as soon as an employee leaves camp. This form was secured in the office of a loggong camp on the coast of British Columbia. The form itself requires no comment. Like Limburger cheese, it can speak for itself. Its purpose is obvious on the face of it. Every detail that could possibly be required regarding a wage slave, is carefully asked for, and that information is as carefully supplied.

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(5) Fair ☐	(10) Medium ☐	(15) Unreliable ☐
(6) Poor ☐	(11) Slow ☐	(16) Agitator ☐
STEADY	TEMPERATE	WOULD YOU RE-EMPLOY
(7) Yes ☐	(12) Yes ☐	(17) Yes ☐
(8) No ☐	(13) No ☐	(18) No ☐

Date.....*192*...

Signed.....

Foreman.

Note.—This form must be made out and sent to time department when an employee is laid off, discharged or quits. Any other information may be written on reverse side.

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This is what the men working in the logging camps in the coast of British Columbia are up against. This is what they must smash or be crushed and degraded until their spirit sinks to that point where there is no kick left in them. Ninety years ago, the employers of labor in Great Britain were using the "document." This was a pledge which all employees were obliged to sign swearing that they would not join a union. The "document" was finally smashed, although many valiant fighters went down in their struggle against it. But even the "document," bad enough although it was, was not half so pernicious as this noxious system of blacklisting, which obtains today on the Pacific coast. This is what in the 20th century, with all its great development, with its tremendous improvement in the methods of production, with its supposed great improvements in the lot of the working class, with its alleged democratic laws before which master and wage worker are supposed to stand on equal footing (although we find that the one can organize, but not the other), and with its decadent and bankrupt capitalism, after a century and a quarter of trade union effort, during which time soldiers of labor have been hanged, banished, lynched, deported, imprisoned, tortured in the hell holes of capitalism, and suffered every other manner of degradation conceivable to the human mind. Yes, after all that and more than has ever been told, this is the situation we find existing—the smashing of which is the task we find confronting the men who work and keep in operation the wheels of industry in that El Dorado, that "Last Great West," where fortunes hang from trees; that "workingmen's paradise"—Western Canada; while a moribund and mentally dormant government evidently acquisces in the whole business, because the matter has been brought to their attention, but being the representatives of the B. C. Loggers' Association, and others of their ilk, they naturally take no notice.

Shall it Continue?

Shall it continue? That is the question which confronts all members of the working class in this country. It is for the dormant slaves of capitalism, who are at present wallowing in their misery, asleep and indifferent to their own needs, to make answer. A handful of men are fighting, struggling against terrible odds to smash this institution alongside of which the hell of our Christian friends pales into insignificanec. They are fighting for the destruction of this modern beast of the Apocalypse, and for the dethronement of this animated mountain of fatty tissue who reigns supreme as the uncrowned king of the northwest. Never did Norman baron sititng in judgment on his feudal Saxon serfs, nor absolute monarch of the Middle Ages, possess greater power of life and death over his subjects than does this modern Czar of labor possess in the twentieth century.

Affects All Workers

To some this may seem like a question only affecting the men who work in the camps on the coast of British Columbia, but let not the workers in other places, and in other industries delude themselves. This is but part and parcel of the operations of a social octopus that is strangling and crushing to death the entire American Labor movement. This is simply our part of the operations of that octopus, and not by our unaided efforts can it be exterminated, but only through the help of all those who come within the scope of its ramifications. This is but part of the general "smash the union" policy now in common vogue, both in Canada and the United States. In some places it takes one form in another place another form. But although its form may change, the substance always remains the same.

The Iron Heel

Naturally, as might be expected in a democratic country, in the United States, it takes the "democratic" form of the "American plan," or open shop. In outward appearances, it looks like the democratic efforts of a benevolent American bourgeois trying to make it optional whether his slaves join a union or not. At least that is what it reads like in the capitalist press; but in substance, it is the iron heel of capitalism, trying to prevent the working class from organizing, and to smash up the existing organizations of labor. Its democratic veneer is the slime that all honest to God American Presbyterian bourgeois use to cover up their foul purpose. Of course democracy is traditionally American. Their alleged ancestors, the Pilgrim Fathers, came to that country, it is stated, in order to have freedom of religion, so that they could worship in their own way; but this did not prevent their ruling class at that time from burning witches and committing other depredations of a like nature against those whom they did not agree with. At that time, freedom of worship meant freedom to compel all those they came in contact with to worship in their way, and the democratic "American plan" in industry today means freedom for the ruling class to smash the organizations of Labor.

Union Busting

In Canada it is much the same. Union "busting" whenever and wherever possible. Recently a Canadian judge decided that in Canada a trade union was an illegal organization, operating in restraint of trade, and that its funds had no legal protection. A similar state of affairs existed in Britain from 1867 to 1871, at which time British Labor, after a great effort, succeeded in getting legal protection for their funds. It may be noted in passing that in 1867, when a certain British judge decided against a local union of the Boilermakers, and gave out a decision almost the same as that recently handed down by a Canadian judge, when he decided against the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, a drive was being made by the employers of Britain against the then-growing powerful trade unions of that country, and everything was being done to smash the unions. There is in some respects a peculiar analogy between what was taking place in Britain at that time and what is taking place today in Canada.

The Loggers Must Fight

As stated previously ,this blacklist, which is being fought by the loggers on the coast of British Columbia, is part and parcel of this general plan of American capital to smash organized labor, so that profits may flow in still greater volume into their coffers. This is a social problem affecting all who toil on this continent, and only can be solved by the united efforts of all toilers. Everyone can help in their own little sphere, if only they want to try. Although it is the business of all workers that does not mean that it should be treated lightly as if it were no one's business. Everyone must help, if organized labor is going to succeed.

Will these few fighters in the camps of British Columbia succeed in hewing to pieces the particular tentacle that is strangling them? That is the paramount question confronting these men, as can be mutely attested to by the employer's report form reproduced. It is a question which can only be answered by the help these men receive from their fellow workers. They will continue to battle on as long as it is possible for them to fight, because real fighters are never quitters; but whether or not success finally crowns their efforts, they will at least have succeeded in putting up a struggle as brilliant as any recorded in the annals of the working class on this continent. For them to succeed, not only must all those who work in the camps get organized and help, but the entire Labor movement, at least of this Province, must be prepared to lend the strength of its organized might. We shall battle onward, because the blacklist must be smashed, and the great uncrowned king of the Northwest must' be dethroned. Let all workers get busy and fight to prevent the organizations of Labor, the bulwarks of the proletariat, from being smashed by the most avaricious and ruthless master class that ever cursed and polluated the earth with their unlovely presence.

"In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not dumb and driven cattle,
Be a hero in the strife."

Albany, N. Y.—Police and sheriffs in the state of New York hereafter will have to drop their practice of entering homes and other private property without warrants if a bill just passed by the legislature and signed by Gov. Smith is enforced. The bill prohibits search and seizure without a warrant, and the attorney general's office has issued a warning to peace offices against violating it.

London — Voluntary prohibition among three-fourths of the 144 Labor members in the House of Commons may cause an increase in the cost of living for all members of parliament. The house restaurant is losing money, because fewer drinks are sold and the kitchen committee, according to Alfred Salter, M. P., "is still compelled to consider whether in consequence of the decreased sale of alcoholic drinks it will not be forced to raise the prices of foodstuffs."

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"The Prospector's" volume of lyrics seems to me to take its place among the books to be reckoned with, by any person who realizes what is going on in the Canadian literary world. To say that he is an excellent story-teller is higher praise than it would have been before the war, when literature was suffering from the effects of an epoch of self-contempt, and Stevenson and Wells had persuaded us that a strange setting and distant epochs were essential to a readable story or to a convincing lyric.

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GERMAN UNIONS BUILD NEW SYSTEM

Courses of Instruction for Delegates to Workers' Councils

[By Louis P. Lochner]
(Federated Press Correspondent)

Stuttgart, Germany—The largest and most progressive union in the General Federation of Trade Unions of Germany—the Metal Workers, with a membership of 1,622,000, more than one-fifth of the entire federation—is building a new system of workers' education.

Courses of instruction for works council delegates have been established in each of the union's 17 districts since the fall of 1921. Additional courses are given for young workers. There is to be special courses for the 200,000 women in the union.

Membership is limited to those actually at work in their trades, who at the same time are doing work for the union, such as serving as union officers or as acting on works councils (Betriebsraete). Each courses lasts from two and one-half to three weeks, and is conducted in some small, quiet place within the district, so that there is nothing to distract those assigned to the course, who live in this spot while under instruction.

The Metal Workers Union pays 80-90 per cent. of the wages lost by the pupil, freeing him from economic worries, that he may give his undivided attention to study. The union sets aside a fixed sum for each pupil for travelling expenses and lodging.

This method of taking the worker out of his usual surroundings while the teaching course is in progress, is regarded by the union officials as preferable to night courses in the worker's home town. Stiff though the course is—usually six to seven hours a day including Sundays—it is nevertheless in the nature of a recreation.

The curriculum includes the following:

1. Economic history, nature and development of capitalism and Socialism, concentration of capitalism, current politico-economic questions.
2. Organization of private industry, factory managament.
3. Commercial and labor law, sociology, trade hygiene.
4. History and problems of the trade union movement.

Real Objective of Government's

(Continued from page 1)

following paragraph, not in our words, but in the words of a member of the ruling class, or at least a spokesman for it, reveals the real intent of the immigration policy of the government of this country, and also that of the Provincial governments of each western Province. Here is what this upholder of the present system has to say:

Organized Labor, which after all represents but a very small proportion of our population, not only refuses to meet the situation, but fights by every underhand method possible to perpetuate the disparity by harmful legislation, such as the prohibition of immigration and by measures designed to prevent others from engaging in their pursuits in order that a scarcity may be created in the crafts and abnormal wages prevail. Their successful objection to the establishment of trade schools the frowning upon apprentices and the absurd regulations governing admission to membership in some of the trade unions, has already caused scarcity in many instances; today in the city of Chicago there is a dearth of plasterers, consequently many are working Saturday afternoons and Sundays at double time of $2.50 per hour, $20 per eight-hour day, and taking their ordinary Sunday rest on Tuesdays at $10 per day.

A Glorious Picture

The glorious picture painted by a representative of the ruling class as to the conditions under which the farmers live, should be at least instructive to the agrarians of this country, but the members of organized labor will fail to see wherein they have been receiving exorbitant wages; in fact, they have net in many instances, received any wages at all, as they have been unable to connect with a job for months in many cases, and wages have been reduced in accord with the number of slaves seeking that ever elusive job.

But if the real intent is not conveyed to the workers as to the real move behind the immigration plans of the present administration at Ottawa, by the words of the employers representatives who daily spread ruling class propaganda in the press, there can be no doubt as to the intentions when the ideas of the president of the Manitoba Employers Association are read, and that is to break the Labor unions by a large surplus of workers, and to reduce the standard of living for those industrial slaves who are at present in the country. The moral should be: Organize both industrially and politically, industrially first, so that the industrial organizations may be the basis of the political movement of the working class, to the end that the present system may be wiped out of existence. But organization was never needed in this country as it is at the present time, to offset the machinations of the employers.

Pass The Federationist along and help get new subscribers.

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.]

Who Can Solve This?

Editor B. C. Federationist—Sir: Can you in your next issue tell your readers what in Hell the half-column over Harrington's signature, in last week's Federationist, is about?

E. BILLSACK.

[Ed. Note—Life if too short to solve the insolvable, and we are prepared to wait and let Russia show that her revolution was not a farce.]

Re Control of Hastings Park

Editor B. C. Federationist—Sir: At a meeting of the District Five Ratepayers Association, the above subject was fully discussed, and it was unanimously decided that, in the best interests of the locality, and the city in general, the control of the park be vested in the Board of Park Commissioners.

It was pointed out, the playgrounds for children were entirely inadequate, and situated in a very undesirable location, and consisted of only one swing and one giant stride (both broken).

Regarding fields for amateur games, athletics, etc., it was found the Oval was not in condition for ball games of any description; the park lacked any other grounds for same. We feel that Hastings Park should be used the same as any other park in the city. Realizing the scarcity of ball grounds in the city, it seems unreasonable to allow this fine park to remain idle 11 months in the year. In respect to band concerts, etc., the present lessees have refused to provide any entertainments along these lines.

The general condition of the grounds are not all that could be desired. Certain old sheds, etc., give to the park a very unsightly and untidy appearance.

Respecting "The Exhibition," the same method could be employed here as pertains in Toronto (where the exhibition is three times as large), wherby the Park Board rent the grounds to the association for the annual stock show, etc.

Finally, we are certain that the Park Board, being equipped with the necessary machinery and experience, are the logical people to control all city parks.

We feel in every respect the transfer would be in the best interest of the public. Yours truly,

C. H. CLARKSON,
Secretary.

Patronize Federationist advertisers and tell them why you do so.

Factory Workers Support Red Army

(Continued from Page 1)

economic front. A wind orchestra of 25 pieces focussed the enthusiasm, the "International" never sounded better.

Salute Lenin

The speeches are followed by applause and resolutions. Resolution 1 protests against the French action in the Ruhr, and the violent and predatory activities of western capitalism. Resolution 2 salutes comrades Lenin and Trotsky. Resolution 3 makes a present of 250 yards of cloth to the 50 Red soldiers supported and fathered by this factory.

Then the culture front breaks through with a dashing skirmish in the form of a long and almost breathless programme of artistic stunts. Remarkable things that might be unspeakable, petty and melodramatic performed by Anglo-Saxons, but by Russians, well—those who have seen the Russians act know the sea of difference. The same range and flexibility of voice, the subtle variations of mood, the skilfulness of gesture, the unusual artistry of the Moscow Art Players—all this is here in the early but promising stages of development. It is in the tableaux and declamatsia, in the dialogues and dances. An old Ukrainian challenge dance done by girls of 14, an exquisite ballet a la Bolshoi Teatre, a comic puppet dance reminiscent and evoking the same mirth as the Chauve Souris, children's polkas, recitations, violin solos by engravers and folding machine operators.

"Yes, 90 per cent. of the performers tonight were pure proletarians (chiesstir rabotcheye)," says Comrade Grieba of the committee. "See what they can do with a month's practice." And one marvels at what they have been able to do in the social-children's art and music schools, organized by the factory for the young workers and for the children of the workers.

The workers of Russia are determined to have their own art from the ranks of the workers, and now that the prices at the Big Theatre are prohibitive to all except Nepmen and foreigners, the workers are thrown very directly upon their own resources. They want to develop their own culture, and be dependent upon the old or the new bourgeoisie for nothing. They organized a new sort of army out of the ranks of the workers.. They are now busy developing out of the same material some rare and beautiful forms of art.

Sunday Open Forum

On Sunday afternoon the usual open forum meeting will be held in the Workers' Party hall, 303 Pender Street West. The speaker will be Miss M. L. Bollirt and the subject will be "Ideals in Education for the Women of Tomorrow," a subject in which all women should be interested.

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SELL GRAIN TO AID HUNGRY

Russia Sells Grain to Buy Machinery to Speed Up Production

Philadelphia—Russia is exporting grain in order to combat the famine mere effectively, explains Wilbus K. Thomas, executive secretary, Ameoican Fsiends Service Committee, which conducts the Quaker relief work in Russia. Proceeds from sales of grain abroad are used to buy locomotives and agricultural machinery to hasten the end of famine conditions at home, Thomas says.

"Famine conditions still prevail," Thomas declares. "People can be saved from starvation only by foreign aid.

"Last year we were greatly handicapped because the Soviets did not have enough locomotives to move our food. This year they have purchased several thousand locomotives in Sweden and are transporting the food as rapidly as possible. Locomotives, as well as some agricultural machinery, horses, etc., are just as necessary to combat famine as wheat. Grain is one of the very few things the Russians have to export; and we believe more lives will be saved by buying a few locomotives, etc., than by keeping the grain.

"We know that in our area taxes were rebated and the government shipped in such things as seeds and tools and transported our horses and supplies free of charge.

"With from 70 to 90 per cent. of their horses and cattle dead, thousands of orphan children to care for, no extra clothing and only their bare hands to work with, the 20,000,000 peasants in the Volga region will call for our sympathy and interest for many years to come."

Unskilled Workers Take Steps to Organize

(Continued from page 1)

stated that the initiation fee had been reduced to aid the men who are not in the organization at present, to secure membership, and to help build up the building trades movement.

Alderman Pettipiece was the next speaker, and in opening, he stated that if the workers watch the organizing efforts of the employers, then it would not be necessary to tell them what to do.

Time for Reflection

Referring to the past, he stated that it was now time for reflection as to what should be done to secure better conditions, but that the industrial movement should be backed up by political action. In support of his argument, the speaker pointed to the plight of Bonar Law, and the position that Labor had placed him in by political activity. The only thing wrong with this country, the speaker stated, was that the workers don't own it. They do all the work, and then go hungry looking for a job.

What industry could run without your labor-power, the audience was then asked? And if it is so that nothing can be done without you, is it right that the workers should determine that the members of the working class should determine the conditions under which they work? This can, however, only be done by organization, and he urged his hearers to start all over again and organize.

George H. Hardy was the next speaker, and he outlined the work of the Building Trades committee, and the steps which had been taken to bring about the meeting, and the necessity of the workers in the Building Trades getting to the unions of their craft, so that they could secure a reasonable means of subsistence.

Wages Raised in States

Referring to the men who had left town for the United States, he pointed out that in Washington, all the towns in that State, the wages of the carpenters were $8 per day, while in Vancouver they were only $6.50, and that in order to better the conditions in the building trades in Vancouver, six organizations had reduced their initiation fees.

A. S. Wells showed how the divisions and dual unions were detrimental to the workers, and aided the employers. He urged greater unity between the building trades, but stated that in his opinion, the first step before amalgamation of any trades in a given industry could be secured, was for the local unions to build up their membership, and further the cause of industrial unionism. He concluded by stating that if the workers could not gain control of their own organizations, there was little hope of them ever capturing the power to operate society in the interests of the working class.

A general discussion followed after the last speaker concluded his remarks, and a number of applications for a Federal Labor Union were taken. Several workers spoke on the needs for better organization, and the termination of all agreements with the employers in the building trades at the one time was urged as a means of solidarity, and building up the building trades unions.

A meeting of those who had made application for a Federal Labor Union was held after the building trades meeting had adjourned, and it was decided to call another meeting for Saturday, the 14th, at 2 p.m., and all members of organized labor are requested to urge any laborer whom they know, to attend this meeting which will be held in Room 5—319 Pender Street West.

Berlin—Indian revolutionists living in exile in Germany, have started a four-page newspaper, Indian Independence, which appears monthly and which carries as its motto "Our Aims: To attain complete and absolute independence of India by all possible means and to establish the Federated Republic Democratic Republic in which sovereignty must rest with the people." When copies of the sheet reached India, they were seized by the government.

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SOUTH VANCOUVER

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PROTEST AGAINST UNFAIR LABOR

Trades Council Opposes Letting of Contract to Gault Bros.

The executive of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council has sent a letter to the School Board, protesting against that body letting a contract for uniforms for the cadets to a non-union firm.

At the last meeting of the School Board, it was decided to recommend that the contract for these uniforms be let to the firm of Gault Bros., which does not employ union labor. The matter was laid over until the next meeting of the School Board, and the executive of the council, recognizing that the contract might possibly be let before the council meets on Tuesday, decided to take action.

The executive is under the impression that this firm employs orientals along with white girls, and does not pay the union rate of wages, and cannot supply the label, and following up the policy of the council in boosting union concerns, has taken this step.

Building Permits

April 3—804—11th Ave. East, J. W. Clarke, dwelling, $2500; 2510 Oxford Street, J. B. Smith, dwelling, $3000; 20—13th Ave. East, W. W. Johnson, dwelling, $2700.

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April 6—3342—8th Ave. West, K. Creelman, dwelling, $2500; 1911 Creelman Street, Mrs. Hudson, dwelling, $3000; 2742 Oxford Street, C. Ferris, dwelling, 2500.

April 9—3180 Manitoba Street, L. Yellowlees, dwelling, $3500; 2472 Balsam Street, W. W. Thompson, dwelling, $2000; 2452 Balsam Street, W. W. Thompson, dwelling, $2000; 2492 Balsam Street, W. W. Thompson, dwelling, $2000.

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