THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

INDUSTRIAL UNITY: STRENGTH — OFFICIAL PAPER: VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL, AND B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR — POLITICAL UNITY: VICTORY

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Prov Library Dec 19

Loggers New Scale Likely to Be Granted

Men at Alberni-Pacific Camp Get Full Demands After Strike of Four Days—Strikes Are Still on at West Kootenay Power and Light Line, Princeton and Copper Mountain

The new wage scale, as recently adopted by the Loggers Association, is given in detail in the Worker. Members will see that a minimum wage of $4.75 has been struck. This is 25c below that fixed by the union, but there should be little difficulty in persuading the employers that a small matter of 25c a day is not worth making a basis for trouble. No word has yet been received from the association with reference to the schedule of wages and camp conditions submitted to them last week. This being the case, the only deduction which can be drawn is that they are following out the course of action laid down when the union first approached them six months ago, that of ignoring the organization as a body. Therefore, the logical thing for the members of the union to do is to immediately act on the job, presenting the schedule as drawn up by the convention, and giving a time limit within which replies must be received stating whether the individual employer is willing to come through or not. Delay is all to the interest of the employer. Action, on the job, is the weapon which the worker can and must use. Any camp which has not a copy of the schedule can secure them from the headquarters.

Some individual employers have been interviewed, and are willing to come through straight away with the majority of the demands. This week more orders for men have been received and filled than during the whole period of the union's existence.

One question which will need to be dealt with is dealing with those men who, not having to pay a fee for the job, take it, and then do not turn up, resulting in some one who really needed the job and who would have taken it, being kept out of it for the time; also causing unnecessary work in the office and creating dissatisfaction with the employers in sending to the union for their men.

At the Alberni-Pacific camp, Port Alberni, the men came out on the 2nd against the attempt of the employers to raise the board 30c a day, without any increase in pay. Also men who had been getting a monthly wage and board were put on day wages, and pay their board. This had the effect of an actual reduction in wages. The food had also been very bad, and big improvements in this respect were demanded by the men; also a 50c a day raise all round. The company tried to negotiate a settlement with headquarters, but were referred back to the men, as being the only persons with whom negotiations could be carried on, and a settlement arrived at. On the 6th the full demands were conceded by the company. Over 100 men were affected.

An hour after, word was received of the victory at Alberni, a telegram arrived at headquarters notifying that all men were on strike for better conditions at Merrill Ring and Moore's camp at Duncan Bay. It is one of the most gratifying messages that ever came in to headquarters, as this camp has been a disgrace to the coast. Every obstacle has been placed in the way of organizing it, yet despite this, the thing has been done, and the company has now to come through with the men's demands or face the consequences.

The strike is still on at the West Kootenay Light and Power line, between Midway, Greenwood and Princeton.

All jobs of Canada Copper Corporation anywhere in Princeton, Allanby and Copper Mountain and district are on the unfair list.

Notices have been sent to all camp delegates for nominations for delegates to the O. B. U. convention, to be sent to headquarters before Aug. 31. Those nominated will be submitted to referendum. The full organization will be entitled to from four to five delegates, and arrangements will be made to ensure that the outlying districts get representation.

It is some time since the standing of the membership was reported, but the number is well over 9000. Some are considerably in arrears with their dues, but even with these slackers eliminated, the live member-

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A SPLIT IN THE G.W.V.A. IN 'PEG

Call in Aid of Dominion Executive to Thwart "Radicals"

That there is more splits than that in the Labor movement is evidenced by the following dispatch as to the G. W. V. A. in Winnipeg:

Because of alleged obstructionist tactics on the part of a certain element of the Great War Veterans Association, the local executive has formally decided to place the affairs of the association in the hands of the Dominion executive. This action was considered necessary because of what were described as efforts on the part of radicals to use the association for furthering their own particular aims instead of the interests of returned soldiers as a whole. It was pointed out that the radicals are in the minority, as was indicated by a recent referendum vote on the policy of the executive which was endorsed 3 to 1; but they have nevertheless managed to obstruct business at several special general meetings by conniving to be in the majority at such gatherings.

Arrangements are being made by the association for the round table conference suggested by the executive during the strike for discussing the alien question and the high cost of living. All public and semi-public bodies in the city, including Labor, will be invited.

Winnipeg—It looks as though the long-suffering Canadian consumer is to be up against it some more yet. Latest advices from the West are to the effect that pork in Winnipeg has been climbing until it has reached $23.50 per hundred pounds, live weight, and is certain to go higher. There has been a sharp advance on beef also. With no relief from the high cost of living anywhere in sight it will be plain liver for Labor soon.

QUIET WEEPING OF THE WORLD

Labor M. P.'s Remain in Seats During Ovation to Lloyd George

Mr. Ben. Spoor, the British Labor M. P., has issued a statement explaining why he and several other members of the Labor Party remained in their seats when the House of Commons rose and gave an ovation to Mr. Lloyd George on his return from Versailles. "There did not seem much really to cheer about," he said. "Rather was it an hour for silence. Beyond the crowded scenes one caught glimpses of other scenes, of maimed and blinded men, and heartbroken women, of fatherless children. Above the thunder of human voices, one could hear the quiet weeping of the world."

Washington—A minimum wage of $16.50 per week for women employed in all mercantile establishments in the District of Columbia has been agreed upon by twelve conferees, representing the 7000 women so employed, the 700 or more merchants of Washington.

DR CURRY

NEW CENTRAL BODY FORMED LAST NIGHT

[illegible]ation Committee and Temporary Officers Are Elected

Organizer Farmilo States Reason for Steps Taken by A. F. of L.

The meeting of the new A. F. of L. Trades and Labor Council was not as large as those formerly held in the Labor Temple by the old council. The delegates present, however, were generally of the opinion that with a little effort they would be in a position to wield the same power and influence as did the old Trades and Labor Council.

Organizer Farmilo in calling the meeting to order stated that this meeting had been called by him on the instructions of the American Federation of Labor and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Nine international local unions of Vancouver had petitioned these bodies to have such action taken that would bring the Trades and Labor Council of Vancouver in true alignment with the principles of international trades unionism. The charters under which the meeting was being held were granted by the Dominion Trades Congress and the American Federation of Labor. The body that had previously operated under these charters had by resolution adopted the constitution of an hostile organization known as the O. B. U. Such action was in direct contravention of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. The new body would now proceed to carry on the business necessary for the welfare of the affiliated unions.

Bro. Welsh of the Plumbers was elected temporary chairman and Miss Helen Gutteridge of the Garment Workers temporary secretary. Credentials were received from the Moving Picture Operators, Theatrical Stage Hands, Garment Workers, Milk Wagon Drivers, Machinists 182 and 692, Bakery Salesmen, Barbers and Musicians. A number of unions had not yet met to appoint delegates, but the following were represented by members of their respective executive committees: Sheet Metal Workers, Plumbers, Boot and Shoe Workers, Jewelry Workers, Meat Cutters, City Firemen and Shipyard Laborers.

The meeting being practically an organization meeting no business was done outside of the election of committees to carry on the work of the council until such time as it had an election of officers. The matter of the election of officers was postponed for the purpose of giving every local union that intended to affiliate, time to get delegates elected and seated. It was decided to have the nomination of officers take place at the next meeting but one and the election to take place the following Thursday.

In order to make the necessary changes in the constitution and to eliminate those which had been made by the old council to conform to the plans laid down by the Western Conference, which allowed any and all unions to affiliate with it, a committee was appointed to revise it to suit the requirements of the new body. The committee elected were Del. Jamieson of the Musicians, Del. Hanson of the Moving Picture Operators, Del. McVety of Machinists 182, Del. Stevens of the Jewelry Workers and Bro. Welsh of the Plumbers.

Del. R. A. Webb of the Barbers was elected to fill the office of secretary-treasurer.

An organization committee composed of Dels. Hanson, McVety, Gutteridge and Herrett was elected to visit local unions for the purpose of presenting the necessity of affiliating with the new body.

DEPENDENTS WILL BE PAID

Compensation Board Is Awarded Decision by Privy Council

The dependents of the victims of the Sophia disaster will now be able to receive their compensation under the B. C. Workmen's Compensation Act, the Privy Council having given its decision against the C. P. R., which company applied for an injunction against the payment of compensation on the ground that the disaster having taken place in foreign waters, compensation should be paid under the Merchant Shipping Act.

Some 40 claims were made following the Sophia wreck, and these were allowed by the Compensation Act Commission, and would have been paid but for the granting of the injunction asked for by the C. P. R. by Mr. Justice Clement. It is expected that the claims will be paid as soon as possible now that the decision is given in favor of the compensation commission and the dependents.

THE FEDERATIONIST WILL AT ALL TIMES SUPPORT WORKERS

BUT LABOR MUST RECOGNIZE THAT IT MUST RECIPROCATE

THE POLICY of this paper is determined by the men who own it. The owners are the members of Vancouver Trades and Labor Council and the B. C. Federation of Labor. In any trouble this paper will, at all times, stand by the workers. There may be times when the activities of Labor will be resented by the business element of the city, but that will not deter us from supporting working class programmes.

In the recent strike, The Federationist took a decided stand, not only on the question of the sympathetic strike in this city, but on the general strike in Winnipeg. We took the position that the strike was not a revolutionary strike, and that it was forced on the Winnipeg workers by the large employing interests of this country, and that those interests were backed up by the government of this country, when Senator Robertson interfered, and the Postal Workers were discharged. This stand has been objected to by the business element of this city. There is no subsidizing agency behind the Labor press if it stands true to the interests of the working class. This being so, we must depend on organized labor to assist us in any case, where as a result of our support of the workers, we are by any means the subject of a boycott. There are many ways of boycotting. One is by refusing to do business with any concern. This has been done by some of the merchants of this city, and their advertisements no longer appear in this paper. If it is necessary that the workers should organize in order to sell their labor power, it is also necessary that they organize their purchasing power to support their own press. Take particular notice of the present advertisers, and patronize them. Keep a record of those that used to advertise, and do not now do so, and keep it in mind when purchasing any goods, of any nature. Those that advertise in this paper are evidently seeking your support, see to it that only those secure any of your patronage.

CO-OP. MEETING ON WEDNESDAY

First General Meeting of New Society in the Labor Temple

The first general meeting of the Vancouver Co-operative Society will be held in the Labor Temple next Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. The plans of the organization have gone ahead so well that the committee decided to issue a call for the general meeting. There are now over 400 prospective members.

This meeting will be for the purpose of initiating members, the cost of which will be 50 cents per member. The share capital will not be called for until we have 1000 members signed up, so there will be no need to bring along the price of the shares on this occasion. The 50 cents will pay for the work of issuing bylaws, passbooks, etc., and for defraying the expenses incurred in being incorporated and organizing. Expenditures to date amount to $1.25, so it can be easily seen that there is no reckless expenditure of money.

Election of Officers

An election of officers will take place. These will be president, vice-president, secretary - treasurer, three auditors and nine board managers. These will be elected for the various periods called for in the bylaws.

Speaker from Seattle

A Co-operative Society organizer from Seattle will be in attendance at the meeting and will present to the membership the work now being carried on in the State of Washington and the United States in general. It is also possible that an official of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society will be in attendance at this meeting, as he is on his way west at the present time.

Others than members are given a hearty invitation to attend this meeting, but will not take part in the election of officers. If you have already signed up for membership attend this meeting and bring along as many of your neighbors as you possibly can. If you have some prospective members whom you cannot meet to notify of the meeting, kindly forward the names to the secretary, H. W. Watts, 405 Dunsmuir Street, and they will be notified by post card.

Printers Raise Wages

Hamilton, Ont.—Commercial shop members of the Typographical Union have raised wages 20 per cent. Similar increases were recently secured by newspaper printers.

Boston—The Typographical Union has rejected a wage offer of $32 and $34 a week for its commercial shop members. The union is demanding $37, regardless of sex.

Wage Gains for Car Men

Danbury, Conn.—An arbitration board has awarded Danbury & Bethel Street Railway Company platform men a wage increase that raises rates from 35 cents an hour to 44 cents.

J. HARRINGTON AT THE EMPRESS

Will Deal With the Only Question Worth While

J. Harrington will be the speaker for the Socialist Party of Canada next Sunday, at the Empress Theatre, at 8 o'clock.

Any one who has the chance of attending a Socialist meeting, at this time, with the daily papers full of sensational reports of happenings in Great Britain and Europe, would do well to visit the Empress next Sunday evening. Here will be found men and women of the working class who can no longer be fooled by the smooth plausable manners and lying statements of the hirelings of their masters, and who fear for what the future may bring to the workers, unless they awaken from their apathy and deal once and for all with the only question that is worth any attention, that is, wage slavery, the basis of our much-vaunted Democracy. This is the cause of all the troubles from which the workers suffer.

Come to the Empress and learn more about it. Questions and discussion after the address.

Mac. Is Happy

Bro. McKenzie, business agent of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees has been going round this last two days or more with a very happy smile. Many of his friends wondered why. They felt sure that "there was a reason," and there was. Mc. was presented with a fine daughter on Tuesday night. Both mother and child are doing well.

CITIZENS' UNION TO MAKE A PROTEST

Job Was Held for a Returned Man But Given to Mr. Lindsay—Meeting Tonight

The members of the Citizens Union are very much incensed over the appointment of Mr. Lindsey as superintendent of the Old People's Home. Some time ago this job was supposed to be reserved for a returned man, and at that time it was understood that the job would be advertised, and preference given to returned soldier applicants. This, however, has not been done, and the members of the Citizens Union are to hold a meeting tonight (Friday) in the Dominion Hall, to protest against this position being given to any but a returned man.

DIST. 18 MINERS JOIN THE O.B.U.

Charters Are Revoked by the International Organiaztion

The miners of District 18 have organized under the O. B. U. This step was taken after a joint meeting of the executive board, and the policy committee last week. The new organization will be known as District No. 1 Mining Department of the O. B. U. Representatives of the United Mine Workers International have been making a tour of the district, and from the District Ledger it is learned that their efforts have not been very successful. A meeting was called at Coalhurst, but no miners turned up, at Chinook a little better luck was met with, seven men turning up to the meeting.

The International officers sent to investigate into conditions in District 18, after carrying on their investigations, sent the following wire to headquarters:

"Complete investigation today. Find district president is member of dual organization. Showed committee his membership card (O. B. U.) Vice-president and secretary-treasurer also lined up in favor of dual organization. We would advise that district charter be suspended at once. Awaiting early reply, Samuel Ballantyne, Samuel Caddy, William Dalrymple.

In reply to this telegram, the following wire was received later in the day from the International president:

Effective July 27

"Message received. Wired P. M. Christophers today as follows: 'As you are aware, the international executive board directed Messrs. Ballantyne, Dalrymple and Caddy to conduct an investigation into the existing affairs in District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, and make recommendations to the international officers as to matters of policy to be pursued in that district. This committee has been pursuing its investigations, and I am today in receipt of its recommendation that the charter of District 18 be revoked for good and sufficient cause. Accordingly I am hereby officially informing you that effective this date (July 27) the charter of District 18 stands revoked and the district as such ceases its affiliation with the United Mine Workers of America.'"

President Christophers and Secretary Browne both have stated to the Calgary press that the district is sold for the O. B. U., and that they are not afraid to go back to the members for re-election.

"Hello" Girls Benefit Fund

The following donations to the benefit fund of Local 77A, Telephone Operators, were overlooked in reporting the donations in last week's Federationist.

Patternmakers' Union	$30.50
Machinists' Local 182	25.00
Policemen's Union	25.00

ENGINEERS FOR AMALGAMATION

Engineers and Millmen Combine Forces in the O. B. U.

Monday next, August 11, will probably see the beginning of what no doubt will be one of the most powerful units of the O. B. U. in this Province, as the engineers and mill workers propose to amalgamate and form themselves into one unit, to be known as the Engineers and Mill Workers Unit of the O. B. U.

Seeing that the workers in the mills are anxious to be organized, they should, with the assistance of the engineers, soon be on an equal footing with their fellow workers in the Loggers Union, who are now practically one hundred per cent. organized in this Province, and with these two forces acting together, they should be able to establish tolerable working conditions for the workers in the lumber industry of this Province, if such a thing is possible under the present competitive system for profit.

The entertainment committee of the engineers is engaging room 408, Labor Temple, for Labor Day, and propose to stage a whist drive, social and dance on that evening. Should any member of organized Labor desire to put in a pleasant evening, they are cordially invited to be present on that occasion, when their fellow workers among the engineers will try and make them enjoy themselves and drive dull care away for that evening.

Tickets for the social and dance can be obtained from Secretary W. A. Alexander, at room 216, Labor Temple. Gents 50c and ladies 25c.

BENEFIT ORGANIZATION TO BE CONTINUED

Despite Split Teamsters Decide to Carry on the Benefit Association

At a special meeting of the General Teamsters and Truck Drivers Sick Benefit Association on Tuesday night, it was decided in view of the service, that the sick fund has been to the membership, to continue this organization, and to urge all drivers in the city to join up, and provide for the time when sickness may overtake them. Any information as to the workings of this organization, will be gladly given at room 209, Labor Temple.

ENGLAND IS SCENE OF DISCONTENT AND RIOTS

Triple Alliance Taking Referendum Vote on Direct Action

Strikes Are Countrywide —Military Forces Are Being Used

London.—With the Yorkshire strike still unsettled, the bakers' strike continuing, a number of strikes in other trades, smouldering discontent at the police for the failure of their strike to secure the withdrawal of the Police Bill, and the possibility of another big railway strike, the labor situation has again become so threatening that it is stated Arthur Henderson, the Labor leader, who has been attending the Socialist convention at Lucerne, has been hurriedly summoned to London.

Liverpool is quiet, but it remains the centre of agitation, for a strike of the dockers is now being threatened in support of the striking policemen. The executive of the Dockers' Union met on Tuesday and passed a resolution demanding reinstatement of the dismissed policemen, failing which they will give their wholehearted support to the police.

Engine Drivers Dissatisfied

Negotiations between the government and the Associated Locomotive Engineers and Firemen to arrange a new scale of pay for engine drivers, have been in progress for six months. The government has just issued what is described as a final adjustment of the scale, as a result of which the executive of the union has been snowed under with indignant protests as to the inadequacy of the scale from all parts of the country. The executive has arrived in London from Leeds to interview the Board of Trade on the subject, and the outlook is considered serious. Further, there are the beginnings of strike movements on the Scottish railways, owing to a local dispute.

The number of men out on the London & Southwestern Railway almost doubled on Tuesday, and passenger service is suffering severely. The strike is described by James Henry Thomas, member of the House of Commons, and general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, as a grave mistake and quite unauthorized.

Test of Strength

Lord Robert Cecil, in the House of Commons, enquired as to the government's policy in the face of a threatened general strike in favor of direct action, to which Andrew Bonar Law, the government spokesman, repeated his statement that the government would resist such a movement with all the forces at its disposal. As the ballot of the triple alliance—the railway men, transportation workers and miners—on the question of direct action is being taken this week, it is believed in responsible quarters that a test of the power of the advanced sections of the new movement to dictate the alliance's policy will speedily be decided.

Ten thousand miners at twenty collieries in Midlothian and East Lothian, Scotland, were called out yesterday to begin a strike a week hence in support of strikers at another mine, who, after a strike of ten weeks, failed to attain their object.

Liverpool Scene of Riots

Liverpool.—Last Monday one person was killed and others may die as a result of bayonet and gunshot wounds received in rioting. At least a hundred persons were severely wounded by stones and glass.

Four hundred persons were arrested. Two hundred stores were wrecked or looted. The damage to

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VANCOUVER TRADES COUNCIL AND THE HUDSON BAY STORES

TO CONDUCT CAMPAIGN FOR PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF FAIR STORES

DURING THE RECENT strike, the central strike committee allowed steam engineers to work at the Hudson's Bay Stores. As soon as the strike was over, the Hudson's Bay Company discriminated against its employees who followed this occupation, and as a result, were placed on the unfair list, by the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council. Organized labor, as represented by this body, is not going to adopt the boycott system, but will advocate preferential treatment of the merchants that are at all fair in their treatment of the workers. They will carry out a programme of securing the support of organized labor for these merchants. They will carry on an active campaign for the support of organized labor for those merchants that advertise in Labor's Own Paper, The B. C. Federationist. The Hudson's Bay Company has discriminated against the men who supported Labor in the recent strike, and this paper does not carry any advertising for this company, and will not do so until the council takes it off the unfair list. There are other departmental stores that advertise in these columns; they are worthy of the support of organized labor. A little help is worth a lot of sympathy, and every member of organized labor can help now. It is up to you, Mr. Union Man. This statement is published on request of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council.

Re-Elect O'Connor

Galveston, Tex.—President O'Connor was re-elected at the biennial convention of the International Longshoremen's union. The constitution was amended to debar from membership any man connected with any firm or corporation except as a longshoreman.

Votes for Women Upheld

Nashville, Tenn.—The state supreme court has upheld the recently-enacted Tennessee law which gives women the right to vote in municipal and presidential elections. The decision reverses Chancellor Newman of this county, who held that the act violates the state constitution.

Trades Council on New Constitution

Definition of Political Privileges Causes Discussion—Labor Bureau Question Again Before Council—Russians Are Being Defended and Funds Raised

Close to a hundred delegates were in attendance at last night's meeting of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, and in spite of the rival meeting being held in another hall, the old council did not seem to have lost any of its vim or effectiveness.

The main business before the council was the new constitution, which a special committee had been instructed to draft. A good many of the clauses were given a first reading without any amendment, others causing considerable discussion, and some amendments were offered and adopted, while others were defeated. The greatest discussion on any of the clauses took place on the one dealing with the aims and objects of the council. The clause reads:

"It is the policy of this council to conduct its business and its efforts on behalf of labor, in a strictly legal manner, striving by industrial and political effort to secure greater political privileges, to the end that the transition from capitalism to the co-operative commonwealth may be as easily accomplished as possible."

Political Action

Del. Sykes wished to have the term political privileges defined. Del. Kavanagh stated that political privileges were the right of free speech, the right of assembly, and other privileges, which were not rights, as the workers had nothing except those privileges that the ruling class gave them. The old question as to what was meant by political action was also raised, and defined as any act on the part of one class to secure the power that another class possessed. Del. Kavanagh pointed out that industrial action for political purposes did not cover all political activities, and instanced the publishing of pamphlets and other propaganda publications, which he stated was political action, and could not be construed as industrial action. The whole of the constitution was not dealt with, but it is not the intention of the council to restrict the membership to local units of the O. B. U., and so far as representation on the council is concerned, the organizations at present affiliated will retain their position on the council if they so desire on exactly the same terms as to per capita as heretofore, the O. B. U. units paying their per capita to that organization through the council, ten cents per member being retained for the local central body. The discussion of the balance of the constitution will be taken up at the next meeting of the council.

The Seattle Soft Drink Dispensers sent $25 to the strike fund, and also a letter commenting on the fight that organized labor must fight before the workers are freed from the present system. The secretary was instructed to acknowledge receipt of the donation and the letter. An acknowledgment of the receipt of the communication from the council, protesting against the amendments to the Immigration Act, was received from the private secretary of the Premier. A communication from Gustav Francq of Ottawa, which stated that he had published a booklet entitled "Bolshevism or Trades Unionism" and wished to supply all members of the council with copies, and asking for a list of the delegates and their addresses, was received. The secretary was instructed to write and ask who was paying for the expense of publication.

The Labor Bureau Trouble

The business agent reported that the greater part of his time had been spent in organization work, and that he had taken up the matter of the man who had paid one dollar for a job at a private labor bureau, and then had been sent to the Government Bureau for the job. He stated that he had been informed that the private agency may have seen the job in question listed at the Government Bureau, and in order to get the cent a mile railroad rate have sent the man to the Government Bureau for it. He said that if this had been done the money had been obtained under false pretences. He also stated that there was an impression that the

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O.B.U. UNIT NO. 1 STILL GROWING

Members Are Being Admitted Daily States Organizer Woods

Local Unit No. 1 of the O. B. U., consisting of the Boilermakers, Blacksmiths and Machinists, report that great headway is being made in the organization of the workers in the industry covered by this organization. Many new members are being made daily, and the staff is kept busy issuing cards. Organizer Wood states that in the next two weeks it is expected that the membership will be at least doubled, and that many who have heretofore not expressed their preference for the new form of organization, are joining up with the O. B. U. As already reported this organization has headquarters at the Old Knox Church, on Cordova Street, and any information can be secured by those desiring further particulars from Organizer Woods during office hours, which are between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

PRITCHARD PRESIDES AT MEETING

Temporary Officers Are Elected for O. B. U. Council

After the Winnipeg Trades Council had decided to join with the O. B. U. last week, President Winning called upon W. A. Pritchard to take the chair, while the election of temporary officers was being carried out, and a time and place set for the next meeting. Pritchard, on taking the chair, was greeted with applause, stated that if international organizers expected to hold the unions to the A. F. of L. they would have to live here continually, and even then they would not be successful.

Labor in the future would be able to stand upon its own feet without propping from any source.

He pointed out that the business of the meeting was to decide the time and business of the next meeting of the body.

The challenge to the international officers had not yet been accepted, but meetings would be held and the arguments adduced.

It was moved that the next meeting be held on Tuesday next for the purpose of nominating and electing officers. This was carried.

It was then moved that a temporary chairman and secretary be elected to carry on the business of the body—carried.

Nominations for chairman and secretary were then made. W. H. C. Logan was elected as temporary chairman, R. B. Russell was elected temporary secretary.

The Labor Temple company of Winnipeg has decided that the new council will not be allowed to meet in the Labor Hall, and new quarters will have to be secured by all O. B. U. units. This, however, does not seem to be affecting the O. B. U. movement which is steadily growing in the 'Peg.

"BOLSHEVISM ON TRIAL"

Dr. Curry's Subject at Labor Party Meeting Sunday Next

At the Columbia Theatre on Sunday evening Dr. Curry will deal with the above subject. It is pretty safe to say that the address will have no connection whatever with the unspeakably foolish humbug which has been filmed under the same title. The peals of derisive laughter which has greeted the appearance of the moving picture showing this week in this city is some indication of the judgment of the general public. Dr. Curry is interesting himself in the co-operative movement and doubtless will have something to say of the great part which the co-operative movement in Russia has played in the solving of questions of distribution which would have otherwise been almost unsurmountable during the transition period in that country.

Mr. Julian Haywood will provide the usual recital beginning at 7.30 o'clock. Mrs. J. A. Clark will occupy the chair.

Men's $25, $30, $35

Odd Suits

AUGUST CLEAN-UP $15

Arnold & Quigley

546 Granville Street

SLATER'S

QUALITY SERVICE FREE DELIVERY

GROCERY DEPT.

Slater's Red Label Tea, lb. 45c
Sardines, 3 for 25c
Laundry Soap, 6 for 25c
Sunlight Soap, 4 for 25c

NABOB TEA SPECIAL
Finest Nabob Tea, regular 60c lb. Saturday only, from 8 a.m. to 12 noon, lb.; limit 3 lbs.......... 49¢

Clark's Pork and Beans, 3 for....25c
Fry's Cocoa, 2 for 45c
Worcestershire Sauce, 3 for 25c
Tomato Ketchup, 2 for 45c

ROLLED OAT SPECIAL
Finest Rolled Oats in 5-lb. cotton sacks, for .... 35¢

PROVISION DEPARTMENT

Slater's Sliced Streakey Bacon, lb. 55c
Slater's Sliced Streakey Bacon, lb. 60c
Slater's Sliced Back Bacon, lb.....60c
Slater's Sliced Boneless Roll, lb...45c

BUTTER, BUTTER, BUTTER
Finest Alberta Special Butter. Reg. 60c lb., Saturday from 8 a.m. to 12 noon, lb.; limit 3 lbs.......... 55¢

Finest Compound Lard, lb. 35c
Finest Pure Lard lb. 40c
Finest Beef Dripping, lb. 35c
Crisco, 1-lb. tins 40c

EGG SPECIAL
Finest Alberta Fresh Eggs. Reg. 65c dozen. Saturday, from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. 2 doz. for $1.05
Limit 2 dozen.

OUR BACON IS GOOD
We sell over 6 tons Smoked Bacon every week

FRESH MEAT DEPARTMENT

Finest Local Lamb, legs, lb. 35c
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Finest Streakey Bacon, half or whole, lb. .... 52½¢
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Dennis Lane Secy.-Treas.

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BERESFORD'S FISH MARKET	1747 Commercial Dr.	High. 432
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GEO. AYERS' MARKET	207 Joyce Road.	Collingwood 124

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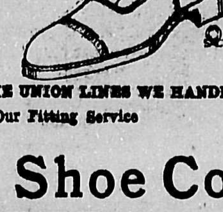
When we say Better Footwear we mean the sort of Shoes that are not met with everywhere.



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OUR GOVERNMENT HELPS PROFITEERS

It Has Never Done Anything Else, But It Needs Repeating

Just prior to the ending of the war the cold storage plants in Canada were loaded to the roofs in anticipation of a continuance of the war. Hence the signing of the armistice was a deadly blow to all these cold storage profiteers. But they were not to be outdone. "What have we got a parliament for?" they asked themselves, and the reply came back forthwith "to legislate in our interests." So the cold storage magnates got busy. It would never do to reduce the price of all this good food. It would never do to even sell this food at a reasonable profit, because this kind of animal does not believe in reasonable profits. It would never do to keep it because keeping food too long prevents the magnates from buying more food cheap, holding it for a while and then selling it dear. There was only one way out of the jackpot, that was to sell it abroad. But every nation was financially embarrassed, and Germany and Russia were blockaded.

But somebody conceived a bright idea. Italy wanted food badly. But Italy was also broke. Well let us instruct our government to loan Italy six million dollars with the understanding that Italy purchase our cold storage supply of foods. The government was instructed. Italy consented. The six million was loaned. The cold storage houses were emptied. Canadian foodstuff prices were increased "owing to the shortage" (?) and the masses will soon be asked to return to power the legislators who perform faithfully the dictates of the monied interests. If you don't believe this story we refer you to Hansard of June 21, when these facts were brought out in the House of Commons.

O. B. U.

Smith, having got a stand near the door in the crowded compartment, was puffing the pipe of peace and glancing over the articles in his Labor paper.

"Excuse me," said the New Chum, seated on his left, "but what does that O. B. U. with the three stars mean?"

"Suppose you guess," replied the owner of the paper, smiling good-naturedly.

"Well, if there were three balls instead of three stars, it might mean Our Benevolent Uncle; but it can't be that."

"Not exactly," was the answer. "It means a closer relationship than uncle or nephew, or shent per shent. How about One Brotherly Union?"

"How about Only Bolshevism Unlimited?" snapped the man with the Argus.

"Why not?" said Smith. "Bolshevism seems to suit the Russians, or they wouldn't stick to it. The principles seem all right. The practice would have to be modified to suit Australian conditions. Ordered By Us, that's about the hang of it."

"What about Order Broken Up?" asked the man with the Age.

"No," replied Smith. "Say Order Best Upheld, if you like—the new order in place of the old disorder."

"I'm very much afraid," said the Wowser, "that it means Old Beelzebub Unchained."

"Not a bit of it," was the retort. "He's been unchained too long already. It might mean Old Barabbas Unhorsed, or, sticking to Scripture, it would mean Old Beliefs Unearthed. It also means Old Bunkum Upended, Oligarchy Brought Under, Oppression Banished Utterly, Old Blunders Unmade, Old Barriers Uprooted. If our religious brother here were in the pulpit, he might spout it out as O Brethren Unite, or O Be Unanimous. The militant translates it as Offensive Boldly Undertaken; the philosopher as Opportunity Best Used; the practical man says Organization Brings Usefulness. Unfortunately, the matter is Often Badly Understood, but—"

"I tell you it's Bolshevism," shouted the man with the Herald. "It means One Bloody Upheaval."

"No, sir," was the calm reply; "it means Old Bloodshed Upbraided; it means One Big Uplift, One Brotherhood Unbounded, One Band Undaunted; it means Our Brightened Universe."

"Oh, shut up, Smith!" said a prosaic friend, "and tell the bloke that it means One Big Union. If he can't see the good o' that, he's a chump, and that's the end of it."

"You're both chumps, and worse than chumps," said the Patriot, excitedly. "You and your mate are a pair of cursed disloyalists. What flag are you under? Tell me that."

"Auburn!" said the Porter; "Auburn, Auburn!" And Smith and his friend got out.—Zaccheus in Australian Worker.

At the Pantages

Joe Jackson, rated one of the funniest men in vaudeville, will be the headline attraction of the new bill at Pantages, opening with the matinee performance Monday. He says not a word, relying on his ludicrous make-up and pantomime for his laughs.

For the special added feature of the week, Manager Pantages will bring on the Gilraine dancers, men and girls, in what is said to be a beautiful dancing spectacle.

Bobby Henshaw, "the merry mimic," also is expected to be in the forefront of the new entertainment.

The Rialto Quartette are operatic singers de luxe. One of the organization also is said to be a remarkable 'cellist.

Gaylord and Herron, "two corking girls," also will oblige with some patter and songs that promise to please.

The Shattucks are novelty jugglers and are said to have a few tricks in their repertoire that have never been seen here before. ***

Out But Two Hours

St. Catharines, Ont.—Carpenters in this city were refused a wage increase and tied up building operations. They were out but two hours when the bosses raised rates from 65 cents an hour to 70 cents.

"OR BOTH"—A Simple Study in Psychology

[By Nemesis]

You have, I am sure, seen the above phrase before and have, I am quite as sure, admired its neatness.

It is a trim little phrase and slips off the tongue with the celerity and grace usually associated in our minds with fairies and moonlight.

There is nothing ponderous or halting about it at all, nothing lingering or hesitating or ambiguous; on the contrary it is the very antithesis of all these things. And when considered as a literary effort, as a climax, it is simply perfection itself.

It slips nimbly through the mind leaving behind no lingering shadow of a doubt, nor even the faintest controversial trail that the wiliest of lawyers, the ablest doctor of Wile among them, could in the slightest degree twist or contort into anything else.

It is absolutely untwistable and despite its brevity it is the acme of solidity and substance in the way of phrases and in this respect is the redemption of things legal for surely to find an untwistable thing in a vast system of twirl and twist is to find an unexpected anchorage in the ocean of legalism to which the human mind may attach itself in its despair.

It is the one little, real, green and promising oasis of truth, fixed and incontrovertible, in the legal desert where things are not what they seem but mere will-o-the-whisps and mirages.

It is a shining illustration of the value of little things for it brightens the whole vast accumulation of twisted and mystifying legal terminology as one seam of auriferous rock brightens a while mountain of dull volcanic ash in the eyes of the mentally-diseased profit-monger.

In its conciseness, comprehensiveness and clearness it stands out as the climax of perfection in the art of phaseology and cannot be surpassed.

And last, but by no means least, it possesses the saving grace of humor. To the subtle humorist it is a gem of the first water for its humor is deep, fundamental and spiritual and is not related in any way to the roaring, showy type or to the primitive, rolling-pin-stuffed-with-straw kind, but to the true humorist it will remain till the days of the millenium a deep and abiding source of gratification and wonder.

But it has a higher value still, for it will, through the ages to come, be used as a standard for all psychologists by which to measure the mental state of the men of our age—an age indeed which will cause many sensations in the future man, sensations of admiration, wonderment, sorrow, pity, surprise, sympathy and contempt oddly intermingled.

More especially will it stand as a standard by which to guage the effects of war upon minds, trained and educated within the limitations, enclosing the mentality of man up to the beginning of the twentieth century.

Before we proceed further let us take a good look at this wonderful little phrase and study it in its environment where it so admirably functions that is to say with its full context added.

From section 1000 of the war time's strangulation act:

"And any person being found guilty of the crime specified in this section of the act will be liable to a term of imprisonment in a dungeon for a period of not less than 25 years or not more than 100 years, or to a fine of $10,000 or both."

There is an old saying that familiarity breeds contempt, but this is only a partial truth, for familiarity has too often a more demoralizing reaction on the human mind.

Familiarity cannot breed contempt in the logical mind unless it reveals contemptible things; but familiarity can and does deaden the qualities of disgust and horror for things essentially disgusting and horrible. The average butcher boy slaughtering his first calf revolts at the smell of warm, living, blood, and quails before the agony expressed in his victim's eyes, but it is not long before such killing leaves him cold and unresponsive.

The first theft, or the first crime of any sort, brings its qualms of conscience but a constant repetition soon inspires nothing save the fear of detection.

In the piping times of peace an account of a fatal accident fills us with horror and sympathy; in times of war we read of the destruction of thousands with less disturbance to our feelings. And you can multiply these illustrations for yourselves a hundred-fold without reaching the point of exhaustion.

Now you must admit that the most disgusting, the most demoralizing the most dehumanizing agency in the whole gamut of human experiences is war, and that in spite of the libraries of adulatory verses which have been poured out in attempts at its justification and glorification; which reveals the sad fact that the highest form of human expression is not immune from the demoralizing effects of folly and untruth.

And the evil effects of war are not confined to its actual participants, but spread through the whole nation, embracing in their baneful influence even its babes and sucklings; and while these babes are strutting and shouting and quarreling in their mimic warfare, do not the hearts of the rulers of the nation, who keep a long way from the actual danger zone of the war, grow hard and embittered and while love and justice weep, impose penalties on their own countrymen far out of proportion to the offenses they have committed.

I can image a psychologist of the distant future taking our little phrase, "or both" as his subject and addressing his audience in terms similar to the following:

"Many volumes have been written on the psychology of war of which happily now the world is rid; but I do not think that in all those volumes there is anything which quite so well illustrates the brutalizing effect of war on man's mentality as do these two little words 'or both.'

"When we study those ancient war-measure acts and consider well the offenses, to punish which they were passed, it is easy to recognize by their nature that they were made during the demoralizing and brutalizing periods when those wars were in operation.

"Perhaps for our purpose it will be best to image the being actually at work on the manuscript of his proposed law. You see a man who has passed the meridian of his life, seated at a table, pen in hand. His face is hard and stern and his eyes show no trace of any feeling.

"He grasps the pen in his wrinkled fingers and writes without any trace of emotion, though that which he writes should put his whole soul in tumult and blind his eyes with fountains of tears.

"But he does not realize the terrible nature of the words he writes for he is under the spell of savage warfare. He does not weigh carefully in the scales of justice the offense and the punishment one against the other.

"He flings those scales aside and he writes:

"'Twenty years imprisonment or a fine of $10,000.'

"Now either of these penalties would be found to be greatly out of proportion to the offense if logically considered, but there is no logic in warfare, which is merely destruction, not only to physical things but to the most precious of all things, the mind and the moral qualities of man, and the being we are watching in our mind supplies the proof of the truth of my statement for see, he pauses and reads over his proposed penalties again and a smile, a curious smile full of sinister meaning, spreads over his face and clutching his pen again he adds those reflecting words—'or both.' I say reflecting words, my friends, for do they not reflect, even to these days of ours, across that abyss of thousands of years, the hardened state of that man's mind, from which the atrocities of war, though he had never come in actual contact with them, had driven all sense of justice and all feelings of compassion. Let us thank God, my friends, that war has ceased and the greatest of all demoralizing influences having passed for ever into the abyss of the past you and I may develop and grow strong in love and justice and true knowledge."

YELLOW TERROR LOOSE IN SIBERIA

Overrun by Japanese With Consent of Allies—Bad as Under Czar

[From the London Daily Herald]

We have received a letter written by an Englishman in Harbin (Manchuria) to a relative in London, from which we publish the following striking passages:

"Here in Siberia and in all places connected with the Siberian government it is worse than in the time of the Czar. People here are hung and shot simply for saying one word, and the worst of it is that we know that they would not have the power to do such things if it were not for the help that the Allies give them.

"Ninety per cent. of the bloodshed in this present civil war in Russia is due to the interference of the Allies, and the hatred against them is terrible. The Allied governments told their nations that they came to Russia to make order in the land. Oh, my God, what an order they have made.

"They have pu tinto power and are helping a government that is worse than the old Czar's. With the consent of the Allies, the Japanese have overrun Siberia, and are burning the villages and killing the people all over the place. The Yellow Terror has been let loose against the white races in Siberia.

"Meanwhile the Russian workers here are not sleeping. The old Nihilist terror is being revived. oBmbs are already being thrown right and left, some successful, others not. Large bands of men have been formed; some of them are even led by women. They are infesting the steppes and forests of Siberia and are causing lots of damage by tearing up the railway lines and bridges."

Internationalism

The stock of the United States Steel Corporation is held by investors in every important industrial section of Europe. Stockholders direct industry and share in profits. Men and women in Europe, owning Steel stock, are able to direct the activities and share in the product of workmen who labor in Pittsburg, Gary, Youngstown and Chicago.

On June 30, 1919, according to a report issued by the Steel corporation, the foreign hold-up of Steel stock were as follows:

Country	Shares of Com. Stock
Holland	210,525
England	171,970
Canada	38,886
France	29,910
Austria	2,888
Belgium	2,679
Switzerland	1,529
Germany	1,036
Spain	549

Capitalism has internationalized itself. Enemy aliens (Austrians and Germans) held steel stock all through the war. The value of that stock increased; the stock paid dividends. Enemy aliens shared the benefits of part ownership in this enterprise. Has any one suggested that the officials of the Steel corporation have been guilty of "giving aid and comfort to the enemy?" Of course not, among property owners, now can there be permanent enmity?

Capitalism is internationalized. Its object is profit; its symbol is yellow—gold. Some day workers will be internationalized. Their object will be a greater abundance and fullness of red—the blood-bond of fraternity and comradeship among all members of the human race.

Raise Wages 25 Per Cent.

Cincinnati.—A 10 per cent, increase has been secured by Garment Workers' union No. 99. A few months ago rates were advanced 15 per cent.

OPPOSES COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

Australian Labor Conference Shows Its Opposition

Example of Germany Not to Be Followed By Australia

The Australian Labor conference, which took place in Sydney during June, had a noteworthy decision as regards Australian compulsory clauses of the Australian Defence Act. As the Labor Party will be pretty nearly certain to secure control of the government of Australia at the elections next year, this can be taken to mean that militarism—as far as compulsion is concerned—has received its death-blow in Australia.

At the conference, delegates were present from all parts of Australia, so the Conference can be said to be representative of the whole of the Australian Labor movement. The vote against the compulsory training clauses in the Defence Act was carried with only one dissentient, who favored a motion having for the purpose the total abolition of defence of Australia.

Arguments have been raised by Labor's opponents in Australia that the compulsory clauses are necessary in order that Australia will be in a position to defend itself in time of foreign aggression. It has been stated that unless there is some form of compulsion for home defence, outside nations would be able to come in and virtually take possession of Australia. But, as delegates pointed out at the conference, nobody talked about any foreign power stealing the country before the late war, and if it was safe enough to trust to the volunteer system in the old days, it was safe enough to trust to it now. Further, it was pointed out that if there was any real danger, and if Australian manhood would need no second bidding, if it was a question of defending their homes and possessions, and not an ordinary capitalistic war. Conference took the attitude that with the return of military officers, who lived by militarism, to Australia after the war, there would be a great and real danger in allowing them to exercise authority over the defence of the country were it compulsory. The delegates had before them the example of Germany, which started its military machine by an innocent form of compulsory citizen defence initiated over a hundred years ago by Scharnhorst. It was thought that adequate and perhaps better protection could be secured by arranging treaties with the workers of other lands and spreading the gospel of opposition to all wars. The power used by the militarists even in Australia, was of a character that it could not be tolerated any longer ,and would have to be dealt with once and for all time.

The action of the Australian Labor Party is to be commended. The war has deepened in them the detestation of militarism, and they are at last realizing that there is always in the hands of the working class the economic weapon with which a united and enlightened and determined confederation of Labor could paralyze its enemies. The war has demonstrated on a collossal scale the danger of militarizing a nation, and the Australian Labor conference has performed a wise and courageous act by stripping the Defence Act of Australia of its compulsory clauses.

The decision of the Australian Labor Party, as above stated, signs the death knell to the permanent continuance of Australian compulsory training. The vote is remarkable as a concrete instance of the rapid change of thought in the ranks of Australia in regard to its previous blind faith in compulsory militarism, whereby to render Australia "safe for democracy." The unhindered operation of the military machine during the course of the war has opened the eyes of the workers of Australia as to what the cult of militarism really is. In the exhaustive debates at the Labor conference, delegates clearly showed that they had learned the lessons of the end of militarism, and were determined to remove the stain of a camouflaged system of conscription from the platform and principles of Australian Labor.

Thus an unbroken chain of anti-militarism has been welded around Australia. Despite the consistent and desperate opposition of a large number of parliamentarians in every state in Australia to retain the system of compulsory militarism as part of labor's "reforms," the persistence and determination of what may be termed the anti-militarists in the Australian labor movement have at last prevailed.

For a number of years a small, enthusiastic branch of anti-militarists in the labor movement of Australia have tried in vain to induce the labor party to officially abandon its veiled conscription policy for Australian defense, but to little purpose. The bogey or menace—according to the point of view—of Japanese or other invasion was invariably used, and used successfully, to defeat the desires of the anti-militarist section and to blind the workers to the greater menace of militarising a democracy.

At former Australian labor conferences this was easily the hardest fought debate, and almost invariably the greatest opposition to the abolition of the compulsory clauses of the Defense Act came from labor politicians themselves. However, this conflict on the question of compulsory military training has at last been won by the anti-militarists Those who, from the very inception of compulsory military training in Australia, despite the fact that it bore the hall-mark of labor, never hesitated to denounce that principle as one incompatible with true laborism—those stalwarts are today to be congratulated on at last achieving success, to be thus able to see the results of their years of labor in the cause of anti-militarism triumph.

The labor movement in Australia may also be congratulated for having learned wisdom at last on this matter and despite the plausible arguments advanced in support of "Australianism" cleansed the policy of labor from this most harmful menace to the peace of the world, and the ideals of the labor movement.

Australian labor did a very wise act when, at its recent conference, it decided upon the extirpation of every element of military compulsion from its measures of defense.

Ask Higher Wages

Scranton, Pa. — Anthracite mine workers in this district have asked that their new agreement raise wages 60 per cent. Other demands include a five and one-half day's work per week and a six-hour day. The present agreement expires in March, next year.

In an address to the convention, President Kennedy of adjoining district No. 7, declared that mine workers should have the shortest work day that the largest wages of any craft in the country. In referring to the charge that high wages are responsible for present coal costs he stated that the cost of transporting coal from Scranton to New York or Philadelphia is greater than the cost of producing the coal and loading it on cars for shipment.

New York—More than 150,000 men are on strike throughout the country, reports said, 30,000 of them being in Chicago.

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Wash Skirts—Regular $3.50	$1.95	Dolmans—Regular $65	$29.00
Serge and Tweed Suits—Reg. $25	$12.95	Wash Suits—Regular $12	$3.50
Novelty Suits—Regular $75	$39.50	Wash Suits—Regular $27.50	$8.95
Silk Suits—Regular $40	$14.50	Silk Dresses—Values to $37.50	$14.25
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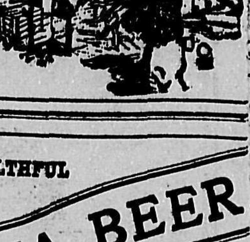

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The Wrongs of Egyptian Peasants

A little while back the cables in the daily press were giving us sensational accounts of the "rebellion" in Egypt, but were ominously quiet as to any cause for the outbreak. In London "Labor Leader" Dr. L. Haden Guest, M.C., L.C.C., sets out some facts which throw much light on what has occurred in the land of the Pharaohs.

Of the many failures of the executive government of this country during the war Egypt is one of the worst.

The whole Eastern question has been mismanaged.

India was treated with contempt in the early days, and her sons refused either commissions or the right to serve along with other British subjects.

Then there was the terrible disaster of the operations in Mesopotamia, conducted by the government of India; the almost equally bad disaster of Gallipoli; and then the chronic disaster of the maltreatment of the Egyptians, with its result—the present rebellion. The blight of incompetent officialism is on the East, and it seems worse in Egypt than in India.

The executive government might have saved the situation had they wished, but now, when they have failed, labor must take up the responsibility and help those who are too weak to help themselves.

The Cause of the Revolt

The facts are briefly these:

On December 18, 1914, Egypt was formally declared a British protectorate, and we became entirely responsible for its government and administration. We declared Hussein Kamil to be sultan (no longer Khedive), and he has since been succeeded by the Sultan Fouad, who is reigning at the present moment. But the sultan of Egypt only takes important action on the advice of the high commissioner representing H.M. the King. Sir Reginald Wingate was appointed to this office on January 1, 1917, but is now in England, and all power at the moment is in the hands of General Allenby, who is virtually dictator.

During the war Egypt has been under exceedingly severe military restrictions, amounting to a very large measure of martial law, and governed on the civil side by the fiats of the high commissioner and on the military by the orders of the general officer in command of the force in Egypt.

The high commissioner receives orders from the foreign office and the G.O.C., from the war office. The home government, therefore, is directly responsible for the executive acts of the civil and military sides of the Egyptian government.

When it became necessary during the war to raise a large body of men for transport duties, road-making, and other work on the lines of communication of the army in Egypt recourse was naturally had to the men on the spot, the Egyptian Fellaheen.

The Egyptian Fellah, or peasant, of whom there are about 11,000,000 in all Egypt, is a simple, laborious, almost entirely illiterate man. The vast number of these people are Mohammedans, and they live in the little villages of mud-hovels and in the small towns and large towns of Egypt all along the course of the Nile.

Their living depends on their daily work in their fields; they are intensely conservative and home-loving. So big a factor is this in their character that there are practically no Egyptian sailors, the voyage even to Greece taking them too long away from their homes. Their physical and mental character seems much the same now as 2000 years ago. Besides the Fellaheen there are about 1,000,000 other people in Egypt, including all the Europeans, and this 1,000,000, who correspond roughly to the educated and propertied classes, include the small group of educated non-European Egyptians, who are "nationalists." To the peasantry our civil and military administrators turned for help when men were needed, and devised a plan of "voluntary" enlistment in the Labor Corps, Donkey Transport Corps, or Camel Transport Corps, for service with the E.E.F.

Forced Labor for the Fellaheen

The period of enlistment was to be for six months (as a rule), the rate of pay good from the peasant standpoint, and food, clothing, blankets, and tentage were also to be provided.

A certain number of men enlisted readily enough. Then there came a pause and men were still required. Orders were then sent around to stimulate recruiting, and eventually a press-gang method was established. A friend described to me how it was done.

A party of "recruiters" would go up to one of the little mud villages (many look like big ant-hills) and wait for dusk when the Fellaheen would return from the fields. When they returned they were "rounded up" like cattle and the suitable ones picked out and enlisted. If they refused to "volunteer" they were lashed with the Egyptian shortkidé whip until they changed their minds.

There were boys of 14 taken and men of 70 or even over.

The medical examination, if any, was a farce, and men gravely ill were sent to do military duties. Once the men were enlisted discipline was maintained by the free use of the lash, and whippings were so common that a medical officer told off to oversee the administration of the punishment arranged to have his "sick parade" and his "whipping parade" at the same time the whipping parade being quite near to his tent where he saw the sick, so that he could overlook both functions (with a little agility) at the same time.

"They Died Like Flies"

The men received their pay regularly, I understand, but rations were often deficient, and clothing, blankets and tentage very often deficient. In the winter of 1917-18 Egyptians died like flies as the result of epidemics of typhus fever and other diseases, cold and insufficient food.

The medical arrangements for the men were entirely inadequate, and the sickness rate and death rate would prove interesting, if grim reading, if they could be obtained. Egyptians were treated so brutally in their own units that they were afraid to report sick, and those discharged as permanently unfit on medical grounds were not exempt from being recruited again by the next press-gang party which came to their village. Very frequently indeed also men were kept beyond the stipulated time of their contract service, and our word as Britons broken.

In addition to these raids on the homes of the Fellaheen for men we also requisitioned nearly the whole of their donkeys and their camels—at any rate, all the good ones.

Of course, these animals were paid for, but the peasant cultivator could not make a few piastres do the work of a four-footed assistant. Also we bought up much food, and directly and indirectly, as a result of the presence of large bodies of troops in Egypt, the cost of living went up tremendously without a corresponding rise in wages.

Before November last the Egyptian papers even—which are censored as to practically every word by a semi-military official—were reporting riots around food stores and shops, where half-a-dozen people were killed. In Alexandria practically all the poorer classes were underfed—Egyptian and European alike.

Is it very remarkable, therefore, that we were hated and detested in Egypt, and that it was currently said that all Egyptians were pro-German?

What I have said hitherto is the economic social foundation of the "trouble."

But this has not contented our imperialists. We have conquered Mesopotamia, Palestine, Syria and Turkey—and been studiously mysterious and vague about what we are going to do with these countries. Are we going to turn the Arabs out? That is a questions which Egyptians of the highest standing could not get answered when they asked it of those in power. How, then, should the Arab in his village get an answer?

And the rumor ran from village to village, from camp to camp, of some vague disaster overhanging the Arab Moslem world from the infidel Frank world. Is it any wonder we lighted up religious fanaticism against us?

In the East "nationality" does not exist as it does in the West, and its place is taken in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, and adjoining countries by the sentiment of religion. Men feel themselves one as Mohammedans. Egyptian nationalism is thus only the local expression of near Eastern Mohammedan religious feeling—and the more dangerous for that reason.

Labor Must Act

The whole of the near East is in a dangerous ferment. We have treated the Egyptians with gross injustice; we have not cared for their elementary human needs as it was our bounden duty to do; we have stirred up Mohammedan religious feeling against us; we are now playing the fatuous game of "high politics" the destinies of races and continents as though they were card counters. Let labor insist on the immediate despatch to Egypt of a small commission armed with full powers to examine witnesses, report, and act with the same rapidity as the Coal commission has done. And let labor insist on having half the members of that commission its own nominees, of which a proportion shall be Egyptians nominated by the labor members after arrival in Egypt and consultation with the Egyptians there.

We cannot and do not trust the foreign office. We must have an open commission and a commonsense and humane settlement.

Not machine-guns, but reason and humanity are needed. The Egyptians are men as we are men, and enjoy and suffer as we enjoy and suffer. They are weak and unorganized; many, nay, most, are illiterate and unlearned in ways of governments and rules of diplomacy—let us then of the brotherhood of labor, take these younger brothers under our protection and say to the government: "Give these men justice and reparation for wrong. They are our brothers, and we fight for them as we fight for ourselves."

TRADITION

In raiment perfumed and costly, I recline
Upon silken cushions and throne of royal hue;
While my vassals and my subjects from every clime,
Come forward and with bended knee their homage do.
Then with lowered eyes and reverential mien
And profound obeisance, from my royal presence they retire
Such is the devout affection, paid to I, their king—their creed.
For am I not of higher rank, omnipotent, supreme indeed!
Alas! were I but free to voice my thoughts and fears
And do as other mortals do, what bliss, what ecstacy
But such is not for I—just pomp and cheers—and tears
Oh God! this mockery, this hideousness—depravity
It drives me mad. My daughters? Yes, I am a father, too.
Just pawns of state they are, just slaves of caste.
I love them, oh! so dearly, but they, the same as I
Are bound by odious "tradition," e'en until they die.

T. F. M.

Another Charter Gone

District 18, United Mine Workers of America, has had the A. F. of L. charter taken away by the International officers. About 8000 miners in British Columbia and Alberta are affected by this action, which is supposed to be on account of the endorsation of the O. B. U. It would appear that the A. F. of L. officials were trying to impose the same kind of a dictatorship that they have so long criticized.

Russia's Great "Sin"

Why have the Bolsheviks incurred the undying hate of the capitalistic nations of the world? Why are the Russian revolutionaries attacked so bitterly and so malignantly? The real reasons are set out in the following article in the London "Herald" by Mr. F. Seymour Cocks.

Directly the second, or "Bolshevik," revolution took place, the Bolsheviks ("Bolshevik" is only the Russian word for "majority") were bitterly attacked in the capitalist press of Britain and her Allies.

Wildly waving their gold-tipped fountain pens, newspaper editors and proprietors directed a furious barrage of abuse and calumny upon the devoted heads of Lenin and Trotsky, a form of attack which they seem—strangely enough—to have survived.

Why were the Russian revolutionaries attacked so bitterly and so malignantly?

We haven't far to look for a reason. In fact, it wasn't a question of one reason, but of three. The Bolsheviks took three important steps by which they incurred the undying hate of these powerful classes of people.

The First Sin

They published the secret treaties.

This enraged all the Allied governments and all the Allied diplomats. It showed them up in the eyes of their own peoples. It exposed in all their indecency the imperialistic plans of conquest they had drawn up without the knowledge or consent of parliament or of senate. It discovered the fact that whilst on the public platform Allied statesmen were making broad their phylacteries and proclaiming to the world the high moral character of their intentions, all the time in secret and in darkness they were consenting to annexationist designs which had never been sanctioned by the people who were making the sacrifices. It made bare the whole black business of secret diplomacy.

The diplomats and the foreign offices and the cabinet ministers (with all their toadies and flatterers and hangers-on) will never forgive the Russian government for this.

The Second Sin

They nationalized the land, the mines, the forests, the banks, and the industries of Russia.

This enraged all the capitalists and mineowners and concessionaries, who naturally desired to exploit to their own advantage the inexhaustible riches of Russia. In the Times of November 20, 1917, we read the sad and terrible news that the Russian government had decreed the final solution of the land question. "This decree," says the Times Petrograd correspondent, "which threatens to inaugurate civil war in the rural districts, declares all private ownership of land to be annulled without compensation to the owners. The land is to be nationalized, and handed over to the cultivators. . . . All mines—coal, petrol, salt, etc.—forests and waterways possessing national importance are to pass into the possession of the state."

How abominable! The land to go to the cultivators! The people who cultivated the land actually to possess it! Sacrilege! Infamy! A long wail went up from the dukes. And, perhaps, and awful though possessed some members of the coalition. "It's that Lloyd George who started this in 1909," we can hear them whispering. "He's all right now, it's true, but he sowed the seed. . . . ."

Then, all the mines were to belong to the state! There was consternation in the city. "If the mines pass into possession of the state, where will the company promoters be?" "And what about the gigantic profits we expect to make out of the fabulous wealth of Russia?" "The Bolsheviks must be madmen. Let's stamp them out."

Moreover, "factory control by the workers" had been established, so it is not surprising to read in the Times twelve months ago that "many old-established British industrial enterprises here have been liquidated or sold, as it is quite impossible to put up with the ignorant control and exorbitant demands of the Russian workmen."

The capitalists and the concessionaries and the mineowners and the exploiters will never forgive the Russian government for these measures of practical Socialism.

And the Third

They abolished the national debt.

This naturally enraged the holders of Russian bonds—and there were a great many people who had invested in these securities, especially in France. It is true that the action of the Russian government, as the Manchester Guardian pointed out at the time, was, for a government which had already abolished large property in land and other forms of private ownership, "more or less content." It is also true that much of this debt represented money lent, not to the Russian people, but to a corrupt and tyrannical Teardom, and that, indeed, some of the capital thus subscribed had been used by the autocracy to shoot down the Russian workers in 1905. Nevertheless, in the opinion of the bondholders and their friends (and, of course, we must all agree!) this action placed Russia right outside "the bounds of civilization." Some little hope, however, still remained:

"The vast wealth and resources of Russia will be there, and available to pay her debts, when the Lenin gang has run the short length of its tether," said the financial editor of the Daily Mail (December 8, 1917), whilst a little later the Japanese ambassador is reported (Daily Express, December 24, 1917) to have made the threat that "Japan would hold the Maximalist government responsible if Japanese capital in Russia were endangered, and would reserve the right to intervene, if necessary; while, if forced to do so, she would demand territorial compensation."

At any rate, we can assume that the bondholders and international financiers will never forgive the Russian government for this.

The reason for Allied intervention in Russia thus became pretty clear.

Allies Encourage Civil War

The events which followed the establishment of the Socialist republic in Russia are too numerous and complex to be detailed here. Their narration would fill a book, which has yet to be written. Late in 1917 we came across the interesting item that "large numbers of the well-to-do classes (of Russia) are migrating to Archangel." An early straw! And from the time when Socialism was first put in active operation in Russia down to the present moment the efforts of the capitalist classes and the capitalist press of western Europe have been directed to encouraging every movement in Russia—middle class capitalistic, reactionary, royalist, militarist or Nationalist—which might embarrass the central government and destroy the Socialist state. Sometimes it was General Korniloff who was thus favored, sometimes General Kaledin, sometimes General Alexieff, sometimes Admiral Koltchak—sometimes it was the Cossacks, sometimes the Ukraine, sometimes the Finns. Any stick was good enough to beat Lenin with—although alas and alack! some of the sticks broke in the process and others left many a muddy stain upon the hands of those who used them. And how the sea of carnage and misery has been extended and deepened by this support of civil war and internecine strife!

Two Bad Shots

Two very bad shots were made by the Allies in this connection. The Ukraine is a very rich part of Russia. It is the region of the famous "black earth" upon which great crops of corn are grown. It contains the cities of Kieff and Odessa. And it was hoped that by withholding the corn and coal of the Ukraine and Southern Russia from Petrograd the Bolsheviks would be starved and frozen into surrender. There were two parties in the Ukraine. There were the Bolsheviks, who had established a Soviet and there were the rich and the middle classes, who had set up a Rada or old-fashioned parliament. The French government supported the latter; they actually lent the Rada 7,000,000 pounds. Immediately it had secured this money the middle-class government of the Ukraine made a deal with Germany signed a separate peace, and, by thus weakening Trotsky's hand at Brest-Litovsk, helped to force the Russian government to consent to that humiliating peace. (It must be noted that it was the custom in this country to describe the Bolsheviks as "German agents" at the very moment when they were appealing to the German and Austrian Socialists to revolt against their governments, inciting the subject-races of Austria-Hungary to rebellion, pouring revolutionary literature across the frontiers of the central powers, and using language about the German militarists which would make the most ardent Hang-the-Kaiser advocate wince. To give two mild examples, they described the German militarists as "military millionaires transmitting the tears of their people into pearls for their wives," and characterized Chancellor von Hertling as "a hypocritical, impotent old Jesuit.")

By giving financial aid to the Ukraine Rada the Allies had made an extremely bad shot. They made another bad shot in Finland. The middle-class government of Finland declared for separation from Russia. Its independence was recognized by France. Instantly the Finnish government entered into an alliance with Germany and secured the assistance of German troops to slaughter the Red Guards and to down the Bolshevik movement in Finland in an ocean of terror and blood.

Form Big Ship Combine

Philadelphia. — It is stated that Cramps' ship yard and other concerns are to be merged into a gigantic ship building and ocean navigation corporation, the stock of which is to be sold for $69,000,000. Firms in New York, Cleveland, Gloucester, N. J., and Wilmington, Del., may be included in the big combine.

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"ECONOMIC MEN"

Political economists of the last century were fond of postulating an argumentative abstraction known as the "economic man," a creature, that is, in form human, but devoid of every human motive or impulse save that of greed alone. But it was never supposed that this fearful conception existed otherwise than as a figment of the scientific fancy.

For some months, certain gentlemen in the United States who have financial interests in Mexico, and who own or control newspapers and other agencies of publicity, have engaged in a systematic attempt to provoke war between the two countries with a view to adding to their already fabulous private fortunes through the annexation of the southern republic. To this end they subsidized the recent Villa insurgency which, through the prompt action of American army officers, ended in fiasco. That having failed, they are now endeavoring to educate the public to a policy of intervention by blazoning in crashing headlines every mishap which is rumored to have befallen an American south of the Rio Grande in the last ten years, and by absurd dispatches from Washington so worded as to lead the unwary reader to believe that the government is contemplating hostile action toward Mexico. A congressman introduces a resolution—resolutions are introduced by the ton at every session of congress—and at once the headlines scream. The routine cabinet meeting is held, and "high officials are said to have indicated" that matters of moment were considered, "perhaps pertaining to the Mexican crisis." This propaganda is shallow and silly, and calculated to deceive only very stupid people, but the persistence with which it is prosecuted is ominous.

These interested gentlemen are, presumably, normal human beings. They are kind fathers, good neighbors, loyal friends. They would not willingly cause pain or hardship to those about them. They would not strike a cripple in the face, or kick a sick dog. Yet the thought of exploiting Mexico for their own profit works in them a dreadful change. War between Mexico and the United States means that tens of thousands of American boys will form in line, confronting tens of thousands of Mexican boys; that the two lines will come together in the shock of battle; that young bodies will be gashed, entrails ripped out, limbs torn apart; and that thousands of souls will go out through bitterest anguish into the night of death. Normal human beings would turn from such a spectacle in sickening horror. But not so the interested gentlemen. To them it presents an entrancing prospect. They lust for it with a quenchless and awful passion. In the pursuit of profit they have ceased to know shame or honor, pity or fear. They have become "economic men."

—C. M.

In the New Justice.

Reports of municipal elections in New Zealand indicate numerous Labor Party victories. In Wellington, eight Labor Party candidates were successful, in Christchurch six others won out and in Auckland 17 Labor members were elected to the Board of Education. The Labor Party in New Zealand is preparing for its national campaign.

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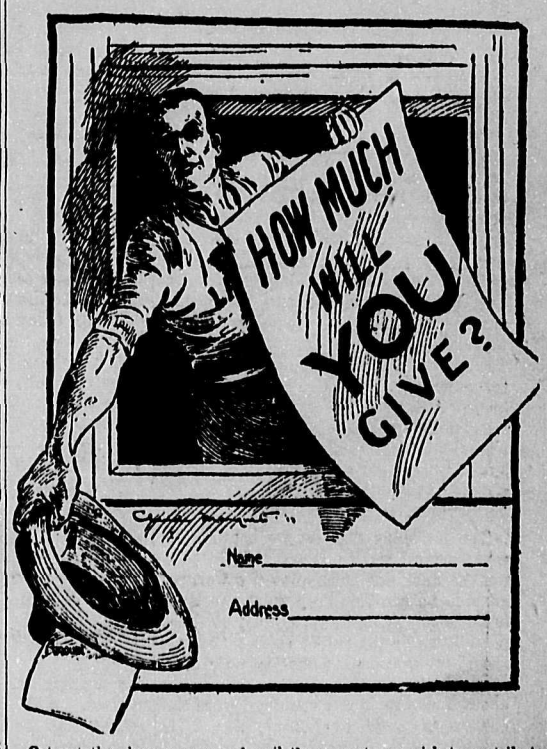

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....August 8, 1919

COMMON SENSE IS NEEDED.

DUE TO A LACK of understanding of the international character of capitalism, there is an element in the working class ranks of Canada, that would cease to use the ballot, and devote their efforts in the one channel by mass action. This element also seems, if their actions denote anything—to be of the opinion that the workers in this country can bring about a change in the form of society under which we live. They also have the idea, that by an industrial organization alone, they can accomplish the final object of the workers. This element is dangerous to the working class movement of this country. It is dangerous because it does not understand the capitalistic system, and unless checked, may do much to cause bloodshed and suffering in the ranks of the workers. The Federationist has repeatedly pointed out that Canada in the scheme of things, amounts to but little, and while it is necessary that the workers of this land shall become alive to the class nature of society, and understand the class lines of demarcation, it is folly for them to think that they can lead. With a working class that is educated to an industrial environment such as the largest industrial centres in the world, the actual industrial conditions in Canada are but similar to the more undeveloped countries. In this there is danger.

* * *

The workers of this country must resist by all means the further encroachments of capital. They must attack, wherever possible, and by whatever means at their command. It would be folly for them to refrain from taking part in elections, either Provincial, Dominion or municipal, and perhaps the municipal is of greatest moment than is even the Provincial political field. Industrial organization must be continued. It is essential under the competitive system, and it must also be realized that if industrial organizations are necessary, so also are any activities that will aid this industrial organization.

* * *

The workers of Winnipeg realized just what the municipal government may do in an industrial struggle, and particularly when the movement took on a political aspect, as did the general strike. When all is said and done, it is the municipal powers that are the ones that enforce the laws in the cities, which are enacted by the Dominion government. The powers of suppression, and for proclaiming martial law, rest with the civic authorities. And it is necessary that the workers should have some say in affairs of this kind.

* * *

It may be said that this kind of action is compromise. What is any action under capitalism but compromise, outside of a deliberate attack on the system with the idea of overthrowing it. What is industrial action but a compromise, and what action can the workers take that is not compromise, until they finally take the steps to change the system. It is true that electing municipal councillors will not bring the system to an end. It is true that if we elected every member of the Dominion, Provincial and Municipal bodies, that until the workers of the rest of the world reach that point where they are prepared to overthrow capitalism, or it breaks down of its own volition, that the men so elected could only carry on the present system. This has been the experience of the working class parties that have been elected to power in any country in the world, and to that extent they have compromised. Now as to the industrial organization. How can this function? It can function as a means whereby the workers can secure the best possible conditions under which to sell their labor power, and it can at the same time be used to secure political privileges from the ruling class that they do not now possess, but mainly in preventing any further encroahcments of capital. But the workers in their industrial efforts, without any say in the administration of the laws, are faced with the very laws that they would refuse to have any hand in either enacting or administering, if they will not take part in the legislative bodies of the country. The workers of Winnipeg, of necessity, have realized this, and today they are waging a campaign for political representation on all representative bodies. They have realized that industrial action for political purposes can be hampered, by the lack of representation on legislative bodies, and can be assisted by such representation. This may be compromise, but it is common sense, so-called direct actionists notwithstanding.

* * *

The one thing that the workers of this country must realize, is that to be revolutionary does not mean that the workers have to be crazy. They must use their brains or be placed up against the machine guns of the ruling class. Capitalism is international, and it is more than folly for the workers to attempt to bring about a change in this country before the change is made in Europe, but it is necessary that the workers in Canada be educated so that when, as it will, capitalism is given its knockout in Europe, the transition period in this country may be as easy as possible. Canada in the nature of things cannot move before the international working class is prepared to accomplish the mission of that class. The workers of this country must mark time, must see to it that they are acting in accord with the development of the system. Act they must in accord with the nature of society under which we live, which as already stated, is international capitalism, and not in accord with any anarchic ideas of industrial actionists, who in their ignorance, do not realize the very nature of the system which they wish to tear down. It may be that in the final stages of the class struggle, the workers will have to resort to mass action; in fact the very reactionary and repressive measures of the ruling class would lead us to believe this to be inevitable, but this country is not the place for the starting of any such move. The workers of Canada must use every and any means to maintain their standard of living, and await world developments, otherwise they are laying up trouble for themselves that they will not relish.

IT IS HARDLY CONSISTENT.

HARDLY A DAILY paper appears these days without some reference to the necessity of increased production. Greater production is heralded as being the only means of decreasing the high cost of living, and labor unrest. Naturally this is good propaganda to hand out to the workers. It may distract their attention from the real cause of all their troubles, and at the same time spur them on to greater efforts for their masters. We have always been of the opinion, that it was not greater production that was needed, but a change in the ownership of the means of wealth production that was necessary to bring about relief for the workers. This opinion is proven by the employing class itself, as the members of that class does not believe in greater production; they only believe in sufficient production of commodities to keep the market supplied, and no more or prices may fall. With respect to the workers, they do not care how many there are on the market; the greater the number the better, as the more there are to the one job, the cheaper they become. Mr. John Hilton, of the Garton Foundation, prepared a report on trade organizations and combinations in the United Kingdom, based upon the evidence given and documents laid before the committee on trusts, for the Dominion Government. In this report, he says, dealing with associations regulating output—and these are employers' associations—not workers' organizations. A more advanced type of association is that undertaking the regulation of output, or, as it is usually expressed, "prevention of over-production." The problem of output regulation is one of great difficulty, and considerable ingenuity has been applied to its solution. Any project for fixing in advance what the output of a given industry shall be, requires in the first place for its success that the whole of the firms in the industry shall be in the association, otherwise whenever, through miscalculation or design, the supply was short of the market demands, business would flow to the non-associated firms."

* * *

The workers have been accused of restricting output. They have been accused of laying down on the job, but it must be noticed, that the employers have difficulties to face, as for instance in the inference contained in the report, that they design to keep the market understocked. This is an admission that the employing class wilfully lays down on the job, or tries to, and restricts output. If that is so, why all the cry for increased production on the part of the workers.

* * *

The fact of the matter is, the employers would like to see the workers speeding up; not so that there would be any more on the markets—heavens knows they are usually overstocked in spite of the employing class restrictions, but so that they can compete with one another on a more profitable basis. The present system is based on competition, and the robbery of the workers at the point of production, the need of the employers of every country is cheaper slaves in order that they can beat their competitors in the world's markets, and the greater productivity of the worker, the better it is for the employers. But as the employing class in every country is telling its particular brand of worker, whether they be white, black or yellow, that greater production is necessary, the competition still continues, and the mad scramble for a place in the sun goes on. In the meantime, the workers are getting poorer and poorer. They are more and more impoverished, and the sooner they realize that only by a change in the ownership of the means of wealth production, can they hope to achieve industrial and political liberty, the better it will be for them. Greater productivity under the co-operative commonwealth, will mean greater consumption, greater ease, and all the things that go to make life worth living; greater productivity today means greater profits and luxury for the employing class, and greater misery for the workers. Let the employers follow their own advice for a while. They will see that it will lead them to the end of their control of industry.

MORE BOLSHEVIKI MONEY

GREAT BRITAIN is now in the throes of many labor disputes. Naturally, there must be a cause for it, and as usual the ruling class has to turn to some other country to find the cause. As in Canada, after all the sacrifices the workers made in the war, the labor men in the old land are being accused of receiving money from German or Russian sources. Will the ruling class never realize that the cause of the labor unrest is the rotten system under which we are living, and that the workers are no more inclined to temporarize with the ruling class of Germany, than they are with their own rulers. As to them receiving money from Russia, have we not been told that the money in circulation in that country is worthless, but if the workers did receive money from their comrades in Russia, would there be any more to that than the ruling class of Great Britain receiving money from the ruling class of any other country? In the meantime we are of the opinion that the Russian workers have all they can handle in fighting the Allied intervention in their own land, without financing the workers of the rest of the world. Surely there must be some limit to the Bolsheviki money. America is flooded with it, so was Canada. Germany received a fair share, we have been told, and now it is Great Britain. It is not money that is being circulated, but it is knowledge of their position in society that is causing the workers to protest, and as that knowledge continues to grow, so will the discontent, until the workers end their own misery by taking over the means of wealth production, and operating them in their own interests.

WELL, WHAT ABOUT IT.

IN THE PRESS reports of the evidence given at the preliminary hearing of the Labor men in Winnipeg, the following appeared since our last issue:

Sergeant Waugh then gave a short history of the O. B. U. which had its conception at a mine workers' conference. These were chiefly Russians and Austrians, led by British, Scotch, Irish and Italians, he said.

Among exhibits filed, identified by the witness as having been seized in the offices of Edward Brown, was a letter from Alderman W. B. Simpson, Winnipeg, enclosing a year's subscription for a publication handled by Brown.

* * *

We don't know Sergeant Waugh, but if as stated in the press, he gave a short history of the O. B. U. and in that history recited as to the conception of the idea at a miners' conference. These miners, according to the press reports of Sergeant Waugh's evidence being Russians and Austrians, led by British, Scotch, Irish and Italians. He did not advance much that is not common knowledge. We have always known that Italians were not British, but never before knew that Scotch and Irish people were not British. However, that is not the point. The fact of the matter is the idea of a new form of industrial organization was conceived at a good many meetings besides the miners' conference, and finally cluminated in a definite proposal at the Calgary conference, and was supported by both British, Scotch, Irish and Canadian delegates. But what about it, anyway? Is the formation, or discussion of the formation of the O. B. U. a criminal offence? If the authorities have nothing more than that against the Labor men, then surely the whole thing is a farce. So far as the press reports are concerned, the evidence submitted to date against Russell, Johns, Bray and the rest of them is concerned, the prosecution seems to be leaning on a broken reed.

In one of the daily papers this week, two headlines appeared. As a contrast they are illuminating. The first one was: "Rich rewards for men who led British forces to victory in the war. Beatty and Haig to be made Earls. Each will get a grant of half a million dollars. Viscounty and money for conqueror of Palestine." The other one was: "Great Britain to issue 250 miles of war ribbon to eight million men." Even in the reward of its heroes, the class distinction is displayed by the ruling class, and while personally we have no kick at the generals getting the money, as it is not ours anyway, and none of the working class business as to how the ruling class gets rid of its wealth, yet we consider that $2500 is none too much for the humbler heroes, and that a little more to the widows and the disabled would not be out of place. However, as we have already pointed out, it is none of the workers' business as to what is done with the wealth that is stolen from them at the point of production.

The Vancouver World deprecates the lack of cheering on the occasion of the recent "Peace" parades. Will the world tell the people just what there is to cheer about? Thousands of widows cannot find any reason to be enthusiastic about the war even though it is over. Thousands of returned men cannot yet see the democracy they fought for, and in addition to that, while the war is supposed to be over, there are still many of the nations at war, and the class war still rages. In view of the fact that the people are mostly made up of the working class, and that class provided the soldiers, and are as a result the sufferers from the war, can the World tell them what they have to cheer about?

Sam Gompers is evidently not having it all his own way at Amsterdam, although he would like to be the big toad in the puddle. While Sam may be a large cog in his well-oiled machine at Washington, when he gets into world affairs and meets men that have considerable more knowledge of the working class position than he has, then Sam gets mad, but it will avail him nothing. He has not got the backing of the big interests in such gatherings, and he will have to eat humble pie, and get the praise of his masters when he returns home again. Poor Sam, he little knows what posterity will say of his foolish and reactionary antics.

If the Communist Manifesto is objectionable literature, and those having this work, written in 1848, in their possession, are liable to prosecution, what will be the punishment for those having copies of Plato's Republic, written 347 B. C., in their possession? We tremble to think of the punishment that will be meted out to these unfortunate individuals.

STRIKERS SHOT IN ILLINOIS

Rockefeller Interests Hire Gunmen to Defeat the Workers

The little town of Argo, Illinois, has been turned into a shambles by gunmen and sheriffs working for the Corn Products Company, a Rockefeller concern. At intervals recently the streets have been swept by rifle fire from the company's stockades. As a result of the first sally of the gunmen against the strikers, three workers were killed and more than a score wounded. A returned soldier was among the dead.

Six men and women were shot down in a second unprovoked attack upon the strikers. This time the fallen were dragged into the company stockades and guns planted upon some of them to make it appear that they had been the aggressors.

Sheriff Peters of Cook County is hide and hoof on the side of the company. He assigned deputy sheriffs to serve with the company's private police force under Joe Thorney, a professional strikebreaker who had had experience in shooting down strikers during the coal strike at Ziegler.

Thorney and his merry men began shooting at Argo on the evening of July 8, the first day of the strike.

Taking advantage of the disturbance they themselves had raised, Sheriff Peters turned his office in the county building into a recruiting agency for gunmen, offering $7.50 and board per day as compensation.

The Rockefeller interests are pursuing in Argo the very same tactics as they erstwhile used in Ludlow, Colorado.

Montreal—The recent settlement of the strike at the Canadian Vickers Shipbuilding plant in Montreal, in which 3000 men were involved, include an increase in wages of 7 cents an hour to the basic trades, bringing the minimum up to 75 cents an hour, while the laborers received a 10-cent per hour increase, advancing their minimum wage to 45 cents an hour. A 47-hour work week has also been put into operation.

Speaking about stiff demands, the carpenters of Chicago are stepping right up and asking a five-day week, treble overtime for all work over 8 hours, control of foremen, control of jobs and other red-iculous things.

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THE LAST DAYS

Tom Paine's historic dictum, written at the time of the American Revolution, "that these are the times to try men's souls," well describes the present time. Today, this would apply very well to the intellectual chaos of the middle and capitalist classes. To those not acquainted with the economic and social laws of capitalism, that is with Marxian Socialism, the outlook is one of profound despair. One has only to open the morning paper to read a letter written b an "intellectual" deploring the great speed of anarchy, etc., in "civilized" nations. In their clubs and assemblies when they discuss these problems of labor unrest one notices how their mind works in a vicious circle wherein they can find no solution to these questions which are troubling them. Outside the circle they dare not go, for facing them would be the spectre of Socialism, the only solution to the barbarism and anarchy of capitalism.

Before the spectacle of a collapsing economic system with its systems of laws, morals, etc., they are at a loss; pessimism is spreading amongst them, and the more superstitious are adopting the theory of the "last days" as shown by the statement of a clergyman recently in Johannesburg that this period is the period of probation. As the class-conscious all over the world link up for the last onslaught this "ideaology" of unrest is certain to spread amongst the ignorant and superstitious.

Amidst all the intellectual chaos there stands untouched and impregnable the theoretical system of Karl Marx, which alone casts light on the present period and which is responsible for the great feeling of exultation held by all Marxian Socialists. Those profound generalizations of Marx which have made his name immortal, the materialistic conception of history, surplus value and class struggle are finding in the present period of decadence and chaos their supreme vindication.

Throughout history the once subject classes have attained economic and political power by virtue of their control of forces of production, the unfettered development of which was necessary for the progress of society. Whenever the free development of these forces of production has been fettered by the political and economic power of the ruling class there has always resulted the triumph of the class which stood for progress. We saw this in the revolutions of the capitalist class which at that period undoubtedly stood for progress. But progress is constant. The class which once stood for progress gradually in the course of industrial development becomes a fetter on the productive forces and then comes in conflict with that class whose historic role it is to usher in the new economic system. Production for profit, like a rusty chain entangling the wheels of some machine producing articles of use and beauty, stands today a fetter upon the full development of industry, and a bar to the well being of the peoples. Should it be allowed to continue, it will produce a series of great convulsions, panics or wars due to the great development of machinery, the great increase in the unemployed and the shrinking of the world markets. But that section of society that is oppressed and exploited is aroused and the death agonies will be considerably shortened. We see in Europe today the workers, "their feet on the ashes and the rags, their hands tight to the throats of kings."

The dilemma laid before those workers who are not yet sufficiently aroused to overthrow capitalism is not "Socialism or Capitalism," but "Socialism or Chaos." Herman Cahn, the well-known Marxist, in his book "The Collapse of Capitalism," which should be in the hands of all revolutionary Socialists, has shown the inevitability of the speedy collapse of capitalism, irrespective of any revolutionary action by the masses. He says: "Fortunately and wonderfully capitalism was born with the germ of a mortal disease (the necessity of commodity money) which has been revealed only in the last fifty years, and the coming of its fatal crisis can be almost measured. The progress of the disease has been abnormally furthered by the war. Capitalism is moribund, and its end is due within a very few years." This fact does not call for any slackening on the part of Socialists of their propaganda. Rather should it act as an incentive to more extensive activity, especially to those sympathizers who have hitherto stood apart from active participation in our propaganda. "There is a great storm coming," and it will be the function of the Socialist organizations to show the people the way out of the chaos, which is impending, and the remedy will be as always the establishment of a new order on a basis of co-operative industry. Whether the collapse of capitalism will be forestalled by the establishment of Socialism all over the world depends on the workers of all countries, and is for the future to determine.

But these facts are not known to the capitalist class or their intellectual hirelings, whose duty it is to disparage the economics of Marx. The capitalist class will fight, not with the ballot or in the workshop, but with aeroplane, gun and bayonet. The situation in Germany shows this quite plainly. This facts calls for an extensive anti-militarist propaganda, with special reference to the returned soldiers, and the organization of the workers into workers' committees in all large towns, for the purpose of carrying on the work of the community when the hour of our release shall strike. And upon these things depends the duration of the chaos and the extent of any fighting that may take place. These are inspiring times. Day by day with anxious but joyous hearts we see the progress of our comrades in Europe. The events in Hungary, the almost bloodless revolution in that country as in Bavaria, etc., justifies the words of the great revolutionary poet Whitman:

"Then in their power, not for all these did the blows strike revenge,
Or the heads of the nobles fall;
The people scorned the ferocity of kings."

In the very midst of the revolution itself we should turn aside for a moment and give a thought to those who for endless ages have fought and died for freedom, to those of the Socialist movement who toiled when all was dark, when no promise of speedy deliverance could lighten their labors or sustain their hopes. Not only to salute the great heroes of intellect and soul, but the unknown heroes of the rank and file. Standing as we do on the threshold of the Socialist Commonwealth that their labors have wrought, we can say to the capitalist class. "We want neither your crumbs nor your condescension; your guidance nor your glamour, your tuition nor your tradition. We have our own historic way to follow our own salvation to achieve, and by this sign we shall conquer."

The birth of the Halifax Labor Party took place recently in Carpenter's Hall, at a special meeting of the Trades and Labor Council, called for the purpose of considering the formation of a Labor Party.

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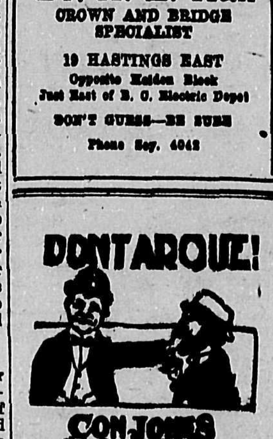

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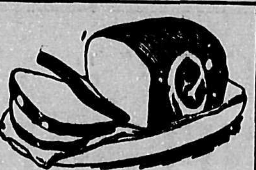

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CONDEMNS INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA

Declares It Is Intention to Give Victory to One Side in War

The Manchester Guardian of July 5th, contains a manifesto, issued by F. D. Acland, Sydney Arnold, G. Lowes Dickinson, E. M. Foster, A. Gordon Hervey, Lord Braye, Lord Eversley and others concerning British intervention in Russia:

The text of the manifesto is as follows:

1. The present intervention in Russia, even though it be confined, for the most part, to maintaining the blockade and supplying arms to the opponents of the Bolshevik government, is of necessity an interference in the internal affairs of the country, and would have no meaning if it were not. The intention is to give the victory to one of the parties in a civil war, and so to determine from without the future policy and history of Russia. But such intervention in the internal affairs of the country has always been repudiated in principle by the government.

2. It is urged that the Bolshevik government represents not the majority of the people, but a usurping minority. This very likely is true; and if it be true the government will fail, sooner or later, and give place to one more in accord with genuine popular sentiment. It is a new principle in international policy that governments which are not fully democratic are to be destroyed by force by external intervention. It is a principle which no British government has ever applied in any country, and which, notably, was never applied as against the government of the Czar, with which, on the contrary, we entered into close and friendly relations, and side by side with which we prosecuted the war.

Koltchak and the Allies

3. So far as can be ascertained, the intervention of the Allied governments is having the effect of rallying to the Bolsheviks all the parties of the Left in order to repel what is believed to be an attempt to destroy the revolution and put the reaction in power. Thus the Mensheviks and the Social Revolutionaries of the Left, and even of the Right, are now co-operating with the Bolsheviks, although bitterly opposed to them as far as internal policy is concerned. On the other hand, it is not denied that Admiral Koltchak is supported by Monarchists. It is known that he dispersed by force that assembly of Social Revolutionaries of the Right from whom he originally received his power and who represented the majority in the Constituent Assembly. And his promise to the Allied governments that he "will do his utmost to elect promptly a democratic assembly "gives very little guarantee that if he should succeed, by the aid of the Allies, in establishing his power, he would hand over to a genuine Assembly elected without undue influence by universal suffrage. Nor would the Allied governments have any means of coercing him if he refused to carry out his undertaking.

4. It is urged that the Allied governments are committed in honor to the support of the parties in Russia which they called to power in order to continue the war against Germany. Certainly they are bound to do their best to prevent the extermination of those parties. But their obligation is not unlimited. It cannot bind them to carry on indefinitely a "kind of war" in Russia until that war, through their support, should terminate in victory for those they support. Events seem to show that, were it not for Allied support, Admiral Koltchak and General Denikin would long ago have been finally defeated. And this fact is not favorable to the Allied contention that their friends in Russia really represent the people of Russia.

Blockade and Civil War

5. The continuation of the blockade and of civil war is inflicting terrible suffering on the Russian people, anti-Bolsheviks as well as Bolsheviks, who are dying by thousands of famine and disease, due in great part to the action of the Allied governments. It is a detail, but a very significant one, that the Allied governments have refused to allow the import of medicines into a country ravaged by typhus and cholera. To possess and to exercise such power of life and death over whole peoples throws a very heavy responsibility on the nations as well as the governments concerned. And we cannot believe that in this case the end justifies the means.

6. While the Allied governments are applying extreme measures in order to support one party in a civil war in Russia they are hampering and delaying the economic reconstruction not only of Russia but of this country, and of the world. Where we might be exporting goods, we are exporting arms and ammunitions; where we might be receiving useful and urgent commodities such as timber and flax, we are receiving from Russia our own invalid and wounded soldiers; and we are pouring out money which has been estimated at a hundred millions in prolonging the Russian war, while we are faced with something like bankruptcy at home. Moreover, the continuance of war in Russia is a reason for the maintenance of conscription. Nothing but a clear cause of honor and duty could justify such a sacrifice of our own clear interests. And we are satisfied that, in the present case, the justification does not exist.

The Peace Offer, Spring, 1919

7. Lastly, if we are asked what alternative policy we propose, we reply that we ask nothing better than what the Allied governments themselves have suggested, but unaccountably have failed to give effect to. According to an official statement issued by the government of Moscow, there was conveyed to the Bolshevik government this spring, an offer of peace on the following terms:

An armistice to be declared on all Russian fronts whilst the peace delegates were discussing the following:

1. All the governments formed within the territory of the old Russian Empire to keep their full power over the territories occupied by them until the inhabitants should declare the form of government preferred by them.

2. None of such governments to attempt to overthrow another by force.

3. The blockade of Russia to be raised.

4. Re-establishment of commercial relations.

5. All produce existing or received in Russia to be accessible to all classes of the population, without any distinction.

6. All the above Russian governments to grant full and complete amnesty to political opponents, soldiers included.

7. The Allied troops to evacuate Russia.

8. Simultaneous reduction of the Soviet and of the anti-Soviet armies to peace footing.

9. All the above Russian governments to recognize, jointly, the financial obligations of the former Russian Empire.

10. Freedom of residence and movement of all Russian subjects over all parts of Russia.

11. Repatriation of all prisoners of war.

These terms, it would appear, were accepted by the Bolshevik government, and it remains a mystery why no effect has been given to the policy thus initiated. Whatever the reason may be, we believe that it is on such lines, and on such lines alone, that the Russian problem can be solved.

F. D. Acland, Sidney Arnold, E. W. Barnes, Arthur Berry, Braye, G. Lowes Dickinson, Eversley, E. M. Forster, J. L. Hammond, A. Gordon Harvey, W. E. Orchard, J. T. Sheppard, Joseph Sturge, T. Wintringham.

Why American Soldiers in Russia?

[By M. J. Hebschman in the New Republic]

In the open forum which was a usual feature of my work as a lecturer in the A. E. F., one question that was frequently asked and that I had to admit I could not answer was, why are American soldiers still fighting in Russia long after the signing of the armistice?

I have just spent more than ten days on board ship with a part of the American force just returned from Russia, and, of course, I promptly asked both officers and men that question. Almost invariably when I related how the question had been put to me and said that I had not been able to answer it, the statement I received was, "Neither can I." However, it was possible to get some light on that question and on various others relating to the same subject.

It seems that when the 85th Division arrived in England on August 4, 1918, the 339th Regiment of Infantry, three companies of the 310th Engineers, the 337th Ambulance Company and the 337th Field Hospital were detached for service in Russia; and soon afterwards the objects of the expedition were explained to the American officers by a British officer. Some of the officers with whom I talked gave only two objects and others three, but taking the understanding of all, there seem to have been four, as follows:

1. To protect the supplies and munitions at Archangel and to save them from falling into the hands of the Bolshevists and Germans.

2. To prevent the use of Archangel as a submarine base by the Germans.

3. To reorganize the Russian army to fight for the Allies.

4. To save the Czecho-Slovaks in Russia.

The Americans left England August 26th and reached Archangel September 4th, having been preceded about three weeks by some English and some French. The munitions and stores at Archangel had in the meantime been removed by the Bolshevists at the rate of four hundred car loads a day, and there was practically nothing left to protect. So the first object mentioned had then already failed.

The very next day, however, one American battalion, the third, was sent down the railroad running south from Bakaritza, opposite the city of Archangel.

The next day the 1st Battalion was sent up the Dwina River to Bereznik.

The 2nd Battalion stayed in Archangel about a month, and then a part of it was sent to Onega and a part up the Pinega River, while the headquarters and about one company remained at Archangel.

The railroad force was in almost continuous fighting up to December 30th when, having reached Verst 445, about 300 miles south of Archangel, it ceased all efforts to advance further and devoted its time to holding this point and to keeping its line of communication open, the men meanwhile living in converted boxcars. In September and October Company K of this battalion performed one of the most hazardous feats in the history of the force. It made its way from Obozerskaya to Seletskoe, a distance of about fifty miles, directly through the forest and swamps, fighting for twenty-seven days without respite, up to the knees in mud, without sufficient food for even two full meals a day.

The river force pushed its way down the Vaga River and established its base at Shenkursk some time in the early part of October. Its most advanced line was subsequently as far south as Ustpengda, about two hundred miles from Archangel. It was in continual conflict with the Bolshevist forces up to the time of its withdrawal.

The Onega force was over a hundred miles to the west of Archangel, and the Pinega force was about a hundred and fifty miles from Archangel in the opposite direction; and both were continually fighting the Bolshevists.

The river force had the longest and the most difficult line of communication, for the entire region is one of swamp and forest, traversable only along the trails built for travel by foot and sleigh. Men wounded at the front could be given only the simplest treatment until they could be taken to Bereznik, and even there the facilities were limited. To reach a real hospital meant a trip of seven or eight days through the snow with the thermometer at anywhere from ten degrees to thirty below zero, to Kholmogorakaya and then by rail to Archangel. In fact, it became much colder than these figures indicate, but wounded were not sent, the medical officers say, when the thermometer went down to where it told the worst, somewhere in the neighborhood of 50.

The men seem to have been well equipped with the clothes required for such a climate, but they had to sleep in them most of the time, for in the advanced sectors and in the block-houses protecting the lines, they were never certain of freedom from attack by the Bolshevists.

In that connection it should be noted that until about March the Bolshevists had all the advantage in aeroplanes and artillery.

Returning to the questions suggested in the opening paragraph, it is explained that all these advances were necessary to protect Archangel and in addition that the objects with reference to the river force were, first, to reach the agricultural districts and supply food, and second, to get in touch with the Czecho-Slovaks, who however, at the closest were over four hundred miles away.

When the armistice was signed, the French, the British, and the Russians fighting with the Allied forces, all seem to have taken the position "la guerre finis." Of the Americans both officers and men deny the stories of mutiny published in the United States. But the fact remains that at least one officer has been charged with something akin to that for the action of his company and is to be tried before a courtmartial at Brest. As nearly as I can determine the facts the accusation is based on the fact that his company demanded that, before any more fighting be done, they be told what they were fighting for. The excuse is made that there was no mutiny because no order had been given and none was ignored, defied or disobeyed. I am inclined to credit this statement, but it is evident just the same that there was a time when the men wanted to know why they were fighting in a country with which we were not at war and why they were called upon to kill men who had never been declared their country's enemies and to submit themselves to the chance of being killed by them. It was not an impertinent question for any but professional soldiers, and all these men with the exception of the ambulance company, were drafted men, and the latter consisted of volunteers who enlisted for service in the war against Germany. Even the officers were mostly from the reserves.

It seemed clear to them that none of the objects enumerated above justified keeping them on the battle line in Russia after their comrades on the western front and in Italy had brought our only enemies to their knees. And at least those with whom I talked feel that their hardships and privations were uncalled for and that the dead, numbering over two hundred, died without even the faith that they were sacrificing themselves for some noble, worthwhile cause. One such spoke for them when just before he died, he pleaded for some one to tell him for what cause he died, to give him the comfort of knowing that he was not dying in vain.

To be entirely truthful I must add that the returned Americans do have at least a suspicion of a reason for their having been kept in Russia, and it is not held only by the men in the ranks. In fact one officer says openly that he bases his belief on what he heard English officers say. It is that the expedition was planned and carried out for the purpose of advancing French and English commercial interests. The men are influenced perhaps mostly by what Russians in Archangel said to them, for these, though opposed to the Bolshevists, suspect the motives of the British and say "Russia for the Russians"; but the men add that English names over Russian sawmills speak for themselves without further explanation being necessary.

We have often heard union men say, "I am sick of the whole thing. It can all go to H— for all I care." Supposing, brother, every one took that same view of the matter when things do not go right, where would the labor unions be today? The man who jumps in and goes up like a rocket to set the heavens afire, will never accomplish very much. But the man who sticks through thick and thin, with never a thought of quitting, will find lots of real satisfaction and happiness in the services he renders his fellowmen.

Key Men to Confer

Chicago.—A special convention of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America will convene in this city August 25, and will replace the regular convention scheduled for the first Monday in October.

The general executive board states that "inasmuch as this convention will result in the reorganization of the C. T. U. A., we earnestly request all subordinate units to send a full delegation."

BOLSHEVISM TRIED BY THE MOVIES

The American Brand of "Bolshevism" at Local Theatre Is a Joke

When a dramatic critic starts out by saying that the two outstanding features of a certain show "is" so-and-so, his readers may be pardoned for wondering if the correctness of his criticism is on a par with the accuracy of his English. Of "Bolshevism on Trial," the Sun's critic says that "the two outstanding features—is its truth and its timeliness." Also, that "no greater or truer picture has ever appeared upon the screen." Well, this is the wild, woolly west, anyway; so anything goes.

The posters were somewhat startling in their promise, or threat, of an overdose of the sordid and salacious; but we were privately given to understand that the censor had already intervened in the interests of moderation and decency. So we answered the call of duty, and went to join the crowd.

The crowd wasn't visible—that is, not very. A sprinkling of people sat about here and there, but there were rows and rows of empty seats, and lots of room for filling-in besides. So having the greater portion of the theatre at our disposal, we chose our vantage point at leisure, with not another human soul within yards of us; then we sank back luxuriously in our cushioned seat, placed our tired tootsies tenderly on the brass rail, put there for that purpose, and waited for the picture.

It was prefaced with a sermonette in high-falutin pompous monotone, fraught with grave warning against a certain lurking monster, "spawned of selfishness, envy, and greed," etc.; on the other hand, asserting that "freedom and happiness are the right of humanity, and the road is open to the humblest." There was a little more about "Equality, Truth and Justice," and the picture began.

Of course, it had nothing to do with Russia, except that Russia was the birthplace of the "monster." It gave glimpses of American life in wealth and poverty introducing Col. Worth, "whose self-made millions have not been made in profiteering;" his son Norman, who on impulse leads a "Utopian" colony to a glorious island all ready to hand; Wolff, "a self-professed Socialist," who proves the villain of the piece, and a Russian after all; Barbara, the idealist and slum-worker; a tame Indian and a professional bruiser, who are both in the colonel's employ, and a medley mob of American "all-sorts," who form the colony.

In confidence, it may be mentioned that the whole thing was "made possible" by the millionaire, who secretly financed it with the express object of showing that it couldn't be done. After a series of more-or-less exciting events, this purpose was, of course, fully achieved, to the satisfaction of everybody, especially of Norman, who henceforth (outside of being a good American) had only one "ideal," which was naturally of the feminine gender; Barbara, too, apparently was content to forget her own ideals, and the problems of the slums, in favor of him.

Incidentally there was a thorough exposure of "the strategy of Bolshevism"—stealthy attacks upon existing government, and so forth, but with the coming of an American gunboat and her valiant armed crew, with their machine guns, bayonets and stars and stripes, the monster was squelched and everything was lovely once more.

Of course the "unsolved problems of our social system" were still unsolved; but they were forgotten, and so all was well. The red flag was downed, and Old Glory was triumphant; and the road to happiness was once more open to all.

On leaving, we asked two fellows, who had been laughing immoderately, if they hadn't been getting too much fun for their money. Their apology was that it was "so damned ridiculous, you know." And others had been tittering quite a lot, where such levity was certainly not intended or expected.

It may be remarked that the Orpheum generally gives a good show for the money, and gets a bumper house. The financial results this week will be a warning to the management that they can't afford very often to hand out such a sorry makeshift as "Bolshevism on Trial." They probably won't attempt it any more.

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PROLETARIAN DICTATORSHIP

Why There Can Be No Middle Course Between Bourgeoise and Proletarian Rule

From a New York Times translation of articles printed in the Folket's Dagblad Politiken, Lenin points out the fact that while dominant classes exist, it is futile to argue against class dictatorship. We have heard and read much about proletarian dictatorship, but none seem so clear and convincing as does the following article:

Denounces Deportations

Throughout the whole civilized world at present the deportation, persecution and internment of Bolsheviki is taking place, as, for instance, in Switzerland, one of the most free of bourgeois republics.

In America, too, there are even Bolshevist pogroms. From the general point of view of democracy it is simply ludicrous to see that civilized, advanced, democratic countries, armed to the teeth as they are, should dread the presence of some few dozens of individuals from starving ruined and scarcely surviving Russia, who have been spoken of in millions of bourgeois newspapers as outlaws and criminals. It is obvious that social conditions which could produce such a crying contrast to the reality must be the work of bourgeois dictatorship.

In such a state of things the proletarian dictatorship is not only fully justified as a means to overthrow the extortioners and suppress their resistance, but is also necessary for the mass of the working men as the only protection against bourgeois dictatorship and proletarian dictatorship. Any dream of a third course is merely the lament of some petty bourgeois reactionary.

The experiences of a development, more than 100 years old, of bourgeois democracy and the labor movement in all advanced countries, and especially in the experiences of the last five years, plainly show this.

The entire doctrine of national economics and the whole gist of Marxism are eloquent of it, clearly pointing out the economic necessity of bourgeois dictatorship wherever commercial management is concerned—a dictatorship which can only be done away with by the class which, as capitalism develops, increases and strengthens itself, namely, the proletarian class.

Democracy Changes

The other theoretical and political mistake of the Socialists is that they do not understand that democratic forms have inevitably, in the course of centuries, changed.

In the republic of ancient Greece, in the medieval towns, in the most developed capitalistic states, democracy has had different forms and has been of varied extent. It would be the greatest revolution in the history of man, the first transfer of power from the hands of a minority of extortioners into the hands of the impoverished majority, could take place within the framework of the old bourgeois parliamentary democracy without causing vast upheavals or creating new forms of democracy, new institutions and new regulations for working them.

The proletarian dictatorship is like the dictatorship of other classes in that it emanates from the necessity of forcibly suppressing the resistance of the class that loses its political power. The fundamental difference between the proletarian dictatorship and that of other classes, such as the dictatorship of the great estate owners in the Middle Ages and that of the bourgeoisie in all civilized capitalistic countries, is simply that the two last-named dictatorships were a forcible suppression of the resistance of the majority of the population, the masses of the working class. In contradistinction to this, the proletarian dictatorship is a forcible suppression of the resistance of the extortioners, the practical possibility of making use of democratic liberty and privilege to an extent that was never before known in the best democratic bouregois republics.

Masses Kept Down

The essence of the Soviet power consists in the fact that the massed organization of those very classes that were kept down by the capitalists—that is, the workingmen and the semi-proletarians—forms the steady and only bulwark for the whole power of the state and the whole of the state machinery.

These very masses who, even in the most democratic bourgeois republics, are still kept from all participation in political life and from the enjoyment of all democratic liberty and right, although, according to the law they enjoy an equal share in all rights, are now brought into permanent and definite touch with the democratic administration of the state.

The equality of all fellow citizens, irrespective of six, religion, race, or nationality, which was always promised but never carried out by the bourgeois democracy, and never could be carried out owing to the power of capitalism, has now been amply realized by Soviet power or the proletarian dictatorship, as it is the only power of the workmen that is capable of carrying it out, workmen who are not interested in private property as a means for production, or in the fight over the ever-recurring distribution of the same.

Workers Have Voice

The old bourgeois democracy and parliamentarianism were so organized as to keep the working classes at the greatest distance from the administrative machinery. But the Soviet power, the proletarian dictatorship, on the contrary, is organized so that it brings the masses of the working class into close touch with the administration.

The same purpose is attained by the legislative and executive power of the state's Soviet organization, and by substituting industrial units, such as works and factories, for territorial constituencies.

The army was an organ for suppression, not only under the monarchy, but also afterward in all bourgeois, and even in the most democratic republics. The Soviet government is the only established state organization that, in the interests of the classes oppressed by capitalism, is capable of abolishing military dependence on bourgeois ability to command, and of really amalgamating the proletariat with the military, as well as of arming the proletariat and disarming the bourgeois, without which conditions the victory of Socialism would be impossible.

The Soviet organization of the state is so arranged that the proletariat, as being the class which, owing to capitalism, is the most concentrated and the most enlightened, have a leading part in the state. Experiences gained from all revolutions and all movements in the enslaved classes, experiences also from Socialistic world movements, teach us that it is only the proletariat that is able to guide and carry with it the scattered remnants of the working and impoverished population.

The state Soviet organization alone is able to overthrow the old apparatus of officialdom which, under capitalism, existed even in the most democratic republics and formed for the masses of the workingmen the greatest obstacle in the way of realizing democracy. The Paris Commune took the first world-historic step along this path; the Soviet has taken the second.

The annihilation of state power is the aim all Socialists have in view, first and foremost among them Marx. Without the realization of this aim, true democracy, that is liberty and equality, is unattainable.

This aim, however, can, as a matter of fact, only be achieved by the Soviet and proletarian democracy, for it begins at once to prepare for the respective states' complete extermination by bringing forward the massed organizations of the working people into a permanent and absolute participation in state administration.—Oakland World.

HOW ARE THE PAYMENTS TO BE MADE

Great Mass of Interest to Be Paid on War Losses

Statesmen in France, Germany, Italy and Great Britain are deeply concerned over "interest payments." The French government, to meet its interest charges, must find some nine billions of francs each year; the German government as many marks, and the British, two billions of pounds. Even in the United States, where the national debt is only $28,000,000,000, the interest charge is in the neighborhood of a billion dollars a year.

What is the meaning of all this?

The warring nations, during the past five years, have spent far more than their normal income, so that despite the increase in taxes, they have been compelled to borrow great sums. This borrowing was done mainly of the property owners. The workers have helped, in a limited way, but the bulk of the huge funds have come from the well-to-do and from the rich.

The bonds of each country are held principally by the people of that country. So it comes about that the well-to-do part of the population in each of the great countries (from five to fifteen per cent. of the people) holds most of the government bonds. Therefore the well-to-do will receive most of the interest payments. During the coming generation (if the present system of society lasts so long) each of the governments concerned will pay an annual tribute of billions to this small well-to-do part of the people.

How are these funds to be secured? They must come from the product created by the labor of the workers.

Here, then, is a system under which the government takes from the masses, who are poor, and gives to the well-to-do who already are amply supplied with the good things of life.

This system existed for a long time. The war brought it into the daylight. The property owners, because they are property owners, and for no other reason are given the first fruits. They enjoy. The workers, who produce all of the wealth, receive, in return for their labors, a bare living. The surplus of production, in the meantime, goes to the owners. Heretofore, this surplus has been carried through the channels of economic life. The owners have taken most of their graft directly from the workers in the form of rent, dividends and profits. Today, in every one of the heavily indebted countries, the government has undertaken to collect from the workers the billions of unearned income that is to go to the owners in the form of interest payments on bonds.

The French minister of Finance or the British minister of Exchange laments over the difficulty of "apportioning the budget" to meet those interest payments. He deceives himself. His real problem is that of taking from the poor and giving to the rich without arousing the poor to revolution.—Scott Nearing.

Want 44-hour Week

New York—Officers of the United Textile Workers have informed the National Silk Association of America that a 44-hour week in the silk industry should be established at the earliest possible time and intimate that they are ready to negotiate on that basis. Three years ago the union reduced the hours of silk workers to 50 per week and last fall reduced these figures to 48.

Shamokin, Pa.—The J. P. and C. K. Eagle silk mills have granted the shorter hour demand of 3000 employees after an 11-weeks' strike. Wages are increased and the week is reduced from 63½ to 48 hours. The company says it did not recognize the United Textile Workers union, but the settlement was negotiated by officers of this union, who are assured that all strikers will be reinstated. The victory is one of the most decisive ever secured by workers in this vicinity.

Laundry Workers Unite

Oakland—A strong Loundry Workers Union has been organized in this city. During the past few years laundry prices have almost doubled, but the laundry workers are paid the same old rate. The employees are now being banquetted by the bosses.

Letters to FEDERATIONIST

We are in no way responsible for the opinions expressed in this column. Correspondents must be brief or their letters will not be published. While agreeing with many of the opinions expressed in letters sent to us, and while many of them contain matter that is worthy of publication, we have in a number of cases been unable to publish them owing to their length. Will correspondents please note and govern themselves accordingly.

An Open Letter to All Members of the L. W. I. U.

Fellow Workers How long are you going to let a few individuals in Vancouver run our organization?

The L. W. I. U. was organized for the man in camp, and not for the man in town.

They tell us that the men in town are so active that the boss will not let them stay in camp. We are also told that the men in town are the ones who know what the men in camps require. One would infer from that, that the men in town have got a corner on all the brains that is in our organization. However, I am of the opinion that the brains of the nine thousand odd members of the L. W. I. U. are not all centred in a few individuals.

There is one fact that stands out very prominently, and that is this: These cuspidor organizers confine all their activities to headquarters. Probably if they were under the eagle eye of the boss their courage would be like sugar in hot tea; all melt away.

Get busy boys, and protest against such tactics. Show these parlor agitators that you are not going to be dictated to by a few individuals. Show them that the man who pays the dues is the man who is going to run the organization. When they tell you about running the organization from the bottom up and not from the top down tell them that you will run it from camp, which is the bottom, and not from town, which is the top.

Yours fraternally
J. M. CLARKE.

Winnipeg, Man.
July 29, 1919.

Editor B. C. Federationist: Comrades and Fellow Workers—It was with much pleasure and interest I read in your issue of June 27 under the headline, "Laundry Hands Problems," an account of the working out of your minimum wage boards. I may say history is but repeating itself, as you are now simply experiencing all the disillusions, disquieting experiences and disappointments that we have passed through during the past year and more, and which finally culminated in the organization of all the girl and women workers of Winnipeg and finally in a general walk-out some few days previous to the sympathetic general strike and the balance with their fellow workers in the general strike. From the inception of the board which was not what we worked and fought for, namely, a flat minimum wage, but the government forced upon us the minimum wage board, which has never been anything but a source of trouble, never having been put in force even as it was drawn up. The employers openly ignoring it and the government not having staff enough or spine enough to enforce it, poor as it is. It was condemned utterly at the trades and labor council, also at the Women's Labor League as useless and of no assistance to the women workers of Winnipeg.

We held a mass meeting of the Women's Labor League and all the various affiliated branches last evening where a resolution was passed unanimously endorsing the O. B. U. and going on record to do all we can to support and propogate same. Also a resolution condemning the action of the government in breaking into the homes of our fellow workers and railroading them off to Stony Mountain in the dead of night, and we demand a trial by jury for our fellow workers now out on bail. It was also decided to send out letters to our various Women's Labor Leagues east and west, requesting that they take up the question of the advisability of calling a convention of the Women's Labor League of Canada the coming October in view of the many serious problems facing the women workers of the world today. A defense fund was started with committees in every branch league, the funds being raised by the holding of open air metings, whist drives, dances, concerts and raffles.

Mrs. Logan, delegate of our Elmwood branch reported at last meeting $79.00 raised from the raffling of a gown donated by a friend toward our defense fund.

The Weston branch is holding for the same purpose on the 1st of August, a dance, concert and raffle.

Let us hear from some of our Vancouver women comrades as to whether they would form a branch local out there and send us a delegate should we hold a convention in October.

Sister Mrs. Russell of Weston branch and myself of the Winnipeg branch are out on $4,000 bail to appear at the fall assizes and our boys are now up every day from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. at their preliminary hearing.

Trusting we shall hear from some of our sister comrades in the near future.

Yours for the world for the workers,
WOMEN'S LABOR LEAGUE,
Helen Armstrong, Secty.

Editor B. C. Federationist: I would be pleased if you would publish this letter from a returned man in your excellent paper.

I am sure the majority of returned men of the working class, who will reason with themselves, cannot be otherwise. The working class will not be denied, their arguments cannot be disputed, because they stand for justice, right and truth.

The Bolsheviks are the "salt of the earth." It seems to me the true definition of Bolshevism is this: The workers (the majority) control the state. All property, railways and industries are nationalized. The whole economic and social system is based on the rights of every individual. Every man, woman and child is assured of a decent living, and an opportunity to be happy and enjoy life. Bolshevism is the inevitable outcome of the failure of our present capitalistic system.

I am in favor of the O. B. U. It is essential to the working interests. England is an example, a proof of the benefits of the O. B. U. The O. B. U. will tend to lessen strikes. With the workers in such a powerful organization, the capitalist powers will be bound to listen to all reasonable demands of the workers. I have been to the court house to try and register my vote. On a form I had to swear I was 21 years of age; I am not quite that age. I asked if there were any amendment for returned men. I was told an amendment was pending in the Dominion legislature; pending, I surmise, until the next election is over. It makes my blood boil to think that a man old enough to fight for his country, is deprived of voting and a say in the management of his country.

The capitalist class is blind and without sense. "The Day" is very near when the working class will rule with intelligence and justice.

Yours truly,
E. G. BIRCH.

827 Hornby Street,
Vancouver, B. C.,
August 2nd, 1919.

TO THE IDLERS THE FIRST FRUITS

Workers Must Control the Product of Their Labor

All of the able-bodied people in society are divided for the purpose of economic investigation in two classes—the workers and the idlers. The workers produce goods and services in return for the goods, clothing and shelter that they use. The idlers use food, clothing and shelter without producing a corresponding quantity of goods and services.

Among the workers there are again two classes—those who can get jobs and those who cannot. At the minimum there are always about 1,000,000 unemployed workers in the United States. At times this number rises to four, five or even six millions. Those who get jobs produce for a wage or salary. The unemployed beg, accept charity, live on their accumulations, or starve.

Division of labor occurs among those who get jobs. In reality, therefore, what we see in society is not division of labor but division of product. Division of labor occurs only among one fraction of the people—the employed workers. Division of product occurs every hour of every day among all people who use food, clothing and shelter. Tolstoy suggests that instead of calling it a division of product, we should call it "a seizure by the strong of the labor of others." In one of his essays ("What Shall We Do Then?") he points out the method by which the idlers seize the product created by the workers, adding, "We have specialized ourselves. We have our special functional activities. We are the brains of the people. They feed us and we have undertaken to teach them. Only in the name of this have we emancipated ourselves from labor. Now what have we taught them? They waited a year, tens, hundreds of years. And still we discuss and teach and amuse one another, and have entirely forgotten them."

Society has no division of labor. Instead it has a division of product. To the workers go subsistence; to the idlers the first fruits. For these first fruits the idlers have agreed from time immemorial to use their minds and hearts in the interests of society. Instead they have used their energies wholly for themselves. What wonder that St. Paul and Captain John Smith and Nicholas Lenin all agree that "He that will not work, neither shall he eat."

Arrange for Labor Meet

Washington—The department of Labor has appointed Miss Grace Abbott to assist the organization committee of the International Labor conference, which meets in London, to arrange for the first conference at Washington, next October. The Labor conference was created by the peace treaty. America's representative on the organization committee is Professor Shotwell of Columbia University, who is also assisted in London by Ethelbert Stewart of the department of Labor.

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Vancouver Land District

District of Coast, Range 1

TAKE NOTICE that I, Mary Alice Clarke of Vancouver, B. C., housewife, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted about forty chains North to the South boundary of Lot 542; thence West Sixty chains; thence South about twenty chains to the North boundary of Lot 1004; thence East forty chains; thence South twenty chains; thence East twenty chains to the point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

MARY ALICE CLARKE.
Dated 31st July 1919.

Vancouver Land District

District of Coast, Range 1

TAKE NOTICE that I, Edwin Clark Appleby of Vancouver, B. C., Jeweller, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following lands:

Commencing at a post planted about fifty chains Southwest of the Southeast corner of Lot 422; thence about twenty chains North to the South boundary of Lot 422; thence Easterly about forty chains to the West boundary of Lot 429 (old P.R. 503); thence South about sixty chains to shoreline; thence Westerly and Northerly along the shoreline to point of commencement, and containing 200 acres more or less.

EDWIN CLARK APPLEBY.
Dated at Vancouver, 31st July, 1919.

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Fresh Peanuts, 2 lbs.	35
Eagle and Reindeer Condensed Milk, can	20
Silver Bar Apricots, extra special, per tin	20
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Pacific Milk, 3 tins	35
Broken Orange Pekoe Tea. 75c. My price, per lb.	50

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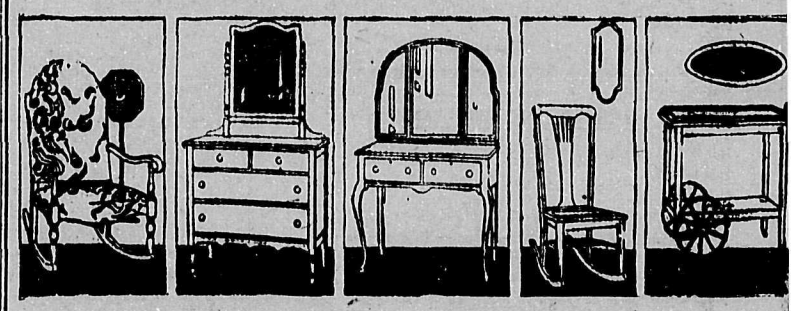

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INLAID MAHOGANY DINING SUITE—Comprising very large buffet, 52-inch round-top extension table, set of 8 chairs with genuine leather slip seats, large-size sidetable. Regular $475.00. Sale price $329.00

BLACK WALNUT DINING SUITE—In William and Mary design, comprising buffet, china cabinet, 48x60 oval extension table and set of 6 chairs with genuine leather slip seats. Regular $650.00. Sale price $500.00

DINING SUITE—In quarter-cut oak, Old English finish, comprising massive buffet with beveled plate mirror, china cabinet, round-top pedestal extension table, set of 6 slip-seat chairs. Sale price $340.00

DINING SUITE—In golden quarter-cut oak, comprising buffet, with plate mirror, pedestal extension table with round top, set of 6 chairs with leather seats. Sale price $146.50

DINING SUITE—In fumed quarter-cut oak, comprising buffet with large plate mirrors, pedestal extension table with round top, set of 6 slip-seat diners. Regular $185.00. Sale price $143.50

DINING SUITE—In fumed quarter-cut oak, comprising buffet with plate mirror, pedestal extension table with round top, set of 6 diners. Regular $135.00. Sale price $99.50

DINING SUITE—In fumed finish, comprising buffet with plate mirror, round-top pedestal extension table, set of six pad seat diners. Sale price $65.00

LIVING-ROOM FURNITURE

KIDNEY CHESTERFIELD—With spring edge seat, button back, covered in tapestry. Regular $225.00, sale price $165.00

CHESTERFIELD—With spring back and arm, spring edge seat with three loose cushions; very comfortable. Regular $185.00, sale price $149.00

CHESTERFIELD—With well padded back, spring edge seat, three loose cushions. Reg. $165.00, sale price $126.00

STUFF-OVER PARLOR SUITE—Settee, chair and rocker, covered in good quality tapestry. Regular $120.00, sale price $89.00

8 ONLY UPHOLSTERED CHAIRS AND ROCKERS—With well padded back and arms. Covered in good quality tapestry. Regular to $49.00, sale price $34.50

6 ONLY STUFF-OVER CHAIRS—In good quality tapestry. Regular to $38.00, sale price $29.00

SOLID MAHOGANY PARLOR SUITE—Settee, two chairs with silk upholstered seat and back "soiled." Regular $200.00, sale price $95.00

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MAHOGANY CHAIRS AND ROCKERS—With tapestry spring seats. Regular to $29.00, sale price $18.50

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OCCASIONAL TABLES—In golden and fumed finish, square top. Regular $3.90, sale price..$2.95

DEN FURNITURE

DEN SUITE—In fumed quarter-cut oak with pad back and spring seat, covered in tapestry. Regular $100.00, sale price $65.00

DEN SUITE—With fumed oak frame, spring seat, button back, covered in tapestry; soiled. Regular $49.00, sale price $34.50

8 ONLY DEN CHAIRS—With mahogany frame, seat and back upholstered in genuine leather. Regular to $35.00, sale price $24.00

DEN ROCKERS—In fumed and golden oak with fabrikoid seat and back. Sale price $14.50

MORRIS CHAIRS—In fumed and golden oak with fabrikoid seat and back; adjustable to four positions. Sale price $12.95

DEN CHAIRS AND ROCKERS—In fumed and golden quarter-cut oak with fabrikoid spring seats. Regular to $18.50, sale price $11.95

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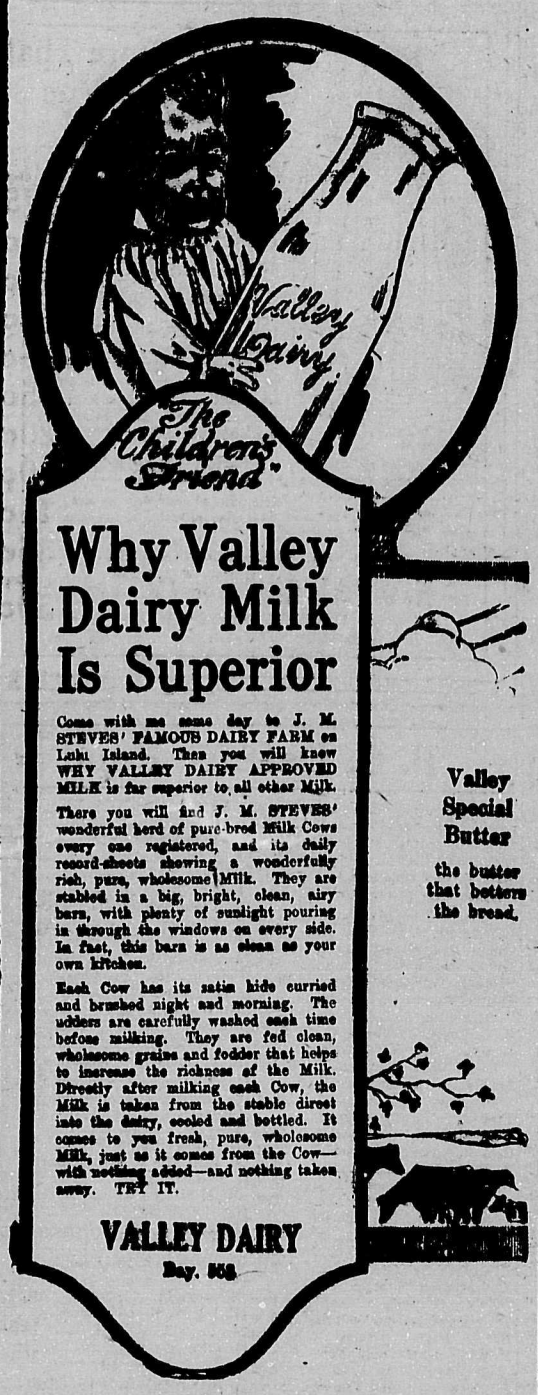

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Molders Forced Out

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Iron molders employed by the Bass Foundry and Machine Company have been forced on the street because the company refused to apply a wage award made last May by the national war board. The company says the war is over and production must be increased. This concern is one of Fort Wayne's leading low wage plants, and it is charged with being most open in its appeal to racial prejudices of its employees, by this means keeping them apart. The Fort Wayne Worker declares the company is "a typical slave driving concern of the worst type," with the work day ranging from 12 to 14 hours.

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WORKERS MUST JOIN FARMERS

A. S. Wells Says Revolution in Canada Is Not Wise

That a revolution in Canada at the present time is neither wise nor possible, was the stand taken by A. S. Wells at the Columbia meeting on Sunday night; and he submitted that, when the authorities charged Pritchard and others with making any such attempt, they did not give the comrades credit for much intelligence. To emphasize this point, he stated that at the Calgary conference, Pritchard had quoted a statement made by one of the greatest minds of the 19th Century, that statement being, "Only fools start revolutions; wise men conform to them."

Most of the revolution talked of in the country was talked of by the ruling class. They were scared, having less understanding of the international character of capitalism than the workers had; in their ignorance, they became fearful of something they did not understand, ignorance having been all through the ages the cause of fear.

"To be revolutionary does not mean to be crazy." The workers must understand their relation to the different capitalist nations of the world; there were some who did not yet realize their position.

In the case of Russia, with nearly 200 millions of people, the ruling class, though not able to overthrow the soviet regime, had yet caused it untold trouble; so it had been also in Hungary. The danger to the workers in Great Britain, if without France and Italy they broke loose from the capitalistic system, was indicated by the fact that during the war, even though acting with the Allies, England was on the verge of starvation. It was still more evident what the position in this country would be, if the workers were driven to desperation.

The speaker quoted the local and British press to show that the soviet government of Hungary was defeated by international capital, and that the same foe had harassed Russia; food and even medicines were kept from them, and munitions were sent in to destroy them.

Russia had committed a crime against international capitalism. The ruling class were afraid of the ideals of democracy spreading to the rest of the world. They feared the end of the system which gave them their profits. But the system could no longer carry the human family along the road to progress; it must go down; nevertheless, Russia had had to pay the price of breaking away; and the case of Hungary was the same. They had earned the enmity of the world's ruling class.

Canada was a country of vast size and sparse population. The workers must first see that they can feed themselves during the transitional period. They had already seen how a slight hitch in the railway facilities would mean starvation. In Russia, Lenin had thrown open the land to the peasants, and so enlisted their sympathy; in Canada, too, they must see that the agriculturist shall be prepared to play his part when the time comes for the present system to give way to the new.

"In the very near future, capitalism has got to break down; and we must consider how to go through the transition period with the least suffering to our class. You are facing, not a government of this country or of the United States, but of the capitalist ruling class of the world. The countries are not being governed by national governments, but by the great financiers of the world. The league of nations is a league of international capital."

The speaker expressed the view that the workers want more geographical organization, and less of the craft and industrial organization of the past; also that "eventually we will go back to more of the communal life; our industrial centres will be largely broken up."

It was useless to say they must drop political action; the term, however, had different meanings. "The industrial movement today is perhaps in a better position to exert political influence than the political organizations are." The workers had some political power at the ballot-box; they had more political power in their industrial organization. They were using it in England to wring political privileges from the rulers. "Their interests are ours; as they succeed, we shall succeed with them."

In the case of the Winnipeg strike they soon got up against the power of the government; and, first of all, against the civic power, as was usually the case. It was the civic power which proclaimed martial law there, and in Vancouver it would have done so, too. In Winnipeg the workers were now making every effort to secure representation on the governing bodies; they were also using their individual organizations. "This may sound like compromise; we can do nothing else but compromise until the international working-class of the world carries out its mission."

The political power of the working class in Great Britain was centered in the Triple Alliance; the Triple Alliance was working closely in touch with the parliamentary movement. As Great Britain had been first in the development of capitalism, so, in the speaker's opinion, it would be "the first place where the unrestricted democratic control of the means of production will take place."

Many workers here were never long enough on a job to get on the voters' list; but, if they would devote their industrial organization to forcing political privileges, they would accomplish more than if they gained ten cents in wages. Not a single law in this province, presumably passed in the interests of labor, had ever been of any use to the working class unless enforced by an industrial organization.

Having used their industrial organizations to wring political privileges for themselves, and at the same time linked up with the country workers, they could go through the transitional period with possibly less trouble than any other country in the world. They had vast resources; and the smallness of the population, if a detriment at first, might later be an advantage "when Canada reaches the point where she will have to throw off this system and institute the industrial commonwealth."

Chairman J. W. Hogg introduced the speaker as the "editor of the finest paper in the Dominion of Canada." After the address W. McGregor sang "Kathleen Aroon," winning warm applause, to which he responded with "Roses in Picardy." Questions followed as usual; and Dr. Curry again recommended the new "Co-op."

The Confiscation of Capital

[By Geo. F. Stirling]

Whenever the capitalist press wishes to raise a cheap sneer against the economics of Socialism it is only necessary to shout "confiscation, robbery of hard-won savings of widows, business men and farmers," and to those who have given little or no thought to the origin of capital this method of attack seems to give the Socialist philosophy its quietus.

The bourgeois economists assert that capital is the result of saving, and whilst this hides the tracks of the big capitalists it makes a powerful appeal to the petty capitalists, and also to the small tradesmen and farmers who imagine themselves to be capitalists. It is quite true that there are cases where capital is the result of saving, but this capital forms such an infinitessimal part of the capital of modern industry that it is almost a negligible quantity. The large capital of this or any other country which is engaged in industry is the result of robbery, either directly from public funds and public domains, or indirectly by means of the wage system.

Every high school boy knows the history of the fall of the Sir John A. Macdonald ministry over the scandal connected with the floating of the Canadian Pacific railway. And although the charter granted to Sir Hugh Allan and his fellow conspirators, by means of which these gentlemen were to receive 50 million acres of the public domains, and $30,000,000 in cash did not receive the final sanction of parliament, a few years later another company, headed by George Stephen and Donald Smith, put through the deal whereby they got the Canadian Pacific railway practically free of cost and with a land grant of twenty-five million acres. Much of this land is still in the possession of the C. P. R. and sales which are made from time to time form a very considerable portion of that company's revenue. Yet if you asked him, Lord Shaughnessy would probably tell you that capital is the result of saving.

But suppose that we granted for the sake of argument that the Canadian Pacific railway in the first instance was built with the hard-earned savings of men in different parts of the world invested in the enterprise; that Canadian Pacific railway has long since ceased to exist and the present Canadian Pacific railway is continually being built and handed over, rail by rail, tie by tie, and spike by spike by the members of the working class of today.

One of the bourgeois economists has a pretty little allegory which is supposed to show the origin of capital and also the right of capital to take interest. It migh be well to mention it right here.

A carpenter named James is working with a saw and hammer and he conceives the idea of making himself a plane by means of which he hopes to gain one plank more per year by his work.

He therefore takes a few days off and makes a plane. Just as he has finished, William, another carpenter, comes along and asks him for the loan of his plane.

"But," says James, I want to use it myself for by its use I can gain a plank in the year."

William says, "Well, if you will loan it to me for a year I will give you one plank for its use."

"But," adds James, the plane will be worn out in a year. If you will give me a new plane, plus one plank, I will lend you the plane for a year."

"Agreed," says William, and James lends the plane.

At the end of the year, the plane, having been worn out, William makes a new plane and returns it to James along with the one plank, which represents interest, on the last day of December. On the first day of the following year William borrows the plane again on the same terms, uses it for a year, makes another one and hands the new one plus one plank to James again. This goes on year after year and finally the wealth, bonds or agreement falls into the hands of James' son upon the death of his father and the merry game is kept up. William making new planes each year, handing them over and then borrowing them at interest. For be it noted, that after the first year William borrows the plane which he himself made, and goes on renewing the capital of his master James by his own labor.

The same thing is going on today. There is not an engine, nor a car, nor a rail, nor a tie, nor a spike of the original C. P. R. at present in use. William is making new C. P. R.'s every little while and handing them over to the shareholders, borrowing rides from time to time for which he continues to pay an interest. We ask any fair-minded man would it be an act which could be described as "confiscation" if the people of Canada decided to take over the C. P. R. without compensation?

The forests and mines of Canada have been given away, or we should say have been taken away from the people in the same high-handed manner as the perpetrators of the C. P. R. steal got theirs, and then we are told that capital is the result of saving.

A perusal of Myers' "History of Canadian Wealth" will show to those who are interested, how the coal and timber lands were acquired by the gentle art of "saving," and how the governing of Canada, and the provinces for many years has merely been a question of dividing up the natural resources of the country in such a manner as to cause as little comment as possible from the man in the street, whose country it is supposed to be.

The recent government enquiry into the workings of some of our leading industrial concerns has shown how some of our honorable knights, baronets, etc., have been busy during the period of the war laying up for themselves millions of dollars of capital through the simple expedient of direct theft from the people. Maybe they have been doing the "saving" all right, but it is high time the people who produce the wealth of the country began to see that this merry game will continue as long as they send members of the capitalist class to represent them in parliament. As George Bernard Shaw has said, "A parliament composed of members of the capitalist class will make laws in the interests of capitalists, a parliament composed of members of the working class will make laws in the interests of those who work."

To attempt to organize a revolution to seize by force the railways, mills, mines and factories, etc., would be against law and order, and would be foredoomed to failure owing to the fact that "the big stick" is in the hands of the capitalist class. But when the workers send their own representatives to parliament they can pass laws whereby it will be law and order to take over all these public utilities, and sedition and revolt on the part of the capitalists to endeavor to prevent it.

CANADIAN CO-OPS ARE GROWING

Make Arrangements to Deal With British Wholesale

The aggregate turnover of the organized co-operative movement in Canada showed an increase for the year of $224,294.00, to $1,488,540.60. The amount paid in purchase dividends increased by $31,682.54 to $113,969.16, and the net profit surplus $32,283.15 to $123,362.61. The aggregate share capital was increased by $15,838.02 and the loan deposits by $37,277.48. Substantial wage increases seem to have been given to the workers employed by the societies for with a total of 154, as against 152 the previous year, the aggregate wage-bill increased from $80,317.06 to $103,414.72. Three societies which commenced operations this year are already doing an aggregate turnover at the rate of a quarter of a million dollars annually, and several other societies are in process of organization at the present time, under the guidance of the organization department of the Co-operative Union of Canada.

Considerable advantage to the co-operative consumers of Canada, both as to quality and price of merchandise, is expected by the promotion of trading relations with the co-operative Wholesale Society, the great English wholesale and productive federation. Arrangements have been made for a conference with the Ontario societies, and those in the Maritime Provinces, but owing to the present uncertainty in connection with the steamship sailings the delegation is compelled to leave a week later than was at first contemplated. In consequence the Ontario conference will be held at the Labor Temple, Toronto, on the 18th August and the C. W. S. delegation will meet the societies in the east at Sydney on the 11th and 12th August instead of as previously arranged.

First Air Strike Ends

Washington—The first strike of air pilots in this country has ended by a compromise. The strike was caused by the post office department's failure to reinstate two pilots who refused to operate planes they declared were dangerous. The strike threatened to spread to other sections of the country.

These workers were handled in a different manner than is the case with other workers who complain of grievances in the post office department, and after a conference with the air pilots it was announced that one of the discharged pilots was reinstated and the other's case "presents complications which require separate action."

The strike afforded much amusement for shallow editors who attempted to be funny about "picketing non-union airplanes," etc., and who ignored the demand of these workers that danger to their lives be mimimized.

SOME SPOILS OF VICTORY

Heroes Will Now Pay the Capital and Interest on Bonds

It is officially announced that Lord Cowdray has invested in 1,000,000 pounds of the Victory Funding loan. From the word used it is to be inferred that his lordship has already paid the purchase price—namely, 800,000 pounds. The personal element is irrelevant, of course.

Let us see what he and his heirs and successors may expect from the deal; and let us call them collectively "our investor."

On November 1 next the first tribute will arrive in the shape of a dividend warrant for £1458 6s. 8d., being interest to that date. In May, 1920, and again in November, our investor will receive a warrant for £20,000; and so on half-yearly right up to May, 1960, and perhaps longer.

By May, 1960, our investor will have received in dividends £1,621,458, and will be paid the face value of the stock, £1,000,000, a total of £2,621,458.

The original credit passed to the government was £800,000, and the return in interest and appreciation of capital approximates to 5.6 per cent. per annum. If our investor is able to sell at or near par before 1960, his particular deal will show a yet better return.

The government's present appeal is for some twenty-five times the amount which has been cited—namely, for a subscription to the "Funding Loan" and the "Victory Bonds" together of £2,000,000,000 or more. It remains only to add that the last of the bonds is expected to be drawn by 1975, and that the return to an investor is not greatly below that yielded by the Funding Loan.—Industrial Banner.

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The Jonah-Prat Co.

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"Hands Off Unions"

Washington—Keep hands of trade unions" is the essense of a recent order of the ordnance department of the army by Brigadier General Pierce, acting chief of ordnance. The order is directed to officers in charge of workers and declares that "it must be clearly understood that there shall be no abridgement of the right of men to join societies, associations or unions of any kind, and no limitations upon conferences between representatives of those bodies and the proper ordnance representatives."

Where is your union button?

"SOVIET RUSSIA"

A WEEKLY

Official Organ of the Russian Soviet Government Bureau, New York City

UP to the moment of the recent sensational defeats of the counter-revolutionary forces under Kolchak and Denikin, there was danger of immediate recognition of Kolchak by the Entente Powers, as Supreme Ruler of Russia. This would have meant increased support of the powers of reaction, and possibly open warfare on the part of the Entente against the Soviet Republic of Russia. And the friends of recognition for Kolchak are now only resting, ready to begin work as soon as another opportunity offers itself.

"Soviet Russia" was founded to combat the enemies of the Soviet Government. It does this, not so much by exposing their crimes, although in that direction much needs to be done, but chiefly by explaining the principles and the practice of the Soviet Government of Russia, which is supported by the great masses of the people of that country. Authentic information is thus made available for those who have lost faith in the unsupported rumors and charges that fill the columns of the daily press.

"Soviet Russia" prints articles by prominent officials of the Soviet Government, by members of that Government's Bureau in New York, and by Americans and others who have travelled in Russia, and have an appreciative understanding of the great work that is being done there.

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II. Arthur Ransome—Education in Russia.
III. Armando Zanetti—An Italian View of Intervention.
IV. Maxim Gorky—Yesterday and Today.
V. Allied Atrocities in Ukraine.

No. 9—August 2, 1919

I. I. M. Phillips Price—The Truth About Soviet Russia.
II. Japanese Terror in Siberia.
III. America's Need for Russia's Raw Materials.
IV. Russian Raw materials and American Business.
V. Josef Rosenberger—M. Semionov's Paradise.

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II. A Soviet Note to Italy, on the Czecho-Slovak Situation.
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Parowax, per pkt. 19c
Glacier Sardines in Olive Oil 14c
Scotchsnack, per glass 26c
H. P. Sauce, per bottle.....27c
Wrigley's Gum, box of 20..68c
Libby's or Clark's Soups, per tin 11c
Quaker Corn Flakes 11c
Libby's Grated Pineapple..31c
Del Monte Pineapple 29c
Pippin Apples, large tin 12c
Quaker Prunes, large tin....23c
Blue Point Oysters 29c
Libby's Red Salmon, tall....35c
Sunflower Pink Salmon, flat, for 12c
B. C. Fresh Herring, tin 7c
Small's Heno-mo-leen 50c

Aunt Dinah Molasses, 12½c 20c, 37c
Rogers' Syrup, 2s 22½c
Quaker Tomatoes, large 18c
Royal City Tomatoes, large 17c
Quaker Peas 15½c
Carnation Milk 7½c, 15c
Buttercup Milk 11c
Libby's Salad Dressing 27c
Moore's Cream Whipper....12c
Stanley's Salad Dressing....19c
Cottage Peanut Butter 25c
Holbrook's Custard Powder for 12½c, 27c
Iris Rolled Oats, 6s 37c
B. & K. Rolled Oats, 7s.....47c
Crisco, per tin 42c
Crystal White Laundry Soap for 7½c

GET IT AT WOODWARD'S

England Is Scene of Discontent and Riots

(Continued from page 1)

property is estimated at a million and a half dollars.

Two thousand troops, a dozen tanks, machine guns and cavalry were here to maintain order.

Tramway service was suspended completely on Wednesday and there was virtually no bread to be had as a result of the strike movement which began with the police and now includes the tramway men and the bakers. Municipal employees Tuesday voted to give 24 hours' strike notice unless demands of the tramway men are met.

Physicians have adopted a resolution in favor of organizing on a trades union basis.

Loggers' New Scale Likely to Be Granted

(Continued from page 1)

ship will still be in excess of the 9000.

Undoubtedly the Lumber Workers Industrial Union has tremendous possibilities ahead as a power in the industrial movement, but its strength will not be defined by a large membership, but by the class-consciousness of the membership, by their solidarity on the job, by the degree in which they understand that personal ambitions or antagonisms must be eliminated, and that that which tends to disrupt the movement is in line with the wishes and interests of the employers. Class-conscious solidarity is the only key which can successfully open the way to future emancipation.

And only "on the job" can that key be used. There, at that point at which the worker is exploited alone can his freedom be attained.

"Workers of the world, unite! Solidarity! Solidarity! Solidarity!"

Mention the Federationist when you make a purchase at a store.

Trades Council Discusses Its New Constitution

(Continued from page 1)

Government Bureau was only for returned men. This was not so; it was for all workers. Del. Midgley stated that something further should be done, and moved that the information be secured from the man who had paid the one dollar, and this information be sent to the Department of Labor for investigation. This was adopted.

Secretary Kavanagh reported that legal advice as to the position of the council had been secured, and that it would depend on developments during the next week as to what position the council would have to take.

Defence of Russian Workers

The defence committee reported that the committee had done all possible in the defence of the Russians arrested under the Immigration Act, and that in the case of Romeo Albo, the committee were appealing his case to the Minister of the Interior, and that the committee was issuing an appeal for defense funds.

The Carpenters reported that at a district meeting the O. B. U. constitution was endorsed, and a referendum vote of affiliating with that organization was to be taken. The council adjourned at 10.10 p.m.

Chicago — Ten thousand steel workers at Gary, Indiana, and other points in the Chicago industrial districts were idle today, the result of the strike of railway shopmen. It was predicted every steel furnace in Gary, Joliet and South Chicago will be closed in a week unless the strike is settled.

The employers at the general wage conference of the metal trades at San Francisco will attempt to dodge a blanket agreement covering the entire coast, according to reports. An attempt will be made to set up separate agreements for each locality, with each local group driving the best bargain it can put over.

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OUR JULY CLEARANCE SALE went wonderfully well. On going over our stock, however, we find a number of lines which must still be disposed of to make room for Fall stock.

To dispose of these quickly we offered the following extraordinary bargains:

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Conversations With Lenin

By ARTHUR RANSOME in The Liberator

(Moscow, March, 1919)

Whatever else they may think of him, not even his enemies deny that Vladimir Ilykch Oulianov (Lenin) is one of the greatest personalities of his time. I therefore make no apology for writing down such scraps of his conversation as seem to me to illustrate his manner of mind.

He was talking of the lack of thinkers in the English labor movement and said he remembered hearing Shaw speak at some meeting. Shaw, he said, was "a good man fallen among Fabians" and a great deal further Left than his company. He had not heard of "The Perfect Wagnerite," but was interested when I told him the general idea of the book, and turned fiercely on an interpreter who said that Shaw was a clown. "He may be a clown for the bourgeoisie in a bourgeois state, but they would not think him a clown in a revolution."

He asked whether Sydney Webb was consciously working in the interests of the capitalists, and when I said I was quite sure that he was not, he said: "Then he has more industry than brains. He certainly has great knowledge."

He was entirely convinced that England was on the eve of revolution and pooh-hooed my objections. "Three months ago I thought it would end in all the world having to fight the centre of reaction in England. I do not think so now. Things have gone further there than in France, if the news as to the extent of the strikes is true."

I pointed out some of the circumstances, geographical and economical, which would make the success of a violent revolution in England problematical in the extreme, and put to him the same suggestion that I put to Bucharin, namely, that a supressed movement in England would be worse for Russia than our traditional method of compromise. He agreed at once, but said: "That is quite true, but you cannot stop a revolution . . . although Ramsay Macdonald will try to at the last minute. Strikes and Soviets. If these two habits once get hold, nothing will keep the workmen from them. And Soviets, once started, must sooner or later come to supreme power." Then: "But certainly it would be much more difficult in England. Your big clerk and shopkeeping class would oppose it, until the workmen broke them. Russia was indeed the only country in which the revolution could start. And we are not yet through our troubles with the peasantry."

I suggested that one reason why it had been possible in Russia was that they had room to retreat.

"Yes," he said. "The distances saved us. The Germans were frightened of them, at the time when they could have eaten us up, and won peace, which the Allies would ahve given them in gratitude for our destruction. A revolution in England would have nowhere whither to retire."

Of the Soviets he said: "In the beginning I thought they were and would remain a purely Russian form; but it is now quite clear that under various names they must be the instruments of revolution everywhere."

He expressed the opinion that in England they would not allow me to tell the truth about Russia, and gave as an example the way in which Colonel Robins had been kept silent in America. He asked about Robins, "Had he really been as friendly to the Soviet government as he made out?" I said, "Yes, if only as a sportsman admiring its pluck and courage in difficulties." I quoted Robins' saying: "I can't go against a baby I have sat up with for six months. But if there were a Bolshevik movement in America I'd be out with my rifle to fight it every time." "Now, that," said Lenin, "is an honest man and more far-seeing than most. I always liked that man." He shook with laughter at the image of the baby, and said, "That baby had several million other folk sitting up with it, too."

He said he had read in an English Socialist paper a comparison of his own theories with those of an American, Daniel De Leon. He had then borrowed some of De Leon's pamphlets from Reinstein (who belongs to the party which De Leon founded in America), read them for the first time, and was amazed to see how far and how early De Leon had pursued the same train of thought as the Russians. His theory that representation should be by industries, not by areas, was already the germ of the Soviet system. He remembered seeing De Leon at an International Conference. De Leon made no impression at all, a grey old man, quite unable to speak to such an audience, but evidently a much bigger man than he looked, since his pamphlets were written before the experience of the Russian Revolution of 1905. Some days afterwards I noticed that Lenin had introduced a few phrases of De Leon, as if to do honor to his memory, into the draft of the new programme of the Communist Party.

Talking of the lies that are told about Russia, he said it was interesting to notice that they were mostly perversions of truth and not pure inventions, and gave as an example the recent story that he had recanted. "Do you know the origin of that?" he said. "I was wishing a happy Ney Year to a friend over the telephone, and said, 'And may we commit fewer stupidities this year than last!' Someone overheard it and told someone else. A newspaper announced 'Lenin says we are committing stupidities," and so the story started."

More than ever, Lenin struck me as a happy man. Walking home from the Kremlin, I tried to think of any other man of his caliber who had a similar joyous temperament. I could think of none. This little, baldheaded, wrinkled man, who tilts his chair this way and that, laughing over one thing or another, ready any minute to give serious advice to anyone who interrupts him to ask for it, advice so well reasoned that it is to his follwers far more compelling than any command—every one of his wrinkles is a wrinkle of laughter, not of worry. I think the reason must be that he is the first great leader who utterly discounts the value of his own personality. He is quite without personal ambition. More than that, he believes, as a Marxist, in the movement of the masses which, with him or without him, would still live. His whole faith is in the elemental forces that move people; his faith in himself is merely his belief that he justly estimates the direction of these forces. He does not believe that any man could make or stop the revolution which he thinks inevitable. If the Russian revolution fails, according to him, it fails only temporarily, and because of forces beynd any man's control. He is consequently free with a freedom no other great man has ever had. It is not so much what he says that inspires confidence in him. It is this sensible freedom, this obvious detachment. With his philosophy he cannot for a moment believe that one man's mistake might ruin all. He is, for himself at any rate, the exponent, not the cause, of the events that will be forever linked with this name.

Economic Policy

In the afternoon of February 26th, I got to the Executive Committee in time to hear the end of a report by Rykov on the economic position. He said there was hope for a satisfactory conclusion to the negotiations for the building of the Obi-Kotlas railway, and hoped that this would soon be followed by similar negotiations and by other concessions. He explained that they did not want capitalism in Russia, but that they did want the things that capital could give them in exchange for what they could give capital. This was, of course, referring to the opposition criticism that the Soviet was prepared to sell Russia into the hands of the "Anglo-American imperialistic bandits." Rykov said that the main condition of all concessions would be that they should not affect the international structure of the Soviet Republic and should not lead to the exploitation of the workmen. They wanted railways, locomotives and machines, and their country was rich enough to pay for these things out of its natural resources without sensible loss to the state or the yielding of an inch in their programme of internal reconstruction.

He was followed by Krestinsky, who pointed out that whereas the commissariats were, in a sense, altered forms of the old ministries, links with the past, the Council of Public Economy, organizing the whole production and distribution of the country, building the new Socialist state, was an entirely new organ, and a link, not with the past, but with the future.

The two next speeches illustrated one of the main difficulties of the revolution. Krasin criticised the council for insufficient confidence in the security of the revolution. He said they were still hampered by fears lest here or there capitalism should creep in again. They were unnecessarily afraid to make the fullest possible use of specialists of all kinds who had taken a leading part in industry under the old regime and who, now that the old regime, the old system, had been definitely broken, could be made to serve the new. He believed that unless the utmost use was made of the resources of the country in technical knowledge, etc., they could not hope to organize the maximum productivity which alone could save them from catastrophe.

The speaker who followed him, Glebov, defended precisely the opposite point of view and represented the same attitude with regard to the reorganization of industry as is held by many who object to Trotsky's use of officers of the old army in the reorganization of the new, believing that all who worked in high places under the old regime must be and remain enemies of the revolution, so their employment is a definite source of danger. Glebov is a trade union representative, and his speech was a clear indication of the non-political undercurrent towards the left which may shake the Bolshevik position and will most certainly come into violent conflict with any definitely bourgeois government that may be brought in by counter-revolution.

(To Be Continued)

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—Burberry Coat in heavy English coating, in heather mixture, with large overcheck. This model has Raglan shoulder, slit pockets and belt —$82.50

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New Camp Starting at Deep Bay

About the 1st of September, there will be a new logging camp, beginning operations at Deep Bay. This camp will be known as The Barrard Mill Company, and is owned by Abernethy & Douglas, and will, according to the specifications, be the best camp on Vancouver Island. The superintendent in charge will be Mr. Thos. Matier, who is one of the best-known lumbermen in this Province.

It will be a railroad camp, and the equipment will be up-to-date in every respect. The railroad building, as well as the construction of the camp, is in charge of Mr. Arcade Varin, who is a well-known railroad builder and mining man.

The camp will be the best that can be had, as it will be constructed of dressed lumber ,and will be equipped with iron beds, springs and mattresses, etc., and there will be bathing facilities and a place for washing and drying clothes.

This camp will employ about 40 men to start with, and will later operate two sides, and thereby give employment to 50 men or more, and the union will, no doubt, be the employment agent for this concern.

The timber on this claim is the best that stands on Vancouver Island, and the show for flogging it is the best that could be desired. The camp is located on the Island Highway, also on the railway, and can also be reached by auto from Courtenay, a distance of twenty miles.

There is a good supply of the finest drinking water here, and the site which has been chosen for the camp, is quite free from flies and mosquitoes. It is an ideal spot for a camp.

A wharf is being built for a boat-landing, and when this camp is ready for operations, it will leave nothing for any logger to find fault with, as it is being constructed regardless of cost, with a view to making it the best that can be had, at any price, for the benefit of the workers.

Victimize Girls

Tacoma — After winning their strike for higher wages and retroactive pay, telephone girls in this city and Seattle are being victimized. The company agreed that there would be no discrimination.

The strike involved several thousand electrical workers and telephone operators, affiliated with the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and extended through the Pacific coast states.

Melbourne—Twenty-four railwaymen were fined or disrated for refusing to work on a train conveying police reinforcements to the strike area at Melbourne. Mr. Considine, a member of the House of Representatives, was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment for alleged disloyalty. A stay of proceedings was, however, granted.

May Receive Benefits

Manchester, England.—A court of referees has ruled that cotton workers who have been thrown out of work because of a refusal of spinners to accept an agreement offered by employers are entitled to government out-of-work benefits.

GREED IS STILL AT THE HELM

Motors Burned Wholesale to Satisfy Greed of Profiteers

[By Sir Leo Chiaza Money]

We are indebted to the Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph for record of an amazing instance of the greed of the profiteer. It is not only interesting in itself, but valuable in showing how in every country, however patriotic, the commercial mind operates instinctively against national interest.

It appears that the American army at the end of the war finds itself left with a great fleet of motor vehicles, 100,000 in number, most of them in good condition. With French transport material badly damaged and depleted by the war, these vehicles would be of extraordinary value to the French people, especially in the devastated districes.

As everybody knows, shipping is still scarce, and it is exceedingly difficult for the Americans to transport their 100,000 motor vehicles back to the United States. They are therefore willing to sell out to France and France has thus a great national opportunity.

But here enters Greed. The French motor manufacturers, although, of course, they have done splendidly out of the war, have vetoed the American proposal, and have obtained from the French government a decision (1) that the American motors must not be sold to private French purchasers, and (2) that the French government must not buy them for the nation.

As a result the motors are now being burned wholesale in order that the profiteer may not be deprived of his opportunity to make further depredations upon the French public.

No Headlines for Burnt Motors

It is a pity that the papers have not given this very terrible transaction headlines as big as those which they devoted tot the scuttling of the German fleet at Scapa. There was a touch of human nature about the Scapa business which appeals to us all if we have a spark of spirit remaining in us. Only the very mean man desires to see his enemy reduced to the condition of a worm without a turn left in it. The burning of the American motors in France is a very different matter. It is the triumph of the profiteer over the national interest. France has beaten her ancient enemy, with the assistance of the Allies, but, like her Allies, she is prostrate before the real rulers of society in peace and in war.

Insist on Six-day Week

Little Rock, Ark.—The minimum wage and maximum hour commission has refused to abolish the six-day provision of the 54-hour law for women and permit seven days' labor. The request was made by hotel men, who claim they are facing ruin and starvation if these women are not permitted to "enjoy" a seven-day week.

Reject Suff Amendment

Atlanta—The state senate has refused to adopt the equal suffrage amendment to the federal constitution. President Wilson urged the lawmakers to approve the act. Georgia is the second state to refuse ratification, Alabama also refusing. Eleven states have ratified, as follows: Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Kansas, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Texas, Iowa and Missouri.

EARLY AUTUMN DISPLAY

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The following funds have been received to date by the B. C. Defense Committee on behalf of those undergoing trial in Winnipeg. Address further donations to the B. C. Defense Committee, Box 879, Vancouver, B. C.:

Hungerford O. U., Van.....$	5.00
Cumberland Miners	205.50
Mrs. Hornbrook	1.00
Caulkers 1621, Vancouver....	50.00
Tailors' Union, per J. Kavanagh	5.00
B. C. Loggers (collection)..	81.64
Socialist Party of Canada, Local No. 1	514.05
Trades and Labor Council, Vancouver	149.00
Trades and Labor Council, pt. Sillikers' exs. Rec. 40	40.00
Geo. Gouthron, Princeton....	35.00
H. Huff	1.00
D. B. Caird, Vancouver	10.00
J. B. Amos, Burnaby	2.00
Local 97 S. P. of C., Smithers, B. C.	27.00
Miners' Union, Silverton	50.00
J. Kift, Vancouver	2.00
J. Stevenson (balance collection Victoria meeting)	6.00
Trades and Labor, Victoria	100.00
Dan J. Devane, Hedley	5.00
F. Williams, G. Collin, Powell River	5.00
J. Crow and A. Friend, Gibson's Landing	3.00
Collected by R. Bessant and G. Falstrow, Ocean Falls..	43.80
D. Leary	5.00
Walter Pass	5.00
Local No. 1, S. P. of C., Vancouver	88.20
D. Smith, Fernie	10.36
R. W. Adams, Vancouver....	3.00
J. Morin, Jackson Bay, B.C.	5.00
Mrs. Ella Darlington, Vic...	2.00
E. R. Upton, Vancouver.....	3.00
H. H. West, Vancouver	2.00
Local No. 2, S. P. of C., Victoria	25.00
Construc. Wkrs., Princeton..	25.00
Geo. G. Ross, Alberni	5.00
"Friend," Nanaimo	5.00
A. Le Hegarnt, Whonnock..	1.00
Harry Storer	10.00
W. A. McDonald	1.00
Chas. Webb, Powell River....	5.00
R. Pyne	5.00
J. A. Teit, Spence's Bridge	2.00
P. E., $1; S. H., $2; B. W. J., $2	5.00
Local 49, S. P. of C., $20.10; dance, $11; J. A. Henton, $10.50; F. King, $4.00; A. Harris, $3.25; J. Kullander, $8.50	5
A. J. May, Vancouver	
William Healey	1
Per J. Kavanagh	
Geo. Sawczak et al.	
J. Mitchell	
R. Bossant, Ocean Falls	2
A. Friend, Dorchester, N.B.	
Collected by E. Charles, Quatsino	1
W. Wilson, Rock Bay	
Goodwin Metal Miners, Kimberley, B. C.	11
A Merchant Slave, Georgia East	
A. Rabina	
Chas. Donner, Wellington....	
Robt. McLennan, Nanaimo..	
N. Mills, Benton, N.B.....	
J. Bird, $5; H. Bolton, $2; J. Gustafson, $1	
Metal Miners, Hedley, B. C.	14
C. Tuff, Mobel, Ont.	1
J. Mahoney, $3; J. McNeil, $1, Abbotsford	
G. Feigelman, Montreal	
W. Craig, Vancouver	
Sointula Finnish Local	5
F. Ingles, Gibson's Landing..	2
Total receipts	$2,073

In a single year, diphtheria a typhoid fever claimed 2300 lives New York State, according to a cent issue of the Health News, monthly publication of the N York State department of heal Had theee deaths occurred at time as a result of a fire or exp sion, the fact would have been he lined from one end of the country the other. Yet these deaths w just as needless, just as preventab and just as much due to some on carelessness. It is high time, acco ing to the state health officials, t the people awaken to the fact t diseases like typhoid are a discre to the community in which they eur. Polluted water supplies can rendered safe by filtration and chlination, while the danger of infecti from milk can be overcome by p teprization. It would be well municipalities and private compan to understand that they may be h legally responsible for lives lost illness, due to carelessness, ignoran or inaction in the face of threaten outbreaks of preventable diseases.

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