THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

FOURTEENTH YEAR. No. 17 FOUR PAGES VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1922 $2.50 PER YEAR

Workers Demand that Dominion Government Care for Unemployed

Mass Meeting of Workers on Cambie Street Grounds Calls for Federal Action — Unemployed Are Urged to Parade Misery and Compel the Authorities to Grant Relief

HEADED by the Canadian National Union of ex-Service Men, a thousand workers took part in the big parade last Sunday. Promptly at 1.30 p.m., the different organizations lined up behind their banners, and the chief marshal had the parade organized and ready to leave the Powell street grounds promptly at the appointed hour, namely, 2 p.m.

The banner of the ex-Service men called for united action on the part of the workers, while others were somewhat caustically worded, and expressed the ideas of the different organizations responsible for their appearance, and the following were the most noticeable: "Slaves Starve While Masters Feast." The North Shore workers evidently knew just what their position was when they had inscribed on their banner the following: "Slaves of the North Shore," while the Burnaby unemployed organizations's banner was a demand, "Feed Us, or Send Us to Russia."

Other banners carried expressed varying sentiments, but all were distinctly opposed to the present system, and read as follows: "The Workers Have Produced All Wealth, but Now They Starve." "1914 Popularity and Flags, 1922 Charity and Rags." "What About It? Medical report says: 'Fifty-four per cent. of South Vancouver children are underfed;'" "1400 South Vancouver Unemployed Demand Work to Live." The Workers' Party of Canada was well represented and headed by a banner which was composed [illegible] ed background and the lette[illegible] P. C. inscribed thereon.

Considerable inte[illegible]as taken in the doings of th[illegible]kers and the parade if those[illegible]mbled on the sidewalk were[illegible]riterion, for from the library[illegible]e Cambie street grounds the[illegible]alks were lined with people, [illegible] the time the parade arrived[illegible]e grounds where the speaker[illegible]re heard, there was at least[illegible] thousand people present.

Proof Library Dec 22

Chairman Explains

W. H. Cottrell, of the Street and Electric Railway Employees, chairman of the unemployed conference committee, before calling on the speakers, outlined the purposes of the demonstration. He pointed out that the workers had been endeavoring to get better relief measures for the unemployed during the past winter, and that it would appear to be necessary for some organization to prepare for the next winter.

He pointed out that the committee was not endeavoring to change the system, but to secure relief for those who, from no fault of their own, were without the means of subsistence. Referring to present conditions, he stated that relief was cut off as from the 29th, and that the demonstration was being held to endeavor to induce the provincial government to continue the relief, as the Federal government was willing to assist if the provincial authorities requested aid, as it had done in the past.

George Hardy, of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, was the first speaker caled upon, and in a vigorous speech, he called on the workers to secure all they could under the present system by organized effort. In opening, he stated that there was two aspects to every question, and that the first conference had condemned the Hastings Park slave pen, the second conference had, however, when conditions were different, and the single unemployed men were to be turned loose without means of subsistence, demanded that it be continued, and he pointed out that this

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FOSTER ACCEPTS CHALLENGE OF GOMPERS

Exponent of Amalgamation of Union Will Defend His Views

Claims That Trade Unions Are Obsolete and Favors Industrial Unions

(By The Federated Press).

CHICAGO.—William Z. Foster, secretary-treasurer, the Trade Union Educational league, has addressed an open letter to Samuel Gompers, president, A. F. of L., confirming his acceptance of a challenge to debate the issue of amalgamation of unions by industries made by Gompers during a meeting of local union officials in this city.

Gompers scored Foster for having challenged an A. F. of L. organizer who attacked him at the meeting, and asked why the amalgamation spokesman did not do the head of the A. F. of L. the honor of challenging him to debate the issue. Gompers said he was willing to have a committee of three reputable trade unionists consider the merits of industrial unionism versus craft unionism as presented by himself and Foster.

"Considering your high office in the movement, I would not have been presumptuous enough to have so challenged you to such a debate," writes Foster, "but seeing that it your own proposition, I herewith accept your offer, and am holding myself in readiness to present my arguments to the proposed committee as soon as it is selected. The personnel of the committee, and the manner of its selection, I am willing to leave in your hands.

"My contention is that craft unionism is obsolete. The old type of organization, based upon trade lines, can no longer cope successfully with organized capital. To fit modern conditions our unions must be based upon the lines of industry, rather than upon those of craft. The necessary industrial unionism will be arrived at, not through the founding of ideal dual unions, but by amalgamating the old organizations.

"Already the trade unions, by federations and other get-together devices, have made much progress in the direction of industrial unionism. I hold that this tendency should be consciously encouraged, we should not simply blunder along blindly."

WILL DISCUSS AMALGAMATION

Railroad Workers to Deal With Important Question

HOUSTON, Tex.—President W. S. Carter, Brotherhod of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, will call his triennial convention to order here May 2. Probably the most important question is the proposed amalgamation with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The B. of L. E. passed a resolution favoring such amalgamation at its Cleveland convention last year, and the decision now devolves upon the firemen.

Further issues are the labor press; erection of a brotherhood building; resolution for alliance with the miners; participation in political campaigns; co-operative buying and distribution, and the attitude of the brotherhood toward the decisions and practices of the U. S. railroad labor board; establishment and maintenance of a sanitarium for tuberculosis, suitable locations and costs of which have already been ascertained; election of a successor to Vice-president George K. Wark, whose death occurred the past week.

There will be 904 accredited delegates from the United States and Canada, one for every lodge or brotherhood. An endeavor is being made to conclude the business at Houston within a month.

Tools Needed

The local branch of the Society for Techincal Aid for Soviet Russia has received a donation of tools for the first batch of workers leaving for Soviet Russia, but more are needed, and workers willing to make such donations can leave their names and addresses at the Federationist office, or at 305 Pender street west, and the tools will be called for.

NEW YORK STATE ADOPTS DRASTIC METHODS

Vicious Sentences Are Handed Out to Workers

Women Also Come Under the Powers of the State

By HARRY GODFREY
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent).

New York—New York state is becoming a close competitor of California in the race to see which can most effectively imitate the methods of czaristic Russia and the Germany of the kaiser. While California is inflicting ferocious sentences upon men and women for membership in the I. W. W., under its criminal syndicalism law, this state is using its tremendous power to imprison men and women under its so-called criminal anarchy law, enacted 20 years ago, as a result of the assassination of President McKinley by a half-crazy youth.

Within the last few days these things have occurred here:

Isaac E. Ferguson and Charles E. Ruthenburg, ordered released from prison, where they were serving five to ten-year terms for their alleged connection with the publication in the Revolutionary Age of the left wing manifesto, were rearrested at the Sing Sing gates on warrants involving merely a technical variation of the charge on which they were convicted a year and a half ago. They had been admitted to bail on certificates of reasonable doubt pending hearing of an appeal. After their second arrest they were brought to New York City and placed in the Tombs, from which a few days later they were released on parole.

Simultaneously the same judge who granted the certificates on which they were released, issued a similar certificate in the case of ex-Assemblyman Benjamin Gitlow, Socialist, who also was convicted and serving a prison term under the criminal anarchy act. The judge, Benjamin N. Cardozo, of the court of appeals, in all three cases, declared there was reasonable doubt whether the criminal anarchy act had been properly construed. Gitlow also has been rearrested. His attorneys declared they would seek his release on parole in the same manner as the others.

An application for a similar certificate or reasonable doubt is to come immediately before Judge Cardozo in the case of James Larkin, serving a five to ten-year term under the criminal anarchy law. Governor Miller recently refused to pardon Larkin.

But while these men apparently have won an opportunity to make another fight for their constitutional rights, a New York City jury has convicted two women, Minnie Kolin and Tina Jurson, under the same law, the specific charge being the distribution a year ago of circulars alleged to be seditious. They have not yet been sentenced.

Judge Louis D. Gibbs, after their conviction, raised the bail of Anna Leisman, also charged with criminal anarchy, from $5,000 to $25,000, giving no reasons except the "suspicions of the district attorney.

At the trial of Mrs. Kolin and Mrs. Jurson it was brought out that the circulars seized at the time of their arrest had disappeared, although supposed to be in possession of the authorities, and that city detectives had entered their homes without a search warrant. The documents on which they were convicted were alleged by the police to have been found in their homes, and were admitted in evidence over the protest of their attorney.

AUSTRIAN IDLE SEEK RELIEF

Unemployed Hold a Big Demonstration in Vienna

(By The Federated Press).

VIENNA.—Over 10,000 unemployed of Vienna recently conducted a demonstration before the city hall and were addressed by leaders of the trade union movement, the Socialist party and the Communists. Resolutions were adopted calling for a raise in the unemployment benefits, demanding the creation of opportunities for work, and advancing the hope that more workers be employed in the industries.

From the meeting the participants marched in parade form to the parliament, where their demands were presented to Dr. Paur, a member of the Austrian cabinet. He promised that the government would seek measures of relief.

WANTED

Ole Tande is requested to communicate with Bird, Macdonald & Co., solicitors, Vancouver, as business transactions need his attention.

Try your neighbor for a subscription.

Translate Your Views and Appreciations Into Action

THE announcement in the last issue of the Federationist to the effect that for a time the paper would be issued every two weeks, has been a cause of joy to the reactionary labor publications and the employers. But we are of the opinion that their joy will be short lived.

One subscriber, a woman at that, sent in her renewal this week, and amongst other things she had the following to say:

"As time goes on I shall endeavor as much as possible to send you something to help out. I appreciate the Federationist more than I can say. I know what it is to keep a working-class paper in the field against opposition, indifference and financial depression."

Other readers have been roused to action by the announcement, and instead of it being the beginning of the end, as the Alberta Labor News imagines, it is the starting of a new era. The Federationist has earned the enmity of the ruling class because of its exposition of the class position, and while safe and sane labor papers can secure sustenance from the employing class, the Federationist will exist in spite of the enmity of the powers who would suppress it, and by the support of the workers who realize their class position. Our subscribers who expressed her views as above only express the views of thousands of Federationist readers, and the call for action will bring their active support. The future of the Federationist is secure if our readers only translate their appreciation into action.

APPEAL IS MADE FOR STRIKING MINERS

Officials of District 18 Ask Workers for Aid

Trade Unionists Asked to Send Financial Help

The officials of District 18 of United Mine Workers of America have issued an appeal for assistance for the striking miners. The appeal reads as follows:

To All Organized Labor Throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Fellow Workers:

You are, no doubt, aware that the Miners throughout Alberta and Eastern British Columbia are out on strike against a 50 per cent reduction in wages, and the arrogant attitude of the Coal Operators in their effort to create open shop conditions for Mine Workers. You will realize that, if by chance, they are successful in their attempt with the United Mine Workers, it will only be a question of time before the whole Trade Union movement will be affected in like manner.

In view of this we are appealing to every Trade Unionist in the country for moral and financial support, believing, as we do, that this fight is their fight, and it behooves all to help in any way possible.

We further realize that owing to business depression for the past twelve months, the various Local Unions will not be overburdened with funds. However, any assistance they can render will be of great help in caring for the most necessitious cases.

We have about 10,000 members with their dependents, who will need assistance if we are to carry the strike to a successful conclusion.

It is our opinion that the Operators are in for a lengthy suspension of operations, believing that through starvation and want they will be able to force the workers to accept their conditions.

Owing to the extent of the strike, which affects the whole continent, we cannot expect much financial assistance from our International organization; hence we are forced to appeal to every Trade Unionist for assistance in this fight, which everyone familiar with the labor movement realizes is nothing more than an attempt by the employing classes to force down wages and create Open Shop conditions throughout the Dominion.

All Donations should be sent to Robert Peacock, Secretary-Treasurer, District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, Box 1884, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Trusting this communication will receive favorable consideration and action.

Yours fraternally,

E. G. WILLIAMSON, President.
WILLIAM RYAN, Vice-President.
ROBERT PEACOCK, Secretary-Treasurer.
ROBERT LIVETT, International Board Member.

HENRY SARA IS TO SPEAK HERE

British Labor Orator to Speak for Famine Sufferers

Will Deliver an Address and Film Lecture

The local committee of the Friends of Soviet Russia have been informed that Henry Sara famous English orator and journalist, will be in Vancouver about May 14.

Arrangements are being made to hold a public meeting and a lecture, for the purpose of giving Sara the opportunity of giving the workers of this part of the world a true insight into the conditions which prevail in the famine regions of Soviet Russia.

The following comments on Sara by men known the world over in the working class movement, should be sufficient to secure capacity audiences when he speaks:

Tom Mann and Nat Watkins, of the British bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions, in recommending Henry Sara, says: "We take this opportunity to bring Sara to the notice of your organization. We have known him for a long time as one of the finest and most effective speakers the English movement has produced in recent years. His activities on behalf of all questions affecting the Russian revolution are known to all the active men here in England. We feel sure that the results that accrue from his tour will more than justify this recommendation."

John S. Clark, editor of the English Worker, writes: "I have known Henry Sara for many years, and have pleasure in stating that he is a public speaker of pronounced ability, and possessed of two qualities so often lacking in public speakers—a convincing personality and a scrupulous regard for accuracy. He is, moreover, a man who has been tested and not found wanting. His work here has left a lasting impression."

Henery Sara will leave a lasting impression on all who hear him on this continent. At his first meeting

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SWITZERLAND HAS BITTER LABOR STRUGGLE

Hours of Labor Increased While Wages Are Reduced

Crushing of Workers' Organization Is Sought by Employers

(By The Federated Press)

Berne, Switzerland (by mail).—The International Federation of Metal Workers, whose international headquarters is at Berne, is engaged in a bitter struggle with the employers. The issues on the surface are two-fold: Lengthening the 46-hour week to 48 hours, and reduction of wages.

Behind these issues, however, is a concerted effort of the bosses to break the back of this powerful organization. The metal workers are among the most progressive of the trade unionists. Employers in all branches of industry look with particular disfavor upon the organization.

One of the things that the employers hope to abolish is the voice in the management which the metal workers of Europe now enjoy in a number of countries through works councils and similar institutions. Once that point is gained the bosses will seek to make the conditons of employment less attractive than they now are, thanks to the voice in the management which the organized workers have.

According to Secretary Conrad Ilg, thousands of Danish workers were locked out several weeks ago and were practically thrown upon the street.

Likewise in Great Britain, where the bosses insisted not only upon longer hours and lower wages, but also upon overtime work, several thousand machinists were locked out early in March, and the lockout was lately extended to workers in the other branches of the metal industry.

In Hungary 10,000 metal workers are now walking the streets, thanks to the lockout declared by the employers. Austria, Belgium, Italy and France are also scenes of the conflict.

In Germany the situation is particularly severe. Said Conrad Ilg: "The cost of living, brought about through the progressive lessening of the value of the mark, is rising to impossible heights and is forcing our brothers to demand higher wages, while the employers are doing everything possible to lessen the standards of living and to make worse the conditions of employment. In South Germany alone over 100,000 metal workers are involved is a struggle to ward off the 48-hour week."

The international secretary has issued an appeal for help to all national branches, especially those as yet not hard hit by the offensive of the employers.

In the United States the International Federation of Metal Workers is represented by the International Association of Machinists. The federation belongs to the Amsterdam International; consequently the Russian metal workers are not represested, since they belong to the Moscow (Red) Trade Union International.

Steam Engineers

Local 844 of the Steam and Operating Engineers held a very successful open meeting on Tuesday, April the 25th, and at the regular meeting of the local, held later in the evening, it was decided that the meetings would be held on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month, the meetings from 8 to 9 p.m., to be open to all engineers. The initiation fee has been set at $2, and all engineers interested in securing the highest wages and the best conditions are requested to attend these meetings and join the organization.

POINCARE IS VERY CAREFUL

Dodges Issue of Amnesty for Political Prisoners

(By The Federated Press).

PARIS.—The question of amnesty for political prisoners, which was in a fair why to be solved under the Briand ministry, is to be shelved until after the summer vacation. When Marcel Cachin, Communist deputy, in the chamber of deputies, interpellated Premier Poincare as to what had happened to amnesty, Poincare replied that his government favored the Briand project, but that it could not act until the chamber itself had first acted. Cahin moved that the amnesty question be debated and decided before the Easter vacation. His motion was defeated by a two-thirds vote.

ST. LOUIS.—The annual report of Health Commissioner Starkloff to the department of public welfare, declares that profiteering real estate interests constitute a menace to public health in St. Louis. Landlords, Dr. Starkloff points out, have raised rents to such an extent as to force many families to live in crowded quarters and in tenements almost unfit for habitation.

Unemployed Parade Their Misery in Down Town Sections of City

Visit Warehouses and Large Departmental Stores—Trades Council Appoints Special Committee With Power to Act—Work on Prairies Not for Married Men, Says McVety

FOLLOWING the unemployment demonstration last Sunday, developments have taken place which have caused the authorities many heart-burnings. On Monday morning the unemployed held meetings at 61 Cordova street west, and decided to interview the city council and see what that body was going to do about it. With relief cut off, the jobless workers realised that it was no time for theorising, but a time for action, if the children were to eat.

Visit Warehouses

Failing to secure from the city council a continuance of relief, several hundred jobless workers, including women, took a stroll down town to the wholesale district on Monday afternoon. They visited the warehouses and demanded food. Naturally, the forces of law and order were at once called upon to protect private property. The police stated to the demonstrators that they were not allowed to beg without a permit, the leaders of the jobless army replied by pointing out that they had a verbal permit, but the written word was demanded. "Where do we eat?" was the cry of the men and women whose only means of subsistence had been cut off, but the police had no answer but to use their persuasive powers to get the crowd to move on.

Sidewalk Parade

On Tuesday another demonstration was staged. Forbidden the right to parade in the usual way, the unemployed treated themselves to a "sidewalk parade" on Tuesday forenoon, several hundred strong. Leaving the Loggers hall shortly before noon, they took the Cambie street entrance to Hastings street, then along the sidewalk past Spencer's store to the post office. Crossing there to the east pavement of Granville street, and so up to the Hudson's Bay emporium. There they turned along Georgia and thus to J. H. McVety's office on Richards street, where they forced that official to confess that here were no jobs for them; also that a jaunt to the prairies was impracticable as far as married men werec concerned, the possible earnings being insufficient to keep the families left behind.

Later the men and women visited Woodward's and Spencer's stores. No attempt was made to seize goods, but the police were there in force and protected private property, which is the basis of the present system which causes slaves to starve in the midst of plenty.

Tuesday evening a deputation from the unemployed waited on the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, and laid the situation before that body, asking that the council call a general strike for 24 hours as a protest against the cutting off of relief. The council later adopted the following resolution:

"Owing to the inability of this council to call a 24-hour strike, be it resolved that a committee be appointed to take up the matter of unemployment forthwith in the city with instructions to interview the mayor and the Provincial government and with full power to act."

The committee appointed consists of A. Crawford, president of the council; J. Nixon, P. Bengough, secretary of the council; A. Fraser and R. H. Neelands, M. L. A.

On Wednesday morning a news item appeared in the Vancouver Sun to the effect that the Robert Dollar company needed eighty men for work in the lumber camps operated by that company. Not fearing work, the unemployed went to the Dollar company's offices, and asked for the jobs. They were, however, informed that the com-

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BUSINESS AT A STANDSTILL

White Guard in Eastern Siberia Gives No Hope to Capital

(By The Federated Press).

WASHINGTON.—Eastern Siberia, under White Guard "government" but under Japanese military occupation, is a commercial hope rather than a reality, according to cabled report to the Commerce Department from Trade Commissioner Mayar at Vladivostok. Business is almost at a standstill. Merchants carry old stores of goods, but the people have no purchasing power. Business houses are closing down in consequence. Japanese and Chinese carry on the meagre trading.

"The local government has no money in the treasury," he says, "and the monthly expenditures, because of the military movements it has undertaken against the Far Eastern republic, are in excess of the revenues, which are derived chiefly from the customs. The government is attempting to secure a loan through a mortgage on government property, but this matter for the present is speculative."

Japanese money is the currency in Vladivostok, and Japanese banks do the financial business.

MINNEAPOLIS. — Abolition of the officers' reserve corps is asked in a resolution adopted by the Minneapolis Trades and Labor assembly, as a result of revelations in connection with the army board grilling of the Rev. Russell H. Stafford, lieutenant in the reserve. Officers who preferred charges against him claim a member of the reserve corps has no right to speak on any question not in accordance with views of the war department. Stafford opposed military training in the high schools.

UNCROWNED KING NOW REIGNS IN GERMANY

Controls Economic and Financial Life of the Country

Now Seeks to Control Thought of Workers of Paper Combine

By PAUL HOYER
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent).

BERLIN, Germany. — Hugo Stinnes, the uncrowned king of Germany, is likely soon to control not only the economic and financial life of his fatherland, but even the thinking processes of his countrymen. He has slowly and cautiously possessed himself of the various sources of supply which go into the making of a newspaper—such as wood pulp, paper manufacturing establishments, printers' ink, etc.—so that, if the present tendency continues, all German publishers may soon find themselves at the mercy of Stinnes' powerful trust.

In the working class press—papers such as the Rote Fahne, Freiheit and Vorwaerts—attention has unceasingly been called to the "Stinnesation" of Germany and its consequent dangers. But the capitalistic papers, except insofar as their party interests collided with the Stinnes programme, ignored the danger. They have awakened, however, with a rude shock. They are finding that, unless something is done about the high cost of paper and of the production of newspapers, they themselves may be forced to the wall.

A glance at the rising cost of print paper discloses that the price of newsprint has risen to 70 times the pre-war figure. A kilogram of newsprint paper (about 2.2 pounds) cost:

Before the war, .20 marks; November, 1921, 3.47 marks; December, 1921, 4.20 marks; January, 1922, 7 marks; February, 1922, 7.30 marks; March, 1922, 8.25 marks; April, 1922, 14 marks.

In other branches of the production of a paper the increase is even greater. Thus the cost of metal for the linotypes has gone up to 100 times its pre-war level; that of ink, oil, gasoline to similar high proportions.

The price at which papers are sold, however, has only risen to figures approximating 11 or 12 times that of pre-war prices.

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THE WORKERS' PARTY OF CANADA
—WILL HOLD A—
Propaganda Meeting
—IN THE—
COLUMBIA THEATRE
ON SUNDAY, MAY 7, at 8 p.m.
Speaker - - J. KAVANAGH

Mass Meeting
For the purpose of assisting in the economic restoration of SOVIET RUSSIA
STAR THEATRE
Sunday, May 7th, at 3 p.m.
Speaker: J. KAVANAGH

Don't Forget the Dance
In Aid of the B. C. Federationist
—IN THE—
DOMINION HALL, PENDER ST.
Wednesday, May 24th
GOOD MUSIC WILL BE PROVIDED
Show your solidarity by attending this dance and assisting the only real Labor paper west of Winnipeg.

THE B.C. FEDERATIONIST

Published every other Friday morning by The B. C. Federationist, Limited

A. S. WELLS.....Manager

Office: Room 1, Victoria Block, 342 Pender St. W. Telephone Seymour 5371

Subscription Rates: United States and Foreign, $3.00 per year; Canada, $2.50 per year, $1.50 for six months; to Unions subscribing in a body, 16c per member per month.

Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....May 5, 1922

Trade Unionists Should Aid the Unemployed

THE unemployed situation calls for action on the part of organized labor. When first relief measures were adopted there were some three hundred married men in Vancouver needing and asking for relief. According to Relief Officer Ireland's statements there are at this time at least seven hundred seeking relief, and some twelve hundred children are dependent on these unemployed men. His statement in part reads as follows:

"The 702 men on the roll before relief was discontinued had 1267 children dependent on them. The greater majority of these men had lived in Vancouver for two or more years, thirty-one having been residents of the city for more than twenty years. Fifty-one of these men have been out of employment for a year or more; nine for eleven months; twelve for ten months; thirty-one for nine months; 155 for eight months; 151 for seven months; eighty-four for six months; 103 for five months; fifty-six for four months, and fifty for three months and less."

* * *

Necessity knows no laws. Men with hungry children are desperate men. Men without the means of securing food for their children are often compelled to do things which are opposed to their ideas of right and wrong; against their ideals and codes of ethics. The relief is now cut off, and these unemployed men will be compelled to secure food by some means, and there are two ways open to them. The first is to secure work at whatever wages the employers will offer. The second is to steal and place themselves in the position of outlaws, subject to the powers of the authorities.

* * *

While a highly placed ecclesiastical once stated that a man would be a coward if he saw his children starve in a land where there was plenty, we do not expect that the unemployed will take his advice. They may, however, be compelled to adopt the first means of securing a living. If they do that, they will at once become dangerous to the standard of living now enjoyed by the men who are at present employed. For this reason alone, the Trades and Labor Council of Vancouver should take steps to see that relief is granted to the jobless.

* * *

Other motives, outside of self interest, should move the trade unionists of this city to bestir themselves in the securing of relief for the unemployed. Over twelve hundred children are now faced with starvation. There are other thousands who, due to the intermittent employment of their male supporters, are undernourished. The cry of the children should be sufficient. The Trades Council has already appointed a committee to endeavor to secure relief from the authorities. If this committee's efforts fail, then there is only one course for that body to adopt, and that is to call a conference of the representatives of all the trade unions in the city, and the unemployed organizations should be also invited to send representatives. The unemployed have refrained from seeking work at rates which would give them the work in preference to those obtaining union rates of wages, and the least the trade unionists can do is to see that they are enabled to carry on while they are unemployed, and to maintain their position, without endangering the position of those already working.

An Extension to "His Master's Voice"

EVER since the first slave was shackled, every human invention has been used to aid the exploiting class to retain its power over its slaves. The needs of humanity never enter into the calculations of the master class, the members of that class having their vision circumscribed by profits. Recently it was announced that a new motor had been invented. Its cost of operation and upkeep is so low that it is stated, by those who control industry, that it is three hundred years ahead of the times. In other words, it is not considered to be useful, because it would not be profitable and therefore will not be used.

* * *

The radiophone, another new invention, is, however, being pushed. Its utility as a means of spreading ruling class propaganda and views is already established, and the servant of the ruling class, "the free press," is extending its scope and power. The slave can now hear his "master's voice" as well as read the piffle of his hack writers.

* * *

It may be true that some music will be broadcasted, but so far as we have seen, the radiophone is being used by the master class to spread its news and views, and as time goes on we will find that the slave with a few dollars to spare, and who instals his receiving apparatus, will be regaled with the softening influence of music interspersed with ruling-class propaganda.

* * *

The farmer will be able to hear the price quoted for his product, and the necessity for more work, although his back may ache with the toil of the day, and later in the evening hear all about the "depravity" and profiteering of the miners, the exorbitant wages of the artisan class, and the causes of the high price of binder twine. But the misery of the slaves of modern capitalism and the present system of wage slavery throughout the world will not be sent out from the newspaper offices so that the workers of all lands may learn just what their fellow workers are compelled to suffer, at least not yet.

The Red T.U.I. and Domination

THERE was never a period in the history of the working-class movement when the necessity of "class" over all other viewpoints was so necessary. The labor movement has been split, and will be split again, because of the necessity for clarification, but there are splits which are not only unnecessary, but due to the fact that certain groups of workers become so impregnated with the idea that the views they hold, or the organization they belong to, is the only way to working-class freedom, and as a result, the class viewpoint is overshadowed by the partisan outlook of those who have become patriotic to their own views or organization and have lost sight of the class struggle and all that it entails.

* * *

Since the formation of the Red Trade Union International, an organization based on the recognition of the class struggle, this partisanship has been brought to the fore. Anti-political actionists are lined up—athough they are not at one with the ruling class—with that class as against the new Trade Union International organization. They use the same arguments as does the master class against it, and cry from the housetops, "It is controlled by the Communist or political wing of the working-class movement," and today we find that many of the members of the I. W. W., as it is today, are taking a position altogether foreign to that taken by that organization in the past. We find that Sandgren, who is close in touch with the executive of the I. W. W., and such men as Carl Berg and Gordon Cascadden, writing and preaching against the only militant International Trade Union Organization in the world. Their fulminations are as nauseating as they are reactionary. They are in line with the most reactionary trade union officials and the ruling class apologists. In fact, if they were paid for it, they could not serve the International ruling class better than they do when they attack the Red Trade Union International.

* * *

The old-time member of the I. W. W. is not opposed to the Red Trade Union International. He may have been an opponent of political action as he understood it, but he never was, and never will be, opposed to an International based on class lines and which recognizes the class struggle, and, recognizing it, prepares the workers to take part in that struggle. As an answer to those who imagine that because the Trade Union International has dealings with the Third or Communist International, it is controlled by the political wing of the international working-class movement, we would call their attention to the following statement issued by the executive committee of the Red International, which reads as follows:

"On the basis of the fact that all revolutionary trade-union forces have been combined in the Red Trade Union International under whose banner Syndicalist, Communist and non-partisan workers are united and, furthermore, that misunderstandings and even confusion have arisen in certain Syndicalist circles with regard to the resolution of the First Congress of the Red Trade Union International re the relationship to the Communist International, the executive committee of the Red Trade Union International reclares that the resolution in question **means in no way the subordination of the trade unions to the Communist parties**, or of the Red Trade Union International to the Communist International, but the unity of all the organized forces of the working class for the purpose of overthrowing the capitalist regime.

"As the German syndicalists have at their congress in Dusseldorf expressed their intention of **founding a purely Syndicalist International**, the executive committee of the Red Trade Union International cannot but warn all revolutionary organizations against these **attempts at splitting** and must vehemently protest against this attack upon the unity of the proletariat. At the same time it declares that a sectarian international such as that is foredoomed to utter impotence.

"Being convinced that it will prove possible to find a solid foundation for a logic for a bloc of all revolutionary forces of the world, the Executive Committee addresses the **urgent appeal to all revolutionary trade unions**, including those which have pronounced against joining the Red Trade Union International, **to participate in our Second Congress.**"

* * *

The above statement is a refutation of the confusionists' ideas as to domination. It is a complete denial of the idea that the Red Trade Union International is a subject body. But what our partisan fanatics must learn, is that it is possible for the two wings of the working-class movement, to move together, and in agreement, seeking the unity of the working class, without either one or the other becoming the subject to or subservient to the other, and that class interests are of more concern to the workers than any ideas which some men may have that a few "magic letters" or a peculiar form of organization or mentality on the part of certain workers, will bring to the workers that freedom which they must have or stay slaves for ever. A united working class is the object of the Red Trade Union International, and that is sufficient for all real militant workers, in spite of the wailings of fanatical partisans. Old-time members of the I. W. W. might well at this time take note of the fact that George Hardy, who is known all over the North American continent, was expelled from the I. W. W. because of his espousal of the Red Trade Union International, which organization he was able to size up as the representative of the I. W. W. in Russia, where he was in close touch with the Provisional Executive of the Red International. Just about the time he was expelled from the I. W. W., Hardy was ordered deported from the United States, and while there may be no connection between these two expulsions, the opponents of the R. T. U. I. in the I. W. W. are certainly parroting the cries of the master class and the reactionary trade union officials when they take the stand that the Third Communist International controls the trade union organization.

VOTE FOR NATION WIDE STRIKE AS PROTEST

U. S. Railroad Shopmen Are Up in Arms

Evasion of Transportation Act Brings Workers to Action

Chicago—Over five hundred delegates unanimously voted for a nation-wide strike of half a million railroad shop employees as a protest against the evasion of the Transportation Act by more than eighty railroads in various parts of the country, and the attendant farming out of repair work in an effort to crush the railway union, at the sixth biennial convention of the Federated Shop Crafts, held in Chicago last week.

The resolution calling for drastic action on the part of the railway employees was passed on Thursday, April 21, after two and a half days of heated debate.

"If no satisfactory settlement is arrived at," declares the resolution in part, "the executive council, mechanical section of this department, shall direct the issuance of a strike vote to which the members, through their affiliated organizations, will be subject, and the same be compiled and tabulated within sixty days from the date of adjournment of this convention and effective at the option of the executive council and the executive boards of the three divisions."

Delegates Solid for Strike

The unanimity of the delegates on the desire for a strike was demonstrated when an amendment was interjected to restrict the strike to those roads directly affected, was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

Abundant and conclusive evidence was produced by many of the delegates, which indicated vividly the desperate efforts of the railway companies to obliterate unions and unionism on the railroads. Such evils as piece work, straight time for Sunday work, letting out of repair work (farming out jobs) to contractors to escape jurisdiction of the transportation act were factors shown to exist on many of the roads. That the companies were determined to reduce the men to the state in which they were before the organization spread, was made plain by a great number of the delegates by undisputable evidence. The railway labor board was flayed mercilessly from beginning to end as a purely company institution, whose purpose was avowedly to degrade the workers and subordinate them to the railway companies' wishes.

Officials Block Right Action

In spite of the fact that practically all of the delegates present were high salaried officials of the unions, most of them being system chairmen of the various organizations, and getting from $300 to $500 per month and expenses, the convention was radical in all its actions. The radicalism, however, was not of the hot air, or rabid type, but it smacked of a determined effort which was visible throughout the convention to strengthen the railway unions, and to bring about solidarity of action.

These efforts were largely shattered upon the opposition of the general presidents of the affiliated unions. The latter constitute the general executive board of the railway employees department of the American Federation of Labor, and their efforts were constantly bent toward keeping the department from winning any power, and to assume its continuation in their own hands. Every attempt in the convention to increase the per capita of the department so that it may function to greater advantage, was fought by them; and a dozen other projects aimed at increasing the utility of the department as well as gaining more complete jurisdiction of the workers in the organization, was fought tooth and nail by these reactionaries.

Jeer and Boo Union Heads

The unpopularity of the union officers at this convention was emphasized by loud and prolonged jeers and boos from the delegates. Whenever they took the floor in debate, they were hissed and booed in a manner that made them uncomfortable, and left no doubt as to their "undesirableness."

The Trade Union Educational League played an important role in the discussions in this convention. It was brought out that several months before the convention, this organization had been reaching out to the railroad men throughout the nation with the proposition of amalgamtion of the various unions, and that this campaign resulted in the development of a strong sentiment among the rank and file for amalgamation. Forty resolutions came before the convention from different organizations demanding that all the unions fuse together. Great alarm was spread among the bureaucracy when this subject was broached, and they acted as if in a panic.

Portray Livid Terror

Their terror made the situation extaordinarily humorous. They feared that even the high salaried system chairmen delegates might be stampeded for amalgamation. It was unmistakably clear that a large proportion of the delegation was heartily for amalgamation, and it looked dangerous for the bureaucracy.

It required all the power and manœuvering the machine could muster to beat down the sentiment for amalgamation and to dragoon the delegates into line.

Sammy Gompers considered the situation serious enough to send his hand-picked vice-chairman, Mathew Woll, to the scene to "save the day." Woll told the convention that the "eyes of the whole Labor movement" was upon the convention, and hoped that they would not allow themselves to be made the "tail end of the Trade Union Educational League," at whose door he laid the greatest share of the blame. A. O. Wharton, president of the railway department, and a member of the railroad Labor board, was hooked in as a pinch-hitter, and by a customary parliamentary trick, was enabled to close the debate against he amalgamators. In spite of this, the proposition received a strong vote.

Solidarity is Keynote

Solidarity was the keynote throughout the entire convention. The adoption of a resolution proposing federation with the brotherhoods and other independent unions served to accentuate the general trend of the convention.

The rebelliousness of the convention was acutely portrayed when the question of bringing back into the organization of the Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees, an organization which had been suspended, which automatically places it out of the railway department of the A. F. of L., was brought up. Notwithstanding the laws of the A. F. of L., the delegates voted in a majority to bring this organization back into the department, but by jockeying the thing around parliamentarily so that a two-thirds majority was required, the proposal was defeated.

It is especially significant to note, in the face of the fact that practically all of the delegates were high paid officials, the convention was the most radical yet held by the railway department of the A. F. of L.

Amalgamation to Win

With the rank and file overwhelmingly for amalgamation, it is safe to say that before the next convention, important developments will have taken place among the railroad workers. A solid flank will have been formed on the question of amalgamation of railway unions, and a united front presented. The international officials, with the help of their lackeys, had hard sledding and a mighty task to defeat the proposition at this convention. And the future looms black to them. They will be unable to stem the tide at the next convention, and the rank and file will win.

Amalgamation is the great issue now before the railroad workers of this country. And amalgamate they will.

CHILDREN ASK FOR PARDONS

Seek Release of Political Prisoners in U. S.

NEW YORK.—New York has witnessed a parade which will be historically significant. It had no bands, this parade; no pomp and panoply; no fever of hatred; no delirium of glory, and for spectators only those who happened to be passing.

It was the parade of the Children's Amnesty Crusade, stopping here a few tired hours on its way to Washington to ask President Harding to open the prison doors to the men who believed the framers of the Constitution meant what they said when they wrote into that document that freedom of speech should not be abridged.

There were about 35, mothers and children, most of them children. They were tired and weary from their long journey from St. Louis. But they trudged along bravely. Some were too small to walk, and their mothers carried them.

But for once the New York police, trained now for several years to club and kick their way through any parade or street gathering which questioned the divine right of American government to be prussian, treated the marchers with respect.

Later in the day the amnesty crusaders were taken to a meeting held under the auspices of the Workers' Defense union. One by one they stood up on the platform as Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hare presented them by name and told the tragic stories of their sufferings since their breadwinners had been imprisoned.

When Mrs. O'Hare had finished, Clare Sheridan, English sculptress, Elizabeth Curley Flynn, Mary Heaton Vorse, Crystal Eastman, Marion Sproul, Matilda Robbins, Rose Schneiderman and others spoke. There were great outbursts of cheering when Mrs. Sheridan declared the political prisoners were the real heroes of the war. But not all the little crusaders heard the cheering. Some of them, tired and exhausted, had gone to sleep on the platform.

They had been about ten days on their journey to seek justice for their fathers and husbands. They stopped at Terre Haute, Ind., Cleveland, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Rochester and Schenectady, at each of which places they were cared for and cheered by friends and sympathizers.

Here they were given every attention by workers' organizations, and several hundred dollars were contributed, mostly in silver and small pieces, toward paying their expenses.

OGDEN, Utah. — Unanimous adoption of a resolution asking the A. F. of L. to call a conference of international unions to arrange for amalgamation of all unions in the respective industries into single organizations, each of which shall cover an industry, featured the regular meeting of the Ogden Trades and Labor assembly.

An invitation to unaffiliated unions was extended, urging them to send fraternal representatives to the trades assembly meetings.

NEW YORK.—The paper mill strike, expected May 1 when the old agreement expired and the employers insisted on a wage cut, has been staved off by a continuance of the old agreement for two weeks.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Local painters, through their union, oppose the Fordney tariff bill, claiming the high tax on linseed oil will benefit only the flax seed crushers and make paint so high that it will become a luxury.

SOVIET IS FIRMLY ESTABLISHED IN UKRAINE

Fears of Counter Revolution Are Things of the Past

Representative at Genoa Confident of Final Victory

By Louis P. Lochner
(European Director, The Federated Press)

Genoa.—"The workers' and peasants' government of the Ukraine is now so firmly established that I have no fear of a counter-revolution," said Dr. Rakowsky, president of the Ukrainian republic and commissar for foreign affairs, in an interview to the representative of The Federated Press. "Such counter-revolutionary bands as tried to upset our regime came from Poland and from Rumania, but were chased back by the peasants of the Ukraine."

Osyp Bespalko, a member of Gen. Petlura's counter-revolutionary cabinet, had recently charged that the Bolsheviks had completely lost the confidence of the peasants, and that sooner or later a revolution to dethrone the dictatorship of bolshevists was bound to follow.

The Soviet regime is as deeply rooted in our nation of 27,000,000 inhabitants as it is in Russia," continued Radowsky. "After the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, which opened up the Ukraine to the German troops, our peasants continued to resist the Germans until the month of April. Then, when all of Ukraine was occupied by the Germans and the Austrians, the peasants organized, under the leadership of the bolsheviks, revolutions in the governments or provinces of Kieff, Poltava, Tchernikoff, Ekaterinoslav and Chersov.

"The regiments formed at that time, and which finally successfully established Soviet rule in 1919, are the same tha now form the backbone of the red army of the Ukraine. Toward the close of 1919 and at the beginning of 1920 the peasants of the Ukraine took an active part in putting out of business the regimes of Denikin and of Petlura, and still later the invasions of the Poles."

To Bespalko's charge to the effect that the present government of Ukraine is in reality a government of foreigners, most of whom come from Russia, Rakowsky replied: "It happens in my case that the charge is true. I was born of Bulgarian parents in Rumania, but freed from a Rumanian prison, where I was interned because of my opposition to the war, by a garrison of Russian soldiers. It seems to me, however, that the charge comes with somewhat peculiar grace from Bespalko, who himself is not only a Galician and not an Ukrainian, but who, during the war, distinguished himself by his loyal support of the Austrian emperor, while I have been active in the Socialist movement for over 30 years. As for the rest of the government, it is almost entirely in the hands of native Ukrainians.

"In weighing the charges about 'foreign' dictation of the government, you must take into account that from the point of view of the counter-revolutionists everybody who is not an Ukrainian nationalist, but an internationalist, is a 'foreigner.'

"What are the positive achievements of the Soviet regime in the Ukraine?" I asked Rakowsky.

"The positive results from the viewpoint of the peasants and the workers are that, thanks to the Soviets, the workers and peasants have been able to conserve the fruits of the old October revolution, namely, the nationalisation of the soil, the nationalisation of the large industries, and the principle of a workers' and peasants' government.

"During the years 1918, 1919 and 1920, of course, all efforts necessarily went into defensive warfare. It was not until 1921 that the Soviet government could devote itself to the task of reconstruction and organization.

"Seven years of war and blockade, however, have impoverished the land and the work of reconstruction proceeds slowly and amid great difficulties. I feel confident, however, that we shall emerge victorious.

"If Europe and the United States become conscious of the fact that without Russia and her allies they cannot solve their own crises, and if they come to our aid, we shall gain our goal more quickly; but if they continue to boycott us we shall get there nevertheless, though more slowly."

The Ukrainian point of view at the Genoa conference, according to Rakowsky, coincides exactly with that of the Russian delegation. In fact, Rakowsky and his countrymen are here as a part of the Russian delegation, which votes as a unit on all questions.

STRIKE BLOW AT BRITISH

New League in India Is Formed to Boycott British Goods

WASHINGTON.—Word has just been received by the American Commission to Promote Self-government in India that the Jains as a community have formally adopted the first plank in the Ghandi revolutionary platform—the wearing of only handspun, home-made clothing.

This sect, which numbers more than 1,000,000, and is composed chiefly of professional men and merchants and their families, while not as a whole aligned in the Nationalist movement for independence, has, the American Commission says, contributed scores of its leading members to the Nationalist cause.

"The action of the Jains," the American Commission says in a India," is one of the greatest blows statement based on its reports from yet dealt to British trade in India, and consequently to a continuance of British rule. Although limited in numbers, the Jains, because of their high caste, are among the most influential communities in India. They control a large proportion of the commerce, especially in the west and north of India. They are the first religious group which has declared as a whole for the use of only khaddar, or homespun cloth, and their example is certain to have a tremendous effect on the other communities.

"The decision of the Jains was made at a mass meeting of their leaders from all parts of India, in Hoshiarpur. In addition to delegates from the British provinces, there were hundreds of delegates from Bikaner and other of the native states.

"All the sadhus, or priests, of the sect who attended the meeting were clad in khaddar, and it was agreed that in future only khaddar should be worn in the temples while performing pooja, or the act of purification, and while saying morning and evening prayers. Persons not wearing khaddar are to be denied the use of the temples.

"It was also decided to found a Jain college, free from control of any government university or agency, and private schools in all their communities."

NEW YORK.—The joint subcommittee of anthracite operators and miners has resumed its sessions here, but has made no progress other than discussing the 19 demands of the miners, which include a 20 per cent wage advance for miners and a $1 a day pay raise for common labor. The opinion is general here that the operators' representatives are marking time in order to act in co-operation with soft coal operators.

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(By The Federated Press).

BERLIN.—Because of steadily rising coal prices and other materials, as well as wages, freight rates on the German railways were raised 40 per cent, April 1. Passenger rates were not affected.

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

GENERAL WORKERS' UNIT OF THE O. B. U.—President, H. Grand; secretary, C. C. Miller. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday in each month in Pender Hall, corner of Pender and Howe Streets. Phone Seymour 391.

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

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

FEDERATED SEAFARERS UNION OF B. C.—Formerly Firemen and Oilers' Union of British Columbia—Meeting night, first and third Wednesday of each month at 104 Main Street. President, A. Williams; vice-president, R. Morgan; secretary-treasurer, W. Donaldson. Address, 104 Main Street, Vancouver, B. C. Victoria Branch Agent's address, W. Francis, 567 Johnson St., Victoria, B. C.

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South Vancouver Young People Organise

A meeting was held on Monday last in South Vancouver, with the view to organizing young people. A committee of four was appointed to draft a constitution and bylaws of the new organization, which is to be known as "South Vancouver Labor League," and they will present same to a meeting to be held tonight (Friday), at 6262 Chester street.

It is intended the new organization will take up all matters of interest to the younger members of the working class. A series of lectures and debates for the season will be arranged in the course of the next few weeks.

Anyone between the ages of 15 and 25, who is interested in the Labor movement, is cordially invited to join the new organization, which will fill a long-needed want in South Vancouver, which is essentially a working class district. The dues are such as to permit anyone joining, and in a very short time the young people should have a very strong organization.

Keep a lookout for notes in this paper respecting future meetings and activities of the organization.

DETROIT. — The Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Co., the largest American passenger line on the Great Lakes, has reached an agreement with striking sailors, which provides for a maintenance of the three-watch system, or eight-hour day, and a reduction of 15 per cent. in wages.

The former wage scale was $100 a month. The operators wanted only two watches, or a 12-hour day.

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Lumber Workers' News and Views

The following is a list of the members of the Lumber Workers Union, and the amounts donated by them to the Hanson Defence Fund at Prince George:

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Albert Eastlund	$ 2.00
Henry Algren	2.00
Harold Eskrud	2.00
Gilbert Larson	2.00
Peter Petersen	2.00
Sigrud Brun	2.00
J. Byerson	2.00
Total	$16.00

Camp 17 at Yahk	
Erik K. Erickson	$1.00
Charlie Hanson	1.00
Jonas Bergquist	1.00
Total	$3.00

Staples' Camp at Wycliffe	
A lumber jack	$ .50
J. Elstone	.50
B. Kuntson	.50
B. C. lumber jack	1.00
Eng.	1.00
J. Southerland	1.00
Lumber jack	.50
Lumber jack	.50
Total	$5.50

C. N. P. Camp 6	
Fred Johnson	$ 1.00
A. Hill	1.50
C. Johnson	1.25
A friend	1.00
Ed. Larson	1.00
D. Olason	1.00
Alex. Cameron	1.00
H. Stevenston	1.00
Joe Macfadden	1.00
J. Tuchek	1.00
Alex. Longridge	2.00
C. Hanson	1.00
Jackson	1.00
A friend	1.00
A friend	1.00
Paul Gleveos	1.00
Total	$15.75

The Vancouver Sun for May 3 contains a news item to the effect that William Dollar, head of the logging department of the Canadian Robert Dollar Company," had stated that 350 men were wanted to work in the coast logging camps at wages from $4 to $7 per day.

One wonders what the Robert Dollar Company pays their section men, and the men on the grade. How about the $2.80 per day these men get? Perhaps they are "full-handed" with these men. After these men pay $1.20 per day for board, besides transportation, clothes, shoes, etc., the "comfortable" balance which Dollar mentions will only be "comfortable" in one way; it will be easy and "comfortable" to carry.

There is no scarcity of men willing to go to the camps, although there may be a scarcity of experienced loggers, thanks to the efforts of men like the owners of the Dollar Company, and the Loggers' Association with their blacklisting, scab-hiring employment agency. It was men like these who own the Dollar Company, who were responsible for blacklisting half the experienced loggers on the coast, and starving them out of the country by starvation, while at the same time they were hiring "car loads" of men in the East and bringing them here in an effort to break the Lumber Workers' Union. Certain men very well known to the heads of the Dollar Company have quite a reputation in other parts of the country as "union busters."

Dollar and his ilk have sown the wind, and now they can reap the whirlwind in the shape of decreased profits because of the lack of experienced men to do their work for them. The experienced men, vital to the profits of the lumber barons, are the only ones there is any shortage of, in spite of what the Sun may report Wm. Dollar as saying to the contrary. It is now up to the experienced men who are still left here to organize themselves solidly and sell themselves as dearly as possible, since sell themselves they must.

In the early part of the year a crew of men were shipped to Bernard's camp at Orford Bay, but upon their arrival in camp they discovered that there was so much snow on the ground that they were unable to work. The men waited in camp for about a month, and as the weather had not changed they demanded that the company either give them free board for the time they had been waiting or else give them a pass back to town. They got the pass back to town.

This incident was reported in the Fed. at the time, but the other day we got the sequel of this event. One of the men who had left Bernard's camp went to work for another company, which, like Bernard's, is a member of the Loggers' Association. After this man had been in camp for about three weeks he was presented with a bill for $40, being the amount, so it was claimed, that he owed Bernard for board, transportation, etc. The timekeeper in the camp, faithful henchman to a parasitic master, inveigled the man into signing an order for $15, to be deducted from that month's pay. That $15 was all the money the man had coming at that time.

Any of the men who left that camp are warned not to sign any agreement allowing the company to deduct from their wages this bill, which it is claimed they owe Bernard. The most that can be garnisheed is anything that may be over $60 per month, and it is a matter of doubt if they could garnishee at all in this case. At any rate do not sign any documents of any kind before consulting union headquarters.

CAMP NEWS

Baker's Camp, Waldo

This camp in the past has been called one of the best in the Cranbrook District, but to my way of thinking it is one of the worst. Not one of the eight bunkhouses comply with the health regulations. No dry-house, and all the old clothes are hanging on racks in the bunkhouse; no bathhouse, bunkhouses are overcrowded, some top bunks are still being used. Blankets are furnished but never washed, and when you go to the office to get them you get company as well as blankets. Toilet facilities are bad, creating a bad odor around the camp, and on the road going to the camp the winter's dumping of tin cans and other rubbish is lying there, causing a fearful smell. Some union men in camp, but the "block" variety is in the majority. The "chuck" is fair.

Now, fellow workers, for the good of yourselves, wake up and try to remedy some of these camps. Don't be afraid of the boss, and get the idea of making a stake for the "rum peddlers" out of your head. Let us start that drive for a 100 per cent. district. Let us get that eight-hour day, and better camp conditions. Life will be more pleasant when we get good camp conditions. What is the difference if you are all out on strike for better conditions, or you are on the tramp looking for a job in some rotten camp where you can't stay when you do find a master.

Ross Saskatoon Camp, Waldo, B.C.

This camp is beyond description. It is an old camp that has been moved at least five times, and now you could htrow a cat through the cracks almost anywhere. The crew are mostly "scissorbill" and are very hard to talk to. They are looking for a Moses to come and throw a halter on them and lead them into the light. Some of these days you fellow workers will have to make a choice, and then you will be at a loss what to do. Let us get to work and devote some of our time to organization, and see that the man alongside you is carrying a paid-up card in the Lumber Workers Union of Canada.

Cranbrook Office

Now that the convention is over and the big drive is on let us all get to work and help. Do not make the office try to do all the organizing. There are some camps in this district where our mail is being sabotaged, and the postal authorities have been notified. If they do not do anything then we are at a loss to know who to apply to.

(By The Federated Press).

MOSCOW.—Figures as to the extent of famine relief contributed by the soviet government show that 117,000,000 gold rubles have been spent in relieving hunger in the Volga region. This does not include special benefits to children, invalids and sick. A good part of this money came in the form of collections taken for the sufferers. Another portion came through the seizure of church treasures.

Fifteen trainloads of food have arrived from America and are being rapidly distributed. In order further to raise funds for the relief of hunger, art exhibitions by Russian masters are being arranged for in foreign countries.

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On sale—Slater's Famous Pork Shoulders, pound 18½c
They only weigh from 4 to 8 lbs.

VEAL ROASTS from, lb. 25c

Quality Oven Roasts, from, per lb. 12½c
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Quality Boneless Stew Beef, 2 lbs. for 25c
Shoulders of Prime Lamb, per lb. 27½c
Loins of Prime Lamb, lb. 32c
Prime Lamb Stew, per lb. 15c

LISTEN!
We have a consignment of Mild Alberta Cheese, weighing from 4½ to 5 lbs. each, which we are putting on sale on Friday and Saturday. Regular 20c lb. Half or whole; special, pound 15c

Slater's Famous Boneless Smoked Roll Bacon; regular 30c lb. Special, pound 25½c

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We expect a consignment of fresh made Alberta Butter. If it arrives in time for Saturday's trade we will sell it at, per lb. 45c

Finest 50-60 Prunes, 2 lbs. 25c
Finest Cooking Figs, lb. 20c
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Slater's

FOR QUALITY

Workers Demand That Dominion Government Care for Unemployed

(Continued from page 1)

attitude had been taken because of the conditions at that time, and that at all times the workers must work with the tools at hand.

Governments Responsible

Referring to the position of the married men who had been cut off from relief, he stated that the responsibility rested on the Federal and Provincial governments, and he scored the Provincial administration for not continuing the relief measures. He stated that the question was not one of changing the system, but a concrete one, and that was, "When and how do we eat," and that the workers must deal with things as they are, and closed by urging the workers to organize industrially and politically.

Mrs. Lorrimer, representing the unemployed women, was the next speaker. She pointed out that while it was found that the government had no money for the relief of the unemployed, yet over a million dollars could be found for the militia. She said that money could also be provided for war memorials, but claimed that here were plenty of such memorials which were represented by the overfilled hospitals, cemetaries and the extended bread lines.

"Drastic Action"

Pointing out that unemployment was the result of the present system of society, she urged the workers to use that small part of their heads above the eyebrows, and if they did that it would be "very drastic action." Scoring the church the speaker pointed out that if they believed the slogan, "Feed my lambs," the clergy would have been in attendance. She closed by appealing to the workers to organize on class lines.

The chairman, at this point, called for a collection, for the purpose of raising money for the carrying on of the organization of the unemployed workers on the unemployed question.

After the collection was taken, J. Kavanagh, of the Workers Party of Canada, was called upon to speak. In opening, he asked where the thousands of trade unionists in the city, also the many unorganized unemployed workers were, and what these workers had said on the question of the unemployment prevailing.

Unemployment Affects Employed

Pointing out that the workers only got in accordance to their powers of resistance, he demonstrated that the employed workers were affected by the army of unemployed. He said "you workers who have been working, have taken no notice of the unemployment surrounding you, but your wages have been reduced, and that it was because of the unemployed available that the employers were able to reduce the workers' standard of living." Continuing, he pointed out that talking would not fill an empty stomach, and closed his address by calling on the unemployed to make themselves a nuisance, by refusing to send their children to school, and to take their wives and children to the municipal and council chambers and demonstrate their misery. He urged the workers to say to Ottawa: "If you cannot feed us, then we will have to take measures to feed ourselves."

Comrade Crawford, of the G. A. U. V. was the next speaker. He pointed out that it was a serious question when the workers who had children clamoring for food, were told that here was to be no more relief. In the course of his remarks, the speaker urged a back to the land policy, which was greeted by protests from many parts of the grounds by those who had evidently had some experience on the land.

W. McQuoid, of the Socialist Party of Canada, was the next speaker. He asked, is this unemployed question one which has existed at all times or is it something new? He answered his question by pointing out that the unemployed problem grew as capitalism grew, until it had become a permanency, and that it was impossible for the workers to get access to the land and tools of production, owing to the class ownership of the resources and the tools of production. He pointed out that there was nothing lacking, the resources were there and the tools were in existence, but owing to the class ownership, the workers were compelled to starve. He closed by calling on the workers to solve their own problem.

How Do We Get This Way?

Alderman R. P. Pettipiece, representing the Federated Labor Party, was the last speaker. He opened by stating that it would take a lot of talk to make a meal, and that all that could be done was to ask "how do we get this way?" and then to find the answer, and how the workers are to get out of it. He pointed out that there was lots of everything in British Columbia, but that the unemployed were propertyless, impossible and a nuisance to the authorities.

He stated that the workers produced all the wealth, but that when the whistle blew, they left it all behind for their masters, and urged the workers to make themselves a nuisance to the authorities for the old slogan, "the wheel that does the squeaking gets the grease," still stands good.

The following resolution was then presented to the meeting:

"Resolved, that this mass meeting of employed and unemployed workers of Vancouver and district, go on record as fully supporting the unemployed conference for immediate assistance by the Provincial government for unemployed relief, and also in the demand for the Dominion government to take complete control of the unemployed relief situation."

The resolution was passed practically unanimously, two or three protesting that there had been already too many resolutions.

Thousands of workers in Great Britain celebrated May day by collecting tools for Soviet Russia. Workers paraded in their working clothes and carried the tools they were donating, and the tools, at the close of the demonstration were collected and amassed for export to Russia.

Unreowned King Reigns in Germany

(Continued from page 1)

Thus the smaller papers, one after another, have been forced to the wall. The most recent subscription price lists show that 148 newspapers, thus far regularly listed, are discontinued.

So serious has the situation become that an extraordinary congress of newspaper publishers was held at Weimar in March. There were 1,827 publishers present or represented. They called attention to the fact that most newspapers can no longer afford to have foreign correspondents; that cheap boiler plate material is flooding the market and is being used extensively by the smaller papers, which formerly prided themselves on their independence; that German thought and German culture is thereby becoming one-sided; and that there is grave danger of the centralization of the whole newspaper industry in the hands of a few.

Among their demands, as finally formulated, are: (1) Some sort of rationing system by the government, by which each paper will get its necessary supply at prices to be fixed by the government; (2) an embargo on the exportation of paper so long as home demands are not satisfied; (3) relief from the special taxes on advertisements, etc., now levied upon the newspapers.

While publishers of the most diverse political tendencies united in these demands, the Stinnes controlled and owned press did not maintain solidarity with the rest. Conscious of its tremendous advantage in controlling coal, wood, machinery and other necessities of the printers' trade, the Stinnes trust would far prfer to see its competitors in the journalistic field gradually forced into such financial straits that Stinnes can absorb and buy them.

Should Stinnes' policy be successful and he be in a position, through his control of the raw materials, to force printing costs up to a point when only his own organs can afford the price, the working class press will naturally be in grave danger. For, even though the workers are going to submit to a new rise in the price of their organs, beginning April 1, yet they may run against technical difficulties which even the higher selling price of the paper may not overcome. These difficulties may well come in the way of sabotage of the Stinnes concerns in the filling of orders or even in their refusing entirely to sell a paper of whose political tendencies they do not approve.

An illuminating incident occurred at the Weimar conference to show the dilemma in which boss-owned papers find themselves at this juncture. An enthusiastic orator from the Erzgebirge, himself the publisher of a little two-by-four organ, went into a long tirade against the paper manufacturers and the government for tolerating such outraging profiteering by these manufacturers. He wound up by suggesting that the publishers call upon the workers to strike against these paper manufacturers.

There was wild applause at this suggestion from sources which thus far had always been the first to condemn strikes of every sort. The next moment, however, a wiseacre got up and asked: "If we urge the workers to bring the paper manufacturers to terms, who will guarantee us that they will stop there?" This acted like a cold water douche and subsequent speakers made haste to emphasize that "law and order" must prevail throughout their efforts to gain relief from the present intolerable situation.

Henry Sara to Speak Here

(Continued from page 1)

here in Brooklyn, New York, the audience ahose spontaneously to give him a rising vote of thanks.

Sara began his activities in the Labor movement in 1907, playing an active part in the trade union development connected with the industrial League and its organ The Industrialists. During the years from 1901 to 1911, he was associated with the Herald of Revolt from 1913 to 1914, and with the Spur from 1914 to 1918.

He was implacable hater of the world war, the matter of his opposition being several times raised on the floor of parliament. The London Daily Herald, in commenting on the subject, was compelled to say: "Sara is one of the sincerest anti-militarists in the land."

After the war he toured England and Scotland continuously, and was also the "Plebs" lecturer on economics and industrial history in London.

Henry Sara has spent a long period in Russia, and also through the Russian trade delegation in England, has become thoroughly familiar with the demands and concessions of the Russian government. He knows as well as any man outside of Russia what demands the Soviets will make upon the Allied powers and why, and he also knows what concessions they are willing to make and why they will make them.

Comrade Sara will give an address in the city and also a film lecture. In the lecture he will give actual depictions of the suffering in the famine region. Watch for the advertisements as arrangements have not been completed, so that full announcements could be made in this issue of The Federationist. The first meeting will be held in the Columbia theatre, on Sunday, May 14, at 8 p.m.

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Vancouver Workers' Protective Association

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61 Cordova Street West

ALL UNEMPLOYED WORKERS INVITED

Unemployed Parade Their Misery in Down Town Section of City

(Continued from page 1)

pany was not responsible for the statement in the press, and no men were needed. Thus another story of idle jobs lying around with no one to take them, was effectively refuted.

The Vancouver Trades and Labor Council committee will take the matter up with the civic and Provincial authorities, and will also investigate the stories which have been circulated in the city, with respect to the alleged threat on the part of the unemployed.

At a meeting of women, held on Wednesday afternoon, it was learned that there were numbers without food, when the question, if there are any without food in their homes will they stand up? was asked. Several stood up, and one woman stated that she had seven children, and all she had to give them was dried oats. Another woman stated that her infant child was in need of milk. At the conclusion of the meeting, it was decided that the women should interview Relief Officer Ireland, and they stayed outside that official's office until after 5.30 p.m., when the police arrived.

On Thursday another meeting was held in the Loggers hall, when a report of the visit to Ireland's office was made. After a motion to again adjourn to Ireland's office was carried, the meeting broke up.

MINNEAPOLIS. — Workers in this city observed May day with a parade Sunday, and by working Monday, May 1, and donating the wages earned that day to Russian famine relief and the West Virginia miners.

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

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:

Previously acknowledged	$ 997.90	O. L. Bender	2.50
A friend	5.00	P. Mytlon	2.50
D Lewis	1.75	M. Gustavson	2.50
John McPhee	2.50		$1114.35

WHAT THE MINERS HAVE TO FIGHT AGAINST

Army Forces Are Increased to Aid Coal Operators

"Treason" Trial Brings Out Facts in West Virginia

By Tom Tippett
(Federated Press Correspondent)

Charlestown, W. Va.—Governor Morgan, West Virginia, hated by miners, who regard him as the creature of the coal operators, told from the witness stand at the treason trial of William Blizzard how he had ordered increases in the armed forces of the state to meet the march of union miners into Logan county in August, 1921. This march has led to charges of treason, murder and conspiracy against union miners, of whom Blizzard is the first to be tried here.

Art Shields, Federated Press staff correspondent, and Helen Augur, who was a Federated Press correspondent at the time, are named as witnesses in the case.

J. F. Stewart, a miner, who was the first witness to take the stand, told the jury how Mother Jones preached law and order to the 3000 union miners at Lens Creek, and that so far as he could see from three visits to the place, Blizzard was doing nothing unlawful.

Nine farmers, two sawmill operators and a merchant compose the jury that is trying Wm. Blizzard, the first union coal miner before the court.

The amended bill of particulars, demanded by the defense, was satisfactory to the miners' counsel. The new bill names specifically 44 local unions in Districts No. 17 and 21, U. M. W. of A., as contributors to the defense fund, which the indictment alleges financed and made possible the "war" upon the state of West Virginia.

It names as officers of the defense fund Frank Snyder, editor, West Virginia Federationist, the state labor paper, and Fred Mooney, district secretary of the miners, as president and secretary-treasurer respectively. The bill further charges that Harold W. Houston was attorney for the defense fund. Houston is chief counsel for the miners' union in this state as well as their chief attorney in the treason cases.

It is expected that the Blizzard case will at least take three weeks and the defense asked the court to permit all other defendants named in the indictment to return to their home pending the outcome of the Blizzard case, which will establish a precedent.

Snyder says the only defense fund maintained fas for the defense of men indicted for various alleged crimes in Mingo and Greenbrier counties.

John L. Lewis, international president of the miners, who is attending the trial, declares:

"The trial of these West Cirginia union coal miners in historic Charlestown promises to be one of the great legale vents in the history of the country. The right of working men to organize and protect their own interests is the great issue that is at stake in these cases.

"Thousands of men who are employed in the coal mines of southern West Virginia have been denied this right by coal operators and coal companies to whom profits in dollars and cents is the all controlling principle.

"The United Mine Workers of America carried to these men the gospel of organization and it was this fact that caused the coal companies to bring about the indictment of hundreds of the good citizens of West Virginia. The United Mine Workers of America believe in law and order. It is opposed to everything that resembles violation of the law of the land. The vast majority of the members of the United Mine Workers in West Virginia is composed of native sons of this state, descendants from the pioneer families.

MADISON, Wis.—The charge that Governor John J. Blaine "has lowered the dignity of the state by allowing Kate Richards O'Hare to speak in our state capitol" is made in a petition circulated in Dane county by representatives of the Committee of 44, the anti-La Follette Republican organization. La Folette is censured for his stand in the world war.

One dollar and fifty cents is the cost for a six months subscription to the Federationist.

AUSTRALIAN O.B.U. OPERATING

Provisional Officers Are Elected to Carry on Work

By J. FRANCIS AHEARN
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent).)

SYDNEY, N. S. Wales.—The One Big Union of Australian workers, known officially as the Australasian Workers' union, comes into full operation at the end of May.

In the meantime the following provisional officers have been elected: General president, Arthur Blakeley; general secretary, J. Barnes.

Three of the largest organizations in Australia have started the O. B. U. They are the Australian Workers' union, the Coal and Shale miners, and the Transport workers. The membership is 200,000—almost a third of the organized workers of Australia. Other unions are now taking ballots.

The objects of the O. B. U. are to bind in one organization all the wage workers in every industry; to improve the standard of living and reduce working hours; to abolish capitalism and substitute social ownership; to establish and maintain labor newspapers and journals; to abolish the contract system.

Membership includes all workers in Australia with the exception of Chinese, Japanese, Kanakas, Afghans or colored aliens. Maoris, American Negroes, and issue of of mixed parentage born in Australasia are admitted to membership. A clause provides for waiving these exceptions in special circumstances by authority of the annual convention.

The unions forming the O. B. U. will immediately departmentalise their activities.

The launching of the One Big Union is the most important happening in the industrial history of Australia. The Australian Worker, Sydney, is the official organ.

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The Reparations Question as a Special Problem

By Eugen Varga.

This is taken from a pamphlet, entitled: "The World Economic Situation and the Course of Economic Policy in the Last Three Years," which is soon to be published in German by the Communist International. The Editor.

"The inherent tendency towards the restoration of the world's economic equilibrium is as yet very much hampered by the reparations burden which Germany has to carry for Continental Europe. But no matter how important this problem may be for Germany, we must nevertheless emphatically point out that this is only a secondary problem of the great disturbance in the world economic equilibrium, and that its "solution" (if we can admit the possibility of a solution at all) would in no way be synonymous with the solution of the world economic crisis, as is believed in Germany.

What namely is the essence of the reparation problem when examined from our point of view of the world economic situation?

Germany is to make yearly payments of 3,500,000,000 gold marks out of its limited production which even without such payments is scarcely sufficient for the renewal of its means of production and for the miserable maintenance of its proletariat. This amounts to about one-tenth of the national income of rich pre-war Germany whose territory was still intact. The literal execution of this decision would mean:—

1—That in a few years Germany would be completely ruined. Its means of production would all be used up. Its currency would be absolutely valueless on the world market. Social struggles of the most frightful sort and the appropriation of the insufficient remainder of production would throw the country into Social Revolution or back to barbarism.

2—That the congested world market which is incapable of taking up the surplus goods from the field of over-production, would become still more hopelessly congested through the gigantic export of German goods. The literal carrying out of the reparations would then mean the immense growth of discord in the world economic situation.

The simplest solution would be to cancel reparations altogether!

Such a solution could be carried out, however, if Germany only had to make payments exclusively to those countries which had a surplus production. We see that England has gotten used to the idea of not getting another penny from Germany. The English statesmen and political economists clearly see that the saving of the capitalistic system requires an order of world economy which renders possible the reduction of the gigantic and danger-brewing army of unemployed. But a Germany driven to a cut-throat export only means the perpetuation of English unemployment!

But only a very small portion of the reparation payments falls to the share of "rich" England, which could and would solve its problem through simple confiscation. By far the greater portion falls to France, Belgium, Italy and Serbia, countries which laid great hopes upon these payments. Let us take France for example. During the war it proceeded in its financial mismanagement just as blindly as Germany with the cry: "Les Boches paiera!" In France too, less taxes were paid during the war than in peace time. And when "victory" had been won, and it was necessary to elect a "national majority," billions were again wasted among the electors. The actual material loss which France suffered, and which Keynes estimates at about 30 billions (which is probably correct) was puffed up to three and four times its actual value, all in the hope of German payments, and those capitalists of the occupied territory, who had "good connections" were likewise granted exaggerated compensation. Thus we see France with a yearly deficit of 30 billion francs! Even the full payment of France's deserved reparations share would not bring about any noticeable equilibrium in the French budget. France can therefore not afford to agree to the simple cancellation of the reparation demands. From the point of view of government finances, we may say that France's interests demand that Germany pay in full. But Germany is not able to do this. And as far as it is able to pay, it can do so only with a huge export which on the other hand brings Germany into cut-throat competition with those countries which have a surplus production and incidentally also with France itself which through its annexation of Alsace-Lorraine, has become an exporting country of heavy industrial products. The artifices employed by France in its hope of evading this problem, in that it demands the full payment of reparations at the same time seeking protection against the competition of German goods behind a high protection tariff, will not work its salvation. The pressure of German prices makes itself felt in other countries, to which Germany dictates the prices of the world market. Besides, Germany's obligation to pay reparations in gold drives the stable exchanges higher, thus widening the gulf between the countries with an under-production and those with a surplus production. We thus see that with every attempt to collect reparations, the world economic crisis is only intensified. But to drop reparation payments altogether would simply mean bankruptcy for France.

The Weisbaden Agreement is an attempt to overcome these difficulties. The economic nature of this agreement consists of the systematic regulation of goods to be delivered to France by Germany instead of an anarchic dumping of goods on the world market. The goods delivered are assigned to the reconstruction of France's devastated regions, which means that they are to be consumed outside of the regular course of French economy. This would mean getting goods from Germany without creating an unbearable competition for France in the world market; deliveries and payments for the reconstruction of dwellings, roads, etc., that is for private purposes, without directly increasing the process of production and the supply of goods.

The Wiesbaden Agreement would be favorable to France. But it still remains unratified; the private profit-interests of influential French capitalist groups are in the way. Germany would not gain much by it. The delivery of goods on a large scale and of the same sort would cheapen production. The payment of its debts directly in goods would relieve Germany from the task of raising funds for the payment of reparation instalments. But the primary problem of how impoverished Germany can afford to strip its decreased production of a quantity of goods amounting to 3,500,000,000 gold marks annually remains untouched. Indeed, the difficulty would become still more increased by the fact that in the next few years Germany would have to deliver more goods to France than the latter's share of reparation payments would warrant. Germany would thus make advance payments with which France would credit it. But with the present impoverished condition of Germany such an experiment is out of the question. We must therefore admit that the German political economists who stamped the Wiesbaden Agreement as detrimental to Germany were in the right.

The reparations problem could be solved only within the sphere of a general solution of the disturbed world economic equilibrium. Every attempt at a special solution only serves to intensify the general crisis.

SOUTH VANCOUVER SITUATION IS SERIOUS

Faced With Starvation, Women Decide to Take Action

Permit Is Given by Commissioner to Collect Food for Children

Vancouver city is not the only place where unemployed relief is a thing of the past. Burnaby has adopted similar tactics and South Vancouver workless are in dire distress. Not only have the unemployed been cut off from relief, but the regular employees of the municipality have been divorced from their jobs, it being decided to stop all outside work, and those who had been working were only paid part of their wages for the month of April.

Faced with starvation in South Vancouver—not in Soviet Russia—the women decided that it was time to take action. They interviewed Commissioner Gray, and failing to secure relief from him, they obtained a permit to solicit food, clothing and other necessities. This has created a turmoil in the minds of the petty bourgeois. Some storekeepers claim that they have been intimidated. The commissioner, on hearing these rumors, met the women again, and asked if there was any truth in the allegations that storekeepers had been intimidated, and after hearing their reply, he stated, "I believe you women, so go ahead and gather what you can and feed your children."

The unemployed association at a meeting held on Monday passed a resolution to the effect that the children be kept away from school until relief is granted. This policy, however, calls for effective organization and co-operation, and efforts are being made to secure these essentials.

The secretary has written to the Manitoba unemployed association asking for the latest data regarding the formation of a national organization of the unemployed. Simultaneous action and organized protests are eagerly sought by the South Vancouver unemployed, as there are over a thousand families in desperate straits, and it is feared that next winter will be even worse than the one just past.

Commissioner Gray wired to Ottawa on Wednesday asking the Federal Government for special consideration of the situation in South Vancouver, and it has been announced that $50,000 has been granted to the municipality so that work can be resumed.

The work of organization and consolidation of the unemployed goes on, however, and the idle workers are determined to see to it that their children eat. South Vancouver workers have as their slogan, "When and when do we eat, and eat we will."

SEATTLE.—Formation of a second group of workers to leave Seattle and the northwest for Russia was effected at a meeting of the Society for Technical Aid to Russia, here recently. Miners, loggers, machinists, farmers and others are included in the party.

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MUST NOT GO TO MEETINGS

Judge Says Armed Guards and Officers Must Not Go to Meetings

[By Art Shields]
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Somerset, Pa.—In a verbal order setting a striking precedent in non-union mining fields, Judge John A. Berkey, Somerset county, declares that deputy sheriffs and operators must stay away from meetings of the miners' union.

The order was issued at the close of three days of evidence in the application of the Consolidated Coal Co., a Rockefeller enterprise, whose Somerset county properties are being shut down, for a permanent injunction restraining the operations of the United Mine Workers. Just after the judge announced that he would temporarily continue the injunction till the ten other plaintiff companies had been heard, he rose to his feet and said:

"I consider that the most dangerous thing that I have heard today is the evidence about the presence of armed guards and company officials at the miners' meetings. I direct deputy sheriffs and mine operators to stay away from these meetings, and if they think any violation of the injunction is occurring, they shall seek an attachment from the court."

Miners' witnesses had related numerous instances of intimidation by guards. Sheriff Griffith had testified that he knew of no breach of the peace on the part of the union. Officials of District No. 2 say that if the judge's order is enforced it will remove one of the greatest obstacles to the peaceful progress of the union, for they charge that armed guards come to their meetings for the sole purpose of intimidating men and starting riots and that company officials whom they bring with them do espionage work, taking the names of men present and afterwards serving notices on them.

The temporary injunction asked by the company was granted April 19, and has been interpreted liberally by Judge Berkey so far. He told the miners that it would not interfere with orderly meetings not in the vicinity of company operations, but added that he had not yet made up his mind whether all efforts to persuade non-union men to unite with the union should be legally restrained or not.

After the evidence in the ten other cases is in, Judge Berkey will set a date for final argument on the legal technicalities of the case, and will render his decision on policy at that time.

MINNEAPOLIS.—The Trades and Labor assembly, in considering a boycott on the Minneapolis baseball team of the American Association, due to the fact that all work on the park has been done by non-union labor. Programmes were also printed in a nonunion shop. The chief stockholders in the local club are members of the Citizens' Alliance.

EUREKA, Cal.—O. J. Eaton, the latest I. W. W. member to be arrested on a criminal syndicalism charge, is on trial here now, with conviction practically certain.

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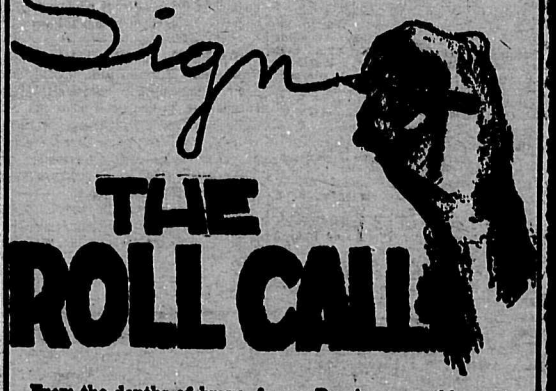
Sign THE ROLL CALL



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Will You Sign the Roll Call?

Immense cargoes of food MUST be shipped AT ONCE to save the starving. If the powers of the world would grant Soviet Russia credit and re-establish trade with her, she could help herself in this awful crisis. Until credit is extended YOU MUST HELP. And if you have helped before, then you must help again and still again! Those who help now will have aided Soviet Russia in her DIREST NEED.

Sign the Roll Call! Give!!

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