

UNEMPLOYED TO MEET EVERY WEEK

J. G. Smith Denies That Workers' Council Broke Up Moore's Meeting

Kavanagh Reviews Conditions Throughout Country

That unemployment is still rife in Greater Vancouver was demonstrated last Sunday afternoon, when, as a result of several requests to the Council of Workers, a mass meeting was held in the Pender Hall. The hall was filled, every available seat being taken and many had to stand. Before the meeting closed, by an almost unanimous vote, it was decided to hold meetings every Sunday afternoon in the same hall.

At the opening of the meeting, J. G. Smith made a statement in connection with Tom Moore's meeting. He stated that it had been reported that Birt Showler, a delegate to the International Trades and Labor Council, had stated that the Workers' Council had organized a gang to break up Moore's meeting. He said he wished to deny this, and that whenever he made a statement against any member of his class, he was willing to place all he had behind it, and that he was willing to bet \$50 that if Showler had made the statement credited to him, that he lied when he made it.

He pointed out that the Council of Workers had never discussed the Moore meeting, until after it was over, and that at least 80 per cent. of those present at the meeting were members of International unions. He also stated that the statements which had appeared in the press as to the Council's actions, would be dealt with at the next meeting.

The advertising committee reported that no speakers had been arranged for, and that the committee considered that the rank and file should conduct the meeting in any way that they saw fit. The report of the committee was accepted, and the meeting thrown open for general discussion.

J. Kavanagh, who had just returned (Continued on page 2)

STEEL WORKERS CUT ONCE MORE

This Makes Second Cut Made Within a Month

(By The Federated Press)
Pittsburg—The first of the wage cuts in the steel industry following those which went into effect on May 16, in the various subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation have been announced by the large "independent" steel companies in the Pittsburg and Youngstown districts. The reductions, amounting to 15 per cent., effective June 15, in the opinion of close observers of the industry, will be followed by still others in July.

The pay cuts announced at this time were first forecast by the Federated Press three weeks ago, and it is regarded as certain that the action of the "independents" will be followed by similar action by the big concerns known more strictly as the "Steel Trust."

In addition to the wage slashes, the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. of this city, announces that it will abolish all overtime, virtually all the other "independents" already having done so.

The steel wage cuts invariably have been linked up by the companies with plans about the slump in demand, but none of them have made any reference to the swollen war profits they received during the period in which they set their own prices for all they could produce.

IRISH UNCOVER A SECRET SERVICE AGENT

Plenty of "Information" Given to Seeker of "Truth"

Haste to Find Material for Reports Was His Undoing

To students of Irish history, it has always been a sad feature that at no time during the last 700 years has England been unable to find Irishmen who were willing to deceive themselves by acting as spies upon their fellow countrymen, who were striving to throw off the bonds of political and economic slavery. Many brave men have gone to the scaffold as the result of the work of renegades who, while pretending sympathy and loyalty for the cause of freedom, have been following in the footsteps of Judas and accepting gold for the betrayal of their fellowmen. It is a well-known fact that there are spies and stool-pigeons in every organization in Vancouver that is working in the cause of freedom, whether it be freedom from the chains of capitalism, or freedom from the yoke of imperialism, and although they may flatter themselves that they are carrying on their work without being detected, they are well known and carefully watched. It will therefore be nothing strange to those who know, to hear that the Self-Determination for Ireland League has lately been dishonored by the presence of a north of Ireland renegade whose smooth-tongued treachery was only exceeded by his assiduous ignorance. But here is the story:

A few days after the arrival of Gratian-Emonde in this city, an Irishman arrived and took a room in the Barron Hotel. He quickly made himself known to Emmond, and to other Irishmen, who are members of the Self-Determination League, but just a little too quickly for the success of the work which he had come to do. He gave his name as Thomas Bell, and he had just arrived from County Antrim, where he stated he had earned the enmity of his Protestant neighbors by being too friendly with the Sinn Feiners, but he was not sufficiently friendly to fight for them; nor was he one of those Ulstermen who had fought for the freedom of Belgium in the world war. Spying was more in his line. Although suspected, he was allowed to join the Self-Determination League, and every opportunity was given him to learn all there was to know; he was even asked suddenly at a meeting, as one just out from Ireland, to make a speech, which he did. He was undoubtedly nonplussed, but he condemned the Black and Tans in no uncertain manner, and later the (Continued on page 3)

COLLECTING THE INDEMNITY IS DIFFICULT

U. S. Interests Fear the Consequences of Peace

States May Apply Soft Pedal to the Allies

(By The Federated Press)
New York.—There remains, too, the more difficult problem of collecting the reparation payments in such a way as not to derange further the European economic system. It is the judgment of most authorities that the indemnity payments following the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 benefited the defeated nation more than the victors.

Except for its delicate phraseology, the above is precisely what every person not blinded by war insanity has been saying ever since it became certain that the Allies meant to strangle Germany, if necessary, to grab every dollar of booty they could lay their hands on. But this comes from the eminently respectable and conservative Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

To be sure, the Guaranty Trust uses the usual language of finance and diplomacy to cover the raw, coarse fact that it fears the Allies, in their effort to do to Germany what Germany meant to do to them, will throw European industry into such a condition that American industrial and financial interests will be deprived of European profits.

That the Guaranty Trust is really alarmed is indicated by the further comment it makes. "As our object," it says, "is the restoration of a genuine peace, in which Germany to the best of her ability will make adequate reparation for the harm done by her, it is most important that she preserve the economic capacity to fulfill her obligations. To secure this end without encouraging the domination of Europe by any country will indeed be a task of statesmanship."

France and England owe America a lot of money. It has been observed repeatedly in the past that "diplomacy," American as well as foreign, in "delicate" situations such as this, takes its cue from "finance." If American finance is beginning to get sleepless for fear England and France will over-reach themselves in Germany, it is pointed out that a "soft-pedal" may be expected to operate on the Allied demands on Germany before long.

O. B. U. MINERS WIN THEIR CASE

Claimants Against Premier Mine Co. Should Send Addresses

Metalliferous Miners Industrial Unit of the O. B. U., re the Damage Case Against the Premier Gold Mining Co., 1920.

The Court of Appeals in Victoria has unanimously decided in favor of the men in the above case, and the lawyers need the present address of the claimants in order to get written authority to collect the damages from the opposition lawyers.

Communications have already been sent to those whose addresses are here given. If any of these are the correct addresses at the present time, no further action on their part is necessary until they receive a communication from the lawyers. If the addresses are not correct, they are requested to send in the proper address to the secretary, Central Labor Council, O. B. U., Box 217, Prince Rupert, B. C.

The amount of damages awarded by the Appeal Court is not yet known. The judge at the first hearing awarded damages at the rate of \$100 per acre, and the amount of the award is being determined by the court.

Robison, A. T. and A. W., Box 871, Hazelton; Cardy, T., Adm. Bldg., J. J. O'Connell, A. Kleznan Mining Co., U.S.; J. Brady, c/o C. Berg, 10-333-101st street, Edmonton, Alta.; Wilkinson, Dan, Sedgwick Bay; Foy, T., D. G. S. Newington; Hanson, P., Alice Arm; Cays, P., Prince Rupert; Callahan, J., 2514 Church street, Galveston, Texas; J. Bell, Terrace; Hudson, address unknown; Marks, T., address unknown; Waldon, R., address unknown; Stone, A., address unknown; Johnson, O., address unknown; Johnson, A., address unknown.

MARTIAL LAW IS FLATTENED

Mingo County Miners Say Only Death Will Drive Them Out

(By The Federated Press)
Charleston, W. Va.—Martial law was flattened out in Mingo County, when Judge George Poffenberger, sitting in the Supreme Court here, ruled that martial law is incident to military occupation and cannot be enforced except by military forces. Since martial law in Mingo County is being enforced by members of the state constabulary and county officers, this decision would seem to nullify the force of Governor E. F. Morgan's proclamation made about a month ago, and putting acting adjutant general Tom Davis in charge of the situation.

The decision was made in the habeas corpus proceedings brought in the case of A. D. Lavinder, organizer for the United Mine Workers of America, who was arrested three weeks ago under the martial law order for carrying his licensed weapon, and held since without bonds.

Frank Keeney, president of District 17, U. M. W. A., Sidney Hatfield, Organizer John Workman and several others will face the federal court here June 21 for the alleged violation of an injunction.

Continued attempts by constabulary and mine guards to depopulate Lick Creek, a strikers' tent colony, have failed. Following a recent shooting affray instigated by constabulary, the entire male population of the colony—43 men—were driven off like sheep, and confined in a room 20x25 feet for two days and one night, with nothing to lie on but a bare cement floor.

The women of the colony, as soon as the men had been driven off, were advised to leave. Instantly they answered:

"Nothing short of death for us can break up this tent colony until our constitutional rights have been restored."

HAS EXPERIENCE OF AMERICAN "FREEDOM"

Jobless Returned Canadian Meets American Legion

Those seeking jobs in these days do not always have an easy passage. This fact was most emphatically brought home to A. Alward, a returned man and a member of the Canadian Union of ex-Service Men, who has just returned from a ten weeks' trip through Canada and the United States, in search of the elusive job.

Alward reports that there is no work, either east or west, and that thousands are travelling; men are being shipped from the east to the west, and from the west to the east, but no where on the continent is there more work than there are men to do it, and that in every place there are numbers of idle workers.

Comrade Alward has acquired first-hand knowledge of the activities of the American Legion, as a result of his trip. At Elkart, Ind., his acquaintance with members of that organization was most strenuous and pleasant. Members of the Legion, who police the railroads, met him there and asked him to show his papers. He did so, showing them his discharge papers and his membership card in the C. N. U. X. They tore his membership card up, and threw the pieces in his face, ordered him to put up his hands, and compelled him to keep one or both of them up until he had ridden near to a hundred miles, it being impossible for him to hold both hands up all the time, while he was travelling that distance.

When at the point which suited the purpose of this self-appointed gang of supporters of the American brand of democracy, Alward was ordered to jump from the train, which was travelling at the rate of 15 miles an hour, and as he disappeared down the track, three shots were fired at him.

At another place he was told by members of the same organization that they would soon come over to Canada and teach the unruly a lesson. One ex-officer stated "that we did not win the damn war to lose it to the Canadians." Vancouver is particularly disliked by 100 per cent. Americans. One husky "patriot" remarked that Vancouver treated "our Mr. Goldstein in a (Continued on page 4)

WOULD NOT FIGHT BRITISH MINERS

British Officer Refused to Be Imperial Pawn in Crisis

Recently in England, a general court martial of exceptional interest was held. Lieut. Albert Edward Woods, M. C., late Northumberland Fusiliers, was charged under the Army Act with not responding to a proclamation calling up the reserve of officers, and alternatively with not responding to a direct order from the Army Council to do so.

He pleaded not guilty. A letter which Mr. Woods had sent to the war office was then read. It was as follows:

"I regret that it is impossible for me to act in accordance with the orders issued calling out the regular reserve of officers. Therefore, I cannot report to my depot as ordered."

"Since resigning my commission, I have been actively interested in the labor movement, and my sympathies in the present industrial crisis are entirely with the miners."

"This, together with the fact that I served with the 5th Northumberland Fusiliers—largely miners, whose sacred fellowship I value—clearly makes it impossible for me to act as an imperial pawn in a game which has for its object the coercion of miners and workers generally."

"My present attitude is not due (Continued on page 4)

REACTIONARIES SEE NO LIGHT IN ITALY

Recent Elections Have Not Strengthened Giolitti

Milan—According to Serrati, if the Socialist Party gets by the shoals of "collaborismo," the Reactionaries of Italy will go to power, and will take over the parliamentary government across the new election.

There is unquestionably, however, a strong section of the party holding out for collaboration with the government—as many as half the strength of the party perhaps; never with Giolitti, to be sure, but possibly with his successor. There is no question that the success of the Socialist Party in electing practically its old quota of parliamentarians in the face of a reaction as bitter as that just gone through, is one of the outstanding events of recent labor history.

Italy's business press finds aim comfort after all in the fact that the Reds lost only 17 or 18 seats—at least 12 of these lost because Fascist at the point of guns prevented workingmen from voting—when the first expectation was that they would lose at least 100. Rather dismally it notes that the only result of arousing Rome the government seat, to go to the polls was to increase the Red vote. In less than two years the Socialist vote changed from 2,081 to 15,727 in Rome. Add to this the Communist vote and the figures mount to 19,664, making the entire Socialist vote almost double what it was in Rome in 1919.

A little more cheerfully the press comments on the apparent defeat of the Communists and the support of the less red programme of the Socialists. In Torino, the strongest centre of Communism, the Communists lost heavily. It must be remembered, however, that thousands of workmen abstained from voting. (Continued on page 4)

INCREASE OF IDLE WORKERS

South Vancouver Jobless Still Seek Two-gang System

The regular weekly meeting of the unemployed, held last Monday, in the Municipal Hall, South Vancouver, was well attended. From a report of the secretary, it was learned that the number of unemployed was increasing, there being now close to 600 registered.

The committee which was appointed at the last meeting to interview Commissioner Gillespie with respect to the starting of more work and the two-gang system, reported that no more work could be given, and that he would give his decision on the question of the two-gang system after he had seen the engineer, and the supervisor.

During the interview, the committee was informed that the Commissioner could not see that a man who left his work after he had done his five and a half days' work, would be victimized, and intimated that he thought such a man was to be commended who would quit so that another man should get a share of the work that was going. He, however, stated that he would give his decision when he had seen the engineer and supervisor. The committee was instructed to again see the Commissioner, and get a definite statement from him before the next meeting.

A delegation was also instructed to see Commissioner Gillespie, with the object of having more work opened up by the starting of either sewer work or improvements to the road on Commercial street.

J. G. Smith, T. Bisset and A. S. Wells addressed the meeting on working class problems, each urging the workers to organize for the coming winter. A resolution asking the O. B. U. to have representatives at the next meeting for the purpose of taking the names of new members for the General Workers Unit of that organization, was adopted.

TWO SPEAKERS FOR SUNDAY

R. P. Pettipiece and A. McInnis Will Speak for F. L. P.

On Sunday last Dr. W. J. Curry addressed a well-attended meeting, his subject being "The Rising Tide of Bolshevism." Many questions were asked and an interesting discussion followed. Next Sunday Comrades R. P. Pettipiece and A. McInnis will be the speakers. At the general meeting held June 21 the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Chairman, A. Batt; vice-chairman, W. Speed; secretary, A. MacInnes; financial secretary, W. Bennet; executive, A. Snowden, Mrs. H. Clark. Comrades MacInnes and Pettipiece will be the party candidates for school trustees at the by-election to be held August 27. On Saturday, June 25, a get-together meeting will be held in the hall, 148 Cordova Street, to which all members of the party are invited. Supper will be served at 7 p.m., after which the meeting will be open for the discussion of questions of the day programme. Ladies are asked to bring donations and men fruit. Executive meeting Tuesday, June 28th.

WHY COMMUNISTS ARE ARRESTED

British Authorities Are Looking for Russian Funds

(By C. Lester)
England, June 2.—The prosecution of the Communists in this country is now attracting universal attention, and the ordinary wage slave cannot understand why working men are being arrested in every part of Britain for simply saying what they have been allowed to say from time immemorial.

The E. P. A. Act gives to the government powers which are ruthlessly applied. The offender is so fixed that defence is impossible, causing disaffection amongst His Majesty's subjects, by making a speech entitles you to three months. The henchmen of the ruling class simply pick out the men they want, and go straight and get them. What is behind all this?

It will be remembered that some little time ago, a great fuss was kicked up about the £75,000 offered to the Daily Herald by the Soviet government, and declined by Lansbury & Co. The British authorities are under the impression that this money has been placed at the disposal of the Communists. This was the real motive that prompted the arrest of Inkpin, and this was the reason the police raided the rooms of stenographers and others employed at the offices of the Communist newspaper. The British government does not care a continental about the theses of the Third International; all this is camouflage. What it wants is evidence that will enable it to prove that the Soviets have broken their agreement with the British authorities, by financing revolutionary propaganda. Whatever the ruling class here may say, depend upon it they are not through with the Bolsheviks yet by a long shot, and they will leave no stone unturned to bring about the downfall of our Russian comrades. They will descend to the last depths of deceit and treachery if necessary in order to accomplish their object. Meanwhile things are steadily going from bad to worse; the slaves are getting it in the neck as never before; the clouds are gathering from every quarter of the political heavens, and at any moment the storm may burst.

HOLD MEETING AT COLUMBIA

J. Kavanagh Will Be the Speaker at New S. P. of C. Meeting Place

The propaganda meeting of the Socialist Party of Canada last Sunday night was the last one to be held in the Empress theatre. J. Harrington and S. Earp were the speakers. Both men contributed interesting talks, which were well received by the audience.

Next Sunday night the party will start in at the Columbia theatre, Hastings St. J. Kavanagh will be the speaker of the evening, and a big meeting is anticipated. Doors open at 7:30; meeting begins at 8 p.m. Questions and discussion at the close. A splendid display of working class literature at easy prices.

Browett Reports
Comrade Browett, who was deported a short time ago, writing to the Federationist under date of May 28, states that he was held in Montreal in a filthy den for several days along with several totally disabled soldiers, several cases of venereal disease and some lunatics, all sharing common quarters. At the time of writing he was on board the S.S. Meleta off Quebec. Comrade Browett wishes to be remembered to all the Reds.

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

BRITISH MINERS ARE STILL OUT

General Strike to Be Discussed by Other Unions

The British miners by well over the two-thirds vote necessary turned down the offer of the mine owners. Meanwhile the 1,000,000 miners and their 4,000,000 dependents who are facing hunger and want are standing pat. Industries are closing down on all sides, and while the embargo on foreign coal has been lifted, the miners are not the only ones that are feeling the pinch of the situation.

Profits are not being produced. Production is down to the lowest ebb, and markets are being lost daily. The effect on British industry is of a far-reaching character, and the end is not yet.

The representatives of the unions whose members have been threatened by wage reductions will meet in London today. Whether this meeting has anything to do with the call for a general strike in aid of the miners, which has been sent out during the last week, remains to be seen. The miners' representatives, however, are expected to press for the general strike being called.

Workers of all kinds are contributing to the miners' fund, but it is still inadequate to meet the needs of the locked-out men and their families.

O. B. U. MEETING A BIG SUCCESS

Many Join Up and Endorse Attempt to Organize Jobless

The first meeting held by the General Workers Unit of the O. B. U. last Friday night, for the purpose of giving all unemployed workers a chance to become members of a working class organization, was a success from every viewpoint. Forty-five new members were admitted, and the meeting very emphatically endorsed the idea promulgated by the Council of Workers, for the organizing of the unemployed by admitting all workers out of work into Labor organizations, without initiation fees or dues until work was secured. During the meeting, it was pointed out that any worker joining under these conditions, would not at a later date be compelled to pay the initiation fee of the dues for the months that they were out of work.

J. G. Smith, one of the speakers, pointed out that there was every indication that the coming winter would be much worse in the coming winter than they were during the one just past. He stated that it was essential that those who were to represent the unemployed must know who they were representing, and this could only be done by organization. He also impressed on the audience the necessity of the workers being organized, so that they could act in unison during the stress of dire need caused by unemployment.

A. S. Wells also spoke in a similar strain, and pointed out that if it had not been for the activities of the unemployed during the past winter, that the authorities would not have already taken up the question as to what the unemployed would do next winter. He pointed out the fact that if the powers that be were concerned as to the future of the workers should also be interested, and the only way they could look after their interests, was to become organized, so that they could act as a unit, instead of taking mob action. It is expected that another meeting of a similar nature will be held in the near future.

MANY ARE IDLE IN NORWAY

Conservatives Cease to Feed Children and Use Money for Defense

Christiana—Between 130,000 and 150,000 workers of Norway are idle. They are out to support the sailors in their fight against wage reductions, and although negotiations between the ship-owners and the men were opened some time ago, they have had no result. The Conservative majority of the Christiania municipal council has decided, as an act of class-war, to cease the granting of free meals to 11,000 school children—granting instead funds for arms and barbed wire defenses to the police.

There is no glimpse of a settlement, as negotiations have been broken off. A sort of Soviet force, or workmen's civil guard, is in control of all traffic in the town of Hammerfest. The police have deemed it wise to recognize this body, and the military guard is to be sent home.

A remarkable incident is reported from Elverum, where a meeting of 200 military recruits sent fraternal greetings to the strikers, adding: "Long live the solidarity of the workers and soldiers!"

MEETINGS IN O. B. U. HALL

For the Coming Week

804 PENDER STREET WEST

SUNDAY—Irish Self-Determination League.

MONDAY—Piledrivers.

THURSDAY—Workers' Council.

SATURDAY—Dance, 9 to 12.

A MEETING OF ALL

Workers of Greater Vancouver

Under the Auspices of the Council of Workers

—WILL BE HELD IN THE—

PENDER HALL

Corner of Pender and Howe Streets

Sunday Afternoon, June 26th

Commencing at 2:30

WORKERS, WHETHER UNEMPLOYED OR NOT, ARE REQUESTED TO ATTEND THIS MEETING

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THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST
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 Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World
 FRIDAY, June 24, 1921

MOST CHILDREN gather much amusement in their early days from the childish pastime of blowing bubbles. The larger the bubbles, and the more pronounced the colors, the the greater the amusement of those engaged in this innocent if soapy pastime. The fact that the bubbles have no permanence, and only dissolve into thin air immediately after they are produced, does not worry the children; they have been amused, and that is all that they are seeking to accomplish. While blowing soap bubbles is largely confined to children, the practice of creating mental airy nothings is largely indulged in these days by the grown-ups, and especially by members or beneficiaries of the present system of society. One of these mental bubbles was sprung on an unsuspecting public last week, when several people in Vancouver, who know nothing of the causes of unemployment, foregathered to solve this problem. The result of their combined wisdom was expressed when it was decided to form an Economic Council.

The purpose for which the Economic Council is to be formed, is to evolve a policy that will bring real relief to the unemployed situation, that at this time prevails throughout the province, and which those who attended the meeting are at least afraid will become worse during the coming months. It might be noticed that amongst those present were representatives of the various organizations whose members are of the business element, and such organizations as the Employers' Association, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the B. C. Loggers' Association, and the International Trades and Labor Council. During the last few months, very little interest has been manifested by the business element in the unemployed situation. But times have changed. Business is bad. Storekeepers are being hit pretty hard. The employers are finding it extremely difficult to get rid of the products that they have on hand. Lumber manufacturers are bawling the fact that there is over a hundred and ten million feet of fir logs lying in the water, and a million feet more per day are being produced than the mills can handle, and as a minister stated, "There is a bigger Red element in Vancouver than ever before." Naturally, under these conditions, business is alarmed. Alarmed because their interests are now being affected by the continued unemployment. Storekeepers cannot sell their wares. Lumber manufacturers cannot get rid of their products, more Red is being produced, so the unemployed situation is to be "solved."

Press reports of the meeting at which this new British Columbia bubble was blown, indicate that the situation was reviewed from "every angle." The great need for co-operation between employees and employers was also impressed on the gathering, a sure indication that one angle was missed. In no instance, however, do the press reports of the speeches made indicate that the cause of unemployment was discussed. That, we suppose, was not necessary to a body of men that could appoint a member of persons to solve the unemployed problem. No doubt the economic council will "solve it" without realizing or understanding the cause. That being only a matter of small importance, and merely a detail.

Unemployment, however, has a cause. That cause is bound up in the capitalistic system. It never can be solved while that system prevails. The very fact that the Lumber Manufacturers are crying out because they have too many logs on hand, and for that reason they are compelled to stop any further production, is proof that the market for that particular commodity is overstocked. The same thing applies to every other commodity. There is no market for labor-power. Hence there must be unemployment. The only chance of unemployment being abated, would be in the finding of a market for the commodities that are now without buyers. This the Economic Council cannot find. If there was a market to be found, the employers would have found it, for they are like the workers, desperate.

Today, every capitalistic country is producing more than can be consumed by the people. Not because the wants of the people have been met, but because those that produce, cannot with the wages they receive, buy back that which they have produced. The wage-worker sells his labor-power, the produce of his toil does not belong to him, but to the class which owns the means of wealth production. This surplus which the worker produces over the cost of the reproduction of his labor-power, constitutes surplus values. The surplus values, which are embodied in commodities, must be disposed of if the worker is to be kept producing more wealth. This fact is demonstrated by every capitalistic nation, which estimates its prosperity on the amount of wealth in the shape of commodities that is exported yearly.

When any country imports more than it exports, its position is looked upon as being pretty bad. The position today is, however, that every capitalistic country is faced with the fact that the countries which they would like to send their surplus values to, are themselves in the same fix, and over-production causes a shut-down of industry on all sides. Hence unemployment. Not because there is no need for the commodities produced, the needs of the people do not enter into the question. If commodities cannot be sold and profits realized, there is no incentive to carry on production, and the result is, labor is no longer required, and production is largely curtailed until such time as the surplus has been consumed.

As commodities are produced for a world market, and not for a local one, schemes which have been from time to time fathered by the business element, such as "Buy Made in B. C. Goods," "Patronize Local or Canadian Industries," must prove abortive. In fact, those that advocate such schemes are compelled by economic laws to buy in the cheapest market, in spite of the fact that they would like to revive industry in their own locality. It would be an easy matter for us to give some words of comfort and hope to the unemployed of this vicinity. To do so, however, we would have to ignore the facts. We would have to engage in producing mental air bubbles that have no substance, and will not solve anything. This we prefer to leave the people who form economic councils to solve the unemployed problem in British Columbia, which cannot be solved in any locality, as it is a world problem, and can only be solved by the international working class by abolishing the system which cause it. To be able to cure, necessitates an understanding of the cause of any trouble; whether suffered by the individual or all society as a whole. The Economic Council will not produce a cure, but only more confusion, empty promises and more bubbles which the workers will have to burst.

THE CHURCH has ever been the bulwark of the ruling powers. It was fostered and maintained by the ruling classes under chattel slavery and feudalism, because it taught that the established order was ordained by God. Capitalism has also been supported by the religious institutions, and a war with all its horrors, has been blessed by those that posed as followers of the Prince of Peace. In late years, the horrors of capitalism have become so terrible and far reaching in their destruction of human life, both on the field of battle and in the larger industries, that at times sections of the church have proclaimed against the infliction of still greater privations on the people. Particularly has this occurred in parts of any given country in which the church was in close contact with large sections of the working class. At the present time the miners' strike is causing much suffering in the Old Land. Prominent members of the church have denounced the attempts of the government and the mine-owners to reduce the standard of living of the mining communities. This one defection from the usual subservience of the church has raised the ire of Lloyd George who, in a speech, urged the Calvinistic Methodist Church of Wales "to keep out of politics."

There might not be anything very significant in the wily Welshman taking that position if there was nothing else implied in his speech. He, however, stated, "the great controversies of the future would range round the relations of capital and labor, and how to create and how to distribute wealth." Naturally, these questions must be of a political nature; that being so, Lloyd George's words were intended as a warning to the church to refrain from taking sides in the coming class struggle, or at least not get on the side of the working class. During the time Lloyd George was giving his advice gratis to the Methodist Church, he disclosed the mission of that institution, when he said: "There must be some influence that will deal with the heart of the people." In that statement is embodied a full realization of the mission of the modern church. The emotions and not the intelligence of the people are to be roused in the interests of the present form of society, and the continued domination of the ruling class; of which Lloyd George is so able a spokesman and manipulator. Immediately the church departs from that objective, it will be the object of attack from the powers that be. Its finances will be cut off. Its sphere of activity will be curtailed, as has happened to those religious orders that have by any means lined themselves up with the growing working class movement towards a new order of society. It will be interesting to watch the activities of the church in various countries in the coming days; its true nature will then be revealed. In the meantime, it is not likely that the workers will receive any great assistance from the organized religious bodies. Their materialism will not allow for that.

While Lloyd George has tendered his advice to the church in Wales, it is not to be assumed that there has been any big slide of that organization towards the workers in the Old Land. Possibly, however, no church in any country is more subservient to the interests of the ruling class than that of the United States. Bishop Brown in Communism and Christianity, quotes Roger Babson to good effect on this question, when he cites one of Babson's confidential circulars on the value of the church. The quotation is as follows: The value of our investments depend not on the strength of our banks, but rather upon the strength of the churches. The under paid

preachers of the nation are the men upon whom we are really depending, rather than well-paid lawyers, bankers and brokers. The religion of the community is really the bulwark of our investments. And when we consider that only 15 per cent. of the people hold securities of any kind, and less than 3 per cent. hold enough to pay income tax, the importance of the churches become even more evident. For our sakes, for our children's sakes, for the nation's sake, let us business men get behind the churches and their preachers. Never mind if they are not perfect. Never mind if their theology is out of date. This only means that were they efficient they would do very much more. The safety of all we have is due to the churches, even in their inefficient and inactive state. By all that we hold dear, let us from this very day give more time, money and thought to the churches, for upon these the value of all we own ultimately depends."

While the value of metaphysical teachings and appeals to the heart may be overestimated by our friend the enemy our readers can judge for themselves just what part the church has played in the past and will play in the stirring days to come, when the class struggle will reach the point where its highest manifestations will be expressed in the fight for the ownership of the means of wealth production.

After all the colonial premiers have had their say about the renewal of the treaty with Japan, the policy of the British government will be determined by its material interests. If the United States influence is big enough, Premier Meighen will have his way, if not, then Premier Hughes will. When it is all settled, however, there will be jobless slaves in Canada, and the industrial prospects will be no brighter.

One industry has received an impetus in Vancouver recently. This enterprise is engaged in saving souls. So far as can be gathered, only two individuals will benefit by it, and it is rumored already that local soul savers are incensed at the invasion of the home market by foreigners. Possibly the advocacy of a tariff on this brand of importation will be the next step of the British Columbia section of this industry, especially at this time, when all are asked to buy made in B. C. goods. Keep the money at home, will be the slogan.

The International Trades and Labor Council has withdrawn its delegates from the Council of Workers. This action was decided upon after Tom Moore's meeting was broken up, and Delegate Birt Showler blamed the Council of Workers for breaking it up. In speaking to the motion to withdraw the delegates, Showler, according to the daily press, stated: "Our delegates to the Council of Workers had never reported on any meetings of that organization. So far as we know they never attended any." What harm the withdrawal of such delegates will do the Council of Workers we fail to see, but as Showler also stated that the name of the International Trades Council has been used by that body when appearing before the City Council, we would like to point out that even at this time the workers have more faith in the Council of Workers than they ever had in the International Trades Council since those days before the radicals left, and that the City Council is much more likely to listen to men who have an understanding of the situation than to a bunch of compromisers who at no time display backbone. Our friends the enemy will not kill the council by the withdrawal of their delegates, but the workers themselves will decide which organization represents them.

Our readers may have noted that the old cry used by the politicians before the war, "Reciprocity," is being revived. In the Medicine Hat by-election this slogan is being exploited. The following extract from the Bankers' Magazine, which has a very limited circulation amongst bankers and financial men, and which was also published by the Idaho Leader of Boise, Idaho, under date of August 28, 1920, may be of some value to the workers at this time:

"Capital must protect itself in every possible manner through combination and legislation. The courts must be called to our aid. Debts must be collected, and mortgages foreclosed as rapidly as possible. When through process of law the common people have lost their homes they will be more tractable and easily governed through the influence of the strong arm of the government applied by a central power of imperial wealth under the control of the leading financiers.

"History repeats itself in regular cycles. This truth is well known amongst our principal men now engaged in forming an Imperialism of Capital to govern the world. "While they are doing this the people must be kept in a condition of political antagonism. The question of tariff reform must be urged through the organization known as the Democratic Party and the question of Protection with reciprocity must be forced to view through the Republican Party. By thus dividing the voters we can get them to expend their energies on questions of no importance to us except as teachers to lead the common herd. "Thus by discreet action we can secure all that has been so generously planned and successfully accomplished. From the above it will be seen that the U. S. politicians and their Canadian counterparts are quite competent to find issues on which to divide the workers. Those that produce the wealth have nothing to do with the issues their masters raise. Let them settle them; it's their business.

ASSASSINATION OF GAREISI STIRS BAVARIA

Workers Declare a General Strike as Protest

Political Opponents Are Blamed for Death of Socialists

(By Paul Hoyer)
 (Federated Press Staff Correspondent)
 Berlin—All Germany is stirred by the assassination of Karl Gareisi, official leader of the Bavarian Independent Socialists in the Bavarian Landtag. Gareisi was shot four times by an unknown assailant. The murder took place directly in front of his own door early Friday morning as Gareisi was returning from a meeting at which he had attacked the Orzech (Bavaria's private army) and demanded disarmament. All Socialist parties, the trade unions and workers' councils are united in carrying out all over Bavaria a 3-day general strike, which began Friday midnight. They demand the resignation of the Bavarian chancellor, Rekehr, and his administration. Street car service is tied up, stores are closed and the only newspaper issued is the Battle, official organ of the Independent Socialists. Forwards, organ of the Majority Socialists, and Freiheit, see the murder as an act of revenge on the part of the Orzech and the Elnwohnerwehr (the Bavarian militia kept at \$20,000 in defiance of the Allied ruling) whom Gareisi fought. They say the government is equally responsible with the murderers. Even the reactionary Allgemeine Zeitung holds Gareisi's political opponents responsible for the murder and predicts serious consequences. The organ of the Bavarian Volkspartei recently advocated the shooting of Gareisi like a mad dog. Gareisi was a student of history and geography, and became a teacher. Entering politics, he became the leader of Bavarian Independent Socialists. The Bavarian government, in a statement today, deplored the murder of Herr Gareisi, and offered a reward of 10,000 marks for the arrest of his assassins.

THE CHILL OF POVERTY

(By George Bernard Shaw)
 (Written for the Federated Press)
 CHILD poverty is the only sort of poverty that matters. The adult who has been poor as a child will never get the chill of poverty out of his bones; but he will die and make room for a better nourished generation. There are no doubt property owners in America who tell Judge Henry Neil that it is confiscation to tax one man's property to pay for the education of another man's children. We have scoundrels of that sort in England, too. Some day they will perhaps, have the opportunity of saying it to a higher Judge than Judge Neil. We will send them to the place he reserves for those who have learned to say "Our Father," but have not learned to say "Our Children." The one without the other is a blasphemy. Also it is unbusiness-like folly. Neglected children cost more than well-nourished ones to everybody except their immediate parents. The principal business of a policeman at present is to prevent hungry children from obtaining food. The proper primary business of a policeman is to seize every hungry child and feed it, to collar every ragged child and clothe it, to hand every illiterate child over to those who will teach it how to read and write. If America cannot see this, there is no future for America. And it is because she has been slow to see this that so much of her past is shameful and so much of her present miserable. Moscow.—The Commissariat of Health has been granted an appropriation of 10,000,000,000 rubles for the organization of health resorts for the people. Other appropriations include 10,000,000,000 to the Committee on State Constructions and 1,000,000,000 to the Commissariat for Foreign Trade for current purchase abroad. Where is your Union Button?

UNEMPLOYED TO MEET EVERY WEEK

(Continued from page 1)
 turned from the East, referred to the fact that unemployment was rife from Montreal to Vancouver. Illustrating the fact that the farmer was also suffering, he stated that a farmer had taken eight hides to Winnipeg, and sold them, he had to then place one dollar to the amount he had received for his hides in order to purchase one pair of shoes. Referring to the production of beef, he stated that beasts were being sold on the hoof for 7 cents per pound, as there was no demand for meat. Dealing with the situation in Saskatchewan, he pointed out that the Saskatchewan government had been compelled to give considerable support to the farmers in order that they could live, and that while crops had been bad during the past three or four years, the crop outlook was better than ever this year, the realization of this exceptional crop, would, however, leave the farmers without excuses as to their position, and they will still be growing the wheat while there is wheat to burn, which cannot be disposed of, and prices will again fall and the position of the farmer become worse. Referring to Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, he stated that while the president of the Congress was talking to Canadian Clubs and such like organizations, and urging co-operation, the employers organizations were sending out circulars behind him, knocking the unions, and calling for reductions in wages. Urging the workers to organize, he pointed out that in every part of the country there was unemployment. Railroads were laying off their shopmen, while the rolling stock was getting into a state of disrepair, everywhere men were idle, and it was essential that they organize in order that they might do the best possible under the conditions that must prevail during the coming winter. T. Bisset pointed out in an interesting address, that it was useless railing against the employing class as the ruling class, and the working class were both driven to do the things they did do by economic pressure, and urged the need of greater educational efforts being made. J. G. Smith, referring to the International Trades and Labor Council's attitude on the Asiatic question, stated that unemployment existed where there was no Asiatics, and the driving out of the country of the Chinese and Japs and Hindus would not solve the problem. Dealing with the economic committee just recently formed, he stated that the committee could not solve the problem, as the members of it did not understand the situation. He urged the workers to become members of some working class organization, and pointed out the General Workers' Unit of the O. B. U. had opened its books and would admit men and women out of work without payment of entrance fees, and that they would only have to pay dues when working. At the close of the meeting, several members of the O. B. U. were on hand to take the applications for membership in that organization. Several who are working, joined up, and many more out of work also made application for membership. The total enrolled was 54, this number, with those that joined at the organization meeting held last Friday, makes about 100 new members within a few days. The next unemployed meeting will be held on Sunday next at 2:30 p.m. in the Pender Hall. You may wish to help The Federation. You can do so by renewing your subscription promptly and sending in the subscription of your friend or neighbor. LONDON ACHES WITH LAUGHTER AT "ALF'S BUTTON" Latest cable reports from London state that, notwithstanding the depression consequent upon the coal strike, all London is aching with laughter after seeing "Alf's Button," Cecil M. Hepworth's screen version of W. A. Darling-ton's very clever novel. "Charlie's Aunt" could only be played at one house, but this film version of "Alf's Button" is being shown at almost every "movie" theatre of any consequence in London. It has grossed the biggest business of any film released in England and has only just started. Leslie Henson and Alma Taylor, who play the leading parts, are both very well known to British theatre goers, while James Carew, who takes the part of the Gentle, is also a great favorite with them. But even without well-known stars, this film would have been an overwhelming success, as it is a screen from beginning to end.

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Lumber Workers News and Views CRANBROOK Fellow Workers: The half-yearly district convention will be held in the Union Hall on Sunday, July 3, at 9 a.m. sharp. A meeting should be held in camp and delegate elected to represent the camp at the convention; questions affecting the good and welfare of the Union should be discussed, and the delegate instructed to support the resolutions passed by the members. Only members in good standing should be allowed to vote. Owing to lack of funds it is advisable that a collection be taken up to defray the expenses of the delegate attending the convention. F. BIDDER, Secretary.

CAMP A, WATNA, OCEAN FALLS At a meeting held at the above camp on June 7, the following motion was carried unanimously: "That we instruct our delegate to write the Coast secretary recommending that the July convention be postponed until such time as the camps shall be closed down." DEL. 16.

BERNARD TIMBER CO. ORFORD BAY I have been instructed by the men in this camp to inform the Coast office that the following motion was carried unanimously: "That in the opinion of the members in this camp, a convention in July would be useless at this stage of the game, as the expense incurred in conducting same would be unjustified." DEL. 12.

LAVIOLETTE & McINTYRE'S, BROUGHTON ISLAND The following motion was passed in this camp: "We recommend that in place of a convention in July, the nomination and election of officers shall take place by referendum, and that the first meeting in July devise ways and means of carrying out recommendation." DEL. 23. Camp Committee C. R. J. G. B.

ORGANIZER'S REPORT Left Vancouver in a gas-boat on Monday, June 13; ran into a squall off Bowen Island, and row-boat went overboard. After considerable bright-hued language, effected a rescue and made Gibson's Landing, where I was weather-bound till Wednesday morning. I made Gillis Bay on Wednesday, and as the foreman would not allow any meeting in camp, adjourned to the beach, where all the boys attended except a few of the faithful, who were playing poker with the slave-driver. Of course, one couldn't expect them to be so rude as to let that human animal play alone whilst they were attending such a trifling thing as a union meeting.

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GERMANY AND THE REALITY OF RUSSIA ARE TRADING Treaty Was Signed Day Allied Ultimatum Arrived Soviet Mission Sole Representative of Russian People

By Louis P. Lochner (Federated Press Staff Correspondent) Washington.—The Soviet government of Russia and the Republic of Germany have concluded a treaty which virtually establishes normal trade relations between the two countries and is equivalent to a recognition of the Soviet government, it became known here recently. By a strange coincidence, the treaty was signed in Berlin on the very day—May 6—when the Allied ultimatum arrived, demanding that Germany cease her "I-O-U" to the gigantic reparations and indemnity bill.

Of vital importance is Article I of the agreement, which specifically states that "the Mission of the Russian Federated Soviet Republic is to be considered as the sole representative of the Russian state." Counter-revolutionists of the Wrangell or Denikin or Kolchak type are thus definitely barred from imposing their agents as the spokesmen of the Russian people. On the other hand, Article XV just as unequivocally prescribes that the two missions and their staffs "must refrain from all agitation or propaganda against the government or institutions of the country to which they are accredited."

London.—A Buxton memorial scholarship for a year's residence at Ruskin College, Oxford, has been offered for competition among bona fide agricultural laborers. The examination will be such as could be passed by any intelligent man who is interested in social, political and industrial questions.

REACTION STILL CONTROLS THE A. F. OF L. (Continued from page 1) the doctrine that production is for service and not for profit. So that, the report says, industry today requires "acceptance of the principle that production is for service and not for profit alone."

Not satisfied with the miserable propaganda which is already carried on, resolutions have been introduced calling for the establishment of a chain of daily papers, to still further spread misrepresentation and confusion amongst the workers.

As an indication of the paucity of intelligence of those supposed to represent the interests of the workers, it has been proposed to set up Labor banks. This resolution, or series of resolutions, from different agencies, have been forwarded by officers and members. That such nonsense can only direct the attention of the workers from the real issue that faces the working class must be apparent to the man who has only a faint idea of the trouble that is facing the workers in the days to come, as the class struggle becomes keener, and demonstrates that the sooner the workers cease to follow leaders who do not understand their position in society, the sooner they will take the forward steps that are necessary in the movement towards the emancipation of a slave class in society.

Indications are to the effect that there will be a struggle for the presidency between Lewis of the Mine Workers and Gompers. The report will not, however, change the attitude which ever reactionary workers are both trained with (the same brush, and stand for) that is reactionary in the Labor movement.

renatiation of his fellow-national, might get in touch with German firms and business men relative to the purchase of German wares. This was followed a little later by Germany's dispatching a "Commercial Reporter" to Moscow. From there on relations became more and more regular, until they culminated in the treaty of May 6, 1921.

Moscow.—The All-Russian Communist party conference opened in Moscow, May 27, summarizing the views of the various delegates. Lenin said: "We need the most careful stock-taking of local practical experience in economic reconstruction throughout the entire country." Lenin pointed out that the conference had opened before the scheduled date to consider the first results of the modified economic policy and to estimate further progress and development. A special commission, headed by Lenin, was elected to formulate the practical measure of reconstruction initiated by the conference.

San Francisco.—The last hope that the Machinists' Union would return to the San Francisco Labor Council was lost when the council voted to file the joint motion of the Machinists and the Cook's and Waiter's Union that James Mullen, editor of the Labor Clarion, apologize for his editorial calling Debs "a scab against the nation." As a consequence the Cooks and Waiters also are contemplating separating from the council.

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WHAT CONSTITUTES
REBELLION AND
SEDITION

A Comparison Between
Statements of Different
Rebels

Those Against Capitalism
Sent to Gaol—Others
Honored

For some little time Communists in the Old Land have been subjected to considerable persecution. Amongst the prominent members arrested were Arthur MacManus and Albert Inkpin. In Birmingham a number of Communists have been arrested and sent to goal for their utterances. In one case there were three members of this party sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment. One of this trio is named W. Brain, and the most seditious remark attributed to him was: "I don't want you to make a revolution. I submit to you that a revolution has already taken place and is waiting for you to abide by it. Production for profits must be abolished. There are two alternatives. We must either slowly perish with a series of wars, followed by unemployment crises, or the community has got to take control of the instruments of production and get to work."

Sedition and rebellion would appear to be found amongst those that wish to end the present system, and not in those who would resist, by force of arms, the decrees of the British government. Proof of this can be found in the utterances of well-placed rebels who not only threatened to resist the decrees of the British House of Commons and acts passed by that body, but actually in arming the people to fight against the governmental forces. As further proof of this concept of rebellion, the following utterances of rebels in high places will be all sufficient:

"I do not hesitate to tell you that you ought to see yourselves against the constituted authority in the land. . . . Drilling is illegal. . . . The volunteers are illegal, and the government does not intend to interfere with them. . . . I don't be afraid of illegality; illegality are not crimes when they are taken to assert what is the elementary right of every citizen, the protection of his freedom, and if any one tells me I should be ashamed of myself, I tell him it is the motive I live for. . . ."—Sir E. Carson, Sept. 7, 1913.

"We will shortly challenge the government. They may tell us if they like that it is treason. We are prepared to take the consequences."—Sir E. Carson, July 27, 1912.

"Men of the Ulster volunteers, I purposely address you this way, as I have given up making political speeches, and I want to speak only to those who are prepared to fight. The time has come when the men upon whom reliance must be placed are not those who cheer, but those who drill. Go on and be prepared."—Sir E. Carson, Oct. 1, 1913.

"If anything could add to the gratification which I feel at the present moment it is that there should stand beside me here the Lord Primate of Ireland, a very good specimen, if I may say so, of another rebel."—Sir E. Carson, Oct. 4, 1913.

"We have been ridiculed, jeered and laughed at by our political opponents in England. Well, they can go on jeering and laughing, and we can go on drilling and practicing shooting, and we will see in the end who is right."—Sir E. Carson, Oct. 5, 1913.

"Guns and ammunition have been coming in for a long time, but the measures taken on Sunday (the landing of a cargo of German arms at Larnoe) were necessarily on a larger scale, because we are getting near the crisis and our men are now drilled and prepared for the arms."—Sir E. Carson, April 28, 1914.

"And now, men, keep your arms, no matter what happens. I rely upon every man to fight for his arms to the end. Let no man take them from you. I understand you, and by inducing another worker to subscribe. It does not take much effort to do this. Try it."

"From that moment (the passing of the Home Rule Bill) we shall stand side by side with you, refusing to recognize any law, and prepared with you to risk the collapse of the body politic. . . . The time has arrived for action on your part and ours."—Sir F. E. Smith (now Lord Birkenhead, Lord Chancellor of England), Sept. 20, 1913.

"I rejoice wherever I go to see that the Ulster volunteer movement is gaining ground in every part of Ulster, and I will tell you why. It is because you are dealing with a government which understands one argument—the argument of force."—Sir F. E. Smith (now Lord Birkenhead, Lord Chancellor of England), Sept. 20, 1913.

"I hope to see at an early date those men who have undergone the

POLICE CHARGED
WITH COLLUSION

Private Detective Agencies
Have Been Aiding
Strikebreaking

(By the Federated Press)
New York—Strong indication that there is an "underground" connection between the police department and private detective agencies most active in the Labor spy business are among the charges which, it is said, will be investigated by the state as a result of political animosity between Governor Miller and his Republican machine and Mayor Hyland of this city and his Democratic hangers-on. The conduct of various departments by the city of New York are being probed by a legislative committee. The investigation may not get that far. For several days powerful influences have been bringing strong influence to bear to stop this line of investigation, but it is known that several members of the committee wish to pursue the police inquiry at almost any cost.

There are reports that one of the big private agencies has been doing a tremendous business based on a well-established connection with police headquarters. The question arises whether the power of the police department has been sold in the open market and directed against the Labor unions. Often, in recent strikes, the unions have found themselves confronted by some mysterious power which exerted a terrific weight against them.

In at least half a dozen cases the police are said to have co-operated with a certain private detective agency in breaking a strike. There were two recent strikes—about a year apart—of the operating employees of a Brooklyn railroad corporation. In the first the police were noticeably neutral and fair. That strike lasted for weeks. In the second, the corporation engaged the services, at once, of a private detective agency which boasts of its strike-breaking accomplishments. That strike was broken virtually in a day. This latter incident is one which it is being sought to bring under the scrutiny of the investigators. A big cheque is said to have passed in that strike, and it has been openly hinted that the cheque represented the price of the police power to break the strike. City policemen and detectives are declared to have operated with their official badges as employees of the private agency.

(By The Federated Press)
CHICAGO—The Standard Oil Company received a temporary setback in its attempt to establish a petroleum monopoly in Canada, when the provincial government of Alberta refused permission for the construction of a pipeline from the Mackenzie River region to Edmonton, Alberta. The Imperial Oil Company, the Canadian subsidiary of the Standard, made the application for the 1500 miles of pipeline, which would have cost \$4,000,000. Charter was refused the Imperial company on the ground that it was trying to establish a monopoly of the oil business in Canada.

necessary discipline and drill armed with real rifles. On the day on which there will be in Ulster 100,000 disciplined men armed with rifles, wherever else Home Rule may be talked about, it will never be talked about in Ulster."—Sir F. E. Smith (now Lord Birkenhead, Lord Chancellor of England), Oct. 4, 1913.

It is officially announced that the King has been pleased to approve that the Right Hon. Sir Edward Carson, K. C., be appointed a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary in the room of the Right Hon. Lord Moulton, deceased.

Rebels against the system are sent to prison. Rebels against the government are given high places in the administration of the capitalistic state. Yet there are workers that will not accept the truth of the statement that "the State is a class institution, and used with all its powers to maintain the present system of society."

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IS HUGHES SETTING
UP NEW STRAW
MAN

United States Is Still
Dickering With
Mexico

Interests Continue to Becloud the Real
Situation

(By Louis P. Lochner)
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)
Washington—Is Secretary of State Hughes setting up a straw man in the Mexican situation whom he will later proceed to knock down, and thereby satisfy the exigencies of the case, which seem to necessitate a "diplomatic victory" by the United States? This is the impression one can gain from reading the proposal for a treaty of amity with Mexico.

The meat of the proposed treaty is this: The United States is ready to come to an understanding with Mexico, provided assurances are given that the famous Article 27, by which Mexico asserts her right to the ownership of natural resources, is not made retroactive. Fact is that Mexico long ago and over and over again has declared that Article 27 is not to apply to the past, but solely to the future. Even during the Carranza regime, various agreements were signed, in all of which the reservation was made that the provisions of the article did not apply to existing grants and concessions. Secretary Hughes would therefore seem to lay down a condition which, in fact, has long been met, or, to put it more correctly, the need for the making of which never existed.

Or does the Harding administration want to make itself guilty of abetting American law-evaders in Mexico? There is a certain group of American capitalists who have not complied with the provisions of Mexican law by which they must file a record of their lands and concessions with the government. The Huasteca company is one of them. Of the 5,000 acres held by it, it has filed a record of less than one-fourth of them. The offending companies are now naturally uneasy over the prospect of Mexico's applying Article 27 vigorously in the future, for, having never recorded a large part of their holdings, they will be unable to claim immunity from seizure of them on legal possession of them before Article 27 went into effect. For the American government to claim these lands for its nationals would be equivalent to saying that these companies were right in breaking the law.

Another surprising feature of the Hughes proposal is the fact that the American government makes an official proposal to Mexico and yet, at the same time, withholds recognition from the men with whom it deals. In other words, it turns to a group of persons with an offer as though that group were the government, and in the next breath says that group will only be regarded as the government when and if it signs on the dotted line.

Meanwhile the big American oil interests in Mexico are trying still further to becloud the issue and to keep trouble stirred up by misrepresenting the terms of the new Mexican tax levy on oil recently promulgated by president de la Huerta. This new tax measure contemplates an increase of about 25 per cent. over existing taxes, and not, as has been press-agented by the oil workers, a flat 25 per cent. ad valorem tax. This new tax rate in fact works out as follows: Fuel oil, which before yielded a tax of 12 1/2 cents per barrel, will now yield 16 2/3 cents. On gas oil, the highest priced of all, the jump from \$2.08 per cubic meter (about 6 1/4 barrels) to \$2.32, or less than 25 per cent. Certain intermediate grades show the following advances: Oil on which the tax was formerly 85 cents per cubic meter will now yield \$1, and that on which the rate was heretofore \$1.07 1/2, the yield will be \$1.25.

HAS EXPERIENCE OF AMERICAN "FREEDOM"

(Continued from Page 1)
very ungentlemanly manner, and it is about time the people of that place were taught a lesson. It will be remembered that Goldstein himself, when in this city, also intimated that the vote of this party might be influenced by the good American patriots when he was interrupted in his speech at the Hotel Vancouver.

Alward's impressions are that if a man wishes to get by in the States, he must have a knowledge of all the patriotic airs, and that it would be a great help to sing or whistle the "Star Spangled Banner" once or twice a day, and especially when in the presence of members of the American Legion.

Centralia is reported to be an open town for migratory workers; invitations have been sent east and west "to make your home in Centralia." Of course, the home means the jungle. Farmers are, however, supplying food to the out-of-workers.

As an instance of the disgust amongst the returned men at the conditions that they are being compelled to face, after having made the world safe for democracy, Alward reports that all over the country, returned men are throwing away their service buttons in disgust. Such is the reward for men who risked their lives that their masters' democracy might be saved as a result of their efforts. It has indeed arisen. Their heroism has been rewarded by a place on the bread line or in the ranks of the unemployed.

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45-47-49 Hastings Street East

REACTIONARIES
SEE NO LIGHT
IN ITALY

(Continued from page 1)

While the business press, a little gloomily, munched over the statement that constitutionalists can rejoice in the knowledge that the Right Socialists won in preference to the Communists, every one else is celebrating a "notable victoria." Notable to the Fascists, because they have definitely entered parliament with a quota of their own, probably 30 Fascist; notable to the Popolare, because they have a few more seats than before as a result of refusing to go into the national block—103 seats in all, and notable to the Socialists, because they did not lose as many seats as Giolitti had intended they should. Holding their own in a defensive, not an offensive fight, they have lost only 3 or 4 per cent. of their former strength, instead of 50 or more. And this will do Giolitti no good. They return to parliament with 124 deputies, to which one must add the 15 Communist deputies to make a proper comparison with the Socialist strength of 166 of the last parliament.

And so every one rejoices. Every one but Giolitti. To him has gone entire defeat. On that point all Italy agrees. He has neither won the support he had hoped to get, nor has he succeeded in spanking the Socialist Party.

With amazing foresight, Giolitti called this election at what was believed by every one to be the most inopportune time for Socialists. Even the Socialists believed him. Only Serrati believed that to abstain from the election would be to throw victory into the hands of the Constitutional enemy and to throw greater strength to the Communists. With his usual foxlike keenness, Giolitti saw possible victory for himself in the camps of his most bitter enemies. He called on all factions that had opposed him or half-heartedly supported him to form a national block—not to help Giolitti, but to save "la patria" and to defeat Socialism, the recalcitrant child that stubbornly refused to play with the government.

A free hand was given to the Fascist to go through the country with "propaganda." Chambers of Labor were destroyed, not occasionally, but every day. Homes of peasants were burned down. Socialists and Communists alike were killed. Scores of co-operative stores were sacked. The workers on their part fought back with equal hatred and bitterness. They were met by Royal Guards and carabinieri. Arms were in the hands of the government. Socialists who had preached direct action in the past suddenly cried out against this method of attack and, as the press put it, clothed themselves in sheep's skins. Only the Communists continued to declare that direct action belonged in the programme and must be met

with direct action, thereby winning for themselves the Socialist's epithet of "Red Fascist."

The success of the Fascist in seeming to drive Socialist power out of certain communities was at first welcomed. Two hundred Socialist municipal councils resigned under Fascist pressure. But when shopholders, Popolare and even Republicans, began to feel the mad frenzy of the Fascist, the country was alarmed. Giolitti commanded that all such disorders cease. If the government ever tried to end the outrages it was utterly impotent to do so, for the proclamation was followed with as many killings and burnings as at any other time. The country became the battleground for white guards and infuriated Socialists.

Two days before the election, when every one was crying for sanity, the press was filled with stories of Fascist fights. At Torino, while a Socialist and Communist were arguing, some one in the crowd shouted "viva Russia." The usual shot was fired and more shots followed. Four men were wounded, all of them workers, and one was killed.

At Regina, near Florence, the Socialist headquarters were invaded and all papers and the electoral lists burned.

At Viareggio the ballots of the Communists were burned and the printers were warned not to reprint them.

At Ferrara the printing office, at which the Socialist weekly of the community is printed, was smashed.

At Padua, where the first printing offices in the country were established, an office that employed 80 workers and printed besides Socialist literature the manifestos of all other parties, the entire establishment was wrecked.

At Naples the Fascist killed a Socialist assessor who had been reported as having said derogatory things about them. He was called from his home and shot down. When his brother rushed to help him, he, too, was shot and died later.

At Trieste the Fascist killed a young Socialist who had made derogatory remarks about them on May Day.

WOULD NOT FIGHT
BRITISH MINERS

(Continued from page 1)

to arrogant insubordination; and with great regret, I ask to be allowed to resign my commission on reserve of officers.

"I cannot, as patriot and lover of my country, conscientiously resign my regiment under the present circumstances."

Mr. Woods also made the following statement to the court: "When the recent emergency arose, he had to consider the question very definitely.

"His country had always been his paramount ideal. When he considered the emancipation of slaves by Great Britain, he loved his country; but when one thought of the attempt of the mine-owners to lower the standard of life of the miners he hated his country for the time being."

The decision of the court was not given at the conclusion of the trial, and has not yet been received by The Federationist.

If you want some sample copies of this paper for your neighbors, call around to the office and get them.

All day long carabinieri file through the streets breaking up the tiniest beginnings of crowds. That is how quietly Italy is taking the election.

And out in the country, where it is impossible to patrol the land, there the revenge goes on. Fascist drive through in camions every day. Peasants lie in ambush behind the hedges and fire on them. The losses in the Fascist ranks since the election grow daily. It is true that the peasants are taking their revenge on the Fascist, but it is also to be noted that when the Fascist are killed they are away from their own towns. They die as invaders. When Socialists are killed it is in or near their own homes, or their own headquarters.

The Socialist papers call upon their followers to prepare for the more bitter struggles that will come to them. They remind the workers that the Fascist will begin greater revenges in their defeat. The Trieste Fascist journal printed the following call just previous to the election, "In the law or against the law, if we don't win May 15, we to the victors!"

Giolitti went to the country with the cry that the Chamber did not represent the temper of the nation. He declared that he could do nothing with parliament as it was. He faces after this election practically the same parliament, the Popolare a little stronger and thoroughly against him; the Fascist more bitter than ever about it; Plume; a handful of Germans and Slavs, thoroughly anti-Italian; the Socialists stronger for having defeated him in the election; and the great constitutionalist block that was to be so helpful actually made up of a diversity of liberal democrats, radicals, reformists and Fascist, a dubious 278 including the Fascist, as against 124 Socialists, 15 Communists, 103 Popolare, and eight Germans and Slavs.

He faces a Chamber with Mussolini and 29 other Fascist on the one side who will go to Rome after still further assaults on the Socialists, and Turati and Modigliani, not to mention Bombacci and Grazziani and other Communists. His one hope will be to collaborate with the Socialists, but will the Socialists collaborate with Giolitti? That readers say emphatically that they will not.

The press already predicts that Giolitti must resign in the fall. His successor will face then practically the same situation. Whether the Socialists will collaborate with him is another question.

Here is where the Communists say the split in the Socialist party will come. Serrati is against collaboration with the government, as he was before. Certainly the right wing Socialists are for collaboration. Whether or not they have the controlling power in the party will be decided at the next Socialist conference, which will be held in July or August.

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