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QUEEN CONTEST BIG FEATURE OF CARNIVAL

Labor Movement Interested In Efforts to Secure New Home

Circus and Carnival Will Be One of Best Staged On Coast

The Queen contest of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council Circus and Carnival, to be held from June 30 to July 7, at the old Recreation Park, corner of Smythe and Homer Streets, is causing more than usual interest in the Labor movement.

This contest, being somewhat out of the usual activities of the Labor movement, while its objective is the securing of funds for a new home for organized Labor, has created an esprit de corps in the ranks of organized Labor in the City of Vancouver, which tends to not only secure the funds required, but to build up the Labor movement.

Six young ladies have already been nominated for the honor of being "Miss Vancouver," and the winner of an automobile, the first prize, which will be presented to the winner on the last night of the carnival, when crowned as Queen of the Carnival.

The following are the names of the contestants: Miss Jean Duncan, nominated by the Arctic Ice Cream Company; Miss Una Harris, nominated by the Civil Service; Miss Edmonson, nominated by the C. P. R. Social and Athletic Club; Miss Florence Lawton, nominated by Love's Cafe, a union house; Miss Wells, nominated by Cowan & Brookhouse, and Miss Durant, nominated by the Ball-Campbell Motor Company—the latter is a native of B. C., and was born in Nanaimo. All candidates are working hard to secure the first prize, while the runners-up will be solaced with a diamond ring for second prize, and a wrist watch for the third.

In adidtion to the Queen contest, there are special prizes for the local unions selling the most admission tickets, the price of which is 50 cents for the entire week, and which will entitle the holder to admission to the grounds at any time, and also a chance on a trip for two to Alaska or Los Angeles.

The Circus and Carnival will be one of the best ever staged on the Coast. Horse jumping, trapeze artists, wild animals features and all kinds of special features will be staged, and already there are several troups engaged, while negotiations for the finest attractions are being carried on. The only thing needed at the moment, is the active support of the unions, and judging from the reports being turned in, the first effort of the Trades Council to stage a Circus and Carnival, will be crowned with success, and the necessary funds secured for a home for organized labor owned and controlled by the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council. The slogan of the unions is: We have built the homes and the wealth of the city—help us build our home."

The contest for queenship honors turning in the highest number of votes in completed books, for the week ending Saturday, June 23, not later than 6 o'clock sharp, will be presented with 5000 votes by the campaign committee.

R. P. PETTIPIECE CALLED SOUTH

Will Represent Local Printers Before Arbitration Board

R. P. Pettipiece, Labor Alderman for the City of Vancouver, and president of the Vancouver Typographical Union, left on Tuesday afternoon for Indianapolis, where he will represent his organization before the International Arbitration Board.

It will be remembered that the local arbitration board gave an increase of wages to the newspaper men of Vancouver, but the employers appealed against the decision. Efforts were made to have the matter adjusted, but they faield, and the whole question has been referred to the International Board, composed of employers and representative osf the Typographical Union. The award made by the local board, gave the day men an increase of $3.00 per week, and night men $5.40, with a seven and a quarter hour day, instead of seven and a half hour shift.

The members of the Typographical Union employed on newspapers are confident that the International Board will uphold the decision of the local board, if further increases are not granted.

The capitalist class talks of principle, but acts on interest.

MILK SALESMEN SIGN AGREEMENT

Fraser Valley and Purity Dairies Grant Better Conditions

The Milk Salesmen and Dairy Employees have signed up a new agreement(which provides better conditions to all employed in union dairies. The agreement is for one year, and the firms signing the agreement are the Fraser Valley Dairy Company and the Purity Dairy.

The salesmen of these firms are all union men; they appreciate the assistance which has been given them by their customers, and especially the aid given them in their work by the prompt payment for tickets, and the regular return of the milk bottles.

Readers of The Federationist should note that these are the only fair firms dealing in milk, and other dairy produce, in spite of statements to the contrary. Steves and the Valley dairies have been placed on the unfair list by the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, and all organized workers who recognize the necessity of the organization of the workers, no matter in what industry they are employed, should help the firms which deal fairly with their employees.

A Union Is What You Make It

Some men imagine that a union comes out of the sky, and that it is made to order. This is a fallacy which only active participation in union affairs can destroy. Why not be an active member, instead of a knocker.

Support the Carnival

If you want to see organized labor in a home of its own, then support the Circus and Carnival, which will be held from June 30 to July 7.

SUPPORT FOR LABOR MEMBERS IS URGED

Trades Council to Seek to Have Island Disaster Investigated

Local Unions Asked to Support Circus and Carnival

The Wallace drydock jop was again referred to at the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council meeting on Tuesday night, when Secretary Bengough stated that he had supplied the firm with trade union rates of wages for all crafts in the city connected with building and marine construction.

Delegate Flynn moved that the secretary be instructed to get in touch with the head of the Wallace Company, as only one engineer who was a member of the union was employed on the job, and he was not receiving the proper scale of wages, and that efforts be made to have the committee appointed by the council to meet the representatives of the company, with a view of securing an adjustment. The motion was carried.

Federationist to Be Larger

Announcing that there would be an increase of the size of The Federationist, from four to six pages, the editor appealed to the representatives of the unions to supply news of their organizations' activities, and also active support of the advertisers. He also stated that if the workers would follow up the efforts which were being made and which had resulted in a paper of six pages being produced, that an eight-page paper would be printed within two weeks.

The Carnival and Circus, which is being put on during the first week of July, for the purpose of raising funds for a Labor Temple, was reported on by the secretary, who stated that tickets for the Queen contest, and for the season's admission were on sale, and each delegate was urged to secure a book or more of each of these tickets and sell them so that there would be no doubt as to the success of the venture.

Delegate Showler stated that there were prizes for the local unions selling the most tickets, the first prize being $75, and that the Milk Salesmen had taken the stand that if the employers did want Labor to have a home, then it was up to the workers to see that they got one.

Delegate Herrett asked what attractions would be here, and the secretary informed him that there would be performing horses, trapeze troops and all the other circus attractions, and that it had been found that there was plenty of local talent available.

The Bank Act

A wire from Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, asking what the opinion of

(Continued on page 2)

THE TOOL AND HIS JOB

Do You Want a Bigger Federationist?

THEN BOOST IT

MANY readers of the Federationist were somewhat disappointed with the paper last week, owing to the fact that there was more advertising than usual and less reading matter. But for a long time the Federationist has been seeking to secure sufficient business to warrant increasing the size of the paper. This business has at last been secured, and this week's issue contains six pages and more reading matter than it carried in the days when it was confined to four pages.

But the Federationist management is not yet satisfied. It is felt that with the aid of the organized labor movement, the paper can, in not more than two weeks, become an eight-page paper. But if the readers want an eight-page paper, then they must get out and boost. Send in new subscriptions. Patronize the advertisers and tell them why you do so, and the larger and better paper is assuerd. But it is up to our readers, for printing costs money these days. Working class propaganda is the need of the moment, and it can only be carried on in a Labor paper, so if the Labor movement is prepared to aid in paying the printers' bills, the workers can get in their propaganda, but not otherwise.

BOOST THE FEDERATIONIST AND HAVE AN EIGHT-PAGE PAPER IN A MONTH.

LABORERS NOW HAVE CHARTER

Decide to Affiliate with the Central Labor Body

With a charter on the wall, and all supplies to hand, the Laborers Union got away to a good start on Monday night. Secretary Bengough, of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, obligated the officers, and it was decided that the local should affiliate with the Central Labor body, P. Floyd and G. Drayton being elected as delegates.

It was decided that the office of financial secretary and that of treasurer should be combined on the suggestion of the financial secretary, J. Sutherland, who tendered his resignation so that the local could choose a member to fill the combined office. His resignation was accepted with regrets.

It was then moved that the recording secretary, A. Padgham, be elected to the position of financial secretary, and a new recording secretary elected. This motion was carried and G. Tether elected as recording secretary.

Steps were taken to appoint shop stewards to collect dues from members who were working at nights, and could not attend the meetings.

Complaints were made as to the necessity of men being compelled to stay all day around the government employment bureaus, because men who were not at the agencies were being phoned to, the members taking the stand that those who were prepared to go and see if there was work should be given the preference.

Secretary Bengough of the Trades Council, suggested that a special appeal be made to the unions affiliated with the Trades Council, to secure new members for the organization, and it was decided that this course be adopted.

The Ontario supreme court has made permanent an injunction preventing the City of Ottawa from voting money for a Labor Day celebration, on the ground that such celebration is not a matter of national interest.

It is not enough to be industrious; so are the ants. What are you industrious about?—Thoreau.

MISS DURANT

The latest contestant for the Trades and Labor Queen Contest, nominated by the Ball-Campbell Motor Co.

Help the Laborers

You may be a skilled worker; you may think that the common laborer can not help you. But time and time again it has been shown that the so-called unskilled worker has been the backbone of the efforts of the skilled workers in their efforts to secure better conditions. The moral is, help the Laborer organize, and by so doing, build up the Labor movement so that all may benefit.

LABOR HALL MEETINGS

June 22nd to June 29th

FRIDAY, June 22—Milk Salesmen and Dairy Employees, Plumbers and Steamfitters, Electrical Workers, No. 310, (Smoker).

SUNDAY, June 24—Typographical Union.

MONDAY, June 25—Structural Iron Workers, Electrical Workers, No. 310, Federal Labor Union.

TUESDAY, June 26—City Firefighters, 10 a.m. and 8 p.m., Barbers, Machinists, No. 692, Blacksmiths.

WEDNESDAY, June 27—Bricklayers.

THURSDAY, June 28—Sheet Metal Workers, Label Trades Committee, Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 844.

SPECIAL MEETING FOR CARPENTERS

Election of Officers and Free Raffle on Monday, June 25th

Local 452 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, will hold its regular annual election of officers on Monday, the 25th. Amendments to the sick bylaws will also be introduced at this meeting, which will be held on the Manufacturers Building, 900 Granville Street.

The free raffle for the car, owned by the organization, will also be made at this meeting, each member attending will receive a free ticket, and those members who have attended the last two meetings should bring along the tickets they have already received, as the holder of the winning number must be present, and have his ticket with him, or another draw will be made.

The candidates nominated for office to date are: Business agent, Dunn, Page and Thom; president, M. McKenzie and Dunn; recording secretahy, Page and Hardy; financial secretary, Nixon, Hardy, Page and Smith; treasurer, Page; conductor, Dickinson, Thom and Page; warden, Wells and Page; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, Dodson, Tough, Wells, Hardy, Page, Hatley, Thom and Dunn; sick committee, Ferrett, Edmonds, Page, Wells and Hardy.

Nominations will, however, be opened on Monday next, and additional candidates may be chosen. Each member should attend this meeting, and take part in the election of the officers, and secure the most capable representatives to carry on the work of the local.

Two of the most prominent men in Italian-American public life have volunteered their services to the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee in the battle to save Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti from the electric chair in Massachusetts. They are Senator S. A. Cotillo and Congressman F. H. LaGuardia, both of New York. Congressman LaGuardia offered his services direct to the committee, while the proffer of Senator Cotillo comes through Il Corriere d'America, the most influential Italian newspaper in the United States.

NEW YORK STATE FOR LABOR PARTY

Widespread Interest Shown in Farmer Labor Movement

[By H. M. Wicks[

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Central Labor Council of Buffalo has elected James C. Campbell, chairman of the organization committee, to be its official representative at the July third conference called to meet in Chicago by the Farmer-Labor Party. Many local unions will also send delegates to this conference.

The widespeard interest in independent political action of Labor created in this section of the country by the decision of the Buffalo Central Labor Council to launch a local Labor Party to participate in the coming municipal elections is the most encouraging event of the decade, according to the leaders of Labor here.

Campbell said, when questioned regarding the attitude of Buffalo Labor toward the Chicago conference: "Buffalo is 100 per cent. for the conference, and we hope that out of this conference will come the creation of a genuine Labor Party, and not a hodgepodge of petty reformistic trappings that would certainly shatter the hopes of the hundreds of thousands of workers in the United States who are sick and tired of the treachery of the Gompers policy of "Reward your friends and punish your enemies." We hope this will be a straight Labor conference, embracing local unions, central labor bodies and the various political organizations of Labor in this country."

Local unions are electing delegates to accompany Campbell to Chicago, and this section of New York State will have a representative delegation, coming directly from the rank and file of Labor.

WOMEN OBJECT TO EVASION OF LAW

Minimum Wage Act Defeated by Employment of Boys

Legislation Enacted to Protect Women Is Defeated

The Minimum Wage Law of British Columbia, was expected to do much for the women workers, but to date the employers have done everything possible to evade the act. Some time ago, it was pointed out that the employers were even going so far as to employ boys when the girls in their employ were eligible to demand the minimum wage, as decided by the Minimum Wage Board.

That this practice is not confined to British Columbia, is evidenced by a news item from Ontario, which reads as follows:

"At the convention of the Women's Educational Federation of Ontario on May 24, at the Labor Temple, Hamilton, it was brought to their attention that a Kingston firm was employing young boys in an effort to defeat the Ontario Minimum Wage Law for girls. A resolution was adopted requesting the Ontario government to include boys within the scope of the Minimum Wage Act."

Women's working class organizations in British Columbia might well take this matter up, and the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council is the logical body to start the ball rolling, and if the organizations affected by the Minimum Wage Law will bring the matter to the attention of the Trade Union movement, something may be done to remedy the situation.

Help the Laborers

You may be a skilled worker; you may think that the common laborer can not help you. But time and time again it has been shown that the so-called unskilled worker has been the backbone of the efforts of the skilled workers in their efforts to secure better conditions. The moral is, help the Laborer organize, and by so doing, build up the Labor movement so that all may benefit.

New York—An anti-union policy at the Bush terminal has forced 350 clerks and freight handlers to suspend work. They are members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks and Freight Handlers. Irving T. Bush is president of the terminal company, and also president of the State Chamber of Commerce.

Heard in British House

I congratulate the new prime minister, but I shall do my best to "frustrate his policies" and to "confound his knavish tricks."—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

SCATHING CRITICISM OF A.F. OF L. FENCE POLICY

West Virginia Labor Paper Scores A. F. of L. Tactics

Calls for Political Action on Part of Labor

The following editorial is reprinted from the West Virginia Federationist of June 7. The West Virginia Federation of Labor has officially endorsed the formation of a Labor Party.

Rewarding Our Enemies

"Back in 1898, organized labor of West Virginia joined with Labor's forces in a national campaign to politically "rebuke our enemies and reward our friends," and since then has, with marked regularity, succeeded in 'punishing its friends and rewarding its enemies,' to such an extent that during that period the statute books have been loaded with laws granting special privileges to the czars of big business, until today Labor, in many sections of West Virginia, is being denied the right of free speech and free assemblage, and are ruled with an iron hand by the taskmasters who own and control the public officials whom Labor from time to time elect to office on the old party tickets, by following the hocus pocus system of rewarding their friends and defeating their enemies which, with an unvarying exactness, results in the political bosses putting over that ancient game of 'heads I win, tails you lose.'

"During these years of Labor's somnambulistic state, the gunman guard system has grown and flourished like a green bay tree, the Cossack system has been added as a companion crime against the workers, the injunction judges have out-Georged King George, the machinery of State has acted like a jumping jack when the string has been pulled by the industrial overlords when they needed official sanction for strike-breaking and other oppressive methods to wreck the Labor unions or force the workers into subjection to their tyrannical will.

"All of these things and many more of similar character have been presented Labor by the bosses of the old prostituted political parties for their loyalty and allegiance in perpetuating them in office while engaged in that most delectable political shell game of 'rebuking their enemies and rewarding their friends.'

"When will organized Labor arouse from its political stupor and stop its rainbow chasing, and unite for political action and administer a stinging rebuke to the political crooks and grafters that have so long betrayed the working class and robbed them of their birthright?

"Industrial freedom and social justice can only be attained through the intelligent use of the ballot by the workers and farmers of this country, united in a political party, separate and apart from the two old delusions who have so long misruled the affairs of the State and nation, and misrepresented the masses of the people, and bowed at the shrine of the money marts of the world."

I am unaware of anything that has a right to be called an impossibility.—Thomas B. Huxley.

ENGINEERS TO ELECT OFFICERS

Growing Organization to Choose Representatives on 28th

Local 844 of the Steam and Operating Engineers, continues to make progress. When the initiation fee was raised from $2 to $5, it was thought by some, that the number of new members coming in would be decreased, but the reverse is the case, and new members are initiated at every meeting.

The referendum on the question of increasing the dues was opened on Thursday night, when nominations for officers for the new term made, the results being too late for publication in The Federationist, which goes to press before the Engineers' hour of meeting. The election of officers will be held on Thursday, the 28th, and all members are urged to attend the meeting, and select the best possible material in the local as officers and representatives.

According to a Paris message to the Federated Daily Mail, an agreement between French iron masters and German coal owners, under which the French will obtain a half-interest in a Ruhr-Lorraine steel trust, is now certain.

Patronize Federationist advertisers.

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY June 22, 1923

Property Interests and the Defeat of the City Bylaws

ONCE AGAIN the city electorate has turned down all the money bylaws advocated for the purpose of securing greater facilities for the city. With the protection of property, which is not owned by the working class, we have no concern, but we do recognize that the crowded conditions of the schools is a matter of moment to the members of the wealth producing class. It is the children of this class which suffer from overcrowding.

* * *

A survey of the vote cast, will show that property rules in Vancouver. The greatest vote cast against the bylaws, was in the west end, and in the centre of the city, where the property interests are located, and this has always been the case. Schools are expensive things, and in these days of business depression, the cost of educating the children of the working class is looked upon as a burden by the larger property owners; the smaller ones have their troubles, but they are not usually interested in the education of future slaves, and vote as their economic position determines, which is as a rule, one of penury.

* * *

It has, however, been suggested that turning the bylaws down was a vote against the civic administration. This may have had something to do with the state of mond of the electors, who witnessed the city council haggling over whether the city should do its own work, or pay contractors for doing it.

* * *

Contractors are in the game for what there is in it. The question of service does not enter into the situation, as the following information, gleaned from the Glasgow Forward, will show:

Swansea was faced with a housing problem; it was decided to build houses for the people, and eventually it was considered that the best way would be to let the municipal administration carry on the work. This was done, with the following results:

The local builder wanted £1150 per house, and also demanded an allowance to be made in case of a rise in prices of building materials and increases in wages. Building materials and wages did rise, by leaps and bounds, which the contractor was astute enough to anticipate. We know now what the rise in prices and wages amounted to per house, for the figures have been carefully calculated by the Borough Architect. He tells us that "the increase in cost of labor and materials during the period" is £246 per house. So, had the Housing Committee accepted the tender offered by the local builder, which it should be borne in mind was the only alternative to direct administration, the houses would have cost £1396 (£1150 plus £246) each.

The Corporation would have paid the contractor, therefore for the 150 houses, a total of £209,400.

The actual cost by direct administration, according to the figures supplied by the Borough Architect, as we have shown above, was £138,246. Let us put it in the form of a little sum:

Contractor's price	£209,400
Actual cost	138,246
Saving to Ratepayers	£ 71,154

* * *

If the administration of the City of Vancouver is not efficient, we would suggest that more Labor men be sent, so that the idea of cutting out contractors' profits might be further advanced, as done by Alderman Pettipiece, when he demanded that the city do its own trucking, and by that method bring to the attention of the people some of the evils of the present method of production and wage slavery. It will not hurt a bit to demonstrate the fact that the operation of industry can be carried on much more efficiently by the working class than the present ruling class. It might also be pointed out that if the ruling class was able to save a little, they might be able to pay for the miseducation of their future slaves, the benefit of which, from a working class viewpoint, is doubtful.

Miners' Safety and the Minister of Mines

OBSCURE news items often show just what is happening in the world. They at times, also show, just what the workers in various local areas are faced with, and one such news item came to our attention recently. This item dealt with the inspection of Vancouver Island mines, which the minister of mines was supposed to be making. The news item referred to, and dated June 18th, reads as follows:

The coal mines of Vancouver Island are being subjected to a special inspection of Hon. William Sloan, minister of mines, and his chief inspector, Mr. George Wilkinson. Last Thursday they went through the underground workings at Cassidy and Granby. Four hours were spent in touring the north and south levels, both the minister and accompanying officials being specially interested because of the "blow-outs" which occur from time to time in this mine.

This disturbing factor has to be carefully watched by the management, both for the protection of life and in order that operations may be maintained. They have been the cause of the passing of special regulations by the department of mines. Not long prior to Mr. Sloan's visit there was an outburst which dislodged four hundred tons of coal.

Subsequently Mr. Sloan inspected the No. 1 colliery plant and mine at Extension and later on he called at the Lanzville colliery, Nanoose Wellington Company, making a tour of the underground workings. It is his intention to take in other of the important island coal mining operations next week.

* * *

It is not the intention of the Federationist to act as a carping critic, but if the minister of mines has the nterests of the miners at heart, or can even see the danger which the miners face every day in their daily toil, he will recognize that the blowouts referred to are a constant menace to the miners. He will also recognize that the Cumberland disaster could have been averted if proper precautions had been taken, and production not have taken precedence over the safety of the miners who died that profits might be made for the colliery owners. In the meantime, we are wondering if the government of which the Hon. Mr. Sloan is a member, will see that a real investigation is made into the Cumberland disaster, the whitewashing report ditched, and the miners at Cassidy Siding safeguarded. But we have our doubts; Mr. Sloan may be minister of mines, but we doubt if he has the knowledge of the danger which the miners face daily, and if he has, his activities do not show that he wishes to protect the miners, but his concern is production and property. The minister of mines can show the workers where he stands by actions, not by obscure press notices, no doubt inspired by political considerations; in the meantime, the miners are unorganized, and this may have something to do with the situation. Time will show.

Labor, the Farmers and the Cry of "Labor Shortage"

THE INCESSANT propaganda of the representatives of the ruling class for more immigrants, and the inculcation of the idea that there is a labor shortage in this country, is so nauseating to the thinking person, that the very intent is being defeated by the efforts being made to reduce wages by an influx of labor from Europe.

* * *

The Canadian National Railroad is supposed to be owned by the people of this country, and the Dominion government is also credited with having information as to the labor situation in the various districts, yet officials of this road are proclaiming to the world that there will be a labor shortage in Canada this year.

* * *

The large crop which is expected on the prairies, and which may never be reaped because of a lack of markets, is supposed to be the big factor in the situation. But the farming proposition in Canada is one which will bear a little examination.

* * *

In the spring of the year, when seeding is being done, there is a demand for men. In the fall, when the crops are ripe, there is another demand—but what of the intervening period? There are thousands out of work in the cities every spring and fall. That this fact is recognized by the government, can be seen in the activities of the departments of Labor in the provinces, and also the Dominion department at these times, when men are secured from the cities to either aid in the seeding oprations, or in the harvest time.

* * *

But the dear farmer is not being considered in this campaign for more immigrants. It will be noticed that the farmers are not hollering their heads off for more help, but it is the industrial capitalists who are raising the shortage of labor cry, and the intent is to secure an overstocked labor market for two purposes, to bring down the price of agricultural products, and as the farmer is a worker, and his hired help is in as good a position as the average prairie farmer, to reduce his income, and to reduce the wages of the city worker—the latter being the primary objective. The farmer and the city worker may not appear to have anything in common, but the exploitation of both by the capitalist class, and the only solution to both of their problems, is a recognition of the class struggle by both sections of the working class, and a fusion of political activity.

The request of the Laborers Union for support should receive the hearty response of every union in the city. Each member of organized Labor can aid this young organization, by seeing that wherever he meets a laborer, that he urges him to join the Laborers Union.

The city, for municipal election purposes, is to be divided into eight wards, and proportional representation is to be dropped. As the franchise on money bylaws is a property one, there is no kick coming from the workers as to how the money shall be spent, but when it comes to representation, the workers can, if they will, sweep the city, and the other part of the business can then be cared for.

THE ORIGIN OF SPIRITS AND SPIRITUAL HEALING

[By W. J. Curry]

DIVINE HEALING is a relic of the primitive concept of disease. It originated from the belief that good and evil spirits were ever at war to bring good or evil to man. Good with an "o" omitted spells "God," and evil is but "devil," with the prefix "d." God is the personification of good, and devil of evil, and this idea is common to all races.

It has been always believed that good or Divine spirits could be induced to expel the evil spirits of disease, and according to the Gospels, one of the chief occupations of Jesus and His disciples was casting out devils. Modern science has now solved the problem of the origin and evolution of gods and devils and ghosts in general—good and bad. Herbert Spencer, Grant Allan and others, have shown very clearly by their scientific methods of research, how the ideas of a spirit world originated, through dream experiences in the savage brain. It was their way of accounting for phenomena, and to primitive man, religion and philosophy were one.

Knwing nothing of the cause of natural forces, our ancient forebearers believed that movement implied a personal mover, the reflections in pools, echoes thrown back from cliffs and shadows which followed men, were believed to be doubles, the spiritual part of man.

Primitive man postulated a great and beneficent mover of the sun, the source of light, and we see in Christianity today remnants of this universal basis of theology or sun worship, and of belief in spirits, and in a future life for man. When primitive man slept, he dreamed that he could travel through space, and in his dreams he sometimes saw, or talked, or fought with his dead friends or foes, and yet during this time his body remained asleep. This dream experience is universal, and was accepted by the savage as evidences of a spirit realm, and that when he slept his spirit or invisible part could leave his body, when he died the spirit did not return, or it might sometimes return, and so the Egyptian priests embalmed their dead in expectation of the soul's return, and every Sunday morning and evening in the established church f Great Britain, the congregation repeats this doctrine:

"I believe in the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting."

The Sub-conscious Mind, Also the Dream Mind

The sub-conscious mind is that which operates under hypnotism, and also in dreams when we sleep. Just as a subject of hypnotic suggestion may be told that he is a dog or a sack of flour and believes it, so he will accept the most absurd and impossible ideas as facts. This fact explains the absurdities of certain religious phenomena here today. A trance medium is the subject of auto-suggestion, when they tell us of spirits present, and give "messages" from the dead. A delirious victim of alcoholic spirits whose reasoning powers are suspended, may see devils and snakes subjectively, and the person in a natural sleep may see, or experience in dreams the most impossible and ridiculous things, and he at the time accepts these impressions as reasonable and true. We all have experienced this.

Modern science declares that these ancient operations of the sub-conscious mind in dreams, was the birthplace of what is termed supernatural religion, ancient and modern, heathen and Christian, and that the ancient medicine man and his work has, through hopes and fears, priestcraft and creduality evolved into the great priesthoods and imperialistic theologies which in times past made and unmade kings and empires, yet the germ from which they all developed was but the dream experiences of primitive man, formulating theories and struggling for life and striving to understand.

We therefore find a certain consistency in the fact that the Rev. Price, a "Doctor of Divinity," operated on the sub-conscious mind and invoked spiritual powers in his method of healing the sick.

It is plain that no system of spiritual or mental healing, whether ancient or modern, acknowledges the real cause of disease, and without this, how is it possible to free humanity from mental or physical ills? And the same may be said of other systems of treating disease. The majority of these are just as ridiculous as the sacrifices and ceremonies of the ancient priests, or the application of holy oil by our spiritual healers of today. After all suggestion or psychotherapeutics must be extremely limited in value, and can do little more than cure imaginary ailments, and relieve functional disorders. The real cure for the physical, mental and moral ills of our race is to remove the cause, and an honest investigation of this subject shows us these causes are mainly social and economic, and back of that we find ignorance, organized and perpetuated by our spiritual and economic masters.

We are today tinkering with symptoms. For instance, the writer is engaged in patching certain organs of mastication, and supplying artificial substitutes, while hundreds of thousands of men and women are engaged with the same work, yet in spite of this, the teeth of our race are rapidly deteriorating. The cause of this social disease is not touched. When millions of men, women and children are not supplied with proper food, or the necessities of life, and when millions of them are overworked, when millions of the exploiting classes are cursed with idleness and luxury, how can we expect social health?

If social economic conditions, if superstitious, religious or political are being perpetuated and organized by the masters of our intellectual and material forces, how can we expect to have social harmony, until these conditions are removed, until the victims of this injustice understand and apply that knowledge.

Next week the subject will be: "How Can Communism Bring Health and Happiness to Our Race?"

Support for Labor Members Is Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

organized labor with respect to the revision to the Bank Act, in Vancouver would be, was read along with the reply of the secretary, which reads as follows:

"Organized labor in this district favors thorough revision before renewal of bank franchises."

The action of the secretary in replying as above was endorsed.

Delegate McDonald, of the Label Trades Committee, reported that the dances in the past season were a success, and that the balance after all expenses had been paid, had been handed over to the building fund of the council. He paid a special tribute to the work of Delegate Herrett on that committee, and Delegate Showler moved a vote of thanks to the committee for the work done, which was adopted without dissension.

Delegate Herrett asked that the committee be given power to add a number of delegates from the label trades, to this committee, and his request was granted, and a special general meeting of the committee with the new delegates will be held on Thursday, June 28.

Congress Committee Report

The Trades Congress convention committee, through Secretary Brooks, reported progress, and that the attorney general had been interviewed, with the object of securing a donation from the Provincial government.

The Painters' delegates suggested that Delegates Nixon and Pettipiece take up the question of wages being paid to painters on Exhibition Board work, and complained that the city was not paying the scale.

Reports of unions indicated that there is still much unemployment in Vancouver, Iron Workers reporting only nine members working, while the Stage Hands reported twenty men out of work.

Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees reported that new agreements had been signed up with the Fraser Valley Dairy and the Purity Dairy, and that considerable improvement in conditions had been secured.

Appeal for Laborers

A special appeal was made by the Laborers delegates, who asked all building and construction unions to see that the laborers became members of the unskilled workers union. This appeal was endorsed by the council, and the delegates asked to refer the matter to the local unions.

The Sheet Metal Workers announced that efforts were being made to secure an increase in wages.

Under the head of Good and Welfare, Delegate Floyd urged the support of organized labor for the Labor members of the Provincial House, so that the miners on Vancouver Island could be protected. He specifically referred to the article which appeared in The Federationist on this subject, and suggested that the Labor organizations should strengthen the hands of the three Labor members by sending resolutions on the need for a real investigation of the Cumberland mine disaster.

Two notices of motion to amend the constitution were brought before the council, both dealing with amendments made when the split in the Labor movement occurred in the year 1919, the first one was to eliminate clause 2 of section 3, which reads:

"Any delegate presenting himself or herself for admission must show credentials signed and sealed by the secretary or other authorized officer of his or her Union, and must furnish proof that he or she has been a member in continuous good standing in his or her organization for at least one (1) year, at the time the credentials are presented, excepting recently chartered organizations."

The second reading of the amendment was carried.

The second amendment sought was to delete the following section of article 3:

"The Council reserves the right at all times to refuse acceptance of the credentials of any delegate whose previous conduct has been detrimental to the welfare of the International Trade Union movement."

After considerable debate and heated arguments as to the counting of the vote, which was taken three times, the following votes being recorded in sequence: First vote, for, 28 to 18; second vote, 29 to 21 and the final vote being 32 to 23 against, it was decided that the matter should be referred to a referendum of the affiliated unions for a decision as to a two-thirds vote of the council is necessary to amend the constitution.

Delegate Nixon urged that all efforts be made to offset the propaganda of the employers, which is designed to induce immigrants to come to Canada, as he stated there were numbers out of work all over the country, and there was no shortage of men.

Owing to the Circus and Carnival being held on the date of the next meeting of the council, it was decided that the meeting of the council be held on the second Tuesday of July.

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OTTAWA NOTES

The Senate and Immigrants

[By J. S. Woodsworth]

A FEW weeks ago the minister of Immigration introduced an amendment which, as amended in the House of Commons, did away with the most obnoxious features in the Immigration Act, and secured for British-born people the right to trial by jury. This was not all that we asked for, but it gave at least a measure of relief.

It would now seem, however, that this clause is to be thrown out by the Senate. In the debate which took place on May 21, the Hon. Mr. Schaffner stated: "The leaders of the strike in Winnipeg were Scotchmen, or at least were from the British Isles."

Perhaps the attitude of the upper chamber was best revealed in the statements of Mr. Fowler. He might According to the Senate Hansard, the almost be called a Canadian Fascist. Hon. Mr. Fowler said: "As a matter of fact, these agitators from the British Isles are the most dangerous we have. . . . It strikes me that the procedure should be quick and silent. As soon as a man lays himself open to the law, he should be grabbed and thrown incontinently out of the country without any trial or anything else. I would not give any trial to such men or any chance to defend or anything else."

In speaking of Bruce, who has recently been arrested because of something he is reported to have said at Glace Bay on May Day, Mr. Fowler said we should "teach these brutes that they can not come into the country and insult its flag. The only treatment they can understand is force—that is the thing they are advocating, and their own remedy should be supplied to them to shut their blatant mouths." From the evidence which will be presented at the trial, we may learn what Bruce actually said. It is very doubtful indeed whether he said anything one-half so dangerous to the welfare of the country as these words uttered on the floor of the Senate chamber.

An immense amount of very interesting information comes incidentally in the replies which are given to the questions asked in the House. In response to a question with regard to the years of service, the date of retirement, the annual pension and leave of absence of General Fiset, ex-deputy minister of militia. The department of National Defence replied:

1. Major-General Sir Eugene Fiset is an officer of the permanent active militia, who is seconded therefrom for duty with the civil service; his retirement is not as a member of the civil service, but as a member of the permanent active militia ,and has been based on a total serxice of thirty years and 220 days.

2. General Fiset's salary as deputy minuister and vice-president defence council is $10,500 per annum. The date of Gen. Fiset's retirement on pension, under the Militia Pension Act, will be April 1, 1923. The annual pension payable on his retirement will be 5685.19 per annum, to be increased after 3-17/365 years by $88.81 when unpaid pension dues for service in South Africa will have been paid, and after 2 179/365 years by $525.00 when all unpaid pension dues will have been recovered.

3. Owing to the serious impairment of his health due to overwork during the late war, General Fiset's medical advisors insisted upon an absolute severance from his public duties. He was therefore granted one year's sick leave with pay from Nov. 1, 1922, which leave, owing to General Fiset's condition at the present time, has been extended to the 31st March, 1924.

Many would wonder why there is one rule for the officers and an altogether different one for the privates, why the board of Pension Commissioners is so niggardly when on the other hand the officers receive such generous treatment.

Everywhere one is met with the most violent contrast. A few days ago in passing estimates, one item provided $10,000 for the upkeep of the Governor General's cars. About the same time, I had a letter from a poor girl who has a deformed foot. She had been unable to purchase a surgical boot, but fortunately had received one as a gift from her mother in England. Yet on this gift she was required to pay duty. Under the circumstances, I was able to get this charge refunded, but the big question still remains, why should ten thousand ordinary folk dig into their pockets to pay this extravagant charge of $10,000 for this one item of the upkeep of the cars of one individual.

Labor Members of Parliament Ask Why Unemployment in Canada Prevails

THE following are excerpts from the speech of J. S. Woodsworth on the budget:

"Then we find this situation: Illimitable natural resources in Canada. No one doubts it. It is not necessary to go into an enumeration of what they are. Further, we are well equipped with an elaborate system of production and distribution; we are, on a whole, an industrious and resourceful people, and yet for some mysterious reason we have unemployment on the part of a considerable section, anxiety on the part of a still larger group, and general dissatisfaction. What do we find the government offering us in view of all these circumstances? Well, they are taking a tax off candies and putting a little higher duty on raisins. Is that a proper solution for the immense problem that we face at the present time?

I should like tonight, as well as I may, to present this question from the viewpoint of labor. We have had the problem outlined this afternoon from the viewpoint of the farmer. Labor, as yet, in this country, is poorly organized politically. We are very few in number in this House, and yet it is clearly manifest to all that labor is by no means negligible numerically across the country, and one day its voice will be heard more effectively than it is today.

"It has been said in the past that Socialism, whether of a co-operative variety, or the Fabian type, or state Socialism, was altogether an academic question. Someone stated on the floor of the House the other day that it would never find any place in any Anglo-Saxon country. We can not be quite so sure of that when it has become a matter of practical politics in Great Britain. A few weeks ago the following resolution was introduced into the British House of Commons as an amendment, I believe, to the budget:

"'That in view of the failure of the capitalist system to adequately utilize and organize natural resources and productive power, or to provide the necessary standard of life for vast numbers of the populations, and believing that the cause of this failure lies in the private ownership and control of the means of production and distribution, this House declares that legislative effort should be directed to the gradual supersession of the capitalist system by an industrial and social order, based on the public ownership and democratic control of the instruments of production and distribution.'

"Let me pause for a moment to suggest that whilst we in Canada have not had, in the past, the vast differences between the very wealthy and the very poor, there has undoubtedly been created, especially since the war, an ever widening gap, between those who live by owning and those who work for their living. I know that we are still in the first generation of those who have earned large fortunes. I know perfectly well that a good many of those who are wealthy today have worked as hard as anyone, perhaps harder, and yet the fact remains that their wealth has come to them, not merely by hard work, but because they have been enabled, with some start they have had, to secure exceptional privileges or to secure monopolies of various kinds which have more or less placed other people within their control. In our largest cities today, we are beginning to develop the social diseases associated with wealth.

"That is what is meant by the wage earners when they complain of wage slavery? It was not until I went into the industrial ranks myself that I began to realize what the Welsh mean here when they speak of those who have so little freedom, freedom of self expression, or control over their daily lives. It is all very well for men who use the old Liberal phrases, to talk about us having political liberty, but if a man has not libetry to go out and earn his daily bread, if a man has not any real liberty in finding a job, political liberty becomes an absolutely vain thing. I would say again to my farmer friends to whom I appeal, because I believe their condition is fundamentally the same as that of the industrial workers of the cities, that they should realize that this political liberty would be absolutely useless if they had not that liberty which comes through the power to earn a decent livelihood for themselves and their families.

"We come now to the practical difficulty. If this system is functioning, I have comparatively little to say with regard to it, but when we see, in almost every nation that has adopted it, that it is failing to supply large numbers of men and women and children with the actual necessities of life, when we find that it is setting one group against another, and one nation against other nations, we may well ask ourselves, whether there is not something in it that is fundamentally unsound. We have in Canada such a bad situation that by tens of thousands the laboring people are leaving to go to the South. We have farming conditions of the worst kind portrayed to us in season and out of season in the House. We have high prices that are felt by the consumers from one end of the country to the other. We have a large number of business men in nearly all our cities today who are feeling the pinch very severely. They are more or less whistling to keep up their courage. They are saying that they must not give a black eye to the country, but if we inquire in any of our cities, we find that there are back rentals and large accounts owing to the bank, and all other indications of a most serious economic condition.

"What do we propose? I am not going to spend any great length of time tonight on our proposals, simply because I realize perfectly well that we are not in a position effectively to propose anything. We are in this House too few in numbers. I would sunggest merely the lines along which we hope to advance. I would put forward the principles that, in our opinion, ought to underlie sound legislation and administration. We say that there ought to be democracy, not only in politics, but in industry.

"Sometimes we Socialists use another phrase to indicate what we should like to see brought about, and that is "production for use instead of for profit." I am giving a phrase; it may be no more than a phrase; but after all we must try to formulate in some way our ideals. Our thought is that we have gone on producing for profit, competing firms producing for profit, until we have lost the real meaning of production. Why do farmers produce wheat? Fundamentally not to sell; they produce wheat to be made into flour to feed hungry men, women and children. Why do we produce coal? Fundamentally, not for profit, not to sell, but in order that we may use it to warm our homes and to run our factories. Why do we produce furniture, clothing and all the other manufactured articles? Fundamentally, not to sell, but in order that we may use them in our every day life. Our contention is that we have gone on and on and on in this system, each man producing simply to sell, producing as much as he can, producing irrespective of the real needs of the people, until we have forgotten the primary reason for production. We say that we have to get back to fundamentals so to organize our productive and distributional processes that we shall produce in order that people may use.

"We have come very near to a place when either we must face a collapse in our financial system. or we must bring about radical readjustments which will in themselves amount to a practical reconstruction of the system—one thing or the other. Take, for example, our financial system today. If we go on piling up debts as we are doing, it is absolutely impossible that we shall ever pay them. One can not observe the way the debts have been pyramided—to use a word that has been common in the banking committee—during the past few years, and hope that this can be a stable system. There must be either a collapse or such radical change in the system itself as will be really revolutionary in its character.

"As far as I can read the budget, if there are modifications, the modifications are made in the interest of the moneyed people, in the interest of luxury, and not in the interest of the necessities of life which are most used by the large majority of the people of Canada. Taxation is the taking of wealth for the purpose of carrying on the government; it is taken from one or the other group. We claim that the government is taking a very large amount from one particular class today. Why should we not have some such arrangement as a capital levy for the abolition of our war debt, a levy on the actual property that is owned today by a limited group?

"Any one who has read such a book as the History of Canadian Wealth, any one who knows anything of the way in which the large resources of this country have been alienated, must recognize that the present owners have by no means given an equivalent for what they claim at the present time. From the standpoint of law itself, private property has never been recognized as being inviolable.

"With reference to the great estates that exist in England, the proposal of the British Labor Party is to boldly recognize that these are fundamentally public property and should be administered as such. In this country, our land is, to a considerable extent, held and worked by small owners, and we need not worry over that. But we have other resources that are held by big syndicates, the great mining properties, the great water powers, all the machinery by which nearly all the goods of this country are produced. These resources are held by certain groups who claim an absolute private ownership in them. We assert there is no reason why the government should not tax these—tax them as heavily as it pleases, tax them even to the extent of partial or full expropriation. May I point out that during the war thousands of our men went overseas. Some of them went under a measure of conscription; they were told that their lives were owned by the State. I would say here, as I said a year ago, that if it is right to conscript men, it is right to conscript wealth. There is no difference between the principles involved. I should not say that—there is an immense difference between the two. Surely men are worth infinitely more than natural resources, than mere wealth. Undoubtedly they are, and yet we have reversed the valuation. We have claimed that it is right to require men's lives, but we hesitate to say it is right to require a portion of men's wealth. Our whole policy is built upon the idea that we must leave the dividends to the big companies, that we must leave the interest and dividends to the banks, that we must leave the the big profits to the great trusts. These things are inviolable according to our present way of looking at matters. But we tax the ordinary necessities of life, and make it so that many families in this country hardly know how to make both ends meet. We labor men claim that the whole policy must be reversed; we assert that when it comes to a conflict between the welfare of a majority of a people and what are lalled property rights, that the welfare of the people must have first place.

"We are producing in a collective way, and yet our institutions, economic and political, are lagging behind our method of production. The result is not satisfactory. We can not claim that justice prevails between man and man. We can not claim that we have evolved a civilization in which under the existing system, there is any prospect of a permanent peace."

Who Shall Be Miss Vancouver?

The members of organized labor are challenged. The employers associations are opposed to the efforts being made to the drive to provide a home for organized labor, but each member of the trade union movement can support this project, by voting and buying a ticket for the Trades Council Queen of Vancouver.

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Vancouver Unions

VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR Council — President, R. H. Neelands, M. L. A.; general secretary, Percy E. Bengough. Office: 308, 319 Pender St. West. Phone Sey. 7495. Meets in Labor Hall at 8 p.m. on the first and third Tuesdays in month.

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

FEDERATED LABOR PARTY, 148 Cordova Street West—Business meetings every Wednesday evening. A. MacInnis, chairman; E. H. Morrison, sec.-treas.; Geo. D. Harrison, 1385 Woodland Drive, Vancouver, B. C., corresponding secretary.
Any district in British Columbia desiring information re securing speakers or the formation of local branches, kindly communicate with Provincial Secretary J. Lyle Telford, 524 Birks Bldg., Vancouver, B. C. Telephone Seymour 1382, or Fairmont 4933.

BAKERY SALESMEN, LOCAL 371—Meets second Thursday every month, 319 Pender Street West. President, J. Brightwell; financial secretary, H. A. Bowron, 929—11th Ave. East.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL Union of America—Local 120, Vancouver, B. C., meets second and fourth Tuesdays in each month in Room 313—319 Pender Street West. President, C. E. Herrett, 71 Hastings Street East; secretary, A. R. Jani, 320 Cambie Street. Shop phone, Sey. 2702. Residence phone, Doug. 2171R.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, Local 194—Meetings first and third Mondays in each month. President, P. Willis; secretary, A. Fraser. Office: Room 303—319 Pender Street West. Office hours, 9 to 11 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS—If you need bricklayers or masons for boiler works, etc., or marble setters, phone Bricklayers' Union, Labor Temple.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and Joiners, Local 452—President, Wm. Dunn; recording secretary, W. Page; business agent, Geo. H. Hardy. Office: Room 304—319 Pender Street West Meets second and fourth Mondays, 8 p.m., Room 5, 319 Pender Street West.

CIVIC EMPLOYEES UNION—Meets first and third Fridays in each month, at 148 Cordova Street West. President, David Cuthill, 2852 Albert Street; secretary-treasurer, Geo. Harrison, 1385 Woodland Drive.

ENGINEERS — INTERNATIONAL UNION Steam and Operating, Local 844—Meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., Room 307 Labor Temple. Secretary-treasurer, N. Green, 952 Horsby Street. Phone Sey. 7043R. Recording secretary, J. R. Campbell, 303 First Street, North Vancouver.

CITY FIREFIGHTERS UNION NO. 18—President, Neil MacDonald, No. 1 Firehall; secretary, O. A. Watson, No. 3 Firehall.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT Employees Union, Local 28—441 Seymour Street. Meets first and third Wednesdays at 2:30 p.m. Second and fourth Wednesdays at 8:30 p.m. Executive board meets every Tuesday at 3 p.m. President, W. A. Colmar; business agent, A. Graham. Phone Seymour 1581.

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

MACHINISTS LOCAL 182—President, Lee George; secretary, J. G. Keefe; business agent, P. R. Bengough. Office: 309, 319 Pender Street West. Meets in Room 313—319 Pender Street West, on first and third Thursdays in month.

MACHINISTS LOCAL 692—President, Ed. Dawson; secretary, R. Hirst; business agent, P. R. Bengough. Office: 309—319 Pender Street West. Meets in Room 3—319 Pender Street West, on second and 4th Tuesdays in month.

MUSICIANS MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION, Local 145, A. F. of M.—Meets at Moose Hall, Homer Street, second Sunday, at 10 a.m. President, Ernest C. Miller, 991 Nelson Street; secretary, Edward Jamieson, 991 Nelson Street; financial secretary, W. E. Williams, 991 Nelson Street; organizer, F. Fletcher, 991 Nelson Street.

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS and Paperhangers of America, Local 138, Vancouver—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 148 Cordova Street West. Phone, Sey. 3510. Business agent, R. A. Baker.

PILE DRIVERS, BRIDGE, WHARF AND Dock Builders, Local No. 2404—Meets at 112 Hastings Street West every Friday, at 8 p.m. Jas. Thompson, financial secretary.

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STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY Employees, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets K. P. Hall, Eighth and Kingsway, 1st and 3rd Mondays at 10:15 a.m. and 7 p.m. President, F. A. Hoover, 2409 Clarke Drive; recording secretary, A. V. Lofting; treasurer, A. F. Andrew; financial secretary and business agent, W. H. Cottrell, 166—17th Ave. West. Office, corner Prior and Main Streets. Phone, Fairmont 4504Y.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF America, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Monday in each month, 8 p.m. President, A. R. Gatenby; vice-president, Mrs. Dolk; recording secretary, C. McDonald, P. O. Box 503; financial secretary, P. McNeish, P. O. Box 503.

SOCIETY FOR TECHNICAL AID TO SOviet Russia—Vancouver branch meets first and third Sundays each month, 2 p.m., at 61 Cordova Street West. For information write to branch secretary, S. T. A. S. R., 61 Cordova Street West, Vancouver, B. C.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 226—President, R. P. Pettipiece; vice-president, J. M. Bryan; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, P. O. Box 66. Meets last Sunday of each month at 2 p.m. in Labor Hall, 319 Pender Street West.

THE VANCOUVER THEATRICAL FEDERATION—Meets at 991 Nelson Street, at 11 a.m. on the Tuesday preceding the 1st Sunday of the month. President, E. A. Jamieson, 991 Nelson St.; Secretary, C. H. Williams, 991 Nelson St; Business Agent, F. Fletcher, 991 Nelson St.

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A History Lesson for the Archbishop of Canterbury--- And a History Lesson on the Archbishops of Canterbury

[BY KARL RADEK]

THE CLERGY of England, headed by Randall T. Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury, have issued a protest "against the religious persecution in Russia." As a proof of the existence of this persecution, the English clerical confraternity avails itself of the trial of the Catholic Archbishop Zepliak, the impending trial of the orthodox Arichbishop Tichon, and—oh horror!—the arrest of the Rabbi of Gomel, about which we have heard nothing, but which is benig trumpeted throughout the English press with the object of demonstrating that: If even the timid Jewish Rabbis are being persecuted, then there can be no doubt whatever that in Russia, Beelzebub is wrestling with the archangels!

When the production of brandy was prohibited in America, the schnaps manufacturers inaugurated a campaign compared with which even the action of the Archbishop of Canterbury is mere childs' play. Hurt in their finest feelings and in their pockets, the schnaps manufacturers marched up with the great cannon of "liberty of the American citizen," which liberty they were convinced was being trampled underfoot by the prohibition of the manufacture of spiritous liquors. The manufacture of religious spiritual drinks is no less profitable. And therefore we fully comprehend the class solidarity of the English parsons with the Russian. But despite our full sympathy for the reverend English manufacturers of spiritual schnaps, we shall hone the less point out to them the many errors they have fallen into in asserting that there is religious persecution going on in Soviet Russia. In order to show what little cause there is for speaking of anything like religious persecution in Soviet Russia, we shall adduce a few examples from the history of England, especially from the history of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the hope that our English comrades will extend this lesson to a course of instruction, which will be highly useful, not so much for the Archbishop of Canterbury, as for the English workers themselves.

Supported Chinese Labor

The present Archbishop of Canterbury is the same prelate who, a few years ago, supported the introduction of Chinese labor in the South African mines, pleading that it was "a regrettable necessity." The reason which impelled the Soviet government to bring Archbishop Zeplaik and other clerical dignitaries to trial was the necessity of preserving the first Workers Republic from those who would withhold bread from its perishing population. The "regrettable necessity" which prompted His Grace to sanction the introduction of Chinese coolies working under slave conditions into the South African Rand, was that of filling the coffers of cosmopolitan financiars controlling the Rand mines.

How the English Kings Induced the English Church to Submit to the State

We Communists are opponents of the liberal conception of the history of the church. The liberal bourgeoisie has flatly denied any merit whatever to the church. We are not such inexorable parson slayers. During the first period of the middle ages, the church was the source not only of spiritual, but also of teachnical culture. The church not only preserved the inheritance of the Roman Empire, but also that of the eastern. It taught the Teutonic barbarians, who had, for the most part, scarcely crept forth from their forest ravines, how to carry on agriculture and handicrafts. It established communications between the different countries of Europe. And it is not to be wondered at that the church demanded the position of supreme authority over the kingdoms of the middle ages, that it required the kings to regard themselves as its subjects. But scarcely had the feudal state become firmly established, when the struggle over the primacy broke out between the kings and the church.

The English King Henry II. resolved to put an end to the independence of the church. He demanded that the priests be punished like ordinary mortals for common crimes and crimes against the State. In order to realize this aim, he appointed one of the best educated clerics of that time Thomas A'Beckett, having ascended his archbishop's throne, wanted to shear his sheep without royal interference. He came into conflict with Henry II., he called upon the clergy and the people to fight against the royal power, and adorned this struggle for clerical domination with the watchword: Liberty of religion. Henry II., although a good Catholic, was naturally not able to look calmly on at these priestly machinations. Thomas A'Beckett had to fly to France, where he continued his machinations against his native country, aided by the enemies of England. The people of Rome feared that Thomas A'Bckett's extraordinary zeal might injure the church, and therefore commanded him to make a compromise with the royal power. Thomas A'Beckett returned to England, but was murdered through royal instigation. The King of course publicly expressed his great regret at this sad event, but this regret could not recall Thomas A'Beckett to life.

But Thomas A'Beckett did not rest after his death, but began working miracles from his tomb in Canterbury, miracles not yet prohibited at that time. Thousands made pilgrimages to Beckett's tomb, and the monks of Canterbury earned huge profits. And as the church was thoroughly capable of making a business calculation, it resolved to increase its revenues from the martyrdom and the miracles of the resurrected saint. Thorold Rodgers, professor of economics at the Oxford University, a friend of Cobden and Bright, that is to say, a man not connected with Communist cut-throats, but with exceeding moderate liberal circles, described in his book "Six Centuries of Work and Wages," published 40 years ago, the victory of the Archbishop of Canterbury in the following words:

"Beckett died in the winter (a season very unsuitable for travelling)—therefore the monks begged the pope for permission to change the day of martyrdom and veneration of the saint to the summer. They bargained with one another long and energetically, as the pope demanded one-half of the gross takings. But as the monks declared that they could not undertake the business on these terms, the pope contented himself with half of the clear profits."

Church Strongest

Henry II. emerged as the formal victor, but in reality the church was stronger than he, and even John Lackland fell into a state of complete subjection to the pope of Rome. But circumstances changed when strife began within the church itself, enabling the regal power in England to resume supremacy. Henry VIII. had better luck than Henry II. Not only did he subordinate the whole church to himself by having himself proclaimed head of the church in the year 1531, but he began to fleece the church according to all the laws of a profitable business concern. The yearly revenues of the church were estimated at that time at £320,000, and of this sum the King laid claim to one-half. He plundered the monasteries, deprived them of their treasures. He closed the small monasteries and drove out the monks. He was clever enough, however, not to interfere with the princes of the church, but rather to share his gains with them. In a 17th century pamphlet written at the time of the English revolution the "reformation" of Henry VIII. is described as follows:

"Henry VIII. having supplanted the pope by his royal authority, had no intention of alleviating the unhappy situation of the people. He merely replaced the foreign yoke (of the pope of Rome), by chains forged at home; he divided the profits between himself and his archbishops, for whom the Roman pope was entirely superfluous so long as they could retain their dignities and their possessions."

One of the first amongst those dignitaries of the church who, in this case, forgot to rail about the liberty of religion, but on the contrary prostrated themselves before the English despots, was the forerunner of our present defender of "religious liberty," the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cranmer. This holy man was so accommodating in the service of kings that he consented to divorce Henry VIII. from Catherine of Arragon, although, this marriage had been blessed by the pope of Rome himself. The pretty girl Anna Boleyn had captivated the King, and the Archbishop of Canterbury decided that all the dogmas of the church and all the decisions of its head, the pope, could serve as a comfortable cushion for the epicurean king. And when Henry had tired of Anna Boleyn and decided to have her beheaded, in order to be free to take another wife, again the Archbishop of Canterbury raised no difficulty.

Since then there has been no struggle between the English kings and the church. On the contrary, the kings have been the actual protectors of the church. And when a movement set in the democratic strata of the population, aiming, not at the extermination of religion—God forbid—but merely at the abolition of the unprecedented power enjoyed by the bishop over the souls of the flock, James I. in the year 1604, expressed himself as follows, to a deputation of Puritans:

"I, the King, will be lord in this country. The hierarchy of the church must be maintained. It is the best support of the throne. I shall teach these Puritans to submit to the church, and if they do not submit, I shall banish them from the country or do worse to them; I shall have them hanged and be done with them."

Thus, there is nothing surprising in the fact that since this time, the bishops and the English rulers have been the best of friends. "Protect us with the sword, and we shall protect you with the pen"—thus they declared in their proclamation of 1624.

Let us sum up this first chapter in our history lesson:

At first the church attempted to establish its rule over the propertied classes, with the result that the Archbishop of Canterbury was beheaded. But when the feudal power, the kings and the landowners, frightened the church out of its wits by plundering the lesser clergy, and dividing the booty with the archbishops and bishops, the princes of the church, then these latter defenders of the faith showed themselves not only willing to pander to every kingly desire, to every landowner's whim, but they even allowed the kings to interfere in all matters of religion and the church, and to determine what religion is.

Another fact. A considerable portion of the property of the present English aristocracy originated in the church property robbed under Henry VIII., who divided it among the spiritual and secular oliarchs. When the descendants of these robbers of church property protest in the name of religion against our "robbery" of the treasures of the church, every thinking English workman must laugh in their faces.

But—thus the Archbishop of Canterbury—why do you republicans and revolutionists imitate the feudal kings?

But your Grace will allow me to say: In the first place you have never broken with this feudal past, in which the Archbishops of Canterbury played a very active part. And then you are of the opinion that your protest carries special weight precisely because you fill the office occupied by the oldest archbishops of England. But to come to the essential point, we must tell you: That which the Soviet power is now doing has nothing whatever in common with that which was done by the feudal kings to the church with that which to which your church submitted when it saw that the royal arm was powerful. The Council of People's Commissaries has not proclaimed itself head of the church; it has no desire to appoint bishops, and makes no attempt to lay down 31 points for the church, as Henry VIII. did. The Soviet government permits every citizen to believe what he will, and to carry on religious propaganda, just as it permits unbelieving citizens to carry on anti-religious propaganda. It does not interfere with the internal affairs of the church, it only demands that the clergy, like all other citizens, respect the laws of the republic. Henry VIII. plundered the church in order to make presents to his toadies, archbishops and courtiers, and the English church was mute when its princes received gifts from the King, derived from the property robbed from the church. But the Soviet power commanded the treasures of the church to be gathered in to save the starving from death. The Zepliaks and Tichons, who prostrated themselves before Czarism, resisted the measures taken by the Soviet government, measures aimed at saving millions of human beings from death by starvation. And the Archbishop of Canterbury who defends these priests is a worthy successor of that Archbishop of Canterbury Cranmer, who trod underfoot the commands of the pope of Rome in order to satisfy a monarch's lust. His Grace appeals for religious liberty. We will recall to his memory another chapter from the history of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

(To be continued)

Economic News Service

Rails Sink to Gary Wage Level

[By Leland Olds]
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

OPEN shop railroads now follow Gary's lead in wage adjustments Evidently their annexation by the U. S. Steel dynasty is openly recognized. First announcements of railroad wage increases come from 20 carriers which refused to settle with the shop craft unions. The majority of them are cultivating the company union idea of fake industrial democracy.

The wage changes announced effect primarily maintenance forces. They life unskilled labor to the steel corporation 40 cents an hour rate. This means to the track worker and the freight handler an average wage of less than $1000 a year, several hundred dollars under the requirements of a normal family.

As a matter of fact, the wage increases widely announced by the capitalist press associations do not apply to all classes of employees on any one system. In many instances they do not apply to the whole of a given class on a single carrier. In other words, they do not deserve the publicity they have received.

Aim to Retard Wage Increases

Such announcement of small increases by open shop carriers is designed to retard the general forward movement of wages resulting from the present reduction of the labor surplus. It is a publicity stunt tending to influence the public and the public members of the railroad labor board. The new rates represent nothing more than what the railroads must pay in the open market to maintain the nucleus of a working force.

Union publicity both local and national shoul dbe directed to showing the hypocrisy of such inadequate increases. They give further proof that the "just and reasonable" wage clause which the framers of the transportation act substituted for the right to strike contained a joker.

Eastern carriers, including the Central of New York, the Boston & Maine and the Lehigh Valley have announced increases of 3 cents an hour, bringing the rate for maintenance of way labor to the steel corporation 40 cents level. In the west several roads, including the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the St. Louis-San Francisco, and the Sante Fe have added from 1 cent to 2 cents an hour to the wages of these low paid workers.

The Pennsylvania, the Illinois Central and the B. & O. have granted certain shop employees increases of from 3 cents to 4 cents an hour. A few lines have increased the wages paid to clerks, baggage room employees and freight handlers.

The range of increases announced is from 2 per cent. to 8 per cent, compared with prevailing increases of 10 per cent. in outside industry.

Carriers Pay Market Rates

All carriers are being forced to pay the going rate for the class of labor they need for their maintenance schedules. This is the period of the year when outdoor forces are expanded. According to spokesmen of the eastern carriers the 40 cent rate does not enable them to secure a sufficient supply of common labor. They report maintenance forces about 20 per cent. below normal. But they have a conscience—they will not go into the labor market and bid up wages against other employers.

The breakdown of standardization of railroad wages through general wage movements by national unions was the avowed purpose of the open shop manufacturers' associations. The attack was really aimed at all wage standards. Employers recognized that continuance of union conditions and wages among hundreds of thousands of railroad employees performing work similar to that in manufacturing industry would be a continual judgment against market wage rates and would create unrest and a tendency to organize.

Standardization of hourly rates by general wage movements meant protection of living standards just as national agreements and national adjustment boards meant protection of the Labor board this protection has been broken down. The price of railroad labor is now at he mercy of a rigged market with the great nationally organized corporations in control.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

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The Capitalist Playground of America

[By George Drayton]

CAN YOU picture to yourself a midway about thirty blocks in length, one mass of illumination and gaiety, with a frontage of sandy beach, and the warm waters of the Pacific ocean, and a modern city of business blocks and apartment houses and hotels stretching far to the rear, with no slums and no radical section of the working class to mar the serenity of the pleasure-seekers, and the whole enshrouded by the sweet fragrance of beautiful southern foliage and a rare, balmy climate? Such is the city of Long Beach. 'Tis here the leisure class of America seek their pleasure, away from the rigors of the snow-clad prairies, and the smoke and grime of the industrial centres. Here they can be entertained by all the known novelties and amusements from the hula-hula dancers to the beautiful singing of Chaliapin; or they can be taught to dance by some daughters of the working class, dressed in their livery, for a dime a dance, and they can dance as they please, and no one shall say them nay.

A few miles removed from Long Beach is the beautiful city of Los Angeles, and also Hollywood, with their million dollar hotels and apartment houses, and motion picture studios, and the mansions of the picture stars. Along the road, the cabarets and road houses are ever ready to cater to their whims and fancies. Chinese gardens and carnival nights or Spanish entertainers abound, and here again the daughters of the working class can be found in the cabarets and hotels, always willing to entertain this leisure class with song or dance. Yes and even willing to gratify their sexual desires for a handful of their putrid wealth. Some of these daughters of the working class have been lured to this pleasure ground by the sharks of the moving picture industry. Even daughters of the bourgeoisie have fallen into the trap, until now a halt has been called, and an investigation ordered. The report of the Los Angeles policewoman's findings certainly make interesting reading. Employment bureaus were visited, where a registration fee of $10 was charged the applicant was told to have two dozen pictures taken at a certain photographers; others charge no registration fee, but a commission of 10 per cent. of all earnings, but the certain photographer was always recommended. At one place, the applicant was guaranteed three days' work per week, at $5 per day. The usual percentage to be deducted and the usual photographer recommended to take two dozen picturse at $12 per dozen. After the applicant worked three days, she was paid off at the rate of $3 per day, and the commission deducted. Of course, a great number of novices took part in the picture. Whether the picture will ever be shown, they were not told. Whether the picture company, the employment agent and the photographer are one and the same firm, I don't know. And now, to conclude with a brief survey of the conditions existing at San Pedro.

The Gateway to the Pleasure Ground. 'Tis here the lumber schooners bring their millions of feet of B. C. and Washington lumber from the mills of the lumber barons, stained with the blood of the mill workers and the lumberjacks. Here the starvation boats of the Standard Oil Co. have their tanks loaded with oil, piped from the oil fields of Signal Hill to the wharf, in five hours, and sail away to the various parts of the world. To make possible this pleasure ground, we have spoken of, this hive of industry is necessary. Hence the necessity of longshoremen and transport workers. And how do they fare? Why the same as the rest of the working class, to be sure. Periods of unemployment, and periods of work, with low pay and conditions not fit for hu mans to work under. Here the long shoremen gather at the hall of th Ship Owners' Association, to sell the labor power, and what a sight? Wo kers fighting like tigers to be hire with hands raised shouting "take m mister; I'm hungry." Another, "ta me, I'll give you 10 per cent." "A other: "Take me, I'll give you $5 cash." One worker stands in the re with an expression on his face of pi mingled with shame. This is a cla conscious worker ,and he is asham of his class, and bitter to the syste that makes this rottenness possib But this worker has a wife and fa lly, and the grocer and butcher is d manding to be paid, and before lo he has to bury his shame, and get and fight with the rest in order survive. Spring is here in San Ped and the class-conscious workers ha called a strike, demanding the rele of political prisoners, better pay a conditions, the abolition of this hall infamy. Is there any wonder that t worker that stood in the rear sho now jump to the front and mount soap box even in defiance of the and order of this capitalist syste But this leisure class must not be d turbed through lack of shipping. workers must be forced to unload merchandise so necessary to the li of the pleasure-seekers, and 800 pol men are shipped in from Los Ange and squads of gunmen and the str ers are rounded up and sent to j Three interurban street cars are fil the first day, and three the next, a so on until 500 or 600 are imprison

This chief of police knows the p tactics of the workers, of filling t jail, so prepares for plenty. The p son consists of a field on the desert, closed by barbed wire entanglemen The prisoners receive a blanket for t ground, and the sky for a roof. Ev an author and publisher of interr tional repute, with his wealthy frie although he received permission speak from the mayor of Los Angel is promptly imprisoned by this cha pion of capitalist law and order. A now the strike is lost. The work have once again dared to challe the power of the king of the U. S. capital. The organization of the k is perfect. The workers' organiza is far from such, so then let us be by organizing as a class on the po cal as well as on the industrial fi We can fight as we go if you will, our organization is correct, we sl gain strength with every fight, u we can wrest the power from the ca talist class, and make it possible all to enjoy the wonders of nat without humans having to sell th womanhood and manhood in order survive.

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Our Stock of SUITS Is Worth Looking Over

Men's Mahogany Oxfords $5.50
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Work Shirts, from.....$1.00
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ANTI-FASCISTI MOVEMENT GROWING

United States Labor Voices Its Protests Against Terrorists

Attempt Will Be Made to Organize Labor the World Over

New York—Labor in Italy being too weak from Fascisti blood-letting to make an effective fight for its rights as yet, it behooves the organized workers of the rest of the world to take the offensive against the Fascisti movement. Such is the purpose of a statement issued from the headquarters of the anti-Fascisti Alliance of North America, 231 East 14th Street.

The Alliance calls upon the forces opposed to the union-smashing Fascisti to organize internationally, especially now that the black shirts are busily extending their own activities to countries other than Italy. It declares its determination for a finish fight against the Fascisti menace on this continent, and urges organized opposition in other countries.

A special plea is made by the anti-Fascisti Alliance for unstinting publicity on the "criminal activities" of the Fascisti, past and present. The press throughout the world, the statement charges, is coloring Italian news *so as to hide from the working class* the truth about the havoc wrought by the Fascisti bands in Italy, especially the violent destruction of the Labor movement.

Copies of the statement have been sent to a long list of Labor publications in scores of countries throughout the world, in an effort to reach an international audience with the appeal for anti-Fascisti co-operation.

"Facism is international in scope," the statement declares. "The counter movement against Fascism must be international in scope to succeed."

The statement in full reads as follows:

To Organized Labor Throughout the World:

The plague of Fascism is not to be restrained by national boundary lines. It spreads from land to land, sowing crime, hatred and ferocity. Everywhere it is received triumphantly by the sycophants, exploiters and hangmen of the capitalist system, who see in it a support for special privileges and an ally in the war on labor's growing power.

With one country squirming in its stronghold, it seeks to step on the necks of other countries. It seeks to extend its empire internationally, and to duplicate in other lands the manifold deeds of murder and rapine which prostrated Italy. The shameless mercenaries of international capital, the unprincipled rowdies, the bloodthirsty and the stupid are joined under the black banner of Fascism, with only one thing in common, the hatred of organized labor. In Germany, France, America, the money of the Italian government and of local capitalists is used to foster the bloody movement. Italy is only its headquarters—wherever poverty and injustice exists, there Fascism seeks to establish itself as a dam against progress.

Fascism aims to attain international power. It must be fought back internationally. Already there are signs that the Italian people are straining hard to throw off the terrible yoke. But they are as yet too weak from Fascisti blood-letting, too weak in the choking grip of the black beast, to fight effectively. It is therefore, up to labor in all countries to take the offensive, for the sake of their Italian brothers and for the safeguarding of their own interests.

The anti-Fascisti Alliance of North America calls upon the workers everywhere to take steps to root out Fascism from their own countries and to *expose its horrors in other countries.* Speaking in behalf of hundreds of thousands of organized workers in America, we say to the rest of the world: "We shall not permit Fascism to breed on this continent. We shall lend a helping hand to the forces opposed to Fascism on other continents. We are with you, brothers and sisters of the laboring ranks everywhere, in your determination to stamp out the plague."

The press of the world for the most part deliberately misrepresents the Fascisti as a wholesome patriotic force. It persists in a conspiracy of silence in regard to the thousandfold murders by the *Italian Fascisti;* the ruthless destruction of labor unions, labor papers, labor headquarters; the displacing of popular government by the Fascisti dagger, revolver and firebrand; the granting of new and unprecedented privileges to the already bloated exploiters of the working class. Of all this, scarcely a word now appears in the capitalist press.

What are we to do under the circumstances? How are we to raze this wall of lies which hides the truth from the world and enables the Fascisti under various disguises to establish themselves in many countries?

The answer rests with the international labor press. It behooves labor's organs of publicity to throw the light of truth upon the Fascisti. The anti-Fascisti Alliance of North America has planned a campaign to keep the labor press of America advised of the criminal activities of the Fascisti, past and present. We call upon labor in other countries to do likewise. The Fascisti, like other poisonous growths, can not hold out against the light. It breeds in the dark, of which its black flag is symbolic.

Fascism is international in scope. The counter-movement against Fascism must be *international in scope* to succeed. Organize an anti-Fascisti movement in every country, we urge, and communicate with such organizations already in existence!

For the solidarity of labor!

For the destruction of Fascism!

RAID FARMS FOR STEEL TRUSTS

Hunt for Cheap Labor by Gary Takes on New Aspect

]By Mildred Morris[
(Federated Press Correspondent)

Washington, June 15—The Steel *Trust is now raiding the farms in its* hunt for cheap common labor.

With the beet sugar interests giving it sharp competition in the business of illegally importing Mexican peons, Gary's trust has Labor agents busy recruiting farm labor, luring the farm hands with false promises that make them think they have "struck oil."

Farmers in the valley of Virginia, "a great food producing belt," report the most serious farm labor shortage since the world war, because the steel trust's labor agents are draining their section of farm labor.

In one county the citizens chased out one of these labor procurers.

W. W. Husband, commissioner general of immigration, who has returned from the Canadian border, reports that Canadians by the thousands are pouring into the United States, lured by offers of steady employment and high wages.

"We haven't the force to make proper investigation of the smuggling of labor into the United States over the Mexican and Canadian borders," said Husband. "We are doing all we can in the way of preventative measures with our present staff. Our inspectors on both the Mexican and Canadian borders are instructed to be more alert than ever.

"We shall punish the guilty ones, regardless of whether they are the biggest manufacturers in the country, if we can get the evidence. We cannot hire more men without additional appropriation from congress.

"If the manufacturers, barred by immigration restrictions from importing cheap European labor, are going to substitute cheap Canadian and Mexican labor, congress will have to do something to enable the immigration bureau to meet the situation properly."

CHILDREN ADD MITE TO FAMILY INCOME

Work at Home on Factory Products After School Hours

Vacation Time Turned Into Period of Slavery

Washington—Thousands of school children work at home after school hours on factory products to add their mite to the family income, says the children's bureau.

In three cities where the bureau recently made studies, it was found that more than 5000 children were doing industrial home work. More than 86 per cent. of those included in the survey were under 14 and over 45 per cent. under 11. Many were found who were only six years old.

Their labor was not only for an hour or so after school. The majority of these small breadwinners, including three-fourths of the 6-year-olds, worked evenings, with eyes heavy with sleep, sometime until far into the night. Some of these little economic slaves were not even free from their work during school hours. Teachers told the children's bureau agents that they had pupils of tender age who brought snaps to school to card or beads to string during recess.

The children's bureau told these facts in a radio talk describing the joys of vacation time for boys and girls who have the luck to have parents who can afford to take them to the seashore or the mountains or on long motor trips.

It is never vacation time for the child breadwinners, the bureau pointed out. The last day of school means to them that there will be more hours for labor during the hot summer. In mills and factories there are thousands of child workers who are deprived even of school days.

"If the carefree families make their vacation a trip across the continent they will see many children to whom vacation means not play but toil. for one child out of every 12 in the whole country is a child laborer, and in some States one out of every four," broadcasted the children's bureau over the radio.

"Only twelve States measures up in every way in the protection they give their children to the protection which was given them by the child labor law passed by congress and declared unconstitutional. So to whatever section of the country the vacation trip is made, pictures of children as breadwinners may be seen.

"Perhaps the train or auto will carry the vacation party through the anthracite coal district of Pennsylvania and they may get a glimpse of the trapper boys as they emerge from their underground work in the mines, or of other 13 and 14-year-old children who have become full time wage-earners in the coal mining districts, *or, if the train is in early summer* through Michigan and Colorado, or through a number of other States, the vacationers will see great stretches of eight and ten-year-olds at work thinning and blocking or hoeing beets. Cramped legs and aching backs are the lot of these child workers, who sometimes are even too tired to eat dinner at night.

"Then there are the boys and the girls in the cotton mills and fields of the south, on the truck farms in the east, the berry pickers and the youngsters on the farms in the middle west."

The Demand for H. B. Point Blankets Grows

AND as motoring and camping season approaches, the demand increases, for the H. B. Point Blanket is not only the most satisfactory blanket made for prospectors, miners, lumbermen, etc., but its warmth, service and economy is creating a big demand for it, *for camp and motor use.* The H. B. Point Blanket is the best blanket value on the market. Obtainable at all the Company's stores, but only genuine when it has the seal of quality label on it. Shown in colors of red, green, khaki, grey, white and stripe effects at these prices:

3 point, size 60x72; 8lbs. 5ozs. Price.....**$10.50**
3½ point, size 63x81; 10lbs. Price.....**$12.50**
4 point, size 72x90; 12lbs. Price.....**$15.00**

—Third Floor.

Hudson's Bay Company
VANCOUVER, B. C.

New York—Production of steel ingots last month aggregated 3,537,753 tons, a new high record for all time, according to reports filed with the American iron and steel institute, by 30 companies which last year produced 84.13 per cent. of the country's total. The figures compare with 3,321,278 tons in April, and 2,711,141 tons in May last year. This record production was reached when Garyism was shrieking that a "labor shortage" makes large production impossible.

Patronize Federationist advertisers.

COAL TENDERS

TENDERS wanted, 1000 tons Vancouver Island Coal for Vancouver School Board. Quote prices as follows:

Loaded on School Board Trucks in sacks at Coal Yard:
Double Screened Lump, per ton $.....
Slack, per ton $.....
Delivered in Bunkers any School of Vancouver School Board:
Double Screened Lump, per ton $.....
Slack, per ton $.....

Ton to be 2000 lbs. and supplied to School Board as required by individual orders. Lowest tender not necessarily accepted. *Tenders endorsed "Coal Tender"* to be in hands Secretary Vancouver School Board, Monday, 2nd July, 1923.

B. G. WOLFE MERTON,
Secretary School Board.

CORPORATION OF POINT GREY

NOTICE

1923 Tax Statements have been mailed. Taxes are due on or before June 30th, 1923. If you have not received your statement, phone Kerrisdale 91. Unregistered parties please note.

W. A. SHEPPARD,
Collector.

CORPORATION OF POINT GREY

Tenders for Water Pipe

The Council is prepared to receive tenders for the supply of:
5,000 feet of 4-inch water pipe
10,000 feet of 6-inch water pipe
1,000 feet of 8-inch water pipe
1,000 feet of 10-inch water pipe

Quotations are requested on "Lapwelded Steel" or "Cast Iron" pipe and f. o. b. Vancouver, B. C.

Specifications, full particulars and forms of tender may be obtained on application to the Municipal Engineer.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of five (5) per cent. of the amount of the tender as security that the party whose tender is accepted will enter into the required contract for the supply of the pipe.

Tenders must reach the undersigned by 5 p.m. of Monday, July 9th proximo, in sealed envelope endorsed "Tender for Water Pipe."

No tender necessarily accepted.

HENRY FLOYD,
C. M. C.
Municipal Hall, 5851 West Boulevard, Vancouver, B. C., June 15, 1923.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES OF SOUTH VANCOUVER

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS marked "Tenders for Schools" will be received by the undersigned up to 4 p.m., Tuesday, June 26, 1923, for the erection and completion of:

(1) A brick and stone addition to the Richard McBride School, Twenty-ninth Ave. and Culloden Street;

(2) A wooden frame annex to the General Brock School, Thirty-third Avenue and Main Street;

(3) A wooden frame annex to the Tecumseh School, Forty-third Avenue and Victoria Road.

Plans, specifications and forms of tender may be obtained at the office of Messrs. Bowman & Cullerne, architects, 606 Yorkshire Building.

Tenders are to be made out on the form provided and accompanied by a certified cheque, payable to the Board of School Trustees of South Vancouver, equal to five (5) per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fails to complete the contract. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. A. BLAIR,
Secretary South Vancouver School Board.
Twenty-ninth Avenue and Main Street, South Vancouver, B. C.

LUMBER WORKERS' NEWS AND VIEWS

LOGGING COMPANIES AND FIRE FIGHTING

THE Pacific Coast Lumberman contains an article by a man named Shaw, in which the writer attempts to set forth the numerous advantages which the lumber industry will reap from the operations of the recent Order-in-Council reducing the wages of the loggers of British Columbia to 25 cents an hour when they are engaged in fighting fire. Incidentally, the writer refers to the fact that "those who are responsible for the Order-in-Council, who have actively negotiated for its adoption for more than two years, until finally winning success, predict that it will be duplicated in the Northwest States in the near future." It looks like telling tales out of school to say that those who are "responsible" for it, "have actively negotiated for its adoption for more than two years." One wonders who the active negotiators are. Surely it can not be possible that the Provincial executive council, "the elected representatives of the people," have allowed themselves to be influenced by the only ones who could have a material interest in reducing the wages of the loggers, namely, the owners of the B. C. logging camps? Will "Honest John" and his gang of wage slashers, who comprise the executive council, answer this question: "Who does this writer refer to when he speaks about "those responsible for the order-in-council?" The writer speaks in the tones of one who knows, and we are willing to take his word for it.

One of the reasons adduced by this is that this low wage will tend to reduce fires, because "under the new fire wage law, the man who gets $9 or $10 a day for performing his regular duties, is abruptly given a fire-fighting job for about one-third of his usual wages, naturally feels that about the best thing that could happen would be the conquest of the fire." Who the men are that receive the $10 per, is not stated, but the writer must have had cabinet ministers in mind. It certainly was not loggers; perhaps he may mean "those who are responsible for the order-in-council." The theory is that the more a worker's wage is reduced, the harder he will work. Seeing the plums that fall to those who never work, there does seem to be something in the idea, after all. As a suggestion, we would advise trying it out on the executive council. If it can make that tribe work, it certainly can accomplish marvels.

We are told by this writer that the lumber companies have to be at great expense providing and installing "highly expensive equipment for fire-fighting," and this law will help to level up matters by making the workers bear part of the cost through a 50-per cent. wage reduction. If the lumber companies do provide fire-fighting equipment, they have a reason for it—they have something to lose, but possessing nothing but the clothes he wears, the worker has nothing to lose. The standing timber of this country does not belong to him, he can't even get enough to build a decent camp to live in. If he tried to touch a single stick, he would be prosecuted as a thief. His only connection with the forest wealth is that he is paid so many cents for so many hours per day for cutting this lumber and putting it in the water. There the transaction begins and ends. Were he not doing that, he would be doing something else, which he would be equally disinterested in.

We are told that under the new system, no one can profit from a forest fire, because "it is something that simply can't be capitalized." Well, now that is hell, isn't it? It simply can't be capitalized. How very unfortunate that there is no chance of making money out of it. Some capitalist minded patriot who raves about "preserving our great natural heritage," should try his hand at organizing a fire-fighting brigade which he could hire out to the Provincial government. Not only would he be able to prove his patriotism, but he would also be able to show that he could capitalize the uncapitalizable. That sort of patriotism is on a par with that displayed by the writer of the article in question, as well as with that of the executive council of B. C., who evidently believe in reducing wages in order to speed up the workers and thus save the forests. The one brand of logic proves as much as the other.

All the glossing over, all the excuses, and all alleged advantages that may be spewed forth by hack writers for master class publications, will not suffice to alter the fact that the Provincial government of B. C. reduced the wages of the men working in the woods by 50 per cent., and threatens them with a fine of from $25 to $300 if they refuse to stand for that wage reduction. In the annals of the modern wage worker, there is no greater example of pure and simple government coercion, no greater example of a government using the force of the State to reduce wages. Its nearest parallel is the injunctions against strikes in the United States, but bad although these injunctions are, they do not even go the length that this measure does. It will not be necessary for the employers of B. C., and their government henchmen, to receive any lessons in crushing down the workers from Harding when he comes to Vancouver. They have learned already more than Harding knows.

Help the Laborers

You may be a skilled worker; you may think that the common laborer can not help you. But time and time again it has been shown that the so-called unskilled worker has been the backbone of the efforts of the skilled workers in their efforts to secure better conditions. The moral is, help the Laborer organize, and by so doing, build up the Labor movement so that all may benefit.

Greenock town council has decided to proceed with the erection of 400 houses. Another scheme of 150 houses is under review. It has also *agreed to accept £850 as Greenock's* share of £30,000 to be spent on slum clearances in Scotland.

AP AUTHORITIES WATCH STUDENTS

adical Tendencies Are Feared by Ruling Class

[By Duke N. Parry]
(International News Service)

Tokio, June 13.—Fearing the spread radicalism among the student bod- of Japan, the metropolitan police Tokio are preparing to watch carely the activities of the Cultural deration, an anti-militaristic orization, the members of which are er students in the leading Tokio versities. The decision of the po to watch more carefully and, perps, to arrest some of the students Waseda and other Tokio universis, comes as the result of agitation Tokio which caused the break-up ently of classes in military sciences.

Classes Broken Up

The break up of the classes in military science in Waseda university brought about by a mass meeting, in which hundreds of students demanded the withdrawal of the military teachers from the list of the school's professors, was followed by similar trouble at Tokio university. At the latter institution members of the faculty became involved in the anti-militaristic demonstration, and several of the professors threatened to resign because of the attitude of the authorities toward a strict military course. University class work was practically suspended for several days, while the students and the professors opposing the study of war fought out the question with those representing the other faction.

So serious has the discussion of anti-militarism become in Tokio that Mr. Kamada, minister of education, has been forced to get into the controversy, his attitude being that such *arguments tend to increase the spread* of radical thought in the schools of Japan.

Won't Curb Liberalism

"It is unwise to interfere with students in their study of various phases of thought problems," said Mr. Kamada recently, "but it is entirely proper for the police to act if there be any disquieting conduct on the part of the students as the result of this study. It is, indeed, a serious matter for Japan if there is any move toward unifying the various radical elements in our universities. It is most imperative to investigate the leaders of this recent demonstration."

Simultaneously with the outbreak against the study of militarism at Waseda and Tokio universities came the statement of military men in Tokio that the number of young men in Tokio who sought by every means in their power to evade conscription into the army and the navy was increasing each month. Some students, the statement goes on, so strongly desire to get out of any military training that they injure their bodies to accomplish their purpose.

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

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MALKIN'S BEST
COFFEE
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UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY of B.C. Ltd.
Fourteen Passenger and Freight Steamers at your service.
Calling at all Northern B. C. Coast Points, Lumber and Mining Camps, Canneries and Pulp and Paper Mills,
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For further particulars apply:
HEAD OFFICES: UNION DOCK, Ft. CARRALL STREET
Phone Sey. 306

CORPORATION of the DISTRICT of SOUTH VANCOUVER

Payment of Taxes

Taxpayers are reminded that June 30 is the last day for making payment of taxes to avoid 10 per cent. penalty. Please pay taxes early to avoid rush and consequent waiting in the last few days. Come and pay now.

WM. ASHER, Collector.

LILLIAN HORGRAVE
Child Contortionist, one of the feature attractions for the Trades Council Circus and Carnival to be held from June 30th to July 7th.

Children for Adoption

176 Orphaned Children in the Karl Marx Home in Motowilicha (Ural) Awaiting Adoption by Canadian Friends

Two Dollars per month will maintain one child

We appeal to all **Radical Organizations**—To **Trade Unions**—To **Sympathizers**—To be foster-parents to these little ones

Pictures and description of children can be supplied on application

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519 Queen St. West, Toronto

Reg. $39.50

Summer Suits

Of Better Tweeds

THESE include checks, mixtures, herringbone effects and Donegals in the popular shades of fawn and grey. They are superbly well tailored from the finest of imported Scotch Tweeds, and positively cannot be equalled at our great manufacturer's unloading sale price of

$24.85

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WORKERS PARTY CHAIRMAN TO SPEAK

Will Address Workers of Vancouver on July 8th

Interesting Story of Russian Workers Will Be Told

"Soviet Russia Today" will be the subject of an address by James P. Cannon, chairman of the Workers Party of America, on Sunday, July 8.

Comrade Cannon has just returned from a six months' tour of Russia, and tells an interesting story of what is going on in that country. He has witnessed the new oconomic policy, or the Nep as the Russians call it, and knows from first-hand knowledge what have been the practical results.

JAMES P. CANNON
Chairman Workers' Party of America, who is to speak in Vancouver July 8th.

The trial and conviction of the Social Revolutionaries by the Soviet government, which has become famous throughout the world, and which he attended, will also be covered in his speech.

Are the Russians going backward or forward? Is there capitalism or Communism in Russia? What is the condition of Russian trade and industry? How does a Soviet operate? What is the Cheka? What is the relation o ftrade unions to the Soviet government? are questions which will be answered in Cannon's talk.

Cannon is a very eloquent speaker, whose meetings have already attracted thousands of people. His tour will cover a period of four months, and will extend from coast to coast.

The place of the meeting will be announced later.

GET A NEW SUBSCRIBER

The greatest assistance that the readers of The Federationist can render us at this time, is by securing a new subscriber. By doing so you spread the news of the working class movement and assist us.

Help the Laborers

You may be a skilled worker; you may think that the common laborer can not help you. But time and time again it has been shown that the so-called unskilled worker has been the backbone of the efforts of the skilled workers in their efforts to secure better conditions. The moral is, help the Laborer organize, and by so doing, build up the Labor movement so that all may benefit.

Workers Pay Again

"The occupation of the Ruhr is keeping 10,000 dockers unemployed in the Port of London alone."—Mr. Ernest Bevin at Folkstone.

Patronize Federationist advertisers.

Newark, N. J.—More than 2000 employees of the Orange valley hat factories are on strike for higher wages. Local hatters may also join the strike of their demands are unsatisfied.

EVERY READER CAN HELP

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.

SHORT HOURS BRING GREATER RESULTS TO EMPLOYER

Head of Large Firm Gives Opinion of 8-Hour Day

Twelve-Hour Not Profitable to Worker or Employer

New York, June 11—With the statement that the American Iron and Steel Institutes' committee in its recent unfavorable report on the abolition of the 12-hour day had failed to give the public the other side of the question, the research department of the Federal Council of Churches today continued the fight against the long work day.

The department made public a letter from J. F. Welborn, president of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, of Denver, in which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has an interest. In it Mr. Welborn tells how his company, during the last five years, has demonstrated that the abolition of the 12-hour day is entirely practicable.

The letter was addressed to Raymond B. Fosdick of New York, a director of the company, and was transmitted to Rev. F. Ernest Johnson, director of the Federal Council's research department, in answer to a request for information concerning the company's experience.

In giving it out, Mr. Johnson expressed surprise that the testimony which it contains should not have been secured by the Iron & Steel Institute's committee for inclusion in its report to the president of the United States. The covering letter from Mr. Fosdick to Mr. Johnson is as follows:

"Dear Mr. Johnson: In reply to your question as to the experience of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, in substituting the 8-hour day for the 12-hour day in its steel plant, I am sending you herewith a letter which I have just received from Mr. Welborn, the president of the company, which is a more complete answer than I could myself give you."

The letter of Mr. Welborn to Mr. Fosdick says:

"In reply to your request, I am glad to send you a statement of the results of the change from a 12-hour to an 8-hour working shift at the steel plant of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.

"The change, as you know, was made November 1, 1918, the hourly, tonnage and piece rates being increased ten per cent. when the working shift was reduced from 12 to 8 hours. Our rates, prior to November 1, 1918, had always been on the same basis as the steel industry generally paid in the East.

"The changes both in working hours and basic rates were arranged at conferences between officials of the company and representatives of the employees and followed by numerous requests made by employees after the adoption of our Employers Representation Plan early in 1916, that the 12-hour work shift be eliminated.

"The immediate results from the standpoint of production per man hour and of labor cost per unit of output were satisfactory, and where conditions have been comparable, it has been evident that we have lost nothing either in producing cost of output by reason of the change.

"At blast furnaces the labor cost per ton immediately following the introduction of the 8-hour day, with the increase of ten per cent. in wage rates, increased slightly over one per cent. above former costs. At open hearth furnaces it increased one and a half per cent., while at our rolling mills, there was a substantial reduction in the labor cost per ton.

"Recent careful analysis of operating results between various 12 and 8-hour work periods have been made, and show these results to be even more satisfactory than we had realized before. The trend of production, per man hour, with unimportant exceptions, has been upward since the adoption of the 8-hour day; and in every department of our steel manufacturing operations, from blast furnace to the wire mill, our production per man per hour is now greater than it was when all of these activities were operating on the 12-hour shift. Comparing these results of the last few months with periods of similar production when basic rates were ten per cent. lower than current rates, and the working time 12 hours per day, we find that almost without exception our labor cost per ton is lower than in the earlier periods.

"Furthermore, whenever the question of change made in the length of the working day has come up for discussion between officials and employees' representatives, satisfaction with the change has been expressed by the emlpoyees. It is obvious, therefore, that our change from a 12 to an 8-hour day was practical and has been successful.

"A factor of added interest is the fact that with almost capacity operations at our steel plant during the last few months, and employing over 6000 men, we have experienced no shortage of labor. Our operating officials have frequently expressed the belief that this condition is due, in large part at least, to adoption of the 8-hour shifts."

The research department of the Federal Council has for some months been compiling facts concerning the 8-hour day, and the practicability of its abolition as reported by various investigators. It will issue a research bulletin on the subject within a few days.

When You Have Chosen Your Queen--

THAT'S NOT THE HALF OF IT!

THERE WILL BE SEVEN NIGHTS OF REAL MIRTH AND JOY

SEEK the BRIGHT LIGHTS AND MYRIAD OF GREAT AMUSEMENTS

"ON THE DOWNTOWN LOT"

SMYTHE and HOMER STREETS

EVERY NIGHT FROM JUNE 30 TO JULY 7

50c FOR SEVEN ADMISSIONS 50c

AND ALL FOR A GREAT PURPOSE

"LEST WE FORGET"

PROCEEDS DERIVED FROM THIS BIG SUMMER CARNIVAL WILL BE USED IN A FUND TO BUILD A

NEW LABOR TEMPLE

IT IS A BIG SHOW, AND ALL YOURS

P. S.—DON'T MIX YOUR DATES OR LOCATION

DETROIT WORKERS TO AID RUSSIA

State Federation of Labor Starts Out to Win Contest

[By Cyril Lambkin, Comptroller Detroit Relief Conference for Soviet Russia]

Detroit is fourth in size among the cities of the United States. It is first in the manufacture of automobiles, and consequently one of the most important industrial centres.

But Detroit also has a soul. And its working class, particularly, has a progressive soul.

When in August, 1921, the call came from Russia to help it from the ravages of a terrible famine, the Detroit workers heard the call at once, and promptly organized themselves into the Detroit Relief Conference for Soviet Russia, for the purpose of answering the call. Scores of trade unions and other working class organizations joined this conference, which became the local branch of the Friends of Soviet Russia.

One of the first organizations to join was the Detroit Federation of Labor, which gave its active support to all the activities. When William Z. Foster was toured by the F. S. R., the Federation of Labor ran his meeting under its own auspices, with Business Representative Frank X. Martel as chairman, and the meeting proved one of the largest and most inspiring ever held in Detroit, besides netting about $1100 for relief. It participated also actively in the bazaar held on New Year's day in the House of Masses, which netted about $1200.

It is no wonder, therefore, that the delegates to the Detroit Relief Conference for Soviet Russia, when the Tractor campaign and their entry in the contest was on the order of business, unanimously chose John T. Taylor, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor as their candidate. It seemed to them the most fitting manner of demonstrating their appreciation of the invaluable services of Bro. Taylor as well as of the Federation of Labor.

At the last meeting of the conference, $100 was voted out of the treasury for this contest, and more than a hundred lists are already out for raising several thousand dollars for this purpose.

To all contestants and their sponsors we give solemn warning. If you want to win you will have to exert more than ordinary effort. For we are sons and daughters of Dynamic Detroit, and we intend to uphold our city's reputation. Our candidate is going to win.

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