

## Troops Used to Protect Scabs in Nova Scotia

### Detachment of Cavalry Used to Get Three Men to Work—Arrests Were Made Daily in Effort to Intimidate Strikers

[By Special Federationist Correspondent]

WHILE late press reports indicate that the miners of Nova Scotia have returned to work, the following article by a special Federationist correspondent, dated July 18th, and forwarded by mail, illuminates just what the workers of the East are up against. Its trenchant criticism of the use of the troops and its exposure of the State's activity, should be of the greatest value to the workers of the West.—Note by Editor.

"As I start to write this a troop of cavalry gallops past my window, giving point to my ideas of occupation of this town by the State forces after the suppression of these workers who dare to take action to oppose the use of armed forces against the workers in industrial disputes. The Provincial police patrol the streets. At No. 2 Colliery, barb wire entanglements have been erected, and sentries posted. Seven hundred troops are stationed there to enable three scabs to work the steam shovels on the coal bank. At Reserve mines, a detachment of cavalry was brought in to get three men into the boiler house to start the fires. In Sydney, troops and mounted police are used every morning to escort scabs to the steel plant. The capitalist press has stated that the soldiers are brought in for the 'protection of property,' and are not interested in which side wins the strike!

Under this slogan of the 'protection of property,' the state forces have been used to break the strike of the miners and steel workers. As soon as the corporation saw that the miners were not going to return to work, and coal was needed, for the Montreal market, troops were brought in to enable the corporation to get scabs to work on the coal bank. As soon as the troops had driven away the pickets of the steel workers, scabs were taken into the steel plant. Every morning the troops and mounted police call at the houses of the scabs and escort them to work. In spite of all this, neither the steel plant nor the miners are producing. Enough scabs have been secured, to make a lot of smoke, aided by the office staff, which enables the Besco press of the Province to report that production has been resumed at the steel plant.

### Arrests Made Daily

Arrests are being made daily in Sydney. Union men are being arrested under the pretext that they gathered with some others and made 'tumultuous noises,' and in the opinion of the informer were contemplating a riot! Victims of the charge of the Provincial police on July 1 who make out affidavits stating their injuries, are arrested as soon as it is known that they have made the deposition. Two men, Tom O'Day and William Oliver, were arrested in this way. Both of them are over sixty years of age, and both of them carry wounds received from the batons of the police. 'The protection of property' means the smashing of the strike here. The protection of the profits of Besco is the object of the troops and police sent here. The minister of Labor has wired Alex. S. MacIntyre, vice-president of the Miners Union, that he has no doubt that that order and discipline prevails in the ranks of the miners. Merkle, a Canadian Press writer, whose conscience bothers him, after a tour of the mines, states that the property is in no danger whatever. The mayor of Glace Bay has wired the Federal government that the civil authorities are opposed to the presence of the troops, and that the municipality will refuse payment for the expenses incurred by the troops. The reply to him was that Judge Finlayson has requisitioned the troops, and that he and the officer commanding were the ones to remove the troops. How powerless the Federal government can pretend to be when the workers want something done? The acting minister of militia, E. M. MacDonald, a former solicitor of Besco,

## CARPENTERS TO SEND FULL QUOTA OF DELEGATES

### Will Be Fully Represented At Trades Congress Convention

### Special Meeting to Be Held to Transact Important Business

Local 452 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, held a well-attended meeting on Monday last. Ten new members were initiated, while several applications were received.

The call for the convention of the Trades Congress of Canada, which is to meet in Vancouver on September 10, was read, and on a recommendation of the executive, it was decided to elect the full quota of delegates.

S. T. Hammersmark, a representative of the Labor Defense Council of Chicago, was given the privilege of addressing the meeting, and pointed out that the workers in the United States were being prosecuted for their allegiance to the organized labor movement. He urged the support of the cause, and asked for financial aid. The matter was left over to the special meeting, which will be called so that delegates to the Trades Congress may be elected and instructions given as to the resolutions to be presented.

A letter from the Workers Party, asking the local to take part in a meeting to protest against the use of troops in the Nova Scotia strike region, and against the intimidation by the British Empire Steel Corporation, was received and Bros. J. G. Smith and Geo. H. Hardy appointed to speak on behalf of the local at the mass meeting, to be held on the 29th.

The next meeting will be a special one. All members will be notified by post card, and in view of the importance of this meeting, all members are urged to make a special effort to attend, as among other matters, there will be a question as to the raising of dues and the election of delegates to the Trades Congress convention, and the resolutions to be presented to that body.

## DEMONSTRATION AT STANLEY PARK

### Opponents of War will Make Protest at the Close of Band Concert

The arrangements made for the "No More War demonstration," on Sunday, at Stanley Park, are as follows: During the intermission of the band concert, leaflets will be distributed, some of which are entitled, "Disarm the Nursery," and published by the Fellowship of Reconciliation, with headquarters in London, Eng.

At the close of the band concert, Mr. David Priestman, of the Society of Friends, will take the chair, and announce the objects of the demonstration. The speakers will be: S. S. Osterhult, Ph. D., Mrs. Stuart Jamieson and Dr. Lyle Telford.

During the demonstration, a resolution will be presented, expressing opposition to war, and calling for universal disarmament.

## BIG SLUMP IN SECURITIES

### Elaborate Tables Show Decline in Canadian Securities

[By H. M. Bartholomew]

For the past two months the decline in Canadian securities has been very steady. According to the Financial Times, this decline has meant a shrinkage of over \$80,000,000 between the high prices of the present year and the current market quotations. The elaborate tables presented by this paper show 55 standard securities, and they show a decline of over 600 points, or an average of over eleven points from the high level of this year. The slump in the prices of stocks has not been limited to any particular group of securities, but has been general throughout the entire list. The largest decline was registered in the highest priced stock on the Canadian list, that of the Ogilvie Milling Company, which dropped 54 points from the high level of this year. Taking the value of the various securities, the heaviest drop is that of the C. P. R. On its capitalization of \$280,000,000, a drop of eight points represents \$2,800,000 of a decline in value.

This drop in securities is very significant. It is a shadow of approaching decline in production. It must be remembered that this decline in securities began in the middle of April, and during the last three weeks, has been very rapid indeed.

Des Moines, Iowa.—The 12-hour day and the seven-day week for industrial workers is a menace to the American home and free government, according to a resolution adopted by the 29th International Christian Endeavor convention in session here.

Raleigh, N. C.—A few counties in this State refuse to accept Governor Morrison's suggestion that the whip be banished from county prisons. The chief executive has abolished the practice in the State prison, but it may be necessary to pass a State law before the county floggers are stopped.

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## The Hectic Reach to Do "Something" and Those Who Want to Do It

[By Observer]

IN THE HECTIC reach to do something without very much regard for whether it be good or ill, and thereby secure some prominence and free advertising, the most impudent and insulting condition that has developed during recent years is the manner in which a number of private organizations have gratuitously constituted themselves as representatives and proxies for the whole people.

Like divorce, coolies, flu and other issues of the war, various organizations have sprung up. Some assuming a glib jargon of letters for a name, and by loud and blatant reiteration, seek to imply that this jargon is a synonym for some outstanding virtue, and others more brazen still boldly assume names implying that they are the sacred repository of every moral, civil and political virtue.

These organizations are composed of members of the trading real estate and professional class. Anything that can cling on by its finger and toe nails and its wits, between producer and consumer. And to make sure that by no chance, such superior people shall be compelled to rub shoulders with the vulgar proletariat, who dig hammer and make things, these organizations admit members by vote and make doubly sure at this point. All meetings are held at midday when the "unwashed mob" have to dance to the tune of the whistle.

While we may have mixed opinions as to the value of a dilettante dabbling with tuberculosis, as an effect, or a temporary "Big Brother" stunt to an impoverished kid, there can be no two opinions as to the quality of any scheme that defrauds the public of the educational value of the lecture platform, and to grab up the traveller, who is likely to have any message for the public, is the first and the main ambition of these organizations.

During the middle period of the war, an old man asked the writer for assistance. His three sons had enlisted; one was hidden in a German prison, or buried in a nameless grave in France, the second, broken and in an English hospital, the third, a boy of nineteen, was in the line "somewhere in France." The patriotism of a year before had crumbled, and there was nothing but ashes and fear left—"could he not get his boy, who was under age, back?" In those days there were no footprints pointing westward, only wheel tracks. American Ambassador Gerard was due to visit the Coast, and I planned that the old man should hear him. This gentleman would perhaps say something that would make the sacrifice appear worth while and, therefore, more bearable. Ambassador Gerard came, but instead of being allowed to reach the public, he was taken over by one of these organizations, and the story that might have carried some grains of comfort to the thousands in the same position as my old friend, was told to an exclusive self-appointed

## "THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT"

THE FEDERATIONIST is the only newspaper appearing in Vancouver and district, this morning, which has not devoted a large space to the visit of President Harding. We think that it is hardly necessary to say more

W. P. Meeting

The regular propaganda meeting of the Workers Party of Canada, was held on Sunday last at headquarters, 308 1/2 Pender Street West, the speaker being Comrade Hammersmark from Chicago.

Comrade Hammersmark dealt extensively with the object of the Trade Union Educational League, and the policy of militant workers remaining in the American Federation of Labor, and amalgamating the craft unions. The attendance was not quite as good perhaps as it might have been had the executive known of Comrade Hammersmark's visit earlier, when they could have advertised it better. A great deal of interest was taken in the subject, and numerous questions asked.

Baltimore—Garment Workers on strike in this city have been handed the usual Labor injunction. These unionists are affiliated with the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. They want the union shop and the establishment of living conditions to replace the present haphazard work system.

Raleigh, N. C.—A few counties in this State refuse to accept Governor Morrison's suggestion that the whip be banished from county prisons. The chief executive has abolished the practice in the State prison, but it may be necessary to pass a State law before the county floggers are stopped.

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## WORKERS PRODUCE VAST WEALTH

### But Only Receive One Dollar Out of Every Five Produced

[By H. M. Bartholomew]

In Canada there are (according to the department of Labor), \$8,844 industrial establishments. In these establishments, \$8,316 salaried workers, and 593,316 wage-earners toil to produce \$3,520,724,039 of commodities.

The salaried workers receive \$130,855,202 in the form of salaries, or \$1481 each; whilst the wage-earners get \$558,578,217 in the form of wages, or an average of \$941 per head.

These figures reveal the fact that the workers, whether salaried or receiving wages, are receiving far less than a decent standard of living demands. It must be further added, that the above figures inform us that out of every \$5 produced, the workers (both wage and salaried workers) receive \$1.

A resolution moved in the Australian House of Representatives by the Labor Party, declaring that "Australia's delegates to the Imperial conference should only be allowed to go when parliament has clearly expressed a foreign policy which Australia is prepared to support" was negated by 39 votes to 25.

Coal miners in New South Wales are forming Plebs leagues for the purpose of furthering the interests of independent working class education, and have decided to communicate with the British Plebs League with a view to affiliation, and to the eventual establishment of a Labor college.

Peoria, Ill.—An arbitrator has awarded street car men in this city a straight 3-cent an hour increase.

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## Prairie Farmers Are Faced with Ruin

### Huge Crop Will Bring Disaster to Grain Growers—Tragic Story of Wealth Producers Shown in Farmers' Letter

WHILE the government of this country is seeking new settlers, the agriculturists and the industrial workers are suffering because there is no market, on the one hand for the produce of the farm, and on the other for the labor power which is embodied in the hides and carcasses of the industrial wage slaves.

From time to time we have been informed through the press as to the prosperity which will come to this country, as a result of the crops which are expected to mature in the fall of this year, but the farmer does not see the promised land, and cannot but see poverty and misery as the result of his labor, as the following letter sent out by the Farmers Union of Saskatchewan will show:

FARMERS UNION OF CANADA  
Ituna, Sask.

Dear Sir and Brother: We send to you fraternal greetings. Too long have the farmers and the industrial workers looked with suspicion and distrust at each other. Today we take the first step towards breaking down that barrier of prejudice and enmity which has held our forces from concerted action.

Just as the workers in the city are engaged in a struggle for higher wages, shorter hours and better conditions, so the farmers of Canada are engaged in a similar struggle. Today the great mass of the farmers of Western Canada are on the verge of utter destitution. In the Province of Saskatchewan alone, the debts total over \$400,000,000. In many districts the schools are closing their doors owing to the inability of the farmers to pay taxes. In tens of thousands of farm homes, there haunts the spectre of hunger.

Do you know, brother, that the average price paid to the farmer for his wheat last year was 87 cents a bushel, whilst it is impossible to pay for the bare expenses of production at less than a dollar?

Do you know that in the municipality of Markinch, last year, 618 quarter sections of land were for sale for arrears of taxes, and that out of the 800 farmers farming in this one municipality, no less than 73 (or twelve per cent.), had 'seizures' by the sheriff for arrears of taxes alone? In Buchanan, 254 quarter sections of land were sold for the same reason. That means that in three municipalities alone in the Province of Saskatchewan, 1148 quarter sections, or 183,488 acres of land were sold because of the inability of the farmers to pay consideration and heartiest co-operation. If the wheat pool is not estab-

Brother, we are in the direst need. Tens of thousands of farmers are face to face with destitution, and this huge crop will bring to them the blackest ruin unless something is done, and that immediately.

Voluntary Pool

We suggest the formation of a voluntary contract wheat pool. The farmers will sign a contract guaranteeing to sell their wheat through this pool. They will be enabled to control the supply of their grain upon the market as to secure the best possible price. Today the farmers are completely at the mercy of vested interests, are compelled to accept any price which these interests deem fit to pay. By the establishment of a voluntary contract wheat pool, we shall be enabled to get a reasonable price for our wheat, and thus save our families from the horrors of starvation.

Brother, we are writing you asking your co-operation and support. This is a matter of the most vital importance to all workers, whether industrial or agricultural, in this country. Please bring this matter before your organization at your earliest convenience, asking them for their earnest lished without delay, Canadian agriculture will receive the most deadly blow which it has received for many a long day.

Appeal for Co-operation

We also desire to approach your organization concerning a further matter of importance. The time has come when the forces of organized labor and organized farmers should join hands in a common cause. We would like, therefore, to know whether your organization would favor the calling of a national convention of all farmer and labor organizations in this country for the purpose of discussing common problems and arriving at a common programme of action.

Trusting that these matters will receive your earliest possible consideration, we are, yours in anticipation, THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Farmers Union of Canada. Ituna, Sask.

Soviet Russia has been depicted as (Continued on page 2)

## MORE SEAMEN RESPOND TO STRIKE CALL

### Scab Ships Are Having All Kinds of Trouble with Their Crews

### Officers Would Be Glad to Have Strike Settled to Get Good Men

The crew of the S. S. Canadian Britisher, which arrived on Friday, July 20, nearly all of whom were members of the Federated Seafarers Union of B. C., decided to respond to the strike call for better conditions, wages, etc., with the exception of a few of the members of the International Seamen's Union of America, namely, Mr. Montgomery, who has been promoted from an A. B. to boatswain, and Spike Sullivan, who came off the S. S. Canadian Importer a few days ago, and the crew of that ship to a man, came out in sympathy with those that were on strike. Therefore Mr. Spike Sullivan and Mr. Montgomery of the International, are on the honor roll of strike-breakers.

The officers stated that they hoped a satisfactory settlement could be arrived at soon, as the men who were leaving the ship to go on strike, were all good men; in fact, according to one of the officers, the crew was the best that had ever been aboard the ship. This is the ship that eleven firemen were logged \$100 for refusing to work Saturday afternoon and Sunday in an Oriental port last year.

The entire crew of the Canadian Scottish, which is lying at Chemainus, B. C., responded to the strike call for better conditions, and left the ship on Tuesday, July 24. The officials of the C. G. M. M. were seen driving a few boys in a big car to the Nanaimo boat to go to Chemainus to join this ship on Sunday.

The Canadian Britisher, which was at the government elevator on Monday, July 23, sent out an urgent call for strike-breakers, to move the ship to the Wallace shipyards. The officials of the C. G. M. M. were seen in cars of strike-breakers, and four stalwart policemen for protection. The entire (Continued on page 4)

## LABOR HALL MEETINGS

July 27th to August 4th

FRIDAY, July 27—Milk Salesmen and Dairy Employees, Plumbers and Steamfitters.

SUNDAY, July 29—Typographical Union, 2 p.m., Eagles Organization meeting, 2 p.m.

MONDAY, July 30—Electrical Workers No. 310, Federal Labor Union.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1—Plasterers, Boot and Shoe Workers, Photo Engravers.

THURSDAY, Aug. 2—Machinists No. 182, Garment Workers, Barbers' Mass Meeting, Tailors Steam and Operating Engineers No. 844.

## MASS MEETING ON SUNDAY

### Nova Scotia Situation to Be Discussed at the Columbia

Next Sunday, instead of the usual propaganda meeting in the Workers Party hall, there will be a mass meeting of trade unions and working class political parties of Vancouver, to protest against the use of troops in the strike area of Nova Scotia, and to express solidarity with the miners and steel workers of that province who are struggling for better conditions.

The meeting will be held in the Columbia theatre at 8 p.m. All Labor organizations, unions and parties have been approached to contribute speakers for the evening. Every class-conscious worker should endeavor to be at the meeting, and help in the protest against capitalistic militarism.

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World FRIDAY, July 27, 1928

Communism and Dividing Up

ONE of the most potent forces operating against the working class today, is the ruling class press. Its propaganda, carried in every column, is insidious, and owing to the lack of understanding, the members of the working class take in with their breakfasts or suppers, the ideas of their masters.

The propaganda which has been carried on against Soviet Russia, and even against unions of which the workers are members on this continent, has stuck. It has been efficient. How often does the average individual hear the remark, "I saw it in the paper," and because he saw it in the paper, arrives at the conclusion that the statement was true, and that the "news" or the item referred to was the truth.

The Vancouver Daily World, in a recent issue, attempted to deal with Communism. In doing so, the editorial writer made the following opening observation:

Envy is at the base of all modern Communism. Inequality of wealth stirs the cupidity of some who are not rich and they proclaim their belief that if the riches of the world populace were divided evenly all would have plenty. Protagonists of this theory point to the early Christians for evidence that communism is essentially a Christian doctrine. In all other respects most communists repudiate Christian teachings and beliefs.

Envy is not the base of Communism. Inequality of wealth does not stir the cupidity of the workers; in fact, the cupidity of the ruling class makes the inequality possible. The greed of gain, something for nothing, is the be all and end all of the present ruling class. The early Christians have nothing to do with modern capitalism. The present ruling class could not have been produced or existed in those days, neither could the modern communist. Both are the product of a system of society which creates millionaires at one end of the social scale, and paupers and impoverished workers at the other.

The workers have not the same cupidity which the employers show in their dealings with one another. The employing class, while exploiting the workers, strive amongst themselves to get the better of each other; their cupidity is, however, but a product of the present system of society.

The capitalist system is based on the exploitation of the workers. The worker is the source of all wealth. He is the goose which lays the golden egg. He delivers his labor power to the employer, whenever it is needed, and receives in return just what will enable him to reproduce his labor power; the employer is the one who gets "something for nothing."

The World, after dealing with the envy proposition, goes on to show that if the wealth of the world was divided up, that there would not be much for each individual, but the World takes the stand that money is wealth, while it is only a medium of exchange, and operates in a manner which is confusing to the average individual.

One dollar will buy an article that is listed at that price, but in a day that same dollar may act as the medium of exchange in the purchase of many articles. The butcher may get the dollar in the first place; he may use the same dollar to buy a pair of socks, and the drygoods man may again use the same dollar to purchase some other article he needs from still another merchant, and so the merry circle goes on.

Money is not wealth, although under the present system, it is so looked upon. The produce of the worker is the only real wealth in existence. The elevators are full of wheat, the factories are full of the products of the workers, and in spite of all the cries of the Communists, they cannot dispute the fact that labor creates the wealth of the world, which is so great, that there is not sufficient money in the world to represent it, but still the workers are poor. They lack the necessities of life, and the modern Communist, who is a Socialist with his overalls on, and works at the business, realizes this fact, and does not, as stated by the World, imagine that a dividing up of the money existing, would cure the evils of modern society, but stands by the Marxian theory, and the natural outcome of an understanding of that theory, and says: "The world to the workers and to the producer the product of his toil." This stand terrorizes the capitalists, because their cupidity makes them desire something for nothing, and the workers are fast realizing that they are the ones who are producing the something and that they are getting nothing out of capitalism.

The Farmers' Position

THE position of the prairie farmer is well outlined in an article which appears in another column of this issue. There have been many who have taken

the stand that the agriculturist of this country is more reactionary than the industrial worker of the cities. But with the facts before them, the thinking men in the Labor movement realize that there is little difference between the ignorance of the wage slave and that of the slave of the farm.

The class conscious in the city has long recognized the position of the farmer, as well as his own, and the appeal made by the Farmers Union of Saskatchewan, will strike a chord which will sound like the lost chord which has been sought for so long in working class ranks, namely, the solidarity of the working class, irrespective of their occupation.

It would, however, be foolish to imagine that wheat pools will solve the farmers' problems. A combine formed to beat another combine under capitalism will never free the workers from their slave position in society. The slave of the mill, mine or factory, has no advantage over the slave of the farm, and the slave of the farm has nothing on the slave of the industrial centres, except that the slave of the farm works longer hours and his job is more steady, in fact so steady that the farmer never knows what it is to rest, and his family usually is in a like position.

The farmer produces cereals and other food stuffs, the workers of the city produce the machinery of production which the farmer must use, as well as the machines which the industrial workers use in the production of clothing and all other necessities of modern civilization, but the outstanding fact is that the more the workers produce, the worse their position becomes.

The farmer produces wheat and other grains; the more he produces the worse his position is. The city worker produces the means of wealth production, creates machines to do away with human labor, and suffers in consequence. The city dweller produces clothes, boots, shoes, and goes about in rags and lives in a shack, while the farmer having produced more wheat than the market can consume, is destitute because he cannot get rid of his product at a price which will remunerate him for the labor of himself and his family.

These, briefly are the facts, but the one outstanding thing at this time is the necessity of co-operation of the industrial worker and the farmer, and as the farmer has at last made an effort to get in touch, and to work with the industrial worker, the opportunity presented for a united front should not be lost. With the combined forces of the militant element in the industrial organizations, and the farmers' movement, there is a possibility that the ignorance of the city worker and the reactionary agriculturist may be overcome, but it will never be brought about by wheat pools, but through an understanding of the system which grinds the faces of the poor, and enslaves the workers of all countries. This is the task of the industrial and agricultural workers who have realized their position in society.

Is There a Blacklist Against Female Workers?

THE Minimum Wage conference, held last week, brought to light one aspect of the position of female employees which needs investigating. The press reported that there was a blacklist, and that girls or women who appeared to give evidence before the board, were discriminated against.

The deputy minister of Labor, has in a letter to the press, stated that this is not correct, but at the same time in the following words in a letter to the Sun, proves that there is some grounds for the suggestion:

Will you kindly permit me to say that no reference whatever was made to a "blacklist," either by myself, or by anyone at the conference. I can only suppose that the use of this expression in your report may have been the result of a misunderstanding. Some of the girls attending the conference expressed the fear that if they informed the minimum wage board of their grievances they might be penalized by their employers to the extent of the loss of their positions. I may say, however, that the conduct of a few individual employers in this regard may have been open to suspicion. Nothing that was said at the conference would indicate the existence of an organized attempt to defeat the objects of the minimum wage act, such as might be inferred from the use of the term "blacklist."

While there may be no organized blacklist or attempt on the part of the employers to create one, the fact remains that in every industry there are individuals who are blacklisted, and who, because of their activities, are discriminated against. To some extent this discrimination has been overcome by organization in several industries. The lumber workers, have, perhaps, the most trouble of this form of intimidation, and without organization it cannot be overcome, and the sooner the man in the woods and the women and girls in the factories, realize that the only way to fight an organization of the employers is with a hundred per cent. workers organization, the better it will be for the people who are subjected to persecution at the hands of the employers. In the meantime, the Department of Labor at Victoria could well give some time to the investigation of the situation, and if any employer is found to have victimized any of his workers because they have given evidence before the Minimum Wage conference, he should be dealt with just as an individual would be who would intimidate a witness in a court of law.

BIRTH CONTROL

LET US SPEAK the word in bared whispers—tremulously—for there is a dread portent in the sound thereof to ears used to the ideology of an age which is dying! The morals of a civilization which builds palatial homes for race horses, while children starve in our back streets, can not abide the challenge of the facts of life as it exists here and now. Those who would willingly have us exchange our heritage as free men and women for a pink tea paradise beyond the clouds, would have us consider the word "birth" as something vile and unclean while "control" has all sorts of implications not conveyed by Webster's definition thereof.

The recent visit of Margaret Sanger to this city has brought home the fact again that there are many still living in the dark ages. A recent editorial in a local daily tells us that "race suicide is more feared by present-day governments than over-population." What a pity if the workers were to attain intelligence enough to enable them to keep from breeding grist for the machinery of an iron age—the industrial plants and the cannons which defend them! The present system of so-called civilization needs unrestricted breeding to make good the normal waste of life through war, disease and famine. Especially does it need a prolific class taught to increase and multiply the teeming millions doomed to servitude and lives of futility.

H. G. Wells, picturing the new age speaking to the old as saying: "We want fewer and better children, who can be reared up to their full possibilities in unencumbered homes, and we can not make the world peace, and the social life we are determined to make, with the ill-bred, ill-trained swarms of inferior citizens that you inflict upon us." This is the case presented by the brave and splendidly-gifted woman who is president of the Birth Control League of America. With undaunted heroism she has labored for the improvement of humanity, in this, her chosen field, until she has seen her movement attracting the attention of the greatest thinkers in the civilized world. Recognizing, from a scientific basis, the two great primary forces of hunger and sex as the strongest factors in human life, she proposes to deal plainly, sanely and fearlessly with these fundamental facts.

Thousands of idealists and leaders of labor have given all their energy to solving the problem of hunger. Is there not another problem equally important to be solved? Is there not a slavery imposed upon the race which prevents them from intelligently solving any problem—a slavery imposed

by the press, the church and the state which has built up a conspiracy of silence about the fundamental facts of life and sex? If you, as the arch-enemy of mankind, wished to enslave your fellow men, how better it could be done than to teach him that he is "a worm of the dust—conceived in sin and born in iniquity." How better could you subject him to your purpose of exploitation than to teach him that the functions of his body connected with reproduction are unclean and sinful so that the mothers of the race should approach the sex act with feelings of repugnance and guilt? Surely a slave can only give birth to another slave—and thus humanity has been poisoned at its fountain head.

In the task of freeing humanity from its chains, the birth control movement has been a tremendous factor. Breaking down the old ideology; teaching men and women to be masters of their own destiny; establishing the fact that human life is worth more than dollars and cents or than the entire structure of our mechanical civilization; paving the way for a new social structure which shall truly be a commonwealth of free men and women. Birth control is steadily gaining ground, and encroaching upon the limitations of the age which is passing. Not in bated whispers, but with manly and womanly pride, the children of the new civilization will speak of themselves as creatures of their own future.

A. M. STEPHEN.

Prairie Farmers Are Faced with Ruin

(Continued from page 1)

a country where, owing to the present regime, the people are suffering because of lack of production, but the fact remains that the more the Russian workers produce, the more they get while in prosperous Canada, the greater the production the greater the misery. This in itself is a commentary on the present system which should at least open the eyes of the wealth producers to the fact that the present system can not provide them with the necessities of life.

The farmers appeal is a call for solidarity on the part of all workers. Will the city proletariat respond? That is the question.

Hand the Federationist to your shopmate when you are through with it.

INDIGESTION

Relieved in two minutes with JO-TO Gas, acid, sour, burning stomach all quickly relieved with JO-TO. Drug Stores.

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If you are contemplating taking new service, or making any changes in or additions to your present service, you should send notification, in writing, not later than the above date, in order that you may take advantage of the new directory listings. B. C. TELEPHONE COMPANY.

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# The Two Sides of the Labor Movement

[By I. Stalin]

[The writer of the following article makes no claim to originality, but penned the article as a collective survey of Lenin's fundamental views.]

(Continued from last week)

To confuse slogans with directions, or slogans of agitation with slogans of action, is just as dangerous as premature or too retarded action—which can become more dangerous, actually catastrophic. In April, 1917, the slogan, "All power to the Soviets," was an agitative slogan. The famous demonstration in Petrograd in April, 1917, before the winter palace, was a premature and therefore catastrophic attempt to turn this slogan into a slogan of action. The party was right in condemning the initiators of this demonstration, for it was aware that the pre-requisites for the transformation of this slogan into one of action were as yet non-existent, and that a premature action on the part of the proletariat may lead to a collapse of its forces.

On the other hand, cases occur when the party is confronted with the necessity of withdrawing or altering, "within 24 hours," mature slogans (or directions) which have already been accepted—in order to save its members from falling into some trap set by the enemy, or in order to postpone the execution of the directions to a more favorable time. This was the case in Petrograd in June, 1917, when a carefully prepared workers' and soldiers' demonstration intended for July 9 was cancelled by the E. C. of our party.

## II.—THE STRATEGIC PLAN

### Historical Upheavals, Strategic Plans

The strategy of the party is not something permanent, something fixed once and for all. It changes with historical revolutions, historical movements. These changes are expressed by the circumstance that an independent and specially adapted strategic plan is worked out for every historical upheaval. The strategic plan determines the main line of action to be adopted by the revolutionary forces, and the diagram for the corresponding distribution of the millions of workers on the social battlefield. It goes without saying that a strategic plan applicable to one historical period, and possessing its own specific characteristics, is not applicable to another historical period, distinguished by quite different peculiarities. For every historical revolution there is a strategic plan necessary for this special revolution, and adapted to its tasks.

The new history of Russia knows three main historical upheavals which called into existence three different strategic plans in the history of our party. A brief description of these upheavals will be in place here, in order to illustrate in what manner the strategic plans of the party generally change in accordance with the latest historical movements.

### The First Historical Upheaval and the Movement Towards the Bourgeois Democratic Revolution in Russia

This upheaval began at the commencement of our century, at the time of the Russo-Japanese war, when the defeat of the Tsarist army and the great political strikes among the Russian workers aroused all classes of the population, and thrust them on to the battlefield of political struggles. This upheaval culminated in the days of the February revolution of 1917.

During this period two strategic plans opposed one another within our party: the plan of the Menshevik (Plechano-Martov, 1905), and the plan of the Bolshevik (Lenin, 1905).

The Menshevik strategy struck the main blow at Tsarism on lines of coalition between the liberal bourgeois and the proletariat. As this plan was based on the then prevailing idea that the revolution was a bourgeois one, it assigned the leading role in the movement to the liberal bourgeoisie, and gave to the proletariat the role of "extreme left opposition," the role of motive power to the bourgeoisie, while the peasantry, one of the most important revolutionary forces, was completely, or almost completely, excluded from the scene of battle. It is not difficult to comprehend that this plan, ignoring as it did a million peasantry in a country like Russia; and in laying the fate of the revolution in the hands of the liberal bourgeoisie (the hegemony of the bourgeoisie) the plan was reactionary in character, for the liberal bourgeoisie was not anxious for the complete victory of the revolution, and was always ready to bargain with Tsarism.

The Bolshevik strategy (see Comrade Lenin's book, "Two tactics") aimed at striking the main revolutionary blow against Tsarism on lines of coalition between the proletariat and the peasantry, the liberal bourgeoisie being neutralised. As this plan was based on the view-point that the liberal bourgeoisie is not desirous of the complete victory of the bourgeoisie-democratic revolution, and that it prefers to bargain with Tsarism at the expense of the workers and peasants, it assigned the leading role of the revolutionary movement to the proletariat, this being the sole class in Russia consistently revolutionary in character. This plan was not alone distinguished by its correct estimate of the motive forces of revolution, but by bearing within it the germ of the idea of the proletarian dictatorship (the hegemony of the proletariat). In

a flash of genius it foresaw the next and highest phase of revolution in Russia, and facilitated the transition to it.

The next stage of development of the revolution, up to February, 1917, fully confirmed the correctness of this strategic plan.

### The Second Historical Upheaval and the Movement Towards the Dictatorship of the Proletariat in Russia

The second upheaval began with the February revolution of 1917, after the overthrow of Czarism, when the imperialist war was exposing everywhere the deadly wounds which capitalism had suffered; when the liberal bourgeoisie found itself incapable of taking the real administration of the country into its hands, and was forced to confine itself to clinging formally to its authority (provisional government); when the workers' and soldiers' councils into whose hands the actual power fell, proved to possess neither the capacity nor the will to use this power; when the soldiers at the front, and the workers and peasants in the interior of the country, were thrown into despair by the severity of the struggle and the economic devastation; when the regime of the "double power" and of the "contact commission," eaten up by internal antagonisms and capable of neither war nor peace, entangled the situation more and more. This period ended with the October Revolution of 1917.

Two strategic plans opposed one another at this period within the Soviets; that of the Menshevik and S. R.'s, and that of the Bolshevik.

The strategy of the Menshevik and of the S. R.'s which at first vacillated between the Soviets and the provisional government, between revolution and counter-revolution, assumed its final form at the time of the opening of the democratic conference in August, 1917. This final form was the gradual but certain deprivation of power of the country in the hands of the "Constituent Assembly," a model of the future bourgeois parliament. The solution of all questions on war and peace, of agrarian and labor questions, and of the national question, were postponed till the convention of the Constituent Assembly, and this convention was again postponed indefinitely. "All power to the Constituent Assembly!" was the slogan of the S. R.'s and the Menshevik. This was the preparatory plan for a bourgeois dictatorship, which, though combed and brushed into "perfect democracy," was none the less to be a bourgeois dictatorship.

The Bolshevik strategy (see the "Thesis" of Comrade Lenin, April, 1917), aimed at the destruction of bourgeois power by the united forces of the proletariat and the impoverished peasantry, based on the dictatorship of the proletariat in the form of Soviet republics. The rupture with imperialism and with war, the emancipation of the oppressed nationalities of the one-time Russian Empire, the expropriation of the landowners

and capitalists, the preparation of the ground for the organization of Socialist economics—these were the elements of the Bolshevik plan at that period. "All power to the Soviets!"—was the slogan of the Bolshevik at that time. This plan is important, not only on account of its correct estimation of the motive forces of the new proletarian revolution in Russia, but because it facilitated and accelerated the revolutionary movement in the west.

The subsequent development of events until the October upheaval, fully confirmed the correctness of this strategic plan.

### The Third Historical Upheaval and the Movement Towards the Proletarian Revolution in Europe

The third upheaval began with the October revolution, when the death agony of two imperialist groups of the west attained its highest point; when the revolutionary crisis in the west plainly showed its development; when in Russia the bourgeois power, bankrupt and entangled in antagonisms, felt beneath the blows of the proletarian revolution; when the action taken by the new Soviet government in the peace question, in the confiscation of land, the expropriation of the capitalists, and the emancipation of oppressed nationalities, gained for it the confidence of millions of workers the world over. This was an upheaval on an international scale, for the international front of capital was broken through for the first time, the question of the overthrow of capitalism unfolded for the first time in actual practice. Thus the October revolution became transformed from a Russian national revolution into an international force, and the Russian workers from a backward section of the international proletariat into its vanguard arousing the workers of the west, and of the oppressed lands of the east by their self-sacrificing struggles. This upheaval has not yet reached its apex, for it has not fully unfolded on an international scale, but its general trend and significance are already determined with sufficient clearness.

At that time two strategic plans strove against one another in Russia's political circles; the plan of the counter-revolutionists, who drew the active section of the Menshevik and the S. R.'s into their organizations, and the plan of the Bolshevik.

## LUMBER WORKERS' NEWS AND VIEWS

### A LITTLE COMMENT ON FOREST FIRES

FOR SOME considerable time, the publication of the lumber barons, as well as the daily press, has been carrying on an elaborate system of propaganda, which it was alleged, would help to educate the logger against smoking in the woods, and bring it home to the camper that it was vitally necessary that he extinguish his fire before leaving camp. In all probability the camper needed this education, because the majority of the campers in this Province are not of the working class, and, therefore, ignorant on most subjects except skinning slaves.

It has been claimed in this master class propaganda that almost all forest fires were caused by loggers smoking in the woods while at work, and by campers omitting to put out their camp fires. Of course, a forest fire could not possibly be caused through the inadequate fire precautions of the logging companies; or if an occasional one did originate in that manner, it was from some extremely short-sighted and ignorant contractor who did not have such a large social outlook as say the members of the Lumbermen's Association, and happily the number of such persons in the ranks of the master class were negligible.

The Daily World for July 19, contains a news item re a forest fire at Union Bay. At the bottom of the news item in question, we note the following: "The danger is acute, and those responsible for camp fires, or for smoking tobacco are urged to exercise every care that no fire or smouldering embers are left."

This piece of sage advice was added to the news item very evidently with the intention of making the readers infer that either a camper, or else one of the workers who had been smoking had started the fire. It might not be amiss to record just how this fire at Union Bay started, and just what adapts the hack writers of the master class are at telling a story in such a way that the reader gets a wrong inference from what he reads.

This fire at Union Bay started at the camp of the Canadian Robert Dollar Co. It began to burn right alongside one of the donkey engines, at noon, while the crew were eating lunch. A watchman was at the donkey when the fire began, but was unable to put it out owing to the lack of

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  - One Grey Reed Desk and Chair, Reg. \$72.50. To clear..... **\$50.00**

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A debate on unemployment in the South African parliament was suspended for fifteen minutes by three Witsrand unemployed, who chained themselves to the gallery and delivered speeches of protest against the government failure to deal with the situation.

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At 8:00 p.m.

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## Troops Used to Protect Scabs in Nova Scotia

(Continued from Page 1)

solidarity with the workers of Nova Scotia. The miners of District 18 have stood up splendidly in this battle. Many locals have demanded a sympathetic strike, and in Drumheller they did not wait for the officials to make up their minds to call the strike, but threw down their tools. This movement of protest and action is growing, despite the craft divisions, and the leaders who are so brave that they would convene a nice quiet conference that would end in finely-phrased resolutions, or demand of the government that an investigation be held into conditions in Nova Scotia.

The workers here are determined not to give in, despite the odds against them, and they hope that the workers of the rest of the country will come to their aid, not only by resolution, but by striking along with them."

## More Seamen Respond to Strike Call

(Continued from Page 1)

gang seemed to be in an unsettled state, except the police.

Several of the scab ships that have left Vancouver since the strike was declared, have had all kinds of trouble according to the press reports of the United States. The S. S. Canadian Volunteer, which was to have left Astoria on Saturday, July 21 at noon, was delayed till late in the afternoon owing to four of the strike-breakers leaving the ship at that port. According to the press, the S. S. Canadian Volunteer had to leave without men to take their place, which would make it more unpleasant for the strike-breakers aboard.

On Wednesday, July 25, a man named W. Caldwell, according to his story, was told to get off the S. S. Canadian Importer for refusing to do work he was not hired to do. This man was signed on as a second cook, and after he had been aboard a few days, he was asked to sign fresh articles as an A. B., which he complied with, although letting the officers aboard know that he was not a capable man. He was put over the side of the ship to do some painting, which he did according to his ability. In his efforts to get back on board the ship, he had his legs badly skinned, which made him unfit for the work that he was called on to do. The strike-breaking boatswain tried to make the man work under hardships that no human being could stand—that is, in the same condition as Caldwell was in. Meanwhile, the company offered to settle up with him if he would go to work in the S. S. Canadian Scottish.

The S. S. Canadian Freighter docked Thursday, July 28, and the crew gave a report that conditions in general were very bad, and the crew said that they were ticked to death to know that there was a strike on against such conditions as existed on the Freighter, during the last voyage. The men decided to a man to come off the ship, in sympathy with those already on strike.

The S. S. Canadian Observer, which docked on Thursday morning, has had lots of trouble with the crew who went as strike-breakers, many of whom decided that they had had enough, and left the ship at ports in the United States. In fact the ship is still one man short on deck.

Strikebreakers who are willing to try once on the S. S. Canadian Importer at Hastings Mills:

- Able Seamen—W. Cardie, H. Greenburn, H. Wallace, A. Newman, S. Eckford, H. Brown, A. Murray, H. Case, A. Dunbar, R. Burney.
- Boatswain—S. Marale or S. Marpole.
- Donkeyman—F. Fandenell.
- Oilers—J. Bennett, S. Frost.
- Firemen—L. Bremner, J. Chergney, B. Humphrey, K. Hallas, A. Loreman, J. Loreman, J. Nolan, W. White, D. Summer, W. Smith, traitor.

The names listed here with any changes that may occur, will be sent to all Labor organizations throughout the world.

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If you do not attend your union meetings and the other fellow does, why kick. He is doing the best he can. Why complain because George does it. Why not do it yourself?

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## LETTERS TO THE FED.

[The opinions and ideas expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by The Federationist, and no responsibility for the views expressed is accepted by the management.]

### The Nova Scotia Situation

Editor B. C. Federationist—Sir: Recent events in Nova Scotia will, no doubt, occupy considerable space in your valuable mouthpiece for the workers, as indeed it must of necessity occupy the minds of union men throughout the Dominion. For that reason, the writer in tendering the following observations, does so at the same time offering apologies for even asking the space.

However much we may agree or disagree on matters pertaining to general trade union policy, we must all concur that the attitude taken by the U. M. W. A. in regard to the strike in Nova Scotia will not help the situation, so far as the strikers' interests are concerned. In fact, from the writer's viewpoint, the letter from that official which was given front-page preference in the Province of the 19th last, will do more to disorganize the workers involved, and frustrate a general get-together tendency among the workers in the Dominion, than anything the employers could ever have done. The letter referred to constitutes an assault on working class interests, the like of which is without parallel. This is largely so because it comes from one who is obligated by virtue of his office to protect the miners. To the most unsophisticated on labor matters, it must appear that when an official is paid by the hard-earned coin of the workers to look after their interests, that he would pay more heed to their wishes than to those of their employers. But that is precisely what was not done in this case. If there is any doubt on that score, the reader can have the same removed by analyzing the letter referred to.

In the first place, when a letter is sent by an official at the head office of any union, to any of its locals, such is considered the local's own private matter, and is only supposed to be made public when the local decides to make it so. It is extremely doubtful whether the locals of the district in this case, authorized its publication. The source of its publication may be made known later.

There are some admissions in the letter of John L. Lewis which are worthy of note. He openly admits that the action taken by him was caused by the protests of the British Empire Steel Corporation. If the president of that corporation had been a member of the U. M. W. A., or had he himself been stockholder in said corporation, he could not have supported them better. His statement that the strike resulted in "jeopardy to property interests," is very apparently one that belongs to the corporation he defends and equally apparently intended as an attack against the men he is paid to represent. This accusation that the officers of the district are men of "perverted business morals," may or may not be true. But what can be said of the morals of a man who, while paid by the workers to represent them, comes out openly against them at a time when their employers are using all the machinery of state to crush them to extinction? The least said is the best. One observation that can be made is that the man who betrayed his Master for thirty pieces of silver, and then had the decency to go and hang himself, is not in the same class as the above referred to official. The obligation of fidelity to the miners' interests that he is supposed to have taken, has been trampled more to extinction than the contract between the miners and their employers could ever have been.

At this distance, it is difficult to ascertain just what feature of the agreement between the miners and the corporation has been violated. The essentials of a trade unions agreement, usually the question of wages and hours, do not appear to be a feature in the strike referred to. Lewis admits in the opening sentence that the strike is a sympathetic one, and as such, it precludes the possibilities of wages and hours being an issue. If the agreement was intended to prevent the men from striking in support of others on strike, then of course, it was a case of violation. But it is not clear that such was the case. He also claims that the strike is caused by revolutionary intent against the government, though he does not state what particular laws of the Dominion or Province have been violated. This letter does reveal a personal grievance against the officials of the district, and a desire for an opportunity to get the spleen off his chest.

The militia brought into play at the instigation of the British Empire Steel Corporation, having failed to break up the strike, and that corporation being unable to organize scabs to take their places, have hit on the idea of having Lewis organize scabs for them. And that is precisely what he has done. The same official organized a scab union to break up the strike in Kansas, and was successful in doing so, and tries to do the same in Nova Scotia. There are a few such incidents in the annals of trade unionism where the charter was taken away from a body of men on strike and given to another body of men to take their places, in other words, organized scab unions.

We have heard a lot during recent years about secession movements among trade union members. Whether it is right or wrong to form dual unions has been discussed pro and con. And there is no doubt but that the "united front" is the correct idea. But if it is wrong to organize dual unions, it is equally wrong for a more to take the charter away from a

## Concerning Boy Scouts and War

[By E. W. Moore]

"All the world's a stage, and all ways will be.

THE second great life scene and the most enjoyable of all, in which tens of thousands of the human species, have been absorbed for the last six months, has come abruptly to an end, and now the happy "Boy Scout"—the erstwhile "whining school boy"—arrayed in his master's war paint, is enjoying himself to his heart's content, and incidentally is cultivating the spirit of militarism and developing a taste for the glory that tradition would teach, is inherent in the art of legal and wholesale manslaughter.

Such a taste comes unconsciously, and by reason of environment, but none the less useful is it to those world-wise ones who consider it their business to make preparations for an impending struggle for economic advantage.

Here is one of many quotations that might be produced in support of the above statement: "This very day great groups of well-trained, industrious officers, are working out in all their details how your boys and others like them are to be employed in the next year." (From a statement by Major-General O'Ryan in the Locomotive Engineers' Journal for April.)

To those to whom knowledge of the economic basis of society, is familiar, preparations for a huge world war is what is to be expected; but to those of us who are ruled by credulity, tradition and sentiment, there appear constant indications of the coming struggle in the news items of the daily press.

France, for instance, takes the place of Germany in the race for superior national strength. She specializes in aeronautics, and is at present said to be almost as strong as the other European nations combined.

There is no need to go further into obvious details, but we must conclude that it is regrettable that present conditions make a military training for the boy a necessity.

It is incumbent on us to help to change these conditions as soon as possible, by helping to counteract the insidious propaganda of capitalists, by which is tried to prove that the working people living under different flags, are natural enemies. Education as to the economic basis of war, is the cure:

"Certain if knowledge brings the sword,  
That knowledge takes the sword away," says Tennyson.

Yet our soldiers—sad thought—are supposed traditionally to be incapable of understanding. They are accustomed to think a la mode—in terms of glory and duty; hence their willingness to become nonentities, and to allow other men to decide for what particular cause they must be ready to relinquish life or as it is more grandiloquently called, "make the grand sacrifice."

"Their's not to reason why,  
Their's but to do and die."

It never strikes them as a body that they themselves in conjunction with the mass of humanity ought to be the arbiters of the necessity or otherwise of war. This would undoubtedly, lead eventually to the United States of Europe, and later to the "Federation of the World."

It might also set free "The riches of the Commonwealth—free strong minds and hearts of health."

How different would the satisfaction of such a state be from the illusionary pleasures supposed to follow in the wake of war—a pleasure that could only be considered such, by comparison with the horrors that preceded it in the shape of death, devastation, mourning and woe; giving victory to the conquerors only a pyrrhic victory, which after all is no victory at all.

This is what is to cheer the hearts of the bereaved relatives.  
They are to be overwhelmed by ecstasy on the sight of the grave of the departed.

The little mound of earth that is usually associated with poignant grief is to be a substitute for the presence for the longed-for personality.

"And so when the war is over,  
We'll seek for the wonderful one;  
And maiden will look for her lover,  
And mother will look for her son,  
And there will be end to our grieving,  
And gladness will gleam over loss

union and give it to another body organized to scab. Suppose we put it another way: If it is right for a union of strike-breakers to function in that respect, then it is equally right for an individual to scab. The only difference between the man who scabs through ignorance and the man who scabs under trade union auspices, is that the former is more to be pitied, while the latter is worthy of nothing but contempt.

Surely this is a proper subject for discussion by all loyal unionists, and the writer for one would like to hear from others on the subject of scab unions.

JOHN L. MARTIN.  
Stillwater, B. C., July 22, 1923.

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