THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

TWELFTH YEAR. No. 31 EIGHT PAGES VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1920 $2.50 PER YEAR

DELAY IN DEPORTATION OF FOURTEEN LOCAL RUSSIANS IS SECURED

Government Acts After Danger to Deportees is Pointed Out by Labor Organizations and Protests Made —Martens Also Wires Protests—Deportations Stopped Pending Assurances of Safety

AFTER considerable telegraphic communication between the Defense Committee and other labor organizations and the Minister of Immigration and the Premier, the deportation of fourteen Russians by way of Vladivostok on the C. P. R. steamer Empress of Russia has been delayed, the following wire being received by the secretary of the Defense Committee on Wednesday night:

Ottawa, Ontario.
July 28th, 1920.

A. S. Wells,
Secretary, B. C. Defense Committee, Vancouver, B. C.

Further reply your wire authorized to state department has been negotiating to secure guarantee of safe conduct of deportees to Eastern Russian Territory as matter not yet arranged to our satisfaction deportation has been delayed until we are assured safe conduct arranged.

(Sgd.) W. D. SCOTT.

On Monday, realizing the danger to the Russians who were ordered deported by the Immigration authorities some months ago, because they were supposed to have revolutionary tendencies, the local defense committee, acing in conjunction with the organizations represented on that committee, sent the following wire to the Minister of Immigration:

Hon. J. A. Calder,
Minister of Immigration, Ottawa.

Russians who are to be deported from this point on the 29th on the C. P. R. steamer Empress of Russia and returned to Russia by way of Vladvistock are alarmed and wish to be deported to the Eastern part of Russia where they will be clear from the Japanese forces and the Whiteguard.

Some time ago you promised that these men should be sent back to that part of Russia which they desired to be returned to, this promise is evidently not being lived up to. The B. C. Defense Committee protests against sending of these men to a part of Russia where they will most likely be destroyed, and especially in view of the fact that they were convicted on the evidence of a self-confessed wife-murderer, namely, the late Sergeant Wilson of the Royal North West Mounted Police and other stool pigeons. We do not believe that these men were guilty of the crime for which they were convicted and ordered deported and as in some cases they are not even Socialists, yet the fact that they have been deported from this country will brand them as revolutionists in the eyes of the counter-revolutionary forces in Russia and recognizing the brutality of the Japanese forces and the White Guard in Siberia, common humanity demands that they be returned to that part of Russia as will ensure their safety and prevent their being murdered in cold blood.

Unless some steps are taken or assurances are given as to the safety of these men it will be necessary for other action to be taken, even if it is to secure the aid of the waterfront workers and sailors to refuse to work the ship which these deportees are to be returned on. An immediate reply asking for a fulfilment of your promise before mentioned is requested.

A. S. WELLS,
Secretary, B. C. Defense Committee.

A copy of this wire was also sent to the Premier, with a request that he give the matter his attention. On Tuesday a reply was received from the Minister of Immigration, stating that the matter would be looked into immediately. The Premier also replied, by stating, "That he had asked for a report from the Minister of Immigration and that further word could be expected.

On Wednesday the Lumber and Camp Workers of the O. B. U. wired to the Government, and to Ludwig C. Martens, Soviet Russia's representative in New York. Martens wired to the Canadian government as follows:

"Information has reached me that your government is deporting fourteen Russians to Vladivostok via Japan, by ship Empress of Russia instead of sending them directly to European Russia. This will expose them to needless suffering and danger. I protest against such method of deportation as being against the law of nations. This procedure is most inopportune at this time when your and my governments are about to establish friendly relations. Kindly take immediate action to prevent this."

The General Workers' Unit of the O. B. U. also sent a wire to the Premier.

Defense Committee to Meet

The Defense Committee was bombarded with questions from all quarters on Wednesday, as to whether any satisfactory answer had been received from the government, and no question that has been discussed in the ranks of the workers has caused so much real concern for a long time, as did the safety of the men who have for the time being been granted a reprieve, and a promise of a safe deportation to Soviet Russia. The Defense Committee arranged with Mr. Jolliffe, head of the Immigration department here, for a representative of the committee to see the men, who it was reported had started a hunger strike, as they were convinced that should they be taken to Vladivostok, that they would be shot or some other harm befall them. They urged that everything possible be done to prevent them being sent through Siberia, and are naturally very pleased at the results of the efforts made on their behalf. The Defense Committee is holding a meeting on Monday evening to discuss the advisability of taking further action in the matter, and should necessity arise to make such preparation so that the committee will be in a position to take such steps as will see the men safely overseas, if the government still persists in deporting these men who were convicted on evidence which is considered neither reliable, or in any way a credit to the authorities.

The names of the men awaiting deportation are as follows:

Frank Chebotas, Aleck Klomak, Charles Morley, John Kelt, Sava Codovba, Paul Semenoff, Theodore Golovin, Fred Rizanoff, George Trusoc, Dimitry Starekoff, Eliazar Butaeff, George Chekoff, Boris Zukoff, William Zveroff.

One of these men has property at Langley, others had businesses in the city, while others were members of International craft unions in the city and province. Whether any further action will be taken in the case will not be determined until the Defense Committee meets on Monday night.

Subscribers, Please Note!

Many subscribers in renewing their subscriptions are sending in the old price. The new rates are as follows: In Canada, $2.50 per year; $1.50 per half year. United States, $3.00 per year. If subscribers will see that they send in the proper amount it will aid us and also avoid confusion.

CONCILIATION FOR GAS WORKERS

Secretary of O. B. U. Will Represent Men—Board to Meet Monday.

After the treatment the O. B. U. miners of Alberta and B. C. have received at the hands of the Minister of Labor, and the discriminatory tactics employed against the O. B. U. in the mining areas mentioned, it came as somewhat of a surprise in local labor circles to hear that V. R. Midgley, general secretary of the O. B. U., had been acepted by the department of labor as one member of a board of conciliation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, to investigate into the dispute between the local Gasworkers and Vancouver and Victoria Gas companies. Naturally, the question was asked, if the O. B. U. can be recognized in the one case by the government, why not in another. The illegality of the O. B. U. would appear to be still in doubt, if the general secretary of that organization can be appointed in the case of an industrial dispute.

It will be remembered that a short time ago the local Gasworkers had a strike of about two hours duration, the company, however, conceded some of the damands of the men, and it was then agreed to submit the other questions that were not settled at that time to a board of conciliation. The representative of the men is V. R. Midgley, the Company will be represented by Mr. A. G. McCandless, and Mr. Chas. E. Tisdall has been agreed upon as chairman. The first meeting of the board has been aranged to take place on Monday next at 2 p.m. in Judge Grant's room at the court house.

LABOR PARTY GETS SIX SEATS IN N. S.

Liberals Returned to Power With Reduced Majority—Farmers Work With Labor

Six out of the eleven labor candidates nominated in the Nova Scotia elections have been elected to office, and labor will be represented for the first time. Seven of the fourteen farmers nominated were also elected, but the Liberals gained enough seats to give them a majority of 15 in a house of 43. The Conservatives managed to elect 1 member and the Liberals 29. The labor and farmer candidates worked together in opposition to the two old parties. The following members of the Independent Labor Party were elected:

Cape Breton—A. W. Richardson, Joseph Steel, F. Way, D. W. Morrison.
Cmberland—A. Teris.
Pictou—H. D. Fraser.

LUMBER WORKERS' CONVENTION OVER

Many Important Matters of Interest Are Disposed of.

Work of Organization is Bearing Fruit in Eastern Canada.

The final sessions of the general convention were devoted mainly to the revision of the constitution, the most important changes consisting of the decision to extend the scope of the activities to include agricultural workers. This is a logical step in view of the interrelationship which exists between the workers of lumber industry, construction camp and agriculture, due to a great extent to the seasonal and transient nature of the work. Of course, should developments reach such an extent that better results can be secured by separating these activities this will undoubtedly be done, as the lumber workers have all along given every evidence of their wholeheartedness in promotng the interests of the movement.

It was interesting to note the developments which took place on the question of geographical versus industrial form of organization. The coast convention by a vote of 40 to 20 went in favor of the geopraphical form, but it was well understood that influences other than principle affected the majority vote. This was evidenced when in the general convention after a full day's discussion of the merits of the two forms of organization the vote was 45 to 19 in favor of the industrial form. This, despite the fact that the coast district had 45 delegates present, and that three of the minority votes were cast by delgates of an eastern district who, in voting the way they did, went directly contrary to the instructions of their district.

Change in Convention Date

Subject to endorsation by a referendum of the members the central executive will, in future, consist of nine members, so elected, that the smaller districts will be assured of representation.

The next convention is to be in January, and therafter yearly. It is obvious that half-yearly conventions make too great a financial strain on the organization, and although exceedingly good work was accomplished at the meetings just held, the organization should be getting of sufficient stability and experience to be able to legislate a year ahead, espcially as each district has its convntions every six months.

The cost of the general convention cost considerably over $10,000. Over $25,000 has been contributed by the members to the defence fund, and in dealing with the $25,000 which is owing to headquarters by the districts it was decided to authorize the executive to make a settlement with each district on the basis of its ability to pay and of "playing the game" with the general or-

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RUSSIA HAS ITS OWN WAY

Allied Countries Forced to Acknowledge Russian Power

Russia's refusal to deal with the Poles through the allies is one of the big events of the week in Europe—big because in doing so the Russians make a bid for leadership of small nations against France and England. England, after threatening to sever trade relations which have not been really resumed and to aid Poland with military forces, advised Poland to seek an armistice and peace directly. The Moscow government, with its method in international relations, has given out a statement that it would offer the Poles better terms than the allies themselves are willing to allow.

Armistice terms are expected to be settled by Saturday. In the mantime the Polish army continues to fall back with practically no resistance. The Red army is pressing forward just as fast as transportation of supplies over the war torn area can be made. All the territory over which the troops have to go, lacks roads and railways.

Defense Committee Meeting

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE

B. C. Defense Committee

IN THE FEDERATIONIST OFFICE

Monday, Aug. 2, at 8 p.m.

All Members Are Requested to Attend

STEWART CASE WILL BE HEARD

Miners Will Have Their Grievances Aired in Court in September

This case, which was instituted by men who were induced to go to Stewart by an official of the Premier Gold Mining Co., while the strike was on last fall, on the written undertaking that the strike would be settled to the satisfaction of the men on the ground when they arrived, and that they would be put to work in addition to the strikers (which agreement was rejected on their arrival), is due to come before the court in September, after the legal holidays. Exasperating delays have been effected, but a settlement either in or out of court will have to be made then. Prospects for a successful issue are excellent. Men concerned will remember that at a meeting, held in Stewart, it was agreed that the men who went up with Harris, the company official referred to, would pay their share of the money lent to the strike fund by Bros. Wickstrom and Nichols in the event of a successful conclusion of the suit for damages. In accordance with this understanding deductions will be made from each man's proportionate share of the damages to meet this obligation, based upon the number of days he was in Stewart living on the fund. Those concerned are requested to keep N. Booth, secretary of the Prince Rupert Central Labor Council, posted on their movements, so that they can be reached at any time necessary.

WILL PUNISH GUILTY PARTIES

Turgeon Promises Investigation Into Kidnapping Affair.

Th kidnapping of Organizer Christopher, and the locking out of the miners at Taylorton, Saskatchewan, has caused considerable feeling in labor circles all over the country, and labor papers of all shades of opinion have voiced their protest against this latest example of mob rule. The Winnipeg Defense comittee has taken the matter up and has vigorously worked for the punishment of the guilty parties. This week this committee sent a delegation to see the Hon. W. F. Turgeon, the attorney-general of Saskatchewan, who assured the delegates that investigation would be carried on and the guilty parties punished.

J. L. L. INITIATION NIGHT ON MONDAY

Next Monday night will be initiation night with the Junior Labor, and a number of young people will be accepted as members at this meeting. Members and intending mmbers will notice that the night of the meeting has been changed to Monday night instead of Tuesday, as announced previously. After the initiation proceedings are finished the social committee will take charge. The meeting will be held at 929 Eleventh Ave. East at 7.30 p.m. The J. L. L. Tennis Club is gradually getting better turnouts to the court at Robson Park, corner Thirteenth and St. George, on Saturday afternoons.

SPECIAL LOBOR DAY EDITION

A special Labor Day edition of The Federationist will be published on Friday, September the 3rd. This issue will contain many educational and interesting articles, from the pens of many of the ablest writers and socialists in Canada. Every effort will be made to make this issue one of, if not the best, that has ever been published. Organizations, or individuals wishing bundles of this issue, should order early, so that sufficient copies can be printed and no one disappointed.

Milwaukee. — Undaunted by the fact that Victor L. Berger has twice been unseated by congress, because of alleged "disloyalty," after being elected congressman from the 5th Wisconsin district by big majorities, the Socialist party referendum again has picked him to run for that seat in the coming fall elections.

C. P. R. GETS THEM COMING AND GOING

Twenty-six Thousand Passengers In Two Months to this Land of Milk and Honey

The publicity department of the Canadian Pacific Railway reports a great influx of immigrants from European countries. It does not tell us that it has flooded these countries with literature telling of the vast possibilities awaiting the industrious in Canada and it has never even hinted at the fact that there are more men and women than jobs now and has been since the world was made safe for democracy in the fall of 1919. It now publishes with pride the fact that its vessels have landed 26,126 pasengers on these shores during April and May and that 15,350 of these have avowed their intention of staying in this land of milk and honey. Of course those coming in will push others out and this makes good business for the C. P. R. and other shipping companies.

We patronize those who patronize us.

FRAME-UP CROOK IS TRAPPED

Custodian of Jury Drawing Machinery in States Is Removed

(By the Federated Press)

"James Groom, custodian of the jury drawing machinery in the court of Judge Franklin Griffin in San Francisco (in which Tom Mooney was tried), was lately trapped in the act of criminally tampering with the tin box in which the names of prospective jurors are drawn. Groom's purpose, as revealed by Foreman Harrelson of the grand jury, was to destroy the secrecy of the jury drawing and to permit the hand-picking of juries. It was shown that Groom had acted as agent of the frame-up ring in this court for years, and that he had practised the trick of hand-picking juries by the simple process of binding together with a rubber-band the slips containing the names of prospective jurors not wanted by the frame-up crowd. Groom has been denounced as a crook by Judge Griffin and removed from his position as court clerk.

"This is the same court room where Tom Mooney was convicted; where the perjurer, Oxman, gave his testimony; where fraud and falsehood trailed a slimy course. Agent for an underworld saloonkeeper, Groom picked the Mooney trial jury and thus aided District Attorney Charles M. Fickert and his corrupt associates, long since exposed and discredited in the most vicious assault on justice the twentieth century has witnessed.

WILL ARRANGE FOR OPEN FORUM

General Workers of the O. B. U. Take Up Case of Russians

The regular meeting of the General Workers Unit of the O.B.U. held on Wednesday night was a live one, many matters of real interest were dealt with, the chief of which was the case of the Russians under order of deportation. The matter was brought to the attention of the members under the head of new business, and many opinions were expressed, and it seemed to be the opinion that some steps should be taken to communicate with Ludwig Martens, Soviet Russia's representative in New York, on it being pointed out that the time was short, the following wire was ordered sent to the premier:

July 28, 1920.

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Premier,
Ottawa, Ont.

Russians to be deported from Vancouver the 29th by the way of Vladivostok fear for their lives and have commenced a hunger strike. When these men were first ordered deported assurances were given by the government through the minister of immigration to the effect that they would be safely landed in any part of Russia that they choose, by returning these men by the way of Vladivostok this promise is being broken and the members of the General Workers' organization protest against this breach of faith, and in view of the danger of landing these men at Vladivostok where they are likely to be murdered by the Japanese or White Guard forces we demand that the wishes of the men be heeded if the government still persits in its policy of deportation and that these men be sent by the eastern route to Soviet Russia where they will be safe. Should harm befall these men the workers of the British Empire, including Canada will hold the Canadian government responsible.

J. G. SMITH,
Secretary General Workers' Unit.

A motion to appoint a special committee for the purpose of drawing up a plan of bringing the different units of the O.B.U. into a closer combination, and the holding of an open forum for all workers, the meetings to be held every two weeks, was introduced, and caused a lively discussion, in which it was pointed out that the need for a common meeting place for the exchange of ideas was

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U. S. UNIONS OUT TO GET MOBBERS

Big Rewards Offered for Arrest and Conviction of Armistice Day Thugs

(By the Federated Press)

Dispatches from Spokane say that the central labor council there has offered a reward of $3000 for the arrest and conviction of the mob-men on Armistice Day. A reward of the same amount has also been offered by the Everett Labor Council.

County Prosecutor Allen told a Federated Press correspondent some weeks ago that he would prosecute the lynchers "if the evidence against them is brought to me." Attorney Elmer Stuart Smith, acquitted in the Montesano trial, is busy gathering that evidence.

But when Smith presented affidavits showing that local business men had kidnapped and exiled Blind Tom Lassiter, seller of labor newspapers, Allen said he would prosecute them—not on a kidnapping charge, but for third degree assault, which would mean a one-dollar fine.

THE ECONOMIC STATE CHANGED BY WAR

France and Great Britain Drifting to State Capitalism

Nations Now Struggling Amongst Themselves for Advantage

(By Scott Nearing)
Staff Writer, The Federated Press

The capitalist state was transformed by the war. By the very nature of the conflict, the governments of France, Great Britain and the United States were compelled to do things that were wholly repugnant to the principles upon which these governments were supposed to be organized and maintained.

The political state, supervising private capitalist enterprises, became, under war stress, an economic state, functioning as a producer and distributor of the necessaries of national life.

Germany had set a high standard of state capitalism. The Allies pushed far beyond her beginnings. She cared for the health of her workers; conserved her resources; subsidized important industries. The government was a wise parent, directed by the ruling class, and in their interest. Mad-cap competition was forbidden. The state was an organism with power and vitality.

The latest figures that have been issued and the latest ideas that have been inspired by the directing group in the great capitalist countries give some idea of the lengths to which the allied nations have gone along the road that leads to state capitalism.

During the early days of the war Mr. Wilson made a speech in which he scored the Germans for subsidizing private enterprise, citing their merchant marine as an example. No sooner was the United States in the war than it entered upon a shipping programme that for completeness puts the best efforts of the German state to shame. The German Government merely subsidized private enterprise. The government of the United States built the ships, equipped them, determined their routes and rates and went into the shipping business. On January 1, 1919, the United States Shipping Board was in possession of 2,305,015 tons of shipping; on May 1, 1920, it had a total gross tonnage of 6,599,801 tons. The new shipping act provides for the continuance of the shipping board as a peace time organization; for the subsidy of certain forms of shipping; for the retention of the government-built ships under American control; and in general for the building of an American merchant marine under government auspices.

A suggestion of the growth of state capitalism in Great Britain is contained in the revised budget estimate recently published by Austin Chamberlain. In one of his tables, he compares the expendi-

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AUSTRALIANS ARE RELEASED

Immigration Authorities Allow Seamen to Enter Canada.

The Australian seamen, who have been held by the Immigration authorities since the arrival of the Canadian Importer, were released last Friday on the order of the Immigration authorities at Ottawa. The local authorities can hardly be blamed for their detention, as they only carried out the instructions as to immigration into this province as laid down at Ottawa. On the men being informed of their release they took steps to thank The Federationist and the Campaigners of the Great War for the assistance rendered them, and paid a visit to the offices of The Fed., and the Campaigners, to tender their thanks in person. Mr. J. H. Young, Secretary of the Campaigners, received a wire from Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration, informing him that the sailors would be permitted to enter Canada.

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

HOW WINSTON CHURCHILL TRICKED THE BRITISH NATION AND PARLIAMENT

Remarkable Disclosures of Intrigue With Reactionary Russian Forces Are Made by London Daily Herald—British Labor Delegates' to Russia Bring Proof of Churchill's Perfidy

THE LONDON DAILY HERALD on July 3 published some remarkable sevelations on the manner in which Mr. Winston Churchill tricked the British government, and the House of Commons. On July 6 further revelations were made in the same paper, and all the reply that Mr. Churchill could make was that the statements were inaccurate. The revelations are of such importance, and demonstrates so well how the lives of millions are gambled with by individuals, that we publish the story as it appeared in the Daily Herald in full. It is as follows:

The story of how it came into the possession of the Daily Herald is a romantic one.

During the visit of the British labor delegation to Russia, a Daily Herald special correspondent saw the document in the archives of the Soviet commissariate for foreign affairs in Moscow.

He realized its great significance, and learned from Tchitcherin that copies had been captured by the Soviet forces in two places—at Omsk, Koltchak's capital, and at Archangel, where the British troops had set up a dummy "White" government.

Our correspondent asked for and was given copies of the translation, and various members of the labor delegation each secreted one for conveyance into England past any prying authorities. Members of the delegation were given an opportunity to examine the original.

"Secrecy!"

The document shows Churchill concealing from his colleagues and the country the fact that he was meeting Tsarist Generals, and the military pacts he made with them. He is afriad of "the Left elements." He makes a demand for "full and strict" secrecy.

It is easy to understand the demand. For General Golovin shows Churchill's mind at work.

"He (Churchill) had declared in the House of Commons that fresh forces were necessary for the purpose of evacuating the North. He would send under this pretext up to 10,000 volunteers. He would postpone the actual evacuation for an indefinite period, but will not not speak about this."

So with Denikin—he would send him troops by a ruse. Churchill is shown to agree also to Golovin's plan for the raising of an anti-Bolshevik army "under cover of the Red Cross."

Napoleon's Master

The document ends on a climax of Churchillian candour. The British War Secretary, furtively meeting "White Russian," Generals, afraid of the Labour movement and "perhaps" of Lloyd George—the Right Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, the controller of half a million British lives, the trustee of 125,000,000 pounds of British money per annum, declares: "I am myself carrying out Kolchak's orders.."

Churchill was as bad as his word.

The decision to evacuate the British forces from North Russia was taken by the Cabinet at the end of February, 1919.

Churchill, as he promised Golovin in May, pretended to accept the decision, but in fact acted on the offensive.

It was only at the end of September, when all his schemes had failed, that resigned to the inevitable, he agreed to withdraw the troops,

He took his orders from Kolchak!

Report of Golovin

Owing to difficulties which were experienced in connection with the formation of the Yudenich front by Colonel Steel, who is greatly valued at the British Foreign Office, I found it necessary to enter into direct relations with the War Secretary, Churchill. In his conversations with Generals Germonius and Yermoloff, which took place prior to my arrival, Colonel Steel expressed himself, on behalf of the War Office, in a negative sense, indicating at the same time that the British War Office intends to dispatch the Yudenich detachments to the North.

Taking into consideration that Churchill was all the time very careful to avoid meeting Russian war representatives—being afraid of criticism on the part of the left elements and perhaps on the part of Lloyd George—but considering at the same time that, in fact, he sympathizes with Russia, I decided to address myself to Sir Samuel Hoare, in whose sincere friendly feelings towards our cause I had no reason to doubt.

Sir Samuel Hoare received me the next day after my arrival in a very friendly manner, but his initial front was rather prejudiced. As far as I could make out, the reasons were as follows: (1) He considered for some reason, that the whole Yudenitch affair had a German flavour; and (2) that he had very great doubts as to the success of the undertaking.

Hoare's Help

Our conversation was a long one. I laid everything before him. Sir Samuel Hoare became interested, and promised to give me most energetic support, which would consist in the following:—I was to prpare a short memorandum for transmission to Churchill. At the same time Hoare would carefully peruse my note on the "appreciation of the strategic situation by April 12," as well as a report on the operations, which includes a description of the plan of operations against Petrograd (transmitted to Paris to Marshal Foch's headquarters).

Hoare inteded at first to arrange for me a private interview at his own house with Churchill, but I noticed he was hesitating in the matter. I understood that he was in doubt as to whether Churchill would wish to violate his outward cautiousness towards us. I frankly told Hoare that I considered it necessary to bear in mind Churchill's wishes, as the latter sees much better the political situation, and that I would not like to embarass him. We came at last to the conclusion that Hoare would act as reporter.

Besides the question of Yudenitch I exposed to Hoare all our needs. All these negotiatons were concluded by May 1. The conversations with Hoare bore fruit by May 3, as, on that day, I was told that many of the questions which I put forward had already been agreed upon, such as the wireless station for Ekaterinodar, the keeping of the troops of the North, the Volunteers, and the placing at our disposal of a steamer for the transfer of our officers to Vladivostock. During the next few days (May 3-4) I handed to Churchill through Sir S. Hoare excerpts of those telegrams which were transmitted to me from Paris: (a) about the Finnish detachments operating in Karelia; (b) about the necessity of bringing the Allied Fleet to Kronstadt in case of the Finns taking

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O. B. U. PICNIC WAS BIG SUCCESS

Arrangements Being Discussed for Labor Day Celebration

The second picnic arranged by the O.B.U. was as great a success as was the one held on May Day. While for a different purpose than the May Day celebration at Mahon park, the picnic at Kitsilano beach last Sunday was just as successful, and provided a real good time for those that took part. The committee which had charge of the arrangements is to be congratulated on the success that attended their efforts. The members of the O.B.U. and the Street Railway employees and their wives and children, commenced to assemble at the beach shortly after 10 a.m. and it was not until 10 p.m. that the gathering finally broke up, although some left before that hour to attend the Socialist party meeting at the Empress. Everything went off without a hitch, and the sports arranged for the kiddies were thoroughly enjoyed by all, including the losers.

Arrangements for a monster picnic on Labor Day are now being discussed, and it is expected that something of a definite nature will be arrived at when next the women's auxiliary meet. That there is a place for the women folks in the labor movement has been amply demonstrated by the members of this organization since its inception. And the success of the picnic was largely due to the efforts of the women folks.

Winnipeg, Man.—An arbitration award of $44.50 a week for day work and $47.50 for night work has been appealed by Typographical Union No. 191.

WHAT LABOR LOYALTY CAN DO

Boycott Weapon Can Be Made Very Effective In Labor Struggles.

Seattle.—Of the 27 stores in the new McDermott Building in the heart of the Seattle retail shopping district, seven are vacant although thousands of pedestrains pass the building every hour and contracts for their tenancy were open seven months ago.

One of the occupied stores is already involved in bankruptcy proceedings and eight of the remaining 19 are staging half-price sales in a desperate attempt to move their stock.

All this because non-union labor entered into the construction of the building with the result that the unions are refusing to patronize the tenants.

NOTICE

UKRANIAN WORKES

VANCOUVER LOCAL OF THE UKRANIAN LABOR TEMPLE BRANCH, WILL HOLD A

PICNIC

ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 1ST, AT BURNABY

Take Lulu Island car on Granville Street Bridge and get off at Boundary Road Station

GOOD PROGRAMME

Starts at 11 o'clock a.m. First car leaves 8:05 a.m. and every two hours later.

All information can be obtained at 793 Georgia Street East. Everything has been done to make this picnic an enjoyable outing.

In the event of weather not being favorable the picnic will be held the following Sunday.

DOLLAR DAY SATURDAY

AT

Arnold & Quigley's

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS IN ALL LINES FOR MEN.

546 GRANVILLE STREET

X RAY DIAGNOSIS OF TEETH

Get My Estimate on Bridgework

—I specialize on this work—either the "Fixed" bridge or the "Removable" bridge.

My work is characterized by its naturalness—the perfect manner in which the expression of your countenance is restored—the way my work harmonizes with your natural teeth.

My work is thorough—my prices are reasonable

Dr. Brett Anderson

Crown and Bridge Specialist

602 HASTINGS ST. W. Cor. Seymour

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SEYMOUR 3331

Victory Bonds Taken in Payment

SLATER'S

QUALITY SERVICE FREE DELIVERY

Grocery Department

Finest Peanut Butter, 2 lbs. 55c
Brunswick Sardines, 2 for 25c
Van Camp's Pork and Beans, 3 for 25c

SPUD SPECIAL
Finest New Highland Spuds, 5 lbs. for..... 25c
Delivered.

Slater's Green Label Tea, 2 lbs. for 85c
Slater's Red Label Tea, 2 lbs.....90c
Slater's Blue Label Tea, 2 lbs. for $1.00
Nabob Best Tea, lb. 65c
Slater's Best Coffee, lb. 50c

PICNIC SUPPLIES
Davies' Potted Meat, 3 for....25c
Sliced Pressed Beef, lb. 60c
Sliced Jellied Tongue, lb. 65c
Sliced Veal Loaf, lb. 35c
Sliced Luncheon Ham, lb.....45c
Sliced Cooked Ham, lb. 80c

Fresh Meat Department
Finest Pot Roasts, from, lb.....20c
Finest Oven Roasts, from, lb. 22c
Finest Boiling Beef, from, lb. 19c
Finest Rolled Roasts, lb. 28c

Canterbury Lamb Special
Canterbury Lamb Stew, lb.....22c
Canterbury Lamb Shoulders, per lb. 26½c
Canterbury Lamb Loins, per lb. 29½c
Canterbury Lamb Legs, lb. 35c

EXTRA SPECIAL
No. 1 Pork Shoulders, weighing from 4½ to 8 lbs. These shoulders are excellent for roasting and make an excellent roast for the week-end. Regular 38c lb. Friday and Saturday, Special, per lb. 30½c

Quaker Pork and Beans, 3 for.....25c
Lyle's Golden Syrup, 4-lb. tin.....32c
Lyle's Golden Syrup, 2-lb. tin.....21c

Provision Department

LARD LARD LARD
Finest Pure Lard in 1-lb. packages, regular 38c lb. We will sell the above on Friday and Saturday. Special per lb. 28c
3 lbs. for 83c
Limit 6 lbs.

Slater's Sliced Streaky Bacon, per lb. 55c
Slater's Sliced Streaky Bason, per lb. 60c
Slater's Sliced Ayrshire Bacon, per lb. 45c
Slater's Sliced Ayrshire Roll, per lb. 55c
Slater's Sliced Roll Bacon, per lb. 45c

BUTTER BUTTER BUTTER
Slater's Famous Alberta Creamery Butter, regular 68c lb.; Saturday morning from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m., Special, per lb. 62c

B. C. Cream Cheese, packet.....20c
Alberta Fresh Eggs, dozen.....60c

PICNIC HAM SPECIAL
We have received another consignment of our famous Picnic Sugar Cured Hams. They are excellent for boiling and they are the cheapest meat you can buy. Regular 38c lb. Friday and Saturday, lb. 29½c

Gallons of Malt Vinegar 95c
Empress Royal Vinegar, bottle....20c
Nabob Pure Malt Vinegar, bottle....25c
Heinz Pure Malt Vinegar, bottle....35c

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Factory organized under "United Garment Workers of America"

Self-Determination for Ireland League of Canada

The organization of British Columbia for the Cause of Ireland is inaugurated preparatory to a provincial convention in August when delegates will be selected for a Dominion Convention, to be held in September at Toronto.

All friends of Ireland and Self-Determination are invited to join the league.

Headquarters and Offices for British Columbia,

St. Mary's Hall, 650 Richards Street
Vancouver, B. C.

Address letters Provisional Secretary.

Propaganda Trains in Russia

Ingenious System and Its Inventor

The Manchester Guardian publishes the following report of its special correspondent in Russia, on the manner in which Soviet Russia is endeavoring to carry on propaganda throughout the country:

When I crossed the Russian front in October last year, the first thing I noticed in peasants' cottages, in the villages, in the little town where I took the railway to Moscow, in every railway station along the line, was the elaborate pictorial propraganda concerned with the war. A few weeks ago I had an opportunity of seeing two propaganda trains, the object of which is to reduce the size of Russia politically by bringing Moscow to the front and to the out-of-the-way districts, and so to lessen the difficulty of obtaining that general unity of purpose which it is the object of propaganda to produce. The fact that there is some hope that in the near future the whole of this apparatus may be turned over to the propaganda of industry makes it perhaps worth while to describe these trains in detail.

Russia, for purposes of this internal propaganda, is divided into five sections, and each section has its own train, prepared for the particular political needs of the section it serves, bearing its own name, carrying its regular crew, a propaganda unit, as corporate as the crew of a ship. The five trains at present in existence are the Lenine, the Sverdlow, the October Revolution, the Red East (which is now in Turkestan), and the Red Cossack, which, ready to start for Rostov and the Don, was standing in the sidings at the Kursk station, together with the Lenine, returned for refitting and painting.

Burov, the organizer of these trains, a ruddy, enthusiastic little man in patched leather coat and breeches, took a party of foreigners—a Swede, a Norwegian, two Czechs, a German, and myself—to visit his trains, together with Radek, in the hope that Radek would induce Lenine to visit them, in which case Lenine could be kinematographed for the delight of the villagers, and possibly the central committee would, if Lenine were interested, lend them more lively support.

Futurists Under Control.

We walked along the Lenine first, at Burov's special request. Burov, it seems, has only recently escaped from what he considered a bitter affliction due to the department of proletarian culture, who in the beginning, for the decoration of his trains, had delivered him bound hand and foot to a number of Futurists. For that reason he wanted us to see the Lenine first, in order that we might compare it with the result of his emancipation, the Red Cossack, painted when the artists had been brought under control. The Lenine had been painted a year and a half ago, when, as faded hoardings in the streets of Moscow still testify, revolutionary art was dominated by the Futurist movement. Every carriage was decorated with most striking but not very comprehensible pictures in the brightest colors, and the proletariat was called upon to enjoy what the pre-revolutionary artistic public had for the most part failed to understand. Its pictures were "art for art's sake,' and cannot have done more than astonish, and perhaps terrify, the peasants and the workmen of the country towns who had the luck to see them.

The Red Cossack is quite different. As Burvow put it with deep satisfaction, "At first we were in the artists' hands, and now the artsists are in our hands," a sentence suggesting the most horrible possibilities of official art under Socialism, although, of course, bad art flourishes pretty well even under other systems.

I inquired exactly how Burov and his first friends kept the artists in the right way, and received the fullest explanation. The political section of the organization works out the main idea and aim for each picture, which covers the whole side of a wagon. This idea is then submitted to a "collective" of artists, who are jointly responsible for its realization in paint. The artists compete with each other for a prize which is awarded for the best design, the judges being the artists themselvs. It is the art of the poster, art with a purpose of the most definite kind. The result is somethinx amusing, interesting, startling which, whatever else it does, hammers home a plain idea.

Some of the Pictures.

Thus the picture on the side of one wagon is divided into two sections. On the left is a representation of the peasants and workmen of the Soviet Republic. Under it are the words: "Let us not bind ourselves again . . . . " and then in gigantic lettering under the righthand section of the picture,' In the Heaven of the Whites." This heaven is shown by an epauletted officer hitting a soldier in the face, as was done in the Tsar's army and in at least one army of the counter-revolutionaries, and workmen tied to stakes, as was done by the Whites in certain towns in the south.

On another wagon is a very jolly picture, of Stenka Razin in his boat, with little old-fashioned brass cannon, rowing up the river. Underneath is written the words: "I attack only the rich; with the poor I divide everything." On one side are the poor folk running from their huts to join him, on the other the rich folk firing at him from their castle.

One wagon is treated purely decorative with a broad, effective, characteristically South Russian design, framing a huge inscription to the effect that the Cossacks need not fear that the Soviet Republic will interfere with their religion, since under its regime every man is to be free to believe exactly what he likes. Another lively picture shows the young Cossack girls learning to read, with a most realistic old Cossack woman telling them they had better not. But there is no point in describing every wagon. There are sixteen wagons in the Red Cossack, and every one is painted all over on both sides.

Kinemas, Newspapers, Books.

The internal arrangements of the train are a sufficient proof that Russians are capable of organization if they set their minds to it. We went through it, wagon by wagon. One wagon contains a wireless telegraphy station capable of receiving news from such distant stations as those of Carnarvon or Lyons. Another is fitted up as a newspaper office, with a mechanical press capable of printing an edition of 15,000 daily, so that the district served by the train, however out of the way, gets its news simultaneously with Moscow, many days sometimes before the belated "Izvestia" or "Pravda" finds its way there. And with its latest news it gets its latest propaganda, and in order to get the one it cannot help getting the other.

Next door to that is a kinematograph wagon, with benches to seat 150 jersons. But indoor performances are only given for children, who must come during the daytime, or in the summer when the evenings are too light to permit an open-air performance. In the ordinary way, at night, a great screen is fixed up in the open at the side of the track. There is a special opening in the side of the wagon, and through this the kinematograph throws its picture on the great screen outside, so that several thousand can see it at once. The enthusiastic Burov insisted on working through a couple of films for us, showing the Communist Boy Scouts in their country camps, childrens meetings in Petrograd, and the big demonstrations of last year in honor of the third internation. He was extremely disappointed that Radek, being in a hurry, refused to wait for a performance of "The Father and His Son,' a drama which he assured us with tears in his eyes was so thrilling that we should not regret being late for our appointments if we stayed to witness it.

Another wagon is fitted up as an electric power station, lighting the train, working the kinematograph and the printing machine, etc. Then there is a clean little kitchen and dining room, where, before being kinmatographed (a horrible experience when one is first begged, of course by Burov, to assume an expression of intelligent interest), we had soup, a plate of meat and cabbage, and tea. Then there is a wagon bookshop, where, while customers buy books, a gramophone sings the revolutionary songs of Demian Biedny, or speaks with the eloquence of Trotsky or the logic of Lenine.

So far, the main use of these trains, as of the posters which they distribute, has been propaganda for the Soviets against Russian Whites and their foreign supporters. But, now that the civil war is ending, two of the trains are already being repainted with a new purpose. Although the Polish invasion may once more postpone general concentration on economic problems, may mean that for yet another year all the best in the ruined ountry must be spent on war it is hoped that in the near future all five trains will be explaining not the need to fight, but rather the need to work in order to pull Russia out of the economic crisis which she was already facing in 1915, from which time until today she has never had the peace which is a first condition of its alleviation.

Pertinent Paragraphs

"Lenine has ruined Russia," says Daily Province. Sure! But who for? The self-same breed of capitalist ghouls who now infest Canada. Let the "ruination" proceed apace. It can't do anything but good.

Prussian militarism has not been established in Canada, it is true, but as the druggist would say, we have in the "red" mounties "something just as good."

The Loggers and Camp Workers' Union is a "menace" all right—to the "alien" profiteering lumber kings of this province.

The London news agency which is syndicating a "news" service concerning Russia to the kept daily press of this continent is sure working overtime these days. The lies are so bare-faced and low that the "service" should be pinched for securing money under false pretence.

The Bolsheviks are now catching a place in the modern daily newspapers of the world of equal importance to quack ads—"top of column, alongside and next to pure reading matter." The conspiracy of silence has been broken at soon those who don't love the Russian workers efforts will at least respect them.

After drinking four pints of Vancouver's famed near-beer, a man who contemplated suicide one day last week changed his mind.

I sincerely believe with you that banking establishments are more dangerous standing armies, and that the principle of spending money to be paid by posterity, under the name of funding, is but swindling futurity on a large scale. —Thomas Jefferson (third American president).

"The wheel that does the squealing is the wheel that gets the grease."

An electorate which, by legal enactment, turns all its natural resources over to a few corporations and then kicks because the latter "play the game" of profit-making isn't entitled to much sympathy. Until the earth is restored to the workers, there can be no change.

Labor is soon going to administer the affairs of the world! Labor is going to own the world! Capitalism cannot prevent it!

Russian workmen speak one language the workers of the world can understand.

It has been said that "the pen is mightier than the sword." All the same, Capitalism takes no chances. It uses both at the one time.—Australian exchange.

"We make take courage from history to hope that generations will come to whom our system of distributing among a few the privileges and delights that are produced by the toil of many, will seem just as wasteful, just as morally hideous, and as scientifically indefensible as that older system which impoverished and depopulated empires, in order that a despot or a caste might have no least wish ungratifed for which the lives of hard-won treasure of others could suffice."—John Morley.

I hold that women of all countries should know the light in which militarism considers them; for if one woman is degraded, all womanhood is degraded. Modern militarism is not a relic of barbarism, it is a hideous disease of civilization. Let the women of the world make up their minds that there shall be an end of it.—Dora B. Montefiore, in "Pax et Libertas."

The states is the executive committee of the ruling class. We need a revolutionary political party to get control of the police club and soldier's gun, and enable the workess' industrial organization to develop and finally take control of industry and society.—Industrial Union News.

Society could no more dispense with its doctors or artists or housewives than it could with its butchers or bakers. Bakers need artists and artists need bakers. Labor should know no class distinctions. Labor welds all useful members of society into one union of brotherhood.

The vote, the ballot box and the constitution. What is the good of them to the man who cannot get work, or gets too much of it, or is laid on his back by sickness and old age? They are the idols of a democracy that consists in mere forms—that is a figure of speech, not a fact.—Labor Call.

There is no country in which the whole annual produce is employed in maintaining the industries. The idle everywhere consume a great part of it; and, according to the different proportions in which it is annually divided between these two different orders of people, its ordinary or average value must either annually increase or diminish, or continue the same from one year to another.—Adam Smith.

How much of Paddy's "slush fund" found its way to Vancouver and who handled it? Two guesses are not needed. The signs are so plainly in sight that who runs may read.

Labor's triumph will neither "die out or be stamped out," as the morning Sun suggests, editorially. The "idea" is no longer a dream. Too real, in fact to suit the capitalist pirates of England and France in particular.

Daily press contradictions concerning the Bolsheviks can now be found in the same edition. This inconsistent form of falsehood and capitalist propaganda is apt to queer the creduality of even the most stupid reader.

This is no time for the working class to be divided. It should be in one big union, and that union to be used for any purpose which seems necessary to meet the exigency of the situation. The name matters little, so long as the membership is armed with a knowledge of what is going on in the world.

Look out for immediate developments. The daily press is beginning to refer to the Bolsheviks as the "Russians." The Soviet administration about to become "respectable." Revolutionists are all right when they win. The other kind go to jail and worse. Better organize to win.

WELSH MINERS GIVE $1000 TO DEFENSE

Big Check for Winnipeg Defense Fund Brought Back by Gage

Comrade S. Gage, of Winnipeg, has just returned to that city bringing with him a check for two hundred guineas (approximately $1,000) for the Winnipeg Defense Fund from the Miners' Federation of South Wales. Gage was one of the representatives of the defence committee who were sent over to place the case of the imprisoned workers before the labor organizations of the old country.

At The Empress

Mr. Royal's greatest successes have been in Swede parts, and probably his most notable dramatic achievement has been as Chris Hansen, one of the leading characters in "A Light in the Dark," to be shown at the Empress next week. Mr. Royal created the part at its initial performance in San Frincisco, the author, Herbert Bashford, being a close personal friend, who, knowing Charlie's extraordinary ability in parts of this sort, insisted upon the producers casting him for the part. He has played the part several times since with great success, and Empress patrons will have a real treat in this part alone of next week's show.

BIG LABOR WAR GOING ON IN STATES

Big Business Hopes to Crush Labor This Year.

Tying Up of Industry Spreading All Over Country.

(By Helen Augur)
Staff Correspondent The Federated Press.

New York.—The year 1920 will go down as labor's Armagaddon.

There has been a war, and it was costly—in lives, in progress and in surplus profits. But in the scramble labor gained power. Great organizations grew up miraculously. Wages were high, the eight-hour day was recognized.

The war was costly and the time to pay up has come. The employing class has determined that labor must pay by sacrificing everything gained during the war. Word has gone out from the Federal Reserve bank that deflation must take place and that the false superstructure of inflated credit and inflated currency must come down. The employing class, holding on for dear life to the adventurous and Alladin-like ease of making money on the inflated basis, declares that it is blameless, that "underproduction" is guilty.

"Look," says the employer, "labor has organized scandalously during the war. It is constantly demanding higher wages and shorter hours. Labor organization is the real cause of high prices. Down with labor organization!"

So we come to the "open shop" fight. It is nothing new. Out on the west coast last year the United States Steel Corporation hurled its strength against labor organization, and when it wiped the sweat from its eyes, labor organization was still there. The David Taylor shipbuilding works were gone, and other companies who tried to maintain a union shop were gone, but labor was still organized. The "American Plan," the "National Plan," and all the other plans which recently have been made quite frankly by chambers of commerce from Detroit to Galvaston, have all had some success, but much failure. Labor has stood.

But now there is real peril. There is a Citizens' Transportation committee in New York City which ostensibly was formed to run trucks for the transportation of food to the people during the present strike of teamsters and longshoremen and marine workers. It has the direct backing of six chambers of commerce, the disposal of a $10,000,000 fund, and the advice of every well-known union-killer in the country. The committe has taken the most vunerable spot in the economic life of the country to make its attack—transportation. It is bent on continuing the present tie-up of New York harbor and of the railroads, which is slowly paralyzing the country's life. It will not allow that tie-up to be settled until unionism is destroyed in the transport crafts. If the non-union shop can be forced in transportation, the keystone of industry, it can be forced anywhere and everywhere else.

Within a few weeks perhaps 100,000 textile workers will be idle. That is part of the plan. With textiles dead, thousands on thousands of needle workers will be thrown out. Perhaps 80 per cent. of them are out already.

Current papers bring the news that the great steel industry is slowing to a standstill. That is part of the plan. With steel dead, where will the tool-makers and the automobile workers and the machinists be? With steel dead, where will anybody be?

Massachusetts leather workers are not making shoes nowadays. St. Louis cap-makers are on a vacation. Subway trains in New York are mysteriously thinning. Carpenters are idle because contractors are being refused steel for construction, especially, it is said, contractors whose ideas on labor do not harmonize with those of the Steelmaker Gary. Furriers are exhausting their funds in a long strike. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the union which may be counted on in a crisis, the union which magnificently gave $100,000 to the steel strikers last year, is being drained by queer, expensive law suits. Well-organized industries in which strikes are avoided by the union, are suddenly beset with strikes, forced on one pretext or another.

Slowly the country's business is being paralyzed from lack of circulation. And the cord which is stopping the circulation is a group of men who have ordained the non-union shop, and who have decided that labor must be given a long hungry vacation, and then come back at longer hours and shorter pay.

The committee is ready for a long fight, and a nasty one. On its law committee is Walter F. Drew, who, through his connection with the National Erector's Association, controlled by the U. S. Steel, is a fair reflection of the spirit of Gary. Its chief tactician is Frederick Koster, the union-killer of the Pacific Coast, who came here in May, evidently for the express purpose of showing New York how it is done. In his shadow one can see those dead men who gave up their lives in the fight for unionism on the west coast, and Tom Mooney, rotting in jail, the victim of that fight. Remembering the blood and terror that followed Koster's campaign in San Francisco, one reads with misgiving the following paragraph from one of the 17,000 letters sent out to gather funds for the campaign in New York:

"In consequence of the report make by Mr. Frederick J. Koster, at the Merchants' Association luncheon meeting of May 25th, concerning the manner in which San Francisco handled its problem, the committee has broadened its plan."

COST OF LIVING STILL CLIMBING

Well Over 100 per cent. Higher Than Same Month of Pre-War Year

Ottawa.—The cost of lving is still rising. Returns made to the labor department show that the weekly family budget of staple foods average is $16.92 at the middle of June, as compared with $16.66 in May, and $7.35 in June, 1914. The index number of wholesale prices fell considerably, however. For June it was 349.3, as compared with 386.6 for May, 284.1 for June, 1914, and 135.3 for June, 1914.

ALD. LAYCOCK PAYS A VISIT

Alderman Laycock, of Swift Current, was a visitor at The Fed. office during the week. Comrade Laycock says that the leaven of working class philosophy is slowly but surely permeating the working class in that part of Saskatchewan. Alderman Laycock is the representative of the working class on Swift Current's city council.

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Cyder's Raspberry Vinegar, per bottle 35c
Kippered Salmon, 2 tins for 25c
Clark's Pork and Beans, 3 tins for 25c
Clark's Ready Lunch Beef, per tin 40c
Dominion Tomato Soups, 2 tins for 25c
Cowan's Cocoa, per tin.....10c
Palm Olive Soap, per cake 10c
Ramsay's Family Soda Biscuits, large pkgs. for.....30c
Golden Crust Baking Powder, 5-lb. tins for $1.00
B. C. Pacific Milk, 2 large cans 25c
Reindeer Condensed Milk 23c
Eagle Condensed Milk, per tin 25c

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THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

THIS PAGE IS DEVOTED TO INTERESTS OF THE LUMBER AND CAMP WORKERS UNIT OF THE O.B.U.

TWELFTH YEAR. No. 31 EIGHT PAGES VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1920 $2.50 PER YEAR

Lumber and Camp Workers Industrial Unit News

GENERAL CONVENTION

Friday, July 23.—The business under consideration at the morning session was the report of the committee on constitution. It was decided to alter the name to the Lumber, Camp and Agricultural Workers' Department of the One Big Union, as it was realized that owing to a considerable inter-relationship of these occupations due mainly to the seasonal or casual nature of the work and the consequent passing from one to the other by the workers it was the most logical thing for the organization of all workers so employed to be concentrated and specialized in by one department, at least until such time as growth and developments called for some other arrangement.

Clause 2 was altered to read: "It shall have no affiliation with any other organization, but pledges its support to all working-class movements that strive toward industrial freedom."

The following were struck out: Nos. 8, 33, 47, 50.

Any member taking a job as foreman or superintendent must take a withdrawal.

Clause 15 was altered to read: "No camp delegate or organizer of the department shall organize for any other union or political party whilst working for this organization."

Future vacancies occurring on the executive between conventions will be filled by the nominee who received the next *highest vote in* the referendum—except in the case of secretary-treasurer, when the vacancy shall be filled by the executive.

Clause 32 was altered to read: "No member shall be eligible for nomination or election for general secretary-treasurer, or as member *of the central* executive unless he has held a card in the organization for at least six calendar months."

Clause 38 altered to read: "Initial expenses of organizing new districts shall be paid by headquarters."

The executive to be formed of three members, elected by the Coast and Prince Rupert districts combined. Prince George and Edmonton combined to elect one; Kamloops and Merritt combined to elect one; Cranbrook and Nelson combined to elect one; Winnipeg, Fort Frances, Prince Albert (and Port Arthur if it should rejoin), combined to elect one; Sudbury, Cochrane and Montreal combined to elect one, and the secretary-treasurer who shall be nominated by the convention and elected by referendum vote of the entire membership.

No executive member except the secretary-treasurer shall be seated as a delegate at conventions unless elected by a district.

The next convention to be held in January, after that yearly.

All strike funds are, in future, to be under the control or the district or general executive.

Votes on nominations for executive member in place of H. W. McKnight were: Berg, 32; Linder, 17; *Robinson*, 5; C. L. Miller, 4; Kanzas, 3; McIntyre, 2. The first three will be submitted to referendum vote.

A resolution was passed protesting against the supply by the Allies of men or munitions to the Poles for use in their attack upon Soviet Russia, and demanding that the British government desist from such action.

The floor was given to Fellow-worker Lawson, editor of the Searchlight, Calgary, who spoke briefly and to the point on matters of present-day and direct interest to the men on the job. V. R. Midgley, secretary of the O.B.U., was also given the floor and dealt briefly with matters which had been discussed on the floor, particularly the vote of censure passed by the convention on the central executive of the O.B.U. for the lack of suitable literature.

Delegates Watson, Clarke and Grider were elected a committee to prepare a report to submit to the next O.B.U. convention with reference to starting an official O.B.U. paper.

After one day in committee and four days in open convention the delegates were too wearied to discuss in detail the various general questions on the agenda, and it was with a feeling of relief that the motion to adjourn was adopted at 5:30 p.m. Friday, concluding thereby the most successful convention that has yet been held by the lumberworkers.

Editor H. Puro of the Finnish paper, Vapaus, printed at Sudbury, and Editor M. Popowich of the Ukranian Labor News, printed at Winnipeg, were present throughout the convention.

A Dinner Pail Epic

By Bill Lloyd,
Written for The Federated Press.

The best idea I've seen of late to curb this anti-labor bait, and make reaction stop and yield, is labor in the picture field, to start a company to make some labor films and shows to take the place *of those* that surely are a long, long way from truth, by far.

Now, I ain't paid to advertise this venture, which is sure some size; the editor must just donate the space in which I'll orate.

Just stop and think how it will seem, beneath the incandescent gleam, to see the workers all in line, which up above they read the sign: "Come one and all and bring another, we're showing Maxim Gorky's 'mother.'" While up the street a little bit, they're offering another hit: "Come in and see it if you can, we show 'The Weavers' by Hauptmann." Now, wouldn't that set Charlie dizzy and make the vampires awfully busy? *Instead* of all that slush and stink, we'd teach the workers how to think. The labor strugles of our brothers, the workers, and their wives and mothers, from all the lands of earth we'd gleam and flash them out upon the screen.

Instead of teaching girls to vamp, we'd train ours in the labor camp. (Say, boys, between you and me, my girl's a peach that you should see!). The girls would learn 'twas wise to be just as class-conscious as are we, that gaping at some silly folk will never bust the worker's joke.

The workers' struggles are a size that we can surely dramatize. *For comedy*, we'll have to look no farther than the "Who's Who Book." Gee, the idea so tickles me I'll likely die of ecstacy.

Who knows? Some night, to fill a void, they might put on "Our Friend, Bill Lloyd." I wonder just how it would feel to see myself in, say five reels? While I sat out there in the dark and watch myself. Gosh, what a lark! I guess my girl would almost cry to marry such a famous guy.

DISTRICT DIRECTORY

General Headquarters:

Vancouver, B. C.; E. Winch, 61 Cordova Street West.

Cranbrook, B. C.; J. H. Thompson, Box 18.
Cranbrook District—Legal adviser: George Spreull.

Kamloops, B. C.; J. L. Peterson, Box 312, 3 Victoria Street.

Merritt, B. C.; W. S. Kilner, Box 8.

Nelson, B. C.; R. Barrow, General Delivery.
Meetings are held in the O. B. U. Hall, Baker Street, Nelson, on the first and third Sunday of each month at 3 p.m.

Prince George, B. C.; C. F. Morrison, Drawer 20.

Prince Rupert, B. C.; J. H. Burrough, Box 833.

Vancouver, B. C.; J. M. Clarke, 61 Cordova Street West.

Victoria, B. C.; E. Waterson, 1424 Government Street.

Edmonton, Alta.; C. Berg, 10333—101st Street East.

The Pas, Manitoba—Geo. Tether, General Delivery.

Winnipeg, Man.; Lumberworkers' Union, 196 Henry Avenue.

Cochrane, Ont.; E. Crandell, General Delivery.

Fort Francis, Ont.; S. G. Neil, Box 390, Webster Hall.

Sudbury, Ont.; Wm. Cowan, Box 1531, Lisgar Street.

Montreal; U. Binette, 38 St. Laurent Street.

THOSE "CARD MEN"

As a result of attention drawn by the article, "O.B.U. Men and O.B.U. Card Men," in a recent issue, the following communication has been received from Smithers:

Smithers, B. C.,
July 10, 1920.

J. H. Burrough,
Prince Rupert.

Fellow-worker: It was moved and seconded at this present meeting held here that I send you the following details re McLaughlin.

McLaughlin was present at a meeting here. One of the boys from Usk was chairman and he gave us a good clear report on same. We decided at the meeting to advise all to stay away from Usk. So you see McLaughlin knew the situation before he left here.

You can use the above any way you see fit.

Yours for the O.B.U.,
DELEGATE R. MUTCH

There was another individual by the name of W. J. Carrigan, also a card-packer, to secure whose dues a special effort had to be made by the camp delegate before the strike occurred. Strenuous and determined persistence at last succeeded in extracting $5 for dues and $5 for the defense fund. *When the strike started this in*dividual ran true to type and stood by the boss. At the meeting recently held in Usk he promised to quit the next Monday, but, of course did not do so. A letter limilar to that despatched to McLaughlin was forwarded to him, and the following reply received. This ought to have been published in the issue of July 2.

Usk, B. C.,
June 23, 1920.

Mr. Burrough,
Secretary O.B.U.

Dear Sir: I received your letter today and note your remarks. I beg to say that I am working for myself. I have a contract to fall and buck all the timber on this limit and a promise of a contract of 7,000,000 feet. When I am finished with this job any men that I will need with me will work eight hours, that was why I was anxious to stay as long as I did. If this is not satisfactory I would advise you not to publish my name in any paper or papers in British Columbia.

Yours truly,
W. J. CARRIGAN

The situation at Usk is promising. All efforts of the companies involved to get crews are unavailing. Now and then a mill will have nearly a full crew, obtained by the usual misrepresentation, *and when the victims have secured* their fare out, they skip and spread the glad tidings. The strike has been getting splendid moral support from all workers along the G.T.P., taken as a whole. Hanson's men are getting dissatisfied at their treatment, and probabilities are that they will shortly see the benefits of joinng the organization and bettering their conditions by collective effort. Attempts to get Hindus and Chinamen have been unavailing. Prince Rupert is about the hardest little town on the coast to recruit strikebreakers from.

If there are any live men in the Buckley Bay camps this office *would like to hear from them.* Only three camps have a delegate (July 22).

J. H. BURROUGH,
Secretary P. R. Distrct.

THE EMPLOYERS' STANDARD

There is a "reptile," a poisonous "reptile," at large in the city of Vancouver. What is it? Where is it? It is not a snake nor a beast of the forest; it is a product of "human" attainment. It is slowly getting a strangle-hold upon the workers, especially if they are what is commonly called "agitators."

You loggers, you camp workers, union or otherwise, are you going to stand by when there are scores of your fellow-workers being discriminated against when they seek a job from this monster. You know what I mean.

Dark and vile are the slimy kicks of this spawn of a system that knows not even the instinctive traits of a rattlesnake, for it does at least give warning of its attack, whereas this "reptile" strikes in the dark. It is a well proven fact that a toiler in order to eat must work, and yet in the face of this when some poor starving wretch apply for a job to this "reptile" he must wait around for several days until this "reptile" has satisfied itself (it has no sex) that the following questions have been answered by the slave's previous master.

If the questions are satisfactory to this "reptile" then the slave can slave, if not then the slave need not slave—nor eat.

If this is British fair play, then I for one do not believe in playing fair. The following are four questions asked of the slave's previous employer by this "reptile" before the slave can qualify for the job:

1—What job did he fill at your camp?

2—Was his work satisfactory?

3—Did he cause any agitation in your camp?

4—What was his reason for leaving?

We are told that is illegal to boycott, but we at least can act like organized workers, that is, if we do not possess a yellow streak.

What about it, boys?

DEFENSE FUND

Donations from Camp 2, Quesnel, defense fund: Charles Stone $3, Oscar Svendsen $5, B. Olson $3, C. Angelshang $2, A. Olson $2, Aaron Olsen $2, Oscar Lind $3, *Fred Johnson $2.50, Albin John*son $2, H. Anderson $2, John Peterson $2, F. Kayser $2, B. Shepell $2, Gustave O. Berg $5, C. Anderson $2, J. Nelson $5, M. Hanson $2, Nils Larson $2, J. W. Johnson $2, Eric Erickson $2, J. Olson $2, O. Anderson $2, Peter Burkland $2, G. Bexell $2, G. Erickson $2, H. Hult $2, H. Hus $1, Steve Steney $1; total, $66.50.

INFORMATION WANTED

Addresses of Fritz William Schupple, last heard of in Prince Rupert district last November; Frank Asslin, last heard of at Pare's camp, Vaveny; Karl F. McKinen, N. Dundakoski, E. Dew, A. *Vesenikir, G. Whitelaw, W. Orr,* — — Tomkin, N. Koski, F. R. Solloway and Jim Kinney.

Nels Sutterland, aged 68, has a compensation claim, No. 52,215.

Eastern members are warned not to pay dues or fees to H. C. Joanisse.

Whonnock Strike

Anton Anderson and John Westerlund have been taken off the unfair list and reinstated into the union. Delegates and union men take notice.

Working Class to Defend Its Own

A large mass meeting arranged by the defense committee, with Dixon in the chair, took place at Victoria Park, Winnipeg, on Sunday, July 18, in protest of the outrage committed by the coal magnates at Taylorton (Estevan district), Sask.

Comrades Woodsworth and Cottrell, who had just recently returned from Taylorton, very ably outlined the manifestation of atrocities by the coal companies, who with the aid of the different branches of police are endangering the lives of their employees, the miners, and those of the citizens of this country. Thundering cries and hisses from the audience of "Shame! Shame!" certainly proved the indignation of the people.

A resolution by Bailey, M. P., was unanimously adopted, that we give moral and financial support to those miners, and that the names of the shareholders in the company in question be given the widest publicity; also that a special committee composed of Dixon, Woodsworth and Cottrell, with power to act for their members, *shall see to it that the Taylorton* mining interests are brought before the laws of the country.

Comrade Woodsworth also gave us a brief outline on his recent trip to the Northwest, stating that the Lumber and Construction Workers' Unit of the O. B. U. is one of the best organized, and the finest bunch of workers that any man could wish to meet anywhere in the world. Also a very becoming bouquet of O. B. U. was handed out to the Northwest Fishermen. The meeting ended amid great cheers and applause.

P. G. A.

P.S.—A wire has just come to the Lumber Workers' office in *Winnipeg that the company* is using drastic steps in making the miners vacate their houses. Fellow workers, this calls for action on our part—don't be napping.

WANTED

Address of Karl F. McKinen, P. Ryan, N. Dudakoski, E. Dew, C. E. Wilson, H. H. Murphy, A. Vesenikir, G. Whitelaw, W. Orr, Tomkin, N. Koski, F. R. Solloway, Jim Kinney, J. Dicomo, W. J. Chesney and Les Hamilton, hook tender.

(By The Federated Press)

Berlin.—"Poland's war against Soviet Russia is a war of international reaction and of international capital *against the revolution,*" declares a manifesto issued by the Polish Communist Labor party. Asserting that Soviet Russia is fighting for the socialization of the mines and railroads of Poland and that her triumph will be the triumph of the Polish workers, the manifesto goes on: "We hail the resolutions and deeds of the dock workers in London, of the miners in England, and of the railroad men in Brescia (Italy) as eloquent expressions of the revolutionary solidarity of the workers.'

- CAMOUFLAGE -

(By a Wayfarer)

There is a class of literature circulated, gratuitously, in the camps throughout the country, by the unseen hands of some beneficent fairies, for the sole good and benefit of the workers. The objects of it seem to be—to wean their minds from the wiles and artifices of self-seeking agitators and of those greedy and unscrupulous profiteers who print the so-called 'labour' papers and the radical press; *to teach them* (the workers) to trust to the normal and wholesome evolution of industry and democracy, in the hands of its natural captains and generals, to bring about any little changes that may be necessary to further improve the present gratifying conditions of the workers, and realize the highest aspirations of the human mind; and to counteract that tendency to bloodshed and anarchy which is the inevitable result of the working-classes meddling in affairs too high for them to understand. Also, by the way, it seeks to promote the ambition of the lowly workers, that they may all aspire, by industry and devotion, to emulate the lofty examples that are set before them of those that have risen to positions of wealth, honour and public service. This literature contains, we are told, a complete exposure and refutation of Socialism, Bolshevism and Diabolism, generally, those evil offsprings of the laziness, discontent and degradation of the baser elements of the working-

I don't know if this literature is studied as earnestly as it deserves to be. I sometimes fear not. But it furnishes interesting sidelights on the mentality and mental culture of the master-class. One article that I read purported to be a letter written in a spirit of kindly condescension, by a self-made magnate, genuine workingman; in which he pictured the awful results to society of the 'taking over' of the powers of government and control of industry by these hair-brained fanatics; and from which I quote this cry, wrung from the very heart of him:

"This Taking Over' means the abolition of my interests, ALL I HOLD DEAR IN LIFE, (capitals not in original) my work and upbuilding the very large concerns over which I preside and which have taken thirty years of my life, thirty years of strenuous striving as was ever put up by any man, for I began where you are today, Bill, pushing a truck on the docks of New York. During my first ten years in business, I averaged 16 hours a day, but this was after I gave up my card in the Longshoremen's Union. Success for me was a matter of concentration and tremendous work." I submit that this splendid example of *'Americanism' (150 per cent)* deserves consideration. What does it imply? These things among others:* The highest ideal that has been evolved by the spirit of modern civilization, and which is everywhere held up before the workers as the legitimate object of their aspirations and endeavour; the intense individualism characteristic of the system and everywhere inculcated, which has no use for unions, their objects and spirit; which ignores or hides the truth that, for one such 'success', there must be 10,000 failures, and that the success of the one is only possible at the cost of the unrewarded toil and degradation of *the many; the assumption that, in* modern civilization, this success of the one compensates for the price paid for it; that the wealth accumulated and enjoyed by the few is of more value to civilization than the well-being and content of the many who pay the price; that, without conditions of want and insecurity for the many, there would be no stimulus to such splendid endeavor, and that, under conditions of sufficiency and content, mankind would stagnate and rot; that life has nothing better to offer (and that as to success only to the splendidly endowed few) than this intense devotion of body and soul to developing industry and commerce for the accumulation of wealth; that this object, the be-all and end-all of existence, dwarfs the soul of man individually and socially, narrows his outlook, limits his sympathies, destroys his vision and unfits him for the age-long task of adapting himself to changing environment, while this changing environment is hastened by the magnitude of his physical toil and material development. "All I hold dear in life!" What Irony, what pathos, is hidden there? How natural, too! What can be more dear to man than the life-long object of his hopes, struggles, ambitions; the intimate thought and impulse of his daily life; the golden idol of his devotion and sacrifice? And as he is, so is his class and civilization.

What wonder that to them the degradation and suffering of humanity are the necessary condition of material splendour, a mere incident of material progress; that *the best efforts of* intellect and art are adapted to the standards of a plutocratic age and spent in the service of plutocracy; that science, except as it contributes to material developdent, speaks with a hushed voice in a limited sphere; that all the intricate and delicate machinery of education and promulgation of ideas, of public information and opinion, is responsive to the will of this great master-class, watchful of its interests, alert in its self-defence! Outside the service of modern mammon, where is "the career open to the talents"? But to the talents that "fall in line," what fields of honourable and lucrative service! In politics, the *Public Services, Judiciary, in Jour*nalism and Literature! What new fervour is instilled into the old ideas of Religion, Patriotism, Loyalty etc., and that flower of them all, the great modern ideal "Americanism," with all that it implies of Super-Democracy, material progress and prosperity on the surface, and, underneath, what?—the grinding wheels of industry, deadly competition and frustration of life to the many, the lowering of moral standards, the subservience of intellect; laws of sedition; imprisonment or death to the heralds of the new era.

The human race must not look forward to, speak of, dream of a time when men shall be free and equal in each others' eyes, as brother to brother, and share alike, each according to his capacity, with equal reward, in the common lot and service; when all that is highest and best in man will leap to the appeal of social service and progress, and when no man's interest wil be served by the enslavement of his fellows or his own material aggrandisement!

No! Increasing wealth, as this age counts wealth, to those who are on the top, or who can scramble to the top, and drudgery and shoddy, material and mental, to the rest for ever and ever. So it it decreed by our gods of Democracy, who by their own action and shewing, are blind to all the other possibilities of life. All that is dear in life to them should be, if only in the dreaming of it, enough for us, and enough to satisfy the growing needs and aspirations of the human race. I read in a paper of a New Religion; "It must be clean-cut, its ultimate object must be the world for the workers and no drones in the human hive. Greatness must be estimated by service to humanity. 'Human rights must come before property rights," and I think that clearer visions and nobler aims come from and are inspired by the toiling masses, than from material wealth and those that own it, and of the two visions of "all that is dear in life" I do not hesitate which to choose.

Camp Reports

YAHK

A series of meetings was held in the C. P. R. camps at Yahk commencing July 19th.

The case of Felow Worker A. Beriault was ordered to be referred to the District Convention.

The Grievance Commitee were instructed to get busy on the case of Fellow Worker Atkins and re*port at a subsequent meeting, when* it was stated that the forman would not reinstate Atkins, and was prepared to let the workers take whatever action they wished.

It was decided that no work would be done by the workers in Camp 3 until the grievance had been submitted to H. V. Murray, the walking boss, to whom the following letter was presented:

"Sir:—At the regular meeting held in camp tonight, the following case was brought before the meeting re L. Atkins, the bull cook at Camp No. 3, who was asked by the foreman to leave his regular duties and go and pile up slabs just unloaded from the train. The bull *cook replied that his regular duties* Kept him busy, and was thereupon fired. The Grievance Committee interviewed the foreman and asked for the reinstatement of the bull cook, as he had prformed his duties satisfactorily, and was fired for refusing to do outside work. The foreman told the committee that there would be no reinstatement, and the men could take what action thy wished.

It was thereupon decided that the following action be taken: That no work be done at Camp 3 until the bull cook was reinstated, and that, if necessary, the other camps would follow suit.

The Camp Committee are ready *to discuss this matter with you to* get to an understanding, as the men are anxious to get back to work.

Camp Comittee: Dick Carroll,
Alfred Johnson,
Chas. Smith.

Mr. Muray replied:

"That he could not reinstate the bull cook, but that he would give him work at another camp, and if that was not satisfactory, the workers could take what action they liked."

A special meeting was called in Camp 3 to deal with the report of the Grievance Committee. It was decided to take action by striking, the other camps being *notified;* also that L. Atkins be reinstated and the camp be recognized as a Union camp, and those workers who do not stick with the majority on this action be discharged.

A further special meeting of all camps was held at which a motion was adopted that the workers go on record for the bull cook to be given an outside job at another camp; and that the company be asked to discharge 5 non-union men now in their camps, and that in future, when the foreman is advised by the Camp Committee that non-union man is in camp, that he be discharged.

The Committee was instructed to take up with the Boss, the question of blankets and beds. It was decided that the card be taken away from Nick Pura who worked in Camp after the members had voted that no work be done until the Company had granted the demands.

Replying to the men's demands, Mr. Murray said that he had offered Atkins employment at one of the other camps, but that offer had been declined. Personally he had not the authority to recognize the Union at the present time, but if non-union men were making any trouble, he would have them discharged.

Beds and blankets would be brought into the Camp immediately if the men so desired.

At a meeting held on July 21st, the foregoing answer was considerd satisfactory, and Delegate O. J. Dandeneau was thanked for his services on behalf of the Organization.

The next meeting of the combined camps will take place at No. 3 on August 7, at 7.30 p.m.

PROPAGANDA MEETING

Regular propaganda meeting held at headquarters July 25, 1920. Fellow-Worker Cowan in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved. Motion adopted: "That the meeting adjourn after the financial statement had been read." Financial statement given in detail showing balance on hand, July 8, $5095.70; receipts, $3481.09; expenditures, $6806; balance on hand, July 22, $1770.79. Report received and referred to audit. Meeting adjourned at 2:20 p.m.

KAMLOOPS DISTRICT

The following is the result of the referendum vote:

1—Are you in favor of setting August 15 as the date to do away with blankets and instal springs and mattresses, and the employer to furnish blankets? Yeas, 144; nay, none.

2—Are you in favor of setting October 15 as the date to do away with the piece work and the bonus system? Yeas, 141; nays, 7.

3—Are you in favor of paying $1 per month hospital fee to this *organization for your protection* against sickness? Yets, 149; nays, 3.

4—Nominations for secretary-treasurer: James L. Peterson, 89 (elected); J. F. Johnson, 64; D. F. McKay, 19.

5—Nominations for district executive board: Frank Billings, 137; Alexander Miller, 114; James McIntyre, 95; Edward Dwyer, 90; Edward Cohoe, 83; Ben Watson, 45; Raymond Branham, 38. The first four elected.

UNION BAY

(Bloedel, Stewart & Welch)

Camp about three miles from Union Bay; all contract and piece work; about 100 men working; 24 men in a very low roofed bunkhouse about 40 feet long; all double decked bunks; the man on top is just three foot from roof. Place kept very clean; grub fair, but fresh fruit very rarely on table. A meeting was called on the 21st, but out of 56 men present, not one would act as chairman or act on committee. This is remarkable, seeing the camp is 85 per cent. organized. What is needed is a few men who have both backbone and understanding, then the job can easily be made 100 per cent., and when necessary, action taken in accordance with union principles.

HARDWICK ISLAND

(Mac & Mac's Camp)

It is reported that conditions at this camp are not up to the previous standard. Fresh fruit never seen, and canned fruit very rarely. The boss wants to get back to the old dried fruit standard. *Recently the cook's order* was cut down to the minimum, even cornflakes being out as being "too luxurious." What about it, boys? Don't let the bosses cut down on the quality of your "hay and oats," even if the C.P.R. and other employers are trying their darndest to bring in 20,000 Southern Europeans so as to reduce the standard of living and make the slaves more docile.

MERRITT

Must be plenty of work here, because they work ten hours a day in an endeavor to get it done as soon as possible. Living tip-top—in price, that is. 'Tis said that man adapts himself to the needs of his environment more quickly than any other animal. Doubtless this accounts for the unusual number of small stomached people in this district, due to the small quantity of food they get a chance to stow away at a time. The "good" people objected to the company building a boarding house—'There's a reason."

HOPE POINT,

Gambier Island.

Twenty-seven men in camp; all in union. Working three donkeys, yarder, swing and roader. Camp conditions are fairly good; bunkhouses are clean; single bunks, but no blankets; bath house. Board fairly good at $1.50 per day.

Wanted — To locate Stanley Urhan.

LEAR, Kettle Valley.

(McFee & Campbell Camp)

Conditions rotten; bunkhouse 24 x 12 x 7.6 feet; only swept when the men do it; never scrubbed; no toilet; refuse from kitchen thrown outside the door. Such are the conditions to which the C.P.R. officials desire to bring 20,000 Southern Europeans because ex-service and other men already in the country refuse to put up with them.

ALFRED BAY

(Bernard Bay Co.)

Good cook and flunkeys, but nothing to use; double bunks; *bunkhouse never washed out more* than once a month; bath and wash-room combined, but no hot water; rustle your own wood if you want to heat up; general conditions punk.

Will the member who loaned $12.25 on a watch to enable the fellow-worker to pay his fare to town from Dykes & Warren's camp, Shoal Bay, please forward the watch to the coast headquarters and receive the amount of money loaned.

Green Lake

Cox & Verge—This firm has assigned.

Seattle.—An international metal workers' union, including all workers now engaged in metal crafts but split among the other internationals, is being boomed by Hope Lodge 79 of Machinists which has a committee at work on the scheme in co-operation with a similar move in Milwaukee.

STRIKES

ACTIVE ENGAGEMENTS ON THE FIRING LINE

Whalen Pulp & Paper Company ..... Swanson Bay
Murray's Camp ..... Thompson Sound
Firs, Limited, or Rees & Black ..... Whonnock
Masset Tbr. Co.'s Sawmill ..... Buckley Bay
Hanson's Camp ..... Usk, G. T. P. Rly.
Kenny Bros. ..... Usk, G. T. P. Rly.
Royal Lumber Co. ..... Usk, G. T. P. Rly.
Kleanza Co. ..... Usk, G. T. P. Rly.
Metalliferous Mines ..... Silverton and Sandon (Slocan District)
Lindsay Bros. ..... Meadows

Masset Timber Co. is firing the men on day wages and letting work by contract. UNION MEN TAKE NOTICE.

UNFAIR LIST

Dempsey-Ewart's, Camp 2 ..... Drury Inlet

THE PIECE WORK SYSTEM

The piece work system is merely a scheme on the part of the employers to determine to just what an average worker can produce in a given length of time under average working conditions.

In other words, the rate of pay which the workers receive is proportional to the "socially necessary time" required to perform a given amount of work.

The workers cannot raise their pay, whether they are paid by the piece or whether they recive day wages.

Seemingly, under certain conditions, such as organizing themsives into unions, or when the demand for workers gets within speaking distance of the supply, wages go up; the worker is quickly undeceived, however, when he exchanges his wages for the necessities of life.

What then, it may be asked, is the use of having unions? To shorten the hours of work, to better the working conditions, and to fight that favorite weapon of the employer of labor—discrimination.

We find, on examination, that piece work has a tendency, and a very strong one, to lengthen hours of labour, to make the workers satisfied with the worst of conditions, and to degenerate a union into a dues paying organization, pure and simple.

Moreover, the loggers who are paid by the thousand (feet) board measure, are completely at the mercy of unscrupulous employers, so that they are compelled to take their "scale" figures.

Nearly all other piece workers can at least 'figure up" their pay by the simple process of enumeration.

The evils of the piece work system are too well known to justify an extended sketch on the subject

Workers who wish to retain the eight hour day should fight the piece system consistently "in season and out of season."

For, it is only by shortening our hours of labour that we will have time to devise ways and means of carrying on production, and distribution, when this infamous system, which in many parts of the world is in the throes of dissolution shall have collapsed.

Buy at a union store.

Do Your Bit Now!

THERE are 46 workers, most of whom have families, locked out at Taylorton, Sask., by the mining company because they belong to the O. B. U. and attended the meeting which Organizer Christopher was to have addressed at Bienfait, when he was run out of the country by the illegal act of a bunch of stools.

The Central Defense Committee has taken over the looking after of legal assistance for these men and Organizer Christophers.

Funds Are Needed Immediately

These men must be protected and their families must not be allowed to starve.

THIS IS YOUR FIGHT!

Send funds direct to District Secretary, 196 Henry Avenue, Winnipeg, or to James Law, Central Defence Committee. State if for maintainence or legal action.

CRANBROOK DISTRICT
Statement for June, 1920

Receipts:		
Dues		$ 267.00
Fees		6.00
Delegates' Remittance	$669.80	
Less Commission and Expenses	38.30	
		631.50
Winnipeg Defense Fund		4.20
O. B. U. Buttons and Folders		19.00
Sundry Collections		19.27
Balance on hand May 31st		1,960.48
		$2,927.45
Expenditures:		
Wages		$ 160.00
Light and Telephone		7.20
Office supplies and postage		26.90
Organization		56.00
Winnipeg Defense Fund		11.50
Delegates' Expenses meeting June 20th		94.70
Sundry Expenses		8.58
Remitted to Headquarters		960.46
Balance on hand June 30th		1,602.11
		$2,927.45

EDMONTON DISTRICT
Statement for May and June, 1920

Receipts:		
Dues		$ 201.00
Fees		11.00
Delegates' Remittance	$ 90.00	
Less Commission and Expenses	11.50	
		78.50
Balance on hand April 30th		351.41
		$ 641.91
Expenditures:		
Wages		$ *100.00*
Advance to Searchlight		125.00
Rent		50.00
Office supplies and postage		10.00
C. L. C. per capita Tax for two months		30.00
Remitted to Headquarters		100.00
Balance on hand June 30th		226.91
		$ 641.91

PRINCE ALBERT DISTRICT
Statement for June, 1920

Receipts:		
Dues		$ 66.00
Fees		7.00
Delegates' Remittance	$ 41.50	
Less Commission and Expenses	5.00	
		36.50
O. B. U. Buttons		.70
Advance from Headquarters		100.00
Balance on hand May 31st		22.06
		$ 232.26
Expenditures:		
Wages		$ 120.00
Rent and Light		21.62
Postage		15.00
Balance on hand June 30th		75.64
		$ 232.26

KAMLOOPS DISTRICT
Statement for June, 1920

Receipts:		
Dues		$ *430.00*
Fees		15.00
Delegates' Remittance	$422.60	
Less Commission and Expenses	18.65	
		403.95
Winnipeg Defense Fund		79.25
Soviet Medical Fund		2.00
Miners' Strike Fund		3.00
Fort Frances' Strike		71.05
O. B. U. Buttons and Folders		8.10
Hospital Fund		104.00
Balance on hand, Union Funds		598.89
Balance on hand, Hospital Fund		285.00
		$2,000.24
Expenditures:		
Wages		$ 258.00
Rent, Telephone and Light		26.00
Office supplies and postage		29.70
Organization		127.00
Winnipeg Defense Fund		112.75
Fort Frances' Strike		48.00
Expenses re Convention		26.80
Sundry Expenses		9.80
Sick Fund expenditure		*34.00*
Balance on hand June 30th, Sick Fund		355.00
Balance on hand June 30th, Union Funds		973.19
		$2,000.24

NELSON DISTRICT
Statement for June, 1920.

Receipts:		
Dues		$ 239.00
Fees	$ 23.00	
Less Commission	3.00	
		20.00
Balance on hand May 31st		88.02
		$ 347.02
Expenditures:		
Wages		$ 99.00
Office supplies and postage		9.60
Rent, Telephone and Light		12.10
Organization		38.70
Sundry Expenses		13.90
Balance on hand June 30th		173.72
		$ 347.02

FORT FRANCES DISTRICT
Statement for June, 1920

Receipts:		
Dues		$ 117.00
Fees		7.00
Delegates' Remittance		6.00
Collections for Strike Fund		175.45
O. B. U. Buttons and Literature		10.70
Balance on hand May 31st		423.55
		$ 739.70
Expenditures:		
Wages		$ 130.00
Rent and Light		20.60
Office supplies and postage		15.70
Organization		4.35
Strike Expenses		238.75
Sundry Expenses		16.33
Balance on hand June 30th		313.97
		$ 739.70

SUDBURY DISTRICT
Statement for June, 1920

Receipts:		
Dues		$ 256.00
Fees		9.00
Delegates' Remittance	$366.59	
Less Commission and Expenses	69.05	
		297.54
Winnipeg Defense Fund		29.00
Convention Assessment		21.50
Rent received		12.80
O. B. U. Buttons, Folders and Literature		21.40
Fort Frances' Strike Fund		31.70
Balance on hand May 31st		581.67
		$1,290.61
Expenditures:		
Wages		$ 280.00
Rent		35.00
Office supplies and postage		41.74
Organization		168.47
Winnipeg Defense Fund		103.70
Fort Frances' Strike		61.20
Expenses re Jarvi Case		26.26
Literature, Telegrams, etc.		76.22
Remitted to Headquarters		69.10
Balance on hand June 30th		428.96
		$1,290.61

THE B.C. FEDERATIONIST

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

A. S. WELLS.....Manager

Office: Labor Temple, 405 Dunsmuir Street. Telephone Seymour 5871

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

Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....July 30, 1920

RECOGNITION is everything to Lenin, screams the headlines in the daily press, and the joke of the whole thing is that the capitalistic powers, while endeavoring to cover up their tracks, are recognizing Soviet Russia. France, militaristic and mad with the war fever still, has had to climb down on a subterfuge, and Great Britain is pledged to deal with the representatives of Soviet Russia in order to stave off the crushing of that jew-baiting nation, Poland. While the capitalistic nations are being compelled to recognize the new force of Soviet Russia, the advance of the Bolshevist idea is bewailed by all capitalistic newspapers. Yards of copy is daily written about the dangers to modern civilization from the advance of the new idea, and without logic, the same newspapers point out how impossible it is for the rest of the world to become imbued with the new idea, or rather the putting into practice of an old idea that has been slowly but surely permeating the working class of the world for years.

CONDITIONS NOT, LENIN WILL BRING IT.

* * *

Just as the destruction of Feudalism was bewailed by those that benefited by that form of human slavery, the capitalists of the world are driven to desperation in their fury against Soviet Russia because it has broken away from the orthodox capitalistic methods of production. The spread of the new idea is not due so much to propaganda on the part of the Soviet government, but rather to the conditions that prevail in all capitalistic countries, and the immense change that has taken place in the conditions in Russia, due to the adoption, in part, of the Socialistic regime. That so much has been accomplished in Russia in spite of the efforts of the capitalistic nations to prevent the soviet form of government succeeding, has had a wonderful influence on the minds of the members of the working class, and Lenin knows that the success of the new order in Russia, will eventually mean that the Socialistic co-operative commonwealth will be world wide. The ruling class of the different capitalistic nations also know this, and Lenin's success to them spells the destruction of the system that gives them their position of power and affluence. World conditions brought about by the war, which was the culminating folly of the capitalistic system, will, however, be much more successful in spreading Socialism than all the Lenins and Trotskys. It was the conditions in Russia that made the revolution possible, and it will be the conditions in Europe that will make revolutions in the various countries inevitable. The capitalist press and its masters' wailing will avail nothing; capitalism is slowly but surely giving way to the new order, and nothing on earth can stop it, and whether Soviet Russia succeeds at this time or not will not affect the final outcome. The world will shortly be for the workers and the fruits of labor will go to those that toil.

A LITTLE knowledge is a dangerous thing, and there are a good many people who, having made some little study of the Socialist philosophy, think that it is possible to lay down some hard and fast policy for the bringing about of the emancipation of the working class. They would like to have some plan drawn up that must not be deviated from. In some cases they pin their faith to the formation of large industrial organizations, and in others they would place their sole reliance in the ballot box. To take the position that the abolition of the capitalistic system will be brought about by industrial action, or political action along parliamentary lines, and that either one or the other of these lines of action alone will bring the emancipation of the working class, would prove that those taking that stand had left the scientific field, and wandered into a maze of speculative philosophy which will only lead to confusion.

NO SET WAY TO FREEDOM

* * *

Social forces do not allow of men making hard and fast rules as to the line of action they will take. Ruling class statesmen have found this out in recent days, and no better example of this can be found than in the repeated changes of the tactics with regard to Soviet Russia, by the allied representatives, such as Lloyd George and Millerand. History supplies numerous instances of the folly of speculative imaginations as to future policy, the forces which are at work in society will determine men's actions, and not men determine the direction of those forces. It must be the mission of the working class to understand the direction that social forces are taking, and, understanding them, work in line with them, so that the working class may achieve its objective with as little trouble as possible.

* * *

The man who would have the workers act in accord with a hard and fast policy, has not yet realized the forces that are working in society. The idea of organizing to bring about the fall of capitalism is the outcome of a lack of understanding, not only of the present system, but of the materialistic conception or interpretation of history. As the material conditions of the people determine, society moves along. And the material conditions of the people will determine the actions they will take at any given time. No matter how any workers' organization is formed, if it is on definite lines, the members of that organization will realize that those lines will have to be extended or modified as conditions warrant. The breaking away of the trades unionist all over the world from the orthodox, and now obsolete methods and formulas of the old craft unions, demonstrates this necessity, and the wheels of fortune and charts of the strictly industrial unionists, must also give way to the necessity of the moment as the material conditions determine. Even the individual employers, and the groups of employers, no matter how strong their organizations, are but the puppets of the big financial interests, and the financial interests are in the grip of the social forces that the present system has set in motion. The employers of labor, the captains of industry, are compelled to carry on or cease production as these interests moved and dominated by the social forces determine.

* * *

These interests say production shall cease, and it ceases, and millions are thrown on the unemployment market to starve, because it is no longer profitable for production to be carried on. The hard and fast ruler, like the anarchist, would ignore the social forces that are at work in modern society. They would organize to achieve a certain purpose along certain lines, no matter whether those lines would fit in with the development of the system or the forces which that system sets in motion. The industrial actionist that would ignore political action, even though it be along the lines of parliamentarism, is just as foolish as the man who believes in strictly ballot box action. The two wings of the working class activities are part and parcel of the same movement, and to draw the line where one begins, and where the other leaves off, in these days, is nonsensical. The activities of the workers in the old land and in Europe, through their industrial organization along political lines, demonstrates the folly of attempting to lay down any policy for the future. The only real policy for the working class is one of education, and that policy being carried out effectively, will place the workers in the position that they can act intelligently when the moment for action is determined, not by men, but by the social forces that capitalism has developed. Knowledge is power, and no power on earth can resist it. Labor must acquire that power, the rest will be easy. Organization, without knowledge, will be of as much value as a ship without a rudder, and can only drift into confusion and muddle. The ruling class is evidently able to do all the muddling these days; it behoves the workers to see that they, too, do not make confusion worse confounded.

THERE are still a large number of people that have the opinion that the taxation of land values will cure all the ills from which modern society suffers. There are others that are of the opinion that taxes are unjust, and that if they were removed all would be well. Of course those that object to taxes are those that think they "pay" them. Just recently the British House of Commons repealed the land values taxation legislation. Those that advocated these taxes were disappointed with the results, and those that approved them found that they did not affect the position very much if at all. It is the same with all taxes. They neither aid or retard the position of the people that produce the world's wealth. They may make those that have to hand them over to the tax collector sore, but that is about all, and that is because they do not understand.

WHERE IT TAKES PLACE.

* * *

All wealth is produced by human labor applied to machinery and raw materials. Gold in the hills is not wealth until labor is applied to it and makes it available for use. Land has no value where there are no workers to exploit. Trees which are potental lumber have no value if labor cannot be applied to the cutting of them down and manufacturing them into timber or other commodities. The tax which the government places on timber limits does not affect the logger or the saw mill worker. The thing that does affect them is the fact that they are robbed as producers. That is all that concerns them, their exploitation under the present system. If there is need of proof that taxes do not affect the workers' position and make them worse off, it need only be pointed out that the members of the employing class pay more taxes in a year than the average member of the working class pays in a lifetime. The same applies to the idea that the people are robbed as consumers. The employing class consumes more per capita than the workers, and if the robbery took place at the point of consumption, then we should soon see the robbery stopped. But it does not; there is only one point at which the workers are exploited, and that is at the point of production. Slaves were never robbed as taxpayers or consumers. They are robbed of the right to live and the product of their toil by the present slave system, and only the abolition of that will bring relief to the world's dispossessed.

WHILE there may not be much satisfaction to the scientific Socialist in the election of labor men to the different provincial legislatures, yet it is a sign of progress. It is a sign that the working class is slowly but surely breaking away from the old idea that workers could not be sufficiently endowed with brains to sit in the legislative halls of the country. Ontario was first, Manitoba came next, and now Nova Scotia has joined in the procession, and the ruling class politicians are wondering just where it will end. While not wishing to assume the role of prophets, we desire to say that it will end in the workers recognizing that the way to freedom does not lie in electing labor men, but in understanding the system under which the working class suffers slavery in its worst form. It will lead to the workers recognizing that it is impossible for them to make capitalism work to their benefit, and that to change it they must end it, for a rotten tree cannot bear good fruit, and capitalism is rotten with its own corruption, and its end is near, and the workers are slowly but surely recognizing that fact. The end will be bitter to the ruling class, but the sweet fruits of victory will be for the workers.

WHERE WILL IT END IS THE QUESTION

The part that brains plays in making money could not be better illustrated than by the case of J. W. O'Bannon, who was recently declared to be incompetent. O'Bannon is a New York millionaire, and during the 52 days he was confined to the Riverdale sanitarium he made $2,000,000. Dr. John D. Quackenbos, an eminent specialist in nervous diseases, commenting on the case, said in part, as follows:

"Money making in itself does not imply or require the possession of gigantic intellect. It is as specialized a faculty as the ability to play the violin or to play chess. We read of infant prodigies who are musical wonders or marvels at chess, but they seldom at maturity show a normal, well-rounded intellect.

"More than one rich man, I have no hesitation in saying, is much inferior intellectually to his chauffeur.

"Many a man has made money in Wall Street simply as the result of blind luck. I have yet to see that the acquisition of wealth requires the use of extraordinary intelligence."

It is not by brains that men become rich, but through the system that gives them the opportunity of either directly or indirectly exploiting slaves. Many slaves still believe that the ruling class owes its position to the brains that its members possess, whereas it is really due to the stupidity of the working class in allowing the exploitation to continue.

The Germans are getting in bad again. They are accused of stooping to deception in matters of trade. Of course, no other nation does anything liike that. Why, pcture postcards, made in Germany, were sold in England during the war and they were distinctly marked made in Germany. Cutlery was sold in the U. S. A. during the same period, and knives and such like were sold in that country, with a made in Sheffield mark on the one side and made in Germany on the other. Of course, those who sold this kind of cutlery had no desire to fool the purchasers, it was a German trick.

It has been suggested in the local press that if the German miners refuse to dig coal to be exported to France, that it would be gobd policy to give them an eight-hour day and see that they are well fed; the suggestion also being made that it would be cheaper than sending an army to make them work. There is an old saying that charity begins at home, and if the Allied governments saw that their own workers were well fed, it might solve a lot of the troubles they already have in compelliing their own coal miners to work on starvation wages.

The B. C. Division of the Navy League of Canada, has sent us some press agent stuff with a request for publicity. Not being in business for the purpose of training boys for future wars and realizing that the purpose of the Navy League is to perpetuate that militaristic and junker spirit which so many men died on the battle fields of France and Flanders to destroy, we cannot see our way to aid the Navy League in its "work."

Mayor Clark, of Edmonton, has carried on a fight against the imprisonment of Russell and his comrades in and out of season. His latest move was to present a resolution calling for the release of the imprisoned labor men at the convention of the Union of Canada Municipalities. Mayor Gray, of Winnipeg, should sit at the feet of Joe and learn his little lesson.

Or course there is to be no more wars, but it would appear as if there was a good sized one looming up in the offing. The U. S. A. is getting peeved at Japan, and the Japs are getting hysterical. In the event of war breaking out between these two nations, we wonder what it will be fought for. More democracy likely, the U. S. A. is strong for democracy.

The Vancouver Sun wants to know just why the Royal Canadian Mounted Police has to secure recruits from the old land instead of in this country. Perhaps the Winnipeg trials and the Russian deportation cases have something to do with the reluctance of the home grown youths to become connected with the mounties.

The greatest tribute that the capitalistic press ever paid Bob Smillie was paid by a local paper when it described him as "the arch enemy of capital."

General Ludendorff would raise an army of a million and a half to fight the Bolsheviki in Russia. Winston Churchill, who carried on a private war of his own with British troops against Soviet Russia, would no doubt like to join forces with the militaristic German. Birds of a feather are usually to be found together, but the surest way to start a real honest to God revolution would be for the mad rulers of a mad world to start any such programme. While those that fought against Germany to kill militarism may not think that such a scheme could be attempted, it should be remembered that nothing is too bad or fantastical for a crazy ruling class to start.

A few more Churchills would help the Socialist movement a whole lot. It is a pity the different British countries cannot find a few more like him.

Churchill's Intrigues Against Russia

Some Editorial Comments From the Old Land.

THE following editorial comments on the Churchill disclosures from The Daily Herald, and The Manchester Guardian will give some indications of the feelings in Great Britain on the trickery of Winston Churchill and the part he played as a counter revolutionist. They are especially interesting when it is remembered that nothing has appeared in the local press about the charges made by The Herald, which has the following to say:

The facts revealed by the document which we publish this morning constitute as damning an indictment as was ever brought against a Minister of State.

Mr. Churchill stands accused, not merely of blundering and incompetence, but of as grave political crimes as a responsible statesman can commit.

General Golovin's report shows the Secretary for War engaged, behind the backs of his colleagues, in a conspiracy with the agents of a foreign Government for placing the armed forces of this country at the disposal of a foreign ruler.

"I am myself carrying out Kolchak's orders" is the phrase in which Mr. Churchill damns himself. That is in itself a confession of high treason. Mr. Churchill, the paid and sworn servant of the people of this country, was last year taking and carrying out the orders of the Dictator of Siberia.

No Formal Treason.

It was no merely formal treason. Mr. Churchill, carrying out Kolchak's orders, sent British soldiers to their deaths in the snows of Archangel and on the steppes of Southern Russia. And he covered his crime by an elaborate and ingenious web of deceit.

He lied to his colleagues, he lied to Parliament, he lied to the public. He called for volunteers to make possible the evacuation of Archangel. And at the same time he arranged with Kolchak's emissaries that these volunteers should be used for wanton attack upon the Soviet Republic, and that the evacuation should be definitely postponed. He agreed with these emissaries to send troops to aid General Denikin, and to pretend to his colleagues that they were only going out as "instructors." He plotted to join in a Finish attack on Petrograd. He agreed to the use of the Red Cross for the purpose of organizing a White Army from Russian prisoners in Finland.

All in Secrecy.

All this he did in the utmost secrecy, scarcely daring to meet his fellow-conspirators, anxious above everything to hide the truth from his fellow-Ministers, and especially from the Prime Minister.

These revelations are the key to the whole of our Russian "policy" last year. Mr. Churchill, obsessed by illusions, feeble in judgment, headstrong, unscrupulous, was carrying on, with British troops and British money, campaigns devised and determined not by the British Government, but by Admiral Kolchak. He was placing, so far as lay in his power, the resources of this country at the disposal of this ambitious adventurer. And to cover it all, he was lying, lying, lying.

This is no offence that can be passed over. It is not an offence that can be purged by resignation. For it is no ordinary political misdemeanour. It is—as we have said—nothing more or less than high treason. It is a case for impeachment.

The indictment is clear. Mr. Churchill must answer it. And he should answer it at the bar of the House of Commons as a man accused of a capital crime.

Manchester Guardian Hot.

The Manchester Guardian is not a whit less outspoken in its condemnation of the Russian intrigue and has the following to say:

Departing from the habits of a life-time, Mr. Churchill seems to be shunning publicity. On Monday night, when taxed with his strange communications with the Russian Tsarist agents, he let Mr. Law answer for him. When given, on Tuesday, another chance of clearing himself, he briefly confessed that he had no improvement to offer on Mr. Law's unsuccessful excuses. Later, when the Speaker had decisively rescued him from the dangers of an immediate debate, Mr. Churchill said he was not afraid of one. But that was a little late: we can all face dead tigers. We cannot contend that the Speaker's ruling was technically wrong. No doubt a matter of "urgent" public importance must be distinguished from a matter simply of extreme public importance, as being a matter in which a declaration of the will of the House of Commons is likely to have an instant effect on some sort of immediate public action in the particular matter proposed for debate. And we must of course be on guard lest precedents set in the present un-national and almost anti-national Parliament should place new weapons in the hands of reactionary obstructionists in a future Parliament representing the nation and eager to get on with its work. But of the extreme public importance, at any rate, of the recent disclosures there can be no doubt, and the recollection of them must always in future rise up between Mr. Churchill and the minds of the electors whenever he professes to be taking the electors into his confidence. That he can play them tricks behind their backs and carry on very imperfectly loyal secret secret intrigues, at their expense, with the agents of a foreign revolutionary conspiracy is a fact that must hereafter recur unpleasantly to the mind when his frequent pose of extreme democratic candour is most elaborate.

The Diary.

The effect of the main disclosure is not lessened by the contents of a document from which extrcts are published in Tuesday's "Daily Herald." It is described as a summary of the "Monthly War Diary of the British Military Mission in Siberia," and we presume it has become public in Russia through the capture of a copy by Russian troops in the field. The diary, if authentic, proves once more the ten times proved fact that Mr. Churchill was still trying to involve us further in war with Russia last year at a date when he was professing to be only intent on cutting our losses there. Sir Henry Wilson, of the War Office, and General Knox, Chief of the British Military Mission in Siberia, also appear in a light that will not increase their popularity, as pushing and mischief-making politicians maneovering to entangle England further in the Russian morass and taking upon themselves functions which would be strictly confined to the Foreign Office if the Prime Minister had his house in order. Sir Henry Wilson, not a highly successful commander in the field, but a nimble and restless brain, a persuasive talker and a born politician, has always seemed to find a difficulty in conforming to the British military tradition of abstention from politics. General Knox would seem to have so far forgotten any such restraint as, for example, to wire a request to the War Office to have the "Manchester Guardian" prevented from opposing last year the Russian gamble which everyone deplores now. But it is a less serious matter that these two officers should forget their places than that Mr. Churchill should have forgotten his. And as long as we are still so much as 100,000,000 short of solvency, none of us is likely to forget that this is what, at the lowest, Mr. Churchill's intrigue with the Russian Whites cost us, in money alone.

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Boston (New York Bureau.)—General unemployment in the textile and leather industries is reflected in the returns to the labor division at the state house from all parts of the state. In Haverhill, Brockton and Lynn, shoe manufacturing centres, the payrolls have been cut in half, and the tanneries are in a similar condition.

New York, N. Y.—The merging of the joint board of the children's clothing trades into the New York joint board of Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America has been ratified by delegates representing the 70,000 workers of the trades involved.

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By W. H. TRUEMAN, K. C.

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PRINCE RUPERT FORGES AHEAD

Permanent Secretary Installed—Organizer is Also Appointed.

The Prince Rupert Central Labor Council has now installed a paid secretary-treasurer on full time, the increase of membership and consequent accumulation of detail business making such a change imperative. An organizer has been despatched on a tour of the northern mining districts with instructions to get the mining camps, which are overwhelming O. B. U. on a properly organized basis in preparation for the miners' convention, which will be called at the earliest possible moment after that is accomplished. The late spring, which has delayed the opening of many mines at Stewart, is responsible for the fact that the call has not been issued before, as it is desirable that the men on the job should have as full a representation as possible, which could not be effected until the mines were operating. All concerned are therefore requested to do all in their power to aid in the accomplishment of the organizer's mission by getting down to business in electing their camp delegates and grievance committees and deciding on the instructions to their delegates to the convention. (Anyox, take notice.) In view of the heavy expense entailed by the appointment of the secretary-treasurer and Organizer Saskie, members are requested to lighten the financial burden as much as possible by liberal payments of dues and elimination of hotel expenses of the organizer as far as possible. The first item applies particularly to the membership in the city of Prince Rupert, who have been very lax in attendance at the meetings of units and the council since the advent of the fine weather, as well as in paying dues.

The increase of membership has rendered necessary the installation of a card-index system of records, the standard system of the O. B. U. being unsuitable for the scheme of organization in effect under the Prince Rupert Central Labor Council, by which all funds of affiliated units are centralized. In future, all folders for new members will be issued from this office. Delegates who have any unsued folders on hand are therefore requested to return them to N. Booth, Secretary-Treasurer, Box 217, Prince Rupert. This is necessary to the operation of the card index system, as the file number of each new member has to be written on his folder when it is issued. Camp delegates are also requested to make out a list of the members in their camps, with folder numbers, and send it in to the office. The lists will be returned with the file numbers inserted, which they will please write under the printed number on the folder of each member. In future, collections of dues, after this is accomplished, the file number must be quoted on the receipt issued as well as the folder number. This applies also to the delegates in Prince Rupert.

The system adopted is as near that used by the L. W. I. U. as is possible, in view of the fact that the official receipts are not issued from the office but by the delegates, but the system of file-numbering adopted is such that it will not cause confusion with that of the L. W. I. U. It is a pity that the O. B. U. did not adopt the system of the L. W. I. U. in the first place, as it is much more efficient and easy of reference than the present one in use, at least for a large membership, and the C. L. C. has in the neighborhood of 1100 names on file.

The debts incurred in taking over and furnishing the headquarters in Prince Rupert are gradually being liquidated, but bills to be met still total $208.00, in addition to the rent, and salary of the secretary-treasurer, which are a standing charge of $240.00 a month. The expenses seems heavy at first glance, but when it is considered that under the old scheme of organization each affiliated body was paying rent and incurring expenses on its own account, with a duplication of officers and supplies and other expenses incidental to all labor organizations, which duplication is now eliminated, it can be viewed in its proper proportion to the number of members affiliated. When all the debts incurred in furnishing and alterations are paid, and allowing for rents collected from tenants of a portion of the building, the expense of running the headquarters will be in the neighborhood of $200 a month, which, with an increasing membership, is an item that need cause no concern. It is the finest hall in Prince Rupert, with a good dancing floor, available to be rented for dances and public meetings for revenue purposes, and for affiliated labor bodies free of charge. For convention purposes it will be excellent. The job immediately ahead of the O. B. U. movement in the north is to clear off the debt as soon as possible, so that the revenue can be expended in extending and perfecting the organization in the district.

In addition to the convention of the miners projected, efforts will be made to have one for the Fisheries and Water Products Industrial Unit during the fair week in September. Assisted by about 40 gasboats belonging to salmon trollers, who advertised it by handbills in all the canneries and on the river, a meeting was held in Port Essington on Saturday, July 3, which was attended by representatives of the workers in all the canneries. The majority of those attending were Indians, but we had the services of an excellent interpreter, and good progress was made. The situation is too complicated to be solved satisfactorily without long and careful negotiations, as both Indians and Japanese have their own organizations in whose name the negotiations are carried on which settle the price of the fish for the season, but evidence was not lacking that a better form of organization would be welcomed by both Indians and Japanese. The Indian women particularly are in sore need of a change. They work in the canneries, forming the great majority, and doing the most necessary work of cleaning the fish and filling the cans, but for cleaning they get only 30c an hour, straight time at that, standing in the wet and wet from neck to heels all the time. On the Alaskan side, a few miles away, the rate paid for this work is 50c an hour. In spite of the fact that the Indian organization on the Skeena has a reverend parson for its secretary, nothing whatever has been done to better the condition of these victims of the industry, and the urgent necessity of doing something soon for the women was drawn to the attention of the Indians present, who admitted their shortcomings in this respect. A word of appreciation can well be inserted here in regard to our reception by the Indians. They expressed themselves well pleased with the interest manifested by the O. B. U. in their problems, and asked for further action, in view of next season's work. Regret was expressed that we had not started before to organize the river, but it was pointed out to them that the start of the season was the only time in which it was possible to meet them as a body, and future arrangements could be made for perfecting the organization after the season was over, if they were willing to co-operate. Future meetings for the rest of the season will probably take the form of delegates from each cannery, whose duty it will be to devise ways and means of laying the foundation of an efficient organization. In that task we have confidence in the hearty co-operation of the Indians. The Japanese have yet to declare themselves.

On July 3 the council elected the officers for the ensuing term. Noel Booth was elected Secretary-Treasurer; F. Shaw, Chairman; Alex. McLeman, Vice-Chairman; J. H. Burrough, Assistant Secretary; an Executive Committee and an Educational Committee. The new Executive starts out with a formidable programme of work ahead, but with the ungrudging assistance of the rank and file it can be cleaned up in good shape. The local city membership can help materially by more regular attendance at the meetings of Units and Council, giving the officers the benefit of their experience and advice, and paying more attention to remitting their dues regularly. The outside membership needs no such reminder.

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NEW CORPSE FACTORY

International Bankers Have Started Another War in Syria

By Max Worth
European Staff Writer the Federated Press.

Paris.—The drama of the Near East continues to unfold. It is the old drama of financial imperialism in a new garb of international mandatories.

The French Chamber, by a vote of 478 to 88, approved the policy of the government in its prosecution of the war in Syria. Thus, without the sanction of the League of Nations, and without any necessity for the spreading of democracy in the Near East, the war has recommenced by an official vote in that very nation which took the lead in saving the world from German militarism.

Why is this?

A part of the answer is given by Pierre Brizon in the current issue of La Vague. "No sooner was the war finished," he writes, "than on January 2, 1919, there was organized the Bank of Syria. Capital: ten millions; general office, Paris; agencies, Marseilles, Beyrouth in the Levant. At the head a banker, Felix Varnes, of the great bank of Vernes & Co., Paris. Among the directors the great Catholic banker, Lehideux."

Brizon names some of the other directors who have their connections with all of the leading banking circles of high finance in Paris. "Do you think," he demands, "that these men will prove to be enemies of colonial expeditions?" "What does it matter," he continues, "if the peasant and the worker pay the bill up into the billions? It is of little consequence that 70,000 workers are being employed yonder in this new corpse factory, as soldiers."

The political connections of the Bank of Syria are no less significant than its economic connections. Brizon shows that it is affiliated, through its directors with powerful influences in the Chamber of Deputies, in the Colonial Office, in the Senate, and also in the ministry itself. "You see, in Syria," Brizon concludes, "seventy thousand soldiers; in Morocco, eighty-six thousand soldiers; in the great war, eleven millions of dead. It is like the exterior boulevards of Paris. At midnight they kill there for money."

MINERS' STRIKE ON THE JOB

Bloody Butte Is Being Abandoned—Miners' New Tactics

By John Nicholas Beffel.
Staff Correspondent The Federated Press.

Butte, Mont.—Twice in its crimson history Butte has been deserted—when gold and silver in paying quantities in turn petered out. After the second abandonment new processing methods were introduced into the mines, copper was made the big haul, and the town was restored.

But now it may be abandoned again—for the endurance of the brawn-men who actually produce the shining wealth for the John D. Ryan crowd is also petering out. These workers have withstood all the terrible punishment meted out to the automatons who do the fighting in wars—the denial of the right to use their thinking apparatus, the starving and mutilation of their bodies, the taking of their lives.

Since the Anaconda Road massacre on April 21, 7500 persons have left Butte. And this outward stream continues steadily. Water company reports show that water has been turned off in 3000 homes in recent weeks. Empty stores make the business section resemble a being with missing teeth. In many of the windows of these vacated places appears an ironic sign bearing the insignia of the Chamber of Commerce and the words: "Make Butte a Better City."

During the war as many as 15,000 men were worked at one time in the Butte mines. "Were worked" is the official phrase here; the diggers are spoken of as if they were so many truck-horses. . . . All the miners struck on April 19 for a living wage and tolerable working conditions. The Anaconda answered those demands on April 21 with gun-men and massacre. Next day the troops came at the Anaconda's call. After a professional inquest jury had whitewashed the thugs of blame, the miners changed their methods—transferred the strike to the job—a strategy which won all that the lumberjacks in the Northwest asked in 1917.

Back on the job, the miners have adopted the potent slow-down policy, aiming to enforce their demands by wearing out the enemy. Production of ore has been decreased enormously, despite the effort of the Anaconda to bring in laborers from Chicago and Seattle. Two dollars per head is paid for these men to the employment sharks who recruit strikebreakers in those cities, and transportation is furnished free.

"In the last year," says a mining engineer employed by one of the big local properties, "efficiency in the Butte mines has been decreased 50 per cent., and in the next six months, if this trend does not stop, it will be decreased 25 per cent. more."

Opposed to the efforts of John D. Ryan's lieutenants to recruit miners elsewhere is a vivid poster issued by the Butte Building Trades Council and sent to labor unions in every city where such recruiting might be attempted.

"Stay Away from Bloody Butte" is the heading of this poster, and the headlines drip red splashes across the text of the warning.

"Twenty workers were shot down in cold blood by the hired assassins of the Anaconda Copper Company on April 21," the poster narrates. "In the guise of deputy sheriffs, and in the company of their employers, these men performed their dastardly deeds.

"The constituted authorities of the city and county—the sheriff, his regular deputies and uniformed police—not only stood passively by watching the slaughter of the innocent workers, but several of them actually participated in the shooting.

"The workers, peaceably and quietly picketing avenues of approach to their former places of employment and acting strictly within the law, were mowed down by the incarnate friends hired for this purpose. Workers alone being shot, no arrests have been made. Tears of orphans and widows are falling where lately flowed the blood of their loved ones.

"Workers, keep away from bloody Butte, lest you be the next victim. . . . Workers here are withdrawing their funds from the city's banks. Bankruptcy is stalking the merchants of Butte. . . . Stand by the miners here by staying away from this community."

NO EVIDENCE AGAINST RADICALS

Hundreds Arrested in U. S. Have Now Been Released.

(By Nate L. Welch)
Staff Correspondent the Federated Press.

Detroit, Mich.—But few of the many hundred alien radicals arrested in the sensational raids conducted under the supervision of Attorney-General Palmer, are still in custody at Fort Wayne. The majority have been released on bail, pending the decision of the Washing Department, and many more were released because there wasn't a scintilla of evidence to prove they engaged in or intended to engage in illegal activity.

Detroit has been heralded far and wide as one of the big "Red" centres in the country. Local and outside newspapers carried hair thrillers of the discoveries made by the department of justice agents, which have now been proven to be a fiasco. The predicted "revolt" did not only fail to materialize, but the majority of the revolutionists were found to be of the mildest sort, totally ignorant of the vast plots that they were supposed to have engaged in.

The great store of arms glaringly reported to have been cached in the hiding places of the local communists, upon roll call were found to be a few jack knives, a bayonet purchased in an U. S. army surplus goods sale for domestic purposes, and a few antiquated, rusty revolvers, without cartridges.

No criminal action proceedings have been pushed against any of the communists and sympathizers to date. The House of the Masses managers, although arrested on a charge of criminal syndicalism months ago, have not been brought to trial yet and it is not likely that they will be.

INSURGENTS NOT TO BE BEATEN

Triple Alliances of Capital and Labor In Hard Scrap.

(By Helen Auger)
Staff Correspondent the Federated Press.

New York (N. Y. Bureau)—The country's railroads are plunging into the "open shop" fight head over heels.

The fight is directed not against the railway brotherhoods, who seem to hold no terror to their masters. It is the "insurgent" group which suddenly revealed itself last April which has brought about an entirely new attitude of watchfulness in the road managers. It is this great mass of men from New Haven to Salt Lake City who prefer to work quietly and keep their large plans to themselves, this great mass of men who are actually blocking today the movement of freight throughout the country. There may be as many as 400,000 insurgents out at this moment; their leaders claim that number.

The railroads know that when men walk out in April, and stay out, that something is up.

The railroads know that when these railroad workers go to the marine workers and the longshoremen and say: "Look here, your interests are ours, let's get together," that this is too much combination to be healthy. It isn't quite safe from their point of view, for the telephone girls in the stations, and the oilers and lighter captains and conductors and coastwise men to be together in a great industrial union such as will be formed in November.

Futile attempts have been made to drive the insurgents back into their separate crafts where they can be dealt with in the good old-fashioned way. Insurgents who went to Washington to demand the restoration of their seniority rights were blandly told that "their" brotherhoods would take care of the seniority rights.

The line of battle is symmetrical—a triple alliance of marine workers, railwaymen and longshoremen, facing a triple alliance of banks, railroads and commercial interests.

Both triple alliances are ready for a finish fight. William Fellows Morgan, spokesman for the citizens' transportation committee, the strike-breaking group of which he is chairman, says: "This is a movement for the open shop. You may as well face the situation. It's coming. If there's to be a general strike let's have it now and get it over with." The transport workers are ready to stay out until sleighing is good in the well-known place. They see the sun beat down on the loaded piers, and remember that the wheat fields of Kansas and Montana are ripening. They have an idea that when the time comes to move that wheat, they will be asked to do the job—and at their own terms.

WORLD WIDE NEWS

Seattle.—Organized labor here has assumed control of a downtown moving picture theatre which can be counted upon to display no pictures containing anti-labor propaganda. The deal was financed through the unions and laborites forming the Seattle Union Theatre Company, a concern which intends eventually to erect a thoroughly modern picture playhouse.

New York: (N. Y. Bureau)—John L. Tildsley, superintendent of high schools of the city and well-known for his opposition to Socialist and other "radical" theories, has been expelled from the New York school system by the board of education. The board refused to explain its action, beyond affirming "that it did not constitute a repudiation of Tildsley's views."

New York: (N. Y. Bureau)—Striking members of the International Carpenters' union, who are out for a $10 a day scale and a 40 hour week, have made successful settlements with six shops. The union is a member of the Central Labor Council, a central body of organizations not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Lord Dewar, recently returned to London from Central Africa, says that even that country is being affected by the high cost of living. Before the war a wife sixteen hands high could be bought for four spearheads, whereas she now costs eight spearheads. In the cattle districts the price of a wife at present is eight cows, instead of four.

Chicago.—Brent Dow Allinson is believed to be near death at the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans. Allinson is a conscientious objector, sentenced to the Federal "pen", for 20 years; his sentence later was reduced to four years and unless it is commuted he will remain in confinement until July, 1921. Fifteen objectors already have died, or have been killed, in prison.

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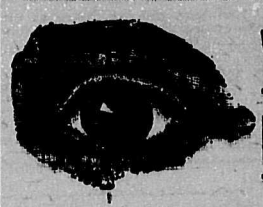
NEW WESTMINSTER.....39 Eighth St. Phone 1582
PORT MOODY.....Clark St., Next to Royal Bank



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Seattle.—A special committee of five from the Central Labor Council is going before local unions with an appeal for medical aid for Soviet Russia.

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

BRIDGE STRUCTURAL ORNAMENTAL and Reinforced Ironworkers, Local 97—Meets second and fourth Mondays. President Jas. Hastings; financial secretary and treasurer, Roy Massecar, Room 118 Labor Temple.

ENGINEERS EMPLOYED IN THE Lumber Industry (camp and mill) meet with fellow workers in that industry. Organize into the Lumber Workers Industrial Union of the O. B. U. Headquarters, 61 Cordova St. W., Vancouver. Phone Sey. 7856.

GENERAL WORKERS' UNIT, O. B. U.—Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in the month. Pres., A. J. Wilson. Sec.-treas., J. R. Campbell, Pender Hall, Pender Street West. Hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Phone Sey. 291.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 226—Meets last Sunday of each month at 3 p.m. President, A. E. Robb; vice-president, C. H. Collier; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, Box 66.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMployees, Local 28—Meets every second Wednesday in the month at 2:30 p.m. and every fourth Wednesday in the month at 8:30 p.m. President, John Cummings, secretary and business agent, A. Graham. Office and meeting hall, 614 Pender St. W. Phone Sey. 1681. Office hours, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

LUMBER AND CAMP WORKERS' INdustrial Unit of the One Big Union—An industrial union of all workers in logging and construction camps. Coast District and General Headquarters, 61 Cordova St. W., Vancouver, B. C. Phone Sey. 7856. E. Winch, general secretary-treasurer; legal advisers, Messrs. Bird, Macdonald & Co., Vancouver, B. C.; auditors, Messrs. Buttar & Chiene, Vancouver, B. C.

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S Association, Local 38-52—Office and hall, 152 Cordova St. W. Meets first and third Fridays, 8 p.m. Secretary-treasurer, Thomas Nixon; business agent, Peter Sinclair.

MARINE FIREMEN & OILERS UNIT of the O. B. U. meet in their union hall at Rooms 3 and 4 Empire Hotel, 76 Hastings East, first and third Wednesday in the month. President V. Owens; vice-president, D. Carlin; secretary, Earl King. Phone Sey. 3698.

MILLWORKERS EMPLOYED IN THE Lumber Industry, organize into the L. W. I. U. of the O. B. U. Millworkers, branches meet as follows:
Vancouver—Lumber Workers' headquarters, 61 Cordova St. W. Every Monday 8 p.m.
New Westminster—Labor Hall, cor. Royal Ave. and 7th St. 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p.m.
Fraser Mills—Old Moving Picture Theatre, Maillardville. 2nd and 4th Thursday, 8 p.m.
Port Moody—Orange Hall, 2nd Friday, every month, at 8 p.m.

MINE, MILL AND SMELTER WORKers' Unit of the One Big Union, Metalliferous Miners—Vancouver, B. C., headquarters, 61 Cordova Street West. All workers engaged in this industry are urged to join the Union before going on the job. Don't wait to be organized, but organize yourself.

PATTERN MAKERS' LEAGUE OF North America (Vancouver and vicinity)—Branch meets second and fourth Mondays, Room 204 Labor Temple. President, Wm. Hunter, 318 Tenth Ave. North Vancouver; financial secretary, E. Goddard, 856 Richards Street; recording secretary, J. D. Russell, 928 Commercial Drive. Phone High. 2204R.

PULP, PAPER AND SULPHITE WORKers—You need the Camp Workers of your industry. They need you. Organize together in the O. B. U. Industrial Unit of your occupation. Delegates on every job, or write the District Headquarters, 61 Cordova St. W., Vancouver. Entrance fee, $1.00; monthly dues, $1.00.

SHIPYARD LABORERS, RIGGERS AND Fasteners, I.L.A., Local Union 38A, Series 5—Meets the 2nd and 4th Fridays of the month, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. President, William Maylor; financial secretary and business agent, M. Phelps; corresponding secretary, W. Lee. Office, Room 207 Labor Temple.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY Employees, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets A. O. F. Hall, Mount Pleasant 1st and 3rd Mondays at 10.15 a.m. and 7 p.m. President, R. Rigby; recording secretary, F. E. Griffin, 447—6th Avenue East; treasurer, F. Sidaway; financial secretary and business agent, W. H. Cottrell, 4308 Dumfries Street; office corner Prior and Main Sts. Phone Fair. 3604 R.

INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKers' Union—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, 205 Labor Temple. President, W. Wilson, 2239 Granville Street; secretary, E. T. Kelly, 1850 Hastings St. E.; recording-secretary, L. Holdsworth, 530—[illegible] St. W., North Vancouver.

Provincial Unions

VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA AND DISTRICT TRADES and Labor Council—Meets first and third Wednesdays, Knights of Pythias Hall, North Park Street, at 8 p.m. President, E. S. Woodward; vice-president, A. C. Pike; secretary-treasurer, Christian Siverts, P. O. Box 302, Victoria, B. C.

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

PRINCE RUPERT CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL, O. B. U.—Meets every Tuesday in the McIntyre Hall at 8 p.m. Meetings open to all O. B. U. members. Secretary-treasurer, J. H. Burrough, Box 833, Prince Rupert, B. C.

RAILWAY WAGE AWARD NOT SATISFACTORY

U. S. Railroad Men May Soon Be Involved in Nation-Wide General Strike.

The Federated Press.

Chicago. — Wide dissatisfaction with the award of the railway wage board is evident here among the officers of the big brotherhoods, and among the rank and file of railroad workers. There is grave likelihood that a general strike will be called when the two million members of the rail unions vote on the question of accepting the $6,000,000 grant.

A disturbing and uncertain factor in the whole situation—disturbing alike to the railroad brotherhoods, the railways and the railroad labor board—is the attitude of the "outlaw" organizations of railroad workers. Already the Chicago Yardmen's Association, under the chairmanship of John Grunau, has rejected the award as "unsatisfactory." Yet neither his organization nor any other of the "outlaws" are supposed to have a voice in the question of acceptance or rejection, as they were consistently ignored by the board. The "outlaws" claim to have some 400,000 workers, chiefly "vacationists," behind them. Should the action of the Chicago group be followed by the other "outlaws," there may be a railroad strike despite the acceptance of the award by the brotherhoods.

Hamilton, Ontario.—Contractors' refusal to pay 65 cents an hour has caused 600 members of the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union to suspend work.

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How Winston Churchill Tricked the British Nation and Parliament

(Continued from page 1)

Petrograd. With reference to (a) I asked that the Finnish detachments should be answerable to the Allied Command and that Russian detachments should be attached to the Finnish detachments operating near Petrograd.

I was told in reply that everything would be done and that it will be reported to Paris to the British General Headquarters.

Come in Uniform!

On the evening of May 4 I had an interview with Sir S. Hoare. He had just returned from a visit to Churchill and told me that the latter is extremely interested in the Yudenitch business, as well as in all the questions which I had raised; to Hoare's surprise he had read not only the short memorandum, but also the two other notes mentioned above, and that Churchill, had, after perusing them, handed them over to the head of the Operative Department, General Radcliffe, for detailed study. At the same time Hoare transmitted Churchill's invitation to come and see him personally, as well as the head of the Operative Department, for further conversation.

Hoare was greatly pleased with the results obtained, and asked me to make it a point to come in military full dress, saying that he himself would accompany me to the War Office. The first interview was to have taken place with the head of the Operative Department, General Radcliffe. Hoare accompanied me to his office, and introduced me to him. The reception was of the most cordial character.

General Radcliffe asked me to prolong my stay in London so as to arrange an interview with that general when I could transmit to him all our plans and ideas. To this I answered that I considered this the best solution of the question; that while insisting upon the immediate necessity of organizing the new front we were fully aware of the technical difficulties which will no doubt be encountered, and that these could be solved neither in Paris nor in London, but only with General Yudenitch himself.

Napoleon Himself

At 5.30 of the same day I was received by Churchill. In his outward attitude Churchill displayed extreme kindness. Upon meeting me he said that until now he was unable to meet the higher representatives of the Russian Army, for the sole reason, that, in the interests of the cause itself and owing to the political conditions of the moment, he had to keep a secret of many things. The circumstances had now altered; yet he earnestly asked me, in the name of the common cause, to keep our relations and our conversation in full and strict confidence.

Our conversation lasted about an hour. Churchill said he was not going to dwell upon questions of military operations, which he, as a civilian, understood very little, and which had been decided with me, by General Radcliffe, but that he would like to have my views upon general questions and that he would answer me. I gave him a short resume of the desirable means by which they could be satisfied.

In his reply Churchill told me:

(1) The question of giving armed support was, for him, the most difficult one; the reason for this was the opposition of the British working class to armed intervention. But even in this matter, without promising anything, he would try to help. He had declared in the House of Commons that fresh forces were necessary for the purpose of evacuating the North.

He would send, under this pretext, up to 10,000 volunteers who would replace the worn-out units, especially the demoralized American and French troops. He would postpone the actual evacuation for an indefinite period, but will not speak about this. He agrees upon the help of the newly arived British troops being actively manifested. In case of further advance by Admiral Kolchak, he would be willing to give active support to the left flank. In short, he will do all he can, but again he added that the success of our common cause demanded great secrecy.

It was very difficult to him to *send military forces to the aid of* General Denikin, because as far as the North was concerned he had a pretext—that of supporting the British troops already there. But the idea of supporting Denikin, were it even by volunteers, would be carried out by him; he would send up to 2,500 volunteers under cover of instructors and technical troops, and if these fight side by side with us against the Bolsheiks it will, of course, be natural.

(2) As far as giving us material support was concerned, Churchill said that he is already giving such, and that he will continue to do so to the fullest possible extent; for this he intends to ask for 24 million pounds sterling for the supply of all our fronts, and if the circumstances will require it, he is willing to supply armaments and othr materials for the Northern Army and for General Yudenitch for another 100,000 pounds.

(3) With reference to the help that could be given in the question connected with our prisoners, Churchill told me that he will fulfill all the wishes I had expressed, but asks that the management of this business should be kept in good order; that he will ask this same day for the necessary credits for the dispatch of 500 officers to Archangel, England taking upon itself their financial support (travelling expenses, salary).

(4) With reference to the creation of a Yudenitch front Churchill said that he will do everything in his power, and that the first step would be the dispatch of a special war mission to General Yudenitch, about which I had already been told by General Radcliffe, and which will be of a similar character to the Mission of Generals Knox and Briggs.

Kolchak's Servant

Repeating again that he does not consider it necessary for him to discuss with me questions of a military character, these having been referred to General Radcliffe, he indicated that he had to touch upon one gneral question upon whose solution depends whether the capture of Petrograd would be desirable, and that is the question of a food supply immediately upon the capture of Petrograd. Having this point in view, he had sent an order to Sir Henry Wilson, the head of the General Headquarters in Paris, with a request for a full statement upon this question.

In conclusion he told me: "You find in me the most devoted champion of a great united Russia and your best friend, and in your person I am happy to greet one of the representatives of that great Russian army which has done so much during our common war against Germany."

The general impression which I received during the conversations exceeded all my expectations. In Churchill we have not only a man who sympathizes with us but also an energetic and active friend. This is the reason why I give special importance to one remark at the beginning of our conversation. Churchill told me that in all Russian questions he recognized only Admiral Kolchak, that no measures are taken by him without his consent.

"Kolchak's Orders"

Among other statements he expressed himself thus: "I am myself carrying out Kolchak's orders," and that with reference to the Yudenitch question he had sent a couple of days ago, (i.e., after the first conversation with Hoare), a request for information to Admiral Kolchak. From this I concluded that for some reasons or other the impression exists amongst our allies that the necessary unity does not yet subsist among us.

As a general conclusion, I will permit myself to put down the following:

Great Britain's help is guaranteed to us to the fullest possible extent; from our side we must immediately show greater powers of productivity of work; we must show to the Englishman that we, too, can pass from the sphere of mere words to the field of deeds.

Signed,
Lieut-General GOLOVIN.

What Radcliffe Said

General Golovin's account of his interview with General Radcliffe, omitted above, reads as follows:—

My conversations with General Radcliffe was of a military operations against Petrograd. I succeeded in convincing him on all *points. His main doubt referred* to the possibility of forming units of war prisoners (I mentioned the figure of 50,000). With reference to this point I had to touch upon the question of our prisoners in Germany. I drew him the picture and said that if measures are not taken immediately for the solution of the questions that have arisen there, the material could at any rate be partially made use of.

Under the Red Cross

First of all it was necessary to send off as soon as possible 500 officers to Archangel, but we had no money, and no means of transport; for these same reasons the dispatch of officers to the armies of Admiral Kolchak and General Denikin were being delayed; secondly it was necessary to collect at once all the officers and soldiers willing to fight against the Bolsheviks in separate camps. I also added that even if the question about Yudenitch should not be decided in the affirmative, ordinary humaneness demands that we should give the possibility to those who do not wish to go to the Bolsheviks to keep up for at least some time, that all this could be done under cover of the Red Cross and that then the formation of detachments could begin.

I do not intend to expound here our operative discussions and considerations—they went on entirely according to my note on the operations which I transmitted to General Le Ronne with only one addition providing for the most disadvantageous conditions.

I must add here that when the question touched upon politics, namely, the question of pressure upon the Esthonians not to hinder us in the formation and organization of military detachments, General Radcliffe told me: "Here we come to the question which does not concern us, but concerns diplomacy; still, I should like to know your personal opinion as, so far as I know, Esthonia demands its independence."

Esthonia

At this I resolutely answered that, of course, there could not be any talk whatsoever as to the question of Esthonia's independence. I tried to explain to him in detail the utter impossibility, from the standpoint of Russia's existence, of such a solution of the question. I also insisted upon the argument that in the hearts of the Esthonian people there could not be any serious separist tendencies, and that only a handful of adventurers who had captured power could speak of them.

General Radcliffe agreed in full sincerity with all I had said, and told me that he also thinks that the thing was quite out of the question, and that the only ground upon which the question could be raised was that of local self-government (with a certain autonomy).

In conclusion, General Radcliffe said that the question about Yudenitch had called out everybody's interest, that they would do everything in their power to give the necessary support, and that it was necessary to move this question in diplomatic circles, too. As far as the War Office was concerned, it had decided to send immediately a special war mission to General Yudenitch for the purpose of clearing matters on the spot and entering into direct communication with him. At the head of this mission will be placed an influential British general. Who this general will be would be decided within the next three days.

On July the sixth, The Daily Herald made the following additional exposures: A copy of the Monthly War Diary of the British Military War Mission in Siberia having been secured by that paper.

This Diary contains day by day entries of all the important telegrams and other documents passing between the British Military Mission with Admiral Kolchak on the one hand and Mr. Churchill and Sir Henry Wilson (Chief of the Imperial General Staff) in London on the other.

Damning Diary

Three things in the Diary are of special note.

(1) Mr. Churchill is proved by the Diary to be making plans with Kolchak as late as June, 1919, to throw his right wing forward to meet the Archangel force at Kotlos and sweep on to Petrograd.

That was the plan about which General Ironside so unfortunately "blabbed" in an interview in North Russia on June 1, 1919—an interview which he tried too late to suppress.

(2) In October, 1919, the British Acting High Commissioner in Siberia, Mr. O'Reilly, telegraphed to the Foreign Office that General Knox, chief of the Military Mission, was posing as the highest British representative in Siberia, and dealing with Kolchak in political questions on a direct wire with Mr. Churchill.

Mr. O'Reilly suggested that if it was His Majesty's Government's desire that General Knox should handle political questions direct with Mr. Churchill, without reference to the Foreign Office or to the High Commissioner, H. M. Government had better make General Knox High Commissioner or instruct the General to mind his own affairs.

"No Hope of Success"

Outraged by this criticism of a soldier by a mere representative of the Foreign Office, General Knox wired to Mr. Churchill and Sir Henry Wilson about it, and Mr. O'Reilly was immediately recalled.

(3) At the end of June, 1919, General Knox telegraphed to Mr. Churchill that Kolchak's failure at the front necessitated a reconsideration of the whole position. He laid it down that there was no longer any hope of a military success that summer; and declared that either

(a) a force of 100,000 men should be thrown in to take Petrograd and Moscow and so "finish" the war, or

(b) an immediate armistice and peace should be made.

Ths telegram reached London just at the tme the Supreme Council was preparng to recognize Koltchak.

It provoked an agitated reply from Sir Henry Wilson at the Hotel Astoria, Paris.

The reply is remarkable. Wilson said flatly that he could not believe the situation to be as Knox described it. He required Knox to answer clearly whether or not there was any chance of a military success. Everything, he said, depended on that answer, because it was only by promising a military success that summer (1919) that he (Sir Henry Wilson) and Mr. Churchill had been able to persuade the War Cabinet to agree to Kolchak's practical recognition

After this it is not to be wondered at that General Knox decided that a success was, after all, possible!

Just as General Knox had great difficulty in making Mr. Churchill realise the situation in Siberia, so the gallant gentlemen at the home front found it hard to make General Knox realise that there was any limit to their power at home.

For instance General Knox telegraphed a complaint that The Daily Herald and The "Manchester Guardian" were printing "pro-Bolshevik" articles, and requesting the War Office to have them stopped.

The War Office replied mildly that it had no power to do this, but that if Knox sent particulars it would try to talk on the matter to the editors concerned.

The only necessary comment on paragraph (2)—and on Mr. Churchill's veracity—is an extract from the right hon. gentleman's speech in the House of Commons on June 6:

"We are not at all involved in these operatons of Admiral Kolchak in any military sense, except in the sense that if these operations continue to prosper it will facilitate our withdrawal from North Russia."

A few of the members of the Women's Auxiliary of the O. B. U. Photo taken at the picnic last Sunday.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO GET WAR VETERAN

Editor of "The Dugout" Must Stand Trial Again for Criminal Syndicalism.

By The Federated Press.

Los Angeles.—A third attempt to put Sidney Flower's in a felon's cell is soon to be staged here. District Attorney Thomas Lee Woolwine has served notice on Attorney John Beardsley that Flower must stand trial again on the charge of criminal syndicalism. Undaunted by his failure to secure a *conviction in the two previous* trials that cost the taxpayers $30,000 and in which his chief witnesses were self-confessed agents provocateur, stool pigeons and hired tools of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, the district attorney will make another effort to send to prison the young soldier who refused to stop fighting for democracy after coming home from two years on the battlefields of France with Canadian forces.

The announcement of the intention of the district attorney has not intimidated Flower's. The night of the day he received the news he addressed a labor meeting, breaking the silence he had imposed upon himself during the months since the office of his paper, "The Dugout," was raided and he arrested. "On the advice of friends who thought it would hurt my case, I have kept quiet," he said, "I've taken my punishment lying down; but from now on I'm going to fight."

In the new indictment the O. B. U. is again purposely confused with the I. W. W., and Flowers is also charged with expressing sympathy with Soviet Russia. This is a crime in Los Angeles.

The 'powers that be" are going to make a grand effort to put the "quietus" upon the man that has been a very painful thorn in the flesh of the M. and M. since his discharge from the Canadian Army. Flowers is a fighter, and since the finding of the new indictment has been speaking at numerous meetings, and has put in some very effective work for the O. B. U.

Seattle.—Copies of a notice posted in logging camps in Oregon owned by the Murphy Timber Company have been received here. The notice informs employees that any who quit because of the company's simon pure stand on "Americanism" will be reported to the Federal authorities.

Another group taken at the O. B. U. picnic.

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Ingledew Shoe Store.....666 Granville Street
Johnston's Big Shoe House.....409 Hastings W.
"K" Boot Shop.....319 Hastings Street West
Pierre Paris.....64 Hastings Street West
Wm. Dick Ltd.....Hastings Street East
Vancouver Co-operative .....41 Pender Street West
MacLachlan-Taylor Company .....63 Cordova Street West
Cornett Bros. .....56 Hastings W.

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O. B. U. Model Cafe .....57 Cordova Street West
Orpheum Cafe .....Opp. Orpheum Theatre

Chiropractors and Drugless Healers

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Vancouver X-Ray Institute .....614 Standard Bank Building
Willard Coates .....30-32 Burns, Bldg., 18 Hastings Street West
Downie Sanitarium, Ltd. .....15th Floor Standard Bank Bldg.

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J. N. Harvey Ltd.....125 Hastings West and Victoria, B. C.
C. D. Bruce.....401 Hastings Street West
New York Outfitting Co.....143 Hastings Street West
David Spencer Ltd.....Hastings Street
W. B. Brumitt.....Cordova Street
Thomas & McBain.....Granville Street
Woodwards Ltd.....Hastings and Abbott Streets
Victor Clothes Shop.....112 Hastings West
D. K. Book .....117 Hastings Street West
Vancouver Co-operative .....41 Pender Street West
Rickson's .....820 Granville St.

Coal

Kirk & Co., Ltd.....929 Main St., Seymour 1441 and 465

Dairies

Fraser Valley Dairies.....8th Avenue and Yukon Street

Dentists

Dr. Brett Anderson .....602 Hastings West
Dr. W. J. Curry.....301 Dominion Building
Dr. Gordon Campbell.....Corner Granville and Robson Streets
Dr. Lowe.....Corner Hastings and Abbott Streets
Dr. Grady.....Corner Hastings and Seymour Streets

Drinks

Britannia Beer.....Westminster Brewery Co.
Cascade Beer.....Vancouver Breweries Ltd.
Patricia Cabaret.....411 Hastings Street East
Taxi—Soft Drinks.....409 Dunsmuir Street
Van Bros.....Ciders and wines
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Vancouver Co-operative .....41 Pender Street West

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Success Business College .....Cor. Tenth and Main

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Harron Bros. .....2398 Granville Street
Mount Pleasant Undertaking Co. .....*233 Kingsway*
Nunn Thomson & Glegg.....531 Homer Street

Furniture

Hastings Furniture Co.....41 Hastings Street West
Ballard Furniture Store .....1024 Main Street
Home Furniture Company.....416 Main Street

Groceries

Cal-Van Market.....Hastings Street Opposite Pantages
"Slaters" (three stores).....Hastings, Granville and Main Streets
Woodwards.....Hastings and Abbott Streets
Spencers Ltd.....Hastings Street
Vancouver Co-operative .....41 Pender Street West
Union Public Market.....35-37 Hastings Street West
S. T. Wallace.....118 Hastings Street West

Hatters

Black and White Hat Store .....Cor. Hastings and Abbott Streets

Jewelers

O. B. Allan .....480 Granville Street
North West Mail Order House .....615 Pender Street West

Manufacturers of Foodstuffs

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Switzer Bros.....312 Hastings Street West

Novelties and Mail Order House

North West Mail Order House .....615 Pender Street West

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J. H. Healey .....824-825 Birks Building
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Pictou County, Nova Scotia, has come across for the Independent Labor Party, according to the Workers' Weekly, which states that seven locals of the I. L. P. were formed in almost as many weeks in that county.

ORGANIZER HAS NO WORK TO DO

London Unions Will Have Nothing to do With A. F. of L. Organizer.

London, Ontario.— Dissension which for a few lively moments threatened to disrupt the London Trades and Labor council at the last meeting held on the 21st inst., arose over a letter of protest which Secretary W. G. Tite had drafted to send to the American Federation of Labor, asking why the Federation had appointed Fred Young local organizer instead of Harry Wray, whose appointment was asked by the local council. Young is in bad favor with the local unions, because after being elected vice-president of the Labor Representation committee last December, he refused to stand by the committee's action in selecting Harry B. Ashplant as mayoralty candidate, and publicly appeared at meetings in support of the Citizens' candidate, Mayor E. S. Little. No local unions will admit Young to their meetings, so although official organizer he has no work to do. Both Wray and Young are ex-army sergeants.

After a stormy preliminary battle in which the conservative labor faction got its way in reducing a letter of censure to a letter of protest, the letter to be sent was read and violently opposed by the opponents of the Independent Labor party in the council, because it gave too much of the labor party's side of mutually entertained objections to Organizer Young. During the course of the hot discussion Organizer Wray declared he would resign, and Secretary Tite announced he would do the same. The letter was finally dispatched to President Gompers on a vote of 14 to 11. Wray charged that the American Federation had completely ignored seven former communications from the London council. Tite's letter referred to the loyalty of London labor men to the Federation although the industrial unions had offered attractive inducements for them to desert. Another resolution appointed an educational committee to combat the spread of Bolshevism among the Poles and and tin-plate industry locally, through their native language newspapers. Steps will be taken to teach them English and also explain the advantages of trades unionism and "constitutional government in Canada," as opposed to industrialism and the Soviet system.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ON INCREASE

Sixty Strikers Involving Twelve Thousand Workers During Month of June

Ottawa.—The Labor Gazette reports loss due to industrial disputes during June greater than during May, 1920, but much less than during June, 1919. There were in existence during the month 60 strikes, involving about 12,406 workrs, and resulting in the loss of 155,502 working days. At the end of June there were on record 33 strikes, involving about 5,182 workers. Time loss during May was 145,168 working days; in June 1919, 1,370,601 working days.

The strikes at the clothing factories in Joliette, Que., conducted by the Joliette Local Union of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' of America, will be continued until the employers grant the strikers' demands for a 44-hour week and betterment of working conditions. The general executive board of the Amalgamated, at its meeting in New York city last week, voted to give $500 a week for the support of the strike. The Montreal joint board is giving $500 a week and the Montreal Pressers' Union is giving $100 a week.

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ALLIED DIPLOMATS BEATEN BY CZECHS

Refused to Fight Against Workers' Republic of Russia.

Now on Way Home But Are Practically Prisoners.

(By Laurence Todd)
Staff Correspondent the Federated Press.

Washington.—In the army supply base camp near Norfolk are 3500 Czecho-Slovak veterans, who arrived in Norfolk aboard the transport Mt. Vernon on June 13, just four months from the day they sailed from Vladivostok for home.

Seven hundred German war prisoners from Siberia were aboard the Mt. Vernon with them. The vessel was put up at Norfolk for repairs. But when the Czechs—allies and "heroic defenders of true Russia against Bolshevism"—were marched off to barracks, the Germans were sent promptly to another ship and hastened home to their Fatherland.

From June 13 to June 26, the Czechs were held as virtual prisoners in the camp. Then they were told that special permits would be issued to them as individuals, good within the city limits of Norfolk between 7 a.m. and 9 p.m. This is their limit of freedom.

Word was smuggled out, and an investigation was made by a man in sympathy with the long struggle of the Czechs for liberation from Austrian tyranny. He went to their place of detention to learn from the soldiers and their officers the reason for their fall from the status of returning heroes to that of dangerous aliens.

Admire Soviet Russia

He learned it. The men told him that when their ship reached San Francisco they were forbidden to go ashore because, as was explained to them, their pro-Soviet beliefs made them "dangerous to the population." Their next stop was at the Panama canal zone, and here the resident authorities had spread the report that if they came ashore all women ought to go escorted in public, since the men "held the usual Bolshevik views regarding women." When the leading women of the city of Colon saw the veterans, however, they sent a delegation to them with apologies for the fast that these rumors had been circulated. They invited the Czechs to numerous social affairs while their vessel was going through the canal and awaiting orders to steam northward. Finally came the interment at Norfolk.

These 3500 Czechs are almost unanimous in their admiration for Soviet Russia. A majority of them are avowed Communists. Being a Communist is not a crime for a Czecho-Slovak. Of the 40,000 of their Siberian exiles, who are streaming back over the earth to Prague, probably three-fourths are radical Socialists, evolving into Communists.

They say they have a reason. Their reason is the truth about their part in the overthrow of the Soviet rule in Siberia, and in the setting up of the Kolchak regime by the Allies.

After the February, 1917, revolution in Russia, the great mass of Czecho-Slovak, who had been captured or had voluntarily surrendered to the Russian armies along the Austrian front, asked permission to be formed into a special Czecho-Slovak army to fight against the Central Powers. This was done, and in November, when the Bolshevik revolution took place, they were invited by the Soviets to become a nucleus for the campaign against Austria, which, had been made difficult by the dissolution of the main Russian armies.

Allies Interfere

But at that point the Allies intervened. They had determined to overthrow the Soviets, and they induced these 50,000 Czechs to start toward Vladivostok in order that they might be shipped to France. At almost the same moment, great numbers of the old czarist officers started over the same route. According to the Czech soldiers, they later found that these czarist officers had been sent along with them by the Allied diplomats in Russia, as a means of creating an anti-Soviet army to cut off Siberian supplies from Soviet Russia. The Czechs announced that they would take no part in Russia's civil war, but would go home at once.

Next, the Allied diplomats and military officers invented the story that the Bolsheviki had raised and armed a force of German war prisoners which would destroy the Czechs, and that it was located on the Volga front. The Czechs innocently believed this, and went into the Volga region, where in the first fight they discovered that they had been led against Russian workers. Enraged, they turned about and again started for Vladivostok.

Formed a Soviet

Their officers failed them and they formed a Soviet of Czech deputies to conduct their return home. These deputies were surrounded by Allied soldiers, arrested and interned on an island near Vladivostok. Then the Allied officers sent out to the Czech soldiers a forged statement from these deputies, urging them to trust the Allies and keep up their war against the non-existent "German" army in Siberia. Again the soldiers were fooled, but upon their discovery that their deputies were arrested they refused to fight any more. Even their commander, General Gaida, who still had wanted to fight the Soviets, refused to support Kolchak, and was dismissed by the dictator. He went to Vladivistok, attempted to revolt, and was quickly taken prisoner and shipped home. His rebellion was sppressed by Japanese troops.

The second uprising on January 31, 1920, was successful, due almost entirely to the stand taken by Gen. Graves against the Japanese officers, who threatened to wipe out the Czechs and Russians. Kolchak's supporters ran away to Japan, where they stayed until the last of the American troops had sailed, on April 3. Then they returned to enjoy the results of the Japanese seizure of the city on April 4. Before leaving, the Czechs issued a formal protest against the Japanese outrages against the Russian Soviets and the Zemstro government of the Far East.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
Range 1, Coast

TAKE NOTICE that Rice Owen Clark of Port Progress, rancher, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands, commencing at a post planted about 40 chains S.W. of the S.E. corner of lot 422, thence about 30 chains north to lot 422, thence west 80 chains thence about 10 chains N. to shoreline, thence southerly and easterly along shoreline to point of comencement, and containing 200 acres more or less.

RICE OWEN CLARK

Dated June 4th, 1920.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
Range 1, Coast.

TAKE notice that Agnes Lizzie Clark of Port Progress, storekeeper, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands, commencing at a post planted at N. W. point of said Bonwick Island, about 20 chains S. E. of S. E. corner of lot 1007, thence around shoreline to point of commencement, and containing six acres, more or less.

AGNES LIZZIE CLARK.

Dated June 1st, 1920

GERMANY PREPARED FOR WAR, BUT WE ARE PREPARING FOR PEACE

Letters to FEDERATIONIST

Editor B. C. Federationist:—I agree with "Pro Bono Publico" that economic forces are constantly forcing the mass of humanity forward to a certain well-defined goal, but I don't agree with him that those forces are not subject to direction and control by the individual.

It is because I do believe they are subject to our control that I am writing to the Federationist. Our system of society is individualistic. To live, it sets one individual against another, one group against another. The necessities of life are produced and distributed on a competitive basis. Every person, every family, every group is moved by the force of competition for the dollar. To produce the necessities for the public benefit, for the perfect working of the system, each individual must of necessity be antagonistic to every other individual. The system is also capitalistic. In the capitalistic system the individual's intentions are to economically conquer all other individuals, to exact tribute and service from them, so that that individual may live in luxury and idleness. The late war was entered into by the Germans with this intention. These two systems, the individualistic and the capitalistic, are antagonistic to the collective or socialistic system and are constantly at war with it. Unionism and cooperation are forces of the collective system, which are constantly at war with individualism, uniting the individual and forcing him to cooperate even though that co-operation is for a capitalistic purpose. At the present moment our system has reached the point where it must either become altogether collective or else enter into a chaotic state where the physical worker will be at a terrible disadvantage.

I am not antagonistic to the farmer. I only used him to illustrate the fallacy of building a system from the top down to the foundation, as the Russians are trying to do. The Russian system at present has its foundations on the shoulders of Lenine, Trotsky, and a small number of advanced thinkers. It is held in place by the common national danger. The forces of patriotism, the forces which placed Debs and a great number of advanced thinkers in jail, are the forces which are holding it in place—and I wished to find out if the labor unionists were advanced enough to take advantage of the present opportunity to build a system on the rock equality, from the ground up.

A system which cannot compete with any other system in an economic sense and show that it is a better system than the other, but must first kill off all other systems by physical force before it can exist at all, cannot be a proper system for mankind to attempt to use.

The Farmer

Editor, B. C. Federationist, Sir: I am glad to find a discussion of the position of the farmer in the Labor movement in your issue of July 16. The question sure needs cleaning up. First, why not define the term: What is a farmer? Is he a man who owns land, or a man who cultivates land? Suppose a man inherits, or otherwise acquires a million acres of wheat land in Manitoba or Dakota, and lives in London or New York. Is he then a farmer? Suppose he hires a manager who lives on the land and hires labor to cultivate and harvest the wheat. Does that make him a farmer? This man will very likely take the point of view shown in an editorial in the Country Gentleman not long ago, that a bushel of wheat a day is the normal wages of a working man.

Take on the other hand the stump rancher we know on the Pacific coast. He has a little clearing where he can raise enough to partly make a living, and has to work out to earn money to buy wheat he cannot raise, and to pay his taxes. A bushel of wheat a day does not seem to him adequate wages, and he can get more in the camps. If he would stop and figure a little it would look more simple. If he charges his farming operations with interest on his investment when he sells his product, he will not have a bushel of wheat a day for his work. If he charges wages such as he could command in the camps, he would not have any interest on his investment. Consequently he has no real property; he simply owns his job, and the possession of land to him is much the same as the ownership of the tools of his trade by the barber or cobbler. It is personal property. If he don't use it, it brings him in nothing. This brings up the distinction between real and personal property which is the cause of so much confusion.

If I own a piece of property which brings me a net return of 10 per cent., and the O.B.U. or some other unholy combination of workers force wages up till I only get 10 per cent., half of my property is destroyed. If they keep on till I get no net returns, I have no real property in that investment any more, and will have to go to work, if that is all the real property I have I still have my pocket knife and my tooth brush, but they are personal property. No man cares to own those articles who does not use them himself. Most men want a home where they can have privacy. The farm gives that. They want security of employment. The farmer has that.

Lots of us don't like to take orders from any one. That attracts lots of men to the farm. Here they can have their own foolish way and there is none to molest or make afraid.

Given secure possession of enough land to keep him busy, and no more than he can work himself, an industrious man can feed himself and raise a family who in turn will feed him for the few years he will live after he is unable to work. If he does not hire labor he will never have much surplus, for by the time he accumulates enough tools and stock to make a comfortable living, he will find it takes all his time to take care of what he has.

If you have read this far you will see the difficulty of the question of lining up the farmer.

Between dives and Lazarus there is a great gulf fixed.

There is where the split came in Russia. The rich peasant who hired labor went with the landed aristocracy. He got surplus value from his land. The poor peasant goes Bolshevik. Land to him is one of the tools of his craft.

F. H. CONANT

The Farmer's Position

Editor B. C. Federationist: I must congratulate you for your editorial on the position of the farmer, and sincerely wish a copy could be mailed to every farmer in the country.

Taken as a whole, it expresses the most sincere interest in the lot of the misunderstood farmer that is has been my privilege to read.

Re class consciousnss: You will agree with me that until a child takes its first step, its a matter of speculation if it is ever to walk, but once the first step is taken we are content to leave further progress to time, satisfied that eventually his ambition to progress will develop further effort.

Now the first step in class consciousness must come through contact with an impediment which necessitates a detour in our line of mental or physical progress, or it may be a consciousness by comparison, that a number of people whom we consider unessential to the life and prosperity of the community are living under more congenial conditions than we are.

Now the point I wish to make is not the precise angle of our vision, but rather the point on which our mind is centred, namely, the right to a unified living, challenging the inequalities of the social groups.

How natural for the Russian peasant to become enthusiastic for the revolution. It came, offering him gifts of land. The enthusiasm of the city artisan for the revolution is based on the prospect of more human conditions, none of us would desire or advocate a change unless satisfied of material benefit, only the idealist exposes his breast to the assissin's dagger to shield his friend. When an amorous youth beseaches a winsome maid to share his couch it isn't through any charitable concern for the maid, but an entirely selfish instinct that prompts his generous proposal, and she, from a mutual sentiment, joins him. Our noblest actions are actuated by purely selfish motives.

The farmer today is passing through a period of unexplainable discontent and is actively questioning the inequalities of the social groups and quite naturally wants the same conditions as prevail in the city, namely, a reduction in his daily 16 hours drudgery he, like the farmers in Russia, will join hands with you when you can. Show him that by so doing he will receive gifts which must include an 8-hour day and the necessity of having to raise pork, beef, butter, eggs, grain and fodder in order to live, assure him of all the latest mechanical appliances to aid him in his work, solve his transportation problems, above all assure him that under the coming system he will be entitled to a decent holiday each year, show him that his family will have access to the halls of culture, bring the opportunities for pleasure and entertainment to the door of the farmhouse, show him that his interest can best be served by the overthrow of the system with all its intolerable burdens.—Pro Bono Publico.

LENIN SAYS TAKE POLITICAL ACTION

Must Fight Against the Anti-Parliamentarism

Social Revolution to Follow Labor Government

(By the Federated Press)

Berlin.—(New York Bureau.)—If Nikolai Lenin, Premier of Soviet Russia, were in England at present, he would vote for a government headed by Arthur Henderson, the moderate labor leader, with the avowed object of helping show the working class by this example that nothing much could be done for it along reformist lines. At least this is what a Norwegian communist publicist named Friis, who recently interviewed Lenin in Moscow, says the Bolshevist leader told him. In the course of the interview, which is printed in the Rote Fahne, the Berlin organ of the Communist Party of Germany, Lenin said:

"We must use legal methods as long as possible. On the other hand, I think that a 'Communist Party' which carries on legal agitation exclusively is not worthy of the name it bears. The question of what to do in every individual case is a practical thing. This is the case with the question of taking part in elections to Parliament. In general we were always for participation in the elections, but under extraordinary circumstances, for this example, the election for the first Duma, we have favored the boycott.

"Anti-Parliamentarism is one of the Communistic children's diseases against which I have often had to fight. In Italy this disease is widespread. Why, there is even a special party called the Soviet, of Naples, which is the organ of the Communist Abstentionists, i.e., those opposed to voting. In this country, as you know, I have had to fight Bukharin and Radek over the same question. I was against the idea that we were obliged to overthrow the Kerensky Government at once, and I was in favor of the Brest-Litovsk peace. Later on both of them openly admitted that they had made a mistake and Radek has learned the lesson so well that he has excelled everyone else in fighting against the anti-parliamentary tendency in Germany, against Laufenberg, Wolfhein and the Hamburg Communists.

"I may sum up my idea of what is necessary to do now as follows: 1. Fight the Menshevikl. 2. Fight against the children's diseases within the ranks of the Left Wing Socialists."

"Our standpoint was for first making a thorough investigation of economic conditions, and then showing personal convictions and taking changes. If I were in England now, for instance, I would vote for a Henderson Government, but at the same time I would openly say that 'Just let them have a try at it first.' It would soon be seen that they could do nothing. The workers would soon understand that, after the devastation of the war, the reform way is impossible.

"The revolution is bound to come in every country, but in the West European countries it will probably be able to take place with less difficulty than in our case. For the present Russia is in the lead, but after the revolution shall have arrived in West Europe, Russia will soon be behind in the course of development.

"In Germany there will soon be what you might call an engineering proletariat. It is of great importance to get the engineers in the ranks. In our case a large section of them had purely capitalistic interests. And therefore it will require many years here to rebuild industrial life."

Subscribers, Please Note!

Many subscribers in renewing their subscriptions are sending in the old price. The new rates are as follows: In Canada, $2.50 per year; $1.50 per half year. United States, $3.00 per year. If subscribers will see that they send in the proper amount it will aid us and also avoid confusion.

Seattle.—The employer who doesn't intend to work for profits is not wanted in Washington State, Governor Louis F. Hart told the convention of government labor officials of the United States and Canada in convention here. Labor must get a square deal but at the same time profits must be protected, the governor said. Governor Hart devoted a large part of his address to flaying radicalism.

Pass the Federationist along and help get new subscribers.

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Lumber Workers' Convention Over

(Continued from page 1)

ganization, the balance will be wiped off as a good-of-the-movement expenditure. Henceforth all initial organization expenses will be borne by the headquarters instead of being charged up to the district in which the outlay occurred.

Suspicion Allayed

In the past there has been a certain amount of cross purposes and fricton evidenced in the organization, mainly due to the tactics of a few individuals whose main function in life is apparently to disrupt. Many sincere workers were led to believe that the inlerst of the organization were not as well protected as they would wish, and if the convention did nothing else than allay this suspicion, which was proven to have no basis in fact, the time and money involved was well spent. A splendid spirit of solinarity was evidenced on all sides at the close of the meetings.

In the east the work of the organization is bearing fruit, and representatives of the union are meeting the Ontario provincial health authorities next week to clear up the question of the union standard of sanitary requirements which are to be called for before the camps open for the winter's work. Many members are inclined to look for immediate financial returns to show on the organizers' report sheets; that this is a false criterion was recognized by the delegates after hearing Executive Member Lamont's talk on eastern organization taitiss and difficulties. Those who were at first inclined to condemn were finally forced to recognize the logic of his arguments. When the organization has proven to the eastern workers the value of the work accomplished in improving the standard of camp conditions, and thereby demonstrating further possbilities, then can the financial returns be looked for.

Company Assigns

During the week a logging firm has assigned to their creditors, and it is very doubtful if the men will get their wages. In another case it has been necessary to issue liens in an endeavo to get security for wages which in some cases run as high as $900. Should the men lose partof their claim they have no one to blame but themselves, for it must be obvious that any firm which finds it necessary to owe its employees several months' wages is an unsafe one to work for. Members should insist upon being paid in cash or certified cheques twice a month. If desired the cheques can be sent to headquartrs and the money deposited to the credit of its owner.

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The Economic State Changed by War

(Continued from page 1)

tures for 1920-21. Roughly they are as follows:

Nat. debt (1913-14)	.....	£24,500,000
Fighting service "	....	86,000,000
Civil service "	....	55,000,000
Revenut dept. "	....	29,500,000
Nat. debt (1920-21)	.....	345,000,000
Fighting service "	....	269,200,000
Civil service "	....	555,600,000
Revenue dept. "	....	61,300,000

The most astonishing thing about these figures is not the increase of the cost of the fighting service to a little over three-fold the pre-war figure, but the increase of the cost of civil service by ten-fold.

What is the character of this increase in the civil service? The larger sums are to be spent in the prosecution of a state capitalism programme. For example, the expenditure for old age pensions is doubled; the expenditure for public education is increased from nineteen for fifty-seven millions of pounds; the appropriation for boards of agriculture is increased six-fold; the appropriation for labor and unemployment stands at more than 25 millions of pounds. Then there are the appropriations for "railway agreements" (23 millions); for the bread subsidy (45 millions); for the coal mines deficiency (15 millions); for the transport subsidy (two millions); and for export credits (two millions). The British Empire is going into the field of capitalist state enterprise, in very much the same way that the German Empire entered the same field a generation ago.

Paul Deschanel, in an introduction to a book on "The Economic War in Our Colonies" gives his opinion regarding the function of the modern state. He has referred to the heavy inroads made by the Germans in the French colonial markets, and to the fact that the war opened these markets again to the possibility of French competition. He writes: "An opening for general commerce to the extent of 150 millions is created. Shall we allow others to take advantage of it? All of the initiative, all efforts, official or private, should be directed to the same end. We must stimulate the efforts of our colonial bureaus, of our chambers of commerce, of our colonial offices. Public authority must favor the development of our merchant marine, and the colonial tariff policy must be put in harmony with the new circumstances which arise out of the economic conferences of the allies."

In that one paragraph is summarized the theory of the capitalist state—public power directed in the interest of economic advantage. The French Government is following this principle, indirectly, in its present Near East policy. The new British budget accepts it entirely. The shipping policy adopted by the United States is in harmony with its demands. The economic state—managed by the owning class and manipulated in their interest, is becoming a reality of the new world of state capitalism.

Ten millions of men laid down their lives; treasure was spent with a lavish hand; the world suffered the agonies of war for four years in order that the class which ruled economically might have unquestioned political power. Many words have been spoken about the war in mockery or levity or scorn, but that is the grim reality. The economic power of the owning class has outweighed the yearnings and hopes of the hundreds of millions, and so must it continue while the hundreds of millions remain shorn of their economic power.

WILL ARRANGE FOR OPEN FORUM

(Continued from page 1)

more necessary at this time than at any previous period in the movement in the city. It was also pointed out that the changing conditions were responsible for a desire on the part of the workers to discuss the wider issues that face the working class. The motion was adopted without dissent.

The question of completing the decoration of the hall was introduced by the delegates to the Central Labor Council, which body has charge of the hall. It was decided that the members be requested to be on hand on Saturday, August the 7th so that this work can be completed. The women's auxiliary has offered to provide refreshments for the workers who take their share of putting the hall in shape for dances and other social functions. It is expected that the floor of the hall will be cleaned off and finished so that it will be one of the best dancing floors in the city within the next week or two.

Reporting for the picnic committee the women's auxiliary stated that all expenses had been defrayed and that there was a balance on the right side of the ledger.

Pritchard's Address to the Jury.

Copies of Pritchard's address to the jury can now be secured at the Federationist Office. The words of Pritchard, when addressing the jury at Winnipeg will go down in history as a part of the struggle in human society for liberty. Every worker should have a copy. Get yours before the rush starts. Price 25 cents.

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J. HARRINGTON AT THE EMPRESS

Chas. Lestor Was the Speaker at Last Sunday's Meeting.

That the Empress theatre should hold a capacity audience to listen to the propaganda of the Socialist Party of Canada on a fine evening as was last Sunday's is certainly a happy indication of the growing demand for a sane discussion of the problems of the day, so far as the workers of Western Canada are concerned. Some explanation will be found for this state of things in the opening words of the speaker, Chas. Lestor, who commenced his address in the following words:—

"The science of Socialism at the present time attracts universal attention owing to the fact that those people known as Russians, who have built on this science, have proved themselves irresistible both in the realm of diplomacy and on the field of battle.

"It shows us that we are on sound foundations. The more we get to know about the motive forces of society the better we will be able to direct our energy to bring about the co-operative commonwealth."

The speaker then proceeded to explain and enlarge upon the three great social laws discovered by the founders of modern scientific Socialism, viz., the economic law of surplus value, the materialistic interpretation of history and the class struggle.

In a manner that could be easily grasped by his hearers the speaker gave a splendid exposition of the origin and development of the theory of Historical Materialism tracing the influences of the scientific discoveries of the cell, the transformation of energy and Darwin's evolutionary process, as well as the philosophical ideas of Hegel, Nietzhe and Feurbach.

The class struggle is a law, a social law, just the same as the laws of Value and Historical Materialism. To the working class it is the guide to tactics. All history, since primitive communism, has been the history of class struggle. The struggle between the wage slaves and capitalists is the last great struggle. The struggle between classes is over ownership. The struggle over wages is a struggle over "prices of commodities"—labor power being a commodity just the same as a sack of flour. "A struggle may arise out of that (wages) but no matter how it ends the conditions remain the same, the capitalists and worker retain the positions that distinguishes the one from the other. It is the question of ownership. The capitalist class own the earth and everything on it. The ownership of the working class by the master class is maintained by the state. The wage slaves are there for them to exploit and the struggle between the capitalist class and working class is for ownership—and this is "The Class Struggle." Often the little fights that take place over wages are a total denial of the class struggle, and the idea that such fights over wages and better conditions will eventually bring about the change are often misleading. A free man does not want to work for wages at all. When the workers control the means of life there is no such thing as wages or fights for better conditions as they have the whole "shooting match." The worker today has to be very "mobile, i., easily moved from place to place. The free he is the better for the process. The employers now assist in this by supplying blankets so he does not have to pack his own. He has been absolutely freed from all property. There are always lots of slaves. Some countries had to breed them, but on the North American continent they did not have to bother, they just had them shipped over ready-made.

Some years ago the Socialists were voices crying in the wilderness and the objects of pity and their listeners on the street corners would shake their heads and exclaim "bughouse," or say that "it (Socialism) might come some time," and now the great minds of the capitalists are faced with a problem they can neither analyze or understand. The Russian Bolsheviks present a problem in military tactics they cannot overcome; the further they get from their base the stronger they appear. Engels, writing on military tactics and predictions regarding the possible developments arising from the system of conscription prevailing in Europe, was suggested as worth while reading and same could be found in his work entitled 'Landmarks of Scientific Socialism."

The conditions in Europe preparing the war for revolution and the contrasting conditions prevailing in Canada and the United States were outlined. The changed attitude of the press in their methods of presenting Russian and general labor news and also the activity of various movements in connection with the prevailing ferment in society, were briefly presented for consideration. All the various political and industrial phases of the general movement were all part and parcel with the great revolutionary force at work in present day development—some, no doubt, were reactionary, but others were in the vanguard. An aggressive educational and organizing campaign in the interests of the workers was a question of the day. The importance of the workers using all means in their power, including the ballot, was emphasized and the importance of the state in the class struggle must not be overlooked. The working class must rely entirely upon itself. "Those who are not with the proletariat are the enemies of the proletariat because there are only two classes, and if you are not on our side we know you are on the side of the enemy."

J. Harrington will be the speaker at the Empress on Sunday next.

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Steel Industry Being Organized on Ruins of A. F. of L. Fiasco.

Confusionists Become Dolorous at Spectacle of Real Organization.

(By "Dick Dudgeon")

Chicago, Ill., July 20.—Since the Convention of the O. B. U. in the city of Chicago, the executive committee and the organizers have been busy in various sections of the United States. Within a week after the convention Comrade Brumbaugh, of Altoona, Pa., had succeeded in perfecting a strong unit of the O. B. U. composed of railway shopmen in that city. Altoona has the largest railroad shops on the American continent, employing twenty thousand men in that industry. From many other points come favorable reports of organization activity. In Chicago and vicinity the organization work is proceeding apace. As a sample of the manner in which the message is received in this city we shall relate the outcome of a meeting one night last week. The propaganda committee of Unit No. 1 distributed one thousand hand bills advertising an open air meeting under the auspices of the O. B. U. The meeting was advertised to begin at seven o'clock. At five that evening a terrific rainstorm set in and continued until after eleven. The committee was on the job at the appointed place, near the Northwestern car shops. Several hundred people came out in the rain and listened for over two hours to General Organizer Cassidy and H. M. Wicks explain the principles of the O. B. U. and the workers' movement in general. Result: one hundred and seven paid-up applicants that same evening.

The next night Cassidy and Wicks went to the city of Gary, Ind., and conferred with a number of those workers who took prominent parts in the recent steel strike conducted by the Committee of the A. F. of L. for organizing the Steel industry. Nearly all the active workers attended the meeting and without a single exception they all declared that the workers in the stee industry are thoroughly disgusted with the contemptible vascillating and traitorous tactics of the A. F. of L. We learned that not a single A. F. of L. charter remained in the city of Gary, with the exception of such industries as the printers' union and crafts of that type. Not a single craft connected with the steel industry has a charter. After explaining the principles of the O. B. U., a unit was organized, and every person attending the meeting signed an application. Already they have elected their member of the executive board to represent the steel industry, and the organizers are busy organizing the slaves of Garyism into an effective fighting unit of the working class movement. The steel industry is the most important of the basic industries in the United States and Gary is the strategic point in that industry. Whatever the workers in Gary do, the workers in the Pittsburgh district endorse. The most prominent advocates of the workers' cause have joined the O. B. U., which means that the same move will be made in the eastern districts of the steel industry. With the railroad workers well on the road toward organization, the steel industry being organized and the plans laid right now for inroads into the mining districts of Pennsylvania, the O. B. U. in the United States has the eminent distinction of having accomplished more in the way of effective organization in a few weeks than has taken other organizations years to accomplish.

No A. F. of L. to Fight.

In the steel industry we don't have the A. F. of L. to fight. The recent betrayal of labor by the officials of the Gompers machine is too vivid in the minds of those semi-conscious elements of the industrial workers, hence the A. F. of L. labor lieutenants of the capitalist class have been disposed of by a process of self-elimination.

The success of the O. B. U. and its ncompromising position in relation to all other organizations has drawn fire from the self-appointed "leaders of the militant proletariat" in the United States. The O. B. U. being a scientific organization has not indulged in the various fantastic maneuvers of placing before the workers what Frederick Engels termed "the front, side and bird's-eye view" of the new society, and has refused to be swallowed up by those pigmy organizations which endorse such utopian ideas. Before the O. B. U. convention was held the I. W. W. organizer of the railway workers told a number of O. B. U. men that the wobblies (nickname applied to I. W. W.) would either "capture" or disrupt the convention. The attempt was made, brazenly and crudely, but its failure was as miserable as the mentality of the creatures who attempted to destroy the work of the men who had labored for months in order to be in a position to call the convention. The work of disruption was soon detected; in fact it was obvious at the very opening of the convention. No sooner was an attempt made to flood the convention with fake delegations, carrying alleged credentials from various parts of the country, than the plot was detected. It was learned that the credentials were all written on the same typewriter—though some of the credentials were signed and dated at Cincinnati, Ohio, while others were signed and dated from some point in Iowa. Without many preliminaries the credentials were refused on recommendation of the credentials committee. A little later a second attempt was made, and the credentials committee placed it before the delegates without recommendation. The attempt to again pack the convention was rebuked. It was thought we had heard the last of this element. But in the next issue of some of their publications appeared vicious attacks abounding in insinuation, inuendo and deliberate lies against the O. B. U. The men in Canada who are now in jail for their loyalty to the cause of the workers were branded as politicians who were seeking "careers" as labor leaders.. The article dealing with the convention accuses the members of the O. B. U. of being moral cowards, who were afraid to face the fight in the I. W. W. because of the pressure brought to bear upon their organization by the capitalist courts. Says the I. W. W. writer: "The fear and hatred international capitalism has shown us proves the soundness of our program." Amidst all the billingsgate contained in the article against the O. B. U., the only word of justification the writer has for the wobbly organization is the opinion held by some elements of the ruling class. Not one word about a diametrical opposition in both principals and tactics; not one word about the fact that the O. B. U. has not a cut and dried program, but is a flexible organization capable of meeting the master class on all fronts with all possible weapons in the struggle; not one word except a whine that because the capitalists hate the I. W. W. it must be correct. We, of the O. B. U. recognize the traditional stupidity of the capitalist class and refuse to permit them to determine our tactics or affiliation one way or another. The mere fact that an organization is harassed by the capitalist class does not prove that organization a true representative of the workers. An organization might be the object of attack by the capitalist class and still be a rank enemy of the working class. In that category it is necessary for all who think to place the overwhelming majority of the leadership of the I. W. W., and it is practically an organization of leaders. One of the gems of logic in the tirade against us follows:—

"Workers, you can plainly see that those who are directing you into these newly formed "One Big Union" organizations springing up all over the country like mushrooms have been neglecting something. They have neglectd to join the I. W. W. which started out fifteen years ago to build up the One Big Union."

Here is the plain implication that these mushroom organizations referred to are springing up entirely too swift to suit the taste of the wobblies who claim to have been on the job for fifteen years.

We are growing so fast that they cannot comprehend us except in terms of mushroom growth, but time will prove their analogy as faulty as their understanding of the working class movement.

Has Retreated.

It is true the I. W. W. has been in existence for fifteen years, but it has been revamped a number of times until nothing remains of the original I. W. W. except the name. It is simply the American syndicalist organization, but more anarchistic than even the most reactionary anarcho-syndicalist organizations of Europe. Its concept of the rise of the workers to power is pure anarcho-syndicalism; the taking over of the powers formerly exercised by the state into the hands of industrial unions, until nothing remains but the repressive powers, such as police and the army, and then by a general strike paralyzing these forces and establishing the rule of the workers. Political action is considered a delusion and workers are warned against it. One of its original tactics was that of sabotage, but since the various states of the union have passed laws against the advocacy of that doctrine, the I. W. W., although it claims the state is a myth, has retreated from its position in relation to sabotage and now its most prominent leaders advocate a policy of Tolstoyan non-resistance. In later articles conclusive evidence of the reactionary character of the I. W. W. will be furnished and explanation as to why its foolish tactics have failed to appeal to the Ameican working class. Perhaps some of those not informed upon the record of this organization will wonder why it is necessary to reply to their attacks. Anticipating such queries it is only necessary to state that an important tactical problem involving the welfare of the working class is at stake in the United States at this time, and it is necessary to once and for all place the I. W. W. in its proper place through a critical analysis of its history and tactics, realizing very well that an organization of their record in the light of working class experience is sufficient to discredit them so as to nullify any effect their inane attacks may have in the future.

In explaining the origin of the Canadian One Big Union—or rather the One Big Union in Canada—the I. W. W. publication says the wobblies of the North West crossed the Canadian border and taught the Canadians how to organize the O. B. U. The truth of the matter is that the I. W. W. agitators who did cross never got any farther than Vancouver when they met their Waterloo before the logic of the well informed members of the working class in that city. And further it is a fact that when the O. B. U. was organized in Canada the so-called rebels of the Pacific coast were dumfounded, and hastened to get over the border in order to learn what had happened. To this day they fail to perceive that the O. B. U. movemnt is the inevitable outcome of the educational propaganda that has been carried on in Canada by he pioneer educators of the workers.

"But what is the structure of the O.B.U.?" asked the wobblies, expecting us to produce a chart with all the industries carefully classified and divided arbitrarily, like their own "form of organization." When informed that the O.B.U. realizes the fact that all industries are so interlocked and interdependent that it is impossible to determine where one begins and the other ends they cease argument and begin calling names, or unfold ex-Father Haggerty's wheel of fortune, which has been adopted as the wobbly structure of the new society and demand that you produce a better wheel of fortune.

If some organization should adopt the ouija board the I.W.W. would have to discard the eminent ex-priest's wheel of fortune and obtain its reolutionary stimulant from the spook world.

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U. S. LUMBER WORKERS STILL ON STRIKE

Seven Weeks on Strike and Still Going Strong—Very Few Desertions.

Detroit, Mich.—Timber workers are still on strike in Michigan districts, where the battle began seven weeks ago in spite of capitalistic press reports to the contrary.

The Timber Workers' Union, in District No. 2, which embraces Michigan and Wisconsin, is in charge of the strike. Munishing is the only place where the strikers have returned to work.

Lumber and shingles are in great demand and it is predicted that this fact, coupled with the fighting spirit of the men, will in a short time compel the surrender of the employers.

Atlantic City.—A strike which is threatening the foundations of Atlantic City society occurred here when the 1600 members of the Chair Pushers' Union, Local 17322 of the American Federation of Labor, walked out or rather stopped walking out. The strikers demand a closed shop with the privilege of wearing union buttons, a minimum scale of 50 cents an hour for single or double chairs and 75 cents for triple chairs. It is expected that the wheel chair owners will shortly be compelled to concede the workers' demands as the walkout has occurred at the height of the pushing season and no strikebreakers can be found to serve the great unpushed.

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