THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

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CZECHO-SLOVAKS PASS THROUGH CITY

Russia Is All Right—Everybody Working, Says One

Did Not Want to Stay in the Dominion to Work

The Czecho-Slovaks marched through the city on Sunday, and are now on their way east. Very little real information was obtained from them regarding the situation in Russia, partly owning to the shortness of their stay, and also to the fact that they were under the *impression that it would not be to* their advantage to talk too much.

The Czecho-Slovak is supposed to be a native of Bohemia, but among the men who were here on Sunday could be seen some who hailed from Saxony and Bavaria. This is in some cases due to their being residents in Bohemia in 1914, when war was declared. The Czecho-Slovak organization in Canada contains some prominent bourgeoisie members, who cannot claim Bohemia as their birthplace. These became Czecho-Slovaks during the war, *and the real native of Bohemia* amongst the late visitors was well aware of this and therefore did not give him his confidence.

Czar Could Not Trust Them

The Czecho-Slovaks surrendered in large numbers to the Russians in the early part of the war. Some went voluntarily over and offered to fight against the Teutons and on the side of Russia. The Czar would not trust them, some of his officers saying, "If you are traitors once you will be *traitors always*," and they were made to work in mines and on construction work. The Kerensky revolution enabled them to escape this arduous life, and they enlisted in his army and agreed to fight against the Germans.

White Guard Controlled

The Bolsheviki coup placed them in a dilemma because they could not retreat into Germany, and in the particular locality in which they found themselves, the White Guard was in control. They did not want to take part in a civil war, and decided to go home by way of Vladivostok, though they volunteered to fight on the Western front if the Allies would transport them. The Allies took advantage of the predicament to get them to fight against the Bolsheviki. They were supplied with arms and ammunition, but food was lacking, and they were compelled to plunder in order to exist. Their one idea was to get home and they were ready to fight anything that stood in the way of their doing so.

The quarrel with the Soviets was due to the fact that they were often driven by sheer necessity to rob the Russia populace, and in many cases this was done none too gently. This is why the Bolsheviki wanted to disarm them. They eventually turned against Kolchak, and also fought the Japs. The Allies never succeeded in getting the Czecho-Slovaks to fight whole heartedly against the soviets, partly because they, the Czecho-Slovaks wanted to get home, and also owing to the fact they did not consider it their business. One of them said "Russia is all right, everybody in Soviet Russia is working, all helping one another. It will take them about two years to fix the transportation System because it is in bad shape; but after two years Russia will be the best country in the world." It was pointed out to him that the Czecho-Slovaks were fully armed although the war was over, and they were passing through a friendly country, and he said, "Yes, they wanted us to lay down our arms in Siberia before we came here, but we refused. So long as I have my rifle and equipment, I am a free man; when I part with them I am a slave."

He further stated that he did not want to work in Canada because they wanted to get home, and besides they did not want any trouble with the labor unions. What are you going to do when you get back home? was asked at parting, "Clean up the Poles," he said, with a significant smile.

FLOWERS JURY UNABLE TO AGREE

Big Business Is Greatly Disappointed Over the Result

Los Angeles—Great disappointment prevails among Allied manufacturers and merchants here in the state attorney's second failure to convict Sidney, Flowers, Canadian soldier-editor, of criminal syndicalism.

After fifty-six hours of hard battling, the jury in the second trial reported itself unable to agree, and was discharged. The vote stood, seven for conviction, five for acquittal.

There were six women on the jury; five of them voted for acquittal. The trial consumed five weeks. It is doubtful if Flowers will be tried again.

WANT THEIR OWN AGREEMENTS

Miners Take a Decided Stand—Will Strike to Secure Rights

At the last meeting of the Coalhurst Miners unit, held on June 4th, the following resolution was passed:

Whereas, the U. M. W. of A., the operators of District 18, and government officials have used force to drive our members back to the United Mine Workers of America.

And whereas, those same forces are endeavoring to force an agreement on our membership without us having any say in the formulation of same,

Resolved, that we respect no agreement that is not drawn up by properly elected representatives of the workers involved. Further, that unless we, the workers of District One (1) be allowed the right to appoint our own representatives, we shall strike for that right at the most favorable opportunity.

Further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Hon. Gideon Robertson and F. McNeill, secretary Western Coal Operators' Association.

UNRULY MOB WILL HAVE TO BE CURBED

Basic Industries May Be Closed Down by Big Business

Workers Are Getting Out of Hand So Must Be Jerked Up

(By Paul Hanna, Staff Correspondent, the Federated Press)

Washington.—Immediately after the big party conventions at Chicago and San Francisco tens of hundreds of thousands of workmen will be laid off by the basic industries, according to persistent reports circulating at Washington.

This enforced idleness may be long or brief, depending upon the adjustment of a number of factors operating to bring it about. These factors are three in number, the first two being of almost equal importance in the minds of industrial captains. They are:

(1) A desire to shatter the morale of labor and bring down wages by giving a taste of unemployment to the working class.

(2) Inability of the railroads to move a growing accumulation of commodities from the point of production, and the consequent need to reduce the output temporarily.

(3) A desire on the part of the bigger capitalists to squeeze out the smaller lot of speculators in manufacture and merchandizing, who are being pinched between the restriction of bank credit and the decreased purchasing power of the public.

While this attempt at partial "readjustment" may easily lead into the major post-war panic which all experts anticipate, careful judges of the situation declare this coming spell of hard times is intended to last only for a few months—just long enough for really big capital to consolidate its position still further and "dig in" to resist the world-wide plague of bankruptcy, unemployment and famine, which is expected to come a year or two later.

Both for election purposes and to insure against unruly protests from the mob when the big disaster arrives, a preliminary lesson in humility is to be taught the working class.

The oil, steel and automobile industries, it is said, will take the lead in laying off a big proportion of their men after the Republicans and Democrats have nominated their candidates for president. *Detroit is mentioned as an automobile* centre that has been most thoroughly organized to this end.

Capitalists blame the general prosperity now prevailing for the success which has attended the so-called outlaw railroad strike. Their reports tell them that railroad men no longer willing to endure the low wages and neglect of their old employment have been readily absorbed by other industries. It has been a perfect example of the embarassment that is always felt by employers when there is no reserve *army of idle workers to drive down* or keep down the wages of the employed.

L. W. I. U., Kamloops district, per J. L. Peterson, $35; defense fund and $3 miners fund, total, $38; Hedley Metal Miners Union, defense fund, $32, and maintenance fund, $32, total, $64; J. Ley, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters & Joiners, 2651, Victoria, $32.

Don't forget the O. B. U. dance and whist drive in the Cotillion hall tonight (Friday). Gents 50 cents, ladies 25 cents. Splendid prizes for the whist drive.

Have You Registered?

The voters' lists are now being compiled, if you have not registered you should do so, the list is a new one and the old list will not be recognized. You should register at once.

BRITISH TRADE UNIONS TO BUILD HOUSES

Arrangements Made With Co-operative Society to Supply Material

Manchester.—The Building Guild, composed of building trade unions, organized to take the government contracts for building houses, is now ready for business. An arrangement has been made between the Co-operative Wholesale Society and the Building Guild, whereby the society places at the disposal of the guild its very large resources in building materials in every stage of manufacture. As the co-operative is, next to the government, the largest manufacturer and buyer of building material in the *kingdom, this means that the Guild* is now ina position to supply the building material, as well as the labor.

O.B.U. SATISFIED WITH PROGRESS

Members Do Not Want Paid Organizer—Many New Members

With fourteen new members at the commencement of the regular meeting of the General Workers Unit of the O. B. U. and several more just before the close, it would appear that the new organization is making splendid progress in Vancouver. In fact the members of this organization are so satisfied with the situation that they turned down a proposal to appoint a paid organizer, and during the debate the financial end of the proposal was never mentioned, the opposition taking the stand that any organization such as the O. B. B. must of necessity be built up by the membership and on a knowledge of the position of the workers in industry, and not on a wave of enthusiasm. The vote on this question showed that there was only 12 members in favor of having a paid organizer in the field.

A special committee was appointed to arrange for a picnic in the near future, it is intended to extend an invitation to all O. B. U. units and to make it a real get-together affair.

The organization committee reported that there would be an organization meeting for Plasterers and Lathers on Thursday, the 17th, and that there would be a meeting for Ukrianians on the 21st. A number of Ukrianians were present at the meeting, and requested an interview with the organization committee, which retired and conferred with the delegation, and brought in the report as above.

The entertainment committee reported that all arrangements had been completed for the dance on Friday evening (tonight), in the Cotillion Hall, and that a splendid *programme had been arranged* for the smoking concert to be held on the 18th in the Pender Hall. It is expected that the smoking concert will be one of the greatest successes in the way of social functions that the organization has held, and arrangements are being made for a capacity crowd.

CHARLES LESTOR AT THE EMPRESS

Will Deal With the Coming Crisis in Society on Sunday

The usual propaganda meeting of the Socialist Party of Canada, will be held on Sunday night at the Empress theatre, with Charles Lestor as the speaker.

It is to be hoped that the workers of Vancouver will make a special effort to be present at this meeting. Events of vital importance are happening in different parts of the world at the present time, which to the student of sociology are full of interest; but to the great majority of the working class, these events are not understood. Under the restrictions imposed by the capitalist system of production, society is drifting on to another and a similar crisis to that which *confronted it in the summer of* 1914. And a social catastrophe will follow, just as inevitably as night follows day. Social forces, like natural forces, work ruthlessly and destructively, until they are understood and thereby controlled. And until the forces operating within this advanced state of capitalist production are understood by the working class, the victims of this system, just so long will they suffer the servitude of wage slavery and the mental, moral and physical degeneracy which goes with it. The *workers must* begin by acquiring the habit of doing their own thinking; confidence will follow, and with this new-found strength of mind, so will there develop the audacity to challenge the position of their masters, and to wrest from them the power which at present is theirs. The working class must achieve its own emancipation.

Meeting at 8 p.m. Doors open at 7:30.

Questions and an open platform for discussion.

Splendid stock of literature on sale.

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.

BIG STRIKE ON RAILROADS IN NEW ZEALAND

Sharp and Sudden Strike When Prince Maroon-ed Successful

New Zealand Government Brought to Reason in Short Order

[By W. Francis Ahern]
(Special to The Federationist)

It seems that the railwaymen of New Zealand are students of psychology. At any rate, the fact that they launched a sharp, sudden strike on April 27 last, when the Prince of Wales was in the country, and cut off from the outer world—and food as well—acted like a great tonic to the New Zealand government, with the result that the railway men won through in perhaps the most far-reaching strike that has ever taken place in that country. The strike lasted four days, and the men went back victorious in every direction.

Bluffed Men

For years, ever since 1915, the railway men of New Zealand have been asking for higher wages and better conditions. For the same *period the New Zealand govern*ment has consistently bluffed them out of their demands, always with the promise that if they would be patient, they would get full settlement for their claims. When it was seen that the railway men were making up their minds to take drastic action, the New Zealand government appointed a commission to go into their demands. The result of the commission was little better than a farce, and wholly inadequate to meet the situation. Consequently, the men refused to accept it as a settlement of their troubles.

Men Had to Act

Finally it came about that the men had to take the matter into their own hands. On Tuesday, April 27, a short, sharp, sudden *strike call was issued to take place* at midnight. It was the worst shock New Zealand had ever got, and caused a huge sensation. The Prince of Wales was in the country holiday making at Rotorua, accompanied by his huge staff, practically the whole of the government, and thousands of visitors. Rotorua is a small town which does not carry a great stock of food—it being brought to the town daily. It can well be imagined what kind of a sensation was caused there when the notice came that communication had been cut off. Perhaps the fact that the dear Prince and his crowd of admirers and flunkeys might have to be rationed was the main reason why the strike was gettled so hurriedly, and on terms suitable to the men.

Attempt to Run Trains Failed

Within a short time there was not a train running on the North Island of New Zealand. An attempt to drive a few trains with scab crews dismally failed. Public sympathy was with the men, and demonstrations were made against the scabs—so intense that the scabs soon threw up their jobs. Appeals were made to the railway men to run a train carrying the Prince of Wales to Auckland, and this was done, so as not to spoil the men's chance with the public.

To the government's first threats that it would fight the strike, the men announced that it was willing for an even go, and intimated that the transport workers, the post and telegraph employees, and the waterside workers were prepared to join the strike. An attempt to prolong the strike by taking the Prince of Wales to the South Island met with the announcement that the South Island men were just waiting the call to come on a strike, too. Thus with the prospect of seeing New Zealand in the throes of an upheaval such as had never been seen before, the government began to consider its position. Then there was the added fact that the Prince of Wales was in the country, faced with the prospect of being marooned, because of the railway men on strike, with the added *knowledge that the post and tele*graph men might strike any time, and thus interfere with the great publicity stunts that are being worked everywhere the Prince goes.

Saw the Game Was Up

The prime minister of New Zealand saw that the game was up. He hired motor cars and dashed across country from the presence of the Prince of Wales to the railway strike headquarters at Wel-

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TERRIBLE WORKING CONDITIONS IN INDIA

British Financiers Have Full Support of Government Troops

Strikes Long and Fierce Struggles Between Life and Death

[By Agnes Smedley]
(Written for the Federated Press)

The opposition which the India workers face, when compared with the relative organized strength of western labor, is overpowering. Strikes are little more than struggles between life and death. British troops are called in, not only *as a means of coercion* and intimidation, but as strikebreakers. The government uses prisoners and the police force as strikebreakers. Menial laborers are brought from distant villages, not knowing what they are doing.

The government also has appointed various "industrial councils and courts" and today an "arbitration board" is proposed, to be composed of eight members, two of which shall represent labor. The board may also take on the principal executive officers from each of *the railway companies, in addition.* This board, if formed, will "settle" labor disputes.

The attitude of the public toward the strikers is generally sympathetic, and the leading newspapers, as a rule, support the men. But the attitude of the government, and the employers also, is shown by the speech of the governor of Bombay, who recently addressed a gathering of business men.

"After the concessions which the masters (employers) had agreed to have been made public," he said, *speaking of the strike of the mill* hands, "the men still showed disinclination to return to work. I must regret that there has been some recrudescence of the strike spirit. I am confident that if the men are so unwise as to be misled to further strikes, and to further demands, they will alienate from themselves not only the goodwill of their masters, but the sympathy of the government as well."

This speech about the goodwill of the "masters" and the government, was made after the strikers *had been forced to starve for* weeks, and after a number of them had been killed and wounded by government troops.

The necessity for labor organizations, and the necessity for strikes, are ever present in the Indian workman's life. His working hours, with the exception of such centres as Bombay, where human rights have been wrung from the owners only after inhuman sacrifices, range from 12 to 17 and 18 hours a day. The wages are miserably low, ranging from 12 to 50 cents a *day. "Housing" conditions are not* "housing" conditions at all, but the workers live in miscrable thatched huts, "chawls," unfit for the habitation of animals.

Three factory laws have been enacted in India; the present Act, as amended in 1911, is now in force. This covers textiles, certain branches of railway and engineering work, and applies only to establishments in which 50 or more persons are employed. Small industries, and industries not coming under the above heads, do not *come under the act. Under this* act, "no person shall be employed in any textile factory for more than 12 hours in any one day," with half an hour's recess at noon. The number of work days in the week is six.

Labor outside the factory has no protection. Agricultural laborers on plantations, workers in mines, clerks, and workers in the small industries other than factories are not protected by the Factory Law. They are "free" to work as long as their exploiters force them to work. *There are no Sunday holi*days, and there are no vacations.

The wages paid the Indian worker as a rule do not permit of more than one meal a day. He is forced to borrow money at high rates of interest, and he is always in debt. Often it is the employers themselves who have money lending agents for the "benefit" of their employees, until the worker is practically and in every respect a slave. All the time, absentee landlords and shareholders in London draw their big dividends. Indian factories, along with *Indian rail*ways, are investments.

Moscow—In the Third All-Russian Trade Union Congress were 1588 delegates, representing 4,328,009 members.

Lift the Blockade Against Russia

Special Meeting

Sunday, June 20th, at 8 p. m.

EMPRESS THEATRE

Thousands are suffering and dying for lack of medical supplies due to the Allied blockade.

SPEAKER

J. HARRINGTON

Under the auspices of S. P. C.

Send Donations to 401 Pender Street East

PLASTERERS' LABORERS STRIKE IN CITY

Allen Theatre Contractors Do Not Care to Pay the Union Scale of Wages

Plasterers' Laborers who have been trying for some time to obtain an increase in wages to come up to the union scale, walked off the job at the Allen theatre Wednesday at noon. The scale paid these men was $6.50 per day, whereas the union scale calls for $7. Seven men are involved in this strike, and the building contractors have succeeded in getting two to remain on the job at the old scale.

Woodsworth at New Westminster

Everybody come to the meeting to be held in the New Westminster Labor Temple, corner Seventh and Royal, June 14, at 8 p.m. Speaker, J. S. Woodsworth.

BAKERIES MAKE BIG PROFITS

Toronto Pays a Bigger Scale and Sells Bread at a Lower Cost

The sixth week of the Bakers' strike still finds the men pretty solid, only three desertions having taken place during the whole period. None of these men, however, have gone to work for Shelly's or any other big bakeries. An organizer of the Bakers Union arrived in the city last week, and has been trying to open up a conference with the master bakers, but these declare that there is nothing to discuss, and so the matter stands today with both sides standing pat. The union claims that the demand of the men would not necessitate an increase in the price of bread, *because the profit derived out of* the bread sold to the housewife is more than enough to cover the increase. The Labor Gazette, issued by the Canadian government for May gives figures in connection with the bakeries of Toronto. The scale paid there amounts to $49 for foremen, $45 for second hands and $41 for third hands, with an eight-hour day, and all day work. The average price obtained for bread in Toronto, according to the Gazette, is 8 7-10 per lb., while in Vancouver the present price is 9 8-10 per lb. The $42 asked for by the men in Vancouver and vicinity would only add one-eighth of a cent to every loaf produced. In view of the above figures the bakeries must be making some big profits in this city, especially those working on a big scale and the *wages asked for could easily be* met if the bakeries would be content with a smaller profit. Most of the bread now being produced by the unfair bakeries finds its way into the restaurants, the housewives standing pretty solid behind the men. The union label will be found on every loaf produced under strictly union conditions.

Don't forget the O. B. U. dance and whist drive in the Cotillion hall tonight (Friday). Gents 50 cents, ladies 25 cents. Splendid prizes for the whist drive.

THE KING'S WRIT IN IRELAND

Great Britain Restless With Industrial and Political Discontent

(By Evelyn Sharp, London Correspondent, the Federated Press.)

London.—The labor situation varies very little, although in detail there are fresh strikes here, fresh settlements there, bodies of men who grow daily mor restive, and employers take the high hand and refuse to negotiate or make concessions.

The building strike in East Kent has reached a settlement, but grave unrest prevails throughout the building trade in most parts of the country. Sectional strikes are in progress, and outbreaks are threatened in many quarters. The building employers' profits have risen by 250 per cent., while the joiners' *wages (to take a section of the in*dustry where the most serious discontent exists) have only risen by 98 per cent. At the same time the movement for building houses by direct labor is on the increase. Several town and district councils have decided to employ direct labor in the carrying out of local housing schemes, and the policy is said to have markedly beneficial results on the spirit in which the work is carried out.

"The King's Writ runs only where the British troops are located." *So the Daily Herald sums* up the present situation in Ireland. News of barracks burnt down, revenue offices raided, police and soldiers shot, together with retaliatory measures on the part of the British Government reaches us every day. Troops are being poured into Ireland, and it is understood that General Macready is arranging for the establishment of hundreds of strongly garrisoned blockhouses, a device similar to that adopted during the later stages of the Boer war.

Ukrainians Will Hold Dance

The Ukrianian workers in Vancouver will hold a dance in the Templeton hall, corner of Pender and Templeton drive, on Saturday evening. The proceeds will be donated to the Ukrainian Labor press and the defense fund.

Don't forget OUR Advertisers.

GOVT. MARINE LOSING MEN

Firemen and Sailors Are Losing Hope of Getting Union Scale

No word has yet been received from General Manager Teakle of the Canadian Government Merchants' Marine authorizing the paying of the standard rate of wages to Firemen and Sailors. The Canadian government ships are still paying $15 *a month less to firemen* than the union scale calls for deep water ships and $25 per month less than the coast rate. Because of this, many of the most efficient men have left the Canadian service and have gone elsewhere, mostly to the United States, where the working conditions and wages are better. In fact the exodus of Canadian Firemen and Sailors is gaining in numbers every day because the men have given up hope of ever getting the union scale from the government. Only the other day an American that came to this port left with fifteen Canadian Firemen and Sailors. Whether the government will wake up in time to retain the remaining efficient firemen and sailors seems to be very doubtful.

TRADE, MARKETS AND THE "PROFITS"

These Were the Goals of the Canadian Manufacturers

A New Social Order Was Relegated to Oblivion

If the new social order, which was to be an inevitable and immediate outcome of the Old World holocaust, ever really found a place in the psychology of the members of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, it was only necessary to take stock of their proceedings at *this week's convention to realize* how completely it has already been relegated to that limbo of oblivion to which belong those other ephemeral things which pass, as the poet says,

"And like the baseless fabric of a *vision,*
Leave not a wrack behind."

Trade! Markets! Profits! "These be thy gods, O Israel!" That was the sum and substance of the talkee-talkee from beginning to

Industrial Relation

Of course, it was necessary to give a little time to the matter of "Industrial Relations," a factor in the game which cannot possibly be ignored. And, of course, occasion was taken once more to voice the deep solicitude which the "master" has for his "man." Thus it was pointed out by S. R. Parsons, the association's delegate last October, to the League of Nations International "Labor" conference at Washington, how all the delegates there were united in their "humanitarian" sympathies in dealing with such matters as the working of women and children, the bettering of conditions, and so forth; and how his own refusal—"fortified by the views of the (Canadian) employers"—to agree to an eight-hour day, was really in the interests of the workers themselves.

Would Be a Calamity

In his own plant, he said, they have an eight-hour day, with a co-operative committee dealing with wages and conditions, etc.; but a *uinversal eight-hour day* would be a "calamity," especially for a new country like Canada. "The employers of Canada generally were with us fully and completely—hopelessly in the minority as we were in voting against an eight-hour day," he declared. The United States was not officially represented at the conference, but, by their "reservations" to the peace treaty, they had "refused to be tied in matters of Labor and all other domestic matters;" therefore, he claimed, they "will be with us in this matter of the eight-hour day." Consequently, "while we seemed to be standing alone, we were really standing for the United States of America."

8 Hours Not Long Enough

After complimenting the Canadian *ministers at Washington*, in the absence of official representatoin from the United States, the speaker continued: "Eight hours is too long to work in some instances; it isn't long enough, possibly, to work in some others." It should be left to individual industries. As to the workers, he insisted: "Our associataes in business, are our brothers. We are working for their happiness, but we feel very deeply that a strict definition (as to hours, etc.), would mean that a man had no chance to rise." The *man who worked slavishly for only* 8 hours a day would naturally never get anywhere!

It may be mentioned here that, at the Washington conference, Mr. Parsons and an employers' representative from Norway were the only two that voted "nay" out of 84. It may also be mentioned that, in moving the adoption of this "In-

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STRIKE BREAKERS ALLOWED ACROSS THE LINE

Immigration Officials Alleged to Be Openly Aiding Bosses

Buckley Bay Strike Is Settled—All Demands Granted

Buckley Bay camp strike is settled, the men getting all conditions demanded. The mill strike is still on, also those at Swanson Bay, Norton Camp, Raza Island, Dollar Camp, Union Bay, Kenny Bros., Royal Lumber Co., and the Kleanaza Company at Usk.

Mainland Cedar camp 3, and Brown camp at Port Neville, came *out demanding single beds, springs,* mattresses, blankets, sheets and pillows, all to be installed by 1st July. The bath house to be put in working order within one week. Two more wash tubs to be provided. The superintendent replied refusing to remove the top bunks or to build any more bunk houses, claiming that the existing buildings gave the legal cubic air space. Actually the men were getting less than half the space to which they are entitled, consequently if the Health Act is enforced, half the bunks must be taken out. He stated the tank for bath had been on order two weeks. Here again is further evidence that the company is violating the health regulations, for the camp never did conform to the law, and would not have been allowed to operate had the *Provincial Health Act been enforced.* The foreman was instructed to saw a barrel in half and make two tubs. Judging from the autocratic and offensive manner in which the superintendent has always dealt with the men's requests for camp conditions in conformity with the Provincial and union requirements, and the many strikes that have resulted as a consequence, the inevitable conclusion is that there will always be trouble in the camps coming under his supervision.

Strike Breakers from United States

The strike at Cargill Bay camps, Simoon Sound, is still on. The company has secured a number of scabs from across the line, and from information to hand, there appears to be collusion between themselves and the immigration officers to get the strike-breakers in to the country. *The minister of* Labor and department of Immigration have been wired to as follows: "Strike at camps of Cargill Co. who are bringing in strike-breakers from the States paying them a dollar a day more than offered at local employment offices. They already have a considerable number of strike-breakers in camp hired in the States. We have documentary evidence of this, and that immigration department is knowingly admitting these men, excluding only those with union affiliations."

There is a lock-out at Dempsey Ewart Camp 2, Drury Inlet, owing to the men's refusal to work overtime at straight time rate.

Must Check Baggage

Frequent complaints are made that the steamship companies refuse to check passenger's baggage. The lawyers state that all shipping companies must check baggage other than that taken into the cabin. A fuller legal opinion will be given in next week's issue.

Kamloops district convention will be held June 19.

Cranbrook district camp delegates meeting on June 20, to arrange for business at the July general convention.

The Coast district convention will be held commencing July 12. The general convention most probably *taking place on July 19.* Members having questions they desire taken up, should report them as early as possible, so that the membership can have the fullest opportunity to consider them, and instruct their delegates.

The O. B. U. employees at Shevlin & Clarke's mill at Fort Frances, Ontario, are on strike for an 8-hour day. The A. F. of L. men are also taking similar action. Financial support is needed. The International claim they can finance their end. It's up to the O. B. U. to support theirs. Send contributions to district secretary, Fort Frances.

If you believe in parliamentary action, get on the voters' list.

J. S. WOODSWORTH AT THE ROYAL

Is Sent Out by Winnipeg Defense Committee to Aid Funds

The British Columbia defence committee has arranged for Comrade J. S. Woodsworth, one of the men arrested in connection with the Winnipeg general strike, to speak at the Federated Labor Party meeting in the Royal theatre next Sunday evening. All collections over expenses will go to the defense fund. Comrade Woodsworth has been addressing meetings in aid of the defense fund on the prairies for the last month or so, striking particularly the smaller towns and putting up Labor's case to the "slaves of the farm." It is not often that speakers from outside the city are available, and the defense committee is seldom able to send a man out from Winnipeg.

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Your unrestricted choice of more than 500 garments that sell regularly at

$55, $60, $65, $70, $75

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SLATER'S

QUALITY SERVICE FREE DELIVERY

Fresh Meat Department

Shoulder Roast Pork, shank end, per lb. 30½c
Shoulder Roast Pork, middle cut, per lb. 34c

Pork Special
On Friday and Saturday we will sell our famous Pork Shoulders, weighing from 4½ to 9 lbs., regular price 38c lb., Friday and Saturday, per lb. 30½c
Come early and get a good roast.

Finest Pot Roasts, from lb. 22c
Finest Oven Roasts, from, lb. 25c
Finest Prime Rib Roasts, from, lb. 28c
Finest Prime Rib, boneless, lb. 30c
Finest Stew Beef, from, lb. 20c
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We will sell 1600 lbs. of our famous Alberta fresh-churned Creamery Butter, from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. on Saturday; reg. 3 lbs. for $2.35; Saturday morning special, 3 lbs. for $1.97

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Sliced

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Slater's Sliced Streaky Bacon, lb. 55c
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Picnic Ham Special
We will again sell our famous Picnic Hams, weighing from 4 to 10 lbs., reg. 38c lb. Saturday only, per lb. 29½c

Finest Beef Dripping, lb. 30c
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From 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. we will sell Nabob Best Tea; regular 65c lb. Special, lb. 59c
Limit 3 lbs.

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MEXICAN REBELS FINANCED FROM AMERICA

Oil Boats Took Ammunition to the Rebel Forces

Creel Likens Carranza's Policy to Lennine and Trotsky's

(By Helen Augur, Staff Correspondent The Federated Press)

New York.—There are plying about scores of guesses, surmises, theories temperamental and sociological, about the death of Carranza. From official sources there are slipping bits of information which in a few days or weeks will tell the story of the treachery on a lonely mountain, after days of intrigue and of the wholesale murder of Carranza's followers. But one little fact in the press despatches carrying early news of the president's murder reveals the whole pattern.

Carranza was killed by General Herrero. Herrero was formerly in the employ of the bandit Palaez. And Palaez receives a weekly salary of from $30,000 to $300,000 from American oil companies.

Edward L. Doheny, president of the Mexican Petroleum Co., testified before the Fall committee of the Senate, on September 11, 1919, that the oil companies in Tampico region were still supporting Palaez in his revolt against the Carranza government.

Flourished on American Dollars

Palaez and other bandit "generals" flourishing on American dollars have had all the ammunition they wanted. From dynamite to bullets, they have been furnished the means of keeping the land in continual ferment. And Carranza, duly elected President of Mexico, has scoured the earth for enough munitions to maintain a military air in his army.

When the old Mexican President was riddled through and through with rebel bullets, brought to Mexico in American oil ships, there were lying in a New York warehouse 12,000,000 rounds of ammunition, paid for by the Mexican Government. For six years the Mexican Government has been paying storage on that ammunition, because it hasn't been able to get it into Mexico to supply the army. For six years the Mexican embassy at Washington has made protests to the State Department, and Mexican agents abroad have attempted to buy guns and bullets. Everywhere they have found that the same interests which starved Carranza out of the ammunition field in the United States had blocked his purchases abroad.

Laden with Bullets

The boats that bring oil back to the United States have gone laden with bullets to keep up the fight against Carranza. The men who own the boats and the bullets and the oil have played a queer game. In Mexico they have backed the fiery revolutionists and radicals—to down Carranza, and in America they have called Carranza a pro-German and Bolshevik.

The stream of publicity issued by the National Association for the Protection of American rights in Mexico has consistently raised this cry of "Bolshevik" against Carranza, the middle-class liberal, in thousands of pamphlets sent out to the colleges and farm houses and public libraries of the country. The moderate reform constitution of 1917 is thus lined up with anarchism in a pamphlet by Ira Jewell Williams (who is heavily interested in oil stocks) issued by the association:

"I have no extraneous evidence that the Carranza constitution of 1917 was framed by Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, but I am convinced that there is nothing in that document to give offense to those militant champions of liberty unregulated by law.

Creel's Opinion

"You say we are not far afield from Mexico? No. The Utopia alike of Trotsky and Carranza is a despotism of force under the guise of a great popular reform."

George Creel, former chairman of the Committee on Public Information, is quoted:

"As a matter of fact, there is no Mexican question. It is simply a Carranza question."

How the Fall committee, which acted as an effective branch of the publicity department of the oil men's associations, felt about Carranza, is suggested in a virulent pamphlet called "I Accuse," composed by Wallace Thompson, formerly news editor of the Mexican Herald, and associated with the Fall committee. After recounting tales of the murders of Americans, the destruction of property and liberties under the Carranza regime, and emphasizing the sufferings of American capital under that system, he comes to this quaint confession:

"When the sub-committee . . . began taking testimony, it seemed as if its findings were sure to be to the effect that there was no hope of solution of the Mexican problem inside of Mexico. One correspondent event went so far as to state that the committee was already across the border when its deliberations began. However, as the taking of testimony continued, it developed that the chief thing that was the matter with Mexico was President Carranza. The committee made every effort, in my opinion, to get away from the personal issue, but almost every bit of testimony which it could obtain bore inevitably to this conclusion."

The Fall Committee

The Fall committee could obtain only this sort of evidence because its witnesses were composed largely of paid representatives of the association, and these witnesses, down from Franklin K. Lane, recently Secretary of the Interior, and now drawing a salary of $50,000 annually as vice-president of the Mexico Petroleum Co (the Doheny concern), could naturally tell only one thing, Carranza was the trouble with Mexico, because his laws tended to free the workers and develop the land for their benefit, and because the American investing interests were thus obligated to pay Palaez and other bandits much gold to stir up the country against him.

How deeply this simple lesson has sunk into the minds of those aspiring to power in Carranza's place is suggested by the very cordial assurances sent the American government by Obregonists that all will now be well for the investors. Robert V. Pesquiera, who expects to be appointed Mexican ambassador to Mexico if Obregon is made president, says in an El Paso interview:

"The oil question that has caused so much trouble, is going to be settled, and it will be a just settlement. Not one dollar of foreign or other property will be confiscated. Please make this as plain as you can."

It is as plain as it can be. The exchange of guns for oil will continue to be a pretty good bargain in Mexico for some time to come. There is a little mystery about Carranza being unable to get guns, as there is in an obscure general indirectly connected with Wall Street killing him upon a dark mountain.

Mexico is today faced with a tragic decision. She may yield to an Obregon regime, and buy a false peace with her honor and the wealth of her soil. Or she may make one more desperate attempt to establish a workers' government, and turn to find the American fleet in Tampico harbor.

Either Way Mexico Loses

Either way she loses. And either way the American investor stands to gain. If Obregon or Gonzales or any other aspirant comes into power, it will be at the price of his country. In the first place, he must gain his power and maintain it by a militarist regime, which is only possible with the aid of America. In the second place, he will be accorded recognition by Washington only on condition that the "fullest co-operation" be accorded American investors. He will get the gold and the guns to keep the people down if he turns over to America the oil and copper and sisal and hemp of Mexico.

If the disillusioned workers of Mexico attempt now or at the elections, to stage a real revolution, and establish a real Labor government, they will play neatly into the hands of the Wall Street group. For there is no power on earth that can stop intervention if a grave dispute should arise across the border.

Would Delight Republicans

From a political point of view, nothing could give more delight to the Republican party than to see the Mexican workers rise against the de facto government, and attempt to place a Labor regime in its place. Those in high places admit that it is beyond the realm of possibility that President Wilson could prevent intervention in such a crisis. And the blood of the intervention would thus be upon his head, and on the Democratic regime. The old cries of "shilly-shally" Democratic Mexican policy would be raised in direct proportion to the nearness of election day, and a war naturally repellant to the normal citizen would become a campaign issue of the closest significance.

Mexico has in fact already become a campaign issue, and the market value of generals as presidential possibilities is mounting with every fresh complication.

The people who ought to know are showing very little disposition to expect a working class rebellion. The great American banking and business in Mexico fully anticipated a period of militarist government. No clearer description of the hopeless situation of the Mexican people at this moment could be made than that appearing in the private financial reports emerging from those Wall Street interests.

Make Money Out of Mexico

One of them starts with a hilarious whoop inviting everybody to jump in and make money out of Mexico. . . . "Mexican government 5 per cent. gold bonds, maturing in 1945 are a 'cinch.' Mexican oil properties are truly great, while Guggenheim's 'Smelters' will return an enormous yield to the patient holder.

In Mexico the political effect of 'martyred' fugitive Carranza's taking off will probably be neither deep nor lasting. The dead pass with uncommon speed in Mexican public life. Nothing can now stay, seemingly, the rapid march of the Obregon revolution to complete triumph. A decent respect to the opinion of Mexicans and of the outside world will be paid by going through the forms of an inquiry into the circumstances of Carranza's death. The last honors will be paid him with every mark of private and official sympathy. Then will swiftly follow the procedure of playing in power, under an ingenious color or organic law, what will call itself a popular government, but what will be in reality a military oligarchy.

No Guesswork

Upon such assurances which arise from knowledge, not from guess work, men are going down to the Stock Exchange day after day to make their fortunes. When a financial news sheet in Wall Street says there is going to be a military oligarchy in Mexico, and advises everybody that they can now invest their money safely in that country, the chances of a successful revolution grew pale.

So sure are the investors of their ground that they are already preparing the new attitude which the average American must now assume toward Mexico. We must all forget our rage against Carranza, and adopt a conciliatory attitude toward the Mexican people, so they won't realize how they are being tricked. The National City Bank, which joined the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico, in January, 1919, and has been one of the active powers behind that organization, has the new attitude ready made in review, The Americus, published for its members.

"There is no question but that the great mass of the Mexican people are friendly toward America. The educated classes know with what forbearance this government has treated insolence on the part of the Carranza government, and they are anxious to see established in their country a government which will accord the other nations of the world the courteous treatment which they themselves expect and which they have always received from the United States. In spite of troubles that may come during the next few months, and outward appearances that may make it appear that Mexico is merely keeping up to its favorite pastime of revolution and civil war, there is sound reason for expecting that great constructive influences are at work, and that a happier and more prosperous epoch is nearly at hand."

The protests that the Mexicans will undoubtedly make against a military regime they dread with a desperate weariness of strife, are thus taken care of and explained before they occur.

The article also excuses in advance the ruin and disorder which will inevitably fall upon Mexico under a second regime like that of Huerta:

"It would be unwise to expect the leaders of the present revolt to work miracles so far as the pacification and development of the country are concerned. Such work takes time, especially after the disorganizating tactics of Carranza and his followers. Work is the only cure for Mexico's troubles, but a populace which has been robbed of the results of its work so often in the past is likely to be sceptical of the future until measures can be taken that will convince the ordinary citizen that a new era is actually at hand.

"In six months or a year, however, a radically different picture should be presented in Mexico. At no time since the retirement of Porfirio Diaz have, the nation's leaders been so united on insisting upon a new deal, and it is a matter for the sincerest congratulation in America that the men who will undoubtedly control the de facto government until the regular elections can be arranged for, are men who realize the true relations which should exist between Mexico and its northern neighbor, and who will do everything in their power to make such relations a matter of fact rather than theory."

Nine-tenths of the promises and gestures the Mexican candidates are making now are for the benefit of these "northern neighbors." The two shining possibilities, Pablo Gonzales and Gen. Obregon, are running a race for Wall Street's favor and support during the election period. The man with the biggest promises will win. Gonzales, who was acute enough to slip into Mexico City early enough in the revolution to hold that centre, has so far succeeded in making Obregon sleep in the suburbs. They are holding their positions now by the rule of arms, and a people stirred profoundly by the murder of their faithful and hard-working president, hardly dare dream of land and peace.

Perhaps they will make the attempt to break through the ring bandits' guns. But they will find behind that a wall of iron, the unflinching purpose of Wall Street. Wall Street doesn't think they will even try, this time.

The Inter-Church Message

(By HENRY W. NEVINSON, in the Manchester Guardian)

THERE is no city so dreamlike—so like an unrealisable city of romance—as New York. When I approached it from the sea it suddenly emerged before me as a vision of fairyland or the legend of an Arabian tale. Rain and mist swept over it. Sea and sky were sullen grey, and perhaps the vision was all the more magical. I have often conceived splendid cities, but it was almost impossible to believe that this was real. At last I had discovered a city of satisfying splendor. Against the grey sky rose that superb outline of deeper grey. Building grouped beside building rose to irregular but always to amazing height. In all the beauty of simplicity, straight and untouched by ornament, they rose. It was a common marvel that they could stand. Common earth would have yielded and sagged under their enormous weight. But they stand founded upon unyielding rock, as I suppose no other great city has ever been founded, unless it was Athens herself. From the midst of the group, which seemed as though it had arranged itself for grandeur, rose a vast tower higher than all the rest. I suppose it rises nearly to the height of the Shropshire Wrekkin.

"Surely," I thought, "that must be the cathedral of this magnificent dream. For if there is any God to be worshipped in this undiscovered foreign land, He must needs be worshipped there."

But it was not the cathedral. It was the Woolworth Building, a strictly commercial edifice. I have met an old native of New York (almost as rare an apparition as the last of the Mohicans) who bitterly regretted the change of twenty or thirty years. Before that time the spire of Holy Trinity Church was a landmark for the whole city, visible from every point. That spire cannot be discovered now, unless you look hard for it somewhere down near the earth's surface. I pointed out to the regretful native that the Woolworth Building was at least as visible as the spire had ever been. But he refused to be comforted. He maintained that the building was not the same thing as the church, and it was no good arguing on that.

Satire would be easy, but the astonishing thing is that New York appears to retain a simple-hearted sort of religion. I was present at a crowded meeting in the Hippodrome (Sixth Avenue), which I suppose holds more than half as many people as the Albert Hall. It was called by "The Interchurch World Movement of North America"—a movement of 30 Protestant churches or sects acting in combination to Christianize the earth. Apparently the Anglican or "Episcopal" Church stands aloof, either from habit or because it does not like to be called Protestant any more than I should. But the other 30 claim nearly 15,000,000 members, or about 60 per cent. of American Protestants. And their object is to compel the people of the United States, as they put it, "to see the programme of Christ." The more immediate object of the movement is to raise within five years a fund of $336,777,572 for the purpose of expanding and "standardizing" Christianity. Observe the love of accuracy in the two dollars mentioned at the end of that sum.

My first information of the meeting came from a large advertisement announcing, "Faith! Hard-headed Business Men are agreed that Faith is needed under present Conditions." Knowing that a good deal was needed under present conditions, I went, all the more gladly because Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was going to speak, and I had heard of him as a young man who is trying, with earnest solicitude, to pass a camel through the eye of a needle. The big audience flowed over on to the stage, but places were kept for four women in white, dressed as wingless angels. At three o'clock they rose, set cavalry trumpets to their mouths, and led the audience in the familiar American hymn, "Hold the fort, for I am coming," the words of which were thrown upon the screen with the music. When we had flashed the answer back to heaven for the last time, the four angels played us "The Lost Chord," in unison on their trumpets, and Mr. Rockefeller read a chapter of Revelation, so crammed with fantastic symbolism that one longed at every line to ask for interpretation. He was then introduced by the minister of the Brick Presbyterian Church, as one who had "caught a vision of the Movement with his accustomed clarity of judgment," and he began his address.

Mr. Rockefeller suffers under similar disadvantages to many of the British aristocracy: he is both born great and has greatness thrust upon him. The representative and heir of the great Trust, Combine, Syndicate, "Octopus," or what you will, is a fair-haired, slim, and elegant young man, apparently healthier than most millionaires I have seen from a distance. Yet I wondered how much he enjoyed life; for, indeed, the amount of fun that one can buy is after all limited. I am told that, in fact, the whole family cares very little for enjoyments, but is much given to the strangely difficult and unsatisfactory task of doing good. I have been told, but forget, the exact number of million dollars that it expends upon a thing called the Rockefeller Foundation—apparently a kind of private charity organization society, but, one hopes, endowed with more human kindness as well as more money. The sorrowful young man of great possessions spoke in a pleasing voice and without hesitation. I could, indeed, follow almost every word from a typewritten copy of the speech given me by a steward with the politeness often shown to writers outside England, for he saw me taking notes.

The world, said Mr. Rockefeller, has been seeking some solution of the great problems pressing on it—industrial, political, and others. (It has indeed.) Force has been tried, and it has ended in ruin. Individualism has been tried, and it ends in the selfishness, the self-seeking, the thoughtlessness of the masses in these lands. (And not of the masses only, one supposes.)

"Now," said Mr. Rockefeller,

we are hearing leaders in the business world saying from time to time that the Golden Rule must be introduced into business, and that only will solve the problem of industrial life. Little by little we are coming to realize that after all the solution is to be nothing new, but simply the reintroduction into the hearts and lives of men and women of the spirit and the life of the simple Carpenter of Nazareth.

Yes, certainly, the doctrine is familiar. If it were rather less familiar it might sound a little dangerous in these troublesome times. But not even the American D. O. R. A. would clap a Rockefeller into gaol as a Radical, Socialist, or Bolshevik (terms pretty nearly identical here). And so the young man continued to expatiate upon the advantages of Christianity, which no one cares to question because no one dares to practice. A master of statistics followed him, and showed by elaborate diagrams what a large number of people now in the world have never even heard of Christ or the Thirty Churches. Them also the vast fund of dollars is to serve, and it was interesting to hear that even the negroes of the Southern States are to share in the blessing.

After the diagrams we sang, "My country, 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty," each line being illustrated on the screen by a picture of American scenery, home life, or symbolic statuary. As you know, the tune is the same as that of our National Anthem, and it was interesting to speculate on the pictures that we in England might use to illustrate the lines "Confound their politics, frustrate their knavish tracks." Towards the end of the meeting a scene was shown described as a poet's dream of the Christian Church united—the "Interchurch" of the Movement. It was the very image of the Woolworth Building.

Schnectady—The American Labor Party of New York State made its bow to the political world in a rousing convention just ended here. Three hundred delegates from fifteen counties attended, at the call of the American Labor Party of Greater New York. Every city of more than 10,000 population sent delegates, and the party swept the central labor bodies of New York City, Schenectady, Troy, Port Jervis, Fort Edwards, Watertown and Amsterdam.

Milwaukee—The order of the Milwaukee fire and police commission refusing to license private detective agencies on the ground that they are frequently merely anti-Labor organizations, was sustained in the Milwaukee circuit court by Judge G. N. Risford, who denied an injunction petitioned for by three agencies against enforcement of the law under which their licenses were refused.

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THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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TWELFTH YEAR. No. 24 EIGHT PAGES VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1920 $2.50 PER YEAR

Lumber and Camp Workers Industrial Unit News

Camp Reports

CAMPBELL RIVER

McDonald & Murphy's Camp

This camp is situated on the beach about seven miles southeast of Campbell River. There are about 70 men in camp, ten men in each bunkhouse. Have top bunks, but the company promised to remove them as soon as new camp is built. Company supplies all bedding, sheets are changed once a week, for which we pay $1.00 per week. Meetings are held on second and fourth Tuesdays of every *month. The following motions* have been passed in this camp:

"That we, the workers of said camp, be 100 per cent. organized." New men are given one week to join the organization, or in case of arrears are given same length of time to pay up.

"We, the workers of said camp, went on record that in future no salaried official shall be eligible for delegate to a convention, nor shall he have any voice or vote, with the exception to answer questions."

We also sent in a recommendation that two organizers be put in the field on the coast district, as we realize that if this organization is going to live, different tactics have got to be adopted at once. We also have appointed a committee to interview the members of the I. T. Co., and Merrill, Ring and Moore, to find ways and means for a better understanding of conditions regarding this organization.

THUNDER RIVER, B. C.

This camp is owned by the North River Lumber Company, and is situated about ten miles east of Blue River, C. N. R., Kamloops district. At present there are about 12 men working there. The mill will be operating for the first time in the next few days. At present things are a little bit crowded in temporary quarters, which will be remedied as soon as lumber is available for the new camps.

I am informed that it is the intention of the management to build four men bunkhouses, to furnish beds, springs and mattresses, blankets, sheets and pillow cases; also to build bath houses with hot and cold water. O. B. U. hours and wages will prevail. The manager, Mr. Etter, states, "We intend to make conditions for the men as good as any of the camps on the coast." The cook house is to be built and equipped according to the requirements of the present gastronomical artist. Fellow-worker Joe Keenan, and his many friends in this district feel assured that things will be fixed up all right. Joe says he has had no trouble in getting anything he ordered, so needless to say the grub is good. This camp has made a good start, being about 100 per cent. organized and camp delegate elected. If things materialize as promised, this camp will be a model that other outfits on the North Thompson River would do well to copy, as no improvement is yet discernable from the old-style slave pens in this neck of the woods.

DEL. 2325.

PORT ALICE

The members in camp would like to hear the opinion of other camps on the following question:

"Recently a member who was working as fireman on a swing donkey, was fired because he refused to give some assistance on the main line, which rolled hard from the drum. His refusal being based on the grounds that he was too busy splitting wood and firing, to have time for other work, without neglecting his duties. He had previously refused to give a hand on the main line. At a meeting, which was held, he asked the boys to regard his case as one of discrimination, and to demand his reinstatement, and to be prepared to take whatever action necessary to obtain same. This the meeting refused to do on the grounds that it was customary for a fireman to render assistance in helping to pull the line when necessary. He considers the meeting fell down on the proposition. Hence our request for the opinion of other members.

SIMOON SOUND

McIntyre & Leviolette Camp

There are 32 men in this camp, and all in the union. The company furnishes blankets, soap and matches free to the men. There are eight men to a bunk house. Have a bath house and dry room and a storehouse with a room for the cook and flunkey. The company furnishes the best of food on the market, but the cook we have at present could be a whole lot better. However, there are prospects of a change in the near future.

ALICE ARM

I wish to call particular attention to engineers, carpenters and all other mechanics concerning the settlement of the strike at the Dolly Varden Mine, Alice Arm, B. C. The clipping taken from a *Prince Rupert paper* will certainly show them they have been left out in the cold. The miners, muckers, steel sharpeners and laborers all got an increase of wages. The mechanics got nothing, which is just what they asked for, although the company paid them all off, or in other words, fired them just the same when the strike was called. You will please note Bro. Mechanics, which side your bread is buttered on. The union scale as paid in Vancouver is to be the pay of the mechanics up here. That is the *International scale*, which from my experience seems to range even in Vancouver from 25 cents to 50 cents per day. Fourth-class engineers get $165 per month, less board; third-class engineers, $175 per month, less board; all paid for 30-day month, which in the case of the fourth and third-class men is less than the International scale. Carpenters $6.25 per day, donkey engineers $66.25 per day. Now, Bro. Mechanics, just because a certain scale is paid in Vancouver it does not say it should apply to northern B. C., where the time and money spent getting to and from a job is very expensive and runs well into a month's pay. Take, for instance, the expense of getting to the Dolly Varden. You take the boat at Vancouver on Monday, getting to Anyox on Thursday, fare $33.85 first class, which is the only way a human being should travel, as those of us who have travelled second class well know. Fare from Anyox to Alice Arm $2.50, hotel expenses at least $5, it takes one day to walk from Alice Arm to the mine, 18 miles. Total days to get to work from Vancouver five days, which, at, say $6 per day, is $30, making a total expense of getting to this job of $70.35, for one way only. I hope some of you boys will do a little figuring before you come *up here to work for the same rate* of pay as is paid in Vancouver. I am exiled in the snow drifts, which at present are anywhere from two feet to 10 feet at this writing, and hope to see Vancouver again as soon as I can make the coin. The sleeping accommodations are bum. The bunkhouse is built over the dining room and kitchen. All the odors from the kitchen come into the sleeping quarters and are enough to choke one when the cook browns our table d'hote a little too much, or burns the biscuits to a turn. This is to be changed, I understand, in the near or distant future, one can never tell.

Now, Bro. Mechanics, you are to get nothing unless you register a kick. If the International won't look after your interests, well, go with those who will. You have only one choice and nothing to lose. These statements are all facts and are written by an International mechanic, who has been brought up here.

DOLLY VARDEN SETTLEMENT

Some Particulars of the Basis of Agreement Reached

The International men who went to Alice Arm from Vancouver, after a meeting with the O. B. U. and International men in Prince Rupert, had a meeting with the strikers on arrival and stood solidly behind them in the dispute. All demands were granted. Miners will get $6.25; muckers, $5.75; trackmen, $5.75; cooks and mechanics, etc., union scale. It will be some time before the mine is opened up again."

Defense Fund

L. W. I. U., Kamloops district, collected by Harry Scott, King Fisher Driving Camp, Enderby, B. C., $28.50 as follows:

Basil Chambers, $1; Jim Manning, $1; Jim Chisholm; C. Carmody, $1; C. Larson, $1; R. Chamberlin, $1; Wm. Cody, $1; A. J. Cavrins, $1; A. Sequin, $1; Dan Antowin, $1; Arthur Alex, $1; Harry Scott, $1; T. V. Morrow, $1; P. Camerth, $1; James Willard, $1; Edward Turner, $1; Chow Young, $1; Jack Bates, $1; F. Quenell, $1; E. A. Tewksbury, $1; D. McKenin, $1; Louis Novothy, 50c; E. J. Anderson, $1; A. Muluk, $1; Harry Galbrash, $1; Carl Redimen, $1; Hugh Gallagher, $1; L. Doneley, $1; R. J. Robinson, $1. *Total*, $28.50.

Collected by Delegate Alex. Miller from employees of North River Lumber Co., Blue River, B. C., $13 as follows:

Joe Keenan, $2; W. H. Ohm, $1; J. Bowers, $1; B. Kumluk, $1; Dan McKinnon, $1; Gust Wallin, $1; Fred W. Lindquist, $1; J. Bone, $1; M. Etter, $2; E. Kutakayto, $1; John Grovskey, $1. Total, $13.00.

A WORD TO THE WISE

Personally we are not interested in recognizing or enlarging upon the natural or artificial divisions, whether of race, color, creed or location, that exist between workers, except for the purpose of breaking down these barriers and bringing to the workers of the world a recognition of their unity of interest. Nevertheless, it has to be recognized that the boss, whose antagonism to the unity of labor is undying and *irremovable, is pre*pared to resort to any means to build up and keep alive this division; consequently, if he were a little more efficient in his methods, he would not make such a slip as he is doing in supporting and circulating on this side of the line the Labor and Industrial Journal, which has applied to the U. S. Patent Office for the registration of that title. The declared "principle" professes to be printed in Vancouver, B. C., but all communications are to be addressed to Seattle. *The associate editor is* E. B. Fish, who, in his desire to get a place in the sun, and there bask in the smiles from the philanthropic employers, who for value received will pay the piper, he is willing to give lectures on the question of "Democracy and Bolshevism," giving of course the definition of these principles that will please those who call his tune.

At a festive gathering held in the Vancouver Hotel on November 7, at which the B. C. Loggers' Association were hosts, this "fish" got rid of the following bait which he had swallowed and knew his hearers would: "It is your duty to weed the agitators out of your camps and mills. When their belly is against their backbone you will be able to do something that will stick." (Applause.)

For the information of those who are his financial supporters, and who usually comprise his audience, whether at meetings or as readers of the paper, we might add, "When you get rid of such propagandists as Fish and his paper, and recognize that the *workers, even the so*-called agitators, are human beings and entitled to be treated as such, and that some consideration other than the utmost profit should enter into your relations with the men in your employ, then you may expect as great a degree of good feeling will exist in your particular industrial activity as is possible within a system based upon profit and the wages system.

This camouflaged labor paper had an article on the front page on Empire Day, and the last page is *devoted to "The American Con*stitution," which the editor urges his readers to become familiar with. Part of Article I says: "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press."

'Tis rather amusing to urge readers and would-be citizens to familiarize themselves with a constitution which is supposed to give them rights which they afterward find they may not exercise. And to circulate this twaddle in Canada, where censorship and government *by order-in-council have had full* sway, is a crude kind of joke.

Although not included amongst the advertisements of other made-in-America goods, there is little doubt that Fish and his school stand for 100 per cent. Americanism, which it would be well to get a definition of, as it is very possible that it may be introduced into this country under the name of 100 per cent. Canadianism. But the difficulty will be to find many 100 per cent. Canadians, even if we know what Canadianism is.

FORT FRANCES DISTRICT

Shevlin-Clark Mill

Strike in this mill at Fort Frances, Ont.

Fellow Workers: The O. B. U. Lumber Workers in Fort Frances district, together wtih the A. F. of L., are on strike in Shevlin-Clark mill, and O. B. U. in Shaw's mill, for $5 minimum for 8 hours. At present working 10 hours.

The two organizations are working together without official cooperation, but the O. B. U. will shortly be hampered by lack of funds. The A. F. of L. claims it can uphold its own end financially, though they are under heavy expense in the United States strike.

We therefore appeal to all O. B. U. units and members for financial support. All money should be made payable to Sulo G. Neil, the local secretary, who will issue the receipt. Address P. O. Box 390, Fort Frances, Ont.

WANTED

Members knowing the present address of Del. Ben Nelson, notify headquarters or Kamloops district office immediately.

Any one knowing the present address of Tom Goodwin, who worked last year at the Sylvania Logging *Camp, Sooke, please communicate* with Vancouver headquarters.

Labor Conditions in the Fraser Valley

(Report by W. A. Alexander, Abbotsford.)

Some of the employees of the Abbotsford Timber and Trading Co., appear to have been nicely caught and stung by the old-time stunt of similar "philanthropic" employers who assist their employees to tie unrealizable real estate around their necks, which, incidentally, also ties their hands to the job.

It appears that the company owns considerable land around the *mill which they have divided into* one-acre lots, should any of their employees desire to have a home close to their employment the company advances them a loan, providing they are also willing to put uy a sum of money of their own. At first this scheme seems to be a good one for the employees, but after the house is built they find they have become so indebted to the company and that it will take all their savings for several years, even providing they get steady employment at the mill, to pay off their indebtedness.

Unless they continue to work at the mill the property is of no value to them, for it is too far from the city to be of any use to any person not employed at the mill. Consequently these men have been forced to put up with working *conditions which they would* not have done had they not been sold when they bought the real estate. Conditions are, however, compelling them to realize that their interests will be better looked after by having an organization controlled by themselves and formed for the purpose of improving their living and working conditions wherever they may be working, than they will be by purchasing real estate from the boss which has the effect of tying them to one particular job and whatever rotten conditions he cares to introduce.

Conditions at Hindu and Asiatic Quarters

The Hindu and Japanese quarters at this mill are fairly clean, but the Chinese quarters are a disgrace to any civilized community; and if the so-called white workers at this mill had any backbone they would organize and demand that their quarters be kept in a safe and sanitary condition and not left as they are at present, to be a breeding ground for disease, plagues and pestilence.

While investigating these premises I attempted to go into the place where the Chinese prepare their food and was met at the door by a large, fat frog, it was sitting on the doorstep, seemingly acting as a watch dog, and looked at me *in such a manner that I received* the impression that it was the guardian of this property. I had to kick it out of the road before it would move. Inside the kitchen a filthy state of affairs exists. The range upon which the food is prepared consists of a bricked-in space built into the kitchen about eight feet by three feet and four feet high, holes in the top which fits three large pans, one look at the contents of same would be sufficient to take away the average man's appetite for several days.

The smoke and steam from this cook oven escapes through a large hole cut in the ceiling, from the rafters hang long greasy cobwebs that may at any time drop into the food being prepared below.

Should a pestilence occur as a *result of these insanitary conditions* the workers may awaken to the necessity of becoming organized, and should the disease spread and reap a few victims from the adult or child members of the community perhaps the people or the district will take action to see that the municipal and government officials responsible for the enforcement of the health regulations get busy even if it is necessary to take legal action against the company.

Maybe if a pestilence occurs as a result of such unsanitary conditions and wipes out a few of the workers around this particular mill, it may wake them up to a realization of the necessity for becoming organized with their fellow workers and assisting them in enforcing the laws of this country, relating to health and sanitation, *as well as reducing the hours* of labor and making this old world a fit place for civilized workers to reside upon.

General Workers in Abbotsford

The majority of the workers around Abbotsford seem to think that *they were simply born to* work and die, they do not know what it means to live, for they seem to think that a working man has no right to demand anything from society but the right to work, no matter what the conditions are, should a crisis occur in the industrial activities of this country and these workers be denied the right to work they may then come to a realization of the necessity for the workers taking an active part in running the affairs of human society, instead of letting factories and other means of wealth production be run simply as profit producing instruments at the expense of the workers.

Teamsters, automobile mechanics, and other workers around the town are of the opinion that labor unions are of no use, for the work*ers would not stick togetehr no* matter what name you gave to the organization. They fail to realize the necessity for all workers becoming conversant with the economic laws of capitalistic society in order to prepare for the coming *change that is inevitable if they* desire to prevent chaos from reigning supreme. They seem to think that all labor unions are similar to the old craft unions as represented by the American Federation of Labor for which they had no use.

Fortunately there are a number of active O. B. U. men in the district who realize the necessity of organization and these are busy trying to let light into the mental darkness of the ignorant. There are good prospects of a central O. B. U. council being formed here.

Clayburn

The houses supplied by the company for the workers at this plant are much superior to that which the average city worker calls home. The workers are, however, very dissatisfied with their small pay *and working conditions* and the indications are that action will be taken in the near future to remedy this through organization.

Warhoop

At the camp of the Empire Sawmill Co., belonging to Todd & Crux, there is an assortment of workers, mostly Hindoos and Japs, the logging contract is let out to a Hindu. It is only a small camp, a white woman does the cooking and the food is very fair; the mill runs 9 hours per day. The men are clean in their habits and although the bunk house is far from being up-to-date, everything inside is kept clean and tidy.

The Japs have rigged up a shower bath in their quarters and also employ a Jap woman to keep the place clean. It appears that in spite of the general belief that the white workers are the most cleanly, this is not the case in this camp, for the white English-speaking workers are living alongside Japanese who are enjoying better sanitary conditions than themselves, without attempting at least to enjoy the same privileges, for the white workers have no bathing facilities whatever, and are apparently quite satisfied with this state of affairs. Possibly in the future they may learn that cleanliness is the first step to health.

Sterling Lumber Co., Warhoop Camp

This outfit is run by a Hindu named Munsi Ram, the workers at this camp are mostly Hindus, with a few Japs and English-speaking workers. The logging crew work 9 hours per day, and the mill workers 10 hours. The living conditi*ons at this camp* are such that only workers who have lost all self-respect would willingly put up with them. The Hindu quarters are composed of a long building, in which small holes have been cut for windows, and in which no windows have been put, the holes are covered with a piece of gunnysack.

The quarters occupied by the English-speaking workers are about 16 ft. by 12, walls 9 ft. high, a window 2x3-in. at one end and a door at the other, four bunks in which I was informed six men sleep; stove in centre of bunkhouse on which these men boil their dirty clothes. The mattresses on the bunks were that dirty and greasy that they would make a man feel lousy to look at them. No attempt was apparently made *to keep same clean, as men were* lying on them with their dirty, greasy overalls on.

When it was pointed out to these men the necessity from a health point of view of being more cleanly, and the necessity for having a proper wash and dry room, in order that they would not be compelled to wash their clothes in the same room in which they sleep, some of them became impressed, and wanted to know how they were going to get these conditions, stating that if they kicked about their present conditions, the Hindu boss would fire them, and put Hindus in their places. It was pointed out that six of the Hindus employed at this mill were members of the union, and were desirous of getting better living and working conditions. One of them had been a *member for over 18 months, and* they would all be willing to assist the English-speaking workers to improve the conditions all around, and that the reason the conditions were so rotten in the camp was due to their own apathy, for if they would only organize, the health laws relating to sanitary conditions in camps would be enforced and they could get better conditions right away.

One of the most intelligent of these workers promised to act as camp delegate, and call a meeting of the workers, with a view to becoming organized, for he stated that he was fed up with the conditions under which they were living, and unless they were made much better in the near future, he would quit the job.

There are no bathing facilities of any kind, the drinking water is obtained from a well in the centre of the camp. One of the men stated he had seen another worker cover his body with coal oil and wash it off with a buacket of water close to the well from where they get the drinking water. The water *had drained back into the well, for* he stated he could see oil later floating on top of the water.

The stable where horses are kept is right alongside the living quarters, and when the weather gets warmer, and the flies get bad, it is a cinch that unless the sanitary conditions in this camp are much improved, that it will become a breeding place for some pestilence.

Cloverdale

Very few industrial workers live in this place; two shingle mills are operating, but the workers employed in these are expecting the plants to close down any day, as the supply of shingles on the market is much greater than the demand, as a result of this, these workers could not be induced to organize.

Sullivan

There are a couple of mills at and near Sullivan. The workers are dissatisfied with their working conditions and the poor wages that was being paid. Several joined up and others promised to join in the near future.

Craigs, Newton

Visited mill at noon; had a talk with loggers' delegate, who stated he was unable to make any headway in organizing men in the mill, so I got in touch with the sawyer and filer. Both these men belong to the Sawyers and Filers Associa*tion, and were unwilling* to throw in their lot with the other workers, to assist in getting better conditions.

In interviewing the sawyer at this mill, he refused to take an O. B. U. bulletin, stating that he had no use for the organization, as it was too radical. During the conversation that ensued, he was asked what he thought of the Irish situation, whether he thought the Irish had any right to fight for their independence from the British government. In reply he stated that he was in favor of the Sinn Fein movement, and endorsed the tactics they were adopting to gain their independence as the Irish had been persecuted by the British for over 600 years. It was pointed out that the working class had been persecuted by a ruling class for *probably thousands of years, and* if he would study history from a working class point of view, and not from that of the ruling class, he would not doubt come to the conclusion that the working class were even more justified in using radical measures to secure their economic independenc than were the Sinn Fein element in Ireland; for while the Sinn Feiners were only desirous of changing their rulers, the intelligent members of the working class were desirous of doing away with a ruling class entirely, and all forms of exploitation.

I would suggest that as much working class literature be spread around the Province as the organization can afford, also that educational meetings be held occasionally at all points where sufficient workers can be got together to warrant holding same, and that good speakers on political economy, and the working class movement be supplied by the organization to address these meetings.

Correspondence

Who ever inserted the article in the issue of May 14 entitled "The Iron Hand of Capitalism" under the heading of "The Closed Town" has certainly thrown moderation to the winds and gone the limit.

Taking Ocean Falls as a horrible example of what happens when a capitalistic corporation eliminates all possibility of competition by securing title to everything in sight, he goes on to say that here "the iron rule of capitalism is supreme," as though it were not supreme elsewhere too. Then, too, the next sentence, "Autocracy in Russia under the rule of the Czars never exercised its *blighting influence as it today does* in this little community," referring of course to the same unfortunate burg. There are Russians working at Ocean Falls who same from Russia before the end of the Czarist regime, and they seem to think differently. The use of exaggerated statements in an article which is intended to supply information to those in need of it, is to be deplored. It is better to try to stick to the plain truth even if it does make our writings appear colorless.

The paper mill at Ocean Falls cannot be run without an adequate supply of labor. To secure labor the Pacific Mills Company has to compete in the open market with all other concerns. In this matter it is also handicapped to some extent by the natural drawbacks of the locality and its great distance from town, which facts deter many who might otherwise come.

In spite of this, men have been obtained in sufficient numbers and many have gone away at different times and come back again, so that *there must be compensating advan*tages to supply the motive.

As a matter of fact, the majority of the men who come to Ocean Falls do so with the object of making a stake as quickly as possible and getting out again. The place will never be considered a permanent home for anybody on account of the aforesaid natural disadvantages; its population will always be on the move and such a condition must be fatal to the development of public or community spirit. There is almost a total lack of interest in the question of a shorter working day. The papermakers, steam engineers, powerhouse operators and maybe others already have the eight-hour day, but taking the mill employees as a whole, it would probably be impossible to get a majority to stand for the shorter day, for with them money is what matters. It is a problem in psychology. The spirit of the workers is reflected in the action or inaction of the company.

Apart from the matter of hours and wages, working conditions are *good. The use of modern ma*chinery has eliminated most of the heavy human labor and also the intensity of labor which was so characteristic of petty capitalism. Labor loses much of its terrors *when the forces of Nature are har*nessed to modern machinery.

There has always been some undercurrent of complaint regarding food at the hotel and also the bunkhouse accommodations, but not sufficient to cause open revolt yet. In the logging camps, food is reported to be first-class and accommodation up to date.

The married people appear to be a contented lot. The company certainly caters to them in the matter of housing and rents are considered reasonable.

Prices are or appear to be high in the store and there are, of course, no bargain sales to catch the fancy of the women, but the goods seem to be of good quality and there is nothing to prevent anybody, who wishes to do so, from sending an order to an outside firm for supplies. The immense sums of money that were invested in Victory Bonds proves that the people of Ocean Falls have not been habitually fleeced and kept in a helpless condition.

The closed town as an institution *has come in for much* condemnation. Takking Ocean Falls as a convenient example, we may ask the question, "Why make an open town of it? It is not closed to the workers, in fact, there is a continual invitation out to them to come in. It is, in fact, a workers' town in all except the matter of ownership.

Practically every man is usefully engaged in some way in the production of paper. The community is a thoroughly organized industrial unit. Every man has his part to take in the production of the greatest amount of paper with the least expenditure of labor time.

There being none but workers here, it stands to reason that that there is no economic interest among them opposed to a change in the form of ownership of capitalistic property. The closed towns are ready for Socialism and are merely waiting for the open towns to rid themselves of the influence of the vast mass of idlers and pretenders of all sorts who thrive on capitalism but who, under Socialism, will become as scarce as they are in the closed towns.

For a worker to challenge the ownership of the land, houses, utilities, store and school site in a place like Ocean Falls, is foolish so long as the company owns the mill. No workman wants to buy a lot or house or the school site, and if one did buy the store, he would cease to be a worker. Never mind about the closed towns, it is the open towns that are hindering progress.

We should all hope and try for *better conditions, but the case is* hopeless if we deliberately put a false aspect on the proposition.

A. E. U.

To All Delegates in the Kamloops District

THERE will be a district convention *held in Kamloops* at the L. W. I. U. hall, on June 19th, 1920, to transact such business as may come before the meeting, and to elect delegates to the general convention, to be held at Winnipeg.

By Order of the District Executive Board

Now, as the members that were elected to the executive board are not acting, the next man with the highest amount of votes will act as an executive member, that leaving the executive board as follows: Frank Billings, Ed. Cohoe, J. F. Johnson, Geo. Lawrey and the district secretary, J. L. Peterson.

DISTRICT DIRECTORY

General Headquarters:
Vancouver, B. C.; E. Winch, 61 Cordova Street West.
Cranbrook, B. C.; J. H. Thompson, Box 16.
Cranbrook District—Legal adviser: George Spreull.
Kamloops, B. C.; J. L. Peterson, Box 812, 3 Victoria Street.
Merrit, B. C.; W. S. Kilner, Box 8.
Nelson, B. C.; E. 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.; J. Stevenson, 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.
Prince Albert, Sask.; Geo. Tether, 108—8th Street East.
Winnipeg, Man.; Lumberworkers' Union, 196 Henry Avenue.
Sudbury, Ont.; Wm Cowan, Box 1531, Lisgar Street.
Fort Francis, Ont.; T. Mace, Box 390, Webster Hall.
Cobalt, Ont.; J. D. Cluney, 95 Lang Street.
Timmins, Ont.; Lumberworkers District Secretary, 40 Second Ave. P. O. Box 200.
Montreal; U. Binette, 38 St. Laurent Street.

HEADQUARTERS STATEMENT FOR MAY, 1920

Receipts—		
Coast district		$4,677.37
Prince Rupert district		300.00
Prince George district		425.00
Kamloops district		600.00
Sudbury district		200.00
Edmonton district		100.00
Victoria district		21.10
Winnipeg defense fund		42.00
Refund of loans		22.00
O. B. U. Buttons		4.20
Balance on hand April 30		1,441.58
		$7,833.25
Expenditures—		
Wages	$	530.00
Rent		25.00
Electric light		.50
Safe for headquarters office, with cartage and repairs		196.25
Sundry office supplies and printing		43.30
Postage		58.49
Literature—		
O. B. U. Bulletin	$289.50	
Western Clarion	182.70	
Red Europes	7.50	
Vapaus Publishing Co.	90.00	
Socialist, Glasgow	4.87	
Oakland World	37.81	
English Socialist papers	1.74	
Searchlight	100.00	
		714.12
General organization		427.21
O. B. U. per capita tax, on account of two months		1,655.20
B. C. Federationist (papers)		1,054.37
B. C. Federationist (page)		320.00
Sudbury district		95.30
Montreal district		789.45
Winnipeg district		314.00
Prince Rupert district		6.26
Kamloops district		6.26
Fort Frances district		6.60
Prince George district		6.26
Telegraph account		60.02
Western Specialty Co., printing ballots, ledger cards, delegates' reports, etc.		204.06
Expense re Cranbrook trial		266.45
Winnipeg defense fund		170.10
Premium on guarantee bonds		9.28
Expense re Princeton trial		50.00
A. H. Timms, printing English constitutions		580.75
Sick Relief		30.00
Advertising		6.00
Expense recounting Port Arthur ballots		20.00
Cartage, exchange, etc.		5.80
Balance on hand May 31		182.22
		$7,833.25

CRANBROOK DISTRICT
Statement for May, 1920

Receipts—		
Dues		$218.00
Fees		6.00
Delegates' remittance	$650.89	
Less Commission and expenses	41.50	
		609.39
Miners' Strike Fund		2.00
District Fund		15.25
O. B. U. Buttons and Folders		15.75
Balance on hand April 30		1549.34
		$2415.73
Expenditures—		
Wages, Office	$	165.00
Janitor		10.00
Rent, Electric Light and Telephone		77.25
Office Supplies and Postage		17.05
Organization		94.35
Bellevue Miners' Strike Fund		5.00
Remitted to Headquarters		52.70
Sundry Expenses		13.90
Balance on hand May 31		1960.48
		$2415.73

FORT FRANCES DISTRICT
Statement for May, 1920

Receipts—		
Dues		$155.00
Fees		27.00
Delegates' Remittance	$104.00	
Less commission	10.00	
		94.00
O. B. U. Buttons		13.55
Balance on hand April 30		382.25
		$671.80
Expenditures—		
Wages		$155.00
Rent and Light		15.60
Office Supplies and Postage		9.20
Organization		23.90
Literature and Printing		26.50
Sundry Expenses		18.05
Balance on hand May 31		423.55
		$671.80

NELSON DISTRICT
Statement for May, 1920

Receipts—		
Dues		$161.00
Fees		11.00
Balance on hand April 30		11.27
		$183.27
Expenditures—		
Wages	$	80.00
Rent and Light		5.80
Office supplies and postage		3.75
Organization		6.20
Balance on hand May 31		88.02
		$183.27

KAMLOOPS DISTRICT
Statement for May, 1920

Receipts—		
Dues	$	586.00
Fees		31.00
Dlegates' remittance	$233.00	
Less commission and expenses	18.60	
		214.40
Winnipeg Defense Fund		79.00
Soviet Collection		1.00
Chase Strike Refunds		33.00
Bellevue Miners' Strike Fund		65.00
Sick Benefit Fund		60.00
O. B. U. Buttons and Folders		10.75
Balance April 30, Union Funds		706.59
Balance April 30, Sick Benefit Fund		222.00
		$2011.74
Expenditures—		
Wages	$	220.00
Rent, Light and Telephone		24.90
Office Supplies and Postage		12.10
Organization		116.70
Winnipeg Defense Fund		67.50
Remitted to Headquarters		600.00
Bellevue Miners' Strike Fund		65.00
Sundry Expenses		11.65
Balance May 31, Union Funds		598.89
Balance May 31, Sick Benefit Fund		285.00
		$2011.74

MERRITT DISTRICT
Statement for May, 1920

Receipts—		
Dues		$301.00
Fees		20.00
Delegates' Remittance	$31.00	
Less commission and expenses	5.50	
		25.50
O. B. U. Buttons Sold		15.85
Balance on hand April 30		47.20
		$409.55
Expenditures—		
Wages		$160.00
Rent, two months		42.50
Office supplies and postage		5.85
Organization		5.20
Sundry expenses		6.65
Balance on hand May 31		189.35
		$409.55

PRINCE GEORGE DISTRICT
Statement for May, 1920

Receipts—		
Dues	$	293.00
Fees		29.00
Delegates' Remittance	$436.89	
Less commission and expenses	15.79	
		423.10
Winnipeg Defense Fund		102.30
O. B. U. Buttons and Folders		36.85
Literature sold		19.05
Balance on hand April 30		1163.53
		$2066.83
Expenditures—		
Wages	$	160.00
Rent		35.00
Equipment, Table and Bench		16.00
Office Supplies and Postage		11.95
Organization		59.25
Literature		15.26
Winnipeg Defense Fund		80.50
Remitted to Headquarters		425.00
Sundry Expenses		62.80
Balance on hand May 31		1201.07
		$2066.83

Masset Timber Co., Buckley Bay, Wage Scale

Per month and board.	
Cooks	$160.00
Flunkeys	90.00
Dish washer	75.00
Bull cook	90.00
Per day and pay board	
Filer	8.00
Head faller	7.50
Second faller	7.25
Buckers	7.00
Chunk bucker	6.50
Knotter	6.25
Swamper	6.00
Skid roadmen	6.25
Hook tender	9.50
High rigger	9.50
Rigging slinger	7.50
Chokerman	7.00
Chaser	7.00
Signal man	5.75
Hook-on-man	6.75
P. F. man	7.50
Unhook man	6.75
Per mo. and board	
Yard engineer	$170.00
Road engineer	160.00
Swing engineer	160.00
Per day and pay board	
Fireman	6.25
Wood bucker	6.50
Wood splitter	6.50
Pump man	6.00
Per mo. and board	
Head boom man	$150.00
Second boom man	135.00
Per day and pay board	
Blacksmith	$ 8.00
Board, $1.50 per day.	

COAST DISTRICT CONVENTION

The coast executive has decided that the Coast convention will be *held in Vancouver on Monday*, July 12th, 1920. The members in camp should discuss the questions they want taken up at the convention, and instruct their delegates accordingly. Full particulars will be given in next week's issue of The B. C. Federationist.

J. M. CLARKE,
Coast District Secretary.

KILDALA

All single bunks with springs; blankets, sheets and pillows; sheets are washed with men's own laundry, for which a charge of $1 a week is made. One shower bath working, another being installed; dry-room and wash house not quite completed. Food fair; good cook; fruit on table every evening. Water has been poor, but new supply from river being installed, with *men's approval. One way in com*pany's time. Mail service weekly. Camp 100 per cent. Foreman o.k.

Quatsino, Camp 7

Camp o. k; good cook, bathhouse ready. Some of the boys already have blankets furnished to them. A stove is needed for the dry house, and it is up to the management to get this installed at once.

Sign the Appeal for Medical Freedom

The Magna Charta gave every man the ownership of his own body.

Today the licensed politico-medical cult claims your body at birth.

In life and death, as a trade investment and for personal practice,

Of what use is man's honor or womans chastity, when a little *child may be vaccinated into the* rottenness of that of the lowest profligate?

Sign the appeal for the removal of the vaccine menace from our public schools.

Donation from Baker's camp, Thurston Harbor, amounting to $20 for defence fund, per W. O'Donnell.

THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....June 11, 1920

STATEMENTS made at the convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, held in Vancouver this week, have demonstrated the enormous wealth of "our" country. They have also given a good indication of the great wealth that "our" manufacturers have "produced." For instance we learn that in 1909 the value of our manufacturers' output was $481,053,375. In 1917 there was a great increase, the value of the products being $3,015,577,940; or an increase of 525 per cent. From an advertisement in the daily papers, for which the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is responsible, we learn that the manufacturers expect the values of the products for this year to be even greater, the estimate being four billions. The advertisement referred to, also, gives an estimate of the number of workers, who are engaged in the factories, and their dependents, the estimated number of workers and dependents being two millions. If the average number of dependents per worker are two—and it is not likely that the average number will be less—then we find that less than seven hundred thousand workers are expected to produce commodities to the value of four billion dollars in the present year. Taking into consideration the value of the raw material, cost of machinery, etc., which will not be more than half of the value of the finished product, we find that less than seven hundred thousand workers, men, women and children, will produce actual values to the extent of at least two billions of dollars. This is surely something to be proud of. We can see the Canadian workman swelling out his chest and boasting of the value of "our" factories, and the amount "we" export. But if he will take a pencil and a piece of paper, and figure how much the average worker will receive out of the values created, we fancy that the inflation will go out of his chest much quicker than it will out of the currency. Dividing two billion dollars by seven hundred thousand gives the approximate sum of $2,857. Estimating the wages paid to the seven hundred thousand men, women and children at $20 per week, 52 weeks in the year, gives the average wage paid to each of those engaged in the production of two billion dollars worth of commodities, as $1,040. Our readers can figure out for themselves who gets the rest, and if they have swelled heads or chests when they get through with the figuring, then all we can say is that there is something wrong with their thinking apparatus. We really are proud of the achievements of "our" manufacturers. They are a credit to the nation, and the immensity of the wealth produced by "them" has us staggered. But the generosity of the workers is so stupendous that we must confess that we cannot grasp the immensity of their benevolence, which the above figures do not do credit to.

VALUES "WE" CREATE

WHILE the Mounted Police expenditures were being discussed in the Dominion House, one member suggested that the "mounties" would be better employed in planting potatoes. It would not be fair to class all members of the Mounted Police with Roth and Dourasoff, and Zaneth, and men of that type employed in the guise of mounted policemen, but who are nothing less than secret service agents, whose function appears to be to discover "seditious" conspiracies, and to create revolutions in the minds of the ruling class. It is safe to say that if the members of the Dominion House had have investigated the matter, that they would have found that the greater amount of the expenditure in connection with the mounties, is in connection with this kind of work, and that if it was realized just how much this kind of "service" is costing, there is no doubt that the appropriation would have been still further reduced.

THE SECRET SERVICE

* * *

Speaking on the activities of the "mounties," the Hon. N. W. Rowell admitted that it had been charged that the Mounted Police had been used to break strikes. This he denied, and stated that they had been used in suppressing a riot in Winnipeg. Our impression was that the Mounted Police caused the riot, and that until they appeared on the scene there was no trouble. The Hon. N. W. also referred to the moral effect that the Mounted Police had in Vancouver during the strike. Our recollection of the "moral" tone of the city at that time does not give us any ground for assuming that the morals of this city were elevated, but that the activities of such men as already referred to did a lot to detract from it. If the references are to the overawing of the strikers by the Mounted Police, and machine guns on the armory, we must say that to the best of our knowledge and belief, that they did not have any great effect in that direction, and if Mr. Rowell can imagine that the contact of the late demented Sergeant Wilson had any elevating effect on the morals of this city, he has another guess coming. With reference to the secret service end of the Mounted Police, we can only say that the espionage carried on in labor organizations by such men as Roth and Dourasoff and Zaneth has had the effect of making a force that has heretofore been respected, an object of scorn. The money asked by the government for this department, will not be used for the purpose that is expected by the average person, and the increases will be spent in employing stool pigeons, and not on the men who are wearing scarlet and gold. It is the hidden and secret service that the government is building up, on lines similar to that pertaining in Russia under the czars, that is not only disgusting the workers, but the men who joined the Mounted Police, thinking that their services would be on honorable lines.

DURING the past week or two, there has been a tendency towards lower prices of commodities. Many workers are of the opinion that this will benefit them. Business men, and particularly the financial interests, are looking forward to a deflation of the currency as a result of lower prices. Not being concerned with the interests of the financial magnates, there is not much to interest the workers in the question of the deflation of the currency, for whether it is inflated or deflated, their position will not be materially affected. Mr. Francis H. Sisson, of New York, speaking at a meeting of the Economic Club in that city, discussing the effects of declining prices, had amongst other things, the following to say: "Wages nearly always lag behind commodity prices, whether up or down." Later in his address he had the following to say: "Save, then, for the advantage in the transition period, when wages tend to move in the opposite direction from the falling prices; wage earners as a whole may be expected to profit little as regards the actual buying power of their earnings when prices fall."

WORKERS AND THE PRICES

* * *

While the workers are expecting some little advantage by a decrease in prices, we find that even those representing the financial interests realize that no benefit will be secured by the men and women who are engaged in production, by the decrease in the price of commodities. We also question very much the statement as to prices falling before wages. As a matter of fact, there is at this time a tendency towards lower wages, to as great an extent as there is a lowering in the prices of commodities generally. In any case, the position of the workers is generally getting worse. Prices have been on the increase for years now, and, as stated by Sisson, wages have lagged behind, and very far behind at that. Today, while receiving in money wages more than they received in 1914, the actual wages of the workers are much lower than they were in the days before the war. Real wages are not represented by money, but by the amount of commodities that the money wages will purchase, and the average worker realizes just how low his real wages are today.

* * *

All this brings us to the point where it must be realized by the worker, that so long as the wage system lasts, there will be nothing for him but a chasing of higher or lower wages. For if the wages be relatively high, he will still have to chase them, and if they are low, and the market unfavorable, the chase is still harder after the elusive job. There is every indication that before the year is out, there will be a crisis throughout the world. Production will be curtailed and unemployment will be rife. Labor leaders of the type that controls the American Federation of Labor may paint a rosy picture of the future for the workers, but so long as the wage system lasts, their plight will be one continued long drawn out effort to secure a job, and, having secured it, to hold it, and keep life in their bodies on the miserable pittance they receive in wages. Prices are of no interest to the working class, except the price of their own ignorance, and that is their continued slavery. So long as they imagine low or high prices, or wages, will assist them, they will continue to be the slaves of a class that lives in luxury at their expense.

SAM GOMPERS was on the warpath on Monday. There were also others who felt themselves compelled to warn and advise the workers, amongst whom were Senator Robertson and Tom Moore. The occasion was the opening of the A. F. of L. convention at Montreal. Each of the speakers urged the workers to beware of the radicals in the labor movement. It surely is a fine spectacle to see men who are supposed to represent labor giving forth utterances which are in complete accord with those of a minister of a capitalist government. This is indeed showing the identity of capital and "labor." How close the interests of the workers are with those of the class which the government represents, can readily be seen in the activities of the Minister of Labor in the City of Winnipeg about a year ago. They can perhaps be more fully realized when we remember that the men who voiced the needs and aspirations of the industrial workers of that city, are today in durance vile as the results of the activities of a Cabinet minister who is supposed to be a union man.

GOMPERS AND FREEDOM

* * *

Gompers went to great pains to explain that the International labor movement which he represents is not the "Internationale" of Europe. There have been three Internationals: one is dead, the other is near to its last days, and the third is a lusty infant. Sam no doubt represents the first, for his utterances and his actions are more in keeping with the activities of labor men of a hundred years ago than they are with the enlightened workers' representatives in the old world. Sam was also very much concerned about the workers of this country. No doubt his solicitude for Canadian workers is due to the fact that the new movement in this country is having a considerable effect in the U. S. A. and on the organization he represents. Now Gompers is a master of oratory, and in his usual style he got off the following gem: "I have no fear as to what the results will be. As long as I have life and my body is not impaired, I shall stand for the right of the men and women toilers of the world to be free, untrammelled and unowned by any force."

* * *

Now Sam is still active, and when the Canadian and American workers realize the importance of the above statement uttered by the immortal leader of labor, there will be great "rejoicing," for has he not said that he will stand for the freedom of the workers? But freedom is a relative term. It may be that Sam's idea of freedom and untrammelment is not that of the workers. In fact there appears to be an ever-increasing number of workers that do not like the brand of "freedom" that they have in the International of his creation. There are also a large number of workers who realize that there cannot be any real freedom under wage slavery. These men will remember that Gompers did all in his power in Europe to prevent the workers of the world from coming together. His activities at that time were deprecated by even the moderate element in the labor movement of the old world. And today Gompers is at the parting of the ways. He stands for all that is reactionary in the world. He is an ardent supporter of the present wage system. But the workers are realizing that under the present system, the labor leaders with fossilized minds, and decadent ideas, are a detriment to the working-class movement, and while at this time the power of Gompers through the machinery of the A. F. of L. and the apathy of a large number of workers, is great, yet the writing is on the wall which indicates the end of any organization which does not stand for the freeing of the workers by the abolition of the wage system. Even Gompers and all his oratory cannot stand in the way of progress, and the material interests of the workers are compelling them to come to a realization of the imbecility of trusting their interests in the hands of men, who while they have eyes to see with, see not, and ears to hear with, hear not the rumblings of the revolution that is now taking place, and which will sweep throughout the world and wipe out the system that keeps the workers in bondage, and at the same time obliterate labor "leaders" who stand in the way of the onward march of the proletariat. Poor Sam, his dupes are getting next to him and his masters.

IN SPITE of all the conflicting stories in the press, with respect to Great Britain's trading with Soviet Russia, there remains the fact, that if it were not for economic reasons, the British Government would never have met a representative of the new order in Russia. Lloyd George's references to trading with cannibals should be enlightening to those who think that nations are governed according to ideals. In fact, those interested, would sooner deal with cannibals than they would with Soviet Russia, if it were more in their economic interests, and it is only because of the economic necessity of the British capitalistic class in staving off the wrath of the workers, and possible starvation of the people of the British Isles, unless trade relations are opened up, that compels the British government to recognize at all the representative of the new democracy, which, in spite of any promise on the part of the Soviet government to refrain from propaganda, is the greatest force in society today, and the finest advocate for the ending of the present system the world over that can be found. Soviet Russia's propaganda is greater because of the fact that all of the military and economic forces of the capitalistic nations have not been powerful enough to destroy the new order in Russia, and that out of their necessity, capitalistic governments have been compelled to negotiate with the representatives of that country. The situation in Europe, while it looks black from a capitalistic viewpoint, looks full of hope for the workers, and the brightest spot in the world today is Soviet Russia, with its message to the world's proletariat. We have no knowledge as to what methods will be adopted in other countries, but we are convinced that no matter what the methods will be, the world's workers will shortly be compelled to follow in the wake of the Russian workers, and produce for use instead of profit.

TRADING WITH RUSSIA

The Financial Post states that Judge Gary, the head of the U. S. Steel Corporation, is the greatest example of what a corporation head should be. Exactly so. He would not be there if he were not. His function is to see that the company he controls gets the profits. The workers who are engaged in the production of steel have another function, and that is to produce the profits for Gary and his kind. The slaves of capital are the greatest example of what slaves should be. They will not, however, be slaves very long after they realize the function of the present ruling class.

As a last dying effort, David Lloyd George, the wizard of Wales, has called upon the church to save capitalism. He complains of the world turmoil, but does not accept his share as a capitalistic ruler, for it. His blockade of European countries is largely responsible for the situation, and now he wants the church to save the world from freedom and the abolition of the system that made the chaos possible.

DEBS ACCEPTS NOMINATION

Movies Take Picture of the Prisoner During the Ceremony.

Atlanta, Ga.—"You incarnate the best ideals and traditions of American history, and the hopes of humanity. With affection too profound to express in words, in the name of the Socialist Party of the United States, and many thousands of liberty-loving men and women, we tender this nomination to you."

Debs Notified

In these words, Eugene Victor Debs was formally notified in Atlanta penitentiary by James O'Neal of New York, on behalf of a special committee of five Socialists, acting under instructions of their party, that for the fifth time he had been chosen Socialist standard bearer for the presidential campaign.

To which Debs replied in part as follows:

"I am deeply touched by this extraordinary expression of confidence and affection. I must be perfectly frank with you. I have read the platform adopted by the convention, and I wish I might say that it has my unqualified approval. It is a masterly piece of writing, and it states the essential principles of the Socialist movement, but I believe that it could have been made more effective if it had stressed the class struggle more prominently, and if more emphasis had been laid on industrial organization.

Platform Not Important

"However, a platform is not so very important after all. We can breathe the breath of revolution into any platform.

"We are in politics, not to get votes, but to develop power to emancipate the working class. I would never do or say anything to catch a vote for the sake of the vote. Our duty is to tell exactly what we seek to accomplish, so that those who come to us do so with no misunderstanding.

"Some members of our party have been admitted to our ranks, in the past, to make us 'respectable;' this was true years ago in Haverhill, Brockton, Berkely and other cities. They were unfortunate incidents. We want what we are rightly entitled to, and if we get that, we can use it properly for our purposes.

Still a Bolshevik

"Before serving time here, I made a series of addresses, supporting the Russian revolution, which I consider the greatest single achievement in all history. I said at that time that I was a Bolshevik. I am still a Bolshevik, but not a Russian Bolshevik in America. I regret that the convention did not see its way to affiliate with the Third International without qualification.

"In this campaign it is possible to develop a united party. There is not cause for discouragement. Unity must sometime come. There are four Communist parties in Germany and England, and I suppose it is necessary for these divisions to test us within and without."

This strange notification ceremony will be preserved in graphic form, for numerous photographers and movie men were in evidence to film the presidential candidate in prisoner's garb. The newspapers of Atlanta, too, carried Debs' speech of acceptance in full.

New York—Plans for the erection of a modern co-operative bakery, which will cost $100,000, are in full swing in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn. This district already has several co-operative bakeries, and their success is said to be a large factor in the initiation of the present project.

Moscow.—The Supreme Council of National Economy has taken steps to reorganize in a single enterprise all factories which produce oxygen and acetylen. The purpose of the re-organization is to increase production. The potash production in the government of Saratoff has been 70,000 poods during the first months of this year as compared with 28,000 poods for the whole year of 1919.

LABOR TABOOS ROYAL FUNCTION

Will Keep Children Away From Participation of the Celebration

Melbourne, Australia—At a recent meeting of the Melbourne Trades Council, it was decided to hold aloof from proceedings connected with the visit of the Prince of Wales. The same organization recently decided not to participate in the welcome to the popular Gen. Birdwood as a representative of militarism. The following motion by the Builders Laborers Federation was endorsed by the Labor organization mentioned:

"That in the opinion of this union, the Trades Hall Council should not be officially represented at any function organized in connection with the proposed visit of the Prince of Wales, as we hold that the money so expended could be used in the interests of the working class, whereas the proposed expenditure is to bolster up the capitalist system."

The Trades Hall Council also agreed to the following request to trade unionists: "That trade unionists be requested to refuse to permit their children to participate in the welcome or any other function in connection with the visit of the Prince of Wales." A resolution has also been adopted by the Bendigo West branch of the Australian Labor Party as follows: "That the members of this branch of the Australian Labor Party take no active part in celebrating the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit and that they refuse to allow their children to be taken from school for the purpose proposed."

TO GIVE NEW TRIAL TO MEMBERS OF I. W. W.

New South Wales Labor Government Acts Appoints Commission

One of the first acts of the newly-elected Labor government of New South Wales, is to announce that thetwelve I. W. W. men, now undergoing long terms of imprisonment in Australia—5 to 15 years—are to be given a neh trial. A royal commission is to be appointed to go into the whole of the circumstances connected with the trial and imprisonment of the men, and it is hoped that as a result, that at least some om the men will be liberated.

The decision to appoint a commission to go into the cases of the imprisoned men is the result of a pledge given by the Labor Party sometime ago that, if a Labor government were returned in New South Wales, one of its firts acts would be to see that the I. W. W. men got a decent trial. The commission will commence its sittings in June.

Abo, Finland—The White Terror continues. Early in May the Supreme Court of Abo sentenced five workers to the penitentiary for a total of fourteen years. Besides, they lost their citizenship rights. Their "crime" was "preparations for treason."

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CANDIDATES
R. B. Russell W. A. Pritchard R. J. Johns
George Armstrong
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Men's Fine Worsted Pants $6.00
Men's Underwear, suit ..$2.00 2-piece and combinations.
Men's Negligee Shirts, from $1.25
Men's Fine Shirts, from ..$1.25
Men's Black Twill Shirts ..$1.50
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Railroad Shirts, stiff collars and Cuffs.

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KWIK
QUALITY HAND CLEANER

THE Moderation League

The old provincial voters' list has been CANCELLED and new lists are now being prepared by the Provincial Government. As soon as these are completed a referendum is to be submitted to the electorate for the purpose of determining whether alcoholic liquors shall be prohibited in the Province, or whether they shall be sold in sealed packages under the control of the Government.

The PROHIBITION PARTY is in favor of the total prohibition of all liquors, including beer, light wines and near beer. The MODERATION LEAGUE is in favor of the sale of liquors under Government control.

BRITISH COLUMBIA is a province the great natural resources of which can only be brought into the service of man by physical labor of the most severe kind.

The LEAGUE does not BELIEVE that a man is or should be made a criminal because he drinks a glass of beer and the League does not believe that a fisherman, coming in from his work in a raging gale on the West Coast, wet through and weary, *nor that a miner, coming out of the bowels of the earth* after labor without daylight and in a foetid atmosphere, should be denied such stimulant as he may feel he requires—nor the toilers in the logging camps, the mills and the shipyards.

NOR DOES THE LEAGUE BELIEVE that aged people should be deprived of the stimulant which they require and to which many of them have been accustomed.

And the great body of our fellow citizens who fought in the Great War and have returned to us, many of them shattered and nerve racked, is it possible that the electorate of British Columbia will see these men deprived of anything which may comfort them or alleviate their suffering? THE LEAGUE THINKS NOT and puts itself on record that it will carry on the fight until these men get the full measure of personal liberty for which they fought.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS SAY that the womanhood vote will be all for prohibition. THE LEAGUE, whose membership includes many of those women who worked hardest for womanhood suffrage, believes that the women of British Columbia will exercise their voting power with as much discretion as the men and that they cannot be stampeded as the Prohibitionists would suggest.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS have kept the press full of their side of the argument—what they will and what they will not "stand for" at Victoria and by organization and getting everybody of their way of thinking on the voters' list, they hope to legislate for the moderates WHOM THE LEAGUE BELIEVES OUTNUMBER THE PROHIBITIONISTS TWO TO ONE IN THE PROVINCE.

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OPINION

By W. H. TRUEMAN, K. C.

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The Control of Industry--Two Schemes

"SOCIALIZATION" and Workers' Control" is by now, in name at least, the orthodoxy of the labor movement in most countries. Resolutions with this object in view may be quoted from most of the recent labor congresses abroad even of the more conservative trade union movements. It is another question how much these resolutions mean. Socialization can mean anything from complete revolutionary expropriation to the creation of capitalist combines under the supervision of the State, as in the German laws; and workers' control can mean anything from the Soviet to the institution of works councils "to aid the employer in the object of his works." For this reason the resolutions passed are of very little importance compared with the actual schemes put forward, where such exist.

A Complete Contrast

These schemes, in the sense of a consciously thought out general policy, are rare. In two countries, however, where theory commonly plays a part, the labor movement has set before itself the conscious aim of securing the control of industry, and produced schemes for achieving this end. In France the General Confederation of Labor has set up its Economic Labor Council with this avowed aim, and made it the central feature of its policy. In Italy the Socialistic Party, in close association with the General Confederation of Labor, has put forward a draft Soviet Constitution to organize the workers for the revolution on the basis of the workshop. Both these schemes are alike in being ambitious attempts to set up an elaborate national machinery rather than a detailed policy for achieving the control of industry; but in other respects they afford a complete contrast, the contrast of the industrialist approach on the one hand, and the Socialistic approach on the other.

French Movement Revolutionary

The French Economic Labor Council originated, according to its founders, in the war and the after effects of the war. "The economic crisis let loose upon the world by the war, the impotence and the unwillingness of the government to attempt any remedy, and above all the firm resolution of the workers to approach the problem for themselves and find out the solution despite vicious traditions and selfish interests"—these, according to Jouhaux, the secretary of the Confederation of Labor, are the causes which gave rise to the Economic Labor Council that was constituted at the Lyons Congress of the C. G. T. in 1919, and inaugurated in the beginning of this year. The truth of this statement probably goes further than immediately appears. For the official programme of the C. G. T. was always revolutionary and involved the conception of the workers achieving control of industry in spite of the state and the employers. But with the coming of the war the C. G. T. had accepted the principle of national solidarity, and to that extent had admitted the conception of the national state, where before it had only been concerned to deny. Consequently when the war came to an end it would clearly be necessary to make a fresh start on new lines; and all the more so because the immense accession of members after the war had made the non-revolutionary section, which had always been considerable, now predominant. In this way the emphasis became changed from the "class-war" and "revolution" to the "economic crisis" and the "needs of production," and the Economic Labor Council inaugurated to replace barren revolutionary phrases by a real and constructive revolutionary programme. The Economic Labor Council was, in fact, an attempt to fuse both sections and adapt the old policy to the new conditions, and its manifestos mingle the phrases of revolution with the phrases of national reconstruction. The first proposal of the Economic Labor Council was made to the government, and only when the government looked coldly on the scheme did the C. G. T. inaugurate it on its own initiative.

Aims of New Body

The aims of the new body are expressed immediately in the elaborate programme of studies prepared for its nine sections. The more ultimate aims are expressed in more general statements. "Constructive revolution" is the phrase of Francq, speaking for the technicians. "The replacement of government by the workshop" is the expression of Jouhaux. But the key idea is presented by Laurent, speaking for the State and municipal employees: "It is not enough to desire control, it is necessary to be competent to control." This is the fundamental conception of the Economic Labor Council which is concerned to present, with the co-operation of the technical and other workers, detailed schemes for the re-organization of industry on a social basis. The method of achieving these schemes is left to the end of the programme as a point to be discussed later, and the type of society aimed at is left to the general conception of "nationalization industrialisee," or comunally-owned industries controlled by the producers and consumers in some form of association to be worked out. What is the important thing is that the C. G. T. enlarges its scope so as to bring into association with it the technical and administrative workers as indispensable to the revolution; and since these cannot come in as ordinary "militant trade unions" a special body of association is formed in the Economic Labor Council that will unite the two sections of industry. But the enlargement goes beyond these, and brings in also the civil servants and the co-operators as representatives of the consumers; and this is a till more important step for the C. G. T. in relation to its past history. The function of the producer is no longer considered all-engrossing; and the necessity of the representation of both producers and consumers is now emphasized. The "atelier" that is to replace the Government, Jouhaux has declared, must no longer be simply the "atelier corporatif," the trade union group, but also the "atelier social" or the social group.

Receives Criticism

A good deal of criticism, though not very clearly defined, has been expressed by the extremist minority of the C. G. T. over the whole conception of the Economic Labor Council. They have objected to the introduction of non-trade union elements; and they have expressed scepticism as to the council itself being more than an academic body. The relegation of the "methods of realization" of the economic change to a last point to be considered later would, in their eyes, stamp its non-revolutionary character. Certainly the actual results likely to be achieved by the council are still unpredictable, and its founders would agree that the whole thing is still in process of formation. At present the manifestos abundantly issued in connection with it have a large utterance, but whether it will get beyond the manifesto-producing stage remains to be seen.

Italian Scheme

With the Italian scheme we come to a proposal yet more ambitious and yet more doubtful in its outcome. It is still only a paper scheme, and is essentially no more than an expression of revolutionary theory. The conception is that Soviets or Workers' Councils should be formed and be in full working order before the revolution, in order to be ready to take control immediately on the development of the revolution. The constitution proposed establishes a Provisional Central Executive Committee of ten members, four from the Socialist Party, three from the General Confederation of Labor, two from the Syndicalist Union, and one from the Co-operative League (thus giving an effective majority to the Socialists, the General Confederation of Labor being in close association with the Socialist Party). This Central Committee is to initiate and control the formation of Soviets all over Italy, and then summon and report to the National Congress of Soviets of all Italy. Similar provisional committees are to be set up for the regions, provinces and districts, at first by nomination, and thereafter to be elective. The division of regions, etc., is to be made on economic grounds. All workers (hand and brain) over 18, not being employers, are to vote. The elections for the Town Soviets are to be based on one delegate for each 200 workers, or part thereof, in a factory (small factories to unite for this purpose), together with representatives up to 20 per cent. of the total from the Socialist Party, trade unions, co-operative societies, and technical workers' associations. In the case of the county district Soviets, one delegate for 50 peasants will be sent to the Commune Soviet, which shall then delegate one-fourth of its members to the District Soviet (thus giving one delegate for 200, as with the Town Soviets). These district Soviets are to meet weekly and appoint delegates to the Provincial Soviet, which shall meet monthly and appoint in its turn to to the Regional Soviet, meeting once a quarter. The elections are to be held every six months, on the proportional system, and the delegates are to be removable on a vote of lack of confidence by their constituents.

Criticism of this scheme in Italy, from the revolutionary point of view, has centred on the proposal to include unorganized labor in the franchise and thus introduce non-revolutionary elements. There has also been the same reluctance to associate with the co-operators, the reformist element in the trade unions and the technical workers.

In considering a scheme of this character it would not be wise to approach it in the same way as one would approach the attempted "Workers' and Soldiers' Councils" in Great Britain or the Soviets set up by a handful of extremists in France. The very developed revolutionary situation in Italy and the natural and deep-seated tendency to the "commune" type of organization make the position fundamentally different. Nevertheless, the whole scheme bears the stamp of a Russian imitation, and its real importance is doubtful."—Labor Research Dept.

MRS. R. HENDERSON CREATES CONSTERNATION

She Uses Mental Dynamite on the People of Halifax City, Nova Scotia

Mrs. Rose Henderson, the Herald is requested to state, did not come to Halifax under the auspices of the Local Council of Women, who were asked to entertain her by J. S. Wallace. They do not, moreover, endorse many of the views which she expressed on the occasion of the afternoon reception at the Women's Council House. Mrs. Covert, regent of the Shannon Chapter, I. O. D. E., a non-political body, will not, as advertised, preside at a meeting in Dartmouth, at which Mrs. Henderson is to speak.

The foregoing clipping, from a Halifax paper, shows how Mrs. Rose Henderson of Montreal has been disturbing the peace of staid old Halifax with intellectual dynamite. She went to Nova Scotia under the auspices of the newly-formed Independent Labor Party, and in order to give her plenty of publicity for a starter, and to show the bourgeois that one of the proletariat could match them in culture as well a esurpass them in depth of understanding and feeling, a few meetings were engineered before bodies of "uplifters of the fashionable class."

After this preliminary, Mrs. Rose Henderson spoke to her own people, the workers, but in neither quarter did she suppress her revelations of the iniquity of the present industrial and political order, as may be surmised from the opening quotation. As a result the established order is quivering with fright and frenzy—but Mrs. Rose Henderson goes gaily on with her gospel, expounded to large audiences of enthusiastic workers throughout the Province.

Don't forget the O. B. U. dance and whist drive in the Cotillion hall tonight (Friday). Gents 50 cents, ladies 25 cents. Splendid prizes for the whist drive.

SOVIET RUSSIA'S STRENGTH LIES IN UNITY

Third Union Congress Publishes Appeal for Discipline

Communists Form Advance Guard, Says Lenin

[By George Hallonen]
(Written for the Federated Press)

Superior, Wis.—The Third Union Congress of Soviet Russia, according to Finnish newspapers just received here, convened at Moscow in the middle of April. Delegates, 1588 in number, from all parts of Russia, Turkestan, Ukraine and Don were present, representing 4,328,009 members.

The Congress was opened by Tomskij, president of the All-Russian Federation of Trade Unions, who in his opening address, emphasized that this Congress, on the experience of 2½ years, must call the attention of the unions to the solving of the important economical problems facing the workers of Russia during the transition period to peaceful reconstruction. As to international relations, he said, the Russian appeals to the workers of the world will receive a response that will create a basis for a strong trade union International, under the banner of the Third International.

Addresses of welcome were delivereh by Kalinin, Bucharin, Rykoff and Radek, and by representatives of various parties. Greetings were sent to the German workers.

Lenin Speaks

On the second day Lenin welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Soviet government. "Transition from military to economic problems is characteristic of the present period," he said. The purpose of communistic policy is to abolish classes as well as the distinction between workers and peasants. Only through the united efforts of the workers and peasants can Socialism be realized. The proletariat must create a new system.

"It is impossible to gain freedom only through loyal solidarity and enthusiasm. It requires work of long duration; it requires a moral and organizing strength of all workers created by the dictatorship of the proletariat. This dictatorship is rightful because the peasant masses are without the bond of unity and discipline. These qualities brought the victory over the capitalist states, which have more cannons and dreadnoughts.

Soviet Russia Strong in Unity

"Soviet Russia is powerful on account of this strong voluntary unity. This unity is strengthened by the congresses of the workers and peasants. No country has in a hundred years had so many congresses as Russia during the last few years. No country has gained such a spirit of democracy. Our congresses are marked by enthusiasm and unanimity. This incomparable spirit of voluntary association is the basis of the strength of Soviet power. The orders of the Soviet government are obeyed without reluctance by the workers and peasants.

"The proletariat which, so far, has been organized by trades, is now organizing itself as a class. The question is to help this class to reach its aim. This will be realized *before* all *by discipline*. Now, in the first place, organizing unity and moral education are necessary. We need more discipline, more personal responsibility, more dictatorship. These conditions are essential for victory.

"The Communist form the advance guard of the workers army. If all organized workers and peasants will follow the decisions of the *Communist congress*, then the final victory is sure."

Adopt Resolutions

Following Lenin's speech, the Congress adopted a resolution favoring:

1. The publication of an appeal to all workers of Soviet Russia to begin a united struggle against economical disorganization;

2. The immediate adoption by every union of a thorough and firm Labor discipline;

3. Renewed efforts to induce all workers to take part through their unions in Communistic policy under the leadership of the Communist Party for the benefit of the Russian working class.

The congress further decided, upon hearing the report of the commissar of Labor, that it is the duty of the commissar to see to it that the decisions arrived at by the various congresses and other workers' organs concerning Labor questions are really put into effect. Further, that unions must have more controlling power in the Commissariat of Labor. The members of the executive committee of the Commissariat must be elected by the trade unions' congress or by local congresses or by their executive committees. The factory committees, it was also agreed, must work in accordance with the decisions of the organizations of their trade. The factory committees are under the control of the unions.

After the speech by Radek, the congress adopted a resolution, by which the Russian trade union movement joins the Third International. An appeal will be sent to the organized workers of all countries to follow the example of the Russian trade union movement.

The congress regarded trade education as the most important part of the educational work of the workers' strike in order that every branch of industry may have competent workers. Education must be developed to embrace all phases of the life and illiteracy must be fought with vigor.

Have You Registered?

The voters' lists are now being compiled, if you have not registered you should do so, the list is a new one and the old list will not be recognized. You should register at once.

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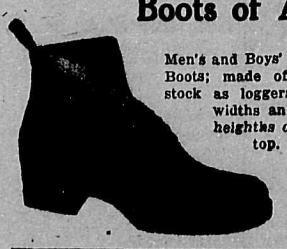

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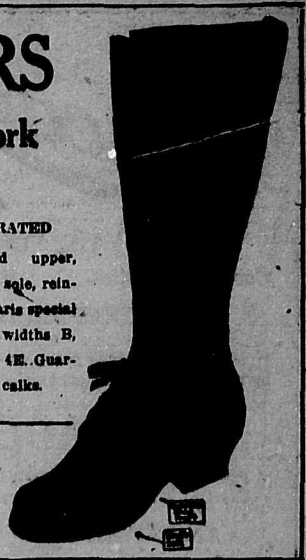

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GERMAN C. L. P. GETS IN BAD

Flirts With Reactionaries and Is Called to Time by Soviets

(By the Federated Press)

Berli.—The charges that certain leaders of the newly-formed German Communist Labor Party (the faction that left the Spartacus League because of the latter's alleged moderation) were flirting with reactionary officers for the purpose of starting a fresh revolt against the government which might result in a sort of Nationalist-Bolshevist combination—charges which were made public following the raid on a group of these alleged conspirators on April 15—have apparently been taken seriously by the officials of the Third (Moscow) International.

When the Communist Labor Party was organized, it immediately announced its adherence to the Third International, and claimed to be the only really revolutionary party in Germany. Now comes a statement in Die Rote Fahne, the organ of the German Communist Party, to the effect that the West European Secretariat of the Moscow International has rejected the application of the new party, and for the following reasons:

"The attitude of the Communist Labor Party during the past weeks has been the following:

"1. It has entered into relations with Kapp officers and thus engendered the danger of having near-revolts provoked by spies.

"2. It has, in connection with these Kapp officers, again made concessions to Nationalist-Bolshevism, and has also advanced the cause of this Nationalist-Bolshevism through taking into its ranks groups known to support Nationalist-Bolshevism.

"3. It stands for individual terrorism and individual sabotage.

"4. It regards it as its presmuptive task to fight with all means, even terrorism, the Communist Party of Germany Spartacus League, which is affiliated with the Communist International."

VICTIMIZED WORKERS TO GET THEIR RIGHTS

Australian Labor Government Take Steps to Rectify the Unjustices.

Following the general strike of August-September, 1917, the then anti-Labor government indulged in a carnival of victimization against the men who went out on strike against the introduction of the Taylor card system. The policy of ruthlessness against the workers was continued right up till the anti-Labor government was displaced from power in the third week of March last. Labor parliamentarians stated that if ever a Labor government was appointed in New South Wales, it would see that the victimized men got justice.

It has now been announced that the government intends to take steps at the earliest moment to see that the railway men got the justice to which they are entitled. The unions, which were co-registered by the Holman government for taking part in the strike, are to be re-registered in the courts as industrial unions, the victimized men are to be reinstated, the right is to be granted to union representatives to collect union fees from workers on the railway departmental premises, and post union notices in the different workshops, while other rights taken away from the men following the strike are to be restored to them.

DISCONTENT PREVAILS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Unrest is Practically Every Line of Work—Government Discharges Men

London.—Unrest prevails among large and widely different sections of the workers. The London 'busmen are threatening to strike for increased wages; the gas workers are balloting on the question of a strike for a 10 shilling increase and longer holidays, and it is expected that there will be a heavy majority in favor; and now the teachers are preparing for a fight.

There is serious discontent in the Admiralty dockyards. The government is discharging 125 men per week and at the same time refusing—or at least failing to accept—orders for merchant shipping. Outside work will only be accepted, they say, on condition that the men accept dilution and piece work. This is regarded as an attempt to shift part of the risk and responsibility on to the the shoulders of labor, and is being strenuously opposed.

The Canadian Manufacturers Association is raising $1,000,000 for propaganda purposes. It is not necessary to dilate upon what will mean to the political, social and economic life of the country.

Detroit—A shutdown of industries for a period to bring the workers to their "senses" is advocated by the Michigan Manufacturers Financial Record, in a recent issue. This organ feels outraged over the "high" wages paid to industrial workers in this state and especially in Detroit, and is avowedly in favor of throwing hundreds of thousands of bread winners out on the streets in order that the profits of the industrial overlords may not decrease. Already, in the past few weeks tens of thousands of men have been laid off. This is traced in part to the rail strike, which has greatly interfered with the delivery of raw materials. On the other hand, many point to the attitude of the employment agencies who are hiring men from ten to twenty cents an hour less than was paid before, as an augury of the threatened wholesale cutting of wages through a shutdown.

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Big Strike on Railroad in New Zealand

(Continued from page 1)

lington. His journey lasted two days through mud and rain, was not an enjoyable one, it must be admitted, but needs must when the devil drives and royalty was hung up. Prime Minister Massey arrived at Wellington on the Thursday night (April 29), and several abortive conferences with the men followed. The men refused to give way on any point to the prime minister. Finally on the Saturday (May 1), a full settlement was arrived at. And what a glorious May Day victory it was? The men gained their demands which, briefly are as follows: A tribunal of three representatives from the men and the government with an independent chairman to consider all their disputes, to be appointed within 7 days. All increases of pay to be retroactive from a date to be decided by the tribunal. There is to be no victimization of the men for striking, and their superannuation rights are to be safeguarded. The men have reserved the right to strike again if necessary—if the terms of the tribunal are not to their liking.

The main points about the dispute are the remarkable solidarity of the railway men—coming out to a man, and the spontaneous outburst of public sympathy with the men. It is expected that the men will accrue substantial wage increases and better working conditions as a result of the tribunal. The government knows that the men have their minds made up, and solidly organized and have the sympathy with all other unions—so much so that if their demands are not granted, a general strike can be pulled almost at a minute's notice. It is altogether a signal victory for the New Zealand men.

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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 216 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. Secretreas., 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 2 p.m. President, W. S. Thomson; vice-president, C. H. Collier; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, Box 66.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMployees, Local 28—Meets every first Wednesday in the month at 2:30 p.m. and every third Wednesday in the month at 8 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.

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MARINE FIREMEN & OILERS UNIT of the O. B. U. meet in their union hall at 314 Cordova St. W., every 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' sections 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.
Fort Moody—Orange Hall, 2nd and 4th Fridays 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.

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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, E. 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, 539—24th St. W., North Vancouver.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF America, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Monday in each month, 8 p.m. President, J. T. Elsworth; vice-president, A. R. Gatenby; recording secretary, C. McDonald, P. O. Box 503, Phone Seymour 8281L; financial secretary, Robt. McNeish, P. O. Box 503.

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 TRADES AND LAbor Council—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, in Carpenters' Hall. President, S. D. McDonald; vice-president, A. Ellis; secretary, Geo. Waddell, Box 273, 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.

Cartoonist Dead.

Claude Marquet, the famous Australian Labor cartoonist, attached to the Australian Worker, Sydney, met an untimely death through drowning in Botany Bay, Sydney, on April 17 last. Deceased, who lived in a somewhat retired kind of life at a little seaside locality known as Kurnell, was crossing Botany Bay in his little yacht when it was caught in a squall, and the boat overturned. In attempting to save a comrade who was with him, and who could not swim, he was drowned.

Marquet's cartoons were world-known, and were extensively copied in all Labor papers throughout the world. He was easily the best of Labor cartoonists in Australia, and had not his peer in any part of the world. He refused many tempting offers from other parts of the world —preferring to remain a member of the staff of the Australian Worker and assist, by the aid of brush and pen, in building up the Australian Labor movement. His death is regretted by the whole Australian Labor movement, and steps are being taken to suitably recognize his work. He died at the age of 53, and leaves a wife, but no children.

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THE CATASTROPHE IS NOW HERE

But the Star of Hope Shines for the Workers

Joseph Dietzgen once said, "History stands still because she gathers force for a great catastrophe." This was many years before 1914, but the catastrophe is now upon us. A revolutionary period is a time when the evolutionary process can be perceived, and so rapidly are the social changes taking place that great historic events pass by almost unnoticed. A ruling class never learns. The bourgeoisie look at things today in exactly the same way as their forefathers did, because they are guided by the same principle. They still expect things to right themselves. It is inconceivable to them that the proletariat can supplant them. To them the great unwashed is incapable of any thought beyond that connected with satisfying its immediate material needs. If the workers make a move, it is due to some agitator or other, and if we can only get rid of the trouble makers, say the master class, all will be well. Things will settle down again as they were before, and once more our dearly beloved system will sing again the songs of profit. Each individual member of the master class looks at things from the point of view of his own interests. If he could do so and so, all would be fine for him. He never can, and never will be able to gauge the effect of any action of his on the general situation. This is the reason why the capitalist class is making such a mess of things. The worker cries, "Workers of the World, unite," and the army of the proletariat steadily grows. The capitalist class cannot unite or agree upon any settled policy. They are quarelling amongst themselves to such an extent that another war in the immediate future is a possibility, that is if they can get their slaves to fight each other. As Trotsky points out, it is either permanent war or revolution. Economic necessity commands.

Another Storm Brewing

Social forces are at work which the master class does not understand, and therefore cannot control. The proletariat on the other hand, owing to the fact that the mechanism it creates and operates causes it to view things in the general is rapidly becoming the educated class. The mentality of the bourgeoisie world is bankrupt. When the present political puppets are removed, it has none with which to replace them. Its press reports that labor troubles are subsiding, but before the ink is dry on the lying sheets, it has to report that they have broken out again somewhere else with renewed violence, and so after all its lies, and all the millions it has spent, after all the war material it has unintentionally supplied the Bolshevik with, free of charge, after it has done its damndest with poisoned gas and everything else, it has a bitter pill to recognize in Soviet Russia. No wonder some capitalist countries such as France almost go mad at the thought, but John Bull has no choice. He must or perish. Food is not very plentiful in Britain just now, the slaves are restless and there may be difficulty in obtaining food from this continent shortly, that is in sufficient quantities. The political situation is cloudy, and another storm is gathering. The ruling class is dividing into two camps for its last great conflict. British capitalist interests have an international capitalist enemy, its color is other than red.

Strings Pulled in Wall Street

The strings that guide the A. F. of L. convention now being held at Montreal are pulled in Wall street, and in Europe. In France, Germany, Australia, the U. S. and Canada, in Ireland, in fact, everywhere, it is working for the destruction of the British Empire. Lloyd George is an opportunist, he never possessed the calibre of a statesman. He has fooled the British ruling class into believing that he possessed a knowledge of international politics, because he happened to be successful in gulling the proletariat of Britain while the war was on.

The Allies are supposed to have won the war, but the peace is not to their economic advantage. A rude awakening is in store for many, but let come what will come, it is all to the advantage of the proletariat. The catastrophe predicted by the Socialist philosopher is not yet fully accomplished, but the sons of Martha will stand the shock, for they feel and realize that the triumph of their class is now only a question of time. The proletariat cannot die, it is the only class that is imperishable, and amidst the crash of systems, creeds and nations, the class conscious section of the working class is the only portion of human society that perceives brightly shining above it, the star of hope.

HUNGARY IS STILL ON THE WAR PATH

May Offer Armed Resistance to the Enforcement of the Peace Treaty

(By the Federated Press.)

London.—Governor Horthy is preparing Hungary for armed resistance to the enforcement of the Peace Treaty, according to reports received by the London Daily Herald.

Magyar White battalions are being transported daily from Budapest to that section of West Hungary assigned to Austria; Hungarian munitions factories are working day and night; and the Hungarian war ministry, instead of reducing the army to 35,000 permitted by the treaty, has enlarged its forces to 115,000, it is stated.

Washington—Oil interests plotting for annexation of Mexico are enraged because the "Stars and Stripes" has warned the ex-service men against the intrigue of the interventionists.

Are Women Revolutionary?

THE IDEA is sometimes put forward that woman is more revolutionary by temperament than man. This is based on the belief that she acts more on intuition and emotion than by reasoning things out logically, and is therefore likekly to act more quickly.

Yet woman may also be intensely reactionary on intuitive or emotional grounds.

This is often so. The conservatism of women was an argument used against giving them the vote, and many feared the dead-weight of their numbers against social change.

Benjamin Kidd, in the "Science of Power," builds up a case for what he calls "the Emotion of the Ideal" as a great revolutionary factor.

Women, in his view, are to bring the influence of a great new ideal into the world. Men are alleged to be moved more by egotistic or self-regarding impulses, and women by altruistic or other-regarding impulses. The care of the woman for her child; the fact that she lives so much for others is supposed to have developed in her a new principle of world-shaking power which is opposed to the harsh, selfish outlook of the male.

The case seems to be very much over-stated.

There are selfish women and unselfish men as well as the reverse. The love of a woman for her family may tend, instead of leading to a wider human sympathy, to restrict her outlook and cause her to disregard the feelings and desires of others outside her little group.

What is true is that the emotional power of woman is played upon by conditions.

In ancient society, when descent was reckoned through the gens or totems of women, then women were more important socially than the men. There was nothing to make them revolutionary. They had full rights and full freedom.

With the rise of property this was altered. The gens broke up. The patriarchal system commenced. The man wanted private property for himself and his heirs; he also desired the labor of his wives and children. Lewis Morgan deals elaborately with this in "Ancient Society," and Jenks, in his "History of Politics," gives a short, clear account of the change.

The word "family," he says, is derived from an Italian word "famel," meaning slave. This indicates the earlier conception of family relations.

The revalent customs of marriage by conquest or by purchase show that no idyllic and beautiful relationship between man and woman existed at the beginning of the patriarchal system. The system involved slavery for the woman, and the conception current then has persisted under varying forms ever since.

In fact, at periods of Roman and Grecian history the courtesan was regarded as higher in the social scale than the married woman, who was simply part of the husband's "goods and chattels."

During feudal times women were treated with a chivalrous regard which emphasized inequality and the pride of possession. There was something of the harem view about it. Women were valuable hot-house plants not allowed to grow freely; sheltered from the wind and the rain and carefully trained to satisfy the taste of their owners.

From the Renaissance to the Restoration certain women, both in England and in the salons of the Continent, did achieve recognition as people of intellect and influence, but later on, in the days of the Whigs, women were stifled in the dull drawing-rooms of the middle class, who set the tone of the age. To take an interest in the real problems of life was regarded as unladylike. Women who revolted against this in the sphere of literature were compelled to adopt men's names in order to avoid condemnation.

When the slender stock of reasonable ideas possessed by the average middle class man was eliminated from his intercourse with women one may imagine how empty and ignorant their lives were.

Cicely Hamilton, in her book, "Marriage as a Trade," refers to the kind of ideal woman desired by man as half-angel and half-idiot. Yet this silly angel type is often held up as a pattern even today.

Luckily, working women have a far greater practical equality with their men-folk than their sisters of the upper and middle class. The necessities of life inculcate a truer comradeship between the working man and his wife, who does not lead a sheltered or artificial life.

Yet the poorer women have to contend with terrible economic evils. Sweated labor and women labor are very nearly synonymous terms. Their weakness is an excuse for exploiting them more than the men. We see here the chivalry which shows how hollow these ideas really are. Contrast the position of the destitute man with that of the woman. The man can tramp in search of work; he can stay in cheap lodging houses, and can rough it in various ways. But women cannot do this. The morality of capitalism does not give them a chance. The streets claim them by thousands. The horror and infamy of the present social order in connection with poor friendless girls has never been fully explained and exposed.

There are two tendencies behind the modern feminist movement. One stream of thought coming from the middle-class women emphasises equality in education and the right to enter various professions; the other stands for the interests of women in industry. The revolt against the general servile status of women and against the more precise economic evils both contribute to the strength of the movement. The war has overshadowed the movement which flamed out in the years immediately preceding it. Yet that movement is worth attention. It was characterized by enthusiasm, intrepidity, and ability. The middle and upper class women who took a leading part were smarting from the sense of sex inferiority.

The vote to them was a symbol of the equality of the sexes. They reacted against the accepted conditions and standards.

The leaders of the militant movement declared that they were out to incite women to destroy property because the government cared more for property than for life. This note was insistently struck. Clearly, underlying the demand for the vote was a sense of irritation at the whole of the property status of women, and this expressed itself vaguely in attacks upon property.

Women seem either to meekly accept the conventional standards or else they feel a fierce sense of revolt against the indignity and degradation which those standards involve. They are realizing, too, that their freedom is bound up with the ending of the private property system. The successful business man who decks his wife with jewels and shows her round much as he would display a fine motor car which indicates his wealth, is typical of the times. Yet many of the women in the upper class recoil from the logic of their movement towards freedom. When it comes to choosing whether they will throw up their position as members of a privileged class in order to gain freedom as a sex they feel class interests first.

If the feminist movement is not to be futile it must join up with the labor movement, otherwise it is tied to a social order which regards women as inferior, and its activities are paralyzed.

Long ago, in the "Communist Manifesto," Marx shrewdly analyzed the common charge that Socialists stand for the "Socialization of Women." He pointed out that Socialists stand for the common ownership of property, and as the defenders of the present order regard women as property, naturally they think that women are included too! They have not an inkling of the truth, which is that Socialism proposes to raise women from their property status and give them econimic and personal freedom to exactly the same degree as that possessed by man. As the women realize this more and more, the Socialist movement is bound to gain their support.—R. M. Fox in The Socialist.

44-HOUR WEEK IN AUSTRALIA

Government Is Taking This Question Up as a National Matter

All attempts to check the 44-hour week movement in Australia having failed, there is a movement on foot to have the matter gone thoroughly into by the government as a national question. The movement has spread rapidly through the most of the Australian States, and the majority of unions have taken it up and are making preparations for the substitution of a 44-hour week instead of the old 48 hour week. In a great number of unions the 44-hour week is already an established fact.

An attempt was made to prevent it coming into force in the building trades. How hopeless was the task will be seen. The Industrial Court of New South Wales prosecuted the Bricklayers Union for taking part in a strike, alleging that as they had awards providing for a 48-hour week, the fact that they only worked 44 hours weekly constituted a strike. The union was fined $500, and the award was amended whereby the men working the 44-hour week were to receive 12 cents per hour less than the men working 48 hours weekly. How futile this ruling was is shown by the fact that the union has not paid the fine, nor has any attempt been made to enforce it. Further than that, the very next day after the new award rates were announced the building employers were down at the union offices pleading for bricklayers, offering them a 44-hour week and offering to pay them an advance of 24 cents per hour above what the court ruled. With the added realization that the bricklayers themselves are taking on contract work, and thus limiting the scope of profits usually preserved to the employers, the attempt of the bosses to prevent the 44-hour week has proved a fiasco.

It seems certain then, that the employers will have to give way to the workers on the 44-hour week question, and in order that it may be uniform, the Australian government is preparing to call a conference of all parties to go into the matter, making it a national question. The men demand it, and the fact that there is a shortage of skilled labor in Australia, means that they are going to get it.

ROYALTY KEYSTONE OF ARISTOCRACY

Workers of Christchurch Are Not in Favor of Feasting the Prince of Wales

Christchurch, New Zealand—The decision of the Christchurch City Council to spend money upon the reception and entertainment of the Prince of Wales called forth the following protest from a Labor organization in this city: "This meeting of the Labor representation committee strongly protests against the proposal of the Christchurch city council to use material, labor and money in welcoming royalty, especially when material and money can be diverted to better channels, and more especially when it is realized that royalty is the keystone of aristocracy and that the perpetuation of the aristocracy is inimical to the best interests of Labor."

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.

Where is your union button?

JAPS CA-CANNY ON THE JOB

Business Element Greatly Disturbed Over Action of Workers

A very much disturbed business man of Seattle, says the Forge, remarked last week upon returning from a trip to the Orient:

"The Japanese have acquired all the vices of the Occident. Where the workers are not on strike they are slowing down in production until their demands are met. Capital and labor are at each others throats. Japan is in a turbulent state of unrest."

In Japan labor unions are forbidden by law. So far as surface indications go there is practically no Socialist political movement since the execution of several Socialist leaders some ten years ago, and anyway the industrial workers are disfranchised by property qualifications under which only fifteen per cent of the adult male population may vote. But there is a growing understanding between the workers, and the Japanese trait of imitativeness comes into play very strongly in the labor world. Finding themselves balked by governmental intimidation and terrorism and bullied and beaten by the local police if they left their tasks in order to adjust grievance, the workers decided to strike upon the job. They did this without any agitation from the I. W. W. or any urging by "outside agitators." They had never heard the word "sabotage," The Scottish term "Ca'-Canny" was not in their vocabulary. But they soon invented a phrase that meant "go slow."

Eighteen thousand workers at the Kawasaki Dockyards, one of the largest shipbuilding concerns in the Orient, were to attract attention by applying the "go slow" policy. Their pay was from $9 to $25 a month when translated into our money. They asked for a 50 per cent. increase, immediate payment of an overdue bonus, an additional bonus every six months, decent sanitary conditions and dining rooms to be furnished by the company. The president of the company ignored the wage demand completely and tried to temporize on the others. With no further notice the "go slow" strike went into effect among the 18,000 men who were not "organized" in the ordinary sense of that word. Carpenters suddenly became strangers to the tools with which they had been familiar, energetic workers seemed to tire at the slightest exertion, and even the "ignorant coolies" managed to carry their loads of material all over the yards in order to shift them a few feet. The police were helpless, the courts could give no relief; arrest of the supposed ringleaders intensified the situation, and the men listened, while drawing pay, to lectures, threats and promises, after which they returned to the yards more tired than before. Then came a lockout—but that shut off production altogether and there were time clauses in the contracts of the company. Within ten days of the first application of the "go slow" method the company had conceded practically every demand of the workers.

Immediately the imitative little Japs at the Osaka Iron Works used the tactics as a model and after a short struggle gained a complete victory from this second large shipbuilding establishment. With complete silence in the daily press as to the development of "go slow" strikes, the news spread by word of mouth to all the industrial centres and has been as quickly adopted.

The only proposal the employers have made to combat the "go slow" strike is to place the entire industrial population on a working card license basis. Police are to have complete records of all registrations. Strikes and lockouts are to be prohibited by law. Workers of groups caught using "ca'-canny" will have their cards withdrawn and industrial employment will be denied to them. If this proposal becames the law the only result would be to increase industrial disorder and to cause a greater slackening in production.

Things do not happen merely because they talk about them or advocate them. The "go slow" strike is the result of a condition, not the result of a theory, and it goes to show that there is a class struggle in society and there can be no peace so long as the masses are hungry while the few have more of the good things of life than they can consume.

Have You Registered?

The voters' lists are now being compiled, if you have not registered you should do so, the list is a new one and the old list will not be recognized. You should register at once.

HINDOO DEPORTATIONS ARE CANCELLED BY U. S.

Would Have Been Shot By the Indian Government for Conspiracy

Washington—The department of Labor has cancelled deportation warrants against Santokh Singh, Gopal Singh and Bha Singh, who were convicted in the so-called "Hindoo conspiracy" cases in San Francisco in 1918 of having violated American neutrality.

The cancellation of these warrants means the saving of the lives of the three Hindus mentioned. They would have been shot as "disloyal" to the British government, which controls India, if deported. The Labor Party of the United States at its first convention in Chicago, last November, filed a protest against the deportation of these men, who were arrested for their efforts in trying to free India from British rule.

Get On the Voters' List

You may think that no change can be brought about by voting, but at least you should use your ballot at the next election. The lists are now being compiled, and it is up to you to get on the list for your district.

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Vard, Norway—A Scandinavian Labor delegation reached Murmansk, in Soviet Russia, on May 2. The delegation was received by Soviet representatives, among them M. Begi, who arrived directly from Moscow to welcome the delegation on behalf of the Soviet government. Begi explained the hope that the visit of the delegation would bri friendly relations between t Russian and Scandinavian worke Langseth replied on behalf of t Norwegian workers, and Karls on behalf of the Swedish.

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U. S. MINERS GET REAL HOT

Want Government to Operate Mine in Conjunction With Union

(By the Federated Press)

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—It is an interesting foundling which the Tri-district convention, just ended here, has left on the government's doorstep.

The miners embodied in their acceptance of the government's commission ultimatum the demand that the government take over certain anthracite mines and operate them in conjunction with the union in order to find out and demonstrate to the public the basic facts about mining—management, equipment, costs and profits. The union proposes to put typical parts of the industry under a glass case, there to be worked in full view until consumers and miners, as well as coal operators, at last can answer the question, what does it cost to mine a ton of coal?

The 400 delegates made this move at the climax of four days of almost ferocious debate. The settlement offered them by Secretary of Labor Wilson, and recommended to them by their own president, John L. Lewis, they voted down unanimously as "the rottenest proposition ever devised by the mind of man." They reluctantly accepted what they called the "only honorable way open," that is President Wilson's offer of a commission, and stated their reason bluntly.

"This convention realizes that through industrial class legislation such as the court's interpretation of the Lever Act, the abuse of the writ of injunction with the tying up of funds, with other repressive measures, makes it almost humanly impossible to wage a successful strike."

LETTERS TO THE FED.

The Czecho-Slovak Soldiers

Editor B. C. Federationist: In an article under the heading, "will attempt to lower the standard of living," in your paper, it was stated that there was an intention to keep the Czecho-Slovak soldiers in Canada, with the intention of using them to lower the standard of living of the working men in this country.

I do not know anything of the plans of the capitalist interests of this country, but I am able to vouch for the Czecho-Slovaks, and can say that they will not stay here, but are anxious to proceed on their way home.

Every one who saw the men at their landing on Sunday will be convinced that these men are both able and willing to stick up for fair play.

I am, respectfully yours,
MILY REZAC,
Secretary Bohemian (Czech) National Alliance in Canada.

FOOD PRODUCE WORKERS UNITE

New York Sees Birth of New Industrial Union Among Workers

(By the Feedrated Press)

New York.—An industrial union of sweeping potential strength has emerged from the complex of working-class movements in the amalgamation of the hotel workers and bakers in this city, who have organized under the name of the International Workers of the Amalgamated Food Industries. At the convention, at which hotel workers were represented by 29 delegates and the bakers by 23, a constitution was adopted and resolutions passed which formally establish this new organization.

The plan of the new industrial union is to combine all workers, skilled and unskilled, who are in any way connected with the handling, preparing and serving of food. This means that the union will eventually consist of butchers, bakers, grocery and delicatessen clerks, delivery boys, drivers, cooks, waiters and helpers. Hotel workers of both sexes and colored workers as well as white are already included.

The radical temper of the movers of this amalgamation is expressed in the preamble of the constitution, which re-states the issue of the class struggle and then continues:

"The master class in order to sanctify and protect its possessions presses into service the powers of the state, nation, police, militia, press and pulpit.

"On the other hand the millions of workers have no right to existence, justice and protection; they are betrayed and sold out by the state, nation, press, and pulpit; the arms of the police and the militia are arrayed against them.

"In order to cope with the present situation successfully the workers must organize and combine industrially in the economic field on the principle of the class struggle."

Concerning agreements and contracts, the constitution stipulates that no contract shall be signed between the organization of any member of the organization and an employer, and no agreement with a specified time limit shall be signed with an employer. Other clauses provide for the "shop as the basic unit" of structure, shop committees composed of one delegate for each department; election of shop delegate every three months. A democratic plan of union organization is provided for. An editor is included among the members of the Central Executive Board.

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

Parliament or Soviets?

The following statement from the executive committee of the Third International, which gives the position assumed towards parliamentary action, was published in The Worker in the old land. We reproduce it so that our readers can study the position taken by the new International Socialist and Revolutionary movement.

The ever-growing revolutionary movement in all the countries of the world has made it imperative to take, once for all, a definite attitude towards the question of parliamentarianism.

All the revolutionary forces of France, America, England and Germany, forced by the necessity of the class war, become more and more involved in the communist movement and accept more and more the programme of the Soviet system. Anarcho-Socialist bodies, and those individuals who till now claimed to be orthodox anarchists, mix themselves up with others in the general current.

The executive committee of the Third International welcomes this most cordially.

In France, the Syndicalist groups under the leadership of Comrade Pericot, amalgamated with the communists; in America and partly in England, the Industrial Workers of the World engage in the struggle for the establishment of the Soviets. Those groups have, up till now, been opposed to parliamentary action. Then again, those elements which have appeared in the Socialist parties and who believe in parliamentary action—such as the group of Loriot in France, members of the American Socialist party, the S.L.P. and B.S.P. and a section of the I.L.P. in England, have gone over to the communists. All those bodies which have joined with the communists, and others which will follow suit in the near future, require a common plan of action. This question must be settled. The executive committee of the Communist International therefore sends to all fraternal bodies this circular, which is entirely to the consideration of the problem. The main point in our common programme is that the chief feature of the Soviet system—the dictatorship of the proletariat — should have general recognition and support. History has already drawn a definite line between the revolutionaries and the opportunists, between Communists and social-traitors of all tints and descriptions.

The so-called "centre" are, in spite of all their solemn views, practically non-socialist so long as they oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat and the Soviets. On the contrary, the groups which have up till now opposed every kind of political action (as the anarchists) have joined with the Communists in the fight for the overthrow of the bourgeoise.

Here is, we repeat, the general plan of the fight for the establishment of the Soviets. The old points of view of the international proletariat have become obsolete. The World War created new ideas. Several anarchists and syndicalists who always repudiated parliamentarianism behaved during the five years of war as bad as the old leaders of the official Social democracy, who traitorously kept the name of Marx on their lips, but at the time sold the working class most ignominiously into the power of their exploiters. The forces are concentrating into two camps—one is for supporting the revolutionary movement of the working class, the Soviet dictatorship, mass action, the armed insurrection; the other is against it. These are the symptoms of the present time. These are the main facts. They are the cause of the division and redivision of the social forces. What is the difference between Sovietism and Parliamentarianism? They are two questions which logically have nothing in common. One seeks to change the present system constitutionally through parliament; the other to use parliamentarianism for overthrowing parliament, and for *speeding up the coming revolution.* Very often comrades confuse these two things unnecessarily and dangerously interfere with the course of the raging struggle. Let us discuss both these questions thoroughly, and come to a firm conclusion. Is it possible to identify the Soviet system with parliamentarianism? No, a thousand times no. It is impossible because parliament is the weapon of bourgeois class rule. Representatives, houses of commons, the capitalist press, the secret treaties of the M.P.'s with *bankers—all these are chains for* the working class. They must be broken. The machinery must be shattered, and in its stead must be built up the order, the union of the workers, their parliament the Soviets. Only the most execrable traitors to the working class can assure them that the social change can come peacefully, by gradual concessions and parliamentary reforms. Those individuals are the most dangerous enemies of the working class, and against them a most relentless war must be waged. *Any kind of agreements, compromises,* or alliances with them cannot be tolerated. Wherefore it is our duty to say to the whole capitalist world: "Down with parliaments! Long live the Soviets!" The social revolution has come to such a point that the workers must act quickly and resolutely and not allow their class enemies to penetrate into their camp. Only the councils of workers, peasants and soldiers, selected in mills, workshops, villages and barracks, can lead the working class in the *Social Revolution.*

The bourgeois state, its kings, presidents, parliaments, constituent assemblies, etc., are our deadly enemies and must be crushed.

Let us now discuss the other question: Is it permissible to use the bourgeois parliamentarianism for the precipitation of the class struggle? The Russian Bolsheviks sent their representatives to the constituent assembly. They were there only 24 hours, and coming out of the session all proclaimed that the constituent assembly was dissolved. *The Bolshevik party* was represented also in the Tsarist Duma. Did they recognize the Duma as an ideal representative body? Of course not. They sent their representatives into the Duma to attack even inside of that institution the autocracy of the Tsar, and to pull at the same time at the authority of the Duma itself. Not for fun did the Tsarist government punish the "wicked" Bolsheviks, the enemies of "law and order" and the "traitors to their country," by penal servitude in Siberian prisons and mines. The Bolsheviks attacked Tsarism on the whole front, pretending at the same time to be constitutionalists and parliamentarians Similar parliamentary tactics were practiced elsewhere. Remember Germany and Comrade Liebknecht. This comrade of ours was the real incarnation of revolution. Was there anything non-revolutionary in his preaching the idea of the armed insurrection to the soldiers and sailors from the pulpit of the German reichstag?—Quite the contrary. He fully utilized the opportunities of parliament. If Liebknecht had not been a representative he would not have had the chance to do that, and his voice would not have had an echo as it now has. The work of our Swedish comrades in their parliament gives a new support to our words. Comrade Hogland played the same part in Sweden as Liebknecht in Germany. Utilizing parliament, he precipitated the collapse of parliamentarianism. Nobody has ever done more in Sweden for the revolution than he. The same fact repeats itself in Bulgaria. The Bulgarian comrades also used the pulpit of parliament for the propaganda of the ideas of the Communist revolution. In the last election they got 47 representatives. Comrades Blagojew, Kirkow, and others know how to utilize the parliamentary pulpit for the propaganda of the proletarian revolution. A similar parliamentary work requires a special courage and a truly revolutionary spirit. Being inside the hostile camp they drop mines in the way of their enemies. They go into parliament in order to get into closest touch with its machinery, and then put spokes in its wheels. Are we the supporters of bourgeois parliamentarianism? Will we change the present system constitutionally and by reforms? Not at all. We are the supporters of the Soviets. We will use the parliaments only for the propagation of our Communist ideas, and, being strong enough, we will pull down altogether all their "democratism."

We know very well that neither in France, America, nor England have they had capable working class representatives in the parliaments. The reason is that in these countries there have been very few individuals who could be said to resemble the Russian Bolsheviks or the German Sparticasts. If such elements increase in number and strength, everything may get changed. At first it is necessary (1) the centre of gravity of the struggle must be outside of parliaments (strikes, revolts, insurrections, etc.); (2) the struggle inside the parliaments must be closely connected with the struggle outside; (3) the representatives must take part in general organization work; (4) the representatives must act by directions of the central committee, and be responsible to it; (5) they must not conform to parliamentary customs and manners.

The Russian Bolsheviks boycotted the elections for the Duma in 1906, but they took part in the elections to the second Duma, coming meanwhile to the conclusion that the bourgeoisie and big landowners would rule for many years. In the early spring of 1918 half the Spartacist party took part in the elections to the German Reichstag, another half opposed, but at the same *time the whole of the Spartacists* forms the nucleous of the Communist party. On principle we cannot refuse to utilize the parliaments for our profit. The Russian Bolsheviks being in power in spring, 1918, made a special declaration that they might be forced once more to use parliamentarianism if extraordinary circumstances enabled the bourgeoisie to regain power.

We have to state again that the most vital part of the struggle must be outside of parliament—on the street. It is clear that the most effective weapons of the workers against capitalism are the strike, the revolt, armed insurrection. Comrades have to keep in mind the following: Organization of the party, instalment of party groups in the trade unions, leadership of the masses, revolutionary agitation amongst the masses, etc., parliamentary activities and participation in elections must be used only as a secondary measure—no more.

Revolutionary practice has show this to be the best and most rational programme. The prostitution of parliament has already gone so far that even right wing comrades are coming back to their class consciousness. The vortex of the Social revolution carries them to us. We give our approval, therefore, to every individual, group, or party, *to everyone who sympathizes* with the Soviet system and has the courage to fight for it. We ask them to join with us and with united forces to wage war against our unscrupulous enemies.

Let the supporters of the Soviets and Dictatorship of the Proletariat employ forthwith all their energies in a great powerful Communist party.—With Communist greetings, the executive of the Third International.

Chairman, G. ZINOVIEV.

Get On the Voters' List

You may think that no change can be brought about by voting, but at least you should use your ballot at the next election. The lists are now being compiled, and it is up to you to get on the list for your district.

To Abolish "Extremists."

The Australian anti-Labor government evidently thinks it has enough trouble of its own with the militarists at present in Australia, who cannot be shifted out of the country. Hence its activity in framing a bill with the object of excluding from admission to Australia all anarchists, Bolsheviks and "other undesirables." Presumably, anti-Labor judges will decide who are Bolsheviks, anarchists and "other undesirables," so we may be sure that any militant from overseas will have as much hope of getting into Australia as a profiteer has of getting into Heaven, when the new measure becomes law. And law it will become—the right gang is in power just now in Australia to see to that.

WHERE VULTURES GATHER TOGETHER

French Socialists See Vatican's Hand in Polish Adventure

The following is how Humanite, French Socialist organ, sees the Polish adventure:

Andre Pierre writes of the Polish orientation of Gen. Petliura and his directorate. Petliura sent a certain Count Tyszkiewicz as his representative to Paris, although this Count was more Polish than Ukrainian in his sympathies, being a large landowner and an ardent Catholic. He it was who worked for a reconciliation between Petliura and Catholic Poland. "Last year, long before the treaty recently signed between Petliura and Pilsudski, the Ukranian Directorate declared that it disinterested itself in Eastern Galicia in favor of Poland. An agreement is even reported to have been concluded on December 2, under the auspices of the Vatican, between Poland and the Ukraine, acknowledging the rights of the Polish magnates to their immense latofundia in Ukrainian territory. Finally Count Tyszkiewicz negotiated an agreement with Rumania on the basis of the Ukraine's renunciation of her rights (?) to Bessarabia. Such was the sordid bargaining resorted to in order to obtain recognition for the directorate and to bring about a sort of triple alliance between Poland, the Ukraine and Rumania against *Soviet Russia.*" *This alliance is favored* by the Quai d'Orsay and Ukrianian independence is supported by the Jesuit-military clique of France. Pilsudski is playing the game of the clericals and the aristocrats of his own country and of the Ukraine.

The Avante, Milan, has the following to say:

The Entente plot against Bolshevik Russia, prepared during the spring months, has been disclosed at last. Russia is attacked east and west by the Japanese and the Poles. *Poland is, after all, only* the puppet of France, and is incapable of disobedience. "One word would have been enough, one sign from Paris or London, to make the arms drop from the hands of Pilsudski, but London and Paris are silent, or, if they speak, they say through the mouth of Bonar Law that 'the British government is not disposed to propose that the Russo-Polish question be placed before the League of Nations.' The Entente will not even accept the office of mediator. It wishes to look on, a *frightened* spectator, at the slaughter of those whom it has itself provoked. Nevertheless that implacable and spectral jest, the League of Nations, ought to be called in, because its intervention might stop at the outset the shedding of blood. Otherwise the conflagration begun in Volhynia will blaze without end, and will destroy that execreable Communist government which is the incubus and terror of bourgeois Europe—but it sometimes happens that he who lights a fire perishes himself in the flames.

SHIPYARD WORK IS ON DECLINE

Shipyard Workers Will Have to Look for Another Trade

The Victoria shipyard has finished one hull and the other hull will be finished in a short time, say three months. Outside the small contracts mentioned recently, it appears a climax has been reached and the end is in sight as far as Victoria is concerned. We can goodbye, steel ships. That means a lot of men, chiefly returned men, will have to hike to the woods before the summer closes. No Victorian has any quarrel with the local yard; the workers are helpless. Ottawa is the arbiter, and the more outside men employed in Victoria gives the Victorian a chance to work elsewhere. So the shipbuilder will have to learn another trade, and will be in another world as it were. He will meet with men and will have to play the part. From the reports one would believe trades unions have grown wonderfully since the close of the war, but in Canada it is not so; the reverse is true. There has been a great decline in craft trades unions, *and it is growing worse.* The Industrial Trades Union has grown, and before very long (maybe less than twelve months) will be the only trades union in Canada. Take a case in point: One union in Victoria less than twelve months ago, had 2200 members. Today is is bust. Big entrance fees, big dues, big salaries to officers, the rest of the money goes to Uncle Sam; and that is the end of it. No sick pay, no strike funds, and the Canadian workman will have no more of it.

The bosses have One Big Union in all industries, so when you change your industry you will see the need of an up-to-date workers' union.

Where there is no "red tape," where there is local autonomy, low dues, etc., this is the O. B. U. Members have their pay, and no labor leader *bosses them.* Ninety cents on the dollar stops in your local town. They have rule. The other fellows had a mixture of Kaiserism, Sinn Fenism, or chaos, which ever you will. Our rule is No Work, No Pay. Just like your boss. If you are sick, out of work, strike or lock out, your dues are all right.—The Week, (Victoria.)

New York—New York Clothing Cutters Union, Big Four of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, has received a charter from the Banking department of the State of New York, for the operation of the first credit union in the clothing industry of America. The credit union, or people's bank, is expected to be the beginning of co-operative banking on an extensive scale by the Amalgamated and other progressive organizations in the Labor movement.

A Wonderful Credit Offer

Here $10 and $3 buys the immediate wear of any garment in our stock—a deposit of $10—an easy payment of $3 a week until the full cost is paid. Simple, convenient—a chance too good to miss in these days of high prices.

Look over our many lines—choose any garment you wish and arrange your account.

AN EXCLUSIVE STOCK OF LADIES' AND MEN'S GARMENTS — ON CREDIT.

342 HASTINGS ST. W.
Near Homer

WE DRESS MEN & WOMEN ON EASY CREDIT
B.C. OUTFITTING CO.
342 HASTINGS ST. W.

LAW AGAINST HIGH RENTS IN INDIA

Citizens of Calcutta Have a Three-Year Law Against Raising of Rents

Calcutta, India.—By united action and persistent agitation the citizens of Calcutta have forced the British Government to pass a law against raising house rents. The principal clauses of the law are:

(1) This law shall be effective for the next three years.

(2) No one shall be able to charge any higher rent than what was paid on April 1, 1920.

(3) Any one charging higher rent shall be forced to refund the difference.

(4) Any one violating this law shall be fined $250 for the first *offense,* and $100 0for the second and subsequent offenses.

That wages paid are so high that skilled me are attracted to the service, that all capital debt has been wiped out and that the average fare is 1½ cents, is the report Manager Dairymple of the Glasgow street railway system.

Eastern Prices SHATTERED!

SPECIAL THIS WEEK
Sunnybrook Steel Fishing Rod, 3 joints, cork grip, cloth bag, 9½ feet; postpaid.....$2.95
Single Multiplying Reel, steel pivots, backsliding click.....$1.49
Double Style, plated.....$3.49
100 Yards Pure Silk Line.....$3.58

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PLEASE SEND ME CATALOG No 3

For Sale

Shoe Repairing Shop, going concern, central and low rent. Apply for particulars by letter to X, care of Federationist Office.

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 20 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

TAKE notice that I, Edwin Clarke Appleby, of Vancouver, jeweller, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands, commencing at a post planted about 40 chains west of the S. W. corner of lot 429 thence north about 20 chains to south boundary of lot 422 thence east about 40 chains to west boundary of lot 429 thence south about 60 chains to shore line, thence N. W. along shore line to point of commencement and containing 200 acres, more or less.

EDWIN CLARKE APPLEBY
Dated June 9th, 1920.

UNION MADE
The M.T. Loggers' Boot

Mail orders personally attended to
Guaranteed to Hold Caulks and Are Thoroughly Watertight
MacLachlan-Taylor Co.
Successors to H. VOS & SON
63 CORDOVA STREET WEST, VANCOUVER, B. C.
Next Door to Loggers' Hall
Phone Seymour 556 Repairs Done While You Wait

UNION STORE
Abrams the Tailor
IF ABRAMS MAKES THEM THEY ARE CORRECT
614 Hastings W. Phone Seymour 6424

Fresh Cut Flowers, Funeral Designs, Wedding Bouquets, Pot Plants Ornamental and Shade Trees, Seeds, Bulbs, Florists' Sundries
Brown Bros. & Co. Ltd.
FLORISTS AND NURSERYMEN
2—STORES—2
48 Hastings Street East Seymour 988-672
728 Granville Street Seymour 9513

SHOE SERVICE

When you come to this store to buy shoes you not only get the Best Shoes but you get also the Best Service.

A constantly growing trade is proof that our service is simply good business.

Visit our store and talk over your shoe troubles with us.

The Ingledew Shoe Co.
866 GRANVILLE ST. Union-Made Footwear

CLAMAN'S STORE NEWS
BOYS' DEPT.—2nd floor

Boys' Suits
$17.50

GOOD QUALITY PAYS IN BOYS' CLOTHES —it pays not only in inspiration and influence for later years, but, in dollars and cents right now. Take these Suits we are selling at $17.50. Their real value is not only in being stylish and becoming. It's the way they wear that counts. It's the wearing quality that makes them really economical. Beautiful all-wool fabrics carefully tailored down to the smallest details. Reinforced at elbow, crotch, seat and knee—just where the strain comes. Smartly styled—form-fitting coats with slash pockets and belt; double and single-breasted styles. Shown in serviceable dark shades. Sizes 24 to 36.

The Home of
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES

Claman's
Limited
153 HASTINGS WEST

The Store That Sells Union Clothes

Canada's Largest Exclusive Store for Men and Boys

WORKERS ACTIVE IN FINLAND

Socialist Labor Party Is Formed and Ten Leaders Are Arrested

(By the Federated Press)

Helsingfors, Finland.—The Socialist Labor Party of Finland was formed by the left Socialists in their special congress which convened in Helsingfors on May 13. The majority of the members of the Social Democratic Party have seceded from the party on account of its conservative policy.

The congress decided to join the Third (Moscow) International. On account of this, the congress was dispersed by Police Commissar Honkanen, who said that because the delegates accepted the principles of the Third International they also adopted Bolshevist tactics. Detectives arrested ten of the leading left Socialists, among them Pekkala, Vuoljok, Raatikainen, Vainio, Jalava and Lehtinen.

All documents were seized.

The minister of internal affairs has since explained that he did not give orders to disperse the congress and that he has required Police Commissar Honkanen to give an explanation.

LABOR GOVERNMENT ALLOWS USE OF CITY HALL

Big Business Is Very Much Upset Over Actions of the Workers

Consternation has been caused amongst the capitalists over the fact that a Labor municipal government at Sydney allowed the unionists the right of the town hall for a stop-work meeting, and also permitted the city hall organ to be used for playing the Red Flag.

With a Labor municipal government in power at Sydney, and a Labor government in power in the State of New South Wales, tht future looks bright for the workers in that countsy. Already the moan of the capitalist and predictions of chaos and bankrnptcy and moral degeneration are heard in the land, Lacor has made it known that, having secured a government, it intends to introdice some decent legislation.

The 44-hour movement is spreading to the other Australian States. In most of them the building trades are forcing the issue, and in Victoria the printer sare out on strike over the matter.

Los Angeles—Four International Bible Students have just lost their appeal against a three-year sentence for having copies of "The Finished Mystery" in their possession during the war, and while that book was banned in the United States. These men have just left for McNeil's Island for a three-year term after losing the last appeal. Hundreds of Bible Students were on hand bearing flowers and singing songs while the prisoners were being placed aboard ship.

Have You Registered?

The voters' lists are now being compiled, if you have not registered you should do so, the list is a new one and the old list will not be recognized. You should register at once.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IS SLOW

List Now Being Compiled Will Be Used at Next Election

The registration of voters for the next Provincial and presumably also the next Dominion, election—and incidentally, for the Provincial "prohibition" referendum and other such matters—has been proceeding somewhat slowly during last week and this. The total number of possible electors in Vancouver and district is estimated at about 60,000; and, up to date, the actual registration numbers about 9000—an average of something over 1000 per day. At this rate, only about one-half of the electors will be on the list when the registration period closes in the middle of July.

So far, local registration has been confined to Vancouver City, no arrangements having yet been made for the suburban districts. Residents in the suburbs may, however, register in the city if it suits their convenience, or in fact, at any place in the Province where offices or booths have been provided for the purpose. Registrants must indicate in what polling division, and in what electoral district, they wish to vote, which will naturally be that in which they reside; if, later, they wish to record their votes elsewhere, they can have their names transferred on giving due notice.

The act of registration is very simple, and consists practically in affixing ones ordinary signature to a printed blue form on which the clerk in attendance has filled in the blanks at the registrant's direction; it is also necessary to "raise the right hand," and swear to the particulars so filled in, or the registrant may "solemnly affirm," if he or she so prefers, instead.

The registrant must state his or her present address and occupation, and that he or she is of the male or female sex, is of the full age of 21 years, and is a British subject by birth or naturalization; also that he or she has resided for the previous six months in British Columbia, and for the last month of that period in the eelctoral district specified, and is in no respect disqualified from being registered as a voter therein.

In case of naturalization, certificates thereof should be attached, or else the facts (marriage, etc.), "by virtue of which the deponent is deemed to be a British subject" should be stated.

As there is no way of qualifying as a voter at future elections—possibly for several years—except by registering in person, it may be well to give here the locations of the registration booths already opened, again mentioning that a British subject can register at any one of them, irrespective of his place of residence, provided, of course, that he only registers once. The booths are open daily from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., except Sundays; the one in the court house, however, does not strictly conform to this rule.

The other thirteen are at:
City Hall (grounds outside.)
543 Pender street.
724 Hastings street.
1087 Granville street.
650 Kingsway.
947 Broadway.
2530 Main street.
2114 Granville.
551 Victoria Drive.
2600 Hastings street east.
Fourth avenue and Commercial Drive(corner.)
2124 Fourth avenue west.
Slocan and Twenty-second avenue (corner.)

There are two attendants, at least, for each booth, so that one or the other should be in attendance at any minute of the day between 9 in the morning and 9 at night.

Workers may do a good stroke of business, not only by registering without delay, but also by seeing that other workers do likewise. It is still not generally understood that the franchise can only be exercised in future by those who now register; even professional men, such as doctors and even lawyers, do not yet seem to realize this.

REBEL UNION IN U. S. GROWS

New Industrial Railroad Union Making Big Headway

(By the Federated Press)

Chicago.—Following the refusal of the United States wage board last week to hear John Grunau, president of the Chicago Yardmen's association, on behalf of the railroad men on vacation since April 1, the association voted to change its constitution to admit into its membership all men and women regardless of color, who are in any way engaged in railroad service.

Mr. Grunau reports that since the change was made, men from the various brotherhoods, including the Maintenance of Way men, are coming into the new organization in great numbers, all over the country.

The plan of organization as adopted by the British rail workers some years ago is being worked out to govern rail workers in this country.

It is claimed that there are some 2,000,000 persons employed in the railroad service, about one-half of whom are organized. The new association is believed to have 275,000 members to date, according to the contention of T. J. Misenhelder, representative of the Kansas City Yardmen's Association.

Organization is improving daily and the daily reports from variqus centres all over the country show that the idea of industrial unionism is finding favor among the rail men.

O. B. U. NOTES

Fifty new members were signed up by Organizer Knight in the Kirkland Lake, Ont., district last week. A district board has been formed in the Cobalt district. Timmins is now being lined up, and is the only point in the Northern Ontario mining district where an International organization exists, but the membership here is dwindling.

Sixty-five new members were signed up by Organizer McKenzie at meetings held in Pembroke, Ont., during the last week in April. The nice little club organized by the Textile companies of Carlton Place has now been disorganized, and seven new members joined the O. B. U.

Organizer Christopher reports an increase of 22 members for the Transportation Unit at Moose Jaw, last week of April. The activities of Somerville of the A. F. of L. prevented Christophers from addressing a meeting of the Machinist Helpers. But this has only added to the O. B. U. propaganda. Forty-five minutes was spent in discussing the O. B. U. at an Electrical Workers meeting in Regina. A Building Trades Unit has now been organized in the city. The miners of District No. 1 are preparing the ground for the complete elimination of the International influence with the operators.

Twelve more shop cards have been sent to Fernie to supply the increased needs of the Barbers and Bartenders of that city.

The Transportation Unit of Edmonton now has 230 members, and new ones joining from time to time.

Twenty-eight men of the Running Trades of Lucerne, B. C., have recently taken out O. B. U. cards.

The Dolly Varden mine at Alice Arm, is now on O. B. U. closed shop. The men have been given an increase.

The Transportation Unit of Los Angeles, has recently had an influx from the machine, boiler and car shops and even car inspectors.

A General Workers Unit is being organized in Billings, Mont.

Sandon strike is still on, but the bosses are getting restless because the International is not able to supply the goods to break the strike.

They Also "Served"

The following is a list of members and ex-members of the Sailors' union, also non-union men who worked during the recent strike of May 7 to May 28, inclusive:

J. Magill, C. B. Wright, J. Bothwell, J. Savage, F. Woolston, J. King, J. Hall, D. McLeod, W. Babb, W. Baker, G. Andrews, J. Coggles, H. Glasgow, J. Rainey, R. Powell, P. Smith, J. T. Writt, G. Yoxen, G. Hughes, T. Martin, W. Hardy, T. Heslehurst, L. Clayards, F. Talbot, J. Murphy, C. C. Lawrence, F. Weir, J. Hunter, W. Hislop, —. Smith, W. Lang, J. Johnson, R. Johnson, A. Irvine, W. A. Grant, C. Clever, A. Porter, J. Kennedy, R. Hicks, G. Porter, J. Allen, R. S. Doney, J. H. Auchterlonie, R. J. McCloskey, G. Elliot, A. Brackett, P. Doney, A. McLean, A. Yale, H. Earl, C. Gibson, —. Mackie, R. Coles, W. Smith, A. Manson, J. Nesbitt, J. Hunter, W. Benson, D. Lynn, J. B. Murdock, S. Anderson, G. Waugh, D. Whittaker, H. Ledwell, P. Walterson, H. Peters, H. Whelan, J. Ormiston, E. Dunbar, B. Dunbar.

All the members of the Sailors' union who worked during the strike have been expelled from the union.

Atlanta, Ga.—The strangest notification ceremony in the annals of American politics took place here, when a committee of the Socialist Party went to the Federal penitentiary and notified one of the inmates that he was the choice of a large political party for the biggest political office in the States.

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.

Special
$6.50
Men's Work Shoes

Made in a tan oil grain or black urus calf. Guaranteed all solid leather. A comfortable fitting shoe. Not too heavy, but an exceptionally good wearing shoe, priced at ..... Specially $6.50

Cornett Bros. & Clarke, Ltd.
33 HASTINGS ST. E.

ANOTHER SAMPLE OF MOORE'S HYPOCRISY

Local Carpenters' Question to Mr. Moore Is Not Replied to At All

When the circular from the Trades Congress, re the Winnipeg situation, was before the local branch of the Amalgamated Carpenters, it was decided to write and ask how much the Congress had given to the defense of the men arrested in Winnipeg, and how much that organization intended to give. Tom Moore replied by asking if A. S. Wells was a member of the branch, so that he could decide whether the information was asked for in the interests of the International trade union movement, or for other propaganda purposes. This is only another instance of Moore's hypocrisy. As a matter of fact, even if A. S. Wells was a member of the organization in question, the members are not of the type that can be ruled by any one individual, and even Moore can not get them to do anything that does not fit with their ideas as to what is correct in connection with the working class movement. The branch has contributed freely to the local defense fund, and without the aid of Moore.

Don't forget the O. B. U. dance and whist drive in the Cotillion hall tonight (Friday). Gents 50 cents, ladies 25 cents. Splendid prizes for the whist drive.

GEORGIA SIGNS PEACE TREATY WITH RUSS

Military Supplies Are to Be Hand Over to the Soviet Government

A peace treaty has been co cluded between Soviet Russia a the Democratic Republic of Ge gia. Soviet Russia recognizes t independence of Georgia, and u dertakes not to interfere in her i ternal acairs.

Georgia is to disarm all milit forces, groups and persons hos to the Soviet government, claiming to represent a legitim Russian state, and to intern th in concentration camps pendi their being handed over to Sov Russia. The Soviet government u dertakes to spare their lives, but their military supplies, valuabl and funds are to be handed over the Soviet government witho compensation.

Lithunia Next

Moscow reports by wireless th peace negotiations have been co menced at Moscow with the repr sentatives of Lithunia.—Wirele Press.

WANTED

Will Albin Sutherland commu cate with J. R. Campbell, secreta of the O. B. U., General Worke Unit, at 804 Pender street west.

The Needle Workers Union h sent to Gene Debs a full outfit silk clothing.

Defense Committee Meeting

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE
B. C. Defense Committee
IN THE FEDERATIONIST OFFICE
Tonight, Friday, at 8 p.m.
All Members Are Requested to Attend

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THE MARKET THAT IS REDUCING THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

We Supply Direct From Producer to Consumer and Save Middle Profits

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25-27 Hastings West
All Cars Stop at the Door Opposite Pantages

Trade Markets and the "Profits"

(Continued from page 1)

dustrial Relations" report, J. R. Shaw explained to the Vancouver convention, that Mr. Parsons was officially appointed delegate to Washington by the Canadian government, "but he was OUR nominee and represented US," he added, with heavy emphasis on the "our" and the "us."

One of the speakers at the Vancouven convention was A. E. Bryan, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Yokohama. "I was pleased,' he said, "when I received orders from Ottawa to come here and speak on the possibilities of sending your goods to Japan." (Hear, hear.)

Of course, his address was a general survey of the Japanese situation from the manufacturers' and traders' point of view, and so of no particular interest to the workers, except in a few of its details. As usual, he took the Scriptural view that "it is more blesesed to give than to receive," except that "export" takes the place of "give," and "import" corresponds to "receive," in matters of trade. Thus he pointed out that in 1919, for the first time in four years, Japan had an "unfavorable' balance of trade, her exports only reaching the amount of 2,098,000,000 yen (50c), while her imports totalled up to 2,174,000,000. During the war she had exported more than she imported, thus maintaining a "favorable" balance of trade. "That is one of the causes of Japan's great prosperity today," he said.

All's Fair in Love and War

However, this later unfortunate turn of the tide for Japan was evidently no reason why Canadian manufacturers should not lay their plans to capture the Japanese market for their goods. "All's fair in love and war,' and, of course, they are in love with Japan at present, whatever may be the situation later on. Japan, it was explained, was less than one-twentieth the size of Canada, and yet had about 58,000,000 people—about eight times as many as Canada. The addition of Korea, etc., made the population about 20,000,000 more—evidently too good a market to be sneezed at.

"Japan never was in a stronger position financially than she is today," the speaker asserted. During the war, her bank deposits had increased five-fold, and her clearing-house returns showed a similar increase. She had loaned $735,000,000 to the Allies, and her own national debt had only increased 8.2 per cent. "Japan has been paying cash for the last four years for goods which she has purchased; yet we have Canadian manufacturers going rather out of their way to sell goods to European countries on long credits." How utterly foolish, to be sure!

Eager to Buy

"She is eager to buy from you," the speaker continued. "We cannot expect Japan will send her travellers here to Canada to see what you have to sell, when she has travellers on the spot from all over the world." The United States had about 35 per cent. of the Jap market, while Canada's amount was a mere bagatelle. "We are not getting our share of Japan's business," Mr. Bryan insisted.

However, business is business, and the speaker was pleased to see some of the trades in this country were going after it. For instance, quite a few pairs of black foxes had been sent from Prince Edward Island to Japan; and it appeared that, in the sequel, Japan was going to become quite a competitor in the fox-raising industry. This phase of the matter was, of course, rather suggestive, but the the speaker did not pursue the subject.

Supplied Dynamite

Again, the commissioner said, "Canada built up quite a reputation for itself, in supplying dynamite to Japan during the war"—for peaceable purposes, presumably; the war had stopped the supply from Hamburg and Glasgow, and the United States article did not measure up to the standard required to pass the Jap government's inspection. "There's a case where Canada came across with the goods when other countries couldn't."

After considerable more talk along similar lines, the speaker remarked that now, in Japan, competition is very keen, "and manufacturers have got to be satisfied with a small profit and a big turnover." Another remark was that "the Japancse, although he can't read, can remember trade marks," to which the speaker added: "There are probably as many brands of genuine Scotch whiskey made in Japan as in Canada." (Laughter.)

Wages Risen in Japan

Touching on the Labor situation, the trade commissioner mentioned that, during the last few years, wages in Japan had risen to the extent of 85 per cent.; during the same period, commodities had increased in price to the amount of 237 per cent. He therefore sagaciously concluded that "wages will continue to rise," since it is the "tendency for wages always to follow a rise in the cost of living."

In concluding, Mr. Bryan said that trade unions were beginning to make themselves felt in Japan, "although the trade union, as we know it, is not legal." He also stated that "cheap labor in Japan is a thing of the past."

Slap at Group Government

In the report of the "Legislation committee," presented to the convention at its Tuesday morning session, was a clause complaining that "the number of persons either in the Dominion parliament or in the Provincial legislatures who can in any sense be taken to represent the manufacturing industry is wholly disproportionate to the importance of the industries. Your committee has been particularly impressed with this fact during the last year, when more than once legislation of a most radical and pronounced type has been introduced in the various houses. It is not to be expected that others will safeguard the interests of manufacturers, should the latter fail to look after their own interests."

This was apparently a slap at the so-called "group government" of the farmers, and in some sense a call for retaliatory measures. S. R. Parsons, already mentioned, was evidently too shrewd to embark openly on the dangerous game suggested, and, following his counsel, the convention deleted the clause in toto before adopting the report.

Mr. Parsons was similarly in evidence at the afternoon session when the matter of "tariff," was under discussion. The farmers, he said, were being misled; their leaders were giving them to understand what was not the case. "The vast majority of manufacturers are only making a very reasonable and moderate profit. Except for the help of the tariff which now prevails, many of them would have to go out of business. We've as much the interests of all classes of the people at heart as we have our own interests."

At the close of the same session, the item on the agenda was "Report of General Manager (Private.") Whether this contained any matter of interest to the workers can only be conjectured, as the press reporters and all other non-members were requested to get out before the report was submitted.

Of course, these two or three hundred captains of industry and their ladies did not believe in making this week a week of toil pure and simple. Each day, after their morning business session, there was a state luncheon in the hotel ballroom, the visitors being entertained by the Vancouver Board of Trade, the Rotary Club, and the Kiwanis Club, in town. Meanwhile, the ladies were entertained at the Lodge Cafe by the Women's Canadian Club, taken out to afternoon tea at the Canyon View hotel, or treated to a cruise to Wigwam Inn, with tea at the home of Mrs. J. J. Banfield on the North Arm of the Inlet, while their men motored over to New Westminster and were entertained there by the Board of Trade.

There was also a merry trip up Howe Sound on the Princess Pat, on Tuesday evening, with supper on board, and a big dinner at the Hotel Vancouver on Wednesday evening at $5 a head. Thursday and Friday were given over to a pleasure jaunt to Victoria and its pleasant environs, with, of course, the usual entertainments by the Board of Trade, Rotary Club, etc. Saturday means the departure for Banff on the homeward way.

On the whole, it would appear that life is still worth living for the owning and employing class, whatever it may be for the slaves who keep their noses to the grindstone, year in year out, and make these merry junketings possible. If there is any one of those slaves who expects these people ever to stop down and out from their position of power and privilege of their own volition, he should take a day off, regardless of his pay check; lie in bed till he is rested, regardless of the whistle, then rise at leisure, take a bath, put on clean underwear, and clothe himself decently—never mind whether he has to beg, borrow or steal the clothes; eat a good breakfast of ham and eggs or whatever he fancies, and then spend a few hours hob-nobbing with his masters in convention. If that doesn't wise him up, nothing will.

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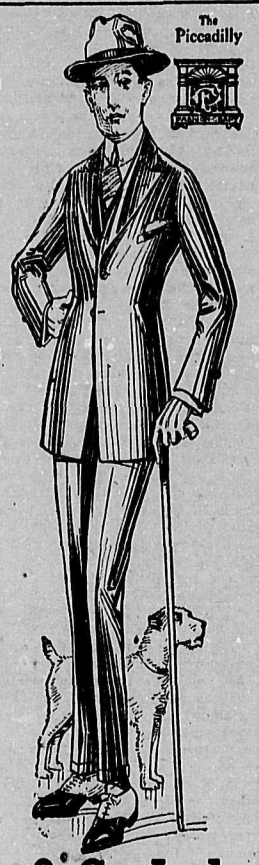

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