PROVINCIAL LIBRARY
MAY 21 1923

BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

INDUSTRIAL UNITY: STRENGTH — Official Organ Vancouver Trades and Labor Council (International) — POLITICAL UNITY: VICTORY

FIFTEENTH YEAR. No. 21 — FOUR PAGES — VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1923 — $2.50 PER YEAR

WORKERS MUST TAKE POLITICAL ACTION

Prov Library Dec 23

Scab Herding Unions Denounced by Head of Labor Union

American Fascisti Organized to Fight Workers' Organizations

[By Albert F. Coyle]
(Federated Press Correspondent)

Cleveland—"Nondescript groups of scabs herded into company unions," is the description of the new railroad owned labor organizations given before the annual convention of the New York Central shopmen here by B. M. Jewell, president railway employees department, A. F. of L. Piece-work, seniority, wages, overtime rules, farming out of repairs, regulation of work on equipment of non-union roads, were the questions which confronted the system federation.

In a speech which scored the company unions, condemned inefficient work by union workmen, and declared for united political action, Jewell urged the shopmen to perfect their organization and give the company such good service that the roads which have not yet settled will be forced by stern necessity to do so.

Political action is absolutely necessary, according to Jewell, if organized labor is to maintain its economic power. He told the shopmen, "the time is not far away when a union which tries to use only the strke weapon in the fight will lose. In Omaha, the American Fascisti has been organized to fight labor, with the mayor as the leader. In Chicago Charles G. Dawes, former United States budget director, has organized the Minute Men of the Constitution. These organizations are directed against labor. I'm not sure that Judge Cary didn't mean what he said when in Italy, he declared that he indorsed Musoolini and his black-shirted labor baiters 100 per cent.

The system federation determined to demand a wage increase of 20c an hour, lifting all classes of employees from 70 cents to 90 cents an hour. The proposed increase will affect machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, electricians, sheet metal workers and carmen employed by the New York Central and subsidiary lines. These demands have already been presented to the executives of the system, with whom both wages and working conditions are to be discussed.

The system federation went on record favoring united political action to elect and support labor's candidates, and passed resolutions denouncing Attorney General Harry M. Daughtrey and the Chicago injunction, as well as condemning the campaign of big business to lift immigration restrictions.

Paris—The French Socialist Party has again rejected an appeal of the French Communists to form a united front for the purpose of inaugurating a campaign against the French invasion of the Ruhr district.

LABORERS WILL SECURE CHARTER

Definite Decision Arrived at on Monday Night

The regular meeting of the Laborers Union was well attended on Monday night in the Labor Hall. W. Bartlett, chairman of the Provincial executive of the Trades Congress of Canada, presented a wire sent in reply by Tom Moore, to one from him, asking as to the possibilities of securing a Federal Labor Union charter. This wire intimated that Congress would only grant Federal Labor Union charters to Civic, Provincial and Federal employees.

R. H. Neelands, president of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council being present, at the request of the executive of that body, following the appeal for assistance made by the laborers, stated that in face of the wire received from Congress, the best course to pursue, would be to send for a charter from the Hod Carriers and General Laborers Union.

The wire left by W. Bartlett was laid over until the delegation, which had appeared before the trades council, had reported. This delegation reported that the council had given them a good hearing, and pointed out that nothing could be done until a charter was secured.

It was finally decided that a charter be secured from the Hod Carriers and General Laborers Union, and this duty was left in the hands of the executive.

The next meeting of the organization will be held on Monday, the 28th, and all members are requested to attend and bring a candidate.

Rome—"The annual congress of the Italian Socialist Party at Milan, under the leadership of Lazzari, favored federation between the Socialist and Communist parties, with equal representation for each on a joint committee of management.

At this congress the voting strength was 10,000, compared with 220,000 at the Leghorn congress, two and a half years ago. The loss is due to the Fascist white terror, which has killed, exiled and intimidated thousands of Italian workers.

FRUSTRATE ATTEMPT TO FLOOD LABOR MARKET

Land Workers Union Stops Influx the Influx of Polish Farm Laborers

Copenhagen—Five thousand Polish agricultural workers, intended to flood the Danish farm labor market, and smash union wages, will cultivate Poland's soil instead of Denmark's this spring and summer. The Land Workers Union of Denmark saw to that.

The employing farmers had petitioned the government for permission to import 5000 Polish workers, alleging disastrous labor shortage. The Land Workers Union protested. A special government commission fixed wages on a scale agreed to by the union. The land owners were told to apply to the union for the men needed. Only in case the union could not supply the number, was immigration to be authorized.

The land owners needed 1000 men. The union supplied them all.

LABOR COSTS AND HIGH WAGES

Earning Powers of Corporations Increase While Wages Go Down

[By H. M. Bartholomew]

There still continues, in the daily press, the wailings of the capitalist *hacks. They claim that "labor costs"* are far too high, and that the exorbitant demands of "labor" prevent the proper development of trade and industry.

Just how much Canadian industrial life is being checked by these "exorbitant demands of labor" can be gathered from the official returns of 42 leading companies. All of these companies are the most important of their kind in the Dominion, and their official returns enable us to get a good view of the ability of Canadian capitalism to pay higher wages.

In practically every instance, the earning power of these corporations was increased during the last year. Most of them were able to report adequate *balances applicable to payments* of dividend on preferential stocks and common shares outstanding, whilst a few of them were able to make payments on junior securities.

Six of them failed to make anything on the common stock, whilst 28 of these corporations reported higher percentages of earnings on their junior stock outstanding. Twenty-four of them reported increased dividends on common stock—a matter which deserves the attention of those who constantly demand lower wages.

Twenty of the largest of these corporations show a total net profit of $12,269,263, as against the total of $10,336,921; or an increase of net earnings to the amount of $1,932,927. This is equal to an increase, in net profits, of nearly twenty per cent.

For the whole of the forty-two corporations, we find that the net profits during the year 1921 amounted to $67,$25,752, whilst during the following year, the net profits received by the coupon clippers totalled $71,378,507, a fairly good increase so far as unearned increment was concerned.

In view of the above figures, it is positively ridiculous for the journalist hacks of the capitalist press to claim that business demands further reductions in wages.

Workers Party Meeting

The regular propaganda meeting of the Workers Party will be held at headquarters, on Sunday, the 20th, at 303 Pender Street West. The speakers will be Comrades Carpendale and Wells. On Saturday evening, a social an carnival will be held in the same hall, and all friends of organized labor are invited to attend. On Sunday afternoon, a picnic will be held at Kitsilano beach, and not at Central Park, as previously announced.

A.F. OF L. ACTION IS CRITICISED

Workers Object to Boycott of Soviet Russia

Washington—The action taken by the executive council A. F. of L., to compel central labor unions and local bodies affiliated with the Federation to boycott the Russian government, is receiving criticism in labor circles here.

"I do not know what Seattle did to arouse the council to take action against it, but the council's pronouncement would seem to place the Federation in the position of establishing a sort of censorship over Central Labor Unions and local unions. I would not say it was wise action," said William H. Johnston, president international machinists union, which has gone on record favoring recognition of Russia.

"I do not approve of the council's statement that the Russian government is trying to destroy the American trade union movement. That represents Mr. Gompers' position. Mr. Gompers has many views with which I do not agree. I think some fool friends of Russia may be trying to destroy the American trade union movement, but I don't think the Russian government is.

"The executive council's action will not affect the machinists. It can not be applied to our organization or any of the international bodies."

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

SEATTLE TRADES COUNCIL WILL RESIST

Action of Gompers Against Radicals Is Resented in Sound City

Matter May Be Referred to Next Convention of A. F. of L.

[By E. W. Shimmons[
(Federated Press Correspondent)

Seattle—Attempts to stop the lifting of the Seattle Central Labor Council charter by the A. F. of L. for alleged violation of its constitution and general policies are being made.

General inside opinion is that the charter will be lifted as part of President Gompers' campaign against the "radicals" in the A. F. of L. movement the Seattle council being looked upon as the centre of radicalism in the northwest.

Officials of the council profess that the council is now perfectly regular or as nearly so as possible. They believe that past actions should not be weighed in the balance.

The A. F. of L. letter of a month ago giving the council two months in which to reply showing why its charter should not be lifted, charged seating of delegates from non-affiliated organizations; using council meetings for the promotion of Russian and India political affairs instead of regular Labor union business; handing A. F. of L. non-partizan political communications over to the Farmer-Labor Party, which had been indorsed by the council, and not co-operating with the State Federation of Labor.

*One committee is seeking to safe*guard financial and other interests of the council so they will not be jeopardized by any action the A. F. of L. may take. Chief of these is the controlling stock of the Seattle Union Record Publishing Co.

If delays can be obtained matters concerning the regularity of the Seattle Council can be brought before the national A. F. of L. convention in Portland, Ore., next October, and a fair hearing given on all charges. There Secretary James A. Duncan, who aroused Gompers' ire several years ago with a One Big Union resolution in an A. F. of L. convention, will have opportunity again to cross swords with Gompers. Duncan is the dominant figure in the Seattle Council.

A Point Worth Watching

Numerous complaints as to non-delivery of The Federationist are received in a year, btu the fault is not with the mailing department. If you change your address, send in a notice to that effect and also the old address as well as the new one, and we will attend to the rest.

Buffalo—Free speech as an American right will be defended against the Buffalo police by the local organization of the Civil Liberties Union. A mass meeting is being arranged to which Carlo Tresca, anti-Facist speaker, whose recent meeting was broken up by the police, will be the principal speaker. Mayor Frank X. Schwab has been formally requested to give police protection if necessary.

CRAWFORD LEAVES FOR CALGARY

Organization Work in Vancouver Brings Results

A. J. Crawford, international representative of the Sheet Metal Workers, left on Saturday last for Calgary. The local union initiated twelve new members at the last meeting, and it is expected that there will be further increases in the membership of the local within the next two weeks as a result of the efforts that have been put forth in reorganization work.

While trade is not brisk, the number of men who have left town for points south of the line have improved local conditions considerably, and while the agreement with the employers does not run out for some time, it is expected that when new demands are made, there will be little difficulty in negotiating a new wage scale.

PREPARING FOR BIG WAGE CUT

Money Trust in Australia Has a Big Scheme on Hand

Federated Industries Secure Brass Check Press Service

[By W. Francis Ahern]
(Federated Press Correspondent)

Melbourne, Australia—The money trust of Great Britain is preparing a huge scheme for the exploitation of Australian workers.

Bound up with the wholesale immigration of unemployed workers from Great Britain to Australia, a campaign is conducted by the Australian anti-Labor governments for the breaking down of wages and increasing of hours.

The scheme engineered by the Federation of British Industries, representing *18,000* manufacturing firms, with a united capital estimated at $20,000,000,000.

It is an all-powerful concern. In England 66 members of the House of Commons and 70 members of the *House of Lords are directors of com*panies coming under its jurisdiction.

To create a suitable atmosphere in Australia, the federation has made arrangements to hire the Australian brass check press to act as a propaganda medium. In a secret circular issued by the federation, the following statement appears:

"In Australia arrangements have been concluded with the standard morning papers for the publication of a series of twelve full pages, each to be used collectively by the Federation of British Industries. The appeal will be strengthened by the inclusion in the centre of each page of suitable editorial matter."

WORKERS' POSITION IS BECOMING WORSE

The Purchasing Power of Wages Is Being Decreased

Real Wages of Wealth Producers Are Sinking

[By H. M. Bartholomew]

It has often been stated, by Marxists, that the condition of the working class, relative to the position of the capitalist class, is steadily getting worse. During the last few days striking confirmation of this statement has been supplied by the Harvard Bureau *of Economic Research.*

The bureau provides us with some very interesting figures re wages in the United States. The purchasing power of wages in the manufacturing industries had a purchasing power in 1919 (in terms of the dollar's purchasing power in 1899) at $420 per worker, compared with $426 in 1899. Whilst the actual earnings per worker in 1919 had risen to $1159, they would not buy as much of the necessaries of life as $426 would buy in 1899.

The wage minimum fixed by the Philadelphia Bureau of Municipal Research was $1992, only $160 more than the amount set by the National Industrial Conference Board as the minimum necessary for the maintenance *of a family of textile workers in* Lawrence, Mass. It is $600 below the minimum of health and efficiency set by the United States Bureau of Labor. It is therefore interesting to note that the average earnings of a worker in the United States in 1919 was $1159.

During the period under review, the wealth produced increased by one-third. On the other hand, the workers of the United States, taking the purchasing power of 1899 as a basis in computing the purchasing power of the dollar, earned less by sums ranging as high as $440 millions a year, whilst the aggregate underpayment of the workers of that country during the twenty years amounts to more than 3.5 billions.

In other words, whilst the workers constantly increased the amount of wealth produced, their position economically was getting constantly worse.

Dresden, Germany — Proletarian guards are drilling in Saxony with the sanction of the Social-Democratic government, who depends for its life on the benevolent neutrality of the Communist deputies in the legislature. The political editor of the Neueste Nachrichten, a bourgeoisie paper, says that the workers are swinging leeward and that Saxony will not have a proper (that is, non-Socialist) government for a long time. The proletarian guards have been created to offset the Bavarian white guards and to nip Saxon fascism. The editor thinks they are the work of Moscow. They drill like good Germans.

Lonaconing, Md.—Thomas W. Allen, heading a Labor ticket, has been elected mayor of Lonaconing. He won over a "law and order" candidate, receiving almost twice as many votes.

Patronize Federationist advertisers.

MOSCOW WARNS THOSE GOING TO RUSSIA

Society for Technical Aid to Russia Receives Instructions on Immigration

New York—The Society for Technical Aid to Russia, has received the following announcement from Moscow:

"The permanent committee regulating the agricultural and industrial reimmigration has had numerous reports in regard to immigrants who still ignore the ruling of the government that the Russian boundaries are closed for general unorganized immigration and keep on going to Germany at their own risk, in order to get into Russia.

"Persons coming to Germany with the view to proceed to Russia, without a permission from the permanent committee or its authorized representative in America, the S. T. A. S. R., will not be admitted into Russia."

WILL MAKE AN ATTACK ON UNIONS

Concerted Drive to Be Made on Railroad Organizations

[By Harry Godfrey]
(Federated Press Correspondent)

New York—The partial success of some of the railroads in replacing A. F. of L. unions with so-called company unions—aptly described as lollypop unions—is to be followed by a concerted drive of some of these roads to eliminate the A. F. of L. from the *railroad industry, except for the Big* Four rail unions. The anti-craft union offensive, according to persons who claim to know, is to be directed against the machinists, telegraphers, carmen, electrical workers, blacksmiths, boiler makers, sheet metal workers, clerks, stenographers, signalmen, maintenance of way workers, stationary firemen, oilers and switchmen.

Of these, the federated shop crafts are represented in six union organizations. The railroads are particularly annoyed at them, and at the clerks, because they have in a number of cases recently taken demands to the rail labor board.

The tactics of the roads in this *pending union smashing* campaign probably will be to call upon the unions attacked to prove that they represent a majority of the men in their respective classifications. The rail officials are said to believe that a sufficiently large number of employees in these branches have succumbed to the company unions so that the A. F. of L. unions no longer can show enrollments of a majority of the workers.

This method of attack may be understood in the light of labor board procedure, which *permits the compa*nies to call for a ballot to determine how representative a petitioning organization is. The board has held that to make its claim valid, a labor organization must show that it represents more than 50 per cent. of the workers' strength.

Carpenters' Meeting

On Monday next the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, *Local 452, will hold a regular meeting.* At this meeting the first distribution of free tickets for the raffle on the car owned by the local, will be made, and all members are requested to attend, as business of special importance will be transacted.

Bloomington, Ill.—Twenty-five hundred Chicago & Alton maintenance-of-way employees, through their union representatives, have secured wage increases ranging from $3 to $10 a month for foremen, and from 2 to 5 cents an hour for carpenters, effective May 16.

COMPANY UNION USED AS CLOAK

Serve Purpose of Transportation Companies to Defeat Unions

Cleveland — "Many rumors are afloat that this road, that road, or some road has increased the wages of the men in transportation service," says Grand Chief Warren S. Stone, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. "These are simply idle rumors as all the roads of any importance have a signed agreement, effective until *September, October or November* of this year, and their schedule could not be opened even if the men were so inclined. There has been no increase in wages for any of the men in the transportation service during the past several months, or at least until after their agreements have expired.

"It is true that a few of the roads, in order to make a showing, have given their company unions a slight increase. This is only for the effect it will have, and is simply a shrewd political move. *This innocent kitten* —the company union—which many of the railroads are playing with—and which is now purring while they are petting it, will later on become a full-grown tiger, and will be clawing at their vitals the first thing they know. In fact, some of the far-seeing railroad executives acknowledge this, but say the company union serves a certain purpose at the present."

Hand your neighbor this copy of The Federationist, and then call around next day for a subscription.

EDUCATION SOUGHT IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Books Eagerly Sought by Educationalists, Says Rev. Mr. Strong

Methods of Developing Child Expression Sought

Berlin—Books on education are feverishly sought by Russian school authorities, reports the Rev. Sydney Strong, former Seattle pastor, who toured Russia last winter.

"When in Moscow," Strong says, "I talked with Krupsgaia (Madame Lenin) and Shatsky, the Dewey of Russia. Books of experimental schools, industrial schools, rural schools, open air schools, agriculaural schools, and out of school activities, clubs, self-government of children, etc., are much wanted. Books on latest methods in children's homes also. Shat*sky mentioned especially children's* colonies, where they live and work, especially on an agricultural basis; he wanted reports and information about the George Junior Republis, etc. He mentioned something known as Robinson Crusoe excursions, and wanted especially any methods of developing children through self expression in contact with life. Recent developments in boys and girls clubs (I suggest Campfire girls among others) are wanted.

"My daughter, Anna Louise Strong, recently brought back from England a few books that were much appreciated. Margaret McMillan's Nursery School is probably going to be at once translated into Russian. The medical *reports of the board of education in* England interested them also. Moscow alone has now 33 forest schools for pre-tubercular children, where they take children from the city, harden them up in a year or two, and then send them back to their ordinary schools again. Moscow has a large number of experimental schools, where they are working out relations between school and factory (in winter), and school and farm (in summer). They are also working on ideas of self-supporting education—due to the great demand for education and the little money to meet it.

"Books and periodicals received by the State Council are read, and digests and articles about any new ideas printed *and circulated through the teach*ing force in Russia, which is very scattered, poor and poorly equipped. But very desirous of knowing the latest methods. Material should be sent to N. Krupskavia, State Council of Education, 6 Stretinsky Boulevard, Moscow, Russia.

"If persons object to sending material to a governmental department in Russia, perhaps they might send direct to the First Experimental Station of Education, Shatsky, 14, Mail *Dimitrovska, Moscow.* This is a modern experimental school organized in 1905, somewhat along Dewey lines."

Strong expects to be in Europe until September. Address American Express, 6 Haymarket, London.

KRUPP'S PLANT TRANSFORMED

Now Turns Out Agricultural Machinery and False Teeth

[By Louis P. Lochner]
(Federated Press Correspondent)

Essen, Germany—From long range rapid firing guns to artificial teeth and surgical instruments of platin steel is quite a distance. It was travelled within less than three years by the gi*gantic firm of Frederich Krupp, the* symbol throughout the world of armament manufacture.

The entire Krupp plant has been transformed. Swords (or their more hideous modern successors, the Big Bertha cannon) *have been beaten* into plowshares. The Krupps turn out agricultural machinery, railway engines, automobile trucks, merchant ships, steel bridges, and a thousand and one smaller things. Artificial teeth and surgical instruments are but two of the more than 57 varieties of articles manufactured in what were once the most extensive armamentss plants in the world.

The change has come about without change of technical engineers or skil*led workers.* Watch and clock making, moving picture manufacturing and the construction of optical and microscopical instruments come easily to the large staff of skilled workers and egineers formerly engaged in perfecting the delicate mechanism of *rapid-firing guns.* New types of turbine engines are being evolved. Diesel motors are being improved, better processes of steel sought.

At the Krupp establishment, the works councils, made up of delegates from the various shops, play an important part. I talked on this point with one of the chief directors of the Krupp Essen establishment. "We accept the works council as a fact," he said. "The system works well with us."

London—A motion calling for the recognition by employers of the trade unions of so-called black coated workers, clerks, school teachers, etc., has been introduced in parliament by a Labor member and passed without a division.

They Asked for Bread and Got War Memorials

On the vote in the House of Commons for $10,000 for plans to erect a war memorial in Ottawa, the Labor members protested against the expen*diture. Their speeches, as reported in* Hansard, follow:

Mr. Woodsworth: It seems to me that at this time a protest ought to be made against the government going on with a work of this character, and that on several grounds. First of all, we should not be asked to make a preliminary grant without having some very definite idea as to the actual expenditure involved. If this $10,000 is spent on plans, we shall probably have the government coming next year with a very elaborate scheme, and one of the pleas for a larger expenditure will be that this vote has been spent, and it ought not to be spent in vain. At this time, when we are trying to save money, and restrict*ing departmental expenditures which* could render necessary services and desirable to the people, I think we might very well economize on such a project as this. There are people all over this country who are struggling to meet the enormous burdens of debt that we are now carrying. We are adding, this year, we are told only this afternoon, $50,000,000 more of debt. I speak for at least one section of the people when I say that, however desirable it may be to add works of art to the capital, we ought not at this particular time, with the people burdened with debt as they are, to incur any more expense than is absolutely essential. Further than that, there are a great many of those who went overseas who are not fully provided for at the present time. This government can not see its way to provide anything for the unemployed, and there are thousands of men who spent several years overseas who are today suffering and whose families are suffering. In connection with the proposed monument, I had a rather bitter letter sent me from a woman in the West, who I know very well. I think I shall read it, because it reveals the feeling, not of the few, but of hundreds of returned men and of their wives. I have hundreds of them in my own constituency, and in this regard I speak for the returned men themselves. This woman, whose husband was out of work, had to put her children away for a time in order that she might work and try to keep things going. The letter reads:

"May I suggest that instead of spending money on the fallen, they spend the money for the clothing, feeding and sheltering of the men who had the great misfortune to return to Canada with their lives. It is no fault of theirs if they are not among the so-called "glorious dead." Had these men returned, they would be in the same category as their living comrades—in the bread line, and the recipients of old clothes (by appeals in the press), doles, poverty, Hastings Park, etc. Canada has already forgotten those men who served Canada for the profiteer, and saved poverty and misery for themselves. Yes, our children will remember when they see their fathers and brothers who did come back, sick, miserable and in want. We are told there is no money to provide decent constructive work. No, but they could find money for war and for the destruction of life, but nothing to conserve life.

"Thinking people are tired of this hypocritical cant about the dead. Let us attend to the living. We dress up the dead with cenotaphs, etc., and we refuse the living bread."

I am not accusing the government, in attempting to erect a monument, of forfeiting the living, but I do say that until there can be fuller provision made for the living, we ought to hesitate about erecting a monument in marble. One other thing which I think ought to be said is this: That in commemorating the war, there ought to be the utmost care exercised as to the character of that commemoration. No man of this generation is likely to forget the Great War. It has touched too many of our homes. We are struggling beneath an enormous national debt, because of the great war. The whole world today is upside down to a large extent because of the war, and *I for one, want to protest once* more that, however we may accord the utmost sympathy to the men who risked their lives and the many who gave their lives at the front, we must be very careful lest in any sense whatever we glorify war or militarism. If there is any monument erected at all, whilst it might contain some tribute to the men who gave their lives, it also ought to point out that, after all, war is, from the beginning to the end, a miserable failure. The monument ought to commemorate the failure of the war to obtain one of the slightest things for which we went to war. In saying this I speak not merely from the standpoint of a few individuals, for a very large section of the working *class, and in addition to that, for a* large section of the people of Canada, who as a rule, do not get their opinions before the public. I feel that I could not let this opportunity pass without protesting against the erection of a manument of this kind.

Mr. Mackenzie King: I am surprised

(Continued on page 4)

LABOR HALL MEETINGS

May 25th to June 1st

FRIDAY, May 25—Plumbers & Steamfitters, Milk Salesmen and Dairy Employees, Granite Cutters.

SUNDAY, May 27—Typographical Union, 2 p.m.

MONDAY, May 28—U. B. Carpenters & Joiners, No. 452, *Electrical Workers No. 310,* Structural Iron Workers, Federal Labor Union.

THURSDAY, May 31—Steam & *Operating Engineers No. 844.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

Published every Friday morning by The B. C. Federationist

Business Office: 1129 Howe Street

Editorial Office: Room 306—319 Pender Street West
Editorial Board: P. R. Bengough, R. H. Neelands, J. M. Clark, George Bartley.

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

Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....May 25, 1923

Financial Magnates and Prosperity

PROSPERITY, THAT CHIMERA of the worker, and the small business man, is still a long way off, if local conditions are taken into consideration. But, as so often said, green fields are far away—they lie in distant lands, and are appealing to the imagination of those who seek pastures new for their endeavors. For months, members of the working class of Canada have been leaving the country, because of the conditions prevailing in this last great west, which to say the least, do not appear to be any too prosperous.

* * *

South of the line, in that great country of the brave and the free, wages have been higher and conditions better than they have been in Canada. The butter has been spread a little thicker, and the beefsteaks have been cut with a culinary utensil, which does not pare as thin as a safety razor. The ham and eggs have been more plentiful, and as a result, the hungry slave has sought the better eats and the trough where there was more to be secured.

* * *

The building trades have been "prosperous" in the United States. Wages have been raised, and the hopes of the workers ascended in accordance with the raise in the amount of the building permits taken out. But along comes the financier. He says this has got to stop. He determines that wages are too high, and demands that all large construction work cease, and the Mecca of the building tradesmen of Canada ceases to be, and the workers of the United States see their prosperity vanishing like snow before the heat of the sun.

* * *

This is a doleful story. In fact it is the story of blasted hopes, and blighted ambitions. But it is capitalism. If the workers would only realize it, they would not seek the pot of gold at the foot of the rainbow, but would organize to secure the utmost that they can get under capitalism. They would organize politically, as well as industrially. It is true that the building trades workers in the United States have had their wages raised, and that conditions have been improved, but the fact remains that the influx of Canadian workmen into that country, lured by the larger food trough, has not aided the American worker. In fact the employers, having recognized that there are numbers of men seeking jobs, have decided to cut down construction work until labor costs—in other words—wages, are lower. The moral is that Canadian workers should attend to the building up of their own organizations, and the development of working class solidarity, so that they may in the land in which they live, secure the necessities of life, and prepare for the day when the working class will be freed from bondage. Immigration may be good for the employing class and transportation companies, but it never got the workers anything but a repetition of the old conditions, unemployment and starvation. In the meantime, the green fields are being withered by the blasts of capitalistic policy, and the only chance for the worker is to tend to his own business in the locality in which he resides.

New Premiers and the Working Class

GREAT BRITAIN has a new premier. One capitalistic puppet has been displaced with another. With the sick man, the late Premier Bonar Law, as a man, the working class or that section of it which recognizes its position, will have nothing but sympathy, for the workers are the kindliest disposed individuals on the face of the earth. They know what sickness and misery mean. They realize that when sickness enters their homes, that it means privations, and all the anxieties which arise out of the conditions over which they have no control, and for that reason alone, the British workers will not have anything but sympathy with the man who while opposed to them in ideas, has had to quit because of ill-health.

* * *

The new premier, however, will not make any difference to the conditions under which the workers of the Old Land toil. They will still be compelled to work at the lowest subsistence level. They will still suffer unemployment, and the statement in the press to the effect that the Labor Party would not stand for a member of the House of Lords being the premier, either shows that the Labor Party does not understand the position of the workers, or that the press has misquoted the leaders of that party.

* * *

The new premier will do as he is told, or like David Lloyd George, he will get out. No premier, no matter whether he comes from the petty bourgeois, or from the ranks of the aristocracy, could last in a capitalistic government if he did not conform to the dictates of his masters, who are the real powers behind the puppets of the present ruling class. It has been stated that labor is unrepresented in the House of Lords, and that for this reason the British Labor Party was opposed to Lord Curzon being premier. This may be so, but with the situation as it is, and the workers of Great Britain suffering from the present form of society, it makes no difference to them whether the premier is a commoner or a member of the House of Lords, the only thing which affects them is that they are the slaves of a ruling class which exploits them, and that they can not get away from their misery under the present system, no matter who may be the figure-head of the government. The new premier may have had a meteoric rise in the counsels of the British government, but the working class political movement will have a career, that will in days to come, not only be spectacular, but will prove the turning point in human history and show that Labor is fit, not to govern, but to provide for the wants of humanity.

The Third International and the Philosophy of Misery

DIFFICULT as the Labor movement may appear to the average worker, it evidently seems more of a complex thing to the hack writers of the capitalistic press. From some of the writings of the newspaper editors, it could be assumed that the Labor movement was the invention of some individuals who had designs more intricate than those of a Turkish carpet, while to the indifferent student of the working class movement, there appears to be no design at all, but merely a senseless tirade against conditions as they exist, in the ranks of the workers.

* * *

But recent publications, especially from the presses of the government of this country, show that as the conditions of the workers become better, and the more they receive in the shape of food, clothing and shelter, the more aggressive they become. Given the necessities of life, the average working man gains courage, because of the fact that he has sustenance which will enable him to retain his physical condition, and by so doing, increase his mental powers.

* * *

The philosophy of misery, the suggestion that the poorer the workers became, and the greater their misery, the more active and revolutionary the workers become is played out. It will not pass muster any longer in the ranks of those who understand the working class movement. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and if working class history proves anything, it demonstrates that the submerged never did and never will have the courage or the stamnia to face the present ruling class, and challenge its power.

* * *

This thought has been brought forward by the press of this city, which points out that the Labor organizations have declined in membership during the period of trade depression. One local newspaper, commenting on this fact, states as follows:

> The international unions show the greatest loss in numbers, and there may be some significance in this fact. What is most striking is that the One Big Union, which was founded in 1919, does not now appear to be a factor in the Labor movement in Canada. Of the thirty-four branches reported in 1921, only one has given any information, the inference being that the abandonment of the movement has been general. Out of a reported membership of 5300 in 1921, enrollment appears to have dwindled to about one hundred.
>
> The One Big Union appears to have been an offspring of the Third International of Moscow, which frankly declares its object to be "a struggle with force of arms for the suppression of international bourgeoisie and the creation of an international Soviet Republic as a transitional stage for the complete suppression of the state." Evidently Canada is not ripe for such revolutionary aggressiveness by members of Labor organizations.

* * *

It may be possible that the suggestion that the International unions have been the greatest losers in the number of members during the period of depression is correct—that is but natural if the suggestion that trade depression creates stagnation in the ranks of organized labor, as it does in business, but the reference to the Third International and the connections between that organization and the O. B. U. is certainly not correct, for the O. B. U. has repudiated the Third International, while the latter organization is supporting the International unions.

* * *

It is true that The Federationist supported the O. B. U. in its early stages, but time has proven that the workers have not let realized the class nature of society, and the Third International has also recognized this fact, and takes the stand that secession movements are not in the best interests of the wage workers. In other words, unless the workers are prepared to fight for every day conditions ,and to use the machinery at hand, they will, as Marx said, become a mob without hope of salvation. The miserable philosophers, and the capitalistic press can take all the satisfaction they can get out of the decline in membership of the trade unions, but the fact remains that the militant section of the International Trade Union movement of this continent, is the only bulwark against reaction and the complete subjection of the workers to a capitalistic dictatorship.

Upton Sinclair, exposer of ruling class lies in the capitalistic press, has been arrested. At the time of his arrest, he was reading the constitution of the land of the Brave and Free. If this is sedition, then the ruling class mut be ashamed of their own democracy.

Press dispatches indicate that Soviet Russia is backing down to Great Britain. But press dispatches have "indicated" many things which on investigation have not been found to be correct, so in this instance we will reserve judgment with this reservation, that we have our doubts.

The government of this Province has published the report of Mr. George Wilkinson, who was appointed to investigate the Cumberland disaster, which occurred in February. This report is lengthy, and "covers" much ground, but it might at this time be opportune to again ask the government when the minister of mines is going to come out from behind the ghost of that dead Chinaman.

Liberal Unity is now put forward for the teenth time by Mr. Lloyd George as a solution of the difficulties of Great Britain. He also states that no government can control the European situation. We hate to say it, but that is what The Federationist and other working class papers have been saying for a long time. And we venture to assert that not even a Liberal government, with the wily Welshman at its head, can not save capitalism.

The one question that the workers of this Province should concern themselves with, is the question of organization. It is useless to imagine that conditions will drop out of the clouds like manna. The working class movement has not been built on indifference, but on hard work—at times misdirected—but at all times mistakes have been the direct cause of new policies being formulated. If you do not like the present Labor movement, and imagine it could be changed, what about taking a hand in the task? Is it too big for you, if so quit squawking and let those who are doing the work, have at least a chance to get somewhere.

BUTCHER SEES RED

ONE OF THE heaviest costs of the war is our loss of the sense of the value of free speech and publication. Everywhere has been manifested a disposition to extend the emergency censorship of war into the time of peace, and to apply it to check all vital criticism of things as they are. In France, as in Russia, the ruthless suppression of opinions hostile to the government has been systematic and avowed. In America many States have recently passed laws to suppress "disloyal" utterances, and to regulate the teaching in schools and colleges. It could, therefore, be no great matter of surprise that Sir John Butcher should, with some considerable backing, introduce into the House of Commons last week "a Bill to prevent the teaching of seditious doctrines or methods to the young, and for other purposes connected therewith."

A certain crude cunning was displayed in his advocacy of this measure to keep things in the dark. No reasonable person would approve of pumping strong controversial politics and economics into the tender and receptive mind of children. Whether it be done under the guise of Catholicism or of patriotism, it is taking an unfair advantage of the innocent. Sane educationalists would be exceedingly chary of stirring in the young a spirit either of rebellion or of submissiveness. But to make such teaching criminal is quite another matter. We hold it very wrong to excite the fighting and acquisitive instincts of children by flag-worship, jingo history, and Empire days, but we would not fine or imprison teachers for such treason to the intelligence. Even were Sir John Butcher right in pretending that his bill is directed at the preaching of "a rebel spirit, hatred and disaffection against the King and the constitution," forcible suppression would be the worst remedy. For every tyro in politics knows that persecution inflames this rebel spirit. Moreover, Communist or Socialist parents cannot be stopped from gathering their children into groups on Sundays and talking to them on matters of current interest. Were the movement of the dimensions Sir John Butcher pretended, an army of juvenile spies would be required to enforce his law. In point of fact, Sir John, like others who see red, is dismally ill-informed. He talked of 100 Communist schools, alleging that his measure was directed exclusively against them. He could not name one such school, though several very likely exist.

Now, there does exist a large number of Socialist and Labor schools whose teaching, we are glad to imagine, has some influence upon the children of our large industrial towns. It is certain Mr. Ben Turner was right in assuming that the liberties of these schools were aimed at, and that Sir John Butcher's friends are really afraid, not of Communism, which has no real root in this country, but of Labor-Socialism, which grows more powerful every year. When he cited for particular reprobation the doctrine that private property is robbery, the cat miowed in the bag. For though Socialism does no teach that private property is robbery, it does teach that ownership of the means of production is an instrument of robbery.

And so we get to the heart of the matter. Alike here and in America is kept up the solemn fiction that legal force is required to prevent a violent overthrow of the constitution, whereas the real aim of these good folk is to stop criticism of the ethics of money-getting. The "order of things" sacred to them is the exclusive ownership of land, capital and business opportunities, which secures wealth for them and illth for the majority of their fellows. The "sedition" and "poison" of Laborism and Socialism consist in the attack upon these fortresses of economic privilege. Sir John and his friends are afraid not of "The Young Communist" and its envenomed but quite futile rhetoric, but of the just and reasonable demands of the workers for an "order of things" conformable to justice and humanity, and involving a loss of wealth and power to the economic oligarchy. It is not any Communist manifesto which frightens our profiteers, but the policy of peaceful constitutional revolution, sketched by Mr. and Mrs. Webb, and held in substance by the solid body of the Labor Party. For such a revolution violence will be unnecessary, if education of the electorate be permitted. Is it the desire of defenders of the vested interests to obstruct this education ,and to bring a conflict of violence in which they judge their control of scientific force will enable them to prevail? Do they really feel that their defence of the old "order of things" by intellectual and moral weapons is so feeble that their only hope lies in preventing their enemies' case from getting a hearing? Probably they have not clearly thought out this tactic. But they are no doubt seriously alarmed, not merely at the advance of Labor-Socialism in the places where discontent is to be expected, but at the defection of the younger educated citizens from the cause of "the defence of property." It has taken several generations of education to shake the general belief in the fundamental rightness and utility of the "system" of the "devil take the hindmost," and to show it responsible for poverty, unemployment, loss of liberty, class and international war. Even now the education is not complete. Capitalism is still engaged, both here and in America, in constructing, by means of its intellectual mercenaries, novel defences to replace the broken fortresses of the classical political economy, and in buying off the workers with cheap concessions.

There is a naive humor in this silly exhibition by Sir John Butcher. But we know what his "seditious teaching" means. It means teaching children the elements of an economic analysis which explains how Sir John and his friends came into possession of their money, and how the powers and privileges of ownership corrupt the sources of democracy, and by degrading the livelihood, and the material and moral environment of the masses of the people, make our civilization the mean and ugly thing it is. By gagging the honest discussion of these evils Sir John would exasperate them until they broke out in a disorderly violence with which he and his friends perhaps think they "would know how to deal." But though Sir John dwelt with glowing indignation upon the wicked teaching in these Sunday schools, he confined his quotations to the Communist schools, which, as we see, are not the real target at which he aims. The precepts adopted by the Socialist Sunday schools deserve citation as furnishing an adequate answer to the slanders which have often been thrown against them by febrile orators. They run as follows:

1. Love your school fellows, who will be your fellow workmen in life.
2. Love learning, which is the food of the mind; be as grateful to your teacher as to your parents.
3. Make every day holy by good and useful deeds and kindly actions.
4. Honor good men, be courteous to all men, bow down to none.
5. Do not hate or speak evil of anyone. Do not be revengeful, but stand up for your rights and resist oppression.
6. Do not be cowardly. Be a friend to the weak, and love justice.
7. Remember that all the good things of the earth are produced by labor. Whoever enjoys them without working for them is stealing the bread of the workers.
8. Observe and think in order to discover the truth. Do not believe what is contrary to reason, and never deceive yourself or others.
9. Do not think that those who love their own country must hate and despise other nations, or wish for war, which is a remnant of barbarism.
10. Look forward to the day when all men and women will be free citizens of one fatherland and live together as brothers and sisters in peace and righteousness.

Gordon Drysdale LIMITED

Store Opens at 9 a.m. and Closes at 6 p.m.

Undermuslins Moderately Priced

Knickers of fancy muslin, in flesh or white, with elastic at waist and knee, **$2.75** a pair.

Knickers of sateen, in black, white, mauve or flesh, at **$1.95** and **$2.75** a pair.

Cotton Crepe Knickers, with elastic at waist and knee, finished with hemstitched frill, in pink, sky or mauve, at **$1.65** a pair.

Nightgowns of fine muslin, in slip-over style with V, square or round necks, finished with hemstitching and colored embroidery; flesh, sky, peach or orchid, at **$2.50.**

Sets, consisting of step-ins and chemise, in mull or fancy voile, some finished with dainty net edgings and others with hand embroidery; colors blue, pink, mauve or peach, at **$1.95** for each garment.

—Drysdale's Lingerie Shop, Second Floor.

575 Granville Street Phone Seymour 3540

London—The one clinic in England at which birth control information is given to women individually is bringing happiness and freedom from worry to many women, and has resulted in happier home relations, according to the physician in charge. The clinic, established in 1921 in East Street, Walworth Road, London, has been the Mecca for women from Scotland, Ireland, the Midlands, and even from the occupied territory in Germany.

GET A NEW SUBSCRIBER

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

Always look up The Fed. advertisers before making purchases.

TRICOTINE SUITS **$25.00**

Handsome models—Silk embroidered—In Navy, Brown and Sand—One of the biggest values offered this season.

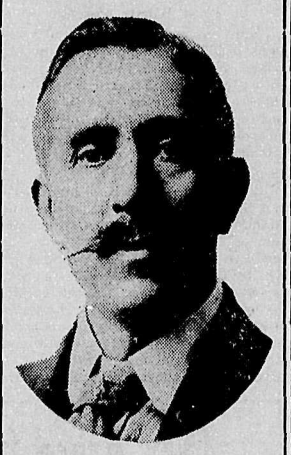
See our Display of Summer Wraps.

Famous From Maker To Wearer

623 HASTINGS ST., Near Granville

Bird, Macdonald & Co.
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.
401-408 Metropolitan Building
837 Hastings St. W. VANCOUVER, B. C.
Telephones: Seymour 6666 and 6667

Drugless Healing



THERE is no place on the Pacific Coast that has the equipment we have for the removal of the cause of disease. We are specialists in skin diseases, loss of manhood, and general debility. We can show you if you are bothered with any of the above. **We have the equipment, the experience, and the knowledge that only this experience can give.** If you want real **Scientific Service**, see **US.**

Downie Sanitarium
314 Standard Bank Bldg.
Sey. 603, High. 2134L

Who Pays the Store Expense?

THIS May, business is ahead of last May. Our prices are cut a little finer:

White Running Boots, with ankle guard, tan facings and toe cap, in men's, boys' and youths.' Cut price.....$1.55, $1.70, $1.95

Men's Work Boots, heavy waterproofed tan duck uppers, solid rubber sole and heel; 6 to 11. Special at $2.95

Boys' High Lace Black Running Boots, 1 to 5, at.....$1.45

Boys' Combination Underwear, 24 to 32; per suit..... 95c

Boys' Khaki Knickers, 22 to 32, at 95c

Men's Strong Khaki Shirts. Special at $1.15

Arthur Frith & Co.
Men's and Boys' Furnishings, Hats, Boots and Shoes
2313 MAIN STREET
(Between 7th and 8th Avenues)
Phone, Fairmont 4859

I WANT TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO

Dayfoot's Logging Boots

They are made of the best chrome uppers and oak tan sole leather; prices

$11.50 $12.50 $13.50

Our Headlight Overalls carry the union label.

Men's Work Shirts, military grey $1.25

Men's Gloves, double palms $1.25

Boys' Boots, all solid leather

Khaki Shirts $1.50

We have several lines of Shirts made for men of heavy build.

Blankets, per pair.....$3.00

Stetson Hats $6.50

Other good makes of Hats from $2.00

W. B. Brummitt
18 and 20 CORDOVA ST. W. 444 MAIN STREET

Ring up Phone Seymour 2354 for appointment

Dr. W. J. Curry
DENTIST
Suite 301 Dominion Building
VANCOUVER, B. C.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST
1160 Georgia Street
Sunday services, 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school immediately following morning service. Wednesday testimonial meeting, 8 p.m. Free reading room, 901-903 Birks Bldg.

B. F. Harrison S. A. Perry
MOUNT PLEASANT UNDERTAKING CO., LTD.
AMBULANCE SERVICE
232 KINGSWAY VANCOUVER, B. C.
Phone Fairmont 58

BE SURE YOU GET
VAN BROS.
WHEN YOU ASK FOR
— CIDER —
Order Gallon Jar for your parties and dances.
UNION MEN'S ATTENTION
Phone, Highland 90.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS WILL FIND LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE SERVICE A TIME AND EXPENSE SAVER

TRAVELLING MEN can save themselves and their firms endless time and travelling expense by regular use of our Long Distance facilities.

Within a few minutes, direct personal conversation can be had with any desired number of customers or patrons who could not ordinarily be "covered" and "spoken to" without the loss of many days' time and the many discomforts, inconveniences and delays incidental to country travelling.

In addition to these factors, it will be found cheaper to telephone than travel.

B. C. TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Patronize Federationist advertisers.

IF IT'S
Kirk's Coal
—IT—
DOES LAST LONGER
COSTS NO MORE NOW
Kirk & Co.
Limited
929 Main Street
Phones: Sey. 1441 and 465
Office No. 2
1025 Main Street
Phone Sey. 9075

"LAID OFF"
Two Short Words, Bridging the Gulf Between COMFORT and POVERTY

Have you protected yourself and your family against such an emergency, with a SAVINGS ACCOUNT—the most valuable Asset a man can have for the "RAINY DAY."

We STRONGLY RECOMMEND you to start such an account AT ONCE, at one of our City Branches.

HASTINGS and SEYMOUR.....Geo. S. Harrison, Manager
Cordova and Abbott Main and 25th Ave. Main and Broadway

WHERE YOU WILL RECEIVE PROMPT AND COURTEOUS ATTENTION

Union Bank of Canada

P.S.—If you are living in a community not provided with Banking facilities, address us by mail, and we will be glad to guide you in respect to "Banking by Mail."

Dentistry in every form

AT PRICES YOU CAN AFFORD TO PAY

Expression Plates
Hygienic Crowns and Bridgework
Extraction of Teeth
Fillings
Pyorrhea Treatments
etc., etc.

MY 17 years' practice in Vancouver has won for me an established reputation for work of the highest standard. All work done is of the highest grade, both as to workmanship and materials.

I Guarantee My Work for 15 Years

Most modern scientific methods for the elimination of pain used in all my work.

Get my estimate on your work—it entails no obligation, and shows you how to save money.

Dr. Brett Anderson

602 HASTINGS STREET WEST
Corner Seymour

Phone, Seymour 3331

Office Open Tuesday and Friday Evenings

Vancouver Unions

ANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR Council — President, R. H. Neelands, M. A.; general secretary, Percy R. Bengough. ffice: 308, 319 Pender St. West. Phone Sey. 495. Meets in Labor Hall at 8 p.m. on e first and third Tuesdays in month.

LLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL—Meets second Monday in the month. Pre- dent, J. R. White; secretary, R. H. Neel- ds. P. O. Box 66.

DERATED LABOR PARTY, 148 COR- dova Street West—Business meetings ery Wednesday evening. A. MacInnis, airman; E. H. Morrison, sec.-treas.; Geo. Harrison, 1335 Woodland Drive, Vancou- r, B. C., corresponding secretary. Any district in British Columbia desiring formation re securing speakers or the for- tion of local branches, kindly communicate th Provincial Secretary J. Lyle Telford, 4 Birks Bldg., Vancouver, B. C. Tele- one Seymour 1382, or Fairmont 4933.

AKERY SALESMEN, LOCAL 371—Meets second Thursday every month, 319 Pender reet West. President, J. Brightwell; ancial secretary, H. A. Bowron, 929—11th e. East.

URNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNATION- AL Union of America—Local 120, Van- uver, B. C., meets second and fourth Tues- ys in each month in Room 313—319 Pen- r Street West. President, C. E. Herrett, Hastings Street East; secretary, A. R. ni, 320 Cambie Street. Shop phone, Sey. 02. Residence phone, Doug. 2171R.

TERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Help- s of America, Local 194—Meetings first d third Mondays in each month. Presi- nt, P. Willis; secretary, A. Fraser. Office: om 303—319 Pender Street West. Office urs, 9 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 5 p.m.

RICKLAYERS AND MASONS—If you need bricklayers or masons for boiler works, c., or marble setters, phone Bricklayers' ion, Labor Temple.

NITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPEN- TERS and Joiners, Local 452—President. m. Dunn; recording secretary, W. Page; siness agent, Geo. H. Hardy. Office: oom 304—319 Pender Street West Meets cond and fourth Mondays, 8 p.m., Room 5, 9 Pender Street West.

IVIC EMPLOYEES UNION—Meets first d third Fridays in each month, at 148 Cor- va Street West. President, David Cuthill, 52 Albert Street; secretary-treasurer, Geo. arrison, 1335 Woodland Drive.

NGINEERS — INTERNATIONAL UNION Steam and Operating, Local 844—Meets ery Thursday at 8 p.m., Room 307 Labor mple. Secretary-treasurer, N. Green, 953 ornby Street. Phone Sey. 7043R. Record- g secretary, J. R. Campbell, 303 First reet, North Vancouver.

TY FIREFIGHTERS UNION NO. 18— President, Neil MacDonald, No. 1 Firehall; cretary, C. A. Watson, No. 3 Firehall.

OTEL AND RESTAURANT Employees Union, Local 28—441 Seymour Street. eets first and third Wednesdays at 2:30 m. Second and fourth Wednesdays at 30 p.m. Executive board meets every sday at 3 p.m. President, W. A. Colmar siness agent, A. Graham. Phone Seymour 31.

MBER WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION OF CANADA—An industrial union of all kers in logging and construction camps. ast District and General Headquarters, 61 dova Street West, Vancouver, B. C. one Seymour 7856. J. M. Clarke, general retary-treasurer; legal advisers, Messrs. d, Macdonald & Co., Vancouver, B. C.; itors, Messrs. Buttar & Chiene, Vancou- , B. C.

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

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

SICIANS MUTUAL PROTECTIVE NION, Local 145, A. F. of M.—Meets at so Hall, Homer Street, second Sunday, 10 a.m. President, Ernest C. Miller, 991 son Street; secretary, Edward Jamieson, Nelson Street; financial secretary, W. E. lliams, 991 Nelson Street; organizer, F. tcher, 991 Nelson Street.

OTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORA- ORS and Paperhangers of America, Local , Vancouver—Meets 2nd and 4th Thurs- s at 148 Cordova Street West. Phone, 3510. Business agent, R. A. Baker.

LE DRIVERS, BRIDGE, WHARF AND Dock Builders, Local No. 2404—Meets in or Hall, 319 Pender Street West every and 4th Friday, at 8 p.m. Jas. Thomp- financial secretary.

LORS' UNION OF THE PACIFIC, 135 ordova St. West, P. O. Box 571. Phone 8703. Meetings every Monday at 7:30 J. Pearson, business agent.

DERATED SEAFARERS' UNION OF B. .—Meeting nights, first Tuesday and 3rd day of each month at headquarters, 318 dova Street West. President, D. Gilles- vice-president, John Johnson; secretary- asurer, Wm. Donaldson, address 318 Cor- va Street West. Branch agent's address: n. Francis, 1424 Government Street, Vic- ia, B. C.

REET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EM- loyees, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets P. Hall, Eighth and Kingsway, 1st and Mondays at 10:15 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pre- ent, F. A. Hoover, 2409 Clarke Drive; ording secretary, A. V. Lofting; treasurer, F. Andrew; financial secretary and busi- s agent, W. H. Cottrell, 166—17th Ave. st. Office, corner Prior and Main Streets. one, Fairmont 4504Y.

URNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF merica, Local No. 178—Meetings held t Monday in each month, 8 p.m. Presi- t, A. R. Gatenby; vice-president, Mrs. k; recording secretary, C. McDonald, P. Box 503; financial secretary, P. McNeish, O. Box 503.

CIETY FOR TECHNICAL AID TO SO- viet Russia—Vancouver branch meets first third Sundays each month, 2 p.m., at 61 dova Street West. For information write branch secretary, S. T. A. S. R., 61 Cor- va Street West, Vancouver, B. C.

YPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 226—Pre- ident, Wm. Skinner; vice-president, A. cker; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, O. Box 66. Meets last Sunday of each nth at 2 p.m.

E VANCOUVER THEATRICAL FEDER- ATION—Meets at 991 Nelson Street, at 11 . on the Tuesday preceding the 1st Sun- y of the month. President, E. A. Jamie- n, 991 Nelson St.; Secretary, C. H. Wil- ms, 991 Nelson St.; Business Agent, F. tcher, 991 Nelson St.

NAIMO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 337—President, J. J. Begg; vice-president, R. J. Stewart; secretary-treasurer, L. C. Gilbert. P. O. Box 476, Nanaimo, B. C.

PRINCE RUPERT TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 418—President, S. D. Macdonald, secretary-treasurer, J. M. Campbell, P. O. Box 689. Meets last Thursday of each month.

"The House Behind The Goods"

MALKIN'S BEST

COFFEE

"In the Flavor Sealing Tin"

Get your workmate to subscribe for The Federationist.

Slater's Week-end Specials

FREE DELIVERY

123 Hastings St. E.—Sey. 3262
830 Granville Street—Sey. 866
1191 Granville St. — Sey. 6149
3260 Main Street.....Fair. 1683

Alberta Creamery Butter. Fit for any table; 3 lbs..... **$1.25**

Slater's Breakfast Streaky Bacon; sliced, per lb.....40c
Slater's Ayrshire Roll Bacon; sliced, per lb. 30c
Slater's Sliced Peameal Back Bacon; per lb. 40c

Sugar-cured Roll Bacon; very mild and lean and smoked; 4 lbs.... **$1**

Our famous Sugar-cured Smoked Picnics; per lb..... **15½c**

B. C. Fresh Eggs, 3 doz.....$1.00
Smoked Pig's Cheeks, 3 lbs. 65c

Fresh Meat

Our famous Pork Shoulders, weighing from 4 to 8 lbs., on sale Friday and Saturday, lb..... **14½c**

Choice Pot Roasts, from, per lb. 10c
Choice Oven Roasts, from, per lb. 10c
Choice Boneless Stew Beef, per lb. 10c
Choice Boiling Beef, lb. ..8c

Local Milk-fed Legs of Veal, per lb. 26c
Local Milk-fed Loins of Veal, per lb. 28c
Local Milk-fed Shoulders of Veal, from, per lb. 22c
Local Milk-fed Stew Veal, per lb. 15c

We have lots of Legs, Loins, Shoulders and Stew of Prime Local-killed Lamb, at competitive prices.

Slater's Red Label Tea, per lb. **55c**

Slater's Dry, Mealy Spuds; 100-lb sks.. **85c**

At Slater's Stores

FROM WESTMINSTER PALACE TO SANTE PRISON

[By R. Albert, Paris]

". . . and thus the paths of the flunkeys and the revolutionaries cross each other. . . ."

Within three days of each other—March17 and 20—two Socialist conferences took place in Paris. The agenda of both contained almost the same items; both were occupied with the questions unfolded by M. Poincare, the spokesman of the Comite des Forges: The Ruhr, the coming war, the great capitalist threat against the world peace.

Two "Socialist" conferences. A symbol.

One took place in the great hall of the trade union buildings. Here there were thousands crowded together who had marched hither direct from their places of work, working men in old-worn clothes, the weariness of the day's toil in their bones, but at the same time containing in their heads everything which Paris possesses of revolutionary hope and confidence, courage and will to action. Outside of the hall, in the darkness of the night, a pack of despicable beings prowled about, around this mass of workers, like hungry dogs ready to make a snap at any moment; police and spies.

The speaker's platform was occupied by a man with hair just turning grey, a man of high stature, with clear eyes—he spoke with outctretched hand. The foreign accent was scarcely noticeable in his voice. Had the chairman not just introduced him, it could have been assumed that he belonged to this mass of Parisian proletarians.

Hollein, Communist member of the German Reichstag, was speaking.

And the hall re-echoed with the thunders of applause from the thousands of Parisian working men and women; hands and faces were raised enthusiastically to welcome this German, and the strains of the "International" filled the great hall. For there was not one present but felt that the conceptions Frenchman and German belong to the past, and that the terms "boche" and "welsche" are infamous designations. A German worker was speaking to French workers, a Communist to Communists. They all understood only too well what he was saying. The misery of the German children? In the suburbs of this opulent Paris there are just as many pale-cheeked children. The intrigues of the plutocrat Stinnes? Ah, did not the Comite des Forges have the class brothers of the workers here assembled, shot at Le Havre only yesterday? The monarchist plots in Munich? The bourgeoisie and the "Action Francaise" elements were also represented in the hall by their spies. The imprisonment of German revolutionists? In France the leaders of the workers are also sitting behind bolts and bars.

This German Communist was felt to belong to the same common stock as all those present in the hall. He came from a country where, four times within five years, the proletariat has unfolded its red flag and shed its blood in insurrection. And the thousands of workers listening here in Paris were well aware that for them, there is neither fatherland nor peace under the bourgeoise regime, that there is no salvation without the inexorable struggle of the exploited against exploiters.

After leaving this mighty meeting, the speaker was arrested and taken to prison.

Hollein came here to bring proletarian Paris the fraternal greetings of the German workers, and for this he is charged with plotting against the security of the State; it seems as if the plain words of the Communists contain something especially dangerous. Hollein is now in a cell of the political department in the Sante. Cachin is "dwelling" near him; thus the representatives of two democratic parliaments are living under one roof in a prison of the French republic.

The other Social conference took place three days later in the comfort and tranquility of the Palais Bourbon (French parliamentary building), surrounded by the servile respect of the servants ,discreetly guarded by some of the more superior spies from the prefecture—to make sure that no one disturbed the Socialists at their work. Here the Socialista deputies from four Allied countries unfolded their portfolios (which did not yet look quite ministerial), and took their ease as well-remunerated shepherds of the peoples. Here the flower of European Socialism was represented (except those of the enemy countries), or what Second International regards as the flower. A choice selection of one-time and future ministers: Citizen Vandervelde, the signatory of the Versailles peace; Citizen Renaudel, his cronies Treves and Modigliani, who will presently be receiving an offer from Musolini, that they black his boots in some sub-secretariat of state. Citizen Ramsay Macdonald from the English Labor Party.

Ramsay Macdonald, who had just come from the banquet in Westminster Palace, where he had dined well at the table of His Majesty the King of England; where His Majesty had condescended to speak to him just as the champagne or liqueur was being passed around. Who will ever give us a report on this aspect of the history of Socialism?

Did George V. perhaps speak with him on the future of the British working class, or even of the fate of those 172 Hindu peasants who were condemned to death "in the king's name" somewhere in the great dependency?

And this inter-parliamentary Socialist conference of the Second International passed a resolution: Resolved that a commission, also inter-parliamentary, should be sent to Berlin to negotiate with the leaders of the party of Ebert, Schiedemann and Noske.

Among these Socialists there was not one who knew manual labor or daily want, or had not found time to forget them. Not one who knew prison. Not one who preached mass action. Not one who had an idea beyond hypocritical and lying phrases. Not one who was a revolutionist. Not one who was not an honored and honesity honoring servant of some bourgeois power.

Two Socialist conferences. A symbol.

The citizen Ramsay Macdonald came from Westminster Palace.

Hollein went to Sante prison.

. . . and thus the paths of the flunkeys and the revolutionaries cross each other.

The American University

A Review of "The Goose-Step"

(From the London Nation)

America is a land of universities. Where eighteen colleges satisfy our appetite for the higher learning, the American counts his university institutions by the hundred. There is no limit to the number or the type. You can learn there every subject from Assyriology to Zymotic disease. You can visit faculties almost as large as English universities, and student bodies as large as a respectable town. You can be lectured to, you can take correspondence courses (chiropody by correspondence is the attractive offer of one institution), you can write endless weekly themes, or those curious discourses for the higher degrees—essays, for instance, on adjectives signifying blood in Middle English—which make you, a little curiously perhaps, a doctor in philosophy. And when you have attained that eminence, you can, if you will, go forth to teach also.

But if you decide upon an academic career, you will be well advised first to study Mr. Upton Sinclair's new book. ("The Goose-Step; a Study of American Education.") Mr. Sinclair has long been known as one of the most courageous and effective muckrakers in America; and nothing he has written is more courageous or more effective than this study of the American university. He dwells, of course, almost exclusively on the pathological side. Much could, and ought to, be said of great American scholars; of historians like Haskins and McIlwain; of physicists like Michelson; of chemists like Richards; of philosophers and lawyers like James and Roscoe Pound. That is a large credit side to the accounting; but, from Mr. Sinclair's description, the colleges have need of it. For his picture is of a soul-destroying process. It is a picture of men seeking to devote themselves to truth, and being ruthlessly destroyed because their opinions do not suit the order in financial control. It is the University of Presidents who become supplicants at the table of the rich. It is of ardent scholars who are ground into subjection once their notions suggest that American capitalism was not conceived under the providence of God. It is of great teachers who are made to toe the line as soon as they think for themselves. In Assyriology, of course, even in literature (especially the Romance languages), a measure of freedom exists; but once one moves to the sphere of contemporary problems, the university exacts, and, for the most part, receives, beatification of the existing order.

It is not to be thought that Mr. Sinclair paints an imaginary picture. The book, as the French say, is bien documente; and anyone who has seen the system from the inside will know how large a measure of truth it contains. Professor Nearing is dismissed from Pennsylvania because he asks inconvenient questions of that great evangelist, Mr. William Sunday. Professor Levine is driven from Montana for publishing an indictment of the mine-taxation methods in the State. Professor E. A. Ross is thrown out of Leland Stanford because he opposes that cheap Chinese labor from which the late Senator Stanford had made a fortune. Mr. Allen Eaton disappears from Oregon because, finding that the water supply of the town is poisoned, he is unwise enough to emulate the doctor in Ibsen's "Enemy of the People." Professor Howerth is "dropped" from California because trade unions liked his extension lectures. When Professor Chafee defended the dissent of Holmes and Brandeis, JJ., in the infamous Abrams case, he was solemnly charged by a group of lawyers and tried before a Havard committee. Men like Charles Beard and Thorstein Veblen have been driveh from university life. If John Dewey remains, it is by accident rather than design.

Any one accustomed to the ways of English academic life will feel a natural astonishment at the record. And it must be added that there are few genuine exceptions. If the history of Columbia is atrocious, the reputation of Harvard, as Mr. Sinclair shows, is akin to a whited sepulchre. Radical-minded people find it difficult to enter university life; if they do enter, they do not get promoted; if they once overstep the line drawn by the powers in control, there is an end to their career. And this does not affect teachers only. It affects the students, and it affects the intellectual life of America. There are universities which do not permit radicals to lecture to college societies. Harvard made it impossible for men to sympathize with the grievances of the Boston police, though it placed no barriers in the way of opposition to them. When the late president of Connecticut College found that the trustees were abusing the funds he was soon dismissed from his job. What is required is, as Mr. Sinclair says, the goose-step; and the serried battalions of professors foot it proudly, thanking God that they are not as other men.

What is the root of the situation? For the most part, it is the domination of the Boards of Trustees by the big financial interests. They make the presidents their hirelings, and they are used to stop all criticism that in any degree challenges their prerogative. That is what President Nicholas Butler has done for years at Columbia; it is what Chancellor Day did, even more ruthlessly at Syracuse. The professor does not have direct dealings with his masters; the president is their intermediary, and the long search for promotion must be made through him. Please the trustees by, for example, a false valuation of public utilities to be transferred to municipal ownership, and fortune smiles upon you; prove that the Anaconda Copper Company (O! sublime name!) has swallowed more than its share, and you make a rapid exit. Is it any wonder that, at least openly, not a single professor of economics in America is a Socialist? Is it a matter for remark that no work of importance in political science has come from an American university these fifty years?

The Englishman who wants to grasp the position must try and imagine a kindred picture in this country. Mr. Sidney Webb, Mr. R. H. Tawney, Mr. Lowes Dickinson, Mr. C. Raymond Beazley, Mr. Graham Wallas and Professor Gilbert Murray, would all be pretty certain of dismissal from their posts; for all have attacked the social order at some fragile part. The students would not be allowed to invite Mr. Bertrand Russell, Mr. H. G. Wells, Mr. Bernard Shaw, Mr. Norman Angell or Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to speak to them. Honorary degrees would descend in red silk showers upon the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Sydenham and Mr. Harold Cox. References to Socialism would always be made by opponents who were anxious to show the authorities the ferocity of their opposition. Private efforts would be made to reduce the number of Jews at Oxford and Cambridge; and Hindus, in their freshman year, would not be allowed to live in college. Criticism of the British Constitution would be heresy, and membership of the Labor Party would be equivalent to a request for expulsion. One or two universities would refuse to allow the teaching of Darwinism; and chairs be established to explain the horrors of Socialism and the economic splendor of a protective tariff.

Yet the disease may one day produce, even in America, its own remedy. A keen observer may, like Mr. Sinclair, detect signs of hope in the way in which small bands of students are protesting against the present regime. He may remind himself that not even the best organized intrigues have been able to expel Professor Frankfurter and Dean Pound from Harvard. He may detect in the frenzied hate for the colleges of one hundred per cent. Americanism (generally disguisel as a "Better America League") signs that even now the leaven is slowly making its way. But the large outlines of Mr. Sinclair's indictment bear the unquestionable evidence of truth. The American universities are deprived, at least in the social sciences, of any disinterested zeal for truth by the iron control of partisan, and often ignorant, business men. They are deliberately made to serve the interests of an economic system against which the moral indictment is probably graver than could be drawn against any other. They destroy the ability and honesty of their teachers. They make them sacrifice their conscience to the service of a cause in which they rarely believe with conscience. Originality becomes the slave of convention; and convention is the child of what Bentham called sinister interests.

So far, at least, we have not, in England, been the prey of these calamities. We have, indeed, our difficulties and doubts. A scientific theology is sacrificed, as Professor Dicey ironically showed, to the privileged position of Anglicanism at Oxford and Cambridge. Trinity College expelled Mr. Bertrand Russell; and now and again, mumblings of discontent have been heard at the newer universities against men whose opinions have failed to coincide with those of the business men on the governing body. With the growing power of Labor, these feelings may, unless we are watchful, become exacerbated to the danger point. Mr. Sinclair has served us well by explaining in detail the results of attaching a penalty to university thought. Ideas are too rare and too precious not to be left untouched in taht atmosphere of freedom which alone permits their life.

London—"Big business in France has always favored negotiation with Germany, in the teeth of the nationalist clamor for the iron hand and coercion with violence; but neither the steel industry, nor any other industry save agriculture, has a majority in the parliament or the government," writes George Slocombe, Paris correspondent of the Labor paper, Daily Herald.

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

LUMBER WORKERS' NEWS AND VIEWS

HARMONIOUS RELATIONS AND THE BLACKLIST

THE PLAINTIVE wail of the camp owners of B. C. for more men to work in their camps continues to rise 'heavenward." In their official magazines, and in their subsidized newspapers, heartrending appeals to the young men of the Province to "allow" themselves to be trained for loggers are met with on every page, but apparently the results are not all that is desired. In spite of the alluring fake advertisements of free radio concerts, in spite of reams of propaganda about vast fortunes and great opportunities awaiting the young man who lays the corner stone of his career in a logging camp, and in spite of glowing accounts of the adventurous life in the primeval jungles of British Columbia, the adventurous and ambitious-minded victim of lumber camp exploitation evidently continues to hold himself aloof.

The married man is appealed to on the grounds that he will be supplied with "free quarters," and at the same time the vultures who live off the loggers, wink at one another and remark, "The married men are steadier, and more inclined to stay with their jobs than the single ones." The virtue of steadiness is accounted for by the statement of a certain superintendent who estimated that the "labor turnover in a camp was not less than $25 per man, and 150 men changed places (in his camp) in one month." It is not recorded whether this superintendent had a radio outfit; or did the music-loving part of his crew have to regale themselves with such sounds as could be extracted from the trusty old "wind jammer." Probably it was the latter, and the crew had to quit in order to get a change of programme.

The young man is assured that "living and social conditions in logging camps are now as satisfactory as any sane man can expect them to be," meaning, of course, that those who ask for improvements in a camp are either insane or what is worse, 'reds." The "married stiff" is assured of "community conveniences" and schools for his family, but not one word is said about shiplap shacks on a beach with knot holes in the walls and cracks in the floor, or that as a general rule, the only school provided is a clam bed.

The reason why men do not "stay with their jobs" is never considered, and there's a reason. If a true explanation of that phenomenon were to be given it might be necessary to tell tales which would not coincide with the tempting bait dangled before the eyes of those who are compelled through economic necessity to seek work in a logging camp. But then the lumber barons are not offering explanations. Explanations of social phenomena is dangerous to capitalism. All that concerns the lumber baron is handing out enticing propaganda that may induce idle slaves to seek their fortune in a logging camp. When it becomes necessary to inveigle more men to seek their fortune in the woods, the lumber baron simply hires a hack writer who probably never saw a camp and he writes a glowing account of life in the woods.

A great deal of this propaganda is also being written with another end in view. Some camp owners, as well as most foremen, especially those desirous of acquiring a reputation, are becoming hostile over the number of inexperienced men being shipped into the camps by the Carrail Street blacklisting emporium ltd. These foremen want to get back the experienced men who have been chased out of the country by the blacklist, and some camp owners who are just bent on the profits of the moment, also want them back. Only the insane men who have already been referred to were blacklisted, but mad or no mad, "they got the logs." In order to educate these discontented foremen and superintendents, the lumber barons who are in control of the boss loggers organizations are having recourse to propaganda in which these men are told they must have forbearance with the novice.

There is by no means harmonious relations in the boss loggers association over the blacklist. Quite a number want to overthrow King Herbert I, and civil war threatens. It is for that reason that discontented foremen and some camp owners must be soothed with stories how "the young men should be given a chance;" and how an apprentice system may be inaugurated in the woods.

Meantime the blacklist continues as strong as ever. The labor movement in the camps grows in spite of "satisfactory social conditions," and radio concerts, yes and even in spite of the blacklist, King Herbert's troops are busy. His spies and special agents are in every camp, as well as collecting evidence on the streets and blind pigs. A net work of logging camp sleuths is being established that the late czar of Russia might have envied. Unionism won't down in spite of lies, slanders, blacklists and persecutions. As men get to know the woods, they get to feel the need of unionism. As they manifest their desire for unions they are blacklisted and others are in their turn trained, but the great disturbing element in this vicious circle is that ruthless bloodsucking vampire Capital, sitting back calling aloud for more profits than the inexperienced can supply. Blacklists may be necessary, but not quite enough for her immediate wants.

Come and Look at this

IMPERIAL RANGE for $59

It's made expressly for and sold exclusively by the H. B. C. It's a range value that has no equal in Canada. It's a range of excellent appearance, good weight and fine finish, fitted with six cooking holes, polished steel panelled top, duplex grates for wood or coal, white enamelled oven door with thermometer, and 19x16x12½-inch oven. The range is fully trimmed, has high warming closet, and stands on a heavy nickel base. It's a splendid baker and heats the water quickly. In the regular selling way it would cost at least $25.00 more than we are asking for it, and it's only by quantity buying and close selling, that we can offer them at this matchless price—

$59

—CASH OR TERMS—

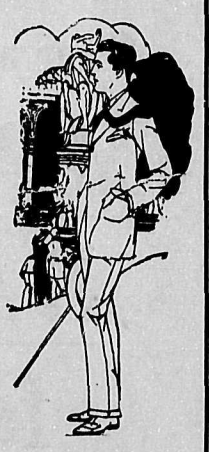
Hudson's Bay Company

The secret of good beer lies in purity—

That's why Cascade Beer has for 35 years been British Columbia's favorite health beverage. No expense has been spared to ensure purity. It has cost a million dollars to build a plant to accomplish this. But after testing Cascade Beer, you agree that it has been worth it.

Insist Upon Cascade

Dick's Great Manufacturer's Outlet Sale



Offers You Absolutely Unmatchable Clothing Values for Men and Young Men!

A Regular $22.50 Pure Wool Suit

Made up in either single or double-breasted styles in all the wanted colors. Handsome imported tweeds of quality, extra well tailored in every detail. Never before equalled at this startling Manufacturer's Outlet Sale Price of only

$14.85

GUARANTEED PURE WOOL

English Blue Serge

A fine weight in pure wool imported English Blue Serge. Guaranteed fast colors. Tailored up to the very highest possible standard, and especially featured in the double-breasted model so popular amongst the young men this season. See this, and you'll not pass it by, at only

$24.85

WILLIAM DICK LIMITED

45-49 Hastings St., East

GERMANS TRY TO REDUCE WAGES

Wood Workers Union Puts Up Fight and Wins Out

[By Louis P. Lochner]
(Federated Press Correspondent)

The temporary stabilization of the German mark has been seized upon by employers for an assault on wages. They try to justify their action by claiming that, with the stabilization of the mark, costs of production have exceeded world market prices, and therefore Germany is no longer able to compete with other nations. They say wages must be reduced in order to make competition possible; the only alternative is to lay off men.

The trade unions have countered with statistics showing that less than 5 per cent. of production costs go for wages. It is therefore bunk, they say, for the employers to begin their operations by slashing wages. They point out that prices always go up immediately with the rise of the dollar, but that they neved drop as speedily when the dollar falls. So the workers' wages are always limping behind the cost of living.

One of the trades in which a drastic reduction of wages was recently attempted was that of the wood workers. But the wood workers union, whose membership is almost 450,000, declined to submit. Thereupon 45,000 of their membership were locked out, 25,000 in Saxony alone.

Though a strike is something that carries with it the greatest of hardships for a German worker, the wood workers stood firm until the order for reduction was rescinded and even a slight increase of wages was granted.

Give a little encouragement to our advertisers.

REAL WAGES RISE IN RUSSIA

Prewar Wages Will Be Passed Before the End of Year

Moscow—Real wages of Russian industrial workers continue to rise. Reports by the statistical departments of the trade unions show that between August and December of last year real wages advanced 100 per cent. in textile industries, 39 per cent. in clothing, 173 in the metal industry and in shoes, 76 per cent.

In tobacco and the food industries the increases during the last six months of 1922 were not as great as in the other industries for these two had already felt the revival due to the N. E. P. The great increase in the metal workers' wages is explained by the fact that up to this period they had lagged behind those in other industries in the same wage category.

The real wage now paid in the metal industry is 75 per cent. that of prewar days, in the printing trades 77 per cent., in textiles 65 per cent. and in tobacco 114 or 14 per cent. above the pre-war scale. At this rate of advance, the pre-war real wages will be passed by most industries before the end of the current year.

When through with this paper, pass it on.

EVERY READER CAN HELP

Every reader of The Federationist can render valuable assistance by renewing their subscriptions as soon as they are due, and by inducing another worker to subscribe. It does not take much effort to do this. Try it.

Patronize Federationist advertisers and tell them why you do so.

Fresh Cut Flowers, Funeral Designs, Wedding Bouquets, Pot Plants, Ornamental and Shade Trees, Seeds, Bulbs, Florists' Sundries

Brown Brothers & Co. Ltd.

FLORISTS AND NURSERYMEN

48 Hastings Street East 2—STORES—2 655 Granville Street

Sey. 988-672 "SAY IT WITH FLOWERS" Sey. 9513-1391

WHIST DRIVES

GET YOUR OFFICIAL PROGRESSIVE WHIST SCORE CARDS, (16 or 25 games), ONE DOLLAR ($1.00) A HUNDRED, AT

Cowan Brookhouse, Ltd.

1129 HOWE STREET Phones: Sey. 7421, 4490

Five Hundred Score Tablets, 20c each

Court Whist Cards, 15c per dozen; $1.25 per 100

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Soviet Government Is More Favorable Than Czar's Regime

Philadelphia—Reported attacks on the church by the Russian government are unfounded, says the Rev. Karl Borders, of Chicago, who is returning to the United States after serving as field director of the Russian Relief Mission, American Friends Service Committee (Quakers). He says that religious freedom in Russia has been much greater under the Soviet government than ever before in the history of Russia. Under the Czar, all religious groups except the Orthodox Greek church were persecuted. Religious freedom is now guaranteed by the constitution, and is being enjoyed by the Roman Catholic church and by many other religious groups formerly persecuted.

With regard to the recent trials of members of the clergy, and the execution of one of those convicted, Borders says they were guilty of stirring up revolt, which resulted in bloodshed. Their trials, he said, had no religious significance, being purely political in aspect. In Russia the matter has attracted very little attention, the churches are continuing their usual activities, and the greater part of the people believe that the convictions were just.

They Asked for Bread And Got War Memorials

(Continued from page 1)

at the remarks of my hon. friend from Centre Winnipeg (Mr. Woodsworth). If he assumes the government has any desire to glorify war, he is entirely mistaken. There is a great difference between glorifying war and glorifying patriotism or glorifying sacrifice, the greatest patriotism and the greatest sacrifice which the country has ever known. That is what the government seeks to glorify in the monument, and what I believe the nation hopes to see glorified. When my hon. friend speaks about caring for the poor and the hungry, I think it is not unfair to remind him of a reference or two that might appropriately be made at this time. There is a saying which my hon. friend will recall, to the effect that man does not live by bread alone.

Mr. Woodsworth: Man can not live very well without bread.

"Mr. Irvine: I was very much interested in the remarks of the prime minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) as regards this question. I was also interested in what was said by the hon. member for Centre Winnipeg (Mr. Woodsworth). Perhaps there is a little confusion of mind between the prime minister and the hon. member for Winnipeg. I do not suppose that the latter meant to convey any idea that he was opposed to memorializating the heroism of our Canadian soldiers. I do not think anybody is opposed to that. But this is a matter worth of much more thought than this House is giving to it, and perhaps worthy of mort thought than the government has given to it so far. I am just wondering if to build a heap of stone is, after all, the best way of memorializing greatness. I think we shall all be willing to concede the great courage which the Canadian soldiers manifested, and we shall be willing to erect a monument, whether in stone or in some other form, that will express in the best possible way our appreciation of that courage. But if we are seeking to express our appreciation of heroism, would it not be well if it took a little heroism to do that? Can we not find a way of expressing our appreciation of the greatness and heroism of our soldiers that will take a little heroism on the part of the legislatures and of Canada? For instance, could we not memorialize them with a statute or, if necessary, more than one statue that would give a shred of reflection of the liberty for which they died, that would be an embodiment of a shadow of the ideal for which they poured out their blood? I do not object to your building a monument that will reach the stars, if you will, and then it would not express their greatness. But surely there is something deeper, more beautiful, of greater utility than that, and that could be found, perhaps, in legislation, in such an alteration of the economic system under which their brothers are spared to live, under which their children will grow up, that will be a nobler monument than a heap of marble or of rock. So I would suggest that before we hastily decide to follow precedent, to follow the ancient countries that have built their memorials to war, we would seek if, happily, we might not find a better way of expressing our appreciation of the greatness of the Canadian soldiers who died in a way that was supposed to end all wars, and who died thinking to bring liberty and peace—and all such words that we have been so fond of mouthing.

One more thought. It looks a little incongruous that we should convert into marble or rock, actual material that seems to be needed by those who happen to have been spared from the great conflict. If we are going to beautify Canada, or Ottawa, or any other city, or any part of the world for that matter, as a means of expressing our respect for our dead, it might be well to wait until we can do that without suffering, if indeed we are so pinched as a nation. That, of course, I do not believe; I do not believe in this miserable prating about economy, and I am prepared to vote against economy of the kind that we have been talking about. But seeing that the government and the people and the House think so, then let us wait until we can do this without a man standing aside and wondering at a dead soldier getting more than a living one. I should like to see a memorial built when the living soldiers can say: "We are not suffering because of that." That is all I think my hon. friend from Centre Winnipeg meant to convey, and I would submit that as a thought to the government. There is no hurry. Perhaps this is not the best way of commemorating the dead; but when we do this, let us do it in the best possible way, and I do not know that this would be best expressed in a monument of rock."

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

ORGANIZATION IS WORK OF LEAGUE

Trade Union Educational League Out to Organize Unorganized

Eastern Conference Hears W. Z. Foster on Programme

Two hundred delegates from seventeen big industrial centres attended the Eastern conference of the Trade Union Educational League, held in New York City recently. They came from the textile sweat mills of New England, from the black coal pits of Pennsylvania, and from the steel hells of the same State. They came to meet and formulate plans to organize the helpless slaves in these gigantic industrial enterprises now without the semblance of protection against their masters.

"The unorganized workers have been neglected," declared William Z. Foster in a speech that aroused continued enthusiasm.

"We are going to tell the workers of this country about those of their officials who fall down on this vital organization job. We are going to point out their failure. This organization resolution has all kinds of kick in it.

"One reason the old officialdom of the Labor unions does not like to carry on the work of organization, is that they are not sure what new elements will come into the unions. They do not know what the newly-organized workers will do. A few thousand new recruits may upset their balance of power. Let us force all the fakirs into line. Let us plunge into this organization work to the best of our ability."

Joseph Manley, Eastern director of the Trade Union Educational League, in his inimitable way, scored the lazy, Rolls-Royce Labor fakers who roll into their offices any old time of the day it suits them, never giving a thought to the interests of the workers. Joe was as busy as a toad under a harrow and never spoke except when he had something to say.

Quite a number of the delegates to the conference bore the scars of battle. A man who did not have an indictment hanging over him attracted attention as a novelty.

Tim Buck was there with the greetings of the Canadian workers. The delegates went back to their locals wit hthe determination to push the amalgamation movement stronger than ever, and to get to work organizing the masses who have not yet been brought within the fold of any Labor organization.

LEGISLATURE HEARS TRUTH

British Fleet Was Asked to Break the Miners' Strike

[By John A. McRuryf
(Federated Press Correspondent)

Glace Bay, N. S.—Developments in the Nova Scotia Legislature bring to light the underhand methods used by the British Steel Corporation in trying to break the strike of 12,000 miners here last fall.

D. W. Morrison, Labor representative in the Legislature, put through a motion for the return of all documents relating to the strike and presence of troops in the mining area. These documents show:

1. The military and police were under the direction and control of the British Empire Steel Corporation.

2. British warships were asked to be in readiness for duty in Sydney harbor.

3. A military officer sat in consultation with McCann and McDougall, heads of the corporation.

IMMIGRANTS ARE FOOLED

Land Workers in Australia Find Conditions Very Bad

[By W. Francis Ahern]
(Federated Press Correspondent)

Sydney, N. S. W.—Under the immigration scheme whereby Britain's unemployed are unloaded on Australia, farm workers of England are being signed on to work from 4 in the morning till 8:30 at night, 14 hours per day, allowing for meals, at $3.75 per week and keep.

The immigrants are induced to emigrate to Australia in the belief that work is awaiting them at high wages. On their arrival in Australia, they are enticed into accepting jobs at wages far below the rates prevailing in Australia. They are hustled into signing agreements before they discover that they have been victimized. These agreements are countersigned by the immigration authorities showing collusion between the employers and the immigration authorities.

The New Zealand Party has now followed the Australian Labor Party in notifying the British Labor Party that immigrants are pouring into New Zealand to the detriment of local workers. The immigrants in New Zealand, as in Australia, are generally employed at lower wages than those paid to New Zealand workers. This factor ultimately brings about a reduction of the wage standard. Often immigrant workers are used as strike-breakers.

NEWBOLD EXPOSES SHAMS OF CAPITALISM

In British House of Commons

(On April 27, the Labor Party brought a Bill "for the prevention of unemployment," which would only modily to a small extent future unemployment and would not help the present position of the unemployed at all. We give below the fine speech on this subject by J. T. Walton Newbold, the Communist M.P., received by the House of Commons in dead silence, and completely suppressed by the "Times" and other papers.

Newbold: I support in the most whole-hearted way possible the principle embodied in the Labor Party's bill. I am intensely keen for the recognition in this country of the principle of the right to work. The working classes of this country will not obtain work at times when the employing class cannot make a profit out of them, unless there is some drastic compulsion used. I am not concerned with the actual provision of work so much as with the opportunity for the workers, regardless of whether they are at work or not, to have an adequate sum of money for the maintenance of their standard of life.

When this bill goes further I hope it will be possible to introduce an amendment that, **until such time as employment can be found at trade union rate of wages, maintenance shall be found for all the unemployed at the scale of 30s. a week for the married, whether man or woman, 30s. for the unmarried, and 15s. for those who are under the age of 18,** and instead of children being priced as they are today at "a bob apiece" when they belong to the unemployed, that they shall be priced at 5s. apiece.

I wish to see the principle of this bill extended considerably further. The Communist Party stands for the assertion in the state of not merely the principle of the right to work, but also the principle of the duty to work. We hold it to be the duty of everyone of sound physique, everyone between 21 and, shall we say, 60, to contribute to the production of wealth within the State. We say that all social and political rights should belong to those who produce and to those who render useful social service and not to anybody else.

Clause 4 of this bill provides for the establishment of works and national schemes for the purpose of giving employment. If employment cannot be provided for them temporarily, the unemployed ought to undergo training and have educational facilities. It is essential that they shall not merely be put on relief works; not merely on something which is just to keep them busy, but that they shall be employed for the purpose of reconstructing, if necessary, de novo the whole country.

We have arrived at a state of affairs when it will be absolutely fatal to the continued existence of civilization in this country to permit the present housing conditions of the people to continue and to permit the provision for public health, as it is today, to continue. You can have no moral advancement whatever; you can have no cultural advancement, unless you make a very much higher standard of education available for the masses of the people.

It is also essential that there should be in this country such facilities for young persons between the ages of 15 and 25 that they shall not have to crowd together, as they will tomorrow, 80,000 or 100,000 strong, to watch 22 paid men play football. There ought to be exactly the same provision for every workman's child as those which were made available for the great mass of members in this House, when they went to Eton or Harrow. We demand these things for the working class, and we are going to get these things either inside this House by constitutional and legal means or by other means—but we are going to have them. **What drove me to Communism? It was not a case of accepting it all at once; it was the conviction hammered in, year after year, that in no other way is it humanly possible to save the society in which I find myself.** The governing class will not recognize, any more than any other governing class in the past has recognized, that the hour of history has struck and that they have got to go, or else society itself has got to dissolve into chaos.

I was looking today through the columns of the Times and reading an account of the ceremony which took place yesterday a few hundred yards from here, and I noticed some beautiful words used by the Archbishop of York. I wish to say here that it is very interesting to notice the interest which the Church is taking in politics — particularly outside this country—and in the morals of other people. Are they taking an equal interest in the fact that there are at least 80,000 prostitutes, selling themselves for bread in the streets of London every night? The greater part of prostitution is caused by economic conditions. In a previous debate, I had to point out the fact that the inadequate amount of unemployment benefit given to working-class women is responsible for the spread of prostitution in this country. I say that is the first thing to which the Archbishop of Canterbury should direct his attention if he is a Christian man. What have they got to do with going outside this country and preaching to other people, with prostitutes at the very gates of Lambeth Palace? We are going to bring the challenge home to you in this House. We are going to stop prostitution in this country if we have got to clear the lot of you out in order to do it. We are going to stop our men and women dying as they are at the present time, rotting away from phthisis in tens and hundreds of thousands in overcrowded sanatoria, or in the homes of the people themselves because the sanatoria are too full to take them. We are going to wipe out the curse of venereal disease. We know it cannot be done within your system, and this is such a blight upon the progress of humanity that we will stamp you out to do it.

I wish to go back to those beautiful words of the Archbishop of York. He said:

"It is a great thing that there should be in our midst one family which . . . makes the whole Empire kin and helps to give to it the spirit of one family life."

One family! As I read those words, I thought of a case reported to me the other day by one of the Labor Councillors of my own constituency of Motherwell. It was the case of a man, a wife, and five children, living in a part of a stable, partitioned off, and with parts of the roof open to the heavens. That is one family living in the country, and we are told that our resources are limited. I demand that your resources shall be limited to provide for that man, his wife, and those five children, before you provide an extra £15,000 for the Duke and Duchess of York. That is the human challenge we are bringing here—a human challenge and a class challenge. If I say to a man who has signed on at the employment exchange and who has scarcely got a job for 2½ years, "When are you going to get married, Sandy?" the reply is: "How can I get married? Where am I going to take my bride home to? Am I going to take my bride home to a house where every luxury is provided? No, I have to take my wife home to one room, and probably to sleep in the same room, or even in the same bed as the parents"—as happens. Sometimes it is necessary for a new bridal couple to go into the same bed in the home. What chances of morality have you under those conditions?

That is why I say that the scene that you enacted yesterday across the road was a provocation to revolution. Whoever advised the King, in a period when there are more than a million unemployed, when people are dying off, as they are today, because they can not get bread, whoever advised the King to line up with the landed class, to line up with the capitalist class, the rentier class, the forces of wealth and luxury, those advisers should, in the interests of the realm itself, be impeached at the bar of the House of Lords. You are, as a ministry, responsible for giving to the Communist Party and to the Communist International, a piece of anti-monarchist propaganda which we are taking very good care to broadcast through the British Empire.—Workers Weekly.

PRICES SOAR IN EUROPE

Unstable Currency Big Factor in Many of the Countries

Geneva, Switzerland—Retail prices are rising in Germany, Belgium, France and Poland, according to the international labor service of the League of Nations. In Austria prices rose continuously up to September, 1922, but since October, they have fallen as a result of the stabilization of the currency.

All over the world, says the survey, a tendency towards a stabilization of prices is noticeable, with the exception of countries with unstable currencies.

In the case of wholesale prices, no change of importance is noted. In countries where the relation of the currency to a gold standard has not depreciated, prices appear to be stabilized at a level between 54 and 64 per cent. above pre-war prices—that is, in the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada and the Netherlands. In Japan and Switzerland, prices are respectively 90 and 70 per cent. above the pre-war level.

Pass The Federationist along and help get new subscribers.

DANCING

Every Mon., Wed. and Sat. Evenings

THE NEW ALEXANDRA DANCING PAVILION

804 HORNBY ST. Opp. Court House

A Great Shirt Value

A fine quality, fawn colored Shirt, made in a soft finished soisette cloth; has separate collar to match; sizes to 17

$1.95

Navy Serge Suits

With 2 pairs of Pants

Made from an extra heavy English serge, in a smart but conservative model, and extra good value at

$45

C. D. BRUCE LIMITED

Cor. Homer and Hastings

WHY NOT PATRONIZE THEM?

Advertisers in The Federationist evidently want your trade. They p to secure it. There are many stor who cater to working class needs, a in some lines there is only one sto advertising, while others specialize certain commodities. Slater's deal provisions. Their bacon is of the be Why not give them a trial? Eve week they advertise their wares in T Federationist. See that you apprecia this by dealing at one of their stor and tell them that you do so becau of the fact that they advertise in T Federationist. ***

WHEN IN TOWN STOP AT

The Oliver Rooms

48½ CORDOVA STREET EAST

Everything Modern

Rates Reasonable

EMPIRE CAFE AND GRILL

"A Good Place to Eat"

HASTINGS AND COLUMBIA ST

KLEANALL

A UNION-MADE chemically-treated Cloth, which will Clean Silver or any other metal. It will also clean furniture or windows.

For further information, apply to

744—34th AVE. EAST

Phone Seymour 2132

Prices: Large size 35c; smaller 25c

SANIPRACTIC

HEALTH PRACTICE

OBESITY, Flatulency, only create conditions that lead to an early grave, so live long and be healthy. My methods bring about the change. See me today.

Dr. W. Lee Holder

74 Fairfield Bldg. Seymour 8533

Cor. Granville and Pender Streets

TEACHING DIET BY MAIL IS A PROVEN SUCCESS

STOVES AND RANGES, both malleable and steel, McClary's, Fawcett's, Canada's Pride, installed free by experts; satisfaction guaranteed. Cash or $2.00 per week.

Canada Pride Range Company Ltd.

346 Hastings Street East Sey. 2399

TAILORS — TO PARTICULAR MEN — TAILORS

Sey. 1383 — CUSTOM TAILORS UNION LABEL 1898898 — Sey. 1383

STORRY & McPHERSON

Upstairs at 653 GRANVILLE STREET