THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

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LARGE PROFITS IN THE LUMBER INDUSTRY

Organization Among the Workers Is Opposed by Employers

Figures Provide Food for Thought for Lumber Workers

The Comox Logging Company has a railway about sixteen miles long, two logging camps, headquarters camp where the office, machine and repair shops are situated, and the boom camp.

The company employs 350 men or thereabouts. Last week 379 cars of logs were taken from the woods to salt water. There are five skidders in operation, two in each camp, and the fifth engaged in rigging the spar trees.

The average price of a car of logs, as the cars are loaded at this company's camps, is about $100. Thus 397 cars at $100 each equals $39,700. The lowest wage is $2.60 per day, or that paid to the section men. Wood splitters and wood buckers receive $2.80, rigging men $3.00, second loaders $3.40, knotters $2.80.

Assuming that the average weekly wage be $20.00 per week: then 350 men at $20 per week equals $7,000. Allowing about $4,000 per week for what is called "upkeep" and we still have a surplus of $28,700.

One should not be surprised from the foregoing that the Logger's Association should do all in its power to destroy and discredit any effort on the part of the slaves to organize for the purpose of getting more "hay and oats". There is, of course, much discontent in the camps of this company, but as usual the slaves appear to be waiting for something to "turn up." Organization, while not hopeless, yet is hampered by the fact that 35 per cent. of the men in the camp are married, and with but few exceptions are unable to move.

However, as the season advances, and more and more camps open up, it may reasonably be expected that the Comox camps will be on the Union map once more.

The figures given above showing the profits of a well known logging company should make all workers in the lumber industry stop and think. This outfit rakes in about twenty-eight thousand seven hundred dollars per week in profits for which it does nothing, while the workers slave their head off for the magnificent sum of on an average twenty dollars per week.

The men working in the logging camps can only reply to this in one way, and that is by making a drive for more wages. With the price of logs still on the upgrade and the market good there is no reason why wages can not be increased fifty per cent. this spring. All that it requires is the united action of the men working in the camps. The masters must get the logs out or lose their orders, and at the present moment the supply of logs on the market is limited. In six months time it will be too late as by then there will be lots of logs on hand. The time to fight for a wage increase is now, not next fall when the market will be glutted.

CARPENTERS GET UNION WAGES

Building Trades Workers Are Joining the Unions

In spite of the decision of the Master Builders to set their own rates of wages, the Carpenters report that all men working are receiving the union rate of pay and that there is no trouble.

Last week end it was rumoured that there was to be trouble at Dixon and Murrays, but the men are all working and receiving the union rate of pay.

So far as can be ascertained, the building trades workers have received no cut in wages and the only effect the threatened wage cut has had, is the building up of the different unions, which are taking in new members every meeting night.

You may wish to help The Federationist. You can do so by renewing your subscription promptly and sending in the subscription of your friend or neighbor.

CHINESE SAILORS WIN COMPLETE VICTORY

Strike Guards and Troops Prove to Be Ineffective

Strikers Were Fully Cared for by the Union

By Harold Haynes
(For The Federated Press)

Seattle.—The strike of Chinese seamen which for two months tied up shipping in Hongkong and other Chinese ports, is reported settled, ending in a complete victory for the sailors.

Never before has such solidarity and independence been shown by Chinese workers. Beginning in Hongkong, where the seamen first went out, it spread rapidly until practically every craft and guild in that city was affected, including house servants.

Thousands of tons of shipping were tied up. Every ship coming into port carrying a Chinese crew was immediately abandoned by the seamen. Large forces of strike guards were recruited from the whites, including many Americans. British troops were called out. Three of them were killed in attacks by the Chinese upon the docks. It is reported that the troops fired into the crowd, killing many of them.

The British maintain a large force of Hindu police in both Hongkong and Shanghai. They were much in evidence during the strike. They are large, fine men physically, of whom the Chinese are much afraid.

The strike soon spread from Hongkong to Shanghai. Practically all water traffic was tied up. This caused a serious food shortage in Hongkong. Hotels were crowded and householders inconvenienced. The British rulers of Hongkong

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ARMED INVASION MAY BE NEXT MOVE

Powers Discuss Possibilities of Drive on Russia

Field Marshal Joffre Has Desire to Fight Communism

(By the Federated Press)

Washington—Has armed invasion of Russia and Siberia been discussed by the Harding administration with French and Japanese militarists, in the very midst of the arms limitation conference, as a means of overthrowing the working people's republic in Russia?

The question is raised by the printing of an article in Russki Krai, the official newspaper of the Merkulov or Priamur Vladivostok "government"—which has just been driven to shelter under the Japanese guns by the forces of the Far Eastern republic—received and translated here by the delegation from the Far Eastern republic.

Under date of Jan. 25, 1922, this organ of the royalists says:

"We are informed from a reliable source that in American governmental circles are being discussed problems of the intended active military operations against Soviet Russia in the spring of this year. Animated discussions are taking place between Washington, Paris and Tokio. Field Marshal Joffre has instructions to conclude negotiations with the Japanese government."

This item is significant because it would not have gotten into print without the tacit approval of the Japanese military command in Vladivostok.

Under date of Jan. 26, the same paper says, under a Vladivostok date line:

"From an authentic source we are informed that a declaration made by Field Marshal Joffre regarding Europe's desire to fight militant communism not only by an economic blockade, but by force of arms was received with great satisfaction by the Japanese military circles."

CALLING A BIG BLUFF

—Drawn by Will Donald for the (Australian Worker and The Federated Press)

TRADE UNIONIST (to Boss at Wage Conference): "Pull That Ace Out of Your Sleeve."

ORGANIZATION IS FORMED

Unemployed Women and Girls Organize—Headquarters Secured

There was a fair attendance at the meeting called on Wednesday, in the Pender Hall, for the purpose of organizing the unemployed women of the city and district.

Mrs. Booth acted as chairman of the meeting, and after explaining the object of the meeting, called upon Mrs. J. S. Woodsworth to report on investigations made by her in the city during the week.

Mrs. Woodsworth reported interviewing local business people, social workers, travellers aid, working women and women in business and the general consensus of opinion was that there were no better times ahead.

Wages were being lowered, and there seemed to be a persistent, conscious effort on foot to lower them still more. Experienced girls were being dismissed by their employers, and less efficient girls taken on at less wages. In many cases it was freely admitted that laxity in morals was an asset to holding a position. The speaker continued: "Unemployed girls and women are just awakening to their position, and are now realizing that it is the duty of the government to help them out in their needs. The only way to get the desired help is to follow the spirit of the times and organize in an unemployed body, like the men, then if times get better, we can be better able to organize industrially, and so have a good standard of living.

A lady then asked the privilege of the floor to state her case, saying her experience might benefit other girls in a like position. She had applied at Timms the printers, and signed on for a two weeks job at $14 per week. She had worked hard and faithfully, as she thought it might last out a few weeks. Two days after she and other five girls were laid off, she only receiving $5.25 for two days' work. The case is in a lawyer's hands. She has no friends in the city, has been turned out by her landlady, and is up against it.

On being asked if she had the names of the other girls, she stated they worked so hard getting out 6000 catalogues for Spencers in two days, that they had no time to ask each other's names.

Mrs. Booth spoke in favor of organization, and stated they had taken the first steps by renting room No. 3 at 319 Pender Street West, where the girls could come, and see the newspapers and have a good phone service.

After the meeting was over, the girls held an organization meeting and 20 girls signed the unemployed roll.

GRIM STRUGGLE IN DENMARK

Workers in Textile Industries Refuse Wage Cut

Washington. — Denmark's legation here announces that the lockout in the textile, manufacturing, building and many other trades in that country, now involving some 150,000 workers, has entered a more serious phase, due to the refusal of the organized employers to continue negotiations with the unions. The issue is the workers' acceptance of a 20 per cent. reduction in wages, demanded by the employers, instead of the agreed periodical adjustment of wages to changes in the cost of living.

Back of this neutral announcement is the illuminating fact that Danish labor was enabled, due to the presence of Socialists in her cabinet during the war period, to gain better conditions than enjoyed by labor in any other part of Europe. After the Socialists went out of power the employers started a "return to normalcy" movement, which has culminated in the present lockout. Their pretext is that they are being undersold in the market by the Germans. Their actual reason is a hunger for the big profits they made in the war period.

A CORRECTION

In the report of the unemployed conference in last week's issue, the G. W. V. A. was credited with being represented. This was not correct. It should have read, G. A. U. V. The G. W. V. A. has never been represented at any of the unemployed conferences, and has actually opposed such moves.

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

PUT IT UP TO GOVERNMENT

Unemployed of Edmonton Circulate Resolution for Approval of Citizens

The unemployed of Edmonton, having recognized that there is no one to help them except themselves, have been busy lately trying to give themselves that aid and comfort which is so necessary at this time.

Since the Central Council of the Unemployed was formed on February 6, a deal of progress has been made, but the Trades and Labor Council has stood aloof. The constitution of the Calgary unemployed council has been adopted, and for every affiliated organization two delegates elected from the registered unemployed are seated, but little help has been rendered by the various labor organizations. At present the following organizations are affiliated: The Labor Church, the O. B. U.,

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Nanaimo Again Helps

The Nanaimo workers have again done good work for the famine sufferers of Russia. On March 15 they held a concert, supper and dance, and the following financial statement has been issued by the committee:

Sale of tickets for concert, supper and dance	$174.60
Soft drinks, etc.	10.75
Raffle	48.25
Cash donations	14.50
Total receipts	$248.10
Disbursements	
Orchestra	$ 31.00
Hall rent $20, refund $10	10.00
Refreshments	7.00
Total	$ 48.00
Total amount aboxe evp	$200.00

SEAMEN GET SCANTY RATIONS

Last Trip of Canadian Highlander No Pleasure Cruise

A life on the rolling wave is not all it is cracked up to be, at least not on a Canadian Merchant Marine vessel. On the last day of Dec. 1921, the Canadian Highlander left Vancouver for Yokohama. She arrived at that port on Jan. 25, and left Shanghai on Feb. 3 for Vancouver. She, however, had to put back for ballast, bunker oil and finally arrived at Vancouver on March 19.

The crew, during the return trip particularly, had much to contend with. There was but little food, and were a week out on the return journey placed on short rations. This in spite of the fact that she carried half a ton of meat in her refrigerators.

One morning the men were served mush and potatoes. They protested. A member of the crew was appointed to lay the case before Captain Fisher. Little attention was, however, given by the skipper to the men's complaints.

The history of the Canadian Merchant Marine is replete with stories of hardships, low wages and other undesirable conditions. A number of deaths have occurred on these ships, and the men have been

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A Warning

Word has been received from Calgary to the effect that it is useless for workers to go to that city seeking work, as there are large numbers of unemployed there, and little prospect of improvement.

The Roll Call

At a meeting of the Friends of Soviet Russia, held on Tuesday evening in the Pender Hall, it was decided that all those having roll call collection sheets for the collection of funds for famine-stricken Russia, should turn them in when filled to Mrs. C. Sutherland, 804 Pender Street West.

North Shore Women Active

Under the auspices of the North Shore Women's Protective Association, a very successful whist drive and dance was held in the Odd Fellows Hall on Friday last, about 150 being present. Whist was played from 8 to 10 p.m. Refreshments were served in the lower hall, Mrs. Carr acting as convenor, and the remainder of the evening was spent in dancing. As this was the first social function, arranged by the women of the unemployed, and its success was so pronounced it is expected that there will be more in the near future.

COLD FACTS OF S. AFRICAN STRIKE

So-called Revolt a Protest Against Wage Cuts

Protection by State of Strikebreakers Cause of Trouble

By W. N. Ewer
(Cable to The Federated Press)

London.—While South African government troops are breaking the last resistance of the Rand general strike and their allied commandoes, the outbreaks of fantastic stories in the capitalist press are apparently designed to pave the way for drastic measures of reprisal. Some of these stories are to the effect that the strikers' course ws inspired and financed by "Moscow" in an attempt to paralise one of the financial nerve centers of the world. The stories represent the strikers as savage maniacs engaged in wholesale massacres of the natives.

The cold facts are these:

The so-called revolt began last January as a result of the men's refusal to accept the demands of the mine owners for reductions in wages and for the replacement of large numbers of white workers by low paid black labor. During January the negotiations proceeded in the Rand in absolutely orderly fashion. Nevertheless large numbers of armed police were drafted. Johannesburg capitalist papers began to talk martial law. Then the negotiations broke down. The owners refused to concede anything.

Provocative Manifesto

In the first weeks of February there was a little sabotage. February 13 Premier Jan Smuts issued a provocative manifesto calling for strike breakers to go to work and

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COAL OPERATORS HAVE INSIDE TRACK

No Intervention in Coal Strike Unless Public Protests

Press Intimates That a Fight to Finish Is Inevitable

[By Laurence Todd]
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington—Coal operators have the "inside track" with the Harding administration, and there will be no effective intervention by the chief executive to prevent the nation-wide attack on the United Mine Workers of America April 1, unless public opinion shall be powerfully stirred meanwhile.

That is the basic fact in the situation facing miners and operators a fortnight before the crisis of their dispute.

President Harding has as his most influential adviser the same Herbert Hoover who has been inviting the newspaper corespondents to report that a finish fight in the coal industry is probably coming.

As his attorney general he has Harry Daugherty, life-long corporation lawyer, who has already indicated that he will go even farther than Mitchell Palmer was prepared to go in crushing "disorder" in the event of a strike.

As his host during his present cruise in Florida, the president has Ned McLean, owner of the Washington Post, which has conducted a savage editorial propaganda against the United Mine Workers for years past, and which distinguished itself by its hysterical denunciation of the unions during the great steel strike of two years ago. McLean is one of the president's close advisers.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, one of America's richest men, is a heavy owner of the securities of a large number of the industrial corporations in the Pittsburg district, and is identified with the financial group which is seeking to smash the miners' organization this year.

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DISPOSE CHARGES OF THE MOSCOW OPPRESSION

British Government Gives Out Official Statement

Soviet Russia Is Not Oppressing Dependent States

(By The Federated Press)

London.—Information as to the political relations between the Moscow government and the various federated republic of Soviet Russia is contained in an official publication which has been issued here by the British foreign office. It is compiled from materials supplied by the British Trade Mission which has for some months been established in Moscow.

This report, issued under the seal of the British government, disposes of a number of charges commonly made as to "oppression" exerted by Moscow on the dependent states. In the case of Georgia, for instance, it is stated that "foreign affairs remain in the hands of the Georgian government, while the Georgian military forces are under Russian control. * * * In commercial matters Georgia enjoys, with Armenia and Azerbaijan, an exceptional position, for the three states have formed their own department of foreign trade independently of Moscow. Internal trade in Georgia remains free, as it was before the Bolshevik invasion, no state monopoly, having been instituted, while foreign firms still continue their operations."

That there is complete accord between the Far Eastern republic, which includes Vladivostok and has it capital at Chita, and Soviet Russia is also pointed out in this report. While this republic has no military and economic alliance with Soviet Russia of the nature of that existing with the Ukraine and other former provinces, an effective agreement has been established with Moscow "on the subjects of railways, waterways, posts and telegraphs."

The decentralized federation of states which the soviet statesmen have worked out is described in some detail. These states fall into two divisions, those forming a compact federation over the greater part of the territory of what was European Russia, and those which are nominally independent, "but are bound either by treaty or by an informal working arrangement to the Moscow government." Such, for instance, are the Ukraine, Georgian and Armenian Socialist Soviet republics.

In addition special rights of self-government have been given to certain homogeneous districts within the confines of Soviet Russia, such as the German Labor Commune along the Finnish border.

Will Hold Open Meeting

Local 844 Steam and Operating Engineers will hold an open meeting next Tuesday at 8 p.m., at 319 Pender Street West. At 9 o'clock the regular business meeting of the local will commence, and the question of a minimum wage discussed. All engineers are urged to attend the open meeting.

Patronize Fed Advertizers.

CHINA TO HAVE NEW LOOTERS

Chinese Soldiers Being Trained to Drive Japs Out

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

Sydney, N. S. W.—China is reorganizing an army with the intention of driving out the Japanese.

At least 150 British, French and American officers, all of whom saw service in the world war, are instructing Chinese troops. Active military service is expected in the near future. Many battalions of Chinese are being trained as machine gunners.

The Chinese have British 18-pounders and French 75's guns, also plenty of ammunition. They are also equipped with British and French airplanes of good makes.

The money for this purpose is reported to be coming from nations interested in driving Japanese trade from China and securing it for themselves. China is to have a change of looters.

THE WORKERS' PARTY

WILL HOLD A MEETING IN THE

PENDER HALL

Sunday, March 26th, 1922

AT 8 P.M.

Speaker: J. KAVANAGH

Collections — Questions — Discussion

Meetings in O.B.U. Hall

804 PENDER STREET WEST

For the Coming Week

SUNDAY—Workers' Party, 8 p.m.
MONDAY—Educational Class.
TUESDAY—Famine Relief Committee.
WEDNESDAY—Social and Dance.
SATURDAY—Dance, 9 to 12.

Concert and Dance

Wednesday, March 29th

PENDER HALL

IN AID OF THE RUSSIAN FAMINE SUFFERERS

ADMISSION: CANNED FOOD OR CEREALS

Concert Will Commence at 8 p.m. Dancing to 12

THE B.C. FEDERATIONIST

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....March 24, 1922

Unemployed Must Organize on a National Basis

NO matter how unpleasant it may sound, unemployment is permanent. In other words, the present system of society is unable to provide work for a large portion of the workers. Specious press promises of returning prosperity will not be more effective in removing this phase of capitalistic society than faith, without effort, would be in moving mountains. Understanding that even a partial resumption of industry—the best that can be expected—will have but little effect, and that more men will be employed during the spring and summer than in winter, the unemployed would be well advised at this time if they decide to make their organizations permanent ones.

* * *

Civic or municipal officials will, without dissent, all agree that the question of caring for the unemployed is a national one. In this attitude they are backed up by the provincial authorities. The Federal government has to some extent admitted this, by paying at least a part of the cost of relief for the jobless and starving slaves in this country. But national questions cannot be dealt with by local organizations. If the workers of this country are to be faced with permanent unemployment, and the consequent misery and distress which such a condition entails, and there is no local power capable of dealing with it, then there must be a national organization for the unemployed.

* * *

While it is true the ruling class has local organizations, it is also true that the beneficiaries of the present system are organized on national lines and linked up internationally. The powers of the civic authorities are limited by the provincial governmental machinery, and the provincial legislatures are again in turn curtailed by the Federal Parliament and the national executive of the rulers of this country, which is the Dominion Cabinet. Thus the relief of the unemployed becomes a national, not a local question.

* * *

During the past year or two, the organization of the unemployed has been experimented with. Some local organizations in various parts of the country have accomplished a little, but in every case they have had to face the fact that the civic and provincial authorities' powers and finances have been limited. Only this week, many local authorities have served notice on the unemployed that all relief work is to be stopped. This has been done because the Federal authorities are going to shut off supplies on April the 1st. With conditions such as these facing the workers of this country, mere local organization is not sufficient. The ruling class will only give in relief what it is compelled to, and as the real power of that class is national, then the workless must organize on a national basis, and build up an organization which will be effective in squeezing the last cent out of the ruling class to maintain them when their labor power is a drug on the market.

The Miners' Struggle Against Wage Reductions

THE pending struggle between the coal operators of the American continent and the miners over the question of hours and wages, has been pretty well featured in the press headlines during the past week. One such headline read: "Vancouver Island Miners Will Not Be Affected by the International Strike." We suppose that it will also be imagined, by the unthinking, that the Vancouver Island miners will not be affected by the proposed wage cut in the Crow's Nest Pass and Alberta coal fields, but a little investigation will prove that the miners of any part of the continent are affected by the conditions which prevail in other quarters.

* * *

For a considerable time the Vancouver Island miners have been engaged in producing coal for a market which has been provided in the State of Washington, a market which was created by reason of the strike which has been in existence in that state for some time. To that extent the miners of the Island have benefited. But the defeat of the Washington miners would have an effect on the miners of all parts of the continent.

* * *

In every case where the miners have struck they have been asked to accept reduced wages. The miners of the Crow's Nest Pass and Vancouver Island must of necessity be concerned with the rate of wages paid throughout the United States, for a cut in wages in the Illinois coal fields would immediately have its effect on their position. While the anthracite miners in the United States do not imagine that the bituminous miners' wages affect theirs, they do, and a defeat for one set of miners would be immediately followed by the defeat of others.

* * *

United action on the part of the miners at this time is necessary, for they are not fighting individual mine owners, but are fighting the coal barons as a unit. Some may stay at work and aid in supplying the market; to that extent they may "benefit," but their immediate gain will later be wiped out, when they in their turn, receive the attention of the employers wage-cutting tactics.

* * *

Today the miners of Nova Scotia are fighting wage-cutting tactics. The miners in the Crow's Nest Pass are facing wage reductions which amount to over thirty per cent. The miners of the United States are also faced with wage cuts, and can any one imagine that the Vancouver Island miners will escape. In fact they have had several cuts during the past year or two, and more are in sight. The world over, no matter where one may turn his attention, is witnessing a ruthless campaign on the part of employers to reduce wages. In Great Britain over half a million men are already on strike, and over twice that number are indirectly affected in the engineering and shipbuilding industries. South African miners have had their taste of the return to normalcy, and evidently the workers of the United States are not to escape, while all over Europe the same tendencies of reducing the standard of living are to be seen.

* * *

The need of the hour on the part of all workers is a closing up of the ranks. All are affected, the difference being only one of degree. Miners' wages fall, reductions take place in other industries, and all workers are effected. The labor market is overstocked. There are millions of idle men on the American continent, and the employers are taking advantage of all the conditions which prevail, to reduce the wages of the workers. There is no mercy shown to any section of the wage earners. Normalcy, in other words cheaper production, is sought by the employing class. This can only be achieved by the lowering of wages and a lower standard of living for the wealth producers. Theories at this time are futile. A united front on the part of the wage earners is, however, necessary to resist the onslaught of the employing class, and the sooner the workers realize this, the sooner they will close up their ranks and line up on class lines, forgetting the geographical lines which divide them, and present a united front to a common enemy. The Vancouver Island miners might well, at this time, realize that sooner or later they will have to fight, and that they might as well organize for it now.

The Spirit of Militarism and Vancouver Youth

THE commanding officer of a Vancouver militia battalion, is sending out letters to boys and youths, who have been connected with the Boy Scout movement, a copy of which has been handed to us by the mother of one of the boys circularized. The letter or circular in question, is a plea to the boys to join the battalion of which the officer referred to is the head, namely, the 29th. One of the passages in the letter is particularly interesting, or should be, to workers generally, and more particularly to the returned men, who are now on the bread line, after having won a war for "democracy." This passage reads:

"Think it over, boys, don't you think you owe it to Canada, to your parents who gave you a home, to your ancestors, who fought and bled that you may have civil and religious liberty, and a safe country to live in to keep that country and its priceless possessions for yourself and your children? Don't you think you can give up a few nights a week to learn how to defend them properly in case of need? Do you think that learning what fellowship and comradeship mean, how to shoot and use a bayonet, to be trained physically by capable instructors, will ever be lost time? Men who went overseas to fight for all we hold dear, who suffered the hardships and endured the rigors of war for you, are willing to give their time to help, not with the idea of making this a military nation, but that military nations may not be tempted to try to wrest our possessions from us, knowing that not only, if need be, we will fight, but also that we know how to fight."

* * *

Irrespective of the fact that the most of the men who went overseas in the late war and managed to return, are now wondering what they fought for, and how much of the country and its priceless possessions they hold, and have found that all they held dear in the shape of ideals have been shattered, and that their lot is either on the bread line or living on hopes of better times to come, the local press gives us some idea of just what the voluntary forces of a country can be and are used for.

* * *

South Africa is a long way from Canada, but it is a British Dominion, and naturallly governed by men with British ideals, that is British ruling class ideals, and on Wednesday we learned from the press, that the premier of South Africa gave much credit to the voluntary forces which he stated were composed mostly of mere school boys for their efforts to quell the striking miners of South Africa, many of whom took part in the late war, and possibly in the South African war.

* * *

Full details of the South African affair are not yet to hand, but it is safe to assume that the press stories have exaggerated the extent and action of the miners in that struggle. It is also safe to state that the miners, many of whom had fought for "democracy," were fighting against a reduction in wages and a lowering of their standard of living. Canada, however, needs no military forces for the purpose of repelling invaders, the real owners of the country, the financiers of the United States, are capable of getting enough men to take care of their property, but as in the case of the Island strike of some ten years ago, voluntary military forces are useful in quelling strikes. There is no military glory in such proceedings, no matter what illusions still remain in the minds of the people as to the glory of butchering the people of other countries, and parents might well at this time, ponder on the wisdom of allowing the minds of their offspring becoming warped by the teachings of the militaristic powers of this country, or their children may yet figure as scab herders.

The United States has decided to wash its hands of Europe until all debts are paid. Patience in this case will be a virtue, for never is a long time and they will never be paid.

"British Reds Make Attempt to Capitalize Industrial War." So read a headline in a local paper early in the week. We suppose that it would be seditious to suggest that the British employing class started the industrial war and capitalized the misery of the unemployed so that their objective might be achieved.

Ottawa--First Impressions

(By J. S. Woodsworth)

SOME years ago I remember walking along Parliament Hill, wondering what it would be like to be one of the legislators of Canada: today, looking from the inside of my office out over the Ottawa River, I must confess to feel very doubtful about what an Independent Member of Parliament can accomplish.

I cannot get away from an impression I received while visiting the new buildings, while they were in the course of erection. A mason, one of the men interested in the radical labour movement, was showing me about. After pointing out some of the beautiful Gothic arches, which reminds one of the Cathedrals of the Old Land, he took me above and showed me that the weight of the building was really carried by a steel and concrete structure. This seems symbolic of our parliamentary institutions. While externally they appear to be the embodiment of our ancient British traditions, in reality they are supported by our modern industrial system; behind the forms of democracy lies the control of big business.

Ottawa Dominated by Whips.

Each member is supplied with office accommodation in the buildings, and with every facility for carrying on his work. The first lesson that I learned, however, in coming to the house, was that as an Independent or Labour man, I had really no part in the scheme of things, as they are. The rooms, for example, had already been divided up among the three whips. Each whip assigned rooms to the members of his party. There are now recognized in Ottawa, three parties, the Liberals, the Conservatives and the Progressive. I, unfortunately, belonged to none of these. While other men were able to get to work immediately, I had to wait twenty-four hours for something to happen. I then went to the Sergeant-at-Arms and explained the situation. He was very courteous, indeed, but seemed at a loss to know what to do, since all the office accommodation had already been assigned to the three whips. I protested that I did not come here to represent any one of the old parties, and I did not propose to be under obligation to any one of the three whips. Finally, however, the Sergeant-at-Arms requested the Progressive Whip to yield one of his rooms, since it had been granted more or less the understanding that the Progressives were responsible for the Independents and Non-descripts. So in the long run, I find myself very comfortably housed, though how I am to get on in this machine without a whip, beats me. Never before did I realize the important position of a "Whip" in the life of our parliamentary affairs.

Keys

Not only is provision made for facilitating our work, but we have a host of officials to safe-guard us and our papers. I find myself, these days, the possessor of a big bunch of keys. Keys to the office, keys to the desks, keys to the post box, keys to the desk of the House, etc. They weigh heavily in my trouser pockets; and again these keys are to me somewhat of a parable, for what is a member of parliament except a man who occupies a privileged position. He is supposed to do this in order that he may serve the public, in reality, I fancy, it became fairly easy for a man to identify the public interest with his own. I am endeavouring to get all these preliminary meditations "off my chest" at an early date, lest I should succumb to the atmosphere which seems so prevalent here. It may be true that the road to Hell is paved with good intentions; wherever I wind up at, it is well for my friends at least to know at what end I started out.

Labour in the Left Wing

One cannot but be struck with the fact that the mechanical arrangements of the House have very much to do with the actual political line-up of the representatives. The Government, of course, occupies the seats on the right hand of the speaker. There they sit in long rigid lines, and where they can be readily marshalled at will; perhaps this is fitting. Not so the arrangement on the Speaker's left hand, for there in the same long rigid lines sit the Conservatives—the ancient opposition to the Liberals. Next to them, separated only by a single aisle, is the large group of the Progressives, and further on again, almost a part of the Progressive group, the men who owe their allegiance to labor, Mr. Irvine of Calgary and I are seat mates. I have the honour to occupy a front bench, left wing, furthest removed from the speaker. Beyond me there are a number of unoccupied desks; in imagination, I try to picture these in future years, filled with Labour Members. Even as I do so, however, I can hardly fancy the formal arrangements of this house permitting the labour men to accomplish a very great deal.

It has been interesting for me, in conversation with some of the Farmer Members, to note how their enthusiasm is dampened by the actual realities of Parliament. It is much more difficult to be able to accomplish things here, than in the freedom of outside life. It strikes one that this is a well-oiled machine, that one is expected to follow the accustomed grooves—to play the game according to the rules, and that these rules permit of very little individual initiative. Even an old labour man confided to me that he had found himself helpless, and so he had decided to go in with the Progressives, only as a member of a group did he consider that he could accomplish anything.

Opening of the House.

On Wednesday the House assembled at three o'clock, all the ancient formalities were adhered to. A clerk read a message from the Governor General's Secretary, informing the House that His Excellency's Deputy, would attend at the Senate Chamber at three o'clock to open the Session, and following the reading of this message, the members were summoned to the Senate Chamber by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. This Functionary who announced his arrival with three resounding knocks on the door of the Commons, was received with the usual formalities by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

After this most dignified proceeding, we all proceeded in a most undignified manner to the Bar of the Senate., This august body, composed of the Bob Rogers and Ami Bernards impressed one as a very descrepit institution, indeed. One felt very much as on viewing the inmates of a "workhouse" that these poor old chaps had only a few years ahead of them, and so are not to be envied their haven of quiet. The message from the representative was couched in ancient forms—"Gentlemen of the House of Commons—I have it in command to let you know that His Excellency does not see fit to declare the causes of his summoning the present parliament of Canada until the Speaker of the House of Commons shall have been chosen according to the law; but to-morrow, at the hour of three o'clock, in the afternoon, His Excellency will declare the causes of calling this Parliament." We then trooped back and elected a speaker. Following this the Speaker held a reception; the punch was declared to be excellent. I fear I shall not be able to take full advantage of the opportunities offered within the Parliament Buildings for gratifying a connoisseur's taste, but of this, "more later." Thus ended our first day's work.

The second day's work was similar: A stage performance with the Black Rod and Sergeant-at-Arms, and a trip across the building to the Senate followed, the Governor-General, however, was present in person and the so-called elite of Ottawa, and indeed of Canada were out in full force.

Let me quote from a memorandum regarding this function as furnished us members by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod—"When a Gentleman whose name appears on the official list dies or relinquishes the position which entitled him to a place on the official list, his name and the names of his wife or widow and daughters are erased from the list. What might look like an exception, although is really not one, occurs in the case of ex-ministers, who so long as they live, with their wives and daughters, receive invitations as "Privy Councillors not of the cabinet, their wives and daughters." . . . The Order of "full dress" for the floor of the Senate means, notwithstanding the ordinary social convention, full evening dress for both ladies and gentlemen; uniform for those entitled to wear it. This Order does not, of course, apply to Senators or to Members of the House of Commons (who attend below the Bar of the Senate as Members of their House)."

The Social Papers contain descriptions of the brilliant event, with the Red Chamber a blaze of colours, brilliant uniforms, handsome gowns, etc. From the standpoint of a labour man, the whole performance was distinctly illuminating. Whatever we may say as to the need for efficiency in conducting the business of this country, it does seem ridiculous that we should have one hour on Wednesday and another hour on Thursday of pure formality, and then that we should adjourn until Monday.

I recognize the fact, of course, that most men, including myself, find plenty to do outside the time actually spent in the House, but at the same time, this ancient ceremony, with all it involves of class distinction and ostentation, seems much out of place in an institution which is supposed to administer the affairs of plain democratic citizens.

On every side there is manifest a wide divergence between the standards maintained by the Governing classes, and those which these classes would impose upon the rest of the community. For example, I find that it is frequently the custom for members living in the East to leave on Friday for a week-end with their families, returning Monday afternoon or evening. An hour spent in the house is sufficient to secure them from forfeiting a day's pay. This is very convenient, indeed, for professional men, who are able to maintain their business offices, and regard the House of Commons as more or less of a Club, attendance at which is helpful in facilitating the conduct of their private affairs.

In contrast with this, I could not but notice a sign, prominently placed on one of the buildings which is being used for construction purposes "Any man leaving work before the whistle is blown, will be discharged"—further comment is unnecessary.

IN A LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE

Arrest of Ghandi Means a Revolution in India

(By the Federated Press)

New York—"The doctrines of Gandhi are the doctrines of India. Gandhi is the symbol of India's struggle for freedom, and it is no longer possible for men like Gandhi to remain at large," said Syud Hossain, former editor, Allahabad Independent, official organ of the Indian National Congress.

"India is entering a life and death struggle for deliverance from alien rule."

The arrest of Gandhi means revolution in India, according to Basanta Koomar Roy of the Friends of Freedom for India. "The arrest of Gandhi is the end of the Gandhi experiment. The revolutionary party has remained in the background for two years and given the policy of non-co-operation a thorough chance. Now the British have arrested the leader who preached peace. Now the old revolutionary party will come into power, and the importation of arms becomes a vital question.

KUZNETS BASIN SCHEME BIG THING

W. D. Haywood Heads Great Industrial Scheme

Will Mine Coal for Trans-Siberian Railroad

(By The Federated Press)

New York.—The approval by Premier Lenin of the Russian government of the concession to a group of American Industrial Workers of the World, headed by William D. Haywood, means, according to H. S. Calvert, who is in charge of the organization work here for the Kuznets Basin project, that official sanction has been given to the greatset industrialisation scheme ever proposed. The project is to develop that vast region on a co-operative plan in which every worker will have a voice, and which will be managed by engineers, technicians and industrial scientists.

According to Calvert, Haywood's grant is not a concession, but a lease, covering, among other resources, great iron mines and works and coal mines in the Kuznets basin. The lease is indefinite as to time, being renewable every two years. The group will operate the big Nadezhdinsky iron works in the Ural mountains, as well as the resources in the Kuznets.

The first group of engineers and technicians—expected to be about 50 in number—will leave here soon to prepare the way for the 6,000 workers who will eventually go from here to take up the work. The immediate purpose of this first group of engineers and technicians will be to mine enough coal to set the trans-Siberian railroad in operation, and to bring into the famine districts the vast stores which have been shunted off at the way stations because of inadequate transportation facilities. When this has been accomplished the permanent work of the industrial pioneers will begin.

Under the terms of the lease, the Russian government will derive a revenue of 7 per cent. from the project, and reserves the right to take, if needed, 50 per cent. of the colony's output of coal, iron and machine products, for which it will give the workers credits with which they can purchase other supplies. The remainder may be disposed of by the workers as they see fit.

The Nadezhdinsky iron works are about 1,500 miles east of Moscow, and the Kuznets basin is about 3,000 east of Moscow in the Tomsk district of western Siberia.

Put It Up to Government

(Continued from page 1)

the C. N. U. X., the Workers Party of Canada, and the Stationary Engineers.

The following resolution was passed at the last meeting, to be forwarded to the government, and has been widely circulated for signatures, and business men and the general public have so far responded willingly. The resolution reads:

Preamble

During the Fall and Winter of 1912-1914 widespread unemployment prevailed in Canada. Miserable pittances were doled out here and there and the unemployed were as a whip on those who were employed, causing longer hours and decreased wages. Wages less than fair wage clauses called for were being paid, and working class organizations were powerless to alter or right this condition of things.

Federal, provincial and civic governments were appealed to and replied that the pittances already mentioned were the limit the government could afford. Despite this federal poverty, millions of money came into action for the maintenance of camps, feeding, and clothing of thousands of men, transportation of troops, purchasing equipment and materials of war, and a dollar-ten per day to our heroes, 85 per cent. of whom in 1914 came from the ranks of the unemployed.

The conditions of unemployment are worse today than then, and small as the present relief doles are, notices are already posted, that owing to financial stress they will be cut off on March 31. Therefore, remembering the speed that finance was brought into existence in 1914, there can be no hesitancy on the part of the workers, employed or unemployed, to register themselves in favor, both at public meetings and by direct communication with the Premier of Canada, of the following resolution:

"Whereas we, the workers of the City of Edmonton, have been forced to consider the serious unemployment situation, and find that it affects each and all of us whether employed or unemployed; and whereas, we have in the past witnessed huge financial resources brought into being, by Act of Parliament or by Order-in-Council, overnight, all for a cause of no more importance than the present situation of unemployment with its suffering and misery; therefore, be it resolved;

"That the Federal Government put the same effective system of financing into effect immediately, for the purpose of providing work at union rates, of, failing that, to provide full maintenance. And that official bureaux handling the administration of this shall have on the staff an appointee of the unemployed, whose wages shall be paid by the government."

What about your neighbor's subscription?

Sydney, N. S. Wales.—Further trouble is forecasted in the metal mining industry in Australia. The mine owners plan a closing down of the mines as a first step towards another attempt to reduce wages and increase the working hours. Officially, the excuse given is that the present price of metals makes the working of the mines unprofitable. The owners state further that "a crisis can be averted only by a modification of the existing industrial conditions."

The metal mines but recently resumed operations after two years' idleness, during which time the owners unsuccessfully tried to reduce the wages of the workers.

Glasgow.—A waitress, whose wages were 10 shillings 1 pence per week, with an occasional bonus of 2 shillings, was fined 3 pounds 3 shillings for taking one pound of biscuits and a roll without leave. The goods were valued at 2 shillings, but the stipendary magistrate remarked that although the value was small the charge was very grave. No one appears to have asked the girl whether she was hungry.

Tacoma, Wn.—Union motion picture operators have here won two short strikes against wage reductions.

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Cold Facts of the South African Strike

(Continued from page 1)

offering "protection by the full power of the state." The next day picketing was forbidden and pickets were arrested. The week after that the papers reported the first cases of serious violence.

The government replied by strengthening its armed forces and sending airplanes to patrol the Rand. Meanwhile the strikers formed into "commandoes," mostly armed. The first firing was the result of the attempt by police to break up a demonstration march. One or two strikers were killed. Troops and more armed police were imported into the towns with airplanes March 8.

The same day saw ugly attacks on natives by isolated individuals and small groups. Twenty-five natives were killed. The Industrial Federation and also the extremist labor groups issued strong appeals for a cessation of these attacks. March 10 spasmodic encounters suddenly developed into something like civil war.

The accounts have been confused. Some versions allege that the strikers attempted to capture Johannesburg. This is very doubtful. It seems more probable that when the government troops were quite ready they began attacking outlying districts where commandoes were concentrated.

Bombed Labor Halls

Government airplanes bombed all chief labor centers, triumphantly reporting a "direct hit" on the Benoni Trade and Labor hall. Eighty persons were killed March 10 and one hundred March 11. The losses of police and troops were very small.

The strikers seem to have put up a strong fight but have gradually been surrounded and captured. Fordsburg was the last point to hold out. The commandoes are breaking away to the hills.

Later dispatches state: The general strike which centered in Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, and resulted in severe fighting after a provocative strike breaking manifesto by Premier Jan Smuts, has been called off by the Industrial Federation, according to reports received here.

Over 6000 strikers are under arrest. The principal leaders were killed when government airplanes dropped bombs on the trade council hall.

Dance Saturday.

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England and Genoa

By M. Philips Price

"Up to the Cannes conference Lloyd George had succeeded in considerably strengthening his position and that of the ruling classes of England in international affairs. He had made peace with Ireland, averted a struggle for naval supremacy with America and had the prospects of curbing French militarism on the continent of Europe by bringing in German capitalism, newly arisen out of the ashes of the German Revolution, into an international finance consortium for the exploitation of Central Europe and Russia. But the fall of M. Briand and the rise to power of M. Poincare again has put a spoke in his plans. The systematic attempts now made by the French government to sabotage the Genoa Conference, aided by the Northcliffe press in England, and the continued tendency of America to avoid direct participation in European affairs, in order that it may more effectively exert pressure on the capitalist governments to pay in their war debts, has weakened Lloyd George's position once more and brought his government before another crisis.

But if the international position of the British ruling classes has not improved during the last month, its internal position is becoming exceedingly critical. It is up against two problems, which appear, for the moment at least, to be quite insoluble. The first is the catastrophic state of the Imperial finances (a huge but as yet unknown deficit is expected in the next Budget). The second is an unprecedented revolutionary wave in Egypt and India,—these two bulwarks of British Imperialism in the East. In order to deal with the situation Lloyd George's government is obliged to use all arts of trickery and make-believe.

Let us take the first problem. How is Lloyd George trying to grapple with his financial difficulties. The condition of trade shows no signs of improvement. The figures for export and import for December of last year were the lowest recorded. The number of unemployed shows no signs of abatement. The revenue from indirect taxation, customs and excise are decreasing and America is pressing for the payment of interest and sinking fund on its debt. There is therefore only one thing for Lloyd George to do and that is drastically to cut down state expenditure. The Northcliffe press has been clever enough to understand the position and in the hopes of gaining popularity with the petty bourgeoise has been running a big "economy campaign" for several months past. The government has appointed a special committee under the presidency of the Canadian financier, Sir Auckland Geddes, to report on the possibility of reducing the national expenditure by 175 million pounds sterling. 75 millions has already been cut down by dissolving certain State departments and reducing the staff of others but there remains 100 million more to cut off, if the budget is to be balanced. So far as is known, the committee has only succeeded in drawing up a plan for reducing expenditure by 75 millions, leaving 25 millions still to be cut down. Of these 75 millions it is proposed to find 45 millions by reducing the expenditure on the Army, Navy and the Air Services. Here one may see the importance of the Washington Conference from the point of view of the financial stability of the British Empire. At the cost of having to bow to the dictatorship of president Harding, accept his battleship ratio and abandon the alliance with Japan, Lloyd George obtains the possibility of saving a considerable sum of money. As all the clear-sighted labor elements in England saw from the first, the Washington Conference was merely a device to save world capitalism from bankruptcy.

But in addition to the reduction on armaments the Geddes Committee forsees a reduction of 38 millions on various departments connected with the social welfare of the wide masses. Thus it is proposed to cut down 18 millions on education and to force school teachers to accept lower salaries and to increase the number of pupils in each class. The dismissal of large numbers of school teachers will also have to take place, if these plans are carried out. Pensions for war-invalids and the expenses of the Ministry of Health are to be reduced by some 5 millions. Thus Lloyd George hopes to be spared the disgrace of coming before the English electors as the man whose government bankrupted England, by reducing expenditure on armaments and imposing the rest of the burden on the laboring masses by lowering the standard of living and depriving them to those small advantages which they have hitherto been able to acquire under capitalist society. In the first case he will receive the support of the petty bourgeoise, who are tired of armaments and war, and in the second place he will be able to appeal to them as the man who practiced economy. Here, of course, he may wreck his government. Already there is great opposition aroused by his economy plan among the great spending departments, particularly the Army, Navy and Air Services, whose case is being championed by Winston Churchill. The latter person realises that unless the rulers of England have sufficient aeroplanes and poison gas bombs to throw on the villages of Indians and Egyptians, even the glories of the British Empire, like the glories of Ivan the Terrible, will fade away. Also the mere fact that Lloyd George, in the days of his radicalism, agitated for and achieved considerable social reforms, all of which are now to be thrown on the scrap-heap, in order to prevent the necessity of taxing the landlords and the industry magnates, is likely to increase his unpopularity in wide circles of the population.

Once more he is at wits' end to find some popular cry, with which he can divert popular attention from understanding the true state of England. He still hopes that Genoa will provide one of these diversions and that it may also help to solve some of the problems with which he is confronted. To ally himself with Herr Rathenau and Herr Stinnes and together to harness the Russian Revolution and the technique of German industry to an international finance consortium—that is still a very attractive project, but one which is no less dangerous to the proletariat of Central and Eastern Europe than the policy of open brigandage, pursued by M. Poincare. And this is really at the bottom of all so-called "Liberal" tendencies of English politics today. As the Conference of the Liberal Party in Manchester last month showed, the "Free Liberal" opponents of Lloyd George, in spite of all their oratory and invective, had nothing positive to propose as an alternative to the wing of the Coalition, which Lloyd George now intends to call the "National Liberal Party." In spite of Lord Grey's criticism on foreign policy, everyone knows that it was he who was responsible for bringing England into the war on the basis of a secret treaty with France. In spite of Mr. Asquith's attacks on Lloyd George for the period of terror in his Irish policy last year, everyone knows that it was he who murdered the Irish revolutionaries at Easter 1916 and that he is the man, who has the blood of James Connolly on his conscience. Thus all the fights that are now going on in England between Lloyd George's National Liberals and Asquith's Free Liberals, between the Northcliffe press and Lloyd George and between the Conservative "Die-Hards" and the Coalition are nothing else than sham fights between various elements of the British ruling classes. To some extent they are based on personal animosities, but to the greater extent they are staged in order to mislead the masses into the idea that, if Lloyd George's Coalition goes, something more progressive will take its place. The real nature of these conflicts may be seen by the difference of opinion which has arisen over the question of the reform of the House of Lords. The Conservative "Die-Hards" do not want a General Election, until the House of Lords has been reformed in such a way as to give it back its old privileges, to stop all revolutionary legislation, which may be passed by the House of Commons. Lloyd George, on the other hand, would fight the danger of a Labor government getting into power in England, by finding a good electioneering cry to throw dust in the eyes of the British proletariat and to prevent it from realising the true state of affairs.

As regards the second problem before the Coalition—the question of India and Egypt—it is very difficult to say anything positive. No reliable information has come from these countries for some weeks. The censorship has stopped the publication of telegraphic despatches from Bombay to the "Daily Herald," because "their publication is considered undesirable by the authorities." All that is known is that India is in a state of rebellion against British rule. The pacifist Ghandi has now complete control over the National movement and is organising a gigantic general strike, which includes the non-payment of taxes. The British authorities are considering whether to arrest and deport him and, meanwhile have filled the prisons of India with thousands of revolutionaries whom they are treating with the accustomed barbarity. Meanwhile a pleasant young gentleman, called the Prince of Wales, is led like a prize ox round the towns of India and is duly photographed, receiving the homage of intimidated Indians, announcing their loyalty to England at the rate of 5 rupees a day, and the photographs are produced by the Northcliffe and other boulevard press as proof of the loyalty of India to the British Empire. Thus the Genoa Conference and the "storm in the tea-cup" over the Reform of the House of Lords are but convenient excuses for covering up the financial situation of the British Empire at home and the rising tide of revolution in its Asiatic dependencies.—[Note by Editor: Gandhi has since been arrested.]

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Last Saturday about 300 of our customers got disappointed because they were too late in getting down to get their usual Pork Shoulder. If you were one of them don't be late this Saturday. Come on Friday.

Our Pork Shoulders only weigh from 4 to 8 lbs. and are of excellent quality. Special for Friday and Saturday, per lb. 17½c

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Don't forget to give our Main Street store a look over. We are selling Fresh Meat, Ham, Bacon, Butter and Eggs at downtown prices. Meat Department under new management.

Middle Cuts Pork only, lb. 24½c

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Slater's Streaky Bacon, on sale Saturday morning from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m.; half or whole slabs; per lb. 29½c

To be had at the Hastings Street Store only.

Slater's Famous Roll Bacon, 3 lbs. for 95c

Slater's famous Picnic Hams, per lb. 23½c

Alberta Creamery Butter, 3 lbs. for.... $1.15

Finest New Zealand Buter, 2 lbs. 85c

Chilliwack Spuds, per sack $1.45

B. C. Fresh Eggs, 3 doz. for 90c

B. C. Fresh Eggs, with meat orders, 3 dozen for 80c

ALL TO BE HAD AT

Slater's Four Stores

Chinese Sailors Win Complete Victory

(Continued from page 1)

were concerned over the turn of events.

Sentiment among the Chinese was so universally in favor of the strike that it was difficult to recruit strike-breakers. Most of them were obtained from the riff-raff of the city, the criminals in the city jails being given their freedom if they would act as strikebreakers. The strikebreakers were paid three times the regular wage rate.

Unable to Discharge

Many ships coming into Hongkong were unable to discharge their cargoes. The Bay State, a shipping board ship, operated by the Admiral line, and the latest ship to return from the Orient, was forced to leave Hongkong only partially unloaded.

The Bay State left Seattle with a Chinese crew. Labor organizations and the American Legion protested against the hiring of Chinese on American boats at the time of the departure, but immigration officials passed the crew.

The crew, on arriving in Honkkong and learning of the strike, immediately left the ship, some not waiting for their pay. The Bay State lay in Hongkong for several days until the Wenatchee, another shipping board boat operated by the same company, arrived from Manila with 500 Filipinos. Half the number were transferred to the Bay State to take the place of the strikers. They were for the most part inexperienced. Friction arose between the whites and the Filipinos. The inexperienced crew in the engine room caused the regular men extra work. So roughly were the Filipinos treated that many of them quit on arriving in Seattle.

The causes of the strike and the demands of the strikers are hard to determine. The Chinese are suspicious of all whites, and the British were inclined to make light of the strike by saying the Chinese did not know what they were striking for. The terms of the settlement have not been learned, except that the demands of the strikers were met by the employers.

Three Demands

A young Chinese, born and educated in America, who returned on the Bay State, stated there were three chief demands: The abolition of the compradore system (the method of hiring crews through a labor contracting agency which charges a commission of about one-third the wages made on the job); that all ships and boats running on coastwise and inland waters be manned entirely by Chinese crews, from captains to deckhands, and an increase of 40 per cent. in wages.

My informant stated that thousands of strikers had been deported by the British from Hongkong to Canton until it was found that the strikers immediately upon their arrival in Canton were taken care of by the union. Three meals a day, tickets to movies, and three cents a day were paid them.

There was some mystery about the source of the funds. The young Chinese gave it as his opinion that the treasury of the Seamen's union was sufficient to care for their needs. From other sources it is asserted that the Chinese business men supported the strikers and supplied them with funds in the hope of diverting shipping from the British at Hongkong to the Chinese at Canton.

The union of Chinese seamen is said to take in all Chinese sailors sailing on ships of all nationalities. It has been organized for some time. An echo of the strike was heard and an arm of the union felt in Everett, Wash., when the Cathway, a former shipping board ship, recently purchased by the Robert Dollar line, came into that port. Twenty-five of the Chinese crew of 52 attempted to leave the ship. They were beaten back by guards and longshoremen and placed in chains to be dealt with when they arrive at the first British port.

At Hongkong it was impossible for any white sailors to get ashore. The Filipinos were warned against going ashore but one night three of them slipped away in a sampan. The headless bodies of two of them were found in an alley the next day. The other, when attacked, fled to the British troops and was saved.

Heretofore it has been comparatively easy to break the spirit of strikers in Hongkong and the territory occupied by the British. The leaders would be arrested, a few of the strikers clubbed by the police and the strike would be over. This time the same tactics were used. The heads of the seamen's organization were arrested and the guards let loose upon the strikers. A new spirit prevailed and the strike was won.

One dollar and fifty cents is the cost for a six months subscription to the Federationist.

Seamen Get Scanty Rations

(Continued from page 1)

buried at sea, and the seamen claim that the conditions are much worse on the government vessels than on any other line.

The men who were recently arrested for refusing to work with a non-union man on the steamer Canadian Winner, are now at liberty, thanks to the untiring efforts of the Federated Seamen's Union of British Columbia, and the sum of $251.26 was received by voluntary subscriptions, and a dance, which was held in the Pender Hall for their defence. The organization intends to keep up the fight until decent conditions are obtained on the government ships.

Coal Operators Have Inside Track

(Continued from Page 1)

Secretary of War Weeks and Secretary of the Navy Denby are even more "hard-boiled" than Mellon and Daugherty. They would probably welcome an opportunity to warn Harding against any intervention when the operators seemed to have a chance to restore feudal conditions in the coal fields of the Central States. Each has slashed the wages of government employees under his control in brusque disregard of the appeals of the unions for negotiation of the issue.

Secretary of Labor Davis, who is counted as a mere hand-shaking ornament to the official family, with neither authority nor influence, is permitted to announce that the government "cannot and will not" take any step to prevent the strike, except to "suggest" that the operators meet the union spokesmen in conference before they break off relations. He explains that after the strike has gone on long enough to prove that the public is suffering for want of coal, the government will be in a position to go into court and ask for injunctions compelling a resumption of mining.

Different in 1919

It was far different in the fall of 1919, when Judge Anderson enjoined the miners, under the Lever Act, from stopping work. At that time the operators were resisting an increase in wages, and the miners had to act. Now, when the operators want to starve the miners into taking a reduction in wages and a surrender of working conditions, the administration finds itself powerless to prevent the operators from undertaking the fight, even though such a struggle once started will be almost impossible to control.

As though to emphasize the class character of the government at this moment, the United States supreme court dismissed the appeal of counsel for Alexander Howat and the Kansas coal miners' organization against the constitutionality of the Kansas Industrial Court Act. The supreme court finds itself without authority to deal with the case. Howat and his organization must fight it out in Kansas.

Coal operators' lobbyists here are trying to learn the probable strength of the alliance made by the railroad labor orgainzations with the United Mine Workers and the Longshoremen, last month, at Chicago. They are taking precautions lest a part of the railroad workers start to throw in their lot with the coal miners after the coal strike is under way.

The miners say they do not anticipate a rail strike in connection with their own defensive suspension of work.

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Ladies' new Spring Straps Shoes and Oxfords, with Goodyear welted soles, genuine calfskin and kid uppers, in brown and black. Your style of toe and made with Cuban Baby Louis and Louis heel. Our week-end price $5.95

Men's Solid Leather Dress Shoes that were a bona fide value at $9.00 per pair. You save exactly $2.05 on this price at our week-end sale. Brown and black calfskin with welted soles and solid leather throughout. Made in three lasts —a recede, medium and high toe. Our week-end price is $6.95

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Send for free sample copy, or mail $1 to The Soldier-Worker, Box 1419, Butte, Mont., and get the only Workers' ex-Service Men's Magazine for 12 months.

(By The Federated Press)

London.—On his return from America, E. T. Whitehead of the Workers' International famine relief committee, was met at Southampton by men of the British secret service, and relieved of all his papers, note boks, documents and printed matter relating either to the famine or to the American labor movement, also of his passport and credentials.

Seattle.—A Job for Jobless week, is the proposal of labor unionists here, if America is to continue to be afflicted with an innumerable succession of "weeks" to boost commercial enterprises. Giving over one week to thought about unemployment, its relief and cure, would help business more than all the special weeks now confusing the public, it is averred.

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Suits, Dresses, Coats, etc.—the latest styles—the smartest models—in all the new shades—complete lines for your choosing.

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DEBS CALLS UPON AMERICAN WORKERS TO HELP RUSSIA

Asks That All Give Freely and to the Last Dollar and the Last Penny to the Friends of Soviet Russia

EUGENE V. DEBS, from his home in Terre Haute, has issued an appeal for famine relief for Soviet Russia which every American worker will heed. Deeply sympathizing with the struggle of the workers in Russia in their fight against the heartless ruling class of the world, he calls upon everyone to give the starving in Russia "the bread we hold in our hands." The appeal for contributions for Russian famine relief by Eugene V. Debs follows:

"Where the bravest of our comrades have fought and suffered and sacrificed their all with a sublime heroism that has no parallel in history; where the embattled Russian revolutionists have staunchly stood and held their ground against the combined powers of the world's despotism and reaction in the war of the workers for liberation, there are two millions of men, women and children stricken with gaunt hunger and writhing in the skeleton clutch of starvation. These Russian comrades of ours whose matchless valor and self-sacrifice have thrilled and inspired the workers of all nations and challenged the plaudits of the whole world, now look to you, American workers, to come to their rescue in the desperate crisis now upon them and save them to humanity in the rebuilding of the ruined world.

"These heroes in Russia who have immortalized their cause, our cause, who have paid in overflowing measure in blood and tears and agony unspeakable, the price of their fidelity and devotion to the oppressed and exploited toilers not only of their own land but of the whole world, now appeal to us for the food that shall save them from perishing as hostages to starvation, and shall we now fail to return in small part what we owe them for what they have suffered in the awful years of the revolution to break the fetters of labor everywhere and set humanity free from the curse of the ages?

"In Russia our comrades have suffered beyond the power of words to express to save us suffering; they have gone hungry and naked that we might be fed and clothed; they have bared their heroic breasts to the bayonets and bullets of a hostile and heartless ruling class world to give liverty to the human race, and shall these martyr spirits, these glorious souls and their helpless children, now be permitted to die ignominiously for the want of the bread we hold in our hands?

"No, a thousand times no! We should merit eternal reproach for our recreancy if we failed in this crucial hour to give and to give promptly, and to give again and again to the full limit of our power.

"The starving workers and peasants of Soviet Russia cry aloud to us in the throes of their desperation and agony, and unless our hearts are of stone we can hear them by day and by night, and I appeal to every member of the American working class, to every man, woman and child with sympathy for starving fellow-creatures, to every human being responsive to human suffering within reach of my voice, to give and give at once, and give freely, and to the last dollar and the last penny that may be spared to the Friends of Soviet Russia, swelling the present contributions an hundredfold, for the relief as far as possible of the awful famine in the struggling Soviet Republic, and for the rescue of the millions of its threatened victims whose cruel and shocking fate would forever shame our common humanity and leave a foul and damning blot on our vaunted civilization."

Eugene V. Debs

Terre Haute, Indiana.

American workers desiring to respond to this appeal by Eugene V. Debs are called upon by the Friends of Soviet Russia to SIGN THE ROLL CALL and GIVE. A roll call of all friends of Soviet Russia is being taken by the F. S. R. The Roll Call Book will go forward with shipments of food made before May 1st, and will be deposited in the archives of Soviet Russia as an attestation of international solidarity, as proof that you helped Soviet Russia when she needed help most. Write the Friends of Soviet Russia, 261 West 13th Street, New York City, and say: "I want to sign and give."

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BIG NEW SHIPMENTS of the liveliest and niftiest new Spring Shirts we've had for years arriving every day now. You'll find here the widest possible latitude of choice as to patterns and colors. Fashion favors stripes—both plain and fancy—this year. A handsome series is in pin stripes arranged in groups to form wider patterns. Pale greens, lavenders and blues are most attractive. Materials are cottons, cambrics, repps. A new group in a new material called "oatmeal." "Stouts" and special sizes for large men included. Specially recommended is the group priced, for this quality, last year—$2.50, $3.50 and $4—now marked—

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:

Previously acknowledged	$887.81
L. E. Seney	2.00
W. N. Giegnich	1.00
Feder Anderson	1.00
Oscar J. Olson	2.00
A Slave	.50
F. Horne	2.50
Eino Lind	2.50
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T. Ahola	1.00
Statement of monies collected by Winnipeg Central Labor Council, O. B. U., for the B. C. Federationist defence fund:	
A. A. Heaps	$ 5.00
A. Statten	.75
A. Elche	4.00
L. Ruddlesden	1.00
Elmwood Women's O. B. U. Auxiliary	10.00
Street Rly. Employees' Unit, O. B. U.	15.00
S. J. Rose	1.00
General Workers' Unit, O. B. U.	10.00
C. P. R. Unit, O. B. U.	25.00
Street Railway Shop & Barnmen's Unit, O. B. U.	10.00
	$ 81.75
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ROGER BABSON GIVES EMPLOYERS WARNING

Says They Have Gone as Far as Possible in Fighting

Gives His Views on Open Shop Campaign Results

(By The Federated Press)

Milwaukee.—A warning to employers to desist from their "open shop" campaign unless they wish to be annihilated, was sounded by Roger W. Babson, business statistical expert, in his bulletin of Jan. 31, read to the Federated Trades council by Frank J. Weber, its general secretary. The bulletin, headed Time to Think about Labor, declares:

"Employers the country over have been swinging the tomahawk for the past 18 months. The days for such activity are now drawing to a close. It is time to think and reason.

"During the war, with the approval of some of the best minds in the nation, the practice of collective bargaining was set up in hundreds of places where previously no such thing had prevailed. Of late, following the lead of United States Steel, many firms have gone back to the individual bargain plan—some with a castiron individual contract which binds the employee never to join a union or any other labor organization— and a systematic campaign of "union busting' has gone into effect.

"Again, a new form of industrial government has been set up—government by injunction.

"We hold no brief for unions or unionism, as they exist. We are aware of the faults, excesses and crimes of unions. We believe that in many, many cases the unions, as they are run, are labor's worst enemy. The employer who flatters himself, however, that the open shop campaign has put unionism off the map, is grossly deceived. We may settle down upon the fundamental fact that labor brings terms and conditions of sale which satisfy its own ideas. If the labor people want unions, they are going to have them, no matter what we think about it.

"The unions are coming back—chastened and improved, we hope, by the experience of the past few months—but still coming back to take the field because they are going to be labor's own best means of getting such market conditions as it wishes. So with the growing volume of industrial machinery which has been built up in industry, the personnel department, the shop committee, the various expedients designed to help labor's situation—these things are all coming back.

"Employers have been running with the tide for the past 18 months. Before long the tide will be setting the other way.

"In the fierce competition of the next decade the plant with a sane labor policy will be able to get out its product, to market it, to sell its securities, to satisfy its stockholders.

"Other plants will fail at some or all of these points. It is, therefore, time now for intelligent employers to hang up the tomahawk and take down the neglected machinery for industrial peace. You have gone as far as you can by fighting."

Dr. Downie Honored

Dr. W. J. Downie has just returned from Seattle, where he has taken his degree in electrical surgery. Dr. Downie has the honor to be the first in Canada to get this degree, and has been allowed the honor of using the name D'Arsonval Institute, an honor accorded to only a very few.

JUST ARRIVED—

Men's Spring Suits

Out the packing cases and onto the racks come the new clothes for Spring. Hundreds of garments in the new colors and weaves are now being displayed here. Featured are young men's models up to the minute in style and quality—patterns in the latest pencil stripes and checks, and fabrics of excellent worsteds, serges and tweeds.

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ALL UNEMPLOYED WORKERS INVITED

World News in Brief Paragraphs

London.—The first Russian soviet vessel to visit Blyth arrived at the end of last week, to take a cargo of coal. Conditions of labor aboard were said to be excellent. The vessel carries an unusually large number of men for its size.

Sydney, N. S. Wales.—Coal operators throughout Australia are trying to secure a cut in the wages of the miners. As a preliminary they have invited the representatives of the miners to a conference to discuss wages in the industry.

The miners' representatives have refused to meet the coal owners and state that they are prepared to fight any attempt to reduce wages.

(By The Federated Press)

New York.—Robert Minor, perhaps the best known labor cartoonist in the world, and a journalist of international fame, starts March 19 on a nation-wide speaking tour in the interest of an English daily newspaper to be published by the Workers' party of America, of the central executive committee of which he is a member.

His first appearance will be in New York City. Other meetings will be held in Newark, N. J., Paterson, Jersey City, Trenton, Reading, Pa., Baltimore, Philadelphia.

(By The Federated Press)

Vienna.—The executives of organized labor in Austria have decided upon the following unemployment relief measures:

The government, and especially the ministry for transport and public works, will be asked to begin undertakings long overdue. Work shall be provided by the municipality of Vienna, largely through the opening of building construction. A new law shall be submitted to parliament raising unemployment doles to the level of the increased costs of subsistence. The trade unions themselves shall levy an extra tax on their members for the support of the jobless.

(By The Federated Press)

Vienna.—Of 270 Socialists on trial at Bukarest, 50, including both Social Democrats and Communists; have been released. This measure is due to the government's desire to capture workers' votes at the general election. The remaining 220 prisoners are continuing the hunger strike. The London Daily Herald and L'Humanite have been prohibited in Rumania.

Ottawa.—Thomas Bell, Toronto, organizer for the Workers' Party of Canada, outlined the aims and objects of the Workers' Party in an address before the local branch of the party.

"To consolidate the existing labor organizations and develop them into organs of militant struggle against capitalism, to permeate the labor unions and strive to replace the present leadership by revolutionary leadership is our task," Bell declared. "We will participate in the elections and the general political life of the country. We will work for the overthrow of capitalism by the conquest of political power and the establishment of a working-class dictatorship and a workers' republic."

Glace Bay, Nova Scotia.—As the result of the town election March 7 for Glace Bay, three labor councilors were returned by acclamation and three labor councilors defeated.

D. W. Morisson, labor member of the Halifax legislature, was elected mayor by a 50 per cent. majority. With the six holdover councilors from last year, labor has a majority of the council. Morrison is the town's first labor mayor.

Brisbane, Queensland. — The Queensland labor government is investigating tricks resorted to by dry goods stores in connection with "bargain" sales. It is asserted that instead of making bona-fide reductions at sale time, in reality they load the prices often by 50 per cent., then make a reduction on the loaded price. The government intends to stop this deception.

Paris.—Eleven trades unions of government employes have been dissolved by an order of the Paris criminal court and a number of officials were fined for disregarding a government bill prohibiting labor organizations among government employes.

HOOVER HALTS RELIEF WORK

Moral Effects of His Statements Is to Retard Help

(By the Federated Press)

Washington—Every bit of food that America can deliver in Russia this spring will be effectively used in fighting the famine says Horace Truesdell, just returned to his home here after a year in Petrograd, the Crimea and Moscow. He went to Russia at the invitation of the Soviet government to make a survey of the fruit resources of the Crimea. For four years before this trip he was a specialist in fruit tree diseases in the department of agriculture.

"How many millions of Russians shall die in this famine depends upon the willingness of the American people to save them," said Truesdale. "The moral effect to the Hoover statements, to the effect that he is sending more food than the Russians can handle on their railways, is very bad. It is bound to hamper the sending of sufficient food for the many millions who will be reached by relief if the supplies are available.

"Next to famine relief Russia needs the assistance of America and western Europe in production. Millions of Russian workers need proper organization in industry. They are anxious to have technical direction, foreign capital and foreign development of Russian manufactures and Russian mineral wealth. If Russia is to be set upon her feet she must have the aid of foreign capital and foreign technical equipment."

In the 20th Century

(Nemesis)

MANY readers eagerly peruse books of travel to satisfy their curiosity as to the habits and customs of far away peoples and undoubtedly it is a fascinating study to learn about the modes of life and forms of government of some rude tribe in the central forests of Africa or South America but I wish to enlighten the intelligent readers of this paper about the modes of life and form of government of a people who inhabit a district in the limits of the chief city in the boasted land of promise, British Columbia. I am quite sure our philosophers, sociologists and scientists generally will read the account of this district with much interest for it might be called, par excellence, a district of anomalies. You have heard of an oasis in a desert but I am going to tell you of a desert in an oasis—a forgotten and neglected spot in the city without a rival, viz: our own beloved and world-famed Vancouver.

This district is called Hastings Townsite and lies within Vancouver's city limits. It is therefore subject to the same governing authorities as the West End and enjoys all that the West End enjoys except certain privileges and necessities about which I am going to enlighten you.

If you visit the West End you will see in the back premises garbage cans into which the privileged dwellers of that district deposit their ashes and other refuse which they cannot otherwise get rid of. In Hastings Townsite there is not a solitary garbage can and the ashes and other refuse have to be dumped around the dwellings of the unfortunate inhabitants in unpicturesque little heaps which add little to the beauty of the landscape and the salubrity of the district.

But unfortunately this is not the worst. Though it possesses no garbage cans yet it can boast of a garbage dump to which the garbage from the more privileged districts is carted and deposited. If any investigator will bring a shovel and dig into the dump, which lies in the ravine between 22nd and 21st Avenues, one block west from Nootka Street, he will find out the nature of the materials which all last summer and less violently also during the winter have poisoned the air for blocks around with a mixture of fetid and sickening odors inexpressibly revolting.

In spite of repeated protests from the surrounding dwellers little or nothing has been done and they are threatened again this summer with a continuance of the insufferable outrage on decency and elementary laws of health.

Rats which are credited with the distribution of disease germs are accumulating in this dump and the neighbourhood in immense numbers and adding to the horrors of the place. This dump is a dismal place of abode even for rats and that is the reason I suppose of the curious habit these unfortunate rodents have contracted. I am told that many of them make daily excursions to the Small Pox Hospital and back to the dump. This is an interesting mystery and one which our civic medical authorities should elucidate for us. I for one am completely puzzled by it. The dump contains enough unsavory food to last the rats, even at their present rate of increase, for a long time so they cannot be economic excursions. It may be that the rats feel it advisable to get away from the sickening odors each day to cleanse their lungs but I cannot say for certain and they prefer the Small Pox Hospital is puzzling the inhabitants. Poor unfortunate animals! Dwellers in that dump and their only amusement an excursion to the Small Pox Hospital! Surely an officer of the S. P. C. A. should be engaged to devise means of quickly and painlessly putting them out of their miseries

It must be remembered by the dwellers in the surrounding districts that whatever epidemic disease or plague may originate in this dump, it will spread in all directions, and not conveniently confine itself to the confines of this working man's district, for the laws of nature are happily no respectors of persons or neighborhoods.

This anomalous district contains a firehall, but it is useless in case of fire, as it stands dismantled and unused, a monument of a former city council's cheeseparing policy. In case of fire, a brigade from a neighboring district has to be summoned, and it is two to one against the survival of the shack.

It is comforting to see a policeman on his beat, but for this little comfort the dwellers of Hastings Townsite are still sighing. It has no police protection in that sense; but perhaps the authorities are not without a good reason, for this seeming neglect, for the district is inhabited by quiet, law-abiding working men. It has no dope addicts, no blind pigs, no houses of ill-fame, no gambling dens. In this respect it is one of the cleanest if not the cleanest area in Vancouver. If the other districts were morally on a par with it, the majority of our police officers would be happy and contented sinecurists.

Further, this anomalous district has no drainage system, except such as the ancient Britons might have improvised. The home-made open drains run into the ditches, and the contents festering in the summer sunshine, emit many and varied effluvia. Many of the houses have septic tanks which winter and summer, pollute the air with their putrefaction.

The doctors tell us that in the rainy seasons, the health of Vancouver improves, and may it not be that the kindly downpours carry away the germs from these fertile breeding grounds.

Surely to add a garbage dump to a district without sewers was adding insult to injury with a vengeance.

Again, let me point out that microbes are difficult to chain up, and float buoyantly away on the breezes even to the West End district.

Again, this district or the greater part of it, is not served by a carline, and the dwelers of the south end have to tramp into South Vancouver to board a car, and pay 1½c more than the city dwellers to get to the city centre. Neither is there a road leading direct to the city proper, and the truck drivers have to possess an extensive and peculiar knowledge of the planked roads (which are in bad condition) to get in and out with safety and in reasonable time.

Although the long-suffering inhabitants have petitioned more than once for a decent school, one small school-house, very indifferently equipped in all respects, situated at the corner of Rupert street and Twenty-second avenue, serves for the younger scholars; the older ones having to tramp a long distance through the heat of summer, and the snow and slush of winter to obtain their education.

I could mention several other anomalies of this unfortunate district if I had the space at my command, but perhaps I have said enough to arouse some sort of public interest on its behalf.

In conclusion, I may add that the inhabitants are looking hopefully to our new city council with its fresh blood and wider and more generous views for some amelioration of their unique and unhappy condition. They are hoping against hope that they still live in a progressive and Christian age. May their hopes receive justification in the near future.

Santa Rosa, Calif.—Trouble in the building trades, long brewing, has come to a head in the strike of about 100 workers against wage cuts and the "open shop." The Builders' exchange is expected to counter with the lockout of the building trades unions.

LETTERS TO THE FED.

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

A Plea for Unity

Editor B. C. Federationist: The right to think is still a privilege that the individual enjoys with untrammeled freedom, and includes the right to think wrong as much as the right to think right in accordance with the material supplied to the mind by external influences, we as workers, have none too many privileges, so any that we have, we should make use of, and once we start to think, surely the material supplied and the lesson of past experiences will keep us on the right track.

I think I am safe to say that the Labor movement here in Vancouver is in a worse position than in any other locality in the North American continent. We must admit that we are practically helpless, and the employer has become the absolute dictator of the conditions of employment in all but a very few trades (or crafts if you like), who have not been disrupted by the militant movement of the last few years.

It is time to take stock, and as individuals, look ourselves squarely in the face, and question our own minds and consciences as to whether in the past we have done all that was reasonably possible to make our organization function in the best interests of ourselves and the workers generally; or did we sit back and let the other fellow do it; and when he did not do it to our liking, make a big holler and advocate a split and the formation of some idealistic organization, making more creeds and dogmas, and more squabbles amongst ourselves, thereby losing sight of the real goal.

It has been brought home to the minds of a certain proportion of us that we have been on the wrong road, and that sooner or later we will be forced to make common cause with the recognized movement, and try to do our part to mould it to our liking, and to fill our needs. Trades unions can ill-afford to sacrifice that which required years of diligent effort to accomplish.

Organization means stregnth, security and manhood; lack of organization means helplessness and uncertainty. Think it over, and decide for yourself.

In conclusion, I would like to make a special plea to engineers. We have a new International local here now. No. 844, that is going along nicely. The only purpose of which is the one of seeking to promote the common good and true welfare of the men who follow the engineers' calling, and is deserving of your support.

AN ENGINEER

Chicago.—Delegates from Norwegian and Danish societies met recently in Chicago at The Peoples' House and organised The Northwest Scandinavian Section Friends of Russia, with the purpose of helping the starving in Russia. A concert and entertainment is being arranged.

Madison, Wis. — Widespread publication of a statement that farm labor was in demand has created a surplus of rural workers in Wisconsin, according to a report from the state employment office. Wages range from $25 to $35 month.

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It is in your hands whether from Russia shall come the cry of joy and laughter this Spring or the terrible silence of a million grave-yards.

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(B. C. Federationist)

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