THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

TWELFTH YEAR. No. 14 EIGHT PAGES VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1920 $2.00 PER YEAR

PULP AND PAPER MILL WORKERS WILL ESTABLISH THE EIGHT HOUR DAY

Lumber Mill Workers Will Have Shorter Hours May 1—Men Strike to Enforce Regulations Provided in Workmen's Compensation Act—Lumber Workers Headquarters and Districts Split

NOT only are the pulp and paper plants demanding the eight-hour day with the $5 minimum, but the lumber mill workers are also on the warpath, demands along these lines having been submitted to the operators. The only difference is that whilst the pulp and paper men require the new schedule to operate from April 1, the sawmill scale does not come into effect until May 1. It is not known yet whether it will be necessary for the men to walk out, as the employers have expressed their willingness to discuss the demands, and should the negotiations be carried over the date fixed for the new conditions to operate from, this will not be allowed to affect the men adversely, as the agreement will have to be made retroactive from the first of the month. It is satisfactory to note that the great point the men are solid upon is the eight-hour day. All plants are now solidly organized, and, in addition, have the strength of solid union camps behind them.

Murphy & Hansen's camp, Homfray Channel, is on strike. The men demand (1) that the company provide suitable means of transportation in case of accident; (2) the wages be paid by bank cheque monthly; (3) that the men walk one way in company's time and one in their own.

It is interesting to note the causes of the strike, the first demand is simply that the requirements of the Workmen's Compensation Act regulations be lived up to. Was the attorney general and so-called minister of Labor Farris attending to the duties of his office he would see that the "Semi-monthly Pay Act" was properly enforced. But perahps the fact that his family has financial interests in the lumber industry prevents him from being too efficient in seeing the laws for the protection of the workers enforced. The third demand is simply for the same condition as already operates in many camps—some having the strict 8-hour, camp to camp.

Word has not yet been received from Rock Bay concerning the outcome of their combined meeting on Monday last.

Health Inspector Pays a Visit

The Provincial Health inspectors visit to the camps of the Adams River Lumber Co. at Chase, was greatly appreciated—by the men—not the company. Despite the indignation and objection of the management, they have to comply with the regulations within thirty days or take the consequences. The unfortunate thing is that the consequences, however severe, are infinitesimal compared with the consequences which the men have had to suffer for years. It's long past the time when such firms as these should be made to toe the line or get out and engage in activities where the adverse effect of their actions falls upon their own shoulders.

Referendum Carried

The referendum having carried in favor of separating the general hadquarters from all districts, this has the effect of creating a coast district, therefore all communications dealing with affairs of that district should be addressed to the district secretary. Those relating to general organization matters, camp reports or communications for The Federationist, should be sent addressed as in the past. The coast district consists of those men

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THE CAMPAIGNERS RALLY TO THE DEFENSE

Having Fought for Freedom They Do Their Bit for Pritchard

Veterans' Secretary Gives His Views on Winnipeg Trials

That the indignation at the outcome of the Winnipeg trials is not confined to the labor organizations, is evidenced by the following letter from the secretary of the Campaigners of the Great World War, which accompanied the sum of $83.75 contributed by the members of that organization to the defense fund:

Campaigners' Club,
March 31st, 1920.

The recent Winnipeg "star chamber" decision in the case of the Crown versus W. A. Pritchard, has come as a sudden shock to many of us. Personally, I am a most ardent imperialist. I am not a Socialist. I do not hold similar convictions with Pritchard, insofar as the adjustment of society is concerned. But the one fact remains, that I am British, born and bred, and the lamentable spectacle presented in the Winnipeg trials where Pritchard has lately been convicted, after the most amazing address to a jury that has ever yet been perpetrated in a British court of justice, by a presiding officer, has aroused me to the realization that we no longer can boost to the "win the wars" across the line, of British freedom, British fair play and British justice.

Here is a man in Winnipeg—accused of what? We all know him here. We know that conspiring against the state was the last thing he would think of. He was professedly a Socialist. Is that a crime? Is Bowser a criminal because he is a Conservative, or Farris because he is a Liberal?

The Campaigners of the Great World War supported the strikers during the strike. They did so because they laid their sympathy that way. Today they are subscribing to appeal the case of W. A. Pritchard to the highest court, in the only country (God bless it) where the rudiments of justice are known.

Some of these Metcalfes will be asking us one of these days to pick up a rifle again to defend them. No doubt we will do it, but———

I am forwarding herewith $83.75, the amount collected from Campaigners, towards appealing Pritchard's case.

Yours sincerely,
R. H. YOUNG,
Secretary (protem).

Madrid, Spain—At least 600 Socialist councillors were elected in the recent municipal elections. In *Madrid the Socialist Party polled* 14,000 votes and the Republicans 8500. Seven Socialist councillors *were elected in Madrid.*

W. A. PRITCHARD

Who squared his conscience with his intellect

Found guilty on evidence gathered from the ash barrels of the Dominion, His brilliant address to the jury was the feature of the Winnipeg trials

VANCOUVER RUSSIANS READY FOR RUSSIA

Want Exhibits of Charges That Led to Desire of Government to Deport Them

Eleven Russians arrested seven months ago as undesirable aliens who have been held in Vancouver by the Immigration authorities for deportation have petitioned the authorities for immediate deportation to Russia. In their petition they suggested that they be supplied with passports giving the date concerning their arrest, crimes, trial proceedings and sentences. This document would no doubt be prized by them as an exhibit of the democratic and statesmanship methods of a country that is part of that once glorious British Empire.

WINNIPEG BAKER IS GUILTY OF PERJURY

Attempted to Bribe Labor Candidate for Alderman to Retire From Field

Winnipeg. — Nathan Segal was found guilty on the charges of perjury arising out of a bribery case during the last civic election. Adolphe Friedman, also found guilty on Monday of the same charge.

The perjury case arose out of Segal and Friedman being accused of having tried to bribe John Simpson, aldermanic candidate in the last civic election, to retire from the field. Both men, in answer to the charge of attempted bribery, denied all knowledge of the charge. Segal owns one of the largest bakeries in the city.

EIGHT-HOUR BILL DEFEATED AT VICTORIA

Soldier Members' 8-Hour Bill Given Six Months' Hoist

Same Old Political Camouflage is Adopted by the Attorney General

[By J. L. Martin]

Apparently blind to the passing events of world-wide industrial unrest, the British Columbia Legislature has failed to pass the one solitary piece of legislation, introduced at the present session, that would in any way be of benefit to Labor. Notwithstanding the pretensions of a Liberal government, so-called, as to what it would do for the workers when in power, it has failed to demonstrate any less indifference to the workers' problems, than its Tory predecessor. Its promises as to the benefits it would establish for the working class, issued prior to the election, are now forgotten. When not in power, Honest John Oliver and his disciples shed great drops of sweat in condemnation of their predecessors for not doing something for Labor. Now, of course, things have changed; at the time they indulged in such lamentations before the public, they were out. Now that they are in, the smoke screen has vanished, *thus revealing to the workers, just* where the present Liberal (?) government stands. In other words, *it stands just where the government* before it stood—faithfully performing its executive duty for *the prevailing ruling class.*

The Eight-Hour Day Bill, introduced by Major Burde, member for Alberni, is now dead and buried. In pronouncing the burial rites, however, Mr. J. W. deB. Farris, attorney general, and so-called minister of Labor, has promised that it shall be resurrected six months hence. The bill was mild in character, and could not in any way be termed "radical" legislation. All it provided for, was the establishment of the eight-hour day in saw mills, pulp and paper mills, etc., the same to go into effect May 1st next. One would have thought that the more or less general appliance of the 8-hour day, already throughout the Province, would have been an argument sufficiently convincing to prove the bill to be palatable to the workers. That argument failed to carry however, with "the friends of Labor" now in session. The only ar*guments that the government was* prepared to listen to were those offered by the Lumbermen's Asso*ciation in opposition to the bill.* The employers pleaded poverty, of course, with great crocodile tears, *and the government's heart was* touched. In order to square itself,

(Continued on page 4)

SENTENCES OF LABOR MEN ARE DEFERRED UNTIL APRIL THE 6TH

Reserve Case Is Asked for—A. A. Heaps is Acquitted—Police Use Batons on Crowd in Corridors of Court—Heaps Refuses to Shake Hands With A. J. Andrews, K.C., Crown Counsel

(By J. Russell)

WINNIPEG, March 31.—A. A. Heaps, acquitted. R. E. Bray, guilty of common nuisance. R. J. Johns, J. Queen, W. A. Pritchard, G. Armstrong and W. Ivens guilty on all seven counts, was the verdict of the jury in the trial of the seven labor men, returned at 2 p.m., Saturday, March 27.

Sentence was deferred until April 6, pending the hearing of a reserved case which was applied for by R. A. Bonnar immediately the verdict was rendered.

Scenes of disorder marked the receipt of the verdict by the crowds in the corridors who could not gain admission to the court room. Through a mistake it went from mouth to mouth that the verdict was not guilty, and a wild cheer arose.

Mr. Justice Metcalfe, annoyed by this noise, ordered the corridors to be cleared, and Deputy Sheriff John Pyniger, assisted by comstables, complied with the order by using their batons freely, which resulted in one of the crowd having his head opened by the blow received when struck by the deputy sheriff. For a while it looked as if a riot would be the outcome, but finally the corridors were cleared and everything then became calm.

The accused all accepted the verdict quietly. Heaps showed no elation over his acquittal. When the first verdict of guilty was announced in the case of W. Ivens a supressed groan arose from the crowds in the court room. The application for a reserved case for all those found guilty was applied for by R. A. Bonnar, same being granted, he also asked for bail pending the hearing of the appeal, but this was refused, and after the usual hand-shakes and good byes the accused were taken to the provincial jail where they will be held until the appeal case is heard.

Great Excitement

The general feeling throughout the city on Saturday after the jury had announced at 11 a.m. that they were still disagreed was that the final verdict would be favorable to the accused and the excitement which prevailed until the verdict was announced was intense.

Refused to Shake Hands

Just as soon as Justice Metcalfe had discharged A. A. Heaps, A. J. Andrews, senior counsel for the crown, offered to shake hands with Heaps, but, much to the satisfaction of those who witnessed the incident, he refused his mock congratulations.

Judge Metcalfe concluded what the workers felt an extremely adverse charge, at 12:30 a.m., after speaking 5½ hours.

Prior to his address, A. J. Andrews made a bitter personal onslaught on the defendant's counsel and introduced much matter not discussed by him in his address to the jury which preceeded those made by the defence. It is customary when counsel replies that it shall not introduce any new evidence, merely replying to argument made by the defense. The defense made frequent objection to this action of crown counsel, but Judge Metcalfe overruled them. Now that the curtain has been rung down, in what has been known as the most dramatic event ever staged in the courts of Manitoba, the decks have been cleared for action, and everything possible will be done to hasten the appeal to the privy council.

TO RAISE FUNDS FOR THE DEFENSE

General Workers O. B. U. Discuss Assessment—To Subscribe to Fed

The regular meeting of the General Workers' unit of the O. B. U. on Thursday night was a busy one, and considerable business was transacted, amongst which was a discussion of ways and means for raising funds for the defense of the men who were arrested as a result of the Winnipeg strike. During the discussion it was pointed out that it would take a considerable amount of money to care for the families of the men already in the penitentiary, and those of the men now waiting sentence. It was decided that the next regular *meeting be a specially summoned* meeting for the purpose of assessing the members for this purpose. *The question of subscribing* in a body for the Federationist was also introduced, it having been left over *from a previous meeting.* It was finally decided to subscribe in a body. This means that another 600 or more names will be added to the Federationist subscription list.

The organization committee made a report and it was accepted. The report recommended the holding of meetings in various parts of the city, and the distribution of literature. The Building Trades organization committee reported and stated that it was the intention to hold an organization meeting for building laborers in the near future. It is intended that weekly organization meetings for all kinds of workers will be held in different parts of the city, and speakers for the different meetings have been arranged for. Live committees have the arrangements in hand and while the organization is making good at present, it is expected that greater progress will be made in the coming months.

NO INTENTION TO TRY THE KAISER

Financial News Says Holland Knew That It Did Not Have to Hand Him Over

You would not believe us, Mr. Dubb, but surely, surely the Financial News is above suspicion?

Get your shopmates gathered round and read this out to them, then always remember it is from the Financial News:

"Since 'Box and Cox' there has been nothing so funny as the farcical application for the surrender of the Kaiser. Does the public realize that it was arranged before the Armistice that Holland should decline to give him up! There is not, and had never been, the slightest intention of bringing the Kaiser to trial, just as there is not, and has never been, any real idea of exacting an indemnity from Germany."

But it was good electioneering stuff with wwhich to bait traps for mugs!—Glasgow Forward.

Patronize Federationist advertisers.

LANSBURY IS PROUD OF RUSSIA

Soviets Doing More For All Humanity Than Any Other Regime

London, England—George Lansbury, editor of London Daily Herald, was given a public welcome at the Albert Hall, to mark his return from a tour of Russia. In the course of his speech, he announced that the recent rising in Berlin was definitely engineered by the pro-Germans in England and France for the purpose of restoring Kaiserism in Germany and Czardom in Russia.

Relating his Russian experiences he expressed his pride at having "shaken hands with murder," if the state of Russia answered that description. The people who came back from Russia with stories of horrible atrocities, he considered, were simply lying. He was convinced that some atrocities had been committed, but the Central government had done more to put down murder than any other government in a similar position could or would have done.

Mr. Lansbury then gave an account of his meeting with Nicolai Lenin. "You believe," said the Bolshevist leader, "you are able to bring about in England peaceful revolution. I don't believe that; *but if you can, nobody will be more* pleased than we in Russia. Bloodshed is a bad business, anyhow."

Get behind The Federationist

MOCK PARLIAMENT TO MEET AGAIN FRIDAY

Debate on the "Confiscation and Inheritances Act" Is On for April 9

Next Friday evening being the *regular monthly educational meeting* night for the Junior Labor League, the sessions of the mock *parliament will be continued on* that night at room 510, Dominion building. The bill to be discussed *next is the "Confiscation of Inheritances* Act," and both government and opposition members expect a *lively debate.* The league invites all young people to attend this meeting.

It is hoped that various other young people's organizations in the province, and some outside the province, will be able to work together to form a Young Labor League for Canada, and with this in view similar bodies at Prince Rupert, Winnipeg and Brandon are being approached. A secretary has been appointed to further the formation and organization of Young Labor Leagues outside of Vancouver, and any young people wanting information regarding the league should write to 929 Eleventh avenue east, Vancouver, B. C.

Los Angeles, Cal.—William E. Mann, the "star anti-red sleuth" of this city, has been arrested on the charge of concealing the loot of two burglars. One of the burglars is Mann's brother. At Everett, Wash., two policemen who have been active in hunting down radicals have been arrested for themselves committing robberies.

CURRY SPEAKER AT THE ROYAL

"When the Workers Are the Rulers" to Be His Subject

Comrade W. J. Curry will be the speaker at the Federated Labor Party meeting in the Royal Theatre next Sunday evening. He will take as his subject; "When the Workers Are the Rulers." There was a time when what would happen when the worker ruled was as much surmise as was what the next capitalist government would do when it gained power and possibly in those days there was some justification for the old cry, "They'll just be as bad as the others." Now, however, there are some real workers' governments to point to in support of Labor's claim that it can rule. Dr. Curry's address comes just at a time when much is being said on the subject, and people are wanting to know. The doors open at 7:30 p.m. Meeting commences at 8.

The subject under discussion in the classes at the Labor school next Sunday will be "A compari*son of values of various subjects of* study." The school meets every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 in the O'Brien Hall.

The regular monthly general meeting of Vancouver branch of the F. L. P. will be held next Tuesday, at 8 p.m. in the offices at 510 Dominion building.

A meeting of the provincial committee will be held in the same offices on Saturday (tomorrow) evening at 7 o'clock.

The ward committee will hold its postponed meeting next Monday at 8 p.m., at 520 Broadway East. Members resident in Ward V, who are interested in the work of this committee invited.

Tickets for the dance under the auspices of the F. L. P. to be held in Cotillion Hall on Friday, April 16, are 25c for ladies and 50c for gentlemen. They can be obtained at the party offices, 510 Dominion building, and at The Federationist office.

New Westminster Concert

The Women's Co-operative Guild of New Westminster will hold a concert in the Labor Temple of that city on Tuesday evening, April 6. The programme will consist of music, songs, recitations, short debate and refreshments. Admission, 25c.

DEFENSE DANCE A HUGE SUCCESS

Defense Fund Will Be Augmented from the Proceeds

The defense whist drive and dance held on Thursday, March 25, in the Diminion hall, under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of the O. B. U. and the defense committee was a decided success from every viewpoint. A splendid evening's entertainment was provided for all present, and the refreshments which were donated by the womenfolk were in every way satisfactory. The music was good, and when the home waltz was announced, the dancers were only too sorry that it was over. The committee in charge of the refreshments had a strenuous evening, catering for the large number of people present, but their efforts will be rewarded when the proceeds, after paying all expenses, are handed over to the defense committee, *for the purpose of caring for the* families of the men in gaol for their activities on behalf of the working class. It is *expected that over $300* will be available for this purpose. Try again ladies, your first effort *on a large scale, was more than a* success.

*Patronize Federationist advertis*ers and tell them why you do so.

GIGANTIC STRIKE IN DUTCH PORTS

Workers Striking for More Power in Industrial World

The ports of Rotterdam and Amsterdam are paralyzed by a gigantic strike. Two hundred vessels of all nations lie idle at the piers of Rotterdam. British sea*men are sending funds to support* the Dutch sailors and dock workers. Throughout Holland the *unions are collecting a general levy* to sustain the strikers.

"It is not for higher wages, but *for more power that the men are* striking," the American legation reports.

Appreciate Major Burde

At a special summoned meeting of the Nelson Unit of the O. B. U. held recently, the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas, the eight-hour day for all workers is of vital interest to the working class; and whereas, Major Burde is the only member of the Provincial Legislature who has tried to advance anything in the interests of Labor;

"Therefore, be it resolved, That *all members of the Nelson Unit of* the O. B. U. give their support to Major Burde, and thank him for *his endeavor to put the eight-hour* law on the statute books."

Vancouver Labor Temple Company, Limited

(Incorporated Under the Laws of British Columbia)

Phone Sey. 291. Room 210, Labor Temple, Vancouver, B. C.,
March 26, 1920.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that the next ordinary general meeting of the Labor Temple Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company in the Labor Temple Building, corner Homer and Dunsmuir Streets, Vancouver, B. C., on Tuesday, the 6th day of April, 1920, at 8 o'clock in the evening, for the purposes following, namely:

To receive and consider the annual statement of accounts and balance sheet, and the reports of the directors and auditors, to elect directors and such other officers as may be necessary in the place of those retiring and to transact the other ordinary business of the company and also to transact the following special business, namely, to consider and if thought fit to adopt, together with any such amendments as might be proposed and adopted at the said meeting, the sub-joined resolution, namely:

"That the Vancouver Labor Temple Company at a general meeting held on the 6th day of April, 1920, hereby authorizes the Directors of the Company to sell the Labor Temple Building being the building and premises described as Lots 21, 22 and 23, in Boick 35 in the Subdivision of District Lot 541, Group 1, Vancouver District for the sum of $20000 or more providing that the purchaser pays off the mortgages and other claims against the building; and in order to effect such sale the directors are hereby authorized in the name and on behalf of the Company to execute all necessary deeds and conveyances and to do all acts and things necessary in that behalf."

By order,

V. R. MIDGLEY, Secretary-treasurer.

PROTEST MEETING FRIDAY EVENING

Different Organizations Will Be Represented at the Avenue

Acting in concert with the Winnipeg defense committee, the local committee has called a *protest* meeting to be held in the Avenue Theatre on Friday evening. The *Socialist Party of Canada, the Fed*erated Labor Party, the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, the *Street and Electric Railway Em*ployees' Union, and the Longshoremen's Association will be represented. *Amongst* the different speakers will be J. Harrington and Dr. W. J. Curry. Similar meetings are being held on the same date all over the country, and in Winnipeg there will be quite a number of these meetings during Friday, when the workers will give voice to their protests against the manner in which the Winnipeg trials were conducted, and against the imprisonment of the men arrested as a result of the Winnipeg strike. The local meeting will commence sharp at 8 p.m., the doors will be open at 7:30. As there will be a number of speakers it will be necessary to start promptly, and those desiring seats should be on hand as early as possible.

Paris—Senator Henry Cheron, former under-secretary of war, asked in the Senate what measures the government intended to take against Bolshevik propaganda in France, conducted by Frenchmen. Misguided citizens, he said, were methodically organizing a revolution. The senator cited that at the Socialist Federation Congress in February, nearly 10,000 votes sup*ported the motion of M. Loriot in* favor of a proletarian dictatorship, the installation of Soviets and an *armed insurrection.*

Co-op. Concert Saturday

A concert and dance will be held by the Vancouver Co-operative Society, Saturday, April 3, in Vancouver Labor Temple. The concert programme will start at 8 p.m. in room 401. The dance will start at 9 p.m. in room 403. Card tables will be provided for those who do not care to dance. Refreshments will be served. Admission 25c for both the concert and dance. Auspices Women's Co-operative Guild.

FRANCE SWINGS TOWARDS SOVIET

Proletarian Rule Is Imminent Says American Embassy in Paris

Washington—The American embassy in Paris cables a long report on the growing threat of Communism in France. The imminence of proletarian rule there, he insists, is the reason why France cannot join openly in the Entente overtures for peace with Russia. France is Soviet in soul right now. "If the government shakes hands with Moscow the popular desire will have no further restraint," the ambassador explains; "the people will have their way."

Mr. E. G. Hemmerde, K. C., formerly Liberal M. P. for N. W. Norfolk, recorder of Liverpool, and the joint author of a number of plays, including "A Butterfly on the Wheel," has intimated his intention of joining the Labor Party. Mr. Hemmerde has subscribed to *the Labor Party's constitution,* and his nomination for membership will be accepted in due course. In*terviewed by a press representa*tive, Mr. Hemmerde stated that he was convinced that the hope of this *country lay in the Labor Party.*

You think the Federationist is a good paper. It appeals to you. Did you ever think it would appeal to the other fellow? If not it is time you did and passed your copy along. He might subscribe.

W. R. TROTTER RETIRES FROM SECRETARYSHIP

Comrade J. W. Hogg Takes Over Duties As Provincial Sec. of F. L. P.

After a term of office extending *over two years at provincial secre*tary, Comrade W. R. Trotter stated at the recent convention of the *Federated Labor Party* that he would not be a candidate for the position. Circumstances ruled that *he must for some time at least be* freed from a number of the duties which have been crowding him.

The convention elected a central committee of seven, to which the lower mainland branches are to elect a representative in addition, and the committee was instructed to elect its own officers. Comrade J. W. Hogg has accepted the provincial secretaryship and will combine the work with other duties. His address will be Labor Temple, Vancouver. He is also acting as business agent of the Bakery Workers Union, with an office in the Labor Temple.

Comrade Hogg, although a young man, is an old timer in the political Labor movement, and is well known as a worker and speaker in I. L. P. circles in Edinburgh, Scotland.

In the Moscow eelctions, 570,000 votes were cast. There were 58,000 who had no right to vote, of which number 48,000 were children. Under the Czar only 15,000 voted, while under Kerensky 45,000 were permitted the franchise.

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

BRITISH AIDED TERRORIST ACTS

Magyar Regime of Terror Had Sympathy of British Officialdom

Vienna—Four leading Hungarian Liberals have sent a memoran*dum to Sir George Clerk, in which* the responsibility for the Maygar terrorist regime is placed upon the British representatives in Hungary.

The message states that the En*tente authorities were warned re*peatedly of the dangers inherent in their support of General Horthy and Minister of War Friedrich, and it is specifically asserted that the open sympathy of British official*dom toward the white government* in Budapest has encouraged the reactionaries to the bloodiest extremes. Admiral Troubridge, the British commander on the Danube, is described as the mainstay of reactionary Hungary. The memorandum is signed by Martin Lovaszy, Wilhelm Vazsonyi, Ernst Garami and Stephen Szabo. Sir Geo. Clerk answered all protests against Horthy's massacres by saying, "Horthy is a gentleman."

Superior Judge Works of Los Angeles, Cal., has announced his candidacy for the appellate bench because, he says, "the salary of a superior judge, $6,000 a year, is inadequate for my financial needs." "This," *says the Citizen,* "is the judge who issued an injunction against the shipyard workers last *year, prohibiting them from 'pick*eting' the shipyards in an endeavor to secure a little more than $6 a *day.*"

Mirabeau said: "The people are no wild herd that must be chained. Ever calm and measured, if truly free, they do only abandon themselves to savagery and wrath under a government that humiliates them in order to have a right to despise them."

DEBS CONSENTS TO STAND FOR PRESIDENT

Serving Ten-year Sentence for Being a Champion of Workig Class Emancipation

Atlanta.—Eugene V. Debs consented to the use of his name in the primary, as a candidate for the presidency, according to Warden Fred B. Zerbst.

A Michigan delegation, accompanied by Samuel Castleton, Atlanta lawyer, visited Debs last week. Prison rules forbade an attempt to interview Debs.

Miss Julia D. Pratt, on trial before the Buffaflo, N. Y., school board on the charge that she is unfitted to teach because of membership in the Communist party, has the pleasure of knowing that the party is officially sanctioned. The man who is alleged to have taken her application is Secretary H. F. Bernhardt, now introduced to the school board as a secret service agent of the United States government!

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Men's high-grade hand-tailored clothes in newest English worsteds and tweeds in great variety and assortments.

Regular values are $45 and $50..... $35

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Finest Boiling Beef from, lb. 14c
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LISTEN
Have you had one of our famous Pork Shoulders? They only weigh 4 to 6 lbs. Regular 38c lb. Friday and Saturday, per lb. 30½c
Be sure you get one this week.

Finest Canterbury Lamb Stew, lb...25c
Finest Canterbury Lamb Shoulders, per lb. 28½c
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Finest Canterbury Lamb Legs, lb. 35c

NOTICE
We are famous for our Canterbury Lamb, it's fine.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT
Slater's Tea, per lb. 50c
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Blue Ribbon Tea, per lb. 65c
Slater's Coffee, lb. 50c

SPECIAL
Del Monte Pork and Beans, the very best, special, 3 tins for ..30c

Quaker Corn, tin 20c
Finest Tomatoes, large tin 20c
Finest Green Beans, tin 20c
Libby's Pineapple, tin 25c
Nabob Custard Powder, 2 for 25c
Holbrook's Custard Powder 15c

NOTICE
Our delivery leaves our Hastings Street Store every Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock for Hastings East, Hastings Townsite, Vancouver Heights, Grandview. If you can not get in just phone your orders, we will look after them.

PROVISION DEPARTMENT
B. C. Fresh Eggs, doz. 56c
Finest Compound Lard, 2 lbs. for 65c
Finest Pure Lard, 2 lbs. for 75c
Finest Beef Dripping, 2 lbs. for 60c

BUTTER—BUTTER—BUTTER
Slater's Finest Alberta Creamery Butter, reg. price 3 lbs. for $2.35. Saturday from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. Special, 3 lbs. for $2.10

Slater's Sliced Streaky Bacon, lb. 50c
Slater's Sliced Streaky Bacon, lb. 55c
Slater's Sliced Ayrshire Bacon, lb. 55c
Slater's Sliced Boneless Roll, lb. ..45c

PICNIC HAM SPECIAL
On Friday and Saturday we will sell our Famous Sugar-Cured Picnic Hams, reg. 35c lb. Friday and Saturday, per lb. 29½c

Finest Jellied Tongue, sliced, lb. ..80c
Finest Veal Loaf, sliced, lb. 35c
Finest Cooked Ham, sliced, lb. 75c
Finest Blood Sausage, lb. 20c

EXTRA SPECIAL
Slater's Finest Sugar-Cured Streaky Bacon, half or whole slab, reg. 55c lb. Saturday only, per lb. 47½c

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The best dental work is the cheapest dental work.

Unskilled dental work is dear—even if you get it for nothing.

Your teeth are of priceless value—treat them accordingly.

I assure you the highest skill—at lowest fees.

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602 Hastings St. W., Cor. Seymour
Office open Tuesday and Friday evenings.

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Be consistent and demand the Union Stamp on your boots and shoes. The following local firms are fair to Organized Labor and are worthy of your patronage and support:

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Harvey Boot Shop, 51 Cordova St. W.—Custom Making and Repairs.
W. J. Heads, 20 Water Street—Custom Making and Repairs.
Maclachlan-Tayler Co., 63 Cordova Street West—Custom Making and Repairs.
Dunsmuir Boot Shop, 531 Dunsmuir Street—Custom Making and Repairs.

UNION REPAIR SHOPS
"Wedelay" Shoe Repair Company, 1047 Granville Street.
Standard Shoe Repair Shop, 618 Robson Street.
M. E. Thoms, 256 Kingsway.
Woods, Ltd., "K" Boot Shop, Cordova and Hastings Street West.
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If you're giving the subject particular attention just now it's to your direct advantage to visit this store.

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The latest and most reliable leathers in blacks and browns—Shoes that wear right and feel right.

Goodwin Shoe Co.
119 HASTINGS ST. E. Goodwin's Good Shoes

ASSESSMENT BY PRINCE RUPERT WORKERS

Will Give One Hours' Pay Per Month to the Defense Fund

New Quarters for the O. B. U. Are Found Necessary

The regular meeting of the Prince Rupert Central Labor Council convened at 8:15 p.m. March 22, with 30 members present. The building committee's report on the progress of their negotiations gave rise to an interesting discussion. The duty of the committee is to find more central and suitable quarters for the council and to submit the best proposition they can secure. They have in view a building which from location and convenience would be ideal for the purpose, and the membership is anxious to secure it if it can be done on reasonable terms. The necessity of having a paid official who will be on the job at headquarters all the time is becoming one of the most urgent problems the O. B. U. movement in this district has to face, and the building in question, whether in part or whole, by lease or purchase, is what is engaging the attention of the council. As the committee was unable to report more than progress, owing to the fact that one of the parties concerned in the deal is at a considerable distance, other prospects were mentioned as alternatives, but they did not measure up to the one in consideration. If it is taken over as a whole, it would be a revenue producer in itself, and the outcome of the negotiations is awaited with interest.

Balance to Defense

The secretary-treasurer was ordered to procure 12 O. B. U. shop cards. Del. Mrs. Booth, for the Women's Auxiliary, reported that the last social had resulted in receipts of $87, which, less expenses, would be turned over to the Labor defense fund. The next would be held for the benefit of the widow of a member recently accidentally killed in the city. Arrangements had been made with Canon Rix to address a meeting under the auspices of birth control, to which he has recently withdrawn his objections. The meeting would be open to the public, and questions and discussion would follow. The auxiliary was considering the proposition of affiliating with the council as a full-fledged unit, paying per capita tax, and when it did so an invitation would be extended the women working in the laundries to join up. Del. Wicks, for the building Trades Unit, reported that the matter of the anti-union foreman was adjusting itself, as his attitude was now generally known, and he could get no men to work with him. Del. Booth, for the Fishpackers' Section, reported that the arbitration board on the wage dispute with the Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company had secured Judge Young as chairman, but delay had occurred over a technical point, and the board had not yet begun its investigation. Also that a difficulty in connection with the firemen on the S. S. Carruthers had of the same company had been adjusted, the men who had been firing having their places filled with O. B. U. men, in spite of an attempt on the part of some one in connection with the company to get the men signed up with the International. Only one of the men was not an O. B. U. man when he secured the job, and he had signed up before the ship left. Del. Dickens gave a full report of the trouble, which endorsed all that the previous speaker had said, and the report was accepted, and action endorsed.

Casey Explains

Del. Casey explained the reason for not accepting the "Soviet" resolution at the recent convention in Victoria. As the resolution called for an endorsation of that form of government for Canada it was pointed out that the conditions in Canada and Russia were different, and a substitute motion had been submitted and passed which was the same as was passed at Calgary 12 months ago, sending greetings and praise to the Russian workers for the position they had reached in the international class struggle.

The decision of the G. E. B. not to issue a call for an assessment of $1 per month for the defense fund was considered, and the conclusion of the discussion recommended to the affiliated membership that they assess themselves one hour's pay per month for the purpose, as long as the necessity exists. The Metal Trades had already announced their willingness to pay 50 cents per month, but it is probable that they will fall in with the new proposal. One thousand assessment stamps were ordered printed.

A letter from the secretary of the late strike committee at the Premier Mine was considered, and the assistant secretary instructed to ask for the books to be sent down for audit (as a matter of ordinary routine only) and that he recommend that the three men who had been boarded by the strike fund since the conclusion of the strike be asked to assume their own expenses from now on.

H. Galloway Not a Strikebreaker

The assistant secretary reported that H. Galloway, who had been listed as a scab during the strike at the Premier, had been done an injury, as he was an O. B. U. man who had subscribed liberally to the defense fund, and had been in Stewart during the strike. Letters had been received from Stewart pointing this out, one of them being signed by two members, besides a letter from another member. The assertion that he was scabbing had been given by a man who professed that he had a letter from Galloway stating that he was running a machine in the mine. As a matter of fact, Galloway was on his way to the mine when he met the strikers coming down, and returned with them. It is not yet certain whether the report was made in good faith or not, and every effort was being made to get at the reason for giving the report. After discussion the report was accepted.

The assistant secretary was instructed to write A. S. Wells re a legal point involved in the nomination of a trustee for the sale of the shares of the B. C. Federationist, Limited. Credentials were ordered issued to two members to act as delegates in Stewart, and in this connection Del. W. Shaw recommended that accurate records should be kept of the receipt books issued and received from delegates for the purposes of audit.

The case of a member named Venanzio who had been refused compensation by the board for a strain incurred in his work was considered and referred to the executive committee, and a committee was appointed interview the City Council about the case of a mentally deranged man who had escaped from the hospital, disappeared, and no apparent attempt made to locate him after he had left the hospital. His friends are enquiring for him, and it is feared from evidence that he has committed suicide.

Temporary organizer Cann submitted the report of his fortnight's work. He had signed up 40 new members during that period, and gave a typewritten report embodying some useful information and recommendations, which was referred to the executive committee. A motion was made that his term be extended for another fortnight, and an amendment to extend it until the council was in a position to have a fully paid officer. The amendment passed.

Adjournment was taken at 10:50.

DICTATORS ARE WORKING HARD

Russian Workers Determined to Make Russia Fit to Live in

(By George Lansbury)
(Editor London Daily Herald)

Moscow, March 22.—I have seen Melnichanski, secretary of the Russian trade unions. He has lived in America, and returned to Russia with Trotsky after the first revolution. I found him an enthusiast for the new social order.

The trade union movement in Russia, like the co-operative societies, is an integral part of the Soviet organization. There is, in effect, one union with many sections, very similar to what we call industrial unions. Their function is to organize the supply and distribution of labor and to control workshop organization (assisted in this by technical experts). They have a predominant voice also in the labor department, which is responsible for provision against unemployment.

Owing to the extreme shortage of labor, due entirely to the war, the Soviets have had to postpone their intended shortening of the working day. Consistent overtime is being worked voluntarily, and the school age has in some cases been lowered to 14. Members of the communist party, in view of the urgent need for wood, food, etc., have volunteered to work on Saturday afternoon and on Sunday, which latter has been decreed a national holiday.

It is this kind of thing which is a distinctive feature of the real "dictatorship" of the workers. It is the hundreds of thousands of communists, who in peaceful occupations and in fighting, have inspired the masses and led them to victory.

Melnichanski told me in this country labor could never be militarized. It was the men of the army themselves who, when fighting was over for the moment, realized that demobilization was impossible until peace was signed on all fronts, and asked to be organized as an industrial army. Just as soldiers in the military forces retain their trade union membership, so representatives of their unions are with them in this industrial army. This method is cheerfully accepted here as the only way to restore Russia.

Later on, Melnichanski told me, when a general peace is made, there will be no regular army in Russia. The soldiers will not fight except in defense. There will be, however, a territorial militia, not in barracks, but at home.

There will be a great labor conference here in April, and I am asked to say again that representatives of British labor will be enthusiastically welcomed.

The route here is now open via Ethonia.

Our comrades here have nothing to hide. They understand their mistakes, and acknowledge when they fail. By the same token their friends abroad, seeing their failure, will understand that Russia has been at war within and without for five and a half years.

Disease, starvation, and suffering have been endured on an unequaled scale. There have been no anaesthetics, no medicines, no Red Cross equipment—and with it all the spirit of the people is unbroken.

NOTICE

Canadian National Railroad Workers, Port Mann Unit of the O. B. U.

A meeting of the above Unit will be addressed by

T. Richardson

in the

No. 1 Hall, Labor Temple
New Westminster
WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1920, at 8 p.m.

Chairman, W. Hinde
Everybody Welcome

DEMOCRACY HAS REACHED PACIFIC ISLAND

Natives Do Not Relish the British Brand of Democracy

Ask if It Is Part of Business to Fleece Them

[By W. Francis Ahern]

Among the islands in the Pacific ocean captured from the Germans in the early days of the war by the Australian government, was the fabulously rich Island of Nauru—a little speck of phosphate rock just south of the Equator in the Gilbert Island group. But that the natives of that island do not appreciate the new brand of "Democracy" that is being given them under the British, or rather, the Australian flag, will be seen when it is stated that they are invoking the aid of the law courts to secure certain rights they claim to have been cheated out of.

The islanders of Nauru—like most Pacific dwellers—are largely a childish lot of folk. Not being too well up in the ways of modern diplomacy, they seem to have got the idea in their heads that they are being robbed by international capitalists, and that the country, which is theirs by right, is being wrested from them. Somehow they do not seem to understand that the British flag waving overhead is the hallmark of sincerity that everything possible is being done for their interests, and that consideration for them is the predominant feature of the occupancy of their possessions by white folk. They ask plainly: "Is it part of the business that we should be fleeced?"

Yes, they will agree that while Germany had possession of their island, they were treated badly. But, they say, wasn't the recent war of liberation of oppressed people from the German yoke? Then why are we enslaved in just the same way only under new masters? They refuse, in fact—ungrateful creatures that they are—to believe that the British flag is different to any other when it is a matter of exploiting them for the sake of big dividends.

As is well known, the Island of Nauru is very small in extent—aboht 5000 acres—and lies just underneath the equator about 2500 miles N.N.E. from Sydney, Australia. It is also known as "Pleasant Island"—and it certainly looks a very pleasant kind of island to the rich capitalists making huge dividends out of its natural richness. It is rich in beauty and general layout, but what is far more important, it is rich in phosphate and lime deposits, which yield, according to experts, 90 per cent. of tricalcium phosphate. A conservative estimate of its value is around $2,000,000,000. Some experts place its value even higher. Hence the reason why the capitalists love this little 5000-acre islet in the Pacific.

It is in short a fabulous storehouse of wealth, containing about 3,000,000,000 tons of phosphate rock, which can be secured without the aid of a pick—just shovelled and loaded into ships at a total cost of 25 cents per ton, including a royalty of one cent per ton paid to the native chiefs. It is sold in turn by the company working the deposits at $6.50 per ton, and retailed in turn again to farmers at $32.50. Thus it will be seen that the margin of profit does not foreshadow a near approach to the bankrnuptcy court. Work out the profit between cost of getting the material and selling price on the 300,000,000 tons and you'll get a hazy idea why the capitalists have such a lovable affection for the island of Nauru and why they are so intensely desirous that "democracy" should be handed out to the natives there in large handfuls.

I am fighting the case for the Nauru islanders in the international press, because I want to see fair play to the natives there. I think they have a case for public inspection, and while the attorney for the native chiefs is placing the case before the various interantional governments, who are members of the League of Nations, I have consented to place their case before the world's press. Being in close touch with the Nauru folk for some time past, I am well able to state their case. It was in 1880 that the Geman government appeared on the scene, and in the usual way, commandeered the island. Though the native chiefs did not like the perfunctory methods of the Germans, a warship waiting in the offing gave them the necessary help in coming to a speedy decision that the German flag should go up over the island.

Trade, of course, followed the flag. A German company got going, and this in turn sold out to the innocently-named Pacific Phosphates Company (in 1905). At the outbreak of the war, this company had on its shareholders' list all the wealthy scions of German and British capitalism from the ex-Kaiser on the one hand, to Earl Grey, Balfour and other British aristocrats on the other. This company paid the German company a sum of $2,500,000 for the right to exploit the islands (and the natives) for 100 years. It is true that the natives didn't see eye to eye with the company—in fact they didn't appreciate the company's Christian methods at all. They resented, too, being paid one cent for phosphate rock which was being sold to farmers at $32.50 per ton. They seem to think they should have got more money.

They were being paid the magnificent wage of $1.44 per week, with overtime at the rate of $1.92 for every 100 hours. But the terms didn't suit them, so they decided on sabotage. But they reckoned without their bosses, and their scientific methods. The company put the screw on them. Noting that the natives could live without working—on the cocoanuts on the island, they sharpened their axes and began to cut down the trees. They said "no work, no cocoanuts"—a kind of economic blockade. By this process the natives were in the end forced to work whether they like it or not. Then the natives tried their hand at forming a kind of promitive trade union, but the company brought in strikebreakers from other Pacific islands, from India, and China and Japan. The result was that there is now no strikes, but the wages have shrunk to around $1 per week, with hellish conditions. They were speeded up, worked long hours, exploited in a hundred different ways on the phosphate fields and at the company stores, ill-fed and ill-housed, and cruelly treated if they slowed down on the job.

But in September, 1914, an Australian warship arrived in the offing, landed a detachment of men, and raised the British flag. The commander explained the reason for their visit; that they were the advance guard of the great nations anxious to make the world (including Nauru) safe for democracy. The British had learned, with great sorrow, how they had been tyrannized by the Germans, and the commander gave them a message of hope of liberation, of peace and contentment. At which there was vociferous applause applause from the Nauru folk, and much beating of drums.

But while this story was being told to the simple Nauru folk, an entirely different story was being told in the Australian parliament. In that establishment of modern civilization, the minister for the Navy was stating how the Australian government, noting "the enormous prospective value of Nauru, acted with promptitude, dispatched a warship thence, and hoisted the British flag."

But the natives didn't see much change between the British flag and the enemy flag. They were still exploited, still slaved, still cheated in a hundred different ways, still made to pay 72 cents for rags that cost 6 cents in civilized countries. They were still forced to deal at company stores—where the cost of living is always tremendously high; they still bought cardboard for good, honest British leather; still bought brummagen jewelry for gold. Plainly the "liberation" business was not what they thought it was. They protested, but no answer came to their protests. They petitioned the King of England, but George V did not send a reply. They petitioned Lloyd George, Woodrow Wilson, Clemenceau and God knows who, but all the statesmen answered not. All they got by way of reply was a reminder that the British flag was overhead, and that their bosses had liberated them from the German yoke.

Then came the news that the Pacific Phosphates Company was selling out to the Australian, New Zealand and British governments for $15,000,000. The natives asked where they came in. Wasn't their island being liberated? Then why was it being sold? Didn't Britain take it from Germany in order to liberate them? Then, why wasn't it being handed to them? Somehow it slowly dawned on the natives that they had been sold a pup—a gold brick, call it what you like. They had been liberated from the German yoke, only too true, but they had another taskmaster instead.

Now the natives have got their back up, and are going to fight. I don't suppose they will succeed, but they will cause a lot of trouble. They secured legal aid, and came to me to plead their case in the world's press, furnishing me with a statement signed by King Auweida, and his 13 fellow chiefs, and the three natives ministers on the island, given under their hands and seals at Nauru on July 8, 1919.

They have made a move in the Australian law courts for the restitution of their property to them, taken from them unlawfully by the Germans, also compensation for all damage done by excavations and explosions, and the spoliation and desolation of their lands. They are also demanding that they shall be left to themselves to do what they choose with their own hereditory rights and possessions, and that the companies and trespassers on their island be ejected immediately.

If the past is any precedent, they have as much hope of getting the capitalists to release their grip on Nauru while phosphates remain there, as they have of getting the men in the moon to turn to hard work for a living.

WANT CONTROL OF BUILDING BY WORKERS

Big Liverpool Conference Discusses Housing Problem and Endorses Building Trades Control

Liverpool, Eng.—Delegates representing about 60 organizations in and around Liverpool—trades councils, labor parties, trade union branches, co-operative societies, women's associations, co-operative guilds and societies interested in social reform—attended a conference held here to discuss the housing problem.

"We can ask the government until we are black in the face to build houses," declared one of the delegates. "Nothing will be done to stop profiteering in food, clothing or anything else until we make up our mind to take some definite and drastic action, and stop it once and for all. The Russians had solved the housing problem, why could we not solve ours?"

It was also resolved "to call upon the treasury to find the money for financing housing schemes at the lowest possible rate, such scheme to be put into operation with the co-operation of the building trade scheme of control by the workers."

Chicago.—A building for co-operative and social activities has been purchased by Chicago Painters' Union, Local No. 194, through its Aid and Relief Society. The five story building has double stores on the main floor, which will be used for co-operative buying and selling; and the upper floors have two large dance halls, and several lodge rooms which the union has already rented out.

Cardiff, Wales—Thirty thousand miners in the Rhondda Valley went on strike on behalf of two comrades who had been discriminated against. The mine operators immediately capitulated, and the men went back after a day's total paralysis in the mines.

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MEXICAN POLITICAL CAMPAIGN STARTS

Presidential Candidate in Mexico Gives His Views

(Special to the Federationist)

Mexico City, March 13.—Alvaro Obregon, candidate for the presidency of Mexico for the term beginning next December, has issued a manifesto announcing the policies he will pursue in case of his election. He plans to base his international programme on the following general principles:

1. Complete inviolability of the sovereignty of Mexico as an autonomous country.
2. Complete recognition of the right of self-determination of all other countries.
2. Complete recognition of the right of self-determination of all countries.
3. Due recognition of all rights of foreigners in Mexico that have been legitimately obtained according to Mexican laws.
4. The furnishing of all possible facilities to capital that may be induced to invest in Mexico for the developmetn of her natural wealth, always looking forward to the most practicable and equitable ways of conciliating the interests of capital, labor and the government.
5. Constant vigilance so that all foreigners in Mexico can enjoy all the guarantees and liberties provided by the laws of the country.
6. The strengthening and closing of foreign relations in accordance with the former basis.

Mexico City, March 13.—According to private telegrams received here, Alvaro Obregon, candidate to the presidency of the Republic, arrived at Piedras Negras, Coah., at 7 o'clock last night. Several thousand persons gathered at the railroad station to welcome the candidate. Obregon addressed his partisans and then headed a public demonstration organized in his honor.

A political meeting in honor of the candidate was held at the Acuna Theatre at 9 o'clock. Miss Guadalupe Velasco, a well known young lady of Piedras Negras, delivered a speech, enthusiastically welcoming Candidate Obregon.

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Allies!

Dirt and disease germs are allies. Bacteria breed in dirt. It is the unclean mouth that harbors the enemies of health and wholesomeness and happiness. Decayed teeth and the clumsy bridgework which frequently conceals decay—these are often tolerated by people who would not tolerate dirt in any other form.

Fortunately, in this day of science and sanitation and public education on the subject, most people realize these dangers, and know that Cleanliness is the most valuable ally of the doctor. And it is chiefly in Delay that the danger of disease from mouth infection lies.

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J. E. Snyder, Editor "The World", Oakland, Cal.

The "CONSPIRACY AGAINST MEXICO" is complete from a straight from the shoulder, it sheds of PETROLEUM and the intrigues of the JESUITS and the Money Lords of ENGLAND and AMERICA.

It should be carefully read by every American Work[illegible]
AUSTIN LEWIS

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THIS PAGE IS PAID FOR BY THE LUMBER WORKERS OF THE O. B. U.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

TWELFTH YEAR. No. 14 EIGHT PAGES VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1920 $2.00 PER YEAR

News of the Lumber Workers Industrial Unit of the O.B.U.

50,000 in 1920

CAMP REPORTS

QUALICUM BEACH
Qualicum Beach Lumber Co.

Small outfit, grub poor, some non-union men employed. Haywire.

HOWE SOUND
McNair's Camp, Hillside Wharf

Shingle outfit. Men have put the demand in for an eight-hour day, to come into effect the first of April, otherwise there will be a walkout.

ROCK BAY
Camp B

At the last meeting in this camp it was voted and carried that:

"1. $1.00 a day raise be paid.

"2. "Blankets, sheets and pillows be supplied by the company and the men pay for the cleaning.

"3. The employer take their choice and run their camp with us or with their non-union men after April 1.

"4. All top bunks to be taken out."

BUCKLEY BAY
Massett Timber Company

Camp in fairly good condition; single beds, with blankets furnished. Board fair, but no bath house or dry house yet.

CARRIDEN BAY
Housley's Camp

One hundred per cent. organized; new bunk house, bath house under construction, and will be a thoroughly up-to-date camp when complete.

DRURY INLET
Dempsey, Ewart Camp

At a meeting held since the strike it was decided to hold meetings once a week. Mr. Dempsey wanted to have them once a month, so that he could attend them. He also made the statement that he was in favor of organized labor but at the same time he said that any man who wanted to work here did not have to have a card. The members decided by a unanimous vote, while Mr. Dempsey was present, that any man who did not take a card out in a week's time would have to get out or else they would. Have got to wait until the blankets are manufactured before we get them.

CRANBROOK DISTRICT

Fellow-worker Bidder is carrying out the organization work of the district and is getting results. On Monday night he held a meeting in Camp 5 at Skookumchuck, one of the Crow's Nest Lumber Company's camps. The workers at this camp seemed to be satisfied with any old thing. Wash basin and sink in filthy condition, floor never scrubbed, and the workers in this camp are not interested in good conditions, so they continue to sleep in their old double-deck wooden bunks. Poor fellows, when will they wake up and get progressive.

From there the organizer went to Camp No. 1, and what a vast difference: Clean sink, wash bowls, floor scrubbed each week; iron bedsteads, double deckers, good air space. The foreman has promised to put a fence between the pigs and our fellow workers at this camp, and I believe the law says this should be done. Some of you workers can ask the health officer when you see him. The workers at this camp took great interest at the meeting and sure were not afraid to ask a few questions, and, as far as I can understand, got the answer. A delegate was elected and committee appointed, and from now on Camp 1 should come up in line with the progressive camps of this district.

From Camp 1 he wandered over to Camp 2, where he was given a hearty welcome. Having previously worked at this camp, he was right at home. The meeting at this camp was a bumper as all workers attended, and they intend to have a 100 per cent. union camp. Conditions are reported fairly good at this camp, and they are going to have a bath house in the near future.

The workers at Taylor's camp were not visited this trip. The companies when they move camp have not got the habit of notifying us when they make a move. But it would be an easy thing for the worker to do so. Buck up and let us have your new address so we may be able to mail you the Federationist and a few more splendid papers, for when you get the eight hours you will have to read to fill in your spare time.

Our organizer landed in Cathness on Saturday and since that time I have had no report. It is up to you workers when you come in contact with him to ask him questions, so wash up and give him a warm reception, for he likes a live crowd, and it sure is hell when you have to talk to a bunch of workers that are just walking around to jew the undertakers out of funeral expenses. Always remember it is by asking questions that we are able to educate ourselves, so I am hoping to hear from him that you are a live bunch and that you all wanted to know something.

JIMMIE.

BUCKLEY BAY
Massett Timber Co., Camp 6

Camp just starting up; also 1, 2 and 9. Company expects to run eight or nine camps this summer. This camp is logging now and others will be in a short time. Superintendent states he will have thoroughly up-to-date camps. We have five bunk houses about 18x24, nine bunks in each, all single. Company furnishing blankets as fast as they can get them; sheets and pillows coming up. Forty-five men in camp, 35 union. The balance will join next pay day. Pay twice a month. Fare $36.40. Bunk houses are on floats. Bath house being erected. First-class cook. Company pays 50 cents more than the association scale and agrees to maintain that advanced rate. They are running saw mill in connection with the camp and I understand are going to work ten hours. The mill men are all hired for an eight-hour day and are getting two hours overtime.

BRITANNIA MINES

The men of this mine called a meeting for March 21st to discuss grievances. About 300 men attended, or nearly a full turn out. The following resolutions were carried, to be presented to the management:

1. That the wages be increased 50 cents a day all round, such scale to be dated back to March 1st. This would give miners $6 and muckers $5.50 per day, the same scale as that allowed by the Granby Consolidated at Anyox.

2. That hot water and steam heat be available at all hours.

3. That no discrimination be shown against any man who spoke at the meeting.

The company agreed to all the demands except that they would date the new scale of rates from March 16th. The men accepted.

Another meeting has been called for April 4th for further discussion.

COWICHAN LAKE
Hemmingsen's Camp

Falling and bucking still under contract, but will soon have to stop. Conditions are fair, blankets and sheets are kept clean; sheets washed once a week. Board good, and the 8-hour day is well lived up to.

PORT ALBERNI
Alberni Pacific Lumber Co.

All members are requested to note that this outfit is discharging some of the men who participated in the strike at that camp. The company gives as a reason that there is not enough timber felled to keep the crew going. The company agreed, when the strike was settled, to take all the men back and give them work at anything until such time as there would be room for them at their old jobs.

It is evident that the company is trying to get rid of the men who had been on strike, therefore the union men are requested to stay away from this camp for a few weeks, which action will remind the company that it would be advisable for them to stick to their agreement.

HARRISON HOT SPRINGS
Graham's Grading Camp

Crew 100 per cent. O. B. U. Wages $5 per day and board, strictly 8 hours. Food of A1 quality, but cook short of a lot of things, owing to camp not being in full swing yet, but improving. Temporary tent camp, bath house under construction. Camp going to be good, judging from indications.

PORT ALICE
Camp 6

At the last meeting it was decided to demand the enforcing of the $6 minimum with board $1.50, which is to include blankets and laundry for same.

PORT ALBERNI
Alberni Pacific Lumber Co. Camp

This is a good camp to stay away from. The boss ahs no use for O. B. U. men, and is trying all he can to get them out of the camp. I think if the boss was fired, the camp would be one of the best on the coast, but as long as he is running the camp, it will be a scab layout. The camp is composed of Japs, Dagoes, Greeks, Russians, Siwashes and a few white men. They fed pretty good the first few days after the strike was settled, but the scab cook is putting up pretty bum grub. He is a proper mulligan mixer; he could not boil water for a tramp. Everything has gone democratic, in fact it is a haywire layout.

KAMLOOPS DISTRICT
Faulkland, McKenzie's Camp 1

Tents 30x36, with 24 beds, some double bunks and some single; double bunks have been divided with a 2x4 up the centre. For springs, they are using chicken fencing wire. Floor was built of green lumber and has dried up so there are cracks an inch wide, and some places large enough for a cat to crawl through. Floor never been washed. Stable only 60 feet from kitchen; cook is good, grub fair considering the way he is being furnished. Contractor hired some men to work for him at $5 per day, 9 hours, and after a few days' tried to enforce the 10 hour day, but the men all walked out, those who were working by the day. Now about 35 men in camp doing station work. This report fits well for all the camps on the Kamloops-Kelowna cut-off on the C. N. R., or rather the Government road.

NORTHERN CONSTRUCTION CO.
Murdock's Camp (P.G.E.)

Government work. Murdock subcontractor with a walking boss (Tinerty), who is drawing big wages for that job, and we understand has a contract for all timber within 35 miles. Conditions rotten, that is for the men who do the actual work.

KNOX BAY
P. B. Anderson's Camp

Conditions in this camp are good. Eight men to each bunk house, no top bunks. Shower baths and drying room. We have a good cook and the food is O. K. Blankets, sheets and pillows, if required, can be had for $1 per week. The camp is lighted by electricity. Mail delivered twice per week and collected three times per week.

BOLD POINT
Dahl & Falk

Conditions in general are very unsatisfactory. Boats arrive between 12 and 2 a.m. and then a two-mile walk to camp. Bunk houses rotten, built on floats; rats galore. Bunk houses never washed out. Dry house, wash house and bath house all in one; no hot water; only three wash basins for crew of 40 men. Good cook, but he cannot get anything to cook with. At a recent meeting, the men decided to call for time and one-half for overtime. Eight hours, camp to camp, and top bunks to be removed. These were put up to the sub-contractor, who refused to come through. The firm is being notified to come up to the camp and adjust matters. Meetings will be held in camp every Wednesday.

NOTES FROM PRINCE GEORGE

This is not a tale of conditions of of life in medieval times, but what actually occurred in this enlightened twentieth century in the civilized, progressive Canadian west.

The place is Raush Valley, B. C. and the concern belongs to and is run by a Mr. Johnson. It is the best place to keep away from up to the present, on record.

There is anywhere from 70 to 90 men in the camp, and it has the usual features common to most of these disease spreading, mansqueezing outfits, which produce the ties so much in demand on our great Canadian railroads.

This one in particular was never designed with the object of conforming to any sanitary regulations the bunk house with pole floor, pole bunks, hay beds and semi-darkness is the finest thing at all for a man whose constitution is a bit run down—he will soon get out of his misery, as can be proved. The well is close to the kitchen, from which the swill finds its way and contaminates the water, while the meat , kept as it is in the open air, is investigated by squirrels and other hungry and inquisitive animals. A short time ago smallpox broke out, and for a few weeks the place was under quarantine. The smallpox patients were for several days eating, sleeping and washing in the same place as the other men, until an isolation house was built, which the men did in their spare time. After the smallpox came the flu, and several men were down with it at one time. These men slept in the same bunkhouse as the other men, who cared for them as best they could, until finally one man, H. Blackland, died the doctor only arriving on the scene half an hour before he expired, at 3 o'clock in the morning. He leaves a wife and two children in Edmonton.

Now, who is to blame for this state of affairs? The health officers shift the responsibility from one to another. They can't do this or that, because they have no orders from some or other headquarters, and so the thing goes on. What is the Health Act intended for?

Are laws just put on the statute book and completely ignored, because it would offend some parasite if they were enforced; the B. C. Health Act could be conveniently ditched tomorrow and no one would miss it—in the vicinity of Prince George at any rate.

Then the miserable, kept press, will prate about radicals, extremists and agitators, when the real extremist is sitting comfortably at home, drawing his sustenance and luxury out of the results of the toil of men who exist in such putrid dens as the aforementioned joint of Raush Valley, B. C.

Listen to the talk about the welfare of the worker. Considerate employers and other platitudes, that are so often spewed forth by the hirelings of the employing class and then take a walk around and study these ideas in practice, and one cannot help but see the great contradiction that exists and the arrant hypocrisy of these would-be regenerators of society.

The average logger is not, as a rule, of a studious nature, but he is learning, and learning fast, many of them are still illiterate, but working class knowledge is not confined to those who are literate, as has been clearly proved in the case of Russia.

He is becoming aware of the necessity of combination of class solidarity, of concerted action, and he is finding in the O. B. U. an organization which, by reason of its mobility and adaptability, will prove to be a dynamic force, which the master class themselves are now beginning to realize, despite the assurance of hired fakirs and a prostituted press to the contrary..

J. STEVENSON,
Secretary, Prince George.

NELSON DISTRICT
Geo. Walton's Camp—Edgewood Lumber Co., Arrow Park, B. C.

This is a 100 per cent. union camp, all members paid up to date. The foreman is a sensible man to work for and has nothing against union. Cook and board satisfactory. One big bunk house, double bunks on one side and single bunks on the other, but the old bed-packing system still in operation. The wages, $4.75 to all hands and the nine-hour day, still in operation. The meeting was held in this camp February 29, and the following motions were put up:

"That a door had to be put in the north end of the bunk house." Carried.

"That bath and wash room be installed." Carried.

"That a semi-monthly pay day be enforced, that no time checks be accepted as payment and that sufficient cash be retained in office to pay off all men leaving camp." Carried.

These demands were granted satisfactory to the boys.

On March 14 a second meeting was held and the following resolutions were passed:

"That the eight-hour day be enforced April 1 to include all employees, kitchen staff as well."

"That minimum wages be $5 per day. Sawyers, teamsters and hookmen be $5.50 per day." Carried.

"That Fellow-worker P. W. Dunning be appointed camp delegate; J. Fryson, G. H. Porter, D. Dick be appointed camp committee." Carried.

"That Del. Sam Johnson be instructed to lay before the Nelson district next regular meeting the following motion:

"That it will be to the advantage of this short-log district of the interior to hold a convention of delegates from the following districts: Cranbrook, Nelson, Kamloops, Princeton, Merritt, to draw up a standard rate of wages and bunk house conditions, as the logging industry is different from the Coast district. Also resolved that the blanket system be abolished."

KAMLOOPS DISTRICT

The result of the recent vote for the election of district executive members is as foloiws: F. Billings, 118; Ed. Cohoe, 101; P. McLeod, 77; P. Welsh, 68; G. Lawry, 66; R. Kinlosh, 61; J. F. Johnson, 58; J. McLeod, 41; T. Hart, 39; H. Paradis, 31; W. D. Hammil, 17.

Buy at a union store.

Provincial Legislature Favors Direct Action by Workers

ON MARCH 25 the B. C. provincial legislature decided that the only way in which the workers in the pulp, paper and lumber mills of this province could expect to get an eight-hour day was by resorting to direct action on the job. On Major Burde's motion to make it compulsory for these industries to operate on an eight-hour basis, an opportunity was provided by which this already too long delayed improvement could be effected with least disruption of industry and without the creation of personal antagonism between employer and worker. However, the 2x4 attorney general and so-called minister of labor, Farris, on behalf of those interests he serves, opposed the measure, and, to kill it, moved that a six-months' hoist be given it. This was opposed in an amendment by Hawthornthwaite and which if adopted would have compelled a vote on the bill itself during the present session. Of course the reactionary puppets and hangers-on who are looking for capitalistic hand-outs rallied to the call of their masters and voted the bill a six-months' hoist. The following 27 voted to throw the bill out: Bell, Yorston, Nelson, Duncan, Jackson, Cowper, Sloan, Farris, Oliver, King, Macdonald, M. A., Sutherland, Manson, Thompson, Anderson, MacDonald, M. C., Weart, MacLean, Pattullo, Hart, Barrow, Whiteside, Walters, Pauline, Hall, Buckham, Fisher.

There were 16 who had a sufficient insight into present day needs and tendencies to support the principles embodied in the bill. These were: Pooley, Schofield, Jones, McDonald, A., Mackenzie, F. J. A., Hanes, Giolma, Burde, Ross, Bowser, Rose, McKenzie, W. A., Hawthornthwaite, Willson, McIntosh, Stewart.

As a result of the legislature action there is no other course open to the workers than to take job action to enforce the eight-hour day and they are rapidly making their arrangements. All the pulp and paper plants and mills have been notified that an eight-hour day must become operative from April 1st and in all lumber mills on May 1st. In addition there are many members of organized labor who still retain a willingness to take advantage of the opportunity of ballot-box action to express their approval or dissatisfaction of the actions or views of the various candidates. Then the reactionary 27 can expect to be put where they belong, amongst the has-beens.

PRINCE RUPERT DISTRICT
February Statement

Receipts—		
Dues		$38.00
Fees		2.00
Delegate's remittance	$163.60	
Less commission	6.00	
		157.60
District members		62.00
O. B. U. Buttons		4.55
O. B. U. Folders		1.20
Literature		2.35
Collections for strike		69.00
Balance on hand January 31		200.18
		$536.88
Expenditures—		
Wages		120.00
Postage		12.13
Office supplies		5.00
Janitor service		6.00
P. G. M. strike expense		179.00
Balance on hand February 29		214.75
		$536.88

The Following Appeal Has Been Sent In From District No. 1, Mining Unit, O. B. U., Taber, Alta.

COMRADES: District No. 1 Mining Department of the One Big Union are appealing for funds to help the miners of Bellevue, Alta., who have been locked out by the West Canadian Collieries Co. who are insisting with the assistance of the Minister of Labor, that our men sign the International United Mine Workers check-off form, which gives the coal company power to deduct a certain amount of money from the wages of our men, this money to be sent by the coal company to the office of the United Mine Workers, in Calgary, and from there to Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A. we will fight the signing of this check-off to a finish in this district, no Minister of Labor will be allowed to force our men into any organization against their will. We demand the right of self-determination, the right to belong to any organization, so long as that organization is within the jurisdiction of the laws of this country, we appeal to you for funds to help us win this fight in Bellevue, if we win in this camp, we have the International beaten in this district, they have spent $230,000, since last August trying to hold this district, with the assistance of Robertson and government stool pigeons.

Kindly send all monies to Rod. McDonald, Blairmore, Alberta.

Yours for the success of the One Big Union,

DISTRICT SECRETARY.

General Items

Anyone knowing the present address of N. Bodin please inform Vancouver headquarters.

COLUMBIA COAST MISSION

Members are recommended to keep a sharp eye on the hospitals and other activities of this outfit as many reports coming from members suggest that there is a greater anxiety to get hold of the men's finances than to render service, and seeing that during their last financial year these people received from the public general donations amounting to $8032.30, and to get this doubtless impressed upon the donors the extent, importance and benevolent nature of their hospital activities. It is interesting to know that of all the donations they received, only $2014.70 was applied to hospital work. Members have been sent to these hospitals suffering from the effects of accidents, and if you stay here you must pay $2 a day in advance," and records are on file in which a patient had to sign an order on the employer good for when he was able to go to work, and in another case, had to hand over the compensation cheques, although in both of these cases the men were suffering from accidents. It may be that this philanthropic institution desires to have all the workers within the wide radius of their hospitals coerced into paying from $1 to $1.50 a month to the support of their institution. The workers are, however, advised to put their money into something which would be directly under their own control, even if the getting of the benefits desired would cost them a little more when they are in a financial position to pay for it.

Defense Contributions

Contributions to Winnipeg defense fund from Deighton's camp, Texada Island, amounting to $147, follow: $5 each, A. Carlson, J. Ostman, P. Peterson, C. Henderickson, D. Kirkness, A. C. Kinney, C. Driscott, R. Bright, W. J. Armstrong, C. Copeman, J. Levesque, J. W. Abrams, L. L. Gråham, A. R. Olsen, J. Nicol, J. Anderson, W. Coff, S. Haslam, A. McKay, H. Green, J. Warren, F. Turner, N. Johnson, J. Powers, D. Little, I. Little, A. G. Deighton, D. Kerr; $2 each, S. Blanchard, K. Ferg, J. McLeod; $1, F. Case.

Donations to Defense Fund

The loggers employed by the United Logging Co. at Herriot Bay sent in $86 to the defense fund last week. The members of the Lumber Workers Unit of the O. B. U. at Faulkner's camp, Merritt, B. C., have forwarded the sum of $144.50, and the men at Patchett's camp in the same district, sent $108 as their contribution towards the defense of the men arrested as a result of the Winnipeg strike Loggers at Jenning's camp, Perow, B. C., forwarded $52.

Send $97.21

The lumber workers at Orford Bay have contributed the sum of $97.21 to the defense fund.

NOTICE

Fellow-worker Louis Martin was killed at Mac and Mac, Hardwick Island, on March 23.

More Donations

The lumber workers at the Comox Logging and Railway Company camp, Vancouver Island, have donated $77.70 towards the defense fund, and the men at Stillwater Beach camp have sent in $50.

The lumber workers at the Jackson Bay camp of the Lapan Logging Company have contributed $121.50 towards the defense of the boys at Winnipeg.

Some of the lumber workers are desirous of having all the names of the men and the amounts contributed, published in the Federationist. This, under the present conditions is impossible, but the totals recenved from the different camps will be acknowledged.

LUMBER WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION

Uncalled for Mail, March 31, 1920

Ivan G. Anderson, Frank Anderson, Moses D. Austin.

M. Boucovick, G. W. Brown, Tim Bell, W. Bennett, Roy Boyd, Bill Burn, Otto Bigman, Peter O. Brandt, S. L. Brun, R. E. Brown.

Favino Carlo, Gustaf A. Carlson, Joe Commic, C. Corfield, A. B. Clinton, H. Copeland, Ivor Carlson, John Cuthbert, George Capstick, Jio Constabile.

Mrs. John Deacon, J. Digmas, J. F. Daniel, Joe Defrane, B. Dealmark, Edward Dunn, H. Dowding, P. Delkewich, N. Dudakowski, Harry Douglas, C. J. Duggan, John Doyle.

E. Emikowick, Rees Evans.

James Finn, Spartari Francesco, Peter Fortier, Claude Freeman, A. N. Fanta, W. A. Fleming.

W. J. Gavell, O. Gable, Frank Grenfield, L. J. Gill (roll), S. George, Archie Greenlaw, Jerry Golden.

Milton Harney, Bob Hinksman, Matt Hanson, Chris Hanson, Jno. W. Hendrickson, A. Heringson, C. Hellums, R. Higgins.

M. Jockus, A. C. Jones, Hubert Jones, Wm. Johnstone.

Andrew Kirk, H. Kipp, E. Kozireff, Leslie Kilpatrick, J. Kenwright.

Geo. Lacosse, Locky, Stephen Langer, A. Lyons, Edwin Pearson Lust, W. Lee, Peter Losie.

James Meikle, John Moshier, Chas. S. Mattoch, Frank Myers, P. Myski, A. Morrison and (registered), G. Meikle, Dan Milligan, John Meyer, E. Muras, Nicholas Meloaky, Vance S. Mersereau, Francisco Martinez, J. O. Meshervilk.

John McCurdy, J. McColl, Ernest McDonald, James W. McKay, D. F. McDonald, John McKay, J. McLeod, Angus Mcpinnon.

L. Newman.

Fat O'Connor, J. D. Ouilette, Pat O'Donnell, John O'Brien, Geo. Olson, Nels Overson (and registered.)

J. Potyandi, Matt Pelto, Pritchard, P. Petterson, John V. Person, Roy Porritt, A. L. Provencal, Nels Peterson (register.)

Charley Ridger, W. Ross, George Robinson, C. J. Roberts, Alex. Ruscan, A. R. Rowland, R. Roberts, Ted Rose.

Ernest Saunders, Julius Sorenson, Percy Sells, Howard Smith, Albert Schlin, J. Simpson, Frank Spartari, George Stewart, Ivor Smith, W. H. Stevens, Knut Swanson, John Secho, A. J. Sharpe (register), Frank van Sina, Eranst Swanson.

Tunus, Fred Turnbull, Chas. Trites, James Henry Tait, Taulbutt.

C. J. Urwin.

Camiel Vermeersch.

W. J. Weir, Joe Wiktowar, Dan Wilkinson, A. G. Walton, A. P. Wheeler.

Henry Yeomans.

Papers, etc.

A. Crichton, D. W. Marritt, Alex. Dunbar, Stephen Brady, P. Myski.

Defense Fund Contributions

Benson camp, Ocean Falls (per Iver Birkland), $42; Grading camp, Stillwater, $260.75.

Donations for Defense Fund

Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, Kamloops district (per J. S. Peterson), $23; Northern Pacific Logging Company, Drury Inlet, $107; Camp 1, Stillwater (L. W. I. U.), $289.35.

Hudson's Camp, Cardero Channel

The Lumber Workers of Hudson's camp, Cadero Channel, have sent the sum of $64.50 towards the Winnipeg defense fund.

Defense Fund

The lumber workers at the Roberts Lake camp have contributed $80 to the defence fund.

Cowichan Lake

The Lumber Workers at Empire camp, No. 10, Cowichan Lake, have sent the sum of $61.50 towards the defense fund.

Donations received towards the defense fund from the L. W. I. U. at Pingston Creek: John Rudd, $5; Gust Johnson, $1; Bill Fraser, $2; C. Jacobson, $2; Ben Johnson, $2; Pete Kilberg, $3; N. Hogbund, $4; P. Erickson, $3; Gust Peterson, $1; A. Dalhen, $1; John Lipe, $1; John A. Larson, $1; O. Markstrim, $1; T. Dean, $1; M. Bergquist, $1; A. Olson, $1; T. Sitter, $1; M. Johnson, $1; John Teeny, $1; N. French, $2; Unknown, $3; A. Blay, $1. Total, $39.

Donations Received

Camp C, B. C. Mills, Timber & Logging Co., Crawford Anchorage, $77; Camp 3, (L W. I. U.), headquarters, $84.

WANTED

Address of Noble Cornelius. His brother desires the information.

Minutes of Business Meeting

Regular business meeting held on Sunday, March 28, at 2 p.m. Fellow-worker Holliday in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted. Correspondence filed.

Hospital committee reported the hospitals have been visited and members therein attended to.

Literature committee reported books dealing with "Bullit's Mission to Russia" and Upton Sinclair's "Brass Check" being on order.

Secretary reported the result of the recent referendum on convention proceedings.

Financial report given in detail showing receipts since last meeting $4510.11, expenditure $6601.26, leaving balance in hand of $2311.68. Reports adopted.

Question was raised concerning a letter written by a member and inserted in the Federationist some time ago with reference to Hick's Employment Agency.

Moved, "That the original letter be read." Motion lost.

Committee's report re the Employers' Labor Agency, copies of which had been sent to camp, was read and approved.

Secretary was instructed to inform the workers at Swanson Bay that waitresses in the lumber industry are entitled to the minimum wage the same as any other worker.

Moved, "That the investigation committee hand into the organization a copy of its findings." Carried.

Moved, "That the report be published in the Federationist as soon as handed in." Carried.

Moved and adopted, "That a telegram be sent to the central defense committee, Winnipeg, regretting that a jury could be found to give verdict of guilty upon such evidence and type of witness and tactics as were used by the prosecution. The 18,000 members of this unit can be relied upon to take whatever action necessary to secure these men their freedom and will devote all their resources to the work of education and organization so that in the near future it will be impossible for such a travesty of justice to be again pulled off in this community."

Meeting adjourned at 4:45 p.m.

Note by Secretary Winch: "As the printer estimates that to insert the committee's report referred to in the above minutes would occupy nearly the whole page of the Fed., it is decided best to issue the report in the form of a pamphlet, which will be circulated throughout the camps for the information of the membership as soon as available.

Donation to defence fund from grading camp, Stillwater, amounting to $260.75.

NOTICE

Wanted, information as to the whereabouts of Walter Haydey, who left Swanson Bay twelve months ago, and never been seen since. Information to be sent to Ed. Rose, 2178 Horley street, Vancouver, B. C.

Correspondence

Some time ago I went to the place of employment of Mac & Mac Logging Company. I left town with the idea of finding one of the best camps on this coast, after a lot of bull from one of the owners. He informed me of having the double-deckers cut in two and blankets furnished, and that it was on account of the union he was forced to cut the bunks and furnish blankets, so that his employees could live like white men, there- I fell for his "bull." It's very funny that a company like Mac & Mac should use these means of getting men for their haywire layout. This is what I found:

The double-deckers are still there, some of wood and others of iron, and as for blankets, I was lucky to have taken my own with me or I would have been S. O. L. The bunk houses are dirty and haven't been scrubbed since they were built; 16 men in a bunk house; two dainty little lamps in each bunk house. I learned that the camp was 100 per cent. organized at one of their meetings I attended. The delegate was instructed to look over the members' cards and found to his astonishment that there were eight men in camp who did not have a card. When the question of blankets was brought up I was informed that the blankets had been voted on at the meeting three weeks previous, and the company was given till the 15th of April to decide whether to put them in or not.

Now if they need two months to decide whether they put them in or not they may possibly have them there by 1922, that is if the same crew that's there now stays with them until then. The grub—I dare not call it food—for to start with there was no cook, the cooking was done by the flunkey. I can stand most anything for a while, having come out of the army recently, but a week was my limit at Mac & Mac's. And to finish, they had the nerve to charge me $2 for extra meals after I was hired by the month with board. I would not kick so much if there was anything to eat. Fresh fruits may arrive once or twice a week, apples principally, and as for oranges and other fruit they are hard to be seen. Still, the swamp angels are satisfied. It looks like there are a lot of men around this coast who are only carrying cards because they have to, but still they can do without them. In Mac & Mac's camp there should be a collection taken up to buy a whistle and have a good union man blow it when quitting time comes. The slaves are now working from 15 to 25 minutes' overtime every day without pay.

DIRECTORY OF DISTRICT OFFICES

Cranbrook, B. C. .....J. H. Thompson....Box 18
Kamloops, B. C. .....J. L. Peterson.....Box 812
3 Victoria St.
Merritt, B. C. .....Andrew Dickie.....Box 8
Nelson, B. C. .....E. Mutch .....Box 197
Meetings are held in the O. B. U. Hall, Baker Street, Nelson, on the first and 3rd Sunday of each month at 3 p.m.
Pringe George, B.C...J. Stevenson .....Drawer 20
Prince Rupert, B.C...J. H. Burrough ....Box 833
Victoria, B. C. .....E. Waterson .....1424 Gov't Street
Edmonton, Alta. .....C. Berg .....10333-101st St. E.
Prince Albert, Sask..Geo. Tether .....108—8th St. E.
Sudbury, Ont. .....W. Cowan .....Box 600
Sudbury Hotel
Port Arthur, Ont. ....G. Anderson .....281 Bay Street
Fort Francis, Ont.....T. Mace .....Box 390
Webster Hall
Cobalt, Ont. .....J. D. Cluney.....95 Lang St.

Lumberworkers

MAINTAIN THE STANDARD EIGHT-HOUR DAY

$6 Camps Minimum Wage **Mills $5**

SANITARY CONDITIONS

Enforce the Laws!

THE B.C. FEDERATIONIST

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

A. S. WELLS.....Manager

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

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....April 2, 1920

NOW that the Winnipeg trials are over, and the Crown has succeeded in securing a verdict of guilty against the labor men arrested as a result of the Winnipeg strike, the press is naturally taking the position, that as they have been tried by a jury of their peers, that is all there is to be said about the matter. The conduct of the trials, and the importance of the results, are, however, very vital to the working class movement, and even more so than they would have been only a few years ago. Mr. Metcalfe has said that things that are said by individuals must be considered in connection with the circumstances that prevail at the time, or words to that effect. The result of the trials, and the actions of the trial judge and crown counsel must also be considered in connection with the circumstances, and the trend of events at this time. Not only that, but the entire proceedings since before the arrest of the men must also be considered from that basis.

SOME ASPECTS OF THE WINNIPEG TRIALS

* * *

After the men were arrested, the authorities raided the homes of many labor men in different parts of the country. By this method "evidence" was secured against the accused. Pritchard in his address to the jury said, "They sent their agents to search every ash barrel in the Dominion." In a great many respects this statement was literally true. For the authorities searched the homes of many labor officials, who by the position they held, were compelled to keep on a file a large mass of correspondence that they had received, in many cases covering a number of years of activity in the trade union and working class movement. Naturally amongst this mass of correspondence, there were many letters that were written by ignorant men, who in their ignorance would write those things which any man who had a knowledge of the present system, and the causes of the class struggle, would never write. The arrested men were of the latter type. They knew better than to conspire to bring about a revolution. They knew that revolutions are not brought about by men sitting up at night scheming to bring them about, but are the result of conditions that make them not only possible, but inevitable. Yet this is the type of evidence that was brought against the accused. The following extracts from a letter received by an executive officer of the B. C. Federation of Labor in December, 1917, was part of this type of "evidence" as to the guilt of Pritchard, and the other accused men. The letter was a reply to an inquiry as to the calling of the annual convention, and was written shortly after the Dominion elections were over in 1917:

* * *

"The recent elections have left me in a frame of mind where I do not see much use in calling a convention or anything else along that line. It seems that the workers want to be dominated by their natural enemies, and if they want it they should have it; for my part I am quite ready to adopt the methods of the I. W. W. or the Russian revolutionists, as there don't seem to be any use trying trade union or educational methods any more, at least until they have had a little more of the burden, and then they must get some sense."

* * *

Another passage from the same letter, dealing with the suggestion of placing an organizer in the field, was just as silly and damning, when used in evidence against the accused. It is as follows:

"If you think it best to send an organizer out during January I am agreeable to it, but for my part I would prefer to see an effort made to organize a militant body of resisters to the present system of capitalist domination, and to see the workers, even if they are few, grab the mines, railways, etc., and thereby cause as much confusion to the master class as possible, but at the worst it could not make the last condition of the workers any worse than the first."

* * *

There were other passages along similar lines, and this is the kind of stuff, gathered from the ash barrels of the labor movement, that was used to convict the accused. Strange as it may seem, the writer of the letter in question, is not a member of the O. B. U., neither is he a member of the Socialist Party of Canada; he is an orthodox trades unionist of the most reactionary type, one of the Victory Bond selling kind, and who has never been arrested, or even questioned as to his activities. Whether he be knave or fool, time alone will tell. But in view of his activities, both before and after he wrote the letter from which the above passages were clipped, he has never been known as a radical. He is today a strong opponent of the O. B. U., and is also a member of a religious denomination which, to say the least, is not at all socialistically inclined. We can only leave our readers to form their own conclusions as to the reasons the writer had in penning such trash.

* * *

The accused men, however, have been connected up with such rubbish, and it has been used as evidence against them. That they, in most cases, never even knew the individuals that wrote letters of this type, availed them nothing. That they themselves have never either written, or spoken anything that could be construed as even resembling such crazy and dangerous statements, has not been considered. It is, however, evidence of this nature, gathered from every hole and corner of the Dominion, on which they have been convicted of seditious conspiracy by a farmer jury. The accused have been found guilty by a jury of their peers, it has been stated. This, however, is not so. To have been tried by their peers they should have been judged by men who were not economically hurt by the strike, and by men from the same environment that they lived in. This however, was not the case. We learn from the report of Judge Robson, in his report on the strike, that "the monetary loss to the farming community through the strike of railway express employees in Western Canada was particularly heavy."

The jury was largely composed of farmers, the balance being men who could not have any sympathy with the workers in an industrial community, as they did not live in such an environment, and consequently could have but little knowledge of the problems of the workers in the cities.

* * *

The case for the Crown was conducted by men who were intimately, and actively, connected with the Citizens' Committee during the time of the strike. A. J. Andrews, K. C., attended meetings between the City Council, and other bodies, and the strikers. His statements at such meetings showed at least how his prejudice had blinded him to the fact that the workers in Winnipeg had a real grievance, and that an attempt was being made to destroy the workers' organizations, even if he were not a party to such a conspiracy. The fact that the Manitoba Supreme Court threw out the appeal in the Russell case has been used to prove that the trial judge was not unfair, as claimed by the counsel for the defence, but the judges of this country are not free from bias, and so long as they are appointed largely for political services, just so long shall we see unfairness on the bench. Possibly in no other province in the Dominion could a judge be found who would so misuse his power as did Judge Metcalfe in the Russell, and the other trials.

* * *

The workers are urged to use constitutional methods to bring about the changes that they desire. They will do so if they are allowed to. But if the government of this country is so strong on constitutionality, why does it not see that the men who are entrusted with power are elected in a constitutional manner. Have the people no right to a choice as to who shall be the responsible ministers of the Crown. Senator Robertson, on whose authority, along with that of Mr. A. J. Andrews, K. C., active member of the Citizens' Committee, the men were arrested, has never been elected by the people. He was in the first place appointed to the Senate for political purposes, and from that morgue of blasted political hopes and aspirations, he was dragged out and placed in a position that gave him power to have men arrested in the dead of the night, and their homes searched. The homes of scores of labor men were searched and ransacked for such evidence as that given above. If this is constitutional, the workers prefer to have the constittuional methods of the government of this country modified, and the people given a chance to select their ministers.

* * *

With reference to Mr. Justice Metcalfe's statement as to the consideration of the statements of men in connection with the circumstances existing at the time, we question whether this has been done. The statements used against the accused were not statements written or uttered at the time of the strike, but in the years preceding it, 1917, and statements made during that year had nothing to do with the circumstances at the time of the strike. They had nothing to do with the Calgary conferences or the Walker Theatre meeting, so often referred to by counsel for the Crown, were the circumstances leading up to the strike, and which had a large bearing on the trouble in Winnipeg, considered. Mr. Justice Metcalfe refused to allow evidence to be introduced as to the activities of the Citizens' Committee, and the trouble which resulted as the aftermath of that organization of capitalists and their henchmen taking control of the situation in Winnipeg. Surely this cannot be considered as taking the circumstances into consideration. Was the ever-increasing cost of living, and the slow but sure awakening of the workers to their class position considered? It may be that this was considered by those in authority only too well, and that this, and this alone, was the real cause of the arrest of the accused, and the subsequent action by the Crown in the securing of "evidence," and the careful selection of a jury which was not composed of the peers of the accused. In any case we contend that the silly statements, either uttered or written, by men other than the accused, and men ignorant of the position of the working class, and dragged from the rubbish heaps of the labor movement, cannot be accepted by any intelligent people as proof of the guilt of the men now awaiting sentence, and it does not prove that any seditious conspiracy existed. Canada is today facing the parting of the ways. We hope that the people of this country will see to it that reason, and not ruling class vindictiveness, shall be the dominating factor in the life of the nation, and that constitutional methods will be the methods used by those who clamor the most for them.

If press notices as to the result of the International teamsters' trouble with their employers are correct, and which would indicate that a "gentleman's agreement" on the open shop basis is the outcome, then our references to the safety of the employers from the superior intelligence of the men's representative was not far from the mark.

TIME TO CALL A HALT

IN VIEW of the close proximity of the United States to Canada, and the financial control that the large financial concerns in that country wield in Canadian affairs, the result of the trial of the Socialist members of the New York State assembly is of more than passing interest to all thinking people in this country. We have already pointed out in these columns the part played by American capital in Winnipeg last year, and how the government, which was influenced by the financial transactions carried on with Wall Street magnates, passed the amendments to the Immigration Act without opposition from the Liberal Party, and is today carrying on a campaign against the miners in Alberta and the Crow's Nest Pass, in conjunction with the coal operators, which are controlled by U. S. A. capital. Knowing these things, political happenings in the U. S. A. must be seriously considered by the people of this country, and the far-reaching effects of the adoption of the report of the judiciary committee of the New York State assembly should be seriously considered by all who desire to see changes brought about by peaceful methods. If the report of the committee referred to is adopted, not only will the Socialist members of the State assembly be unseated, but members of the Socialist Party of America will be prevented from being candidates to that legislative body. In other words it will preclude Socialist candidates being placed in the field by the workers.

* * *

Direct action, or attempts to bring about changes by force are the direct result of their being no other means available, and if the Socialist Party of America, or any other radical labor party, is precluded from having their candidates elected, or unseated after they are elected, by the legislative body which largely represents the vested interests, then the workers would have no other weapon than direct action, and all the laws passed, and all the courts, could not prevent the workers taking the only method left to them to bring about those changes which the development of society demands, and which must be made, or the people perish. These changes will be brought about, not because a few Socialists predict that they must and will be made, but because of the evolution that is taking place in the methods of production, and which must of necessity bring about political changes, and eventually the downfall of capitalism, and the establishment of the new order based on production for use.

* * *

History is teeming with examples of ruling class madness. It is not confined to capitalism, but can be found in the history of feudalism and chattel slavery; but in no previous form of society has the ruling class been so insane as is the dominating capitalistic class in the United States. Russia, with its czardom, and all the medieval feudalistic forms of government, with no opportunity for the people to bring about political changes, was brought out of bondage by blood tears. The chattel slaves were freed because capitalism needed a new form of slave, and chattel slavery was preventing the development of the new methods of production, yet in spite of this fact, those who owned the chattel slaves made it necessary for the people to bring about their freedom by the sword, never for one moment realizing that the change was inevitable, and was in line with human progress, and made necessary by the development of the machinery of production. Similar stupidity on the part of the ruling class of this age is showing itself in all manner of ways, the incident in connection with the New York State assembly being only one of them. The significance of it, however, is of considerable interest to all students of sociology. It demonstrates once more that the ruling class will go to any length to retain its power, and the system which gives that class ever-increasing profits. The present rulers are as blind to the forces that are working in society as were the owners of the chattel slave. They will in their madness by the disenfranchising of the people, and the restriction of all political privileges, compel the people to take other than the much-talked of constitutional methods. Canada is following in the wake of the U. S. A. in the matter of crushing industrial organizations of the workers. The courts are, by the injunction and general American methods, bringing about a condition that is almost intolerable. The Dominion Government's election act instead of giving greater political privileges, is restricting them, and disenfranchising many people who have lived in the country for years, under the cloak of a sham patriotism, thinking that with a large section of the people still suffering from war hysteria, that they can entrench the present regime by this method. The people of this country, if they wish to see changes brought about by peaceful and constitutional means, should call a halt to the American methods which are fast being saddled on them, or ere long we shall see all candidates for political positions, whether they be provincial or Dominion, treated as it is evident they are to be treated in the State of New York, unless they conform to the views and policies of the ruling and profiteering class.

Judge Robson, who was appointed to report on the Winnipeg strike, has fulfilled his mission, which was to whitewash the employing class. Naturally he condemns the Socialists. This could be expected. Was he not appointed by a capitalistic government, and is not Socialism the foe of capitalism? And then we are warned against raising class hatred, when the ruling class by all its actions prods the workers in the ribs, and invariably shows class prejudice.

The war for democracy evidently started it on its way. First it was Russia, and since that it looks like a procession.

Eight-Hour Bill Is Defeated at Victoria

(Continued from page 1)

it had to devise some scheme that would serve the necessary joint purpose of pleasing the employers and fooling the workers. For ability to do that, it is hard to beat the ingenious brain and versatile jaw of a lawyer. For such ability, it is difficult to excel the present attorney general. The scheme he devised, was to move a resolution, giving the bill a six months' hoist, and this he formally did. It required very little political sagacity to observe the duplicity back of the move. Everybody knows, in fact, that there will not be another session of the House previous to one year from now. It was very evident on the face of it, that it was a veiled attempt to defeat the bill. His argumetns were very plausible. He pointed out that a so-called Labor conference—selected, of course, by everybody but a Labor body—is to meet in Ottawa next July to consider the provisions as laid down by the International Labor Conference, called under the Peace Treaty. It was his intention, he said, to appoint as representatives to said conference, J. H. McVety, to represent Labor; J. J. Coughlan for the employers, and possibly himself, or someone else for the public. It might be asked by what authority he is designated the power to select Labor's representative? From his viewpoint, apparently, Labor is not competent to select its own representative. As to McVety's fitness to represent Labor, the Labor movement of the Province has not been consulted, and furthermore, it is doubtful whether he or anyone else would be endorsed for such a mission by the bona fide Labor movement of the Province. This is by the way, of course.

The Attorney General has given the assurance that following the proposed conference, if the other Provinces will not favor the eight-hour day for all workers, that the government will consider something along that line for this Province. Whether such an assurance has any more value than the pre-election promises made, remains to be seen. At all events, if the new Election Act passes the present session—and the indications are that it will—it is quite possible that eight-hour day election promises may be good for another election.

It may or it may not be of interest to the workers throughout the Province to learn how their alleged representatives voted on the proposition. At a time when the lumber barons of the Province are realizing more money than ever before on the sale of lumber, the following members voted against an eight-hour day at this time:

Bell, Yorston, Nelson, Duncan, Jackson, Cowper, Sloan, Farris, Oliver, King, Macdonald, M. A., Sutherland, Manson, Thompson, Anderson, Macdonald, K. C., Weart, MacLean, Pattullo, Hart, Barrow, Whiteside, Walters, Pauline, Hall, Buckham, Fisher.

The following voted in favor of the bill: Pooley, Schofield, Jones, McDonald, A., Mackenzie, F. J. A., Hanes, Giolma, Burde, Ross, Bowser, Rose, McKenzie, W. A., Hawthornthwaite, Wilson, McIntosh, Stewart.

Mrs. Ralph Smith, although she promised to vote for the bill, for some reason or other, was not present to do so.

As against the action of the B. C. Legislature, it would be well to study, by way of comparison, the action of the government of Poland on the same proposition. The government of this Province would disdain to be compared with that of a backward country like Poland. In that country, despite its alleged political and economic backwardness, the eight-hour day is enforced by law. Not only that, the law stipulates a 46-hour week; when one considers the conditions of that country during the last five years, with general depression of industry, granting the eight-hour day, and then considers the action of the Legislature of this Province with its lumbering industry and unprecedented prosperity, denying the same concession to saw mill workers, it leads one to the conclusion that our advancement is as much pronounced as a dog's tail, and in the same direction.

The net result of the House turning down the bill amounts to an open invitation to the workers in the saw mills, etc., to fight for the eight-hour day by the use of their economic powers. The fact that such an invitation practically speaking, comes from the attorney general, so-called minister of Labor, is sufficient in itself. It is the best argument ever advanced to the workers to gain the eight-hour day by the industrial action route. Later on the workers will be listening to preachers, college professors, politicians and Labor misleaders urging them to use only "constitutional means" to gain their demands. When such a time occurs, they should bear the above facts in mind, and furthermore inform such advisers that when the government has an opportunity to benefit the workers by such means, it should do so. The old Tory government used "constitutional methods" in defeating the miners in the Vancouver Island strike, and there is not the slightest doubt that should the saw mill workers endeavor to organize on the job for the eight-hour day, that Mr. Farris will also uphold "the dignity of the law." Meanwhile, it would be well for the workers in general to carefully scrutinize the above list of members who voted for and against the measure, and remember the same at the next election, which may be inside of one year, and when the respective members will again be telling them what they have done for Labor.

LETTERS TO THE FED.

Wanted— 5,000 Volunteers
620 Nineteenth Street East,
North Vancouver, B. C.

Editor B. C. Federationist: Isn't it time we had a steady flow of money to pay the expenses off in connection with the men on trial in the "Peg," and to feed their families? Surely we are not going to let them go in rags and eat poor food when we are working and they are facing trial on a charge for our sake. They expressed themselves as we wanted them and, therefore, I submit these plans.

I want 5,000 men and women to volunteer to pay one dollar per month for one year, and as soon as you read this letter, dig down and send your name and address to the Editor of the Federationist, and begin to pay on the 1st of April, and do this determined to stay with it. It is not much for each, but will be a great help to the defense committee.

Yours for the cause,
Sgd.) D. McLEAN.

Laundry Workers Unit

In point of attendance the last meeting of the Laundry Workers was the best for some months. Among several items of business that were taken up, was a communication from the fire chief of the city, stating that he had instructed the proprietor of one of the laundries to erect a fire-escape immediately, owing to the risk that the employees were under through having no means of exit from the upper floor of the building. The local means to see that this work is undertaken without delay. The sick committee reported two of the sisters were down with the "flu" and that their needs were being looked after. The unit voted the sum of $10 to the sick fund, and assessed the female members 10c per week and the male members 20c for the same purpose.

The president having sent in his resignation, owing to having taken up farming as a means of livelihood, Fellow-worker Willcox was unanimously voted to that office.

The retiring president, Fellow-worker J. Little, was presented with a reading lamp and lantern, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded him for the efficient manner in which he had always conducted the meetings.

The next meeting of this uit will be held on Wednesday, April 14. All members are asked to attend.

COMMUNISTS ELECT BIG MAJORITY IN MOSCOW

Seventy Communist Women Elected In Russian Elections—579 of a Majority

Moscow.—Of the 719 deputies chosen in the recent election here, 650 were communists, 21 were sympathizers with Communists, 37 were nonpartisan and eight were Mensheviki. Eighty deputies were women, 70 of whom were Communists and 10 nonpartisan.

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Del Monte Asparagus, tin 23c
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Del Monte Pork and Beans, per tin 15c
Del Monte Ketchup, bot..33c
Carnation Milk, tall tin ..15c
Carnation Milk, small tin 7½c
Quaker Tomatoes, 2½-lb. tin 18c
Cottage Peanut Butter, glass 29c
Nabob Coffee, per tin ...63c
Braid's Best Coffee, tin ..69c
Krinkle Corn Flakes, per pkt. 9c
Woodward's Better Coffee, per lb. 57c
Campbell's Vegetable Soup, per tin 15½c
Van Camp's Clam Chowder Soup, per tin 14c
Wild Rose Pastry Flour, 10-lb. sack 72c
Heintz Pork and Beans, per tin 13c
Heintz Ketchup, bottle ..35c
Cream of Wheat, pkt....26c
Grape Nuts, per pkt. ...16c
New Excelsior Dates, pkt. 22c
New Dromedary Dates, per pkt. 28c
Jars Chinese Ginger 55c

Van Camp's Tomato Soup, per tin 11½c
Aunt Jemima's Pancake Flour, per pkt. 19½c
Maybloom Tea, lb. 58c
Blue Ribbon Peaches, per lb. pkt. 22c
Creamettes Macaroni per pkt. 9½c
Ramsay's Soda Biscuits, per pkt. 26c
Large Sealers Finest Olives, per bottle 45c
Clark's Spaghetti and Cheese, per tin 13c
Shelled Almonds, ½-lb. pkt. 36c
Shelled Walnuts, ½-lb. pkt. 30c
Wagstaff's Pure Strawberry Jam, 4-lb. tin $1.18
C. & S. Seal Coffee, 1-lb. tin 61c
Woodward's Better Tea, per lb. 54c
Woodward's Extra Choice Tea, per lb. 49c
Woodward's Choice Tea, per lb. 42c
Farina (similar to Cream of Wheat), 6-lb. sack 46c
Cadbury's Pure Cocoa, ¼-lb. tin 26c

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT

Alberta Creamery Butter No. 1, per lb. 74c
Premium Bacon, lb. 64c
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Picnic Hams, Small size, per lb. 32c
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Sweet Oranges, per doz. ..45c
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LESSONS OF THE WINNIPEG STRIKE

A. E. Smith Advises the Workers to Take No Chances

"A Song of Hope" opened the F. L. P. meeting at the Royal on Sunday evening, and "The People's Flag" closed it. Both were sung with a will by the large audience; and the two hours between were vibrant with the sentiments therein expressed—intensified, rather than diminished, by the week-end's casualty list from Winnipeg.

A. E. Smith of Brandon was the principal speaker, and his topic was "The Big Lessons of the Winnipeg Strike," which he dealt with all the more impressively, perhaps, by reason of the moderation of his language and the absence of anything in the nature of hysterical vituperation.

There was nothing to be gained, he said, by posing in heroic attitude at this time. It was a day of great movements that had in themselves integral values and did not depend on any man or set of men. A mere holiday in the government boarding house would make small difference, though it would inflict unmerited sorrow. What really mattered was "the thing behind."

Fifty years ago it was an age of small movements and great men; today they had great movements and small men. No amount of the "overhead control system" would affect the destiny of those movements.

A verdict had been delivered at Winnipeg which the speaker had not expected could be delivered in this country. "It has the earmarks, it seems to me, of an instruction, not a verdict," he remarked, and then added, amid laughter, "I don't say that, but I venture to say that it is in the minds of 95 per cent. of the audience at this moment." Ivens was his personal friend, and he unhesitatingly repudiated the idea that he was a guilty man. "In his soul he has never planned nor hoped for any injury to come to any man." And the speaker thought the same could be said of the others. However, it was not the time for any foolish word or frantic boast; but to study the phenomena.

As a "first text," he took the recent remark of Lloyd George—"one of the men who is gently sliding down the pipe"—that they could take no chances in these revolutionary days. "That is just as much a truth for you and me; it is a very wise expression for the proletariat too." It was made to the Liberals, who hoped to bring Britain back to pre-war days, which the speaker declared "will never be."

His "second text" was from Arthur Henderson. "We must begin to think and talk of terms of responsibility." In their struggle for control, which was surely going to be successful, they should avoid doing "the things that will afford the enemy his chance to practice violence when he is deposed, on the ground that we practised it in deposing him." "The time is coming when the institutions of society will be under control of the people. It will then be the people demanding that the courts and other institutions shall have respect shown to them. Therefore it is for us to discover the ground—the abiding basis of sanctity. Sanctity cannot be artificial; it must not be based upon the amount of fluff and fur and flum-doodlery of the functionaries that do the bidding of the court. It must be based on the abiding confidence of the people in its clear-eyed and unsquinting justice. When the court itself destroys that confidence, what claim can it have to sanctity?" The speaker continued to elaborate the theme, causing some amusement by calling attention to the fact that he was "reading notes"—to avoid misrepresentation.

There were too places where the law was made. One was Parliament, supposed to constitute a representative government — though the term might be a misnomer. The other was the law court, which was in effect a Legislature, in that it made law which henceforward could be referred to as a precedent. Under such conditions, counsel had declared that a reactionary power in government at any time could sweep into the jails any opposing it.

As to the judge's remark that "the grass was dry" and therefore it was a crime to throw the spark, the speaker suggested that the fundamental question was: "What has made the grass dry?" R. B. Russell did not produce the condition of mental drought.

"Putting a man in prison for the opinions he holds in his soul destroys the whole purpose of penalogy," the speaker declared, that purpose being, not punishment, but reformation and reclamation. "Confining a political offender with the thief and the cracksman undermines the very fundamentals of the penal system." Such a man was a misfit in any prison; on the other hand, there was the psychological effect on the craftsman or their inmate.

"Siberia produced Russia," the speaker declared; if they wanted the conditions of Russia in this country, they had only to produce Siberia to secure them. (Applause.) And as to rapidity of results, he pointed out that in botany, "the flower is produced with lightning rapidity compared with growth at the root stage."

In the latter part of his address, the speaker raised the question as to whether there was a plot on foot to disrupt the labor movement, and pointed to indications that such was the case. "Russell was the best man to select for the delivery of the blow, because of his extreme Socialist opinions. The creating of prejudice was as much part of the manoeuvre as the actual bringing of evidence." The right response was the closing up of the ranks. "Let us stand more firmly together than ever before." (Applause.)

If there was widespread sedition in the world, let the government assemble the people and ask them the reason. To repress was simply to solidify the consciousness of the people. There was the pathway of love and comradeship on one hand, and the path of selfishness and enmity on the other. In 1914 they took the pathway of hate. Along which were they going to move today?

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Letters to FEDERATIONIST

Salmon Fishing

Editor B. C. Federationist: Our fish-flavored aristocracy are proving themselves to be, if not the wisest nor the brightest, assuredly "the meanest of mankind." They seem to be bereft of all sense of honor and feelings of shame—if they ever had any. The appetite of these subservient slaves of insatiable greed grows by what it feeds on. For years they have been despoiling the fisheries until now the end is in sight, but they are not yet satisfied. In their lust for gold they are stretching out their hands to soil them still more by pilfering the small earnings of the ex-service fishermen.

During the war these men, who neither toiled nor spun, amassed enormous fortunes. While we were facing the Huns through summer's heat and winter's cold in the trenches of Flanders, these fish magnates were living comfortably at home on the fat of the land, depleting the fisheries and profiteering at the expense of our families.

Since our return we find that, owing to the unlimited use of seines and fish traps for the last four years, it is a good deal harder to make a living at fishing now than it was before the war. We are finding it mighty hard to get established in civil life again. Yet these patriots for revenue would only make it still harder for us by putting an embargo on raw salmon, so that they may buy our fish at their own price. They would have us, like Lazarus, content to eat the crumbs that fall from their tables. And if we are spineless enough to submit tamely to such a flagrant infringement of our rights, we deserve the fate of Lazarus, to rot with the dogs.

Is this the treatment that we deserve at the hands of these men? Is this the thanks we get for all our sacrifices? O ye gods! What gall! What ingratitude! I would rather be a louse on the tail of a dog-salmon than an ingrate who is guilty of such base ingratitude and such contemptible conduct.

The arguments by which they try to bolster up their case are entirely inadequate.

Through our winning the war the same world's market that is open to the American packers is open to the British Columbia packers. Through the cheap fish that they get from their seines and traps in British Columbia the B. C. packers can afford to pay a higher price for the fish than the Americans. The Americans are under considerable expense in fitting out seaworthy vessels as fish carriers, furnishing them with ice, and coming hundreds of miles to collect the fish. The B. C. packers are saved all this expense because they are right here on the ground and can buy the fish at the cannery door.

In conclusion, let me add that if the fisheries of British Columbia are to be preserved for future generations, we must do away with seines and fish traps altogether, and fish with gill nets and trolling lines only. And let the canners buy the fish from the fishermen at the open market price. For why should they be singled out as a favored class and given the privilege to despoil the pantries of those who fought and bled for their country?

ROBT. S. TIPTON.
Read Island, B. C., March 22.

Editor B. C. Federationist: Will you kindly allow me space in your enterprising journal to address these few lines to my old friends and school mates who are numbered among your readers?

I wish to quote reliable authority on a subject which I think is somewhat misunderstood by your readers, and perhaps quite unpopular as a consequence.

On the subject I now have in mind the eleventh edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica has the following to say:

"Socialism is that policy or theory which aims at securing by the action of the central democratic authority a better distribution and in due subordination thereto a better production of wealth than now prevails."

The new International Encyclopedia gives us the following definition:

"As the term is now used Socialism is an ideal economic system in which industry is carried on under social direction and for the benefit of society as a whole. It is contrasted with the competitive regime of existing society."

Johnson's Universal Cyclopedia enlightens us thus:

"Socialism is a moral reform. It is the vices of mankind and the miseries resulting from these vices to which Socialism wishes to put an end. And it seeks its means not in a new religious issue, but in a new social organization."

In view of the above is it not a little strange that there is so much misunderstanding and so much opposition to the Socialist movement.

But for those who are misinformed and are sincere in their opposition to socialism, please allow me to further quote. The American Year Book Cyclopedia and Atlas says:

"No word has been more abused and misunderstood than the word Socialist. The Socialist is not an anarchist. They are opposed in theory and practice.

"The Socialist does not propose to destroy the family, abolish religion or divide up property, nor does he seek to carry out his ideas by riot or bloodshed.

"In a single phrase Socialism means public ownership of the means of production and working-class control of the government. A chance to work for all who will and to all workers the full value of their product. The typical Socialist is a rather quiet and thoughtful working man, serene in time of trouble and self-contained in day of victory. He realizes that the world will move on very well after he is dead. But remembers that while he lives it is his business to help the world move.

"He considers himself an ally of eternal laws of nature and is proud to do his little part in the great cause."

Webster's International dictionary: "Socialism: A theory or system of social reform which contemplates a complete reconstruction of society with a more just and equitable distribution of property and labor. In popular usage the term is often used to indicate any lawless revolutionary social schemes."

Standard dictionary: "Socialism is a theory of civil polity that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, more equal distribution of the products of labor through the collective ownership of land and capital and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is everyone according to his deeds."

Now, isn't that some motto? Pretty hard to improve on that, I guess.

I have made a careful study of the subject for about 12 years and have had the pleasure to read not less than two dozen books written on the subject by many of the best writers, both ancient and modern. I am also quite well acquainted with many of the different Socialist papers circulating in the United States and Canada and I truly believe that once one comes to thoroughly understand the Socialist aim he is bound to become a heart and soul supporter of the movement.

I rebelled against Socialism myself for three years, all because I didn't understand.

After that time I was so lucky as to get a copy of a small book called "What's So and What Isn't." This book can be purchased today from Charles H. Kerr & Co., 341-349 E. Ohio Street, Chicago. Price 60c, postpaid.

This book cleared away all misunderstanding on my part, answering and discussing every possible objection that can be raised against it.

I advise any of my friends and your readers who wish to get a perfect understanding of the most important, most widespread and most humane movement in the world today to send direct to the publishers and secure the book mentioned.

I have quoted authority enough here to convince anyone that the usual charges made against Socialism, such as violence, dividing of property, abolishing the marriage relation, and general bad citizenship, are all false.

Surely it is evident that when a cause with so high and noble an object is so persistently slandered, lied about and persecuted as ours is today by the reactionary money power every thoroughly good citizen should make a personal investigation of the truth or falsehood in the matter and take a positive and decided stand on the side of truth and justice.

Heartily thanking you for the space I have monopolized in your valued paper, I am,

ED. N. CRANDELL.
Radville, Sask., March 20.

The Winnipeg Case

Editor B. C. Federationist: Now that the jury in Winnipeg have returned their verdict to the effect that the accused men have been loyal to the working class, perhaps it would be just as well for the workers of Canada to decide upon a line of action that would prove to the whole world that labor in Canada is loyal to its spokesmen, who have been tested and whose loyalty is indisputably proven. To contribute a dollar or so to a "defence fund" may be a very laudable action as a process for testing the "justice" of the legal proceedings, but after the men have been found guilty, what are we going to do about it. I suggest the immediate formation of a committee composed of one delegate from each of the labor organizations throughout the whole of Canada, to meet at the most central place suitable, with full power to call a general strike or to take whatever action the majority of them decide.

A WAGE-SLAVE IN REVOLT.

At the Empress

Oh, boys. Next week Margaret Marriott will be a Baby Vampire in "Upstairs and Down," and after reading over her part we'll say she's going to be some baby vampire. You have all read in the magazines so much about the unique plot of "Upstairs and Down" that it is useless for us to tell you anything about the wonderful comedy, but listen! In one of the acts the entire company appear in bathing suits, and that means you are going to see some variety of—suits. We, personally, guarantee that "Upstairs and Down" will keep you in one spasm of laughter, for if London and New York knew anything about shows, it's a world beater. In the plot Dan Cupid visits the society people upstairs, and the servants downstairs, and then gets his wires crossed so badly he forgets who's who, and the complications arise so fast that every one in the story is so mixed up they don't really know who they are. You'll laugh, scream and yell at "Upstairs and Down," and Margaret as the Vamp, will be worth the money alone, so order your seats right now, for "Upstairs and Down" will be another record-breaker.

Chicago.—A co-operative printing paint which will eventually be big enough to take care of all the union and Labor party printing in the city has been opened here on the Rochdale plan. Stock to the amount of $50,000 will be taken by practically every union in the city, it was announced. Articles of incorporation have been drawn up by Attorney William Rodriguez.

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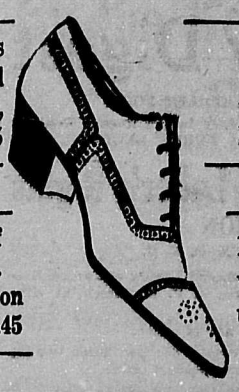

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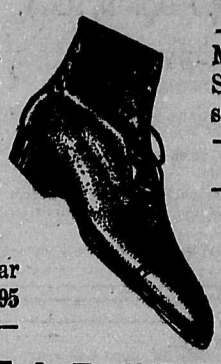

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ITALIAN WORKERS URGED TO UNITE

Co-operative Congress Declares Must Support Socialist Party

(By the Federated Press)

Rome.—Declaring that the Socialist party is the only political power capable of realizing the co-operative programme, the national council of the federation of co-operatives in convention here has declared a close alliance with that party. Following is the resolution adopted:

"Whereas the realization of social programmes is a problem of political power, and the working class is the only one which is interested in the total elimination of middlemen between producers and consumers, and of the solution of the social problem;

"Whreas in Italy the excellent policy of the socialization of the means of production and exchange is held particularly by the Socialist party, allied to the General Federation of Labor, which during the last elections was the sole force opposing the merchants, the members of the commercial classes, the masters of industry, the landlords, and in short, all the social elements which co-operation seeks to eliminate;

"Whereas the co-operative societies should adhere more and more clearly to the movement of resistance, in order to intensify the proletarian attempt to intensify the proletarian attempt at self-liberation, and also in order to gain the confidence of the proletariat, so that it may use the means of consumption, production, labor, exchange and credit, in a socially controlled fashion;

"Be it resolved that the executive council of the federation declares its sympathy with the General Federation of Labor and with the Italian Socialist party, in order to join the three movements in international, national and local solidarity between the old and new organizations of the defense, and progress of the working class in the realization of common claims;

"And in order to intrust to a single organ—the parliamentary Socialist group—the legislative and parliamentary action necessary to the realization of the aims of the co-operative body."

FRANCE MAY GET CHUMMY WITH TURKS

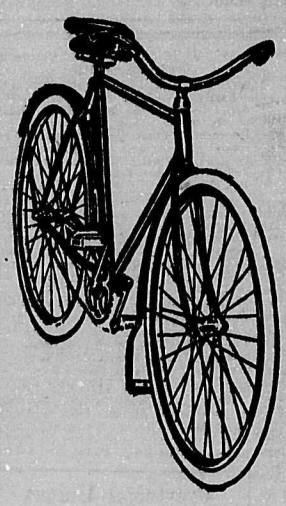
Barbaric Governments Getting Together on a Pre-War Mutual Interest Basis

An article appearing in The Paris Temps, semi-official organ of the government, recommended in distinct terms that France recognize the only group in Turkey now standing for her independence, the Young Turks.

It was this party which, under the leadership of Enver Bey and Talaat Bey, virtually deposed the sultan, brought Turkey into the war, and deliberately carried out the hideous massacres in which nearly a million Armenians of both sexes and all ages were slaughtered. The delay in imposing peace terms has enabled them to recover from the crushing defeat inflicted in the war, and they are now once more in full control of the Turkish state, confident and defiant.

Grand Forks, N. D.—In the first municipal election in which the organized workers have taken part, Henry O'Keefe, labor candidate for mayor, lost by only 20 votes. O'Keefe received a majority of the votes cast by men, but the failure of women in the labor wards to come to the polls defeated him.

When through with this paper, pass it on.



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OPINION

By W. H. TRUEMAN, K. C.

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Vancouver Unions

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

BRIDGE STRUCTURAL ORNAMENTAL and Reinforced Ironworkers, Local 97—Meets second and fourth Mondays. President Jas. Hastings; financial secretary and treasurer, Roy Masscear, Room 218 Labor Temple.

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

GENERAL WORKERS' UNIT, O. B. U.—Meets every first and third Thursdays in the month. Pres. A. J. Wilson, Sec.-treas., J. E. Campbell, Room 210 Labor Temple. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Phone Sey. 291.

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

INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKers' Union—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, 205 Labor Temple. President, W. Wilson, 2239 Granville Street; secretary, E. T. Kelly, 1850 Hastings St. E.; recording-secretary, L. Holdsworth, 539—14th St. W., North Vancouver.

LUMBER WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL Union of the One Big Union—Affiliated with B. C. Federation of Labor and Vancouver Trades and Labor Council—An industrial union of all workers in logging and construction camps. Headquarters, 61 Cordova Street West, Vancouver, B. C. Phone Sey. 7856. E. Winch, secretary-treasurer; legal advisers, Messrs. Bird, Macdonald & Co., Vancouver, B. C.; auditors, Messrs. Butler & Chiene, Vancouver, B. C.

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S Association, Local 38-52—Office and hall, 804 Pender Street West. Meets first and third Fridays, 8 p.m. Secretary-treasurer, Thomas Nixon; business agent, Peter Sinclair.

AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS AND Butcher Workmen's Union No. 642—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. President, John Stark; financial secretary and business agent, T. W. Anderson, 587 Homer Street.

MILLWORKERS EMPLOYED IN THE Lumber Industry, organise into the L. W. I. U. of the O. B. U. Millworkers' sections meet as follows:

Vancouver—Lumber Workers' headquarters, 61 Cordova St. W. Every Monday 8 p.m.

New Westminster—Labor Hall, cor. Royal Ave. and 7th St. 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p.m.

Fraser Mills—Old Moving Picture Theatre, Mafflardville. 2nd and 4th Thursday, 8 p.m.

Port Moody—Orange Hall, 2nd and 4th Fridays at 8 p.m.

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

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

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

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

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 226—Meets last Sunday of each month at 2 p.m. President, W. S. Thomson; vice-president, C. H. Collier; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, Box 66.

MARINE FIREMEN & OILERS UNIT of the O. B. U. meet in their union hall at 14 Cordova St. W., every First and Third Wednesday in the month. President V. Owens; vice-president, D. Carlin; secretary, Earl King. Phone Sey. 3698.

Provincial Unions

VICTORIA, B. C.

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

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

PRINCE RUPERT CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL, O. B. U.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesday in the O. B. U. Hall, corner Sixth avenue and Fulton street, at 8 p.m. Meetings open to all O. B. U. members. Secretary-treasurer, D. S. Cameron, Box 217, Prince Rupert, B.C.

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Oakland, Cal.—Ten members of the Communist Labor Party are awaiting trial here on the charge of criminal syndicalism. The verdict recently returned against Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney indicted on that charge is regarded here as sealing the fate of the ten Communists. Miss Whitney was active in the organization of the Communist Labor Party, which was sufficient to sentence her to 14 years' imprisonment.

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FINANCIERS BACK ANTI-RED DRIVE

Interchurch World Move-Gets Millions to Counteract Socialism

Wahsington—Support of the Interchurch world movement by the great financial interests of this country in a campaign against Radicalism is assured, according to an announcement made by the directors of the movement.

"Fearing a rapid spread of Bolshevism from infected areas overseas, kings of American finance and industry have thrown millions of dollars into the scales to back the humanitarian programme projeted through the Interchurch world movement," the statement reads. "The wealth of Wall street, represented by the chief multimillionaire groups, has been partially pledged to insure the success of proposals to cope with the 'Reds' and kindred evils, by unity of action among thirty distinct church denominations, embracing memberships of more than 25,000,000.

"John D. Rockefeller, Jr., pledged the support of 'big business' toward the new world movement, and declared that the present interchurch survey, directed against Radicalism, is 'the most thorough, comprehensive and far-reaching ever devised to stem the tide of evil now rampant in Europe.'"

It is announced that Mr. Rockefeller and others have assured the Interchurch officials of "support without stint." They consider that the efforts of government agencies to deal with the "Reds" have met at least with partial failure, and now "urge that no cheese-paring policy be followed."

SOVIETS CAPTURE BIG U.S. CARGO

Three Million Dollars Worth of Munitions Were for Denekine

Washington.—The American ship Omsk, bearing a cargo of military supplies valued at $3,000,000, has been seized by the Soviet Russian authorities at the Black Sea port of Novorossyk.

The Omsk sailed from the United States many weeks ago with official expectation that she would be able to deliver her cargo to the hard-pressed Denikine forces in time to affect the situation there.

In view of the utter collapse of the Denikine movement, it is said the Soviet Government is willing to negotiate for the return of the Omsk and her cargo.

Now war department officials are trying to figure out how the vessel can be recovered without extending some form of recognition to the Moscow government.

BERNARD SHAW OBJECTS TO JAIL ACCOMMODATION

Choicest Spirits of America Are in Jail in the Great (?) American Democracy

London.—"If we were to go to the United States I should have to put up at your best prisons," said Bernard Shaw to Joseph Gollomb, an American Socialist, in an interview. "Well, the temptation is strong. The choicest spirits in your country, men and women like Eugene V. Debs and Kate O'Hare are in prison there. The company would be splendid; the best in the world. But the accommodations are wretched, I understand. And I hate discomfort Besides, I'm not sure that my hosts, your governing powers, would give me rooms next to the people I want. The only thing I am sure of is that I would be clapped into jail. For I would certainly say just what Debs and Kate O'Hare and your very best people have been saying; and they are in prison for trying to free their fellowmen from ignorance and exploitation.

And now that the Winnipeg trials are over Bernard Shaw will no doubt have the same opinion of Canada.

The Truth About Evidence

Evidence is that portion of the truth which your lawyer thinks will impress the judge or jury in your favor. Any other portions of the same truth must therefore be irrelevant and immaterial and should not be admitted as evidence. Thus evidence is both part truth and partial truth.

The theoretical purpose of evidence is to bring out the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. In legal practice, however, it is used to emphasize unduly certain portions so as t oimply things that are not the truth and to cover up the rest of the truth.

There are several kinds of evidence. Circumstantial evidence has probably convicted more innocent parties than any other kind. Documentary evidence has no doubt convicted more guilty parties than any other kind. And counter evidence cannot always be made to count.

Truth crushed to earth may rise again, but not if your lawyer's objections are sustained by the court. Verily, the seeker after truth has no business in a modern courtroom.

OTIS C. LITTLE.

Hillyard, Wash.—One thousand shops here walked out at 4 o'clock employees of the Great Northern at the end of an eight-hour day, following a vote taken at a shop meeting. Only three men worked out their nine hours.

London—Miss Margaret Bondfield, the well-known Labor leader in England, who was recently attached to the Labor delegation to the Washington International Labor Congress, has been adopted as parliamentary candidate at the next election by the Northampton Labor Party.

More About the Regina Library Raid

[By Geo. Broadley, Regina, Sask.]

ON the day following the debate in the House of Commons introduced by Mr. McMaster, member for Brome, on the question of the raid of the Regina Carnegie Library, Hon. Mr. Rowell was reported in the daily press to have ridiculed the idea that such a raid had taken place and defended the action of the Mounted Police in removing the books published by the Kerr Company of Chicago.

Hansard Reports

According to the Hansard Reports of March 12, Mr. Rowell replied to Mr. McMaster in part as follows: "I did see a report in the press that a raid had occurred on a public library in Saskatchewan. . . . It came to my attention through the press and I asked for a report upon it. . . . During the censorship orders which were in force during the period of the war . . . certain books and periodicals were put on the prohibited list, because they were considered to be of a treasonable, seditious character; or were of such a character as would tend to militate against Canada's war efforts.

"There was an American publishing house which published large numbers of these books, and as I recall the matter the Department of the Censor, after prohibiting a number of these particular publications found that this publishing house was sending in books of a different character—books to which there had been no objection—but was accompanying these books by seditious pamphlets that were on the prohibited list. The Department of the Censor reached the conclusion that the only way to deal effectively with this house—it was Kerr & Co. of Chicago—was to prohibit any books published by this house, coming into Canada. . . . It was brought to the attention of the Mounted Police that there were books published by this house in the library at Regina and they were asked to investigate the matter. They did so; they spoke to the librarian about the matter and the statement that there was a raid upon the library is incorrect. There was no raid upon the library. They were given some of the books and the police transmitted such as were considered possibly objectionable to the office of the Chief Censor, at Ottawa, in order that they might be passed upon. I did not see the books and I do not know what it was thought was objectionable. The matter came to my attention only after the event. . . . The whole story in the press—inspired no doubt by those who wanted to criticize the action of the government—was without any real foundation and the reflections on the administrations of the police were wholly unwarrnanted. The police were simply carrying out an order promulgated by the government for the protection of the public interest during the war period, and were investigating the character of these books."

Re-statement of Facts

As the writer of this article is the same person who gave out the only story to the press of the raid, which appeared—on the personal invitation of G. H. Chipman, editor of the Grain Growers' Guide, where the story first appeared—it might add to a clearer realization of the misleading character of Mr. Rowell's reply, by a re-statement of the facts as gleaned right here on the spot, and additional information regarding the same.

In the first place Mr. Rowell omitted to mention in his explanation that the "raid" took place in September last—ten months after the war was over. Secondly, Mr. Rowell neglected to inform the House that the books which were seized were not restored to their places on the shelves of the Regina library until after the censorship automatically expired. Thirdly, he ignored the fact that the books which were not considered objectionable were not returned until the alleged objectionable books were also returned. Fourthly, there were no books seized from the Regina library different to those which were seized in other libraries and no discriminattion was shown in the raid between those which were objectionable and otherwise. Everything came into the net, which was unfortunate enough to bear the inscription of the C. H. Kerr Publishing Company; no matter whether it had been in circulation for half a century and had been reprinted by this firm. Fifthly, Mr. Rowell paid no recognition to the fact that no respect was shown to the judgment or intelligence of Mr. Honeyman, the librarian, or the library board—which is composed of the men of highest intellectual and moral standing in the city of Regina—in their right of selection.

Sixthly, as to whether it was a raid or something else meaning the same thing, there is no need to quarrel about terms. The fact remains that a demand was made upon the librarian of the city of Regina, without consulting his opinions or recognizing his responsibilities in the matter, that all the works under his charge, without any exception, which were published by the Kerr Company of Chicago, irrespective of the fact that some of them have been in circulation for the period above named; that the whole of the books seized were pre-war literature and that the books were in the library before the passing of the press censorship.

Seventhly, regarding the statement that books published by the Kerr Company "to which there had been no objection" were "accompanied by those seditious pamphlets that were on the prohibited list," Mr. Rowell admits that "I did not see the books and I do not know what it was thought was possibly objectionable," that is the position we are all in and without a statement to the reading public as to which of the books—or which portions of the same are seditious—his explanation is valueless. There are thousands of Canadians and many more Britishers who are familiar with the books seized, and who have them in their possession, who are in blissful (?) ignorance as to where the seditious character of these books is to be found.

Where Is the Sedition?

The writer has read practically the whole of the books which were seized in the "raid;" and is prepared to affirm that they contain no propaganda with which students of economics have not been familiar ever since Karl Marx and Charles Darwin gave to the world the result of their masterly, scientific investigations and which have done more to make the world safe for democracy than the late war. This, perchance, may not be accepted by Mr. Rowell and his friends, who desire, apparently, that mankind should be like Peter Pan and "never grow up." But, be that as it may, upon the right of Canadian citizens to a knowledge of these principles or theories and their right to discuss them publicly, as well as privately, there is no difference of opinion amongst that section of the people who profess to have been engaged in a five and a half years' world war, to "make the world safe for democracy."

Seventhly, Mr. Rowell's cheap sneer that "the whole story in the press was inspired, no doubt, by those who wanted to criticize the government, is on a part with a very common attitude of many who have climbed to the seats of the mighty, who act on the principle that "He who dares my office to abuse, like whit-leater will I cut up his hide." Such deliberately disregard the fact that these are the only methods of protest for those who "fear for the sacredness of the ark" of democracy and who recognize in these frequent police raids of private residences and public libraries, from which literature sanctified by age, is removed under sanction of our representatives, who were elected to protect those sacred rights of a free press and freedom of speech—which are our boasted heritage.

Reasons for Censorship

In a previous article I made the charge that the underlying cause of this attempt to perpetuate a censorship ten months after the war was over, was merely an attempt to suppress a particular book, included in the raid, without naming it. The book is entitled "The History of Canadian Wealth," by Gustavus Myers; which at the time of the first announcement of the Kerr censorship had only a circulation of three hundred copies.

At the time this first announcement appeared that "The History of Canadian Wealth" was under the ban I endeavored to procure a copy from a well-known publishing house in Winnipeg; but was unable to purchase it on account of their inability to secure a renewal of their stock. During the following summer, while in Winnipeg, I was permitted by the same publishers to peruse correspondence from the C. H. Kerr Company, Chicago, in which they stated that they were unable to fill Canadian orders, and their understanding of the ban upon their literature was to prevent the circulation in Canada of Myers "History of Canadian Wealth."

History of Canadian Fortunes

The above book, which was published a year or more before the war is in no sense pro-German literature, is merely what the title describes it to be. It tells the story of the manipulations, steals, treachery and other methods pursued by Canadian exploiters in securing control of Canada's resources. Many Canadian family histories are described, established by state and other documentary evidence; but only deals with the period up to Confederation. In a second volume the author proposes to bring the history up to date, which deals with the men of today, which facts, it is claimed, is responsible for the ban on the Kerr publications and is a truer explanation than the statement made by Mr. Rowell that "books to which there had been no obection" were being accompanied by "seditious pamphlets that were on the prohibited list." There is not a jot or tittle of evidence that any of the books seized in the raid on the Regina library were on the "prohibited list," which, by the way, should be made public, whereupon those of us who have this censored literature in our possession, since pre-war days, may know which of them to throw away.

List of Books Seized by Mounties

In conclusion it might be worth while to again publish a list of the books seized during the Regina "raid" as an interesting example of the attempt to put back the hands of time to the seventeenth century, when John Wilkes was banned from the House of Commons and his publications likewise. To right-thinking Britishers this liberty of speech and a free press is more sacred than their bread and butter.

The following is a partial list of the books seized, with some data respecting same: Merrie England, by Robert Blatchford, was published in 1893; God and My Neighbour, by the same author, published in 1903; The Ancient Lowly, by Ward, published in 1883; Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, by Engles, published by the Kerr Company in 1914, but published by the author many years before, as he died in 1895; Essay on Materialistic Conception of History, by F. Labriola, first published in Italy in 1895, and placed in the Regina Library in 1914; The History of Canadian Wealth, by Gustavus Myers, published before the war and placed in the Regina library in 1915.

INT. CONFERENCE OF MINERS IN GENEVA

Committee Favors Nationalization of Mines and Workers' Control

Brussels.—A platform calling for the nationalization of the mines and workers' control in all the European countries was adopted at the meeting of the International Committee of the Miners here. Robert Smillie, president of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, presided.

The committee decided to call a convention at Geneva during August for the reconstruction of the Miners' International. The platform for the nationalization of mines will be presented at that meeting.

Delegates from Germany were unable to come because of action by their government.

Smillie expressed the hope to the committee that when they met in England it would be under the regime of a Labor Government.

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SEATTLE LABOR MAKES NEW MOVE

A "Leave Seattle" Movement Is Benig Urged to Repel Anti-Labor Move

Seattle—Wholesale emigration from Seattle by union workers may be organized Labor's answer to the anti-Labor fight being prosecuted through the Associated Industries of Seattle, judging from developments here during the last few days.

Efforts of the employers to lengthen the working week from 44 to 48 hours has resulted in the walkout of 1000 men in five machine shops here, and the departure of several hundred other mechanics for eastern cities, where they have been assured of union conditions. The "Leave Seattle" movement will assume huge proportions unless the anti-union forces cease their activities, the employers are being warned through the Labor press and in personal interviews with Labor executives.

WORLD WIDE NEWS

Fort Smith, Ark.—Organized Labor is here raising $100,000 to finance the publication of a daily Labor paper. A company to be known as the Interstate Printing Co. has been formed for that purpose.

New York — Collective bargaining will be introduced on a national scale throughout every branch of the clothing industry this year, according to the announcement of Sidney Hillman, general president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Chicago.—A letter formally requesting the admission of the Socialist Party of America to the Third International, has been sent from party headquarters here to G. Zinovief, president of the executive committee of the Third International at Moscow.

New York.—The annual report of the American Sugar Refining Company for 1919, just issued, shows a gain of 54.36 per cent. over 1918. The operating profits increased from $6,661,684 to $10,283,081.

London.—The increase of wealth during the war in private hands in Great Britain was $20,000,000,000, according to inland revenue authorities. The total pre-war figure of national wealth is put at $55,000,000,000. The board of inland revenue has submitted a plan for the appropriation of $5,000,000,000 of these war profits for the reduction of the national debt.

Seattle—A sidelight has been thrown on the verdict of guilty returned against seven members of the I. W. W. for participation in the Armistice Day tragedy at Centralia. According to John O. Craft, representative of Seattle organized Labor at the trial, the American Legion had threatened violence if a verdict exonerating the men was returned. Prosecuting Attorney Herman Allen of Montesano had openly expressed the fear that the legion would retaliate if the onus of the affair were put on them, Craft declared.

Chicago—The department stores of Chicago have locked out hundreds of drivers because they insist on wearing union buttons. The lockout has not been gentle. Rather than pay the union men $25 a week, the stores have created a war chest of thousands of dollars, it is claimed, out of which they are paying $25 and $50 a day for professional sluggers.

London—Lively discussion is expected to take place at the Independent Labor Party annual conference in Glasgow, on April 4, 5 and 6, on motions to affiliate with the Moscow International. Under the heading of Party Policy and Programme, a resolution from Shawlands calls for a campaign "in favor of direct action to bring down the government, and thus secure an immediate appeal to the country." Another proposal, from Bargoed, is: "That we indorse the policy of direct action for political and industrial questions."

LYONS, France. — Rather than break down the eight-hour day, 50,000 workers are on strike here. The workers had previously gone on strike for a living wage. Instead of meeting their demand, the employers declared that the only way for the workers to earn enough to live on would be to work nine or ten hours, or to accept a piece rate. The strikers, claiming that this was a shrewd attack upon the principle of the eight-hour day, voted to stay out on strike and starve, if necessary, rather than betray a cardinal principle of their organization.

PARIS.—Bulgarian workers who took part in the recent railway strike have been arrested in great numbers, according to reports received here. In Sofia 230 Communist railwaymen have been imprisoned, 350 at Philippopolis, and 300 at Plevna. The excuse for this wholesale arrest was the "discovery" by government officials of a "document which fixed May 1 as the date for a revolution."

Schenectady, N. Y.—Members of the National Security league meeting here adopted resolutions demanding that Morris Hillquit be dropped from the American Bar Association because of his defense of the five Socialist assemblymen disbarred from their seats at Albany, according to a report reaching the Schenactady Citizen.

Hank's Hired Man says: A shoe company can put paper in the soles of shoes and get away with it, but if a workin'man gets sore at the bunch an' puts in some real leather, he's guilty of what the lawyers call sabotage. 'Bout everything a feller buys these days has ben sabotaged in the legally pertected fashum.

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The Press: Labor and Otherwise

[By R. C. Woodbury]

THE LATE JOHN SWINDON, sometime editor of the New York Times, which is among the best of the great American dailies, as a tribute of love and respect, was tendered a banquet by his brother editors. He astonished his hosts when, in reply to a toast to "The Independent Press," he used the following words:

"This is no such thing in America as an independent press, except it be in the country towns. You know it and I know it. There is not one of you who would dare to write his honest opinions, and if he did, you know beforehand that it would never appear in print.

"I am paid $150 for keeping my honest opinions out of the paper I am connected with—others of you are paid similar salaries for similar things—and any of you who would be so foolish as to write his honest opinions would be put on the street looking for another job.

"The business of the journalist is to destroy the truth, to lie outright, to pervert, to vilify, to fawn at the feet of Mammon, and to sell his country and his race for his daily bread. You know this, and I know it; and what folly is this to be toasting an 'independent press!'

"We are the tools and vassals of the rich men behind the scenes. We are jumping-jacks; they pull the strings and we dance. Our talents, our possibilities and our lives are the property of these men. We are intellectual prostitutes."

Truly of all forms of prostitution, literary prostitution is the most foul! Despite the above first-hand information on the subject, there are still many people so unsophisticated that they believe the newspapers tell the truth. On the contrary, language conceals as well as expresses thought. Despite the slogans, "All the news that's fit to print," "The paper that prints the facts," "All the news, all the time," "The paper that dares to print the truth," it goes without saying that practically all the news the public reads in such mediums is pretty well camouflaged.

Here for instance, is the list of slogans expressing the true ideals of a newspaper found on the walls of the Detroit News building, one of the most imposing and beautiful newspaper buildings in the world, constructed of stone and covering half of a large city block: Mirror of the public mind; interpreter of the public intent; troubler of the public conscience.

Reflector of every human interest; friend of every righteous cause; encourager of every generous act.

Bearer of intelligence; dispeller of ignorance and prejudice; a light shining into all dark places.

Promoter of civic welfare and civic pride; bond of civic unity; protector of civic rights.

Scourge of evildoers; exposer of secret iniquities; unrelenting foe of privilege and corruption.

Voice of the lowly and oppressed; advocate of the friendless; righter of public and private wrongs.

Chronicler of acts; sifter of rumors and opinions; minister of the truth that makes men free.

Reporter of the new; remembrencer of the old and tried; herald of what is to come.

Defender of civic liberty; strengthener of loyalty; pillar and stay of democratic government.

Upbuilder of home; nourisher of the community spirit; art, letters and science of the common people.

Truly it is "all things to all men," as modest as the man who never told a lie, but some of us know that the average daily newspaper might better be described in the following words, as was Petruchio's horse in Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew:"

"Possessed with the glanders, and like to mose in the chine; troubled with the lampass, infected with the fashions, full of windgalls, sped with spavins, rayed with the yellows, past cure of the fives, stark spoiled with the staggers, begnawn with the bots, swayed in the back and shoulder rotten; near legged before and with a half-checked bit and a headstall of sheep's leather."

On the contrary the Labor press is reliable, even when presenting the views of the employing class, and fair as well when dealing with the problems of Labor.

The Labor press was hard hit by the war, as so many of them were suppressed, but are now more in demand than ever. With more than three million unionists on the American continent, the number of readers of the Labor newspapers must be in the neighborhood of ten million souls.

The Labor publications range from the Socialist daily, trade union daily, to the small weekly and illustrated monthly. And all of them are taking on a more radical tone as the exigencies of the case require. For instance. The Liberator, edited by Max Eastman and John Reed, announced its policy as follows:

"It will fight in the struggle of Labor. It will fight for the ownership and control of industry by the workers, and will present vivid and accurate news of the Labor and Socialist movement in all parts of the world. It will advocate the opening of the land to the people, and urge the immediate taking over by the people of railroads, mines, telegraph, and telephone systems, and all public utilities. It will stand for the complete independence of women—political, social and economic—as an enrichment of the existence of mankind. It will stand for a revolution of the whole spirit and method of dealing with crime. It will join all wise men in trying to substitute for our rigid scholastic kind of education, a system which has a vivid relation to life. It will assert the social and political equality of the black and white races, oppose every kind of racial discrimination, and conduct a remorseless campaign against lynch law. It will oppose laws preventing the spread of scientific knowledge about birth control."

The capitalist press is deaf, dumb and blind to the interests of the workers. It is yellow as ochre, and its journalistic lies but voice the interests and aspirations of a few financial magnates. Foremost in the factors of the education of the workers by the workers stands the Labor press. It is like a beacon, becoming ever stronger, lighting the darkness of the present, to guide us to the dawn of the future.

CONDEMNS HUNGARIAN WHITE TERROR

Strong Protest Against Policy of Encouragement by Entente

London.—A resolution condemning the allied support to the white terror in Hungary has just been passed by the Independent Labor party. The protest, which is signed by Phillip Snowden and Ethel Snowden, J. Ramsay MacDonald and Niel Maclean, M. P., follows:

"On behalf of the Independent Labor Party and its executive, we strongly protest against the policy of the entente in encouraging the monarchist reaction in Hungary and condemn the imprisonment torture and execution of Socialists as an offense and outrage, and we offer sympathy and support to all who are subject to this persecution. We are doing all we can to bring the facts to public knowledge in this country, and to influence the British government."

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

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Britannia Beer ..... Westminster Brewery Co.
Cascade Beer ..... Vancouver Breweries Ltd.
Hotel West ..... 444 Carrall Street
Patricia Cabaret ..... 411 Hastings Street East
Taxi—Soft Drinks ..... 409 Dunsmuir Street
Van Bros. ..... Ciders and wines

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Vancouver Drug Co. ..... Any of their six stores

Dry Goods

Famous Cloak & Suit Co. ..... 623 Hastings Street West
Vancouver Co-operative ..... 41 Pender Street West

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Brown Bros. & Co. Ltd. ..... 48 Hastings East and 728 Granville Street

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Ballard Furniture Store ..... 1024 Main Street
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More Atrocities—Soviet Sacks Work-Shies—Senility or Starvation

(By JOHN JACKS in the Labor Leader)

MORE Bolshevik atrocities! Lieut.-Colonel Sergius Cyon, the "Special Russian Correspondent" of the Sunday Times, describes how Lenin, Trotsky and Co. are torturing the toiling masses in Russia.

He quotes from the official instructions issued to the transport workers, so I am afraid there can be no doubt that it is true. I can only hope that, as you have already heard something about Bolshevik brutalities to the Russian breadwinners, you will be prepared even for such terrible revelations as this:

"All workmen employed in workshops and railways and engaged in repair work, must be at their respective posts not later than ten minutes after the blow of the factory whistle."

What the penalty for breaking this rule may be is probably too horrible for the gentle Sergius to say. Probably the worker "loses a quarter"—no, not a quarter of a day, as in England, but a quarter of a toe, or an arm, or an ear.

"He is absolutely prohibited to leave the works. For dinner only twenty minutes are allowed."

That last sentence is disturbing; for, according to most anti-Bolshevik writers, the Bolshies haven't anything to dine off.

"Every workman who absents himself from work on three consecutive days or six times a month without a reasonable excuse will be—"

Will be what? There I shut my eyes. I dared not face the frightful fate to be met by the absentee, for I have read deeply in the literature of Bolshevik horror. I know that even in our own dear, pure, Christian land, where kind hearts are more than coronets, it is a serious matter to "play" for three days at a time without a reasonable excuse, and that men have been known to be hauled before the Beak and mulcted in heavy fines for so doing. My imagination shuddered at the sort of thing Soviet Russia would do to those work-shies. Surely they would be slowly tortured to death, boiled in oil, or have their idle hands nailed to the bench. So horrible were my mental images that at last I could stand the speculation no longer. Surely the reality could not be worse! So I opened my eyes and read—"will be immediately dismissed."

Yes, dear friends; let it be a warning to you to turn back from the path of Bolshevism. Remember that under Bolshevism you will have to work, and not for a nice gentleman master, but for a common working people's republic—to fight the hunger and cold of fellow-workers just like yourself who are incidentally working for you. So dull and unromantic, you know! So sordid! And no longer will you be able to work when you like, how you like, or for whom you like (or don't like). If you stay away three days running to see a football match you will get the sack.

The Bolsheviks have a brutal method with the man who won't work. They dismiss him. They won't let him work. Doesn't that justify Great Britain, the Protector of the Right of Man(agers), in spending £100,000,000 on destroying, or attempting to destory, the Soviet Republic?

And if that doesn't do it, what about this: The transport workers are told that "It is prohibited to produce in working time anything for one's own use." How much better we are in Great Britain! Here in Merrie England the workers are encouraged to produce things for their own use during the boss's time. The boss even supplies the tools and the raw material, and the only thing the workman has to find is the time, and even that is supplied by the aforesaid Beak—if the man is caught in the act of "making foreigners."

Contrast again the responsibility. Here in our liberty-loving land the workman is not responsible for anything. He just leaves his work undone and draws his wages on Saturday. But in harsh, tyrannical Russia, according to Sergius,

"The responsibility for the work to be performed does not rest with the workmen alone, but their trade unions will also bear a joint responsibility for it."

How horrible! No wonder that Sergius shivers and calls it "military discipline and rigorous instruction." No wonder that he exclaims

"Any peace negotiations with the Bolsheviks can only delay their downfall, since it will give the official moral support of Europe to the most anti-social, anti-Christian, and anti-human ideas the world ever knew."

No wonder, either, that, according to Sergius, the influence of the Bolsheviks "among decent people" is very small! Even in England all the nice people—the really best people, don't you know—are unfriendly to the Bolsheviks; so much so that shop stewards are seldom seen in Mayfair and Lady Bonham Carter was seen the other day to pass several working people (in London, not Paisley) without stopping to ask about the baby.

How much more frigid our really nice people would be to Bolshevism, if they knew it at first hand, is shown by the fact that the registration "of young men and women belonging to the Communist Party revealed the fact that only 2200 declared themselves Communists."

And, of course, you must bear in mind that, as everyone who is not a Communist is shot at sight (according to other writers of the Sergius kind during the last eighteen months), probably none of these 2,200 were really sincere Communists, but just people who were too cowardly to risk being shot by the remaining point eight per cent. of the population who really are communists.

Let us turn our tortured eyes from a contemplation of Tragic Russia and feast our gaze upon the grateful and comforting picture of England—good old England, where Communism is next door to a crime; where Bolshevism is a thing to heave half-bricks at; and where a working man is so in love with his work that not even the fascinations of a football match could induce him to leave the mill, the forge, or the factory unless he can make the football match synchronize with a reasonable funeral.

Here we have no military discipline in the mills. One reason is that a wise and beneficent Providence has ordained that 43 per cent. of the men who work in Lancashire mills should be of such poor physique that they couldn't stand military discipline even though the Hun was hammering at the gate and the hearth and home of the mill worker was in imminent deadly peril of being smashed to smithereens!

There are wicked and malicious critics of our great British industrial system who declare that it is inhuman, anti-social, and anti-Christian. There is, for instance, the chairman of the Medical Board which at Manchester examined men who were called up to fight on behalf of liberty and make the world safe for democracy. And this unthinking person declares that

"It is not good national hygenic economy to aim at immense commercial and industrial success, if by so doing you produce a race of seniles at forty."

Fancy saying that at a moment when the one urgent need is more industrialism and more production so that the world may be made safe—for the investors in war loans.

How are these poor deserving people to be paid back the money the nation borrowed from them so that our gallant landless lads could save their country for them if we are going to take any notice of carping critics who think more of divinity than of dividends, more of men than of money, more of women than of wealth?

And if these people can't get their interest in the money they invested to make the world safe for democracy and 30 per cent., how are the other investing public to get along?

I read in the prospectus of a motor-car company just being floated that they have already on the books orders for 512 pleasure cars "approximating a total sales figure of £300,000 and that this figure can be very largely increased when the works are extended," and that "the estimated profits will be £75,000 per annum, a sum equal to 30 per cent. on the total capital (£250,000) of the company."

How much better off we are than the Russians! In Russia a workman is not allowed to make pleasure cars even for his own use in the country's time. Here in wise old England highly-skilled workmen will make nothing except pleasure cars for other people to ride in for month after month and year after year . . . unless, of course, they absent themselves without reasonable cause. In that case they will not be able to feed themselves, nor feed the people who ride in pleasure cars and draw 30 per cent. on their investments.

Seems to me that the choice before the British working man is between starvation before forty or senility at forty.

There is one other way, but as that would entail the anti-social, inhuman and un-Christian rules that a man and his trade union shall be responsible for work, that no man shall make 30 per cent. profit out of another man's labor, and that those who don't work shall not eat, I refrain from mentioning it.

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O.B.U. MOVEMENT IN ANTIPODES

Workers of "Key" Industries to Take Up Subject of One Big Union

Sydney, N. S. W.—At a conference here of 13 unions which have voted for the One Big Union plan, it was decided officially tot launch the One Big Union scheme. Hitherto the O. B. U. committees were temporary propaganda committees and it has now been decided that the task of organizing the workers will be carried on by the various unions which have declared in favor of the scheme. The conference also decided to get in touch with other unions and begin the publication of a weekly newspaper.

Workers in Western Australia have decided to join the One Big Union movement and recently a constitution committee met at Perth for the purpose of drafting a constitution for this district.

Meantime there is prospect of another One Big Union scheme coming into being. The Australian Workers' Union—the largest union in Australia—at its conference, held in Sydney, decided to get in touch with other large and important "key" organizations throughout the country to see if a workable scheme of a One Big Union could be arrived at. It seems likely that the Australian Workers' Union proposal has more hope of success than that of the O. B. U.

The conviction of Senator Truman H. Newberry and sixteen of his co-conspirators in the Michigan election frauds, and the sentences following those convictions, will probably incense the patriots who saved their country from Henry Ford and convince them that this is, indeed, a cold and ungrateful land. Patriotism was at high tide in Michigan during the senatorial election, although the evidence shows that several hundred thousand dollars expended in a judicious manner was a large factor in keeping the ardor of the partiots burning at fever heat.

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Lenin, the "Times" and the Associated Press

(By Francis Musgrave in the Nation)

It being, I have reason to believe, on the side of law and order, it never having been justly—in my judgment—accused of pro-Bolshevism, and it being unalterably committed to its policy of printing "all the news that's fit to print," anyone bent on reviewing the recent history of Nicholas Lenin naturally turns to the columns of the New York Times. There, of course, must the truth be found. Is it not the greatest and most accurate of our news gatherers? Alas, after making such a study, one leaves it with a feeling of disillusionment, not unmixed with the suspicion that the greatest of our newspaper idols may after all permit itself the luxury not only of a dislike but of a prejudice bordering on cruelty. How else can one explain the fact that the Times has killed Lenin once, attempted to assassinate him three times—but I am anticipatrwn.

It is in May, 1917, that one first meets with signs of a deliberate attempt on the part of the Times to do away with Lenin. On the tenth of that month it printed an Associated Press cablegram announcing that the chief of the Russian Reds was missing in Petrograd, keeping its readers in suspense for twelve days, when it quoted the Associated Press again as reporting him still alive. Not until July 31 was he reported missing again, or rather still, for the A. P. reverted then to its position of May 10. On August 13 it hedged by discovering Lenin in Petrograd once more, but this merely induced the Times to do a little detective work on its own hook, with the result that in a special despatch on September 1 from Geneva it definitely located Lenin in Switzerland. That discouraged the A. P. only briefly, however, for by the twenty-eighth of that month it once more placed Lenin in Petrograd. There it let him alone until November 11, 1917, when the Times and the A. P. placed him at the head of a new Russian Cabinet. Within five days, however, a London despatch reported Lenin's power as waning, which the Times, through its most reliable special correspondent, Harold Williams, supplemented with the news, three days later, that the Lenin Government "had split." Eleven days later Mr. Williams sent a "scoop" that the "coalition cabinet forced on Bolsheviki after peasants' conference turns on Lenin."

From that time on we find Lenin's life in considerable danger as a result of the activities of the Associated Press and the Times. Thus, they began the new year on January 17, 1918, by firing four shots at Lenin, without, however, hitting him once. On February 18 the A. P. got over a masterpiece by chronicling an attempt to kidnap Lenin and, that being foiled, it reported simultaneously from Stockholm, London, and Petrograd that the Bolshevist power was once more definitely on the wane. It followed this up two days later by the news from London that Finland heard that Lenin had fled (flight number 67?) and insisted that the Bolsheviki had been overthrown. Naturally, that put Mr. Williams on his mettle; something had to be done, and so Trotsky came to the fore. Trotsky's associates, Mr. Williams triumphantly cabled, had turned upon him and might compel him to resign. Sixteen days later the Associated Press made him resign, but two days later, in another "beat," Mr. Williams showed that it was Lenin, the wicked, who had "dismissed Trotsky." Not until June 23 do we, however, get signs of the remorse one would expect for such an act, when Zurich reported Lenin as ready to resign.

Once more the plot thickens. Enter Moscow in the first of its sensational series of blood-curdling captures. On June 29 it was reported taken in an exclusive special tot the Times, and, of course, the Red leaders were once more in flight (flight number 68?). It took the A. P. some time to get over that "beat," but when it got its breath it made Mr. Williams look quite sick. In the headlines of the Times of August 12 we read: "Lenin May Seek Refuge in Berlin—Prepares for Flight with Trotsky (reconciliation number 5?) as Red Regime Totters." There was some more good reading the next day: "Red Leaders Flee (flight number 69?)—Reach Kronstadt—Entire Bolshevist Government Escaping from Moscow." Three days later they fled again (flight number 70?), but luck was against them, for, as the Paris A. P. so truthfully reported on August 18: "Lenin's Refuge is in Foe's Possession—Report Kronstadt ready to flee," the Germans being doubtless too busy plundering Kronstadt to bother to capture them. A week later official Washington "appeared to be confirmed" in its belief that "both Moscow and Petrograd had been virtually abandoned by the principal Bolshevist leaders." (August 27.)

The next week witnessed a still more determined effort on the part of the A. P. to get rid of Lenin by doing away with at least one of his nine lives. On September 1, with the aid of an assassin and the Times, Lenin was twice wounded and the next day "reported" dead in an eight-column Times headline. Alas, on the third day he was not dead, but on the fifth of September he had a relapse—in the columns of the Times—and on the seventh hopes of his early demise were encouraged by the news that he was "reported weaker." Thereafter silence until the middle of the next month, when by way of Amsterdam the A. P. attempted tto assassinate him again: "Amsterdam Hears the Bolshevist Leader was shot by a Member of the Soviet Bureau." But, as this did not do the trick, the Times decided on October 26 to try prison; it cheerfully reported Lenin a captive on that date. This not sufficing, the A. P. fell back on flight once more, announcing on December 9 in the Times that the "Red Leaders (are) Ready to Flee to Sweden (flight number 71?). A week later, Lenin having reached the end of his rope once more, was reported "ready to give up." Evidently the rogue had a change of heart, for the A. P. reported on January 3, 1919, that though his train was captured he not only did not give up but obtained safety by a base flight. None the less, he was soon to meet with his deserts, for six days later Trotsky did what the Allies were trying—or should one say lying?—to do: he triumphantly proclaimed himself dictator and locked Lenin up (arrest number 16?). Then the veracious Washington bureau of the A. P. took hold again, announcing that Lenin's prison was the Kremlin, but prison bars never hold Lenin long, and a week later the A. P. and Times scored a great "scoop" by locating Lenin in Spain, Madrid announcing him in Barcelona. Leaving him there to the mercies of the local Reds, the A. P. again went after Trotsky. It captured him, with the aid of the Times, on January 25, and uncaptured him two days later. It had him at odds with Lenin—still in Spain—and the other Red leaders on February 19, and saw to it that a bullet hit his hat on March 15.

This being rather slow progress, the Times got busy again with some more news fit to print, of its own. A London special announced good tidings under these headlines: "Trotsky Opposes Lenin—Break Between the Bolshevist Leaders Said to Be Definite." By April 22 another Times special announced that, the proletariat was plotting against Lenin and that Lenin was blaming Trotsky for this. On May 23 came the familiar news that the Soviet chiefs had fled again (flight number 72?) and on June 7 Lenin was once more "tired of the struggle." On July 3 Harold Williams reappeared, cabling from Ekaterinodar that Trotsky was again "nearly captured." By August 2 we swung back to the striking news that "Lenin intends to retire," a veracious A. P. despatch from Stockholm. And then on September 26 came the familiar telegram that Lenin was a captive in the Kremlin prison in Moscow from which he has so often escaped. Again the readers of the Times were treated to the familiar cycle, for in October it killed off thirteen Red leaders in Moscow with a single bomb, which naturally gave rise to a belief that all of Moscow was in revolt. It did not revolt again in the Times, after this, until January 26 of this year.

But the Washington A. P. "doomed" Lenin again on October 19 and on October 31 announced that he was reluctantly conceding that the Reds would have to await another chance, after the impending fall of their government, to put their wicked ideas into practice. Finally the State Department, that source of so many exclusive stories about happenings in Russia, announced that it had bad news "of revolts all over Red Russia, of a rumer that the Soviet has given up (collapse number 87?)," while Copenhagen "hears Lenin has agreed to turn over power"—and so the chronicle goes on.

Or rather so it went. Not that we do not believe that the ever accurate Times and A. P. will fail to assign Lenin to the Kremlin again in 1920 or to renew their reports of other uprisings in Moscow, of his quarrels with Trotsky and of Lenin's quarterly flight somewhere. But that unstterable wretch has injured the game somewhat by defeating all his Russian enemies, by declining to quarrel with Trotsky, by refusing tto be the victim of an outraged proletariat, and to die as frequently and as persistently as any well-behaved tyrant should. He has during the period covered by the above despatches conquered all opposition to himself in Russia, compelled the Allies to abstain from their interference in his country, and forced Esthonia and Livonia to make peace with him. That this was not the fault of the A. P. or the Times is obvious. But if their little pleasantries as to Lenin seem likely to wane at present, there is always Petrograd to fall back upon. It has thus far fallen six times, been on the verge of capture at least three times more, has been burned to the ground twice, been in absolute panic twice, has starved to death constantly, and has revolted against the Bolsheviks on no less than six different occasions—all in the columns of the Times. As for the careers of Yudenitch and Kolchak, these have been equally remarkable—in the Times. And still there are Americans who complain that they do not get enough and sufficiently accurate news as to what is going on in Russia!

MINIMUM WAGE ACT WEAKENED

Manufacturers May Now Employ Girls Under 18 at Any Wage

At the Vancouver (Int.) Trades and Labor Council meeting held Thursday evening a resolution was passed instructing the secretary to protest to the deputy minister of labor against the action of the Minimum Wage board in rescinding the fixed rate of pay for beginners and learners in the manufacturing industry of the province. It was pointed out by Delegate Mrs. Fearn, that by revoking this clause, the door has been thrown wide open to manufacturers by allowing them to employ girls under 18 at any rate of pay and under any conditions. These manufacturers will now be able to stock up goods with the aid of cheap young labor and then lay them off. The delegate from the Garment Workers informed the council that her organization had protested against the revoking of the clause.

In reply to suggestions of the council to the attorney general of the province regarding changing the laws to allow for labor representation on the Hospital Board, the council was informed that the attorney general was too busy to attend to the matter, but that it would be referred to a member of the House.

A communication from Samuel Gompers instructed the council to name two volunteer organizers to replace R. P. Pettipiece and Geo. Hardy whom the council objected to. Action was taken regarding this at a previous meeting and F. W. Welsh and Birt Showler named.

Delegate Showler reported that the Teamsters' union had benefited as the result of the Royal Commission. A general wage increase of 50c per day and $1.00 per day for piano men and better working conditions had been obtained. Press reports indicated that the union wanted a closed shop. These were false because the union did not ask for one.

Delegate Russell of the Steam Engineers reported that the union had moved into room 216 of the Labor Temple and was doing splendid.

Delegate Graham, Hotel and Restaurant Employees, reported the union as drawing up a new wage scale for endorsement.

Delegate Mrs. Fearn was elected to represent the council on a "Mothers' Pension" deputation to Victoria.

The council endorsed the proposed amendments to the Motor Vehicle act.

STRIKERS APPEAL FOR FUNDS

Construction Workers Have Been on Strike Since March 1

The members of the O. B. U. in the Princeton district engaged on construction work, are on strike. The strike extends between Princeton and Allenby, B. C. In order that they can carry their strike to a successful conclusion, they are appealing for funds. The men affected are asking for $5 for nine hours' work, before the strike they were receiving $4.05 for that number of hours. Funds are urgently needed, and any donations should be sent to R. Baxter, secretary of the O. B. U., Princeton, B. C. The strike was called on March 16th.

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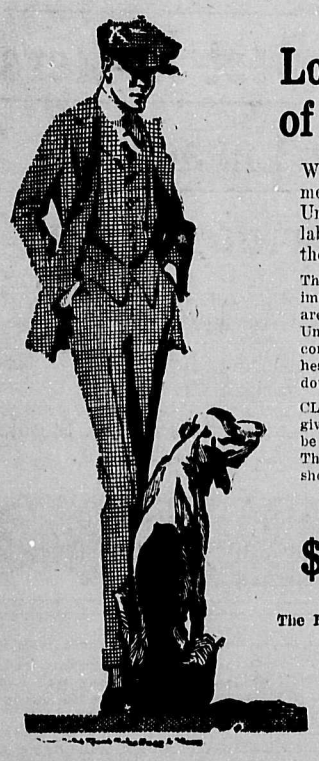

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British Trades Congress and Nationalization

(Special to The Federationist)

IT WAS a foregone conclusion, even before the congress met, that the vote on the question would be in favor of parliamentary action. That could be gleaned from the expressed opinions of those who had come with mandates from their respective unions, on this question. The convention was, if anything, disappointing to one who had figured that the British trade unions were moving. The quality of the debate was, in the main, of a high order, but the entire range of debate did not disclose, in any instance, a correct understanding of the working class position. It was evident in the very early stages of the meeting, that a sharp division of opinion was in existence, at one stage during the debate, considerable hostility was manifested at the mention of Mr. Will Thorne, M. P., who occupied a chair on the platform.

Opposed Direct Action

J. H. Thomas, who presided, strongly opposed the use of direct action, in the course of his opening address, and laid emphasis upon the statement "that parliamentary action had not failed, because it had not as yet been properly tried out." He also stated "the right to strike is the power which has raised the workers to the economic position they now occupy. This is a right which can not seriously be challenged." The reception of his address was very mixed, and it was apparent that his reference to parliament was not favorably received.

Smillie Absent

In the absence of Robert Smillie, president of the Miners Federation, the resolution to adopt direct action to force the nationalization of the mines, was moved by Frank Hodges, secretary of the Federation. Hodges is a clear, lucid speaker, and appears to marshal his data very aptly. He made a powerful address, but not once did he display any of the Marxist knowledge he is credited with possessing. He was by far the most convincing of the speakers, but his basis was not sound and consequently his arguments were ably countered by Tom Shaw of the Textile Workers, who followed him.

The only sentence of note uttered by Shaw was to the effect "that there is no royal road to the workers' aims, and it is only by hard and persistent work that anything can be accomplished."

Robinson, of the Warehousemen, next took the floor and stated that while his organization favored direct action, they did not consider that the movement possessed the machinery to handle a general strike.

More Interested in Football

J. R. Clynes, M. P., followed, and met with a very mixed reception, though he was applauded at the close of his address. A rather colorless man and a typical parliamentarian, he emphasized the point that "the workers of Britain were more interested in a football match or a picture show than in casting their ballot."

Tom Mann, received a very good reception on taking the platform. His address, however, was mainly concerned with Clynes and past records. He did not carry much weight. It was during his address that a reference to Thorne drew the remarks of hostility from the delegates.

J. S. Mills, the last speaker, dealt from the angle of the rank and file. He wanted the question referred to the men who work in the shops, and not decided by delegates. The vote for political action in the form of intensive political propaganda, was 3,722,000; against, 1,015,000.

Much Ado About Nothing

For trades union action in the form of a general strike, 1,010,000; against, 3,820,000.

The whole of the proceedings could be characterized as much ado about nothing, in so far as any benefit to the workers is concerned. It is true the question did carry some danger of an interference with industry, but that is a question more for the employer at this time, nationalization, no matter under what form, does not take the worker from his economic position as a wage slave. So long as he remains in that position, general strikes or partial strikes, only deal with effects, and do not attempt to remove causes. Until the workers of Britain look farther ahead than nationalization, no danger threatens the owners of property in this country. In no instance was the working class position outlined, and until that is done, and the class note is more firmly sounded in these congresses, the workers of Britain are likely to remain on the merry go round of wages chasing rising prices.

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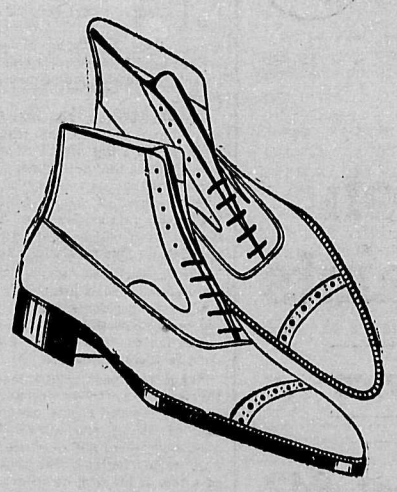

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Pulp and Paper Mill Workers After 8 Hours

(Continued from page 1)

who a year ago got together and formed the nucleus of the union, and as a result of their wholeheartedness, they have built up an organization which is a credit to the movement. Not only that, but they have practically carried the whole financial burden of extending the organization throughout the country and thus enabling smaller or weaker districts to retain their own funds and with the financial assistance given them by the coast membership build up districts which will in time be able to carry their full share of spreading the work of organization and education to workers in other organizations. Were the workers of the country organized as are the lumberworkers and actuated by the same spirit the men at Winnipeg would never have been tried or found guilty of the charges made against them.

District Convention

A referendum is now being circulated throughout the coast membership in connection with a district convention and the actions of the one held in January.

Those members who can, should attend the classes in first aid work which are being held twice a week in the rooms of the Workmen's Compensation Board. Two classes a week, the entire course takes three weeks. Members in camp can easily study up the course whilst in camp and then take the examination when in town and thus be able to qualify as first aid men which every camp of 20 men must now have on the job. An efficient man along these lines is of more value to himself and his fellows than one who is not.

Sudbury district convention will be held on April 5 and the indications are that a good number of delegates will attend.

Opposed to Piece Work

By referendum vote the membership has gone on record as opposed to work by piece, contract, or bonus system, owing to circumstances varying in different localities the enforcement of this rule is left for action by the membership of the different districts, some of which are in a better position than others to give immediate effect to it. The question itself is open to extended discussion, but one thing is obvious, that with many men the piece work or contract system is an incentive to break the eight-hour day and substitute instead ten hours and often a limit set only by daylight and dark. Such men, although they may carry cards, are breaking the rule which is the utmost importance to all workers. Drastic action is necessary to deal with these cases.

The new constitutions are in the hands of the printer, as soon as possible translations will be made and copies printed in various languages. Members often ask "where does the money go?" They will be interested to know that to print these constitutions will cost not less than a thousand dollars, and for expenditures such as this there is no apparent financial return.

Word just to hand is to the effect that the miners at Britannia Beach are on strike.

The result of Rock Bay meeting just to hand is that the camps held a combined meeting and decided to demand an increase of $1 a day; a closed shop; all bunks to be removed; all of which were to operate from the 1st of Man. In addition the bunkhouses are to be scrubbed weekly.

The Murphy & Hanson strike has been settled in accordance with the following agreement:

1. Men to go to work on company's time and return to work on their own time.
2. One dozen new mattresses to be supplied the camp.
3. Men to receive bank cheques for their time as soon as time book can be completed at camp and sent to town and bank cheques returned.
4. If any man quits during the month, he is to receive sufficient cash to take him to town.
5. No discrimination will be shown against any of the men returning to work.
6. A gas boat is to be supplied the camp forthwith.

Latest information is that the price of paper goes up 10 per cent. on Monday. What about the workers in the pulp and paper plants?

NATIONALIZATION IS FAVORITE ISSUE

British Railwaymen Center Efforts on New Programme

(By the Federated Press)

London.—The recent conference of all the district councils of the National Union of Railwaymen, held here, came to important decisions on nationalization and control of the railways.

It was unanimously agreed to reaffirm the demand for the national ownership of the railways coupled with control by the workers, and, in addition, to recommend all branches of the union to instruct the executive committee at once in order to inaugurate a national campaign in order to secure the support of all sections of the community for all alteration of the ownership and control of the railway systems.

The district councils appointed a committee of nine to go into the whole question of control, and to prepare a scheme of railway democratization for submission to the branches.

Further steps were taken towards securing closer unity of action during a national strike on lines. It was decided that every district council should formulate a scheme for securing more effective cohesion and communication during times of crisis.

TO ELECTRIFY ENTIRE PROVINCE OF MOSCOW

Moscow Soviet Plans Big Move for the Welfare of the Population

Paris — The Moscow Soviet has decided to install electricity for all lighting and industrial purposes in the entire Province of Moscow. The installation will be carried out by the revolutionary Red army of Labor.

MILLIONS READY FOR REVOLT

Moslem People Will Unite Against Great Britain and France

Twenty million Mohammedans living in Russia will unite with 7,000,000 Turks and drive the British and French out of Constantinople if the latter powers seize and rty to hold the Golden Horn.

This is the opinion of men in Washington who profess to know the situation in the near east. They contend that the British and French are now doing the one thing needed to hasten a Moslem revolt destined to create a soviet republic in Turkey, supported at least morally, by the whole of Russia.

It is pointed out that the vast Mohammedan population of the Caucausus, Turkestan and Volga regions are enjoying under the soviet regime the first religious, economic and political freedom that they or their co-religionists have known for many generations.

Give a little encouragement to our advertisers.

Sydney, N. S. W.—At a mass meeting of all building trades unions, it was decided that commencing next Saturday, a five-day week of 40 hours should operate in the building trade throughout Victoria. Answering various criticisms as to increased cost of building and shortening of the working week would involve, it is claimed by the unions that a three per cent. increase in building contract prices would provide for the five-day week, and give the builder a small extra profit.

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BACK DOWN BY UNITED STATES

Will Not Aid Polish Army Against Proletarian Russia

(By the Federated Press)

Washington.—A backdown by the American Government from its policy of assisting endeavors of anti-soviet armies to detsroy the workers' republic of Russia is indicated in a statement made by an official of the war department to the Federated Press.

"The report that the United States will clothe and equip the Polish army," said the official, "is an absolute falsehood. That report was manufactured entirely in Europe. We are not selling military supplies to any foreign government and we certainly will not help to equip any armies abroad."

Whether for election purposes, because of lack of funds, or for some other reason, the administration appears to have decided upon an anti-imperialist and anti-militarist policy for the next few months.

Polish armies have already advanced about 200 miles into Russian territory, as defined by the peace treaty. England, France and Italy have washed their hands of responsibility for this aggression, and have virtually ordered the Poles to withdraw or "go it alone." President Wilson thinks it would be embarrassing to equip and support the Polish army at the same time he is scolding the French militarism which inspired the Polish adventure.

Do you ever go out of your way to patronize those who patronize us?

SOLDIERS' PAPER IS NOT SEDITIOUS LITERATURE

Men Acquitted of Charge of Criminal Syndicalism for Selling "Forge"

Seattle—Acquittal followed the trial of Dan Mahoney, longshoreman delegate to the Central Labor Council, and Earl Hanson and Pete Smith, charged with violating the local criminal syndicalism ordinance in selling the Forge, weekly organ of the Workers, Soldiers and Sailors Council. This clears the paper of the "seditious literature" charge recently made by Judge Philip Tworoger. During the trial the defense forced the arresting officers to admit having illegally entered private homes without a search warrant, and having seized personal and private property which could not possibly be used as evidence. Much of this property still is unreturned to its rightful owners.

GERMAN MECHANICS BOUND FOR RUSSIA

The Soviets Welcome Any Number of Skilled Mechanics to Russia

Berlin — Hundreds of trade unionists and Independent Socialists were planning to leave Germany and go to Soviet Russia, just previous to the monarchist revolt. Declaring that the Noske regime was bent on the destruction of social development, they held meetings under the auspices of the Emigration Society in Berlin, Hamburg and Leipzig, to consider means of leaving the country.

The Soviet government has announced its willingness to admit skilled workers in any number.

Food conditions, wwhich are becoming constantly worse for the worker and better for the peasant and the rich, play a large part in this desire to leave the country, it is said.

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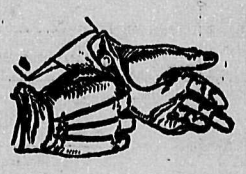

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