THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

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ORGANISER DRIVEN OUT OF MINING CAMP

Was to Have Addressed Meeting but Was Kidnapped

Intolerable Conditions are Prevailing in Mining Industry

On Tuesday last word was received in Vancouver, to the effect that Organizer Christophers, of the O. B. U., who was organising in Saskatchewan, had been kidnapped by the Estevan police. It appears that Christophers, who is a miner, was attempting to organise the miners in the Estevan district. He arranged to address a meeting of the Dominion Collieries' employees at Taylorton, Sask., on Saturday last. He was driven off the grounds by the representatives of the company. Nothing daunted, Christophers arranged a meeting for Sunday at Bienfait, five miles down the line, and the miners of Taylorton went in auto trucks to hear him, but an hour before the time for the meeting, the Estevan vigilantes got away with Christophers. Next morning the miners were met at the gates of the Taylorton mine by the foreman, and everyone that was a member of the O. B. U. was told to get his time. As they were nearly all members of the O. B. U., they are locked out, and with their families, driven out of the company houses into the wilderness. "They are terrorised and driven into a corner like sheep," reads a wire sent to the Lumberworkers General Secretary.

The Lumber Workers have secured the services of Mr. McMurray, who defended Russell in the Winnipeg trials, to look after the legal end of the scrap, and at the the same time have undertaken to look after the financial end of the matter, and will supply funds to the locked out miners. Details as to the manner in which Christophers was got out of the district are not available. He has, however, returned to his home.

Canada has surely arrived at a state of affairs where it is rapidly becoming necessary for the workers to demonstrate whether their backbone is in the right place. Faced with a fuel shortage, and the Vancouver Island Mining operators blaming the men for not working, it would appear about time that the general public learnt that so far as mining is concerned in this country, similar scenes to those that took place in Colorado, are likely to be witnessed here unless the employing interests are curbed. It is useless to say that it is the O. B. U. that is causing the trouble, as a resolution from the International Mine Workers of America, which appears in another column, will prove. Rank anarchy on the part of the employing class is slowly but surely bringing about a condition in this country that will compel the workers to take drastic action in the near future unless their activities are curbed. The support of all men in the Trades Union Industrial movement will be necessary to cope with employing class activities in the near future unless some change takes place.

MINERS IGNORE AGREEMENT

U.M.W.A. Miners Decline to Vote on New Wage Agreement

Robert Livett of the U. W. W. A. reports to the daily press that the miners in the late District 18, now Mining District No. 1, O. B. U., voted almost unanimously for the Western Coal Operators U. M. W. A. agreement. The real facts of the case, however, show that the old time miners of the district looked upon the agreement as a huge joke and refrained from voting while the "imported" miners voted for the agreement, thus giving it the favorable vote. Practically all the big camps ignored the vote. In Fernie camp with between six and seven hundred men working 86 voted for and 4 against, Michel with over 400 men working there was not a single vote cast, Coalthurst, Monarch and most of the Northern Camps acted likewise. In some of the camps where the men did vote it was as follows: Wayne, 7 for, 72 against; Rosedeer, 27 for, 70 against; Jewel, 2 for, 48 against; Hamilton, none for, 10 against. At Coleman with the aid of booze and "importations," a majority was rolled up in favor of the agreement. Drumheller alone gave a majority, but only one fifth of the miners of the camps voted.

At Beverley, near Edmonton, International organizers tried to get the men into the International, but it was declined by a vote of 106 to 6. An O. B. U. has now been formed with Albert Tyldesly as secretary. The International organizers also visited Pocahontas, Mile 22 and Pembina, with the same results.

Judges Take a Rest

The four judges of the Appelate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta have decided to take a vacation before tackling the "Canmore Case," in which the miners are charging the mine operators with violations of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

WILLIAM IVENS, M. L. A.
One of His Majesty's guests at the Prison Farm in Manitoba, elected as one of Winnipeg's representatives in the Provincial Legislature.

J. HARRINGTON AT THE EMPRESS

Will Speak on Matters of Interest to the Workers

The Socialist Party of Canada wil hold the usual propaganda meeting at the Empress theatre next Sunday night, and J. Harrington will be on the platform.

To those of the working class in Vancouver who have not yet become familiar with the Socialist position, an invitation is given to attend this meeting, a mental revolution will be the result. To the students of Sociology in Vancouver, a lecture of great educational value is assured.

If the working class would be free of the entanglements of Modern Capitalism, they must first possess an understanding of Modern Capitalism.

Literature of the very best on sale.

Questions and an open platform for discussion. Meeting begins at 8 p. m. Doors open at 7.30 p. m.

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

O.B.U. DISCUSSES MANY MATTERS

Organization to Suit the Needs of Workers to Be Moulded

There was a fair crowd to listen to the various items on the Agenda which was drawn up by the committee at the recent Mass meeting held in the O. B. U. Hall. The first item, viz.: The best method of organizing Vancouver, was tackled by many speakers from all angles, it being pointed out that the organization must get as many delegates on the job as possible. The need of literature was emphasized by some speakers, and it was also mentioned that literature should be judiciously distributed, and not sent broadcast over the country, without any thought of whether it did any good or not.

The advocation of educational classes within the O. B. U. was a feature suggested by another speaker, as without some knowledge of their class position, the workers would be helplesss to act in their own interest.

In debating the Geographical versus the Industrial form of organization, the general opinion seemed to be that whatever form the One Big Union took it would be moulded to suit the needs of the workers as they arise. Cases were cited where some districts, owing to their situation, have now the geographical form of organization, and other cities and districts have a strict industrial form, being, as it was pointed out by one speaker, the most effective form to combat the issues that arise from time to time.

One speaker stated that it did not matter to him what form the organization took upon itself as the organization was not revolutionary, but organized for the sole purpose of getting as much for labor power as the market at any given time would permit. Therefore the basis of organization must be on the job where the workers, are compelled to organize, when working. The same speaker pointed out that the members of the organization must enforce discipline to make an effective fighting force.

The General Fund proposition for the One Big Union was discussed, and the general trend of opinion of the speakers was that the idea of centralizing the funds was good, but the education necessary to such an undertaking would entail an enormous amount of work, and this work of educating the members to the idea of a general fund, must first of all be well covered in the different districts.

It was pointed out that different locals of the Union would during times of depression go out of business, owing to lack of local funds, whereas if there was a general fund to call upon in such cases, the weaker districts would be kept alive.

After the discussion on the General Fund a committee was appointed to go into the proposition more fully, and submit their findings at a future meeting, bringing in some plan that would be applicable to the O. B. U.

FORTY THOUSAND RAILROADERS GO O. B. U.

Convention Paves the Way for Exodus From "Old Church"

Organizer Cassidy and Chicago Units Show the Way

The big trek into the One Big Union is now well on its way in the United States. Delegates representing over 4,000 railroaders met in convention at Chicago at the invitation of the Chicago District Transportation Unit of the O. B. U., and voted favorably, elected officers, formed an executive committee for the United States and opened the flood gates for a victorious campaign.

Delegates from all parts of the U. S. were in attendance, with T. Cassidy, organizer of the O. B. U., at the helm. Many letters were received pledging support, but stating their inability to send a delegate owing to the lack of finances, some saying frankly that assessments, etc. to the "old church" had bled them about dry.

The election of an executive committee for the U. S. was for the purpose of efficiency.

On the adjournment of convention the newly elected Executive got right down to work electing a joint board to work in conjunction with Canada. This joint Board consists of the General Secretary chairman and organiser. They further outlined a campaign that will further outlined a campaign that no doubt prove effective. For obvious reasons they are not making their plans of organization public at present. Neither the convention nor the Executive showed by word or deed that they for one moment minimized the task that confronted them. The Executive Committee (the train crew) is now busy making up the train. The Secretary (the fireman) is building the fire and clearing the deck, the chairman (the engineer) is oiling up and telling the car knocker "to never mind the air brakes, he don't intend to use them," the Organizer (dispatcher) is clearing the right of way, and wires the Executive Board to "drop that semaphore at the yard limits and watch our smoke."

The various other units are making a steady and healthy growth, which is very gratifying, if not surprising, in view of the various organizations (industrial and semi-industrial, anit Grand Lodge, anarchistic, and Utopian) that are endeavoring to capitalize the present unrestful conditions particularly amongst the Railroad men.

O. B. U. DANCE

Don't forget the O. B. U. dance in the Cotillion Hall tonight (Friday). Whist 8 p.m., dancing 9 to 1. Gentlemen 50c, ladies 25c.

CHILDREN'S LIVES ENDANGERED

Street Cars Are Being Run Without Safety Gates by B.C.E.R.

That the Tramways Regulation Act of British Columbia is not being enforced is generally conceded in Vancouver. The B. C. Electric Railway is running street cars that do not in many particulars comply with the provisions made in the legislation to protect the travelling public. On Tuesday evening, a street car operating from Broadway East to English Bay, was noticed by a Federationist representative. This car had no gates at the entrance or exit, and which are supposed to be there for the purpose of protecting the public when travelling, and in addition, the steps were much higher than is allowed by law. Similar cars are also being run on other routes.

This is only another instance of the laxity of our law enforcing officials, when the interests of large concerns are in question. It may be said that the non-enforcement is due to the fact that the Public Utilities Commission has been disbanded, and the B. C. Electric Railway is now under the jurisdiction of the Railway Commission. The Tramways Regulation Act, however, is Provincial legislation, and it should be enforced, not only in respect to of the height of steps and gates, but in respect to overcrowding. Not long ago a street car conductor on Hastings street told an inspector that if he put any more passengers on the car, he would leave it. The car in question was full to suffocation, and this is not an isolated case. On every route in the main portions in the city, strap-hanging, when a strap is available, is the regular fare served up to the travelling public. While it may pay the company to run cars which look as if they had been dug out of the scrapheap, the lives of the public must be safeguarded, especially at this season when so many children are using the cars in order to reach the beaches. The life of one child is more than the profits of the B. C. Electric Railway Company, and if the officials entrusted with the enforcement of the law does not carry out the duties which are imposed on him, then in the case of accident, he must accept his share of the responsibility with the company.

GEO. ARMSTRONG, M. L. A.
Who at the present time is resting after a strenuous political campaign in Manitoba. He never made a speech during the campaign, but he needed the rest all the same. At the present time he is contemplating a very active participation in state affairs, and it is expected that the Minister of Labor at Ottawa, the Hon. "Gid Up" Robertson, will be very uneasy until George has determined his future line of action.

GUNMEN ENGAGED BY EASTERN COAL CO.

Dominion Coal Company Is Organizing Private Police Force

Intimidation of Miners Is Aim of Company Says Miners

Eastern miners are up in arms over the preparations being made by the Dominion Coal Company to keep a private force of gunmen in the field to intimidate workers and keep them subjected to the aspirations of the management. The following resolution was passed at a recent union meeting at Glace Bay and is to be taken up by other unions:

Whereas the Dominion Coal Company is again organizing a private police force which is to be in the pay and under the control of the said company and not under the pay and control of any public authority either in Town, County or Province.

And whereas in time past when this Company owned a private police force such force was used largely to intimidate, spy and follow workmen when carrying on the affairs of their Trade Unions.

And whereas the workmen in the employ of the Dominion Coal Co. can not believe but that this new private police force is being organized again for the purpose of spying and intimidating Trade Unionists, as only recently Superintendent Alex. McDonald stated in the press that there was no intention of the Company reorganizing the police force as there was no law-breaking among the mine workers.

And whereas if the Dominion Coal Company really does require further police protection we demand that such shall be provided by the Town or County, which Town or County could more than suply all the police required if the Dominion Coal Company would pay its taxes at the same rate as other decent tax payers instead of sponging on the rates of the mining towns.

Therefore be it Resolved that Glace Bay Local Union No. 4522, U. M. W. of A. protest against the Dominion Coal Company having handed over to it by Town, County or Province a private police force; but that the said Company have such police protection as other decent honest citizens get, and that we demand from the regular authorities a definite and immediate answer as to whether they shall swear in any private police for the use of the Dominion Coal Company, and should such authorities swear in such private police for the use and under the control of the Dominion Coal Company the workmen shall consider this as "A change in the conditions of employment."

And be it further Resolved that this Local Union inform the Minister of Labor that the employment of a private police force by the Dominion Coal Company is a very serious "Change in the conditions of employment" under the meaning of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and demand that he use the power of his office to compel the Dominion Coal Company to live within the meaning of the provisions of that law.

Further Resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Town Councils of Glace Bay and New Waterford, the County Council, the Attorney General of Nova Scotia and the Minister of Labor.

Pritchard's Address to the Jury.

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

According to The Chicago Tribune correspondent at Gary, 88,000 men employed in steel and allied industries in the Calumet region face unemployment on account of the coal and car famine, and a prolonged period of widespread stagnation is hinted at.

F. J. DIXON, M. L. A.
Who received the largest number of first choice votes in the city of Winnipeg in the recent Provincial elections in Mtnitoba.

DO YOU DANCE?

Do you dance? If so, why not attend the O. B. U. whist drive and dance in the Cotillion Hall tonight (Friday). Whist 8 p.m., dancing 9 to 1. Admission, gents 50 cents; ladies, 25 cents.

WILSON'S 14-POINT SPEECH FOR SHOW

Russia Has Persistently Sought Commercial Relations

League of Free Nations Associations Strikes Off Mask

[By Laurence Todd]
(Staff Correspondent Federated Press)

Washington—Another smouldering tapestry is pulled down from the walls of Wilson "idealism," and another hidden recess of treachery to the people's freedom is revealed, in the publication of the series of documents and papers on Russian-American relations of the past three years, edited for the League of Free Nations Association, under the directions of the Rev. John A. Ryan, D. D., J. Henry Scattergood and William Allen White.

The fourteen points speech, on which the future reputation of the President was fondly believed to rest, is found to be a mere political trick, designed to retard the revolution-winged feet of the Russian workers, and to lead the German workers to believe Wilson to be another Abraham Lincoln. Its inspiration is found in a cablegram from the same Edgar Sisson, who later departed from Russia in a panic, and who bought—with public funds—all the forged documents than on the market in Petrograd that slandered or insinuated against Lenin and Trotsky, and foisted them upon America as being genuine.

And Lockhart, the confidential agent of Lloyd George, who first chummed with Raymond Robins, and then apparently plotted with the reactionaries to overthrow the Soviet government—this very Lockhart is found secretly imploring his masters in London to work in harmony with the Soviet regime, and to avoid the calamity of permitting Japan to invade Siberia.

At a moment when Britain is making its peace with Russia, when Canada is sending Santeri Nourteva of the Soviet bureau at New York to London under its special protection, and when millions of dollars' worth of Canadian goods are being purchased by the Soviet government for immediate shipment to Reval, this volume of evidence of the cause of our wars against revolutionary Russia comes as a reminder of the penalties of government bad faith.

Sisson was in Petrograd. It was January 3, 1918. The great Russian people was in the throes of social revolution. Brest-Litovsk was impending. Sisson of the Creel bureau cabled his chief:

"If President will re-state anti-imperialistic war aims and democratic peace requisites of United States thousand words or less, short, almost placard paragraphs, short sentences, I can get it fed into Germany in great quantities in German translation, and can utilize Russian version potently in army and everywhere."

"Excerpts from previous statements will not serve.

"Need is for internal evidence that President is thinking of the Russian and German common folk in their situation of this moment, and that he is talking to them.

"Can handle German translation and printing here."

As the committee of the League says: "In the light of the cable dispatches from Mr. Sisson, President Wilson would seem to have written the fourteen points speech on the advice of the publicity department of the United States government for pure publicity purposes in Russia and Germany. For the dispatches reveal an eagerness on the part of Mr. Sisson in Russia to popularize the war with the Russian common people, and a decision on his part, apparently concurred in at Washington, that this could be accomplished only by such an address as the President delivered on January 8, 1918."

So, five days after Sisson cabled his suggestion, the fourteen points speech was made. And five days

SEND GREETINGS TO MEN IN GAOL

British Workers Protesting Against Actions of Government

Do Not Like Amendments to Canadian Immigration Act

When the situation as to the imprisonment of Russell, Pritchard, Ivens, Armstrong, Queén, Bray and Johns was placed before the London, England, Trades Council, the following resolutions were passed:

"Whereas, the Canadian government has used its powers to break the Winnipeg strike of 1919, by arresting and convicting seven of the most prominent Labor men, on a charge of seditious conspiracy, and is now refusing to grant leave to appeal from the decision of the judge presiding at the trials, and is further trying to prevent the appeal being heard by the Privy Council of Great Britain.

"And, whereas, the Canadian government has passed an Immigration Act which permits them to deport from that country, without further trial, British subjects who may be resident therein.

"Be it resolved, that this Council of 150,000 organized workers views with distrust such an enactment, and protests against the attempt on the part of the Canadian government to crush organized Labor in that country.

"This resolution to be sent to the Labor group in parliament, the Colonial Secretary and the Minister of Justice, Ottawa, Canada."

This delegate meeting of the London Trades Council sends fraternal greetings to the seven Canadian Trade Unionists who are now suffering imprisonment, and to all organized workers in Canada.

At a meeting of the Battersea Trades Council similar resolutions were passed, and the Mayor of that municipality, who is a member of that council, moved the resolutions, which were seconded by a municipau couclilor.

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Women's Co-operative Guild

The election of officers for the Central Branch of the Vancouver Women's Co-operative Guild was held in the city hall at a largely attended meeting. The following were elected: President, Mrs. O. L. Charlton; vice, Mrs. Meek; secretary Mrs. Daykin; coresponding secretary, Mrs. Steele; treasurer, Mrs. Carswell; press convener, Mrs. Skinner Next meeting July 15th.

SOVIET REGIME INDESTRUCTABLE

British Transport Workers' Secretary Makes This Statement

(London Herald Cable to The Federated Press)

London—"Undestroyed and indestructible," said Robert Williams secretary of the British Transport Workers Federation, to the Stockholm correspondent of the London Daily Herald. Williams was speaking of the Soviet regime, which he and his fellow members of the British Labor delegation have just been seeing for themselves. Williams' view that in five years' time conditions in Russia will be so wonderful that a big migration from capitalistic countries is certain, is shared by the other members of the delegation. Purcell, of the Furnishing Trades Association, spoke of the wonderful "spirit of devotion and revolutionary enthusiasm" prevailing in the Red armies when the delegation visited the actual fighting front during the Polish bombardment.

These statements again give the lie to the malignant rumors assiduously spread by interested parties to the effect that the British delegation was bitterly critical of disgusted with the Soviet regime. The latest lie spread here, especially at Scarborough during the Congress, had it that one of the delegates, Charles Roden Buxton, was arrested by the Russian authorities. The Herald Russian correspondent replied to a cable request for information that he and Buxton were living at the same hotel, and that Buxton was absolutely free, well and happy.

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The London Daily Herald charges that Lloyd George is trying to wreck the negotiations with Krassin, trade commissioner of the Russian Soviets, by his persistence in introducing political affairs in the negotiations, when Krassin is authorized to take up only commercial affairs.

What about renewing your sub?

JOHN QUEEN,
Alderman City of Winnipeg, and M. L. A. for the same city. He is at present resting at the expense of the government.

CRUCIAL TIME FACING LABOR

But A. F. of L. Delegates Did Not Seem to Realize It

MILWAUKEE—"I am afraid I must say that the recent A. F. of L. convention in Montreal accomplished little for labor. At least that was my view of it, and for this reason I believe there is a crucial time confronting organized labor all over America that very few realize," said Frank J. Weber, Trades' Council delegate, upon his return to this city.

"I am convinced from all I have been able to observe, that the capitalists are preparing for a concerted attack on national and international trade unions as soon as the newly elected congress comes in. The trouble is that very few labor men suspect what is coming, and this fact was shown in the convention."

Weber brought back some interesting facts about the returned Canadian soldiers. He represented them as sullen and dissatisfied. While they fought for democracy, they intimate that they have lost a lot of the democracy they already had in Canada.

INTERNATIONAL GETS WALLOP

Slocan Strikers Keep Jobs Prtty Clear of the Strikebreakers

The fight in the Slocan mining district is still going strong, and the International is losing out in its efforts to man the mines. R. H. Grimes, manager of the Slocan Silver Mining Co., finding the efforts of the International organizers of little avail, sent Bill Ellis a carpenter, to Moose Jaw to rustle up some workers. He got nineteen by telling them that everything was O. K., and that they would be on a union job. When the manager met them at the station at Grand Forks with a club in his hand, one of the men, a returned soldier, asked what it was for, and the reply gave the men a hint of trouble. By this time the O. B. U. men arrived on the scene and the story was out. Thirteen of the men decided to keep clear of the job and the remainder were escorted to the job by Bill Ellis, with a rifle on his shoulder, and Henry Murehead packing their baggage. The manager threatened to prosecute the rest for breach of contract, saying he was out $1,000, having paid their fares and bought them blankets, for which they were to have paid out of their wages.

Organizers McClusky and Goggin, M.M. & S.I.U., held a meeting at Trail in a further aetempt to get the men to work under the International. One hundred attended but by the time the meeting was over only forty-two left. Most of these stayed to bombard the speakers with questions, most of which were either not replies. The organizers also answered, or met with unfavorable vertised a meeting for Rossland, but not a soul turned up and this so annoyed them that they had a big report published in The Rossland Miner stating what a splendid meeting they had and outlining the speeches, which, of course, were mainly composed of glorifying the Mill, Mine and Smeltermen's International Union, flooring the O. B. U., and quoting the B. C. Federationist and O. B. U. Bulletin.

Geo. Dingwell, secretary of the Rossland Unit offered to pay for a hall and guarantee a good attendance if Goggin would debate the issue. Goggin refused.

Subscribers, Please Note!

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

Calcutta, India.—The revolutionary activities in India are growing so fast that the British authorities have decided to remove the mint of Calcutta from Bari Bazar, where military defense is difficult, to the Hastings by the Ganges. In its new position the mint can be easily commanded by the guns of Calcutta fort, and, if necessary, may easily be shipped off.

STRIKE CALLED TO ENFORCE LAWS

Lumber Workers Have 9000 Members in Coast District

Coming Convention Will Be an Important Gathering

The men at Murry's Camp, Thompson Sound, are on strike demanding a better quality of food including fresh fruit and vegetables—that a bath house with shower baths and a dry house be erected, all top bunks to be removed, blankets, sheets, pillows and slips to be furnished and kept in a clean and sanitary condition, new mattresses to be furnished as the old ones are in an insanitary condition, wages to be paid semi-monthly, proper drainage to be constructed from the kitchen sink, a licensed First Aid man to be employed, and a gas boat provided to take sick and injured men to hospital.

In conection with this strike it is interesting to note that the majority of demands are simply that the Health and Compensation Act regulations be enforced. This is further evidence of the oft repeated statement that only by direct action (political and industrial) will the workers get any degree of satisfaction. Credit must be given to the splendid manner in which the Compensation Board gets after any case coming to their notice in which the Act is not lived up to. It is to be regretted that all government departments are not as efficient in promptly enforcing the regulations as is the Compensation Board.

A wire has been received from Sandon that two International organizers are on the coast trying to get scabs for the mines in the Slocan district where the bosses, with, of course, the fullest assistance of the A. F. of L., are trying to put the O. B. U. out of business.

It is reported that men at Day's Camp, Cheakamus, are working under the going scale, although they passed a motion a short time ago that the full rate was to be paid. This outfit is cutting down on the quality of the board, which is a natural thing to do in a camp where the men will stand for it, but the importance of the low scale of wages and inferior board existing in this camp is a menace to the union standard elsewhere.

9,000 Members on Coast

The actual membership in good standing in the coast district exceeds considerably 9,000, (the actual figures will be reported at the convention). This is the best answer to the calamity howlers who have been so much in evidence in the past. The employers' declaration of war, or, as he preferred to call it, the open-shop principle, is greatly responsible for the splendid standing of the membership, who realized that their only protection lies in a strong and solid membership. A good representation of delegates is expected at the coast convention which opens on Monday, July 12, at 10 a. m. The following Mon-

(Continued on page 1)

MINISTERS DON'T LIKE ESPIONAGE

Mounted Police Visit Parsons When Woodsworth Spoke in Churches

During a church conference held in Saskatoon in June, the Social service committee brought in a resolution, protesting against detective operations in the affairs of private citizens of British origin. The Rev. H. D. Ranns and Rev. W. S. Reid stated that thel had been visited by the Mounted Police because they had allowed J. S. Woodsworth, who it will be remembered was arrested in Winnipeg for quoting Isaiah, to speak in their churches on behalf of the men now in gaol as a result of the Winipeg strike. The debate on this question waxed very warm at times and the government came in for some strong criticism, the following resolution was finally passed on the matter:

"Believing we are at a time when constituted authority should be strongly supported, and on the other hand, as strenuously claiming that freeedom of speech in these times of reconstruction safeguards the country, which must be most jealously guarded against all forms of militarism;

"We therefore deprecate any attempt, through any form of intimidation, to limit freedom of speech."

Self-Determination for Ireland League of Canada

The organization of public opinion in Canada in favor of self-determination for Ireland, is the objective of this new League, which has opened provincial offices at are already in the field, and a provincial convention will be held in August, to be followed by a Dominion convention in September at Toronto. Speakers and the Dominion organizers, now busy in the eastern provinces, will reach Vancouver shortly. The name adopted in Canada is the same as that of similar Leagues in Britain and other British Dominions.

Gigantic Stock Reducing Sale

Our entire stock of Men's Clothes and Furnishings selling now at tremendous reductions.

SEE FRIDAY'S PAPERS

Arnold & Quigley

546 GRANVILLE STREET

SLATER'S

QUALITY SERVICE FREE DELIVERY

FRESH MEAT DEPARTMENT
Finest Local Lamb

Local Lamb, stew, lb. 25c
Local Lamb, shoulders, lb. 30c
Local Lamb, loins, lb. 32c
Local Lamb, legs, lb. 42c

ROLLED ROAST SPECIAL
No. 1 Steer Prime Rib Rolled Roast, any weight. Reg. 35c lb. Friday and Saturday, lb... 29½c

Finest Loin Lamb Chops, lb. 50c
Finest Rib Lamb Chops, lb. 40c
Finest Loin Pork Chops, lb. 50c
Finest T-Bone Steaks, lb. 45c

ROASTS OF PRIME BEEF
Prime Oven Roasts, from, lb. ..22c
Prime Pot Roasts, from, lb. ..20c
Prime Stew Beef, from, lb. 19c

Finest Pure Lard, 3 lbs. for $1.00
Finest Compound Lard, 2 lbs. for 65c

PORK SHOULDER SPECIAL
Our Famous Fresh Pork Shoulders, weighing from 5 to 7 lbs., reg. 38c lb., Friday and Saturday, per lb. 30½c

GROCERY DEPARTMENT
Finest Nabob Tea, lb. 60c
Blue Ribbon Tea, lb. 65c
Cowan's Cocoa, ½-lb. 30c

TEA SPECIAL
Slater's Famous Green Label Tea, Reg. 50c lb. Special Saturday from 8 a.m. to 12 noon only, per lb. 40c
Limit, 2 lbs.

PROVISION DEPARTMENT
Slater's Sugar Cured, sliced Streaky Bacon, lb. 55c
Slater's Sugar Cured, sliced, Bacon, per lb. 60c
Slater's Sugar Cured Boneless Roll per lb. 50c

Slater's Ayrshire Back Bacon, sliced, per lb. 45c

PICNIC HAM SPECIAL
We will again put on sale on Friday and Saturday 500 of our Famous Sugar Cured Picnic Hams. They are excellent for boiling and are the cheapest meat you can buy. Reg. price 35c lb. Friday and Saturday, per lb. 29½c

PICNIC SUPPLIES
Cooked Pressed Beef, sliced, lb. ..45c
Tray Bentos Corn Beef, sliced, lb. 65c
Cooked Jellied Tongue, sliced, lb. 65c
Cooked Luncheon Ham, sliced, lb. 45c
Cooked Veal Loaf, sliced, lb. 35c
Finest Head Cheese, sliced, lb. ...25c
Finest Head Cheese, bowl 20c

ONIONS, ONIONS, ONIONS
Finest Hard Dry Onions, everyone perfect. Reg. 4 lbs. for 35c. Friday and Saturday, 6 lbs for 25c

Finest Roast Beef Dripping, lb. ..25c
B. C. Fresh Eggs, doz. 60c
Fresh Alberta Eggs, doz. 55c
Finest Cream Cheese, lb. 20c

BUTTER, BUTTER, BUTTER
Finest Alberta Creamery Butter. Reg. 70c lb., Saturday from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m., lb. at 60c
Limit, 6 lbs.

Brunswick Sardines, 3 for 25c
Quaker Corn, tin 20c
Finest Large Prunes, lb. 25c
Dave's Potted Meat, 3 for 25c
Holbrook's Custard, 2 for 30c
Quaker Pork and Beans, 3 for 25c
Vinegar, bottle 25c

THREE BIG STORES
128 Hastings E. Phone Sey. 3262
836 Granville St. Phone Sey. 866
3260 Main St. Phone Fair. 1683

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

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers are beginning construction of a million dollar seven-storey building in New York City, which is expected to be the finest Labor building in the United States.

10 Sub. Cards Good for one year's subscription to The B. C. Federationist, will be mailed to any address in Canada for $22.50 (Good anywhere outside of Vancouver city.) Order ten today. Remit when sold.

CAMP WORKERS

NOTICE

WHEN COMING TO TOWN PATRONIZE THE O. B. U. EXPRESSMEN

We stand in the roadway outside the gates of Union Dock, not being allowed on the wharf by the big Companies, and meet all incoming boats.
Fellow Workers—Look for the O. B. U. Button. Ask Your Expressman.

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All work done under this reduced price carries my ten-year guarantee. Victory Bonds accepted in payment. Phone for appointment.

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602 HASTINGS ST. W. Cor. Seymour

Office Open Tuesday and Friday Evenings

Defense Committee Meeting

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE

B. C. Defense Committee

IN THE FEDERATIONIST OFFICE

Monday, July 12, at 8 p.m.

All Members Are Requested to Attend

NEW MILLIONAIRES MADE BY WAR

One American Has Income of $34,000,000 for Year of 1919

Congressman Rainey of Illinois, and Griffin of New York, spent some time during the closing days of the session in discovering the number of new millionaires the war made in the United States. A preliminary compilation of the income tax returns, according to Congressman Rainey, shows the following figures:

Income range	Number in class 1914	1919
Above $1,000,000	60	248
$500,000 to $1,000,000..	114	405
$300,000 to $500,000....	294	580
$200,000 to $300,000....	363	1100
$100,000 to $200,000....	1595	4700
Total above $100,000,	2426	7033

There is thus nearly a three-fold increase in the number of those receiving big incomes and those in the class in 1914 added vastly to their incomes during the war. In 1919 one man reported an income of $34,000,000; two reported more than $16,000,000, and five had more than $5,000,000 each. As will be noted by the above table 248 were receiving more than $1,000,000 a year each. An income of only $50,000 a year from property would indicate that its possessor was worth more than $1,000,000.

Pass the Federationist along and help get new subscribers.

American Capitalist (whining): "Now, don't you go crazy like the Europeans. This country is different—it's the land of the free."

London—Today one out of every four families in Great Britain and Ireland purchase all they consume from their own co-operative stores on the Rochdale principle.

New York—The International Carpenters Union (Independent), supported by the rank and file of some of the locals of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, has started a campaign for the 40-hour week.

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

U. S. RAILROADERS GO FISHING

Hundreds Take a Holiday While Waiting for Wage Board's Decision

Erie, P. A.—About 400 men of Railroad Trainmen and the Switchmen's Union employed as switchmen in the Erie switching district, left their jobs on Saturday, June 25, and started on a fishing trip, which they claim will continue until the wage board hands out a satisfactory answer to their demands. This was the most complete tie-up reported in any place where the so-called "outlaws" defied their old line brotherhood leaders by joining the new union, known as the Yardmen's Association. On the N. Y.C. & H. R. over 90 per cent of the men, it is claimed, joined the new union, and only 12 men remained in the service after the strike was called.

Osaki, Japan—Twenty thousand working people were discharged here in June because of the economic depression. They include 6,500 women. Many smaller factories have been closed in other cities.

Calgary Typographical Union now boasts of the highest job scale in Canada and one of the best on the continent. After negotiations extending over several weeks the scale committee finally secured an offer of $45 per week for day work and $48 for night work for a period of six months, from May 1, 1920.

LET 'EM ALL COME

Winipeg Trades and Labor Council (Int.) has decided to undertake an aggressive organization campaign to put the O. B. U. out of business. This good news for four reasons at least. It is first an admission that the O. B. U. is alive and a menace to the Internationals, despite their oft repeated statements that the newer form of organization doesn't count, and is doomed to die of its own inherent weakness. Next it is an admission that the previous attacks of the Internationals, combined with the active and fullest co-operation of the bosses and government, have been failures. If the O. B. U. is fundamentally unsound it will collapse without the need of attack from outside itself. It is also an admission (unconscious undoubtedly) that the opponents of the O. B. U. Industrial form of organization do not understand the inevitable changes that must take place in workers' organizations to conform to the industrial needs of the time and place. Consequently their action is but the ignorant and helpless flounderings of a drowning body.

But most important of all is the result which is sure to follow the attack, for nothing can do more to bring to the consciousness and understanding of the workers the of the two forms of organization than such a campaign from which the O. B. U. is sure to emerge victorious and stronger than ever, simply because it is built on the right principles in conformity with the workers' needs, and finally because it invites the fullest investigation.

Laundry Workers Unit O B U.

All members of the above unit will take notice that the next meeting will be held on Tuesday, July 13, at 8 p.m. prompt, in the O. B. U. hall, corner of Pender and Howe streets. Business of importance, and election of officers at this meeting.

General Workers Unit O. B. U.

The above unit, not having met for three weeks, there will be important business to be discussed at the next meeting, Wednesday, July 14, O. B. U. hall, corner of Pender and Howe streets. Members will also take notice that election of officers will take place at this meeting. A good attendance is requested as a full report of the activities of this unit for the previous six months, will be presented to the meeting. All members who have not paid their dues for the month of May, will be struck off The Federationist list, after this meeting has been held. So if you want to read your "own" paper, come up square up and take part in the activities of the unit.

You can now have your furniture removed, or any express work done by O. B. U. help, the stand on Alexander street and Columbia avenue having all signed up in the O. B. U. Keep this in mind, and when wanting expressmen or removals, phone Sey. 3279 or Sey. 8491.

Montana reactionaries are apparently reverting to war-time tactics. A mob pursued and attacked B. K. Wheeler, farmer-labor candidate for governor, when he attempted to speak in Dillon.

Graham R. Taylor, once a Red Cross worker in Russia, states that last April the American Red Cross was ready to extend its activities into Russia. "But something must have occnurred politically to cause a change in its plans," he added. "I think that the Red Cross officials ought to be given a chance to clear themselves before the American people, or else ought to be given the opportunity to begin relief work in Russia."

Patronize Federationist advertisers and tell them why you do so.

List of O.B.U. Units and Names and Addresses of Secretaries

General Headquarters: 308 North West Building, Vancouver, B. C.
V. R. MIDGLEY, General Secretary
JUNE, 1920—DESTROY OLD LISTS.
Notify General Secretary of Any Errors or Omissions.

Thunder Bay District Central Labor Council—E. E. Sykes, 744, Harkness street, Fort William, Ont.
Winnipeg Central Labor Council—F. W. Woodward, Roblin Hotel, Adelaide St. Winnipeg, Man.
Edmonton Central Labor Council—Carl A. Berg, 10333—101st street, Edmonton, Alta.
Calgary Central Labor Council—R. Burns, 337—15th Ave. West, Calgary, Alta.
Prince Rupert Central Labor Council — J. H. Burrough, Box 833, Prince Rupert, B. C.
Vancouver Trades and Labor Council—R. J. Campbell, Pender Hall, 804 Pender St. West, Vancouver, B.C.
Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgemen, Vancouver, B.C.—T. Hewett, Pender Hall, 804 Pender St. West, Vancouver, B.C.
Gas Workers, Vancouver—John McCallum, 5537 Sherbrook St., South Vancouver, B. C.
Finnish Organization, Vancouver, B. C.—H. Roos, 3536 Turner St., Vancouver, B. C.
General Workers' Unit, Vancouver, B. C.—R. J. Campbell, Pender Hall, 804 Pender St. West, Vancouver, B.C.
Laundry and Factory Workers, Vancouver, B.C.—R. J. Campbell, Pender Hall, 804 Pender St. West, Vancouver, B.C.
Marine Firemen and Oilers' Unit, Vancouver, B.C.—O. Owens, 314 Cordova St. West, Vancouver, B.C.
O. B. U. Women's Auxiliary, Vancouver, B. C.—Mrs. W. A. Alexander, 1810 Semlin drive, Vancouver, B. C.
General Workers, Kamloops, B. C.—J. L. Peterson, P. O. Box 812, Kamloops, B. C.
General Workers, Prince George, B. C.—J. H. Bishop, Drawer 20, Prince George, B. C.
General Workers, Princeton, B. C.—J. Horrocks, Princeton, B. C.
General Workers, New Westminster, B. C. C. A. Whittaker, 724—2nd St., New Westminster, B. C.
Hedley Workers' Unit—T. R. Willey, Hedley, B. C.
General Workers' Unit, Victoria, B. C.—E. Waterson, 1424 Government street, Victoria, B. C.
Port Mann Railway Workers' Unit, N. W. W. A. Duark, 214 St. Patrick St., New Westminster, B. C.
Oil Refinery Workers' Unit, Ioco, B. C.—E. J. Miller, Ioco, B. C.
Fishermen's Unit, Scintula, B. C.—G. B. Maitland, Scintula, B. C.
Fishermen's Unit, Lund, B. C. — Elnar Anderson, Lund, B. C.
Metal Miners, Rossland, B. C.—George Dingwall, P. O. Box 123, Rossland B. C.
Metal Miners, Vancouver, B. C. — E. Winch, 61 Cordova street west, Vancouver, B. C.
Metal Miners, Nelson, B. C.—R. Barrow, P. O. Box 197, Nelson, B. C.
Mill and Smelermen's Unit, Trail, B. C.—F. C. Campbell, Drawer 26, Trail, B. C.
Metal Miners, Silverton, B. C. — T. B. Roberts, P. O. Box 85, Silverton, B. C.
Metal Miners, Sandon, B. C.—T. B. Roberts, Drawer K., Sandon, B. C.
Metal Miners, Hedley, B. C.—T. H. Andrews, N. P. Mine, Hedley, B. C.
Metal Miners, Kimberley, B. C.—R. E. Burke, Kimberley, B. C.
Metal Miners, Moyie, B. C.—Tim Farrell, Moyie, B. C.
Coal Miners' Unit, Nanaimo, B. C.—Andrew Dean, Nanaimo, B. C.
Coal Miners' Unit, Cumberland, B. C.—Wm. Begley, Box 527, Cumberland, B. C.
Coal Miners' District Board—E. Browne, Taber, Alberta.
Coal Miners' Unit, Fernie, B. C.—A. Sawyer, Drawer 829, Fernie, B. C.
Coal Miners' Unit, Michel, B. C.—H. Beard, Natal, B. C.
Coal Miners' Unit, Bellevue, Alta.—John Brooks, Bellevue, Alta.
Coal Miners' Unit, Beverley, Alta.—Albert Tyldesley, Beverley, Alta.
Coal Miners' Unit, Aeriel, Alta.—I. C. Radocy, Aeriel, Alta.
Coal Miners' Unit, Commerce, Alta.—Mr. Bowley, Commerce, Alta.
Coal Miners' Unit, Coleman, Alta.—H. P. Hansen, P. O. Box 204, Coleman, Alta.
Coal Miners' Unit, Coalhurst, Alta. — Percy Spencer, Box 313, Coalhurst, Alta.
Coal Miners' Unit, Canmore, Alta.—Harry Kizema, Box 263, Canmore, Alta.
Coal Miners' Unit, Blairmore, Alta.—Rod McDonald, Box 175, Blairmore, Alta.
Coal Miners' Unit, Brule, Alta. — Wm. Moldowan, Box 91, Brule, Alta.
Coal Miners' Unit, Edmonton, Alta. — Carl E. Berg, 10333—101st street, Edmonton, Alta.
Coal Miners' Unit, Drumheller, Alta. — Arthur Evans, Nac Mine, Drumheller, Alta.
Coal Miners' Unit, Nordegg, Alta.—George Farnworth, Brazeau Mines, Nordegg, Alta.
Coal Miners' Unit, Lethbridge, Alta.—Chas. Peacock, 1202—13th St. North, Lethbridge, Alta.
Regal Mine Unit, Taber, Alta.—Wm. Machuck, Regal Mines, Taber, Alta.
Coal Miners' Unit, Taber, Alta. — Alex Patterson, Taber, Alta.
Coal Miners' Unit, Hillcrest, Alta.—Donald A. Grant, Hillcrest, Alta.
Transportation Unit, Edmonton, Alta.—J. Lakeman, 9853—76th Ave., Edmonton, Alta.
General Workers, Edmonton, Alta.
Building Trades, Edmonton, Alta.—Geo. L. Ritchie, 10739—86th St., Edmonton, Alta.
Bricklayers' Union, Edmonton, Alta.—G. Makepeace, 11404 St. Albert Road, Edmonton, Alta.
Transportation Unit, Calgary, Alta.—Geo. Moss, 7417—22nd St., Ogden, Calgary, Alta.
Miscellaneous Unit, Calgary, Alta.—W. Smith, 127A—8th Ave. West, Calgary, Alta.
Transportation Unit, Hanna, Alta.—A. Lees, Hanna P. O., Hanna, Alta.
Radville Unit, Sask.—E. Graham, Radville, Sask.
General Workers, Regina, Sask. — Leo Relf, 2175 Broder St., Regina, Sask.
Transportation Unit, Saskatoon, Sask.—C. Morrell, 621 Avenue "K" South, Saskatoon, Sask.
Hotel and Restaurant Employees, Moose Jaw, Sask.—Jos. Kossick, 40 Lillooet St. W., Moose Jaw, Sask.
General Workers, Moose Jaw—C. E. Wilks, 1132 Wolfe Avenue, Moose Jaw, Sask.
Transportation Unit, Moose Jaw.—Sec. Wm. McAllister, 1103—4th Ave. N. E., Moose Jaw, Sask.
Transportation Unit, Kamsack, Sask.—C. Hannan, Kamsack, Sask.
Miscellaneous Unit, Brandon, Man.—H. Pearce, 745—8th St., Brandon, Man.
Dauphin Unit, Manitoba — Mr. Warner, Dauphin, Man.
Transportation Unit, Transcona, Man.—D. R. Duncan, Transcona, Man.
Bakers and Confectionery, Winnipeg, Man.—J. Penner, 661 Langside street, Winnipeg, Man.
Barbers' Unit, Winnipeg, Man. — R. A. Mainhurst, 43 Kate street, Winnipeg, Man.
Fort Rouge Unit.—J. Bain, 709 Mulvey Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
Canadian Pacific Railway Unit, Winnipeg, Man.—H. R. Lane, 1549 Alexander avenue, Winnipeg, Man.
Metal Trades' Unit, Winnipeg, Man. — Wm. Pool, 720 Home street, Winnipeg, Man.
Electrical Workers' Unit, Winnipeg, Man.—A. O'Donnell, 89 Landsdowne Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
Glove Workers' Unit, Winnipeg, Man.—Miss Greer, 154 Burroughs avenue, Winnipeg, Man.
Lady Garment Workers, Winnipeg, Man.—M. Brown, 424 Stella avenue, Winnipeg, Man.
Miscellaneous Unit, Winnipeg, Man. — Miss R. Lamb, 1566 Pacific avenue, Winnipeg, Man.
Painters' Unit, Winnipeg, Man. — D. Walsh, 248 Kennedy street, Winnipeg, Man.
Sheet Metal Workers' Unit, Winnipeg, Man.—W. Stone, 194 Quelch street, Winnipeg, Man.
Steam and Operating Engineers, Winnipeg, Man.—A. Cooper, Allman Block, Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.
Teamsters, Winnipeg, Man.—D. McLean, 860 Cathedral avenue, Winnipeg, Man.
Tailor's Unit, Winnipeg, Man. — J. D. Maduro, 537 Johnston avenue, Winnipeg, Man.
Grant Unit, Ontario — S. W. Brownlee Grant, Ont.
General Workers' Unit, Carleton Place, Ont.—A. M. Bennett, General Delivery, Carleton Place.
Textile Workers' Unit, Carleton Place, Ont.—Earl McCaffery, general delivery, Carlton Place, Ont.
Transportation Unit, Cochrane, Ont. — F. H. Clarke, Box 111, Cochrane, Ont.
Metal Miners' Unit, Cobalt, Ont.—L. Bound, Drawer 921, Cobalt, Ont.
Starch Workers' Unit, Fort William, Ont.—E. E. Sykes, 744 Harkness street, Fort William, Ont.
Bakers' Unit, Fort William, Ont. — F. Adams, 231 Amelia street east, Fort William, Ont.
General Workers' Unit, Fort William, Ont.—J. Dixon, 202 Cummings street, Fort William, Ont.
Coal Handlers' Unit, Fort William, Ont.—J. J. Tiboni, 521 McIntosh street, Fort William, Ont.
Steam Operating Engineers, Fort William, Ont. — G. W. Gunby, 253 Brunswick avenue, Fort William, Ont.
Metal Miners' Unit, Gowganda, Ont.—H. Hanmer, Gowganda, Ont.
General Workers' Unit, Hamilton, Ont.—H. Roberts, 204 Queen Street North.
Luggage Workers', Kitchener, Ont. — Adam Schippling, 65 Edward street, Kitchener, Ont.
General Workers, Pembroke, Ont.—Fred H. J. Woermke, Pembroke, Ont.
Lumber Workers, Port Arthur—M. Hatherly, 74 Cumberland Street South, Port Arthur, Ont.
Shipbuilders' Unit, Port Arthur, Ont. — Jas. Duncan, 283 Cameron street, Port Arthur, Ont.
Railroad Workers' Unit, Port Arthur, Ont.—W. Stephenson, 517 Brodie street, Fort William, Ont.
Port Arthur General Workers' Ont.—W. U. Checkley, 43 Farrand street, Port Arthur, Ont.
Carpenters' Unit, Port Arthur, Ont.—W. E. Cresdee, 719 Brodie street, Fort William, Ont.
Civic Employees, Port Arthur, Ont.—Harry Watt, 229 College street, Port Arthur, Ont.
Telephone Operators, Port Arthur, Ont.—Miss Violet Perry, 518 Red River Road, Port Arthur, Ont.
Sioux Lookout Unit, Ontario — George Hamlyn, Box 176, Sioux Lookout, Ont.
General Workers' Unit, Toronto, Ont.—S. Weaver, 1085 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ont.
General Workers' Unit, Windsor, Ont.—A. Hopkins, 842 Windsor Avenue, Windsor, Ont.
General Workers' Unit, Montreal, Que.—W. Long, 325—3rd avenue, Maisonneuve, Montreal, Quebec.
General Workers, Oakland, Cal., U. S. A.—Geo. Baker, 812 Broadway.
General Workers, Seattle, Wash., U.S.A. J. A. Stuart, 2227—7th Ave., Seattle, Wash., U. S. A.
General Workers, Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A.—Fred Bruce, 122—10th St., Toledo, O.
Independent Carmen's Union, Los Angeles, Cal.—Lee Hall, 346 W. Vernon Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Metal Miners' Unit, Butte, Mont., U. S. A.—Fred C. Clough, 101 South Idaho street, Butte, Mont., U. S. A.
Metal Miners' Unit, Los Angeles, Cal., U. S. A.—Geo. W. Graydon, 501 California Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
Metal Workers' Unit, Neihart, Mont., U. S. A.—James Comac, Neihart, Mont., U. S. A.
Railway Unit, Great Falls, Mont., U.S.A.—C. E. McClanathan, 406—5th Ave. East, Great Falls, Mont., U. S. A.
Railroad Unit No. 1, Burnside Div., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.—W. J. Kane, 7831 South Loomis St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Railway Shopmen's Unit, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.—Z. J. Jones, 6448 Normal Blv., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Transportation Unit, Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A.—Irving Ameringer, 3013 Galeno Street, Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A.

BRITISH NATIVES TREATED HARSHLY

Revolting Conditions Described By New Guinea Officials

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

Sydney, N. S. W.—J. T. Bonestead, the Australian government agent for British New Guinea—which is administered by the Australian Commonwealth government—tells an ugly story of the manner in which the natives are being treated by some of their employers in the territory.

He states that on one plantation in New Guinea, he found the following revolting conditions in operation against the native workers:

They received one meal per day, consisting of a quarter pound of rice and a few sweet potatoes. This meal was given, not before they went to work, but after they had been at work from 7½ to 9 hours. The natives were forced to work 7 days per week, from 5:30 in the morning until 6 o'clock at night, and were actually seen working in the field at night by the light of flares. Sick and incapacitated natives were compelled to work, while the bosses kept fierce dogs which were turned on the natives if they would not work.

In addition to this, the natives were continually beaten by European foremen in charge of them, while they did not get enough clothing. Most of them did not have any clothing, but went about their work naked.

Where they were at work near the coast this was bad enough, but in the case of natives working 2000 and 3000 feet above sea level, it was nothing short of barbarism, since the nights were bitterly cold. When the natives become too sick to do any work, they were put in an old shed, utilized as a fowl roost, and were left to die.

CONTRACT, PIECEWORK OR BONUS.

Stop! Look!! Listen!!!

How many times have the members of the L. & C. W. I. U. voted on this question? And yet the speed-up system continues.

When you figure up the blood and sweat sucked out of your hide by the leaches of contract, piecework or bonus system, you must realize that we are much better off under days' wages, even if it does mean that the boss has to hire a bull bucker?

When are you going to get wise? Now or never? There are some so-called members—really card carriers—that are in love with the contract system, and who whilst handling the hardware, vision themselves as becoming plutes, and with their millions taking a trip to sunny California for the winter, there to rub shoulders with movie stars and hit the high spots with their fellows of war-profiteering fame. Instead of which, after a few months of contracting to speed themselves up, or being dazzled with the prospect of a future bonus, they draw their lousy four or five hundred, they leave their hides on the stumps and drag their miserable, weary carcasses down to the nearest bright lights and get all the pleasure they can out of boasting what they did, and how next time they will make enough to "take in" California. If they ever do "take in" anything it will be a change after having been "taken in."

This speed-up system is glutting the market. Now, fellows, wake up! If you believe in speeding up and carry a card you might be able to join the budding millionaire gang who are falling by contract at Undine's camp. But, perhaps you are a union man and not a "card carrier." If so, keep away.

Hoping for success to the O.B.U.
The Twin.

The Slacker

The term slacker was coined by the win-the-war-for-freedom-and democracy patriots and aplied to those who for reasons of their own declined to take part in the civilized pastime of wholesale extermination of human beings. Although officially the European war is over—the greatest war in human history is still being actively carried on; that is the class war, and in this war there are, particularly in the ranks of the working class, many to whom the term "slacker" can well be applied. There are those who know the fight is on but who are quite willing to let "George" do all the work in the firing line, although they will assist in a minor degree by helping to provide the ammunition of working class educational literature, the purchase and circulation of which is only made possible by the proceeds from dues, etc.

Some workers do not even assist to this extent owing to their ignorance of the necessity and value of organization and education, but the real slacker, or at any rate the meanest type, is the one who pays his dues only when he has to, and after getting several months in arrears tries to slide from under doing his bit by rejoining as a new member without informing the delegate that he is in arrears.

O. B. U. DANCE

Don't forget the O. B. U. dance in the Cotillion Hall tonight (Friday). Whist 8 p.m., dancing 9 to 1. Gentlemen 50c, ladies 25c.

Get On the Voters' List

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

Subscribers, Please Note!

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

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EDMONTON BRICKLAYERS FAKE AGREEMENT

International Bricklayers Have to Be Imported to Work at Int. Wage Scale

The Edmonton Free Press reports that the International Bricklayers and Masons' Union of that city, "has signed an agreement with the General Contractors' Association for an increase and a closed shop. In order to make this agreement workable, however, says The Calgary Searchlight, the bricklayers are having to be imported because the Bricklayers' Unit of the O. B. U., controlling 80 per cent of the bricklayers, refuse to accept the scale.

Government by injunction has received another inpetus and the cause of labor has had another obstacle placed in its path by the recent decision of Judge Rodenbeck of Rochester, N. Y., against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The judge granted the Michaels-Stern clothing company a permanent injunction against the union and upheld the request of the employers for $100,000 damages.

Throughout modern history reactionary leaders have had much to say about the ignorance of the working classes and their own fitness to rule, but the only consistent ignorance the people have shown is trust in these same leaders who are trying to coin dividends out of their labor.

It's not what your income is — but what you save that counts — and the place to save is here.

Butter, new grass creamery, 3 lbs. $1.95
Eggs, local new laid, fresh daily, per dozen 60c
New Potatoes, extra special, 3 lbs. 25c
Choice Pink Salmon, ½'s, 3 tins 25c
Prunes, nice and fresh, 2 lbs. 45c
Black or White Cooking Figs, 2 lbs. 45c
Small White Beans, 3 lbs. 25c
Dried Green Peas, 3 lbs...25c
No. 1 Jap Rice, 2 lbs. 35c
Golden Crust Baking Powder, 5-lb. tins $1.00
Tea, a very choice blend of broken Orange Pekoe, per lb. 60c
Coffee, fresh roasted and ground daily, lb. 55c
Blue Ribbon Evaporated Peaches, 5 lbs. $1.50
Robin Hood Rolled Oats, 6-lb. sacks 47c
Sugar, B. C. granulated, 100-lb. sacks $21.50
Orangeade and Lemonade, concentrated, per bot....38c
Raspberry Vinegar, per bottle 35c
Lime Fruit Juice, per bottle 35c
Jelly Powders, assorted flavors, 2 pkgs. 25c
Eagle Condensed Milk, per tin 25c
Reindeer Condensed Milk, per tin 23c
B. C. Pacific Milk, large cans, 2 for 25c
By the case, $6.00

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

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

TWELFTH YEAR. No. 28 EIGHT PAGES VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1920 $2.50 PER YEAR

Lumber and Camp Workers Industrial Unit News

Camp Reports

CHEAKAMUS
Day's Camp

About two weeks ago a meeting was called in this camp, the result of which was a written demand to the management asking that several members of this union be paid the going rate of wages for their various jobs. Considering that these fellows were receiving about ONE DOLLAR per day less than is usually paid, we consider we were justified in our demands, yet the demand was ignored entirely, this fact being, I take it, a direct "slap in the face."

Regardless of this, however, all men are 'satisfactorily' working, and this camp is supposed to be organized.

The quality of the board has also been cut down this last few weeks, owing to the refusal of the company to supply such items as fruit and vegetables.

Yours in a submissive camp,
No. 236.

KINGCOME RIVER
Camp 2

Conditions in this camp are good. Good grub and good cook. Blankets and sheets are furnished by the company. We still have topbunks, which are likely to remain during the season as the company is not willing to build new bunk houses while we are working on this claim. Have a reading and writing room, bath house and dry room. This is a 100 per cent camp. Meetings are held twice a month.

Delegate in this camp should draw the attention of the employer to clause 12 of the new Provincial Health Act relating to top bunks.
—General Secretary.

OCEAN FALLS

FELLOW WORKERS:

We want you all to be informed concerning the second trouble we had in Ocean Falls a short time ago, which took place in Beale & Stanford's camp, concerning sanitary conditions. There being overcrowded sleeping quarters and also the grub was not properly cooked. After presenting our grievances to Mr. Stanford, one of the contractors, he gave a hurried glance over our demands and a hurried answer, stating "I am through, I shall leave it to my partner to reply." The following morning we received his reply in which he stated that the camp would be closed down. Some of the workers had just come from Vancouver, and they interviewed Mr. Smith, who is superintendent over the logging, concerning their fare back to Vancouver seeing that the camp was closed down. His reply was—to go back or they could not sleep or eat in the camp. Many of the boys who came up on the boat could not make it out, as the boat only stayed one hour. Those who could, came back, but those who were broke could not make it and had to stay behind. We do not know how they got on.

OAK LAKE, MAN.

Please send out all the latest copies of Labor papers, in English only, for the Ukranians get their own. I have lined up three men, and will stay here till I see if I can get some one to take out credentials, and then will send their name to you. There are about 30 men here, and the conditions are nil. There seems to be nothing here but work. This is a "good road" job, all four horse fresno work, seven miles south of Oak Lake. There is another camp 12 miles north of town (Bovines.' I don't know whether the boss knows what I'm doing or not, but I don't believe he cares whether a man is a Bolsheviki or a Methodist. I will send you a report, and remit some money the fore part of the coming week. Yours for the O. B. U. E. S.

BAINBRIDGE
Hoard & Flaherty's Camp

This camp is on Vancouver Island. The men complain that the papers arriving by mail are not distributed promptly, sometimes laying for two weeks before being distributed by the delegate. The bunk houses are never scrubbed, and seldom swept. Some of the bunk houses are kept locked by the men who occupy them, and are in a very unclean condition. The bunks are all single, some wood and some iron. There is a bathhouse, but it is not as good as it might be. The cook is very good, proved. He also made them move and is having the cook house impigsty. There are 75 men in camp. The members should take notice that when a meeting is called, it is for the purpose of transacting their business, and they should attend, and discuss the affairs of the union in the meeting, and not kick in the bunk house about what is done in their absence.

Fellow workers, brace up and take an active interest in your union's affairs to improve your own personal condition as a worker.
H. 117.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

I am ashamed to admit that I have not lined up any of the boys yet, for the simple reason that they don't understand the principles of the O. B. U. They seem to think that if they join the O. B. U. they commit a crime. In short, I have found out that it is a tough proposition to organize the laboring class in this part of the country. I do not mean that they do not want to join an organization, for they do. Only at present they are plum scared. In fact, to be more frank, when it comes to a showdown, I don't know a lot about the O. B. U. myself, and another thing is this, I went west to the coast about three years ago, and here I have come back, and am trying to teach them something. That's the way they look at it. What they want is a stronger and more intelligent man to explain the thing to them in the right way, then my worries are over. I want your help. Also I am sure that if you come down here and talk to them for once, they all would want to be O. B. U., as soon as they properly understand it.

Now, enough of this hard luck story. Here's where we come down to business.

In Portage la Prairie there are about 600 or 700 Ukrainians or Russians, whatever you want to call them. I call them slaves. They all live in the north part of the town; they have two churches and two halls. That means that they used to be religiously divided, but now they realize that religion is religion, and their economic life and needs is another. But still, the Catholics are in the majority. I have arranged with the members of the Socialist Party that you can use their hall if you come here and explain the O. B. U.

The head of the hall is a well-read man, and a good strong O. B. U. sympathizer, but there are plenty who are sympathizers and that's all, and to my point of view, sympathy is no good these days. What the O. B. U. wants is men! Men that will act and not turn yellow, when put to the test.

ORFORD BAY
Camp 1

Having seen the report published in The Federationist, of June 18, of camp conditions as they are supposed to be in this camp, we hope you will find available space for this report. As regards the camp being organized, it is at present 100 per cent. union men, and although there are a few members who insisted on playing poker after the majority had voted against it, and the delegate resigned, it was not because he was fired by the boss, but because the few members would not live up to the bylaw passed by the members of the camp. There certainly was another delegate elected, and, as the gamblers either quit playing or left the camp, we now have an average camp for this British Columbia coast, where the slaves are not exploiting each other on the job. Camp conditions are fairly good. Board, with blankets included, $1.50 per day, and all single bunks. Since the gambling has ceased, the bath house is available for its proper use.

The members of this camp desire headquarters to accept only such report on camp conditions as is forwarded by the camp committee. This report has been approved by the members of this local. (Signed) Bob Pollard, (ex-delegate); C. Freeman, J. Powers and G. E. Balsdon.

OCEAN FALLS
Camp 17

At a meeting held in camp on June 18, it was moved, seconded motion be published in The Federationist:—"That no paid official of this union be allowed at the convention as delegate or chairman."

COAST DISTRICT CONVENTION

The Coast District convention will be held in Vancouver on the week commencing July 12, 1920. The executive has fixed the basis of representation at one (1) delegate for each fifty (50) members, or major fraction thereof. This will entitle a camp of 26 men to one (1) delegate, 76 men to two (2) delegates, and so on. Camps with less than twenty-six (26) paid-up members can send a delegate, but must pay all expenses themselves. All delegates must have credentials from the camp they represent, and this credential must bear the signature of the men in camp. If a delegate does not have credentials signed by the members, he will be disqualified.

All delegates will have their transportation paid to Vancouver, and will have their expenses paid while in town, providing they are on hand when the roll is called; expenses not to exceed $3.00 per day, the balance of the delegate's wages can be made up by the members in camp who send the delegate.

In the interests of the organization it is imperative that all camps send a delegate. This is necessary in order that there shall be as full a representation as possible; therefore, the members in each camp should elect a delegate and instruct him as to what questions they want brought before the convention, and what stand he is to take on these questions.

J. M. CLARKE,
Coast District Secretary.

WANTED

The Fort Frances Strike

The Fort Frances strike in the Shevlin Clark Co. lumber mill is over and is lost, at least so far as an 8 hour day is concerned. But it is not a total loss if the men in the strike learn the lessons of it. It was a strike for an 8 hour day and nothing else and was called by the A. F. of L. local 131, Timberworkers International Union. It started June 1st and ended June 30. The O. B. U. came out solid. They took a vote two months before to support the A. F. of L. strike then projected, and declined to take another vote.

The two unions agreed to coperate to win, but the Timberworkers refused to have a joint strike committee. A few weeks before they threw O. B. U. organizer Anderson out of their meeting when he urged solidarity. Most of them see the sense of his ideas now.

For an example of a badly managed strike this would be hard to beat. It started 6 weeks too late, or more, and was part of A. F. of L. District No. 2 general strike. Here it was put off for one month which gave the company a big advantage.

A hoo-rah talk by an International organizer—one Christ! ! by name, did the trick, 6 votes only being cast against it. There were far more A. F. L. men at first, but the O. B. U. did by far the greater part of the work in conducting the strike. Fourteen scabs to start with, but as in 10 days there were practically no A. F. L. pickets, more and more scabs were obtained—some local men and some farmers—farmer scabs in Ontario where the farmers and laborers are supposed to have demonstrated their common interests by capturing the provincial government!

The O. B. U. men held down the picket line in good shape to the end, only 2 men scabbing; but we were alone—almost. The Federation men all got jobs around town and left the O. B. U. men to carry on the strike. Which is some system.

The failure of the strike reflects no discredit on O. B. U. and shows the Federation in the poorest possible light.

It was apparent two weeks ago that it was futile unless they did their share, but they lacked in their officers all the qualities necessary. The result is that the Federation is pretty well shot and the O. B. U. has suffered in a financial sense only.

Three scraps ending in small police court fines occurred. Some men were shipped in by the government employment office, Winnipeg, in spite of official notice of the strike. These men were mostly stopped but some scabbed with the farmers, etc. Before long A. F. L. men started to go back and there were no A. F. L. pickets to stop them. In 2 weeks there were 125 scabs at work and the strikers' morale was falling, but the O. B. U. stayed on picketing. The strike, so far as the A. F. L. was concerned had degenerated into a mere walk-out. Some of them crossed to the U. S. and went to work, but still could vote to keep the strike going—that is, for others to strike for them, while they worked. Today they voted to go back on the old terms, in hope of saving the local, but this only happened after they were fired in a body by the mill in U. S.

The Bachus mill went back after being out eight weeks, 100 per cent. tie-up. They did not get eight hours, but got 25c bonus if they stay until Christmas. This mill is in the U. S. across the Rainy River.

This Bachus srtike well illustrates the need of industrial organization. Bachas owns a lumber mill and a paper mill in U. S. and a paper mill in Fort Francis. A paper mill these days is a gold mine. If the men there had had the O. B. U. form of organization they could have won easily.

A paper mill and a saw mill are obviously branches of the same industry. Yet they have four or five unions, or more. The A. F. L. constitution would not allow the paper mill workers to strike in sympathy with the lumber mill workers—so the workers in the lumber mill lost out.

This is what always happens and must continue to happen until the workers have enough sense to get into an industrial organization which does not divide them up into sections and so allow the boss to beat them section by section.

The Backus strike at least could have been won if all Backus employees were properly organized. Many of his men have recently joined the I. W. W. across the line and if the men who have been defeated in Fort Francis learn the lesson of this strike, then the strike is not a total failure. The only organization capable of fighting in Canada is the O. B. U. lumber-the battles of the lumber workers workers union.

The lumberworkers have shown a total inability to handle the situation and the International did not even reply to numerous requests for financial aid. Covert, International president, was here a few weeks ago and boasted that the lumberworkers won the eight hour day in the U. S. North West in 1917—a claim which must have made some of the victims of that struggle turn in their graves. This local scrap is over now, for the present. Let us not be discouraged but all get busy and line up all the workers in the O. B. U., get them to read the labor papers, and before long we will have an organization capable of doing the job which the old A. F. L. failed to do now. In this strike we have demonstrated our ability to keep our fellow workers in line and the bunk which Howe used to tell about the O. B. U. is shown to be all lies. There is nothing secret about the O. B. U., everything is above board; the rank and file control the organization, its officers and its finances. We have none of that secret hocus-pokus stuff, secret signs and pass words, etc. That is a relic of the past and is useless. Secrecy in a labor organization is impossible. Experiences in the last few weeks here demonstrate that there is but one organization in Canada for the lumberworkers in the woods and mills and that is the O. B. U. This includes the paper mill workers also.

When we are all organized in the O. B. U. and have ditched the autocratic A. F. L. officials we shall have power—and we will me[illegible] educate ourselves so that we will know how to use that power effectively.

ORGANIZER 3192.

SAFETY FIRST!

This man rode on the rear of the car to the next load where he was caught.—Eleven men were killed last year in one district through riding loads while coupling cars.

MR. TACK'S (TACK) TACTICS.

On Friday, the 11th June, 1920, at Tack's camp, Call Creek, B. C., a special meeting was called on account of bum grub being served. I made a motion to get a new cook or a new crew, motion carried. A committee of three was elected to consult our grievance with Mr. Tack, some of the members declining to act on the committee. Tack told the committee that it was not worth while getting a new cook as the camp was going to close down.

This changed the atmosphere of the meeting considerably; and was the first intimation of going to close down that had been let out. It hardly looked reasonable in face of the fact that falling and bucking was carried on in full force and a large shipment of provisions came on the last boat. A motion was made that we call it a "walk-out," this I objected to and stated: "That if we were going to leave the camp to make it a 'strike'." Another member took the floor in favor of a strike and for more substantial demands. This was ruled out of order on the grounds that being a special meeting we could not deal with other than the purpose for which it was called, namely: the cook.

The motion for a walk-out was carried, which was contrary to my motion, or at least annuled the final action to be taken, inasmuch, as we have gone on record discouraging walkouts. But the walk-out could not be merely on account of the cook, since the official announcement of the company called for a close-down.

In the write-up of the 18th June, B. C. Federationist the members of Tack's camp condemn me for staying in the camp contrary to my own motion, etc., however, I have no apology to make for this; other than I regret their haste to publicity without first giving me a hearing in the camp, either before they left or on their return.

Also, that I will be sorry, if in the final event, I have dropped below their dignity and honor as union men and disavowed my obligation to the crew and organization. However, the article in question is misleading, firstly, that full stress and meaning of my motion together with details and announcements coming before the meeting were not fully dealt with; secondly, the article is headed "lock-out" instead of "walk-out." In fact it was a lock-out but was not dealt with as such at the special meeting.

It was announced all over camp that the cook was going away on the following Tuesday's boat; which he did. There was plenty of time to have called another meeting, as this eliminated any necessity of a walk-out to get rid of the cook; this being the only issue at stake, insofar as being taken up at the special meeting is concerned.

The purpose of my staying back could not have been aunounced in open forum or on the floor of the meeting, as this would have killed the purpose. I did tell a few of the members the reason. Certain it is I had a motive and a purpose and not for selfish gain.

Especially after certain members told me they were coming back, perhaps on the next boat, or within two weeks. This sounded queer in face of the fact (?) that the camp was closing down! The coming back idea was further crystalized by several members leaving that dirty old roll we have become accustomed to through habit to call a bed. You can take this tip from me, they had been invited to come back, as so far as can be observed with the naked eye; they have all good or bad intentions of hanging right on to that roll. I was quite sure that certain members, including myself, had not been asked to come back. Whether they wanted us to come back or not has nothing to do with it. Up until this time I had said nothing about staying back and I fully intended to go. It was then that I asked Mr. Tack, and suggested that it would be a good time to work on the donkey and fix her up in good shape. He hesitated, and finally consented and also told me to fix up the gas boat. I will state right here, that no sabotage was done with either the donkey engine or the boat. All the work was done that he wanted done and was done in good shape. I worked seven days of the two weeks and none of this work was done until after the cook had left.

It was then that I announced to several of the members that I was not going down with them.

I learned to my satisfaction (I am not going to state here just how) first, that the bum grub was a ruse to cause a walk-out for the purpose of warding off a strike; second, that the going to close down stunt was a bluff also, for the purpose of warding off a strike in the discussion at the meeting; third, that most of the crew would be back, while certain individuals would be "weeded out" and other men got to take their places. That they, the weeded out, could not get a job in that camp again.

This was sufficient, the purpose to get rid of certain individuals because of their union activities, or, in plain English, discrimination.

While if openly discharged in camp would cause a strike, or if they kept them in camp would cause a strike for more substantial demands than merely getting rid of a sloppy cook, who would not join the union and was pregnant with venom towards the O. B. U. and all its works.

I understand that the meeting held in Vancouver was not a representative meeting of Tack's camp. The weeding out process was in full swing and they suddenly discovered that an incentive wild and wooly had slipped up behind and hamstrung them with a broad-axe. And C. E. Hastings was to be held up to ridicule and dishonor to all organized labor. It is possible for prejudice to enter until we are blind; except to the one-sided view. I was likened to the position of the crew walloping me on one side with a club and the boss walloping me on the opposite side. However, the Tack tactics remind us of the small boy who placed a tack on the professor's chair, the professor made a wide scramble; brushed away the tack and discovered after all that no damage was done except that his feelings were hurt. But the tack tactics are here trade-marked; and we will know them when we see them after this.

Can you point out a parallel case of this kind in the history of this union, where discrimination has been practiced in such a fine split-haired fashion. Where the men themselves play the leading role, whether conscious of the fact or otherwise? It is possible that the boss would be willing to pay the expenses of the trip to his favorite card packers in this highly specialized weeding out process.

Beware of walk-outs, for you leave a loop-hole for the boss. We have discouraged walk-outs for the past two conventions then turn right around and create one.

Did you ever hear tell of a walk-out before where the men came back on schedule time, the boss welcoming them with wide open arms, everything is joy and music after their bon voyage on the great steam boat Cassiar; for ten bones each way and flop on the floor?

I think you will look hard to find a parallel with the modern tack tactics and will credit me at least, for discovering a most strange and wonderful phenomena.

Eyes to see and ears to hear is a very important asset to any organization, in other words, indivdual initiative—we cannot have the best there is in organization if we are smply to abide by well-lobbied resolutions, finally simmered down to a well defined constitution. There are many things from time to time that are of vital interest to the organization that cannot be brought up in open forum or on the floor of a meeting; but the opportunity must be grasped by the individual and investigated on his own resources. We must learn to a great extent to trust the individual in his sincerity and good intent, depending of course, on his experience and standing as a union man.

To simply condemn a man on the drop of the hat as it were, has been learned years ago not to be of good policy, although it might show good spirit to the union and solidarity; yet you might be inflicting an injury where no injury is due and hamper him with a black-list beyond possible recovery in his line of work. The time will come in due course when a thorough understanding can and will be had.

If the organization is not flexible enough to allow of some freedom of individual initiative, we encourage the rank and file to become good or bad card packers; and to much of the kind that are already willing to "let George do it." And, by the way, this fellow George is too apt, in many cases, to be the boss himself.

I do not mean by this, to do anything but what in your best judgment and good discernment would be approved by the membership; and to be able, within good reason at least, to keep your actions clear and above board to the organization.

I know that some individuals will tell you that this sort of policy cannot be tolerated, that it is too frequently abused and goes beyond the scope and control of the organization, etc. And no doubt some instances can be cited where this has been the case; but they are very, very rare; and I doubt if you can point a single case where individual initiative has gone beyond the control of the organization, unless it be the capitalistic organization.

In closing will state that if I have made a mistake in this I am willing to take whatever penalty this district organization of the L. W. I. U. of the O. B. U. may see fit to impose.

Further than this I have no apology to make, and would under like or similar conditions do the same thing over again.

CHAS. E. HASTINGS,
Card No. H. 22.

Vancouver, B. C.,
June 30, 1920.

A Logger and a Man

Under above heading in last week's Federationist,, your correspondent "Twin" appears perturbed over the non-solution to a query on the why and wherefore of the loggers evil reputation. And so with your permission, as an outsider knowing the cause, I will endeavor to illustrate the case for Twin's elucidation.

In days before undiluted ethics of the Doctrainaire Marx had perforated the woolly hides in these backwoods, the logger was a veritable hero, and would sustain even unto self-crucifixion in the amassing of profits to please his boss. That was one of his chief ambitions in life. His other ambition was to be regarded as a sport. In his idea of emulating the characteristics of a sport, he would descend on civilization like a wolf on the fold in his sawed-off pants, with a wad of gold all in a day, and the next to bleat all over the place for a place to eat. This cash exhibited by the promiscuous logger, was the generally accepted imprint of a logger's personality, and which no doubt outlives in imposted circles, the abandoned cast, one which most of us workers, although not exactly loggers, have been guilty of emulating.

With the advent of the L. W. I. U., the logger became estranged with his former peculiarities, and now when on vacation, he is a substantial member of the community, and not as formerly, merely an adjunct. But this does not endear him to society's make-up of caste fakirs, religious fakirs and political fakers, who seemingly find it profitable in crumbs from the rich man's table to despise him still, although they know within themselves they have not his spine, they have not his physical excellence; nor have they the intellectual rouge to outclass Mr. Logger and his principle of the One Big Union.

In all things, the logger of today is governed by the doctrine of Marx, and he is constitutionally correct in deciding so and quite in tune with progressive civilization. As to no other doctrine than that of Marx can be attributed authority for the writing into the Canadian constitution as a basis, the equal distribution of power to all over the church, and over the state, and incidentally over excessive powers of incorporations. And so in the Canadian constitution, begat by a woman, exists sufficient legality for the presence of the logger and his O. B. U., which is distinctly Canadian, and its opposition may be Canadian also, but with an alien spine, and an alien whine. It is quite noticeable the scion of the A. F. of L., the Hon. Gompers, took precious good care to slink through Vancouver without rearing up in his battle cry.

THE OTHER TWIN.

Othello Lumber Co. to the Maintenance Fund

W. D. McKay, $1; Henry Adams, $1; Jack Wadley, $1; Jack Johnson, $1; Percy de Long, $1; Cecil Greer, $1; Albert Page, $1; Carl Anderson, $1; W. Miller, $1; Paddy Hagan, $1; George N. Hayward, $1; Walter Taylor, $1; W. P. Chandler, $1; Jack Fennings, $1; Ole Faude, $1.

ROY
Peterson and Widegreen Camp

This camp believes in 100 per cent Canadianism—that is 100 per cent organized in the O. B. U.—Same thing; or if it isn't then there is something wrong with Canadianism. Send supply of literature dealing with working class position and news, as the boys have the time and inclination to read.

Will Wm. Ridley and C. Charles forward their addresses. They omitted to give them when writing the district office.

Wanted to locate John Angus McDonald, who lost his grip en route from Britannia to Amyox.

Fellow worker KOSKI died last week in the Royal Inland Hospital, Kamloops.

STRIKES

ACTIVE ENGAGEMENTS ON THE FIRING LINE

Cargill Company of Canada, Limited	Simoon Sound
Robert Dollar Company	Port Moody
Whalen Pulp & Paper Company	Swanson Bay
Gold's Track Camp (Nor. Con. Co.)	P. G. E. Railway
Norton's Camp, or Orford Bay Tbr. Co.	Raza Island
Crowley's Camp	Grassie Bay
Brooks Scanlon & O'Brien	Stillwater
Murray's Camp	Thompson Sound
Firs, Limited, or Rees & Black	Whonnock
Beale & Stamford	Ocean Falls
Masset Tbr. Co.'s Sawmill	Buckley Bay
Hanson's Camp	Usk, G. T. P. Rly.
Kenny Bros.	Usk, G. T. P. Rly.
Royal Lumber Co.	Usk, G. T. P. Rly.
Kleanza Co.	Usk, G. T. P. Rly.
Metalliferous Mines	Silverton and Sandon (Slocan District)
Lindsay Bros.	Meadows

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

UNFAIR LIST

Dempsey-Ewart's, Camp 2	Drury Inlet

MEDICAL FUND

To further develop the idea of the workers taking steps to run their own medical fund. This can easily be done without linking it up with the organization, except that the office staff and delegates could be available for the collection and payment of dues. Any member of the working class to be eligible for membership. Membership to be optional. Entrance fee $5, dues $1.50 a month. Benefits: Free medical and other treatment, including when neccessary hospital accommodation and board.

The hospital treatment limited to a maximum of three months, and medical attention limited to a maximum of six months, except at the option of the management.

Surgical operation or treatment by specialists limited to a cost of $100.

Members suffering from venereal disease, insanity, sickness or accident arising from drunkenness or the use of alcohol or drugs; wilful acts or conditions existing previous to their membership, not to be entitled to treatment, but may receive same in accordance with the option of the management.

Members refusing to obey the orders of the medical attendant, to be discharged, and their membership cancelled.

The ultimate objective being to have hospitals and other institutions controlled by the members in which any form of treatment which may be beneficial can be provided, the entrance fee to be available for the purchase of the necesasry equipment.

In many camps, the workers are paying up to $1.50 a month, for which they are supposed to receive medical treatment when sick. The treatment, when given, is generally unsatisfactory, and the arrangements are in no way under the control or supervision of the men. In addition to which the only treatment furnished is surgery or drugs, although there are many other forms of treatment, which have been proven to be beneficial in many cases, but which is not used by ordinary medical men.

In addition, a worker may pay to the boss $1.50 a month for 12 months or more, and then quit or be fired, a day or a week later be taken sick and then not be entitled to treatment, because he has ceased to work for that particular employer.

Under this scheme he would be protected wherever he was, so long as he was in good standing.

The foregoing are simply suggested rules upon which the scheme could be worked.

Summitt Lake Liens

The money for the payment of men having liens in this case has to be paid into court on or before July 15th, after which date it will be available for distribution to those entitled to it.

Will Sam George communicate with Jack Wintrip, Dunaresq Camp Welbore Channel.

NOTICE

C. Charles, who wrote the Coast district office enclosing dues, omitted to give his address. Please forward same so receipt can be sent.

Information regarding the whereabouts of Tom Kalloway is required by Fellow Worker John H. McDonald. Please address communications c/o Box 18, Cranbrook, B. C.

WANTED

Any one knowing the present address of James A. Ogilvy, who is from Forfar county, Scotland, and has been working in logging camps, please communicate with Vancouver headquarters, as there is important information awaiting him.

Hedley Metal Miners' Union, O.B.U.

Maintenance fund	$32.50
Defense fund	$32.50
Total	$65.00

Wanted addresses of Gus Olson and Lars Larson in connection with the Aitken case.

New York—The Kate Richards O'Hare committee, which was active in the campaign which won her release, has been changed to the Molly Steimer committee. It will work now for the release of Mollie Steimer, the young girl who is serving a 15-year penitentiary term for protesting against Russian intervention.

It is reported that during the Buckley Bay strike, Peter Schmitt, No. 3779, drew strike pay, although he was not in need of it, having at the time a considerable amount of money in his possession.

FREEDOM OR AUTOCRACY

"What is Freedom? Ye can tell
That which slavery is too well,
For it's very name has grown
To an echo of your own."

When Shelly wrote these lines there were many laws in existeetence restricting the rights of the workers to combine, or act together for their mutual advantage.

Owing to the pressure of organized workers these laws have, in many ways and places, been modified, and there is supposed to be considerable freedom of action allowed to the workers in getting together to safeguard their interests. For them to exercise this supposed right would not ,however suit the purpose of such employers of labor as the Robert Dollar Company, whose active antagonism to any form of workers' organization is known throughout the length and breadth of the continent. Consequently it is not surprising to find them giving orders that the men in their camps are not to be permitted to hold meetings more often than once a month. It happens, however, that whilst the management of the Dollar's industrial activities are a hundred years behind the times, the workers are up-to-date, and hold the opinion that if there is to be any dictatorship in these matters it shall be the "dictatorship of the proletariat," therefore the men at Union Bay camp passed the following resolution, to be sent to the company:—

"Whereas: it has been brought to our attention that the Robert Dollar Lumber Company has issued orders that the members of of Union Bay Local Lumber & Camp Workers' Industrial Union must not hold their camp meetings oftener than once each month. Resolved that we tolerate no interference in this matter from any persons outside our organization and that if any attempt is made by the company to enforce this order we will take immediate action to protect our interests as members of this organization and of the working class, and be it further resolved that a copy of the above resolution be presented to the foreman, S. C. Seeley, and also one be forwarded to the Robert Dollar Lumber Company, Vancouver, B. C.

Signed on behalf of the members by the Delegate and camp committee.

The men do not hold the foreman as being responsible for the order prohibiting meetings.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE

In the ordinary course, common carriers are required to carry without additional charge, the ordinary or personal baggage of their passengers, up to a certain weight.

If one of the Steam Ship companies accepts a passenger he is entitled to take with him on his own ticket a reasonable quantity of personal luggage. If this personal luggage is lost, the company is liable for the value of the lost goods.

If, however, the company provides a place for luggage to be checked by the passenger, but the passenger takes the control of his luggage in his own hands, the liability of the company is modified and it not responsible for loss due to the interference by the passenger without negligence on the part of the company.

We trust the foreging satisfies your requirements. It would be more satisfactory if you would give us a concrete example, as the circumstances of each particular case will materially alter the liability of the company. Generally speaking, however, the company is liable for loss of passengers' baggage where the passengers' baggage has been taken into the company's charge. If the passenger retains control of the baggage, the company is only liable on the passenger proving negligence.

BIRD, MACDONALD & Co.

First Aid Instruction

The Workman's Compensation Board have discontinued the lectures in First Aid work until the autumn, but will arrange a special course at once if twenty men will take it up—What about it? This is important to you and all those who may be injured on the job!—

Members and men with union principles, take notice that Tom McBride (Mc 503) refused to pay dues and had to leave camp owing to action of the men on the job.
Del. 450.

Defense Fund—the amount credited to Boom Camp, Kingcome River in issue of June 18th, should have been $47, instead of $45.

John Nersel's Poll tax receipt is at Headquarters. The other business has been fixed up.

DISTRICT DIRECTORY

General Headquarters:
Vancouver, B. C.; E. Winch, 61 Cordova Street West.
Cranbrook, B. C.; J. H. Thompson, Box 18.
Cranbrook District—Legal adviser: George Spreull.
Kamloops, B. C.; J. L. Petersen, Box 812, 3 Victoria Street.
Merrit, B. C.; W. S. Kilner, Box 8.
Nelson, B. C.; E. Barrow, General Delivery.
Meetings are held in the O. B. U. Hall, Baker Street, Nelson, on the first and third Sunday of each month at 3 p.m.
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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....July 9, 1920

THE big feature of the Manitoba elections was the election of three of the men now in gaol for seditious conspiracy. The next outstanding incident was that a Socialist Party of Canada nominee was elected, and Bob Russell, who is also in gaol, another S. P. of C. candidate was only defeated by a small vote. By the election of three of the men who were found guilty of seditious conspiracy, by a carefully selected jury, the people of Winnipeg, or those of the electors who voted for these men, have either shown that they too are as guilty of sedition as the convicted men, or that they do not consider that the men that were sent to gaol were guilty of the "crime" for which they were convicted.

THEY SHOULD BE RELEASED

* * *

We are of the opinion that the latter position was the one taken by the electors of Armstrong, Ivens and Queen. If this is so, then the Dominion government, if it believes in the democracy which the members of that outfit so much prate about, the only thing for them to do is to see that these recipients of public confidence, along with their comrades are at once released. No excuses about Privy Council appeals should be accepted by the electors.

* * *

We do not expect that this course will be adopted by the government without pressure. For while the workers in Winnipeg have not yet fully grasped the fact that a class struggle exists, the men who control the government of this country have. Had the working class electors in Winnipeg realized that the class war had reached that stage that it is now a fight to the finish, then they would have given their votes to all of the working class candidates that had shown that they realised that a class struggle was in existence. One short year, however has wrought wonderful changes in the outlook of the workers throughout this country, and in the coming provincial and dominion elections we shall see more demonstrations of the working class at the ballot box. If, however, as The Daily Herald points out, the powers of the legislative bodies are usurped by the power behind the speaker's chair, then the workers will be compelled to take other action. In the meantime every citadel of ruling class power must be assailed. No matter whether it be city councils, school boards, provincial or the dominion parliaments, the workers must take steps to send their representatives there. If this is not found effective, then will be the time to take other action. In the meantime every worker should strive to understand his position in society, and we shall not see split votes as we have in Winnipeg. Knowledge is power, and power means freedom, not only for the men now in gaol, but for the working class which is at present enslaved by the capitalistic system. Before any change can be brought about, it must be made first in the minds of men, the will to accomplish it will then be there but not until. A revolution has already taken place in the brain of the socialist, and only ignorance prevents it being brought to its fruition, and the ignorance is not that of the socialist, but is most effectively demonstrated by those that could vote in such an election that has taken place in Manitoba, and voted for any of the convicted men elected, and left Russell, Pritchard and Johns off their ballot paper, and voted Conservative or Liberal. Their stupidity is colossal.

IT has been said that misfortune makes strange bedfellows. Judging from an editorial on Soviet Russia, which appeared in the Vancouver Sun on Monday morning, and which showed more venom than knowledge, this statement has been once more demonstrated as holding a modicum of truth, for the writer of the editorial in question had to call in Emma Goldman to aid him in his tirade about something which he does not understand, or, if he does, his particular position will not allow him to show proof of that understanding. Now Emma Goldman is an anarchist, and it was hardly to be expected that she, with her ideas, would take kindly to a communal life in Russia, for anarchistic ideas, whether expressed by an avowed anarchist, or by a newspaper editor who does not either understand anarchy or Socialism, are purely individualistic, and at strong variance with an administration of things in the interests of all the people, and favor the law of the jungle. We never expected that anarchistic-minded minded people would support the idea of a co-operative commonwealth, and in this we have not been disappointed, as capitalistic-minded persons, whose ideas are naturally of an anarchistic or individualistic turn, have opposed Soviet Russia from the early days of the revolution, and in this group, capitalistic newspaper editors can be placed. In addition to that, the capitalistic nations of the world have been largly responsible for the sufferings of the people in Soviet Russia, which they shed so many crocodile tears over.

THE SUN AND THE BOLSHEVIKI

* * *

The Sun, in the editorial in question, demonstrates that the main objection to Soviet Russia is that industry, etc., have been confiscated by the government in Russia. It also compares the hours of labor in Russia to those in Canada, which, to say the least, is nonsensical, Canada not being deprived of those things which are necessary for production to be carried on, as is the case in Russia. The report of Ben Turner, which appears in another column of this issue, gives a very different idea as to the condition in Russia to that which the Sun would have us believe exists. But we can only wonder that Soviet Russia should be condemned for enforcing compulsory labor, by the capitalistic press. We have very distinct recollection of an idlers' act in this country during the war, which was to the same effect as the regulations now in force in Soviet Russia. Going a little further afield, we find that during the period of the war, compulsory labor was strictly in force in the old land, and laying off work for half a day in that country meant a visit to the police court and the imposition of a fine. The outcry against compulsory labor by capitalistic newspaper owners and anarchists, would appear to us to be an expression of fear of being compelled to work at some time if the idea should spread, and, naturally, that would, to them, be a calamity.

* * *

After a tirade of misrepresentation as to conditions in Russia, which cannot be backed up by proof—in fact the words of Ben Turner disprove the assertions made—the Sun goes on to ask the following question:

> "With the results of Sovietism before us why are Bolshevists permitted to carry on their propaganda in this country? The man who preaches Sovietism in this country should be promptly deported or sent to jail."

Now we don't know just what the Sun means by Bolshevists. Our interpretation of it is that it means those that believe in majority rule. That is what it means in Russia. That is what it means to those in this country who are acquainted with the history of Soviet Russia. We have no idea as to the extent of the knowledge of the Sun on the meaning of Bolsheviki, or as to what that organ of effulgent information has about anarchy, but would say that we are opposed to anarchy in any form, and if anarchistic-minded people, whether they be newspaper men or people of the Emma Goldman type, are opposed to Soviet Russia because it is Bolsheviki, then we can only say that we are in favor of the majority rule in this or any other country. The advocacy of deportation or jailing of people who do not agree with the ideas of the Sun, is, to say the least, anarchistic, and at the same time is one of the methods of suppressing opinion that was so much in evidence in Russia under the czarist regime. It may be true that counter-revolutionaries are jailed in Russia, but if those people will receive financial aid from the capitalistic nations, and work against the majority, then they should be put where they cannot act as traitors to the people of that country. It is true thaat the working class propagandists in this country have endeavored to give the truth about Soviet Russia; they have also endeavored to demonstrate that the present system is bankrupt, and can no longer act as a medium of advancement. In this they are not acting contrary to the welfare of the people. If they are wrong, no doubt public opinion will be against them, and their ideas will not prevail, but if they are right in their contentions, then the wailings of the Sun, or any other capitalistic sheet, will avail nothing, and all the deportations and jailings in the world will not kill the ideas that are based on truth, and knowledge of the science of human society. Truth cannot be jailed. Knowledge cannot be deported. The methods of the czars, which the Sun evidently favors, are the methods that bring about violent revolutions. The advocators of such ideas at this date and age are more dangerous to society than all the working-class propagandists that are today urging the working class to gain knowledge. If there are any people that are likely to bring about anarchy, the advocators of the suppression of truth and knowledge are the ones to do it.

* * *

If the Sun adopts this attitude, it is none of our business, but it will be the business of the workers to prove that such methods do not produce the results required. Possibly the Sun may get a little understanding of the effects of repressive measures and jailing tactics from the results of the Winnipeg elections, when the people of that city elected three of his Majesty's guests to the legislature. George Bernard Shaw has stated, "that the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth is now inevitable, because the enemies of Socialism are working night and day, with might and main, to bring it about." Had it not been for the repressive measures in Winnipeg last year, Armstrong, Queen and Ivens could not have been elected, and Russell would not have come within 63 votes of being a member of the provincial legislature. The Sun should take a tumble to itself.

AH! LET IT BE SOON

IF THE ATTACK of H. H. Stevens, M. P., on the leader of the opposition, and the paean of praise that he offered up on the merits of the Hon. "Artful" Arthur Meighen, do not get him a position in the cabinet, then virtue will not get its due reward. Unlike the member for Vancouver Centre, we cannot see anything to enthuse over in the fact that Meighen is to be the Premier of this country. His record, so far as labor is concerned, would, to say the least, unfit him for that position. From a ruling-class viewpoint, however, he is a most admirable individual for the position. He it was, in conjunction with his man Friday, the Honorable the Minister of Labor, who, at the behests of the large interests, was responsible for the enactment of amendments to the Immigration Act, which provided for the deportation of British subjects not born in Canada, without trial by jury. That this legislation was framed to break the Winnipeg strike, there could be no doubt in the mind of any observant person. That it was not used was not the fault of the new Premier, but due to the protests of labor both here and in the old land.

* * *

The changes in the cabinet, however, may be the beginning of the end of the most infamous government that has ever been the lot of this country to suffer under. Under the Union Government, espionage such as prevailed in Russia under the czars has been introduced. Agent's provocateurs have been used in the effort to break labor organizations, and the sanctity of the home has been invaded in order that workers might be sent to gaol for having voiced the needs of labor. The changes in the cabinet will, however, give an opportunity for the people to have their say on the activities of the government in this respect, and the appointment of H. H. Stevens to a cabinet position will be the signal for the working class in Vancouver to take up the gage and carry the fight of Russell, Pritchard and the rest of the men now in gaol a step further. Winnipeg has already spoken, and the workers of Vancouver will no doubt be disappointed if Harry Stevens' virtues are not recognized by the man, who with a narrow-gage outlook upon life, and who has manifested his class outlook, and as a reward for his services to his class is to become the Premier of the country. It looks good to us—let it be soon—and we trust that Harry Stevens receives his due reward. And labor will have something to say about it all.

The Russell appeal is progressing. It will be heard on July 21. No doubt Winnipeg's answer to the government will be heard in London if it is not at Ottawa.

Bob Russell was defeated in Winnipeg by 63 votes, and yet Dixon was elected with about seven thousand to spare. Something wrong in Winnipeg. Possibly another dose of Robertson's medicine will fix it.

Russia is the only country in the world that has dealt effectively with profiteers. There is a reason, and it is that the workers of that country have had enough of the profit system. That is all there is in it.

The Germans have advanced the only argument they can advance against paying the indemnity, and that is that it is economically impossible. This argument is scoffed at by the press, but not one of the Allied nations can pay their indebtedness, and no one can make them, and it is just as impossible for the Germans to pay the indemnity.

Lloyd George wants the Germans disarmed. Fhrenbach states it cannot be done as the soldiers took their rifles home. Lloyd George also states that he will not stand for Bolshevism in Germany. He evidently did not want to stand for it in Russia, but he has had to take his medicine, and from all appearances he would appear to be forcing it on Germany.

It has been reported that Marshals Foch and Wilson are contemplating military aid for Poland. It is very evident that to these two individuals war is a business, but we wonder who they would get to do the fighting. Not Germans, surely. For it would never be French or British troops that could be persuaded to go on such a mission.

While the members of Parliament have had their salaries raised to $4000 per year, nothing has so far been produced to show that they are worth it. The usual policy of the anti-labor union employer when asked to give the union rate of wages, is to say, "I believe in paying a man what he is worth." If this was the rule adopted by the government, some of the members of Parliament would be getting about 10 cents per year, and that would be to induce them to stay at home.

While the government used coercive methods against the workers of Winnipeg, and the Minister of Labor has frowned on the efforts of the Longshoremen at Prince Rupert, when attempts were made to better their conditions, there was little reluctance on the part of our legislators to raise their own salaries. One thing that the people should notice is that Parliament controls the power to pay legislators and cabinet members just what may appear suitable. The moral is that the sooner the workers own the job, the sooner they will get what they want. But what is the use. That would be Socialism, and Socialism destroys the home.

Failing to secure the Czecho-Slovaks for construction work on the C. P. R., attempts are to be made to import a number of Italians, according to press statements. The Canadian Pacific Railway is, like all other capitalistic concerns, out for profits. Not being "paytriotic," except to itself, it cares not from whence it secures its slaves, as long as they are cheap. But they must be cheap. Labor in Canada is not cheap enough, it is not a matter of there not being sufficient workers in the country, but entirely a matter of cheapness. As the cheaper labor is, the larger the profits are, the C. P. R. is only following out the programme for which it was organized, and that is to secure as large profits as possible. Yet we have workers in this country who are as proud of "our" great railways as are the beneficiaries of the present system. Cheap as they are, they are not cheap enough for the C. P. R.

AUSTRIA, ISLAND FOR LIBERATION

German - Austrian Workers Protest Against War on Russia

(By ERNEST LORSY, Staff Correspondent—The Federated Press)

Vienna, June 3.—(By Mail)—Besides Russia, German Austria is the only country that still has Workmen's Councils. The revolutionary waves of November, 1918, launched them in practically all European countries, but they have vanished since or have faded into insignificance. The Austrian Workmen's Councils too are not as important as they used to be. They no longer take a part in the struggle against usury, profiteering and in the practical solving of the Housing Problem, principally because they do not want to work together with the so-called "Burgerrate," (Middle-class Councils), that are first-rate reactionary corporations. Their political importance, however, is still very great, as this is the only corporation where the proletarians of both parties, Socialists and Communists, are sitting together, in which the unity of the class is kept up and in which it is facing those dark forces that are, as in Germany, feverishly mobolizing.

The resolution passed by the Councils of German-Austria, (delegates of the District Workmen's Councils, into which gathered the Workmen's Councils of single towns according to provinces), who held their meeting in Vienna with Friedrich Adler as a chairman, from the 1st to 3rd of June, throws full light on the present state of the labor question in Austria. More than that, it illuminates the whole plight of this country. Austria is an island for the idea of Liberation, bordered on one side by Hungary, where White Terror is raging, and on the other by Germany, where in the struggle between the Old and the New victory sometimes seeems to lean towards the Old—a country utterly thrown at the mercy of the Allies.

Position on Russia

The chief points of the resolution are:

"To the Russian proletariat, against whom international reaction has again mobilized and armed its vassels, the National Workmen's Council demands that shipments of war implements to Poland and Hungary be stopped. The N. W. C. asserts that the shipment of arms by nations to a power engaged in war means a breach of neutrality, a violation of international law.

"The N. W. C. demands that normal diplomatic and economic relations with Russia should be taken up as soon as possible, so that the return of our war prisoners from Soviet Russia may be hastened by direct negotiations with the Soviet Government. It appeals to all proletarian co-operative societies to continue with the utmost energy their endeavors in behalf of the opening of commercial relations with Russia.

"The N. W. C. protests against the fury of Hungarian counter revolution, which not only enslaves and murders the Hungarian workers but is menacing the peace and freedom of the working population of Austria as well. As soon as the International Central Office of Trade Unions will have decided upon the boycott of Horthy's Hungary, this boycott must be carried out most strictly. (In the meantime this has taken place; the general boycott was to begin on the 80th of June).

"The N. W. C. demands that German Western Hungary be delivered from Horthy's bands. (This purely German district has been ceded to German Austria by the Hungarians, who signed the Peace Treaty on the 4th of June in the Grand Trianon, yet refuse to give it up.

"The N. W. C. demands that the request for the extradition of refugee revolutionaries from Hungary and Bavaria should be unconditionally refused and that at the same time the revolutionaries still interned should be set free.

Protests Against Mobilization

"The N. W. C. protests against the mobilizing of counter revolution within German Austria. It asserts that the reactionary clique, with the active or passive support of Christian Social or German Nationalist Provincial government members, obviously keeping in touch with the Hungarian and Bavarian counter revolution, is organizing with perfect contempt for the terms of the peace treaty home guards, and is arming the peasants and the bourgeosie with all sorts of weapons against the workers. The N. W. C. further states that the representatives of the capitalistic western powers, who are protesting against every kind of workmen's guards as being a breach of the peace treaty, have raised no protest against the arming of the bourgeosie and peasantry.

"In view of these facts, the N. W. C. declares: That decree of the peace treaty, which forbids the arming of the people in German Austria, can only be carried through generally or not at all. The German Austria working class may leave the defence of the Republic to the armed forces, in whose Republican spirit the workers have perfect confidence, if Hungary too is obliged to demobilize and if the bourgeosie and the peasantry in German Austria are disarmed. But if Hungarian counter revolution is mobilizing against German Austria herself, reaction is arming itself, then the working class of German Austria, too, is compelled to organize home guards out of trustworthy republicans.

"In order to safeguard the Republic against the menaces of counter revolution, the N. W. C. demands that the administration should be made truly democratic; else no constitutional reform may be admitted; further we demand that the bureaucrats be dismissed who obviously and deliberately are obstructing Republican administration; we demand the communalizing of the police and the appointment of class-conscious workers to all vacated posts of the police and gendarmerie.

"The law about the levy on capital must by no means fall short of the already existing bills of the Social Democratic parliamentary group. The N. W. C. demands that the workers' trustees in the government shall resign if the National Assembly does not make the levy on capital claimed by these minimal terms a law before the summer holidays are beginning."

The workers of Austria are intensely agitated. They feel that they are to be cheated out of everything they have won with such difficulty. The parliamentary party is next to the Social Democrats in size, the socalled Christian Socialists (originally anti-Semitic representatives of the peasants and the small man in town, today the anti-Semitic representatives of capitalism, and of Jewish capitalism, too) are allies of the present rulers of Hungary, of the Feudalistic government of Admiral Horthy, and want, with the help of his troops, to re-establish the monarchy in Austria, and to see the ex-Emperor Charles, now a resident of Prangins in Switzerland, again on the Austrian throne. The workers are well aware of this, and are ringing the alarm bell, in order to save the Democratic Republic.

This is the meaning of the N. W. C.'s resolution. Whether it will be followed by prompt action; the arming of the workers now that the peasants are armed, or whether the Republic has the "Volkswehr" (35,000 men), a small army which it may pretty well depend upon, and which is formed for the most part out of good Republicans. But Horthy's army is about three times as large (the Allies, especially England, are tolerating and encouraging these war like preparations), and Horthy hasn't anything to lose. The chancellor (prime minister) of German Austria, Dr. Ronner, has just a few days ago sent a note to the Hungarian government with serious representations about the fact that in Zalaegerszeg (Southern Hungary) guards composed of a thousand formerly Imperial and still monarchist officers have been formed under the command of the Hungarian army, and are ready at a moment's notice for a raid into Austria. The Hungarian government has not yet answered this note. The demands of the workers of German Austria are, under such conditions, quite comprehensible.

KILLED WHILE OPPOSING RUSSIAN BLOCKADE

American Loses Life Trying to Show the Inhumanity of Democratic Government

(The Federated Press)

San Francisco, June 30.—Herman F. Tucker gave up his life here today in an effort to break through the Wilson blockade of Soviet Russia, and carry relief to the women and children of that land. Tucker had gone up in an airplane piloted by Dan Lane to scatter over the Democratic Convention leaflets calling upon the responsible political party to lift the illegal blockade of Russia. The machine had scarcely left the ground when engine trouble developed and the plane crashed to earth. An explosion occurred, followed by fire which destroyed the lives of Tucker and the latter's ten year old son, Paul, who made a third passenger in the craft.

Just before Tucker met his death Mrs. Tucker had flown over the convention hall with Pilot Lane and scattered the appeals for Soviet Russia. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker arranged the demonstration of anti-Russian blockade pickets which has been a daily feature of the Democratic Convention.

Where is your union button?

WANTED

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Arthur A. McIvor, who has been employed in the lumber camps in B. C., will confer a favor on his brother by sending the information to R. I. McIvor, 12 Charles Street, Amherst, N. S.

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Philadelphia—$50,000 have been pledged by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers here to a half million-dollar campaign fund for a Labor institute, which Socialist and Labor groups of this city are building. A site for the institute in the heart of the city has already been purchased.

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70,000 COPIES SOLD

Upton Sinclair anonuces that the sales of "The Brass Check" have amounted to 70,000 copies in four months. This with no advertising and only a few scattered reviews. Two editions of the paper-bound book had to be printed on news-print paper, and in future the paper books are to be printed on a leight weight, brown wrapping-paper. Sinclair has succeeded in obtaining a carload of this, enough for 110,000 books; also a carload of book paper, enough for 40,000 cloth-bound books.

Therefore, for the first time he felt free to advertise the book. An advertisement was prepared, setting forth what the sales of the book had been, and quoting an endorsement of it by the Rev. John Haynes Holmes of the Community Church of New York. This advertisement was sent to the New York "Times," with a check for $156.80. The check was returned and the advertisement rejected. In its advertising rate-card the New York "Times" states that "medical" advertising is "subject to censorship." The public will be surprised to learn that the book advertisements in the literary supplement of the New York "Times" are also "subject to censorship!"

"The Brass Check" is published by the author at Pasadena, California. Price 60c paper, postpaid; $1.20 cloth, postpaid.

When through with this paper, pass it on.

FRAME-UP CRIME AGAINST LABOR ORGANIZERS

United States Business Element Get Chance to Rid Boston of Labor Agitators

Boston, Mass.—Fear of a repetition of the tactics which put Tom Mooney in jail for life, is felt by Labor sympathizers here who are watching the case of Vanzetti and Nicola Sacco, two Labor organizers. The crime for which the two men are to be tried in July is the assault of the paymaster of the Slater and Morrill Company, and the killing of a company guard. The crime was committed in April by unidentified bandits, who escaped in an automobile with $18,000 taken from the paymaster.

It is believed that the fastening of this crime upon Sacco brothers, who are active Labor organizers, is an attempt to "put them away," as Mooney was put away. The men were arrested in May, subjected to the third degree, threatened with lynching, and treated with such ferocity that there was public protest. The brothers are now out on $25,000 bail.

Have You Registered?

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

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

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Russell Trial and Labor's Rights

OPINION

By W. H. TRUEMAN, K. C.

Examination and statement of Law, and Review of Justice Metcalfe's Charge to the Jury, in Trial of R. B. Russell, at Winnipeg, December, 1919.

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To ensure a copy of the above pamphlets, place your orders early with James Law, Secretary of the Defense Committee, Room 4, 220 Bannatyne Avenue.

Single copies can be obtained in Vancouver at the Federationist Office.

First Hand View of Hungarian White Terror

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The following reoort on the White Terror in Hungary was made by a special correspondent in The Manchester Guardian. That its authenticity cannot be disputed will only be denied by those who do not understand the position of a capitalistic newspaper, that at times prints the truth, and to say the least, is different to any Canadian capitalistic sheet:

Budapest, June 7—Within a few hours of arriving in Budapest I encountered the "White Terror." The restaurant of my hotel—the famous Hungaria on the Danube bank, once Bela Khun's headquarters, now largely occupied by Entente missions—was raided by well-dressed hooligans belonging to the "Awakening Hungary" League. Every one who was or looked like a Jew was seized and beaten. There were a few minutes of confusion, of screams and struggle, and then the incident was over—and forgotten. People sat quietly again at their tables, the waiters resumed their velvet-footed service, the soft purring murmur of a comfortable, elegant dining-room continued as if nothing had happened. British and other Entente officials were present. They too seemed to be equally used to such momentary distaurbances.

Held by Armed Police

Emerging into the streets after dinner I found every junction of the streets held by armed police, not singly but in groups. Strong police patrols, with carbines held at the ready, moved slowly along the Corso and other thoroughfares. At various points were stationed squadrons of mounted police, sitting monumentally on their magnificent Hungarian horses. Between the population of all classes and these police there is absolute confidence. Theirs is a peculiar function. It is not to guard the property and lives of citizens against popular disorder, but against a portion of the Hungarian army itself—the Terrorist, criminal special "detachments" which have for months past made Hungary, both town and country, something like a hell.

As these "detachments" are tolerated (to put it mildly) and paid by the government, and one of them furnishes Horthy himself with his favorite bodyguard, it is at first a little surprising to find the police so disposed towards them. Briefly, it is a story of a personal collision between the chiefs of the two forces developing into a static feud. Anyhow, the split, such as it is, is for the good of the town. But the police are few and can do little.

A "Detachment" of Brigands

On the Andrassy street, the Oxford street of Budapest, a crowd was watching some laughing officers who were extracting a bullet from the plaster wall of a cafe. A raid like that in the Hungaria had just taken place. Waiters were straightening the overturned tables and chairs. Half a mile further on towards the town park I encountered a strong patrol belonging to one of the "detachments," soldiers this time, steel-helmeted and with drawn bayonets, sturdy, formidable men, almost indistinguishable save for their patched, untidy uniforms from German troops, and indeed closely resembling the notorious Baltic soldiery that I had seen in Berlin during the Kapp Putsch. People slipped into the side-streets as they approached. These particular troops, as I learned afterwards, terrorize a whole quarter of the town, not in a political or racial sense, but as mere condottieri, robbing or beating Jew and Gentile alike, and not shrinking from occasional murder. They are only a recent arrival in the town, and bodies have already been taken from the park lake showing bayonet wounds.

On my return stroll I passed the Britannia Hotel, a second-class inconspicuous caravanseri which is the headquarters of the notorious Hejjas "detachment." This is a much more typical "detachment," consisting almost entirely of officers and conducting a "White" vendetta not only over Budapest, but over a wide stretch of Hungary. Motor cars planted before the entrance and a crowd standing respectfully and cautiously on the opposite footwalk watched the incomers and outgoers. Other hotels and buildings in the town are the headquarters of similar Terrorist detachments.

Next morning and every day during my stay Budapest provided the same picture and very similar incidents. One morning paper described in three lines the finding of the bodies of two young men riddled with bayonet wounds. Another reported in twenty words—evidently it dare not say more—the arrival in an outlying district of a flying body of the also notorious Pronay detachment "to keep order and repress agitation (!)." The mark of exclamation was eloquent. Day after day the newspapers showed huge censored blanks. One need not ask what the censor's blue pencil had deleted in proof. One afternoon a miserable procession passed along a main street near the Danube; some score or so of working men under steel-helmeted escort on their way to one of the overcrowded prisons of the town or to the great internment camp some two hours away by rail that is one of the scandals of Europe.

An Atmosphere of Terror

But much more impressive than these daily surface symptoms is the prevailing atmosphere of terror. Men showed a reluctance to meet or talk, with a foreign journalist. When they did talk, they spoke of murders, atrocities, mutilations, disappearances, of burying alive, of bodies found in the Danube, of extortions of money under penalty of death, faithfully coming; but a little attention soon showed that these graver atrocities were limited in number, perhaps fifty to a hundred cases in all.

Of course the terroristic effect of such atrocities is in a civilized land with modern communications, telegraph, telephone and press out of all proportion to the actual death-roll. The Terror in Hungary no longer requires mass killing. It operates through psychologic effect and keeps itself in practice from day to day by the simpler, rather Oriental device of seizing, beating and torturing. "Marked" men are suddenly seized in their houses or in the streets, carried to one of the hotels or other centres, and there thrashed and tortured. Others are spirited off to prison or the great concentration camp at Hajmasker or minor camps, for there seem to be more than one.

A Cumulative Effect

A few months of such a regime would break the strongest nerves, and such has been in fact the calculation. Budapest today shows signs of the strain. Respectable people are afraid to venture out of doors after dark. Friends you meet in the street carry the butt-end of a loaded rubber baton sticking out of the coat pocket. I have been shown these formidable instruments of defence in private houses that I have visited. In the civilized community reduced to such a state the prevailing atmosphere is inevitably nervous and diseased. Ten months ago when I saw the beginning of this Terror in Budapest, I quoted a leading Hungarian Liberal as saying that a man might gladly face a martyr's death, but would shrink from torture or corporal punishment. The remark holds good with manifold greater force today, for Terror has an accumulative effect.

An older generation in Manchester can remember the "scuttlers," and no doubt their evil fame has gone into tradition. Imagine these "scuttlers" clad in officers' uniforms, armed to the teeth and in control of troops, equipped with motor cars, assisted by an espionage system, co-operating with gangs of brutal young "swells" and students (the "Awakening Hungarians"), conducting a political and racial vendetta, and finally degenerating into a Mafia of violence, robbery and blackmail. Add that this armed hooligan organization is rather more than tolerated by a military dictatorship and not denounced, as it should be, by the official representatives of the civilized outer world. Such is the sort of Terror that has existed here for months past.

The Discredited Friedrich

In fairness I must state that I found no one in Budapest to defend or deny these misdoings. The only exception outside the militarist gang seems to be the now discredited Friedrich, for long the protege, one might almost say, of our military mission. In government quarters the evil was admitted and deplored. The army, and particularly the extreme militarist elements, I was told, were out of hand. I was reminded of the not very dissimilar military crisis in Germany, like causes producing like results, and I was assured that in six weeks or less these White hooligans would be disarmed and disbanded. A day or two ago I stood in the lobby of the House of Parliament while this Terror was being hotly discussed in secret session. Deputies spoke of it frankly as a Terror, and all parties and speakers (save, of course, Friedrich) united in demanding the strongest measures.

Hungarians of world eminence with whom I have spoken of the matter, such as Count Andrassy, have refused to acquit the government of responsibility. As I write, there is a serious government crisis amounting to a clash between parliament as a body and the military element. There can be little doubt that the visit of the English Labor delegation has done much to produce this healthy revulsion, or rather to set it in motion. Decent Hungarian opinion has been awaiting a chance to express itself. Even active officers of the army have not hidden from me their shame and disgust. There is at last some hope of a change, but only a hope. But outside opinion must help, principally that of England, whose military representatives here are not wholly free from blame.

CHILD SLAVES ARE ON THE INCREASE

Children Must Work to Make Up the Family Income

"More children are employed in Chicago this year than ever before, according to figures being compiled for the annual report of Clyde Brown, head of the working certificate bureau of the board of education.

"Approximately 30,000 children between the ages of 14 and 16 have jobs, an increase of more than 13,000 over last year.

"Old Hi Cost, combined with high wages paid juvenile workers, is blamed by local educators, who assert that 10,000 additional children will become workers during the summer vacation.

"The rush for jobs is already on. Many youngsters have quit school a month or two in advance to get the best positions. During the last two months 1546 left their classes."

Sydney, N. S. W.—One of the first acts of the Labor government on securing control of the parliament in New South Wales recently, was to hand out a helping hand to the farmers, who, because of a long drought season, are hard up against it. In order to tide them over their difficulties, save their stock, and provide help for their families, the Labor government has floated a ten million dollars loan to be used exclusively for the farmers. Under capitalistic governments no help would be given and their chattels would be seized by mortgagors as soon the they were down and out. But under the Labor government, assistance of a practical nature is afforded them.

Moscow—(N. Y. Bureau) — During the 73 days' existence of the soviet of Krasnoyarsk, Siberia, there have been organized five unions with nearly 27,000 members, 79 factory committees and several workers' courts. A hydrographic expedition has been organized to investigate the possibilities of utilizing the Yenisei river for traffic. A central statistical institute for Siberia has also been established.

London—(By cable)—The Irish Labor Party has issued a manifesto announcing that it has decided that railmen shall not carry munitions. The issue is now up to the government, which will probably retort with a lockout, closing down the Irish railways.

Letters to The FEDERATIONIST

The Farmer

Editor B. C. Federationist: Re Maxim Gorky and your editorial on the position of the farmer in society, permit me to draw your attention to one paragraph of Gorky's, whoch you don't clearly grasp. He mentions the necessity of machinery in agricultural development, in order to develop within the peasant that class-consciousness which is credited to the city artisan.

You and I are in perfect agreement with him on that point, but you overlook the fact that he has reference to conditions in Europe, more especially Russia. The difference between those countries and this continent in farming methods, are as sunlight is to moonlight. The farmer on this continent finds that in order to cultivate the vast stretches at his disposal, he must employ mechanical appliances to aid him in his task, and with the change the farmer finds the old drudgery still clings to his labor. Thus we find them actively and intelligently organizing for a struggle with his exploiters, on the political field. In other words, that condition which Maxim Gorky claims necessary for the furtherance of the revolutionary spirit is here and active among the farmers.

You claim that it is an easy matter to understand the farmers' outlook. All outlooks are easily understood, but the point of observation must be the environment which created them, that point is the farm.

The farmers' resent the odious comparisons repeatedly made by writers when comparing him with the city artisan.

The farmers are seriously concerned with those evils of the system, long hours, mortgage, machinery payments and the difference between what he receives for his grain, hogs, cattle and the price paid by the consumer. These questions are occupying the minds of the farmer and his remedy is control of the legislature, and I venture a forecast, he is going to demonstrate his class-consciousness in a manner that will reflect on the intelligence of the city artisan.

You are also in error in assuming that the farmer must provide the food necessary during the transition period of the revolution. My dear comrade, don't you know that the system starts all the machinery of collection in motion before the harvest is gathered, forcing the farmers to dispose of his whole year's produce. Take a trip across these prairies and notice where the granaries are located; not on the farm, but all along the railway tracks, and into these pours the grain direct from the separators and into the clutches of the capitalist octopus, leaving the farmers, in many cases, dependent on government doles to enable them to seed down their land in the spring.

Socialist and Labor publications, in discussing the farmer, ought to keep in view his achievements in North Dakota and Ontario, and compare these with the miserable showing at the recent election in Winnipeg, after years of intensive propaganda. These writers ought to remember that in the problems confronting society, each class of individuals, from the billionaire to the despised outcasts of the system are all earnestly seeking a solution for their peculiar problems; all are in movement, but nature controls their progress, and as the race is to the strong, that party which conforms most closely to nature will be the predominating guide in the revolution. These facts admitted, let us adopt a policy of attraction and cohesion devoting all our energies in a more conciliatory attitude towards the tiller of the soil, who battles wiht the adverse forces of nature in the eternal struggle for existence. Sincerely yours,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

(Our correspondent has evidently not understood the editorial in question. We will, however, reply to his letter in the next issue, as he has raised points not covered, or intended to be covered in the editorial in question.

The Farmer and Socialism

Editor B. C. Federationist: Two cultures, by Maxim Gorky, a comparison of the farming community, with the city, shows a realization of the inertia of the farmer towards Socialistic cultivation. You, in your editorial, "Farmers and the Coming Change," do not seem to realize that the farmer and all he stands for, represents the very foundation of the capitalistic system.

The revolution in Russia, so far as it has gone, was effected because the great body of the people the rural population, although they cultivated the land, did not own it. They accepted the revolution as a means to become capitalists, private owners of the land they cultivated, not from any leanings towards Socialism, because private ownership is the negative of Socialism. The original owners of the land being few, and the law in the person of the Emperor being overthrown, the great body of the people seized the land as much as they conveniently could, and they will hold this land as their own property against all the power of the Soviet government. Rural Russia in point of cultivation and advancement, is in about the state the Indians were when America was discovered. And the city populations' ideas are just as advanced as the French were at the time of their revolution in 1792. We have been taught that no revolution can be successful. By successful, I mean civilization's advancement, which tramples on the accepted law. Civilization can only advance with the law at the head of the procession, and law don't mean the law of majorities. That law is a law created by might. In our present system of society, there is a road open to Socialism, and that road is the road of common ownership; the road of acquiring your community property bit by bit, of producing a system of economics that can compete with capitalism. It would be just as easy as sitting in a rocking chair for Labor to own its own farms, its own railways, its own businesses and work for itself, if it were not for the fact that all the ideas and intentions of Labor are overwhelmingly capitalistic. Unionism is one of the foundations of Socialism, but unionism has been a failure. If it were a success, we would see all the workers in an industry united on one common foundation of equality. The managers, the superintendents, the foremen, the bosses, all united with the other workers. Are they? Why are they not? Trades unionism has lived over seventy years. Why are not all the workers united? Because they insist on capitalistic distinction between one job of work and another. Educate a farmer (who owns his own land), to become a Socialist. Not in ten thousand years. You may teach him to unite and combine to hold up the prices of his commodities for his own private benefit, but you cannot teach him to become a Socialist while it pays him better to be a capitalist.

ALEX. CAMERON.

(Ed. Note—This letter will be answered next week.)

Agent Provocateur

It is a good sign that the meaning of the term "agent provocateur" is not well known in English-speaking countries. The office copy of Webster contains no reference to it. In the next edition, however, it will probably find a place. For, in the United States at any rate, the agent provocateur is assuming a sinister force in the land. He belongs to the same species as the more commonly known stool-pigeon, but moves in t higher plane. The stool-pigeon is the unofficial assistant of the police who, by well-known methods of getting into the good graces of suspected persons does some valuable work in the discovery of crime. The agent provocateur is a government spy who devotes his special attention to the investigation of political and social movements which are suspected of having treasonable designs on the state, or for some reason are disliked or feared by the people who happen to be in power. If he confined himself solely to investigation he would be a legitimate servant of governments, though his employment indicates something not quite right in the state. But the agent provocateur does not limit his work merely to spying. He joins the movement or group which he is supposed to watch, works himself if possible into the confidence of the leaders, and then his real work commences. He starts to provoke trouble. He endeavors to lead his men on to their destruction. He calls meetings and incites his dupes to commit unlawful acts. This type of individual used to be confined to the reactionary countries of Europe, chiefly to Russia. He was the hireling of despotic governments which retained power only by the fear they inspired. Among the people he inspired hatred, contempt and fear. Recent investigations in the United States have revealed the fact that the agent provocateur is freely used by the Department of Justice in its drives against foreigners and communist organizations. Liberals have soundly denounced A. Mitchell Palmer and his methods. Mr. Swinburne Hale, in a recent issue of The Nation advocates that Mr. Palmer should be impeached before the bar of the Senate charged with high crimes and misdemeanours for his idministration of the Department of Justice. The methods used are entirely foreign to Anglo-Saxon traditions. The employment of such tactics in times like these are calculated to be highly inflammatory and to react grievously on the stability of governments and the loyalty of the subject. We refer to this subject chiefly on account of the tendency of some poltical lights in this country to folow the example set by the United States, particularly in its attitude towards radical movements. Some of the revelations made at the Winipeg trial indicated that our government might not be above making use of the services of the agent provocateur. Every admirer of British traditions will sincerely hope that such tactics will be eschewed by cabinet ministers.

—Turner's Weekly.

Cincinnati, O.—Witnesses appearing for the Milton Ochs Company against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union before Judge Robert S. Marx, in the Cincannati Superior Court, testified that the union's pickets threatened to "send them to the hospital" unless hey joined the union. The suit seeks to enjoin the strikers from picketing and interfering or intimating non-union workers at the Ochs plant.

The strike or lockout grew out of the discharge of Isaac Sonkon, a foreman, on May 15th, and the plant has been picketed ever since that date. The union heads deny the threats and intimadation.

Judge Marx decided that one picket should be allowed to remain near the factory, and took the case under advisement for a few days.

London, (N. Y. Bureau).—whether the decision just made by the Agricultural Wages Board to grant farm workers a minimum wage of $12.50 a week will avert the threatened revolt of the farmers, is considered doubtful by leaders of the group. In the interim in which the Board has delayed a final decision onethis demand the farmers have decided to raise their demands to a $15 minimum and a 48 hour week.

Enormous meetings of farm workers have been held in Berkshire, Oxfordshire and Surrey all through the spring. The farm workers, whe two years ago had no organization whatsoever, now report that in the south of England district alone they have a weekly income from members' subscriptions of $50,000.

Moscow.—The Twelfth Congress of the Jewish Bund now meeting here, has sent fraternal greeting to all foreign organizations belonging to the Bund. The message says: "In the midst of an heroic struggle for the emancipation of the working class we greet our brothers in every land."

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P. PARIS

51—Hastings West—51

The Genius of Freedom

(By EUGENE V. DEBS) .....

THE twentieth century, according to the prophecy of Victor Hugo, is to be the century of humanity.

In all the procession of the centuries gone, not one for humanity, from the first tyranny has flourished; the few have ruled, the many have served; the parasite has worn the purple of power, while honest labor has lived in poverty and died in despair.

We know that Socialism is necessary to the emancipation of the working class and to the true happiness of all classes and that its historic mission is that of a conquering movement. We know that day by day, nourished by the misery and vitalized by the aspirations of the workers the area of its activity widens, it grows in strength and increases its mental and moral grasp and when the final hour of capitalism and wage slavery strikes the Socialist movement, the greatest in all history—great enough to embrace the human race — will crown the struggle of centuries with victory and proclaim freedom to all mankind.

The capitalist system has separated labor from ownership and reduced the workers to a condition of wage slavery. They throng the labor market eager and anxious to find a purchaser who will buy their labor power.

Under the capitalist system a small part of the people are capitalists and the vast mass workers.

The capitalists get the profit, grow rich, live in palaces, ride in yachts and automobiles, gamble at Monte Carlo, drink champagne, choose judges, buy editors, corrupt politics, build universities, endow libraries, preach morals, get the gout and bequeath the earth to their lineal descendants.

The workers work early and late, in heat and cold, they sweat and groan and bleed and die—the steel billets they make are often their caskets. They build the mills and all the machinery. They man the plant and the things of stone and steel begin to throb.

Freedom in Socialism is the one thing worth striving for. Without freedom civilization will crumble and hope die.

London.—Recent rumors of an alarming situation in India and danger of a revolutionary uprising in the autumn, were borne out by the report received here that Indian soldiers in the British army fighting against the Turks and the Persian Nationalists have deserted the British ranks and have gone over to the side of the friends of Indian independence. From Simla the report has come that thousands of Mahommedans are growing restless and are threatening to leave British India and emigrate to Afghanistan and there settle as subjects of the Ameer.

MEXICO HAS A ONE BIG UNION

Socialist Workers' Organization Carries on Industrial Battles of the Mexicans

By Albert Fodor

(For the Federated Press)

HERMOSILLO, Sonora, Mexico.—In Mexico the workers are all organized into one big union which in turn has one set of officers. In most cases the business agent, whom I have found to be a very intelligent and enlightened man, is the secretary. Even government officials are sometimes members of this union, which is called the Socialist Workers' Organization. I was surprised to find the workers so well posted on the economic and industrial conditions in other countries.

It seemed to me that the workers on the whole were fairly well satisfied with present conditions, considering the country's situation. I was told that changes were imminent which would make for the amelioration of the masses. The fact that the legislature of Sonora contains only fifteen men, most of whom are liberal, makes the creation of better laws a fairly easy matter.

The state conciliation board of Mexico, the creation of which was urged by workingmen, is considered the best on the American continent. It is made up of one member from the state, a representative of the employers and and one of the employees.

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNcil—Meets second Monday in the month. President, J. P. 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 Masecar, Room 218 Labor Temple.

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARINE FIREMEN & OILERS UNIT of the O. B. U. meet in their union hall at 314 Cordova St. W., every First and Third Wednesday in the month. President V. Owens; vice-president, D. Carlin; secretary, Earl King. Phone Sey. 8698.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Provincial Unions

VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA AND DISTRICT TRADES and Labor Council—Meets first and third Wednesdays, Knights of Pythias Hall, North Park Street, at 8 p.m. President, E. S. Woodward; vice-president, A. C. Pike; secretary-treasurer, Christian Siverts, P. O. Box 802, Victoria, B. C.

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

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

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

Moscow.—(By Mail)—(N. Y. Bureau)—That a grave economic crisis is threatening Europe which can only be averted by lifting the blockade against Russia, is the assertion to Dr Florinsky, a member of the Moscow Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, in a letter of A. Shanfield, American Charge d'Affairs, in Denmark. Florinsky was formerly a member of the diplomatic corps under the Czar's regime, and recently offered his services to the soviet republic. He was granted an amnesty and given a position in the government.

New York,—(N. Y. Bureau)—Vito Mariani, indicted as a criminal anarchist under the New York State statute and slated by the Department of Labor for deportation, has been released by the state and turned over to the immigration authorities for deporation to Italy.

Madison, Wis.—Conviction on a charge of violating the espionage act does not cost a Wisconsin resident his vote, according to the opinion of Attorney General Blaine of Wisconsin, sent to District Attorney G. W. Lipert, Wausau. Blaine states that no authority has come to his attention that hold the convicted person loses his right of ballot.

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THE DANGER IN JAPAN

Military Clique Has Full Control of Means of Education

New York.—"Japan is an imperialistic, militaristic, aggressive, selfish, autocratic power — a menace to the peace of the world and a living mockery of justice and righteousness and world fraternity."

This is the assertion of the leading article of the World Tomorrow for June. The article, which bears the title, "What of Japan," is contributed by a keen student and observer of oriental affairs, whose name, for obvious reasons, must be withheld, but for whose integrity the editor, Dr. Norman Thomas, vouched.

The author does not limit himself to one aspect of the picture. He continues:

"But in the next breath one must say that Japan is being thrilled to its foundations by a powerful, though unspectacular movement towards democracy. The question for the rest of the world resolves itself into something like this: "Will Japan gain the mastery over herself and become a world blessing before the military elements have made her another scourge of mankind?"

Sinister Military Contest

The militarist control in Japan, according to this authority, is peculiarly sinister and powerful for several reasons. In the first place the militaristic clique in Japan, seeing the oncoming wave of democracy, made themselves responsible to the Emperor rather than to the premier, the cabinet or to any legislative bodies. In this way the Emperor has become the spokesman and figurehead of the military. The Japanese love their Emperor. But today in order to love their Emperor they find themselves also loving the military. The military powers have forced the revision of histories, the control of publications and the installing of shrines galore to enhance the position of the Emperor in the eyes of the people. The control of the militarists over the sources of popular information is their chief instrument and Japan's educational system fits remarkably well into their scheme. The author says:

Fertile Field

"Perhaps no other nation furnishes such a fertile field for false education of the public as does Japan. Japan's language and writing are a barrier between herself and other nations that is not lightly crossed. Japanese newspapers and magazines may say what they wish, and the rest of the world will only know what some charitably (or maliciously) inclined person translates for them. As at present Japanese abroad may make a tremendous bid for American favor, while newspapers at home carry on a virulent and utterly false anti-American campaign—which the people believe because it is all they get. Now add to this situation the way in which much of the outside world is like a closed book to the mass of Japanese and you see what the control of the press and publications means to the militarists. It is widely circulated by Japanese propagandists that Japan is a well-educated nation, with one of the highest literacy percentages in the world, and with ninety-eight per cent of the children of school age in school. Next time you meet the man who recites that tale ask him some questions and see if he says it deliberately or innocently. —Unregistered children canot attend school. Of course not, things not on police records in Japan simply do not exist, and the poorer classes, often dispensing with formal marriage, do not regularly register their children. This creates a class, that, being non-existent, needs no education and still is useful in industry. But those who are registered and do not go to school, what of them? First, in some mysterious manner, apprentices are everywhere. The children are all in school of course, but there is no shortage of apprentices."

The six years of compulsory schooling do not mean much as far as education goes even for those children who have it, for little can be taught in that time aside from the Chinese characters, the means of reading and writing.

Military Policy

The policy of this military autocracy of Japan is territorial expansion on the continent of Asia. Japan doesn't want war with America. But it feels that America is the friend of China and therefore it pays to keep a popular hatred against America stirred up so that if a war should come the people will be ready to fight with all the earnestness and enthusiasm of those fighting in a just cause.

"The big significant fact is," says the author, "that the people have to be continually stirred up and prodded on to hate America. If left to themselves and allowed to have the news of the world they would soon be so pro-American that the 'peculiar genius' of Japan would be nowhere in comparison. Of course that feeling is charged to 'paid propagandists' of America, who are painted as spies and agents of capital. These 'secret agents' are none other than the missionaries. The militarists are right that the popular friendliness for America is the work of the missionaries, but just as the police-military type of mind the world over can see no unselfish motive in anything, so Japan's coercionists also fail to see what the missionary enterprise is for."

Pritchard's Address to the Jury.

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

What about renewing your sub.?

INTERVIEW WITH TROTSKY ON THE WAR WITH POLAND

The Manchester Guardian publishes the following report of its special correspondent's interview with Trotsky:

Trotsky for a considerable time has given no interviews to newspaper correspondents. As Military and Naval Commissar he combines the posts of War Minister and First Lord of the Admiralty, and now, during the absence of Krassin, he has added to these the post of Commissar or Minister of Ways of Communication, which in the present condition of transport is perhaps the most difficult post in the Soviet Republic. The farthest he has been willing to go in giving interviews in either the Russian or the foreign press is to dictate answers to definite questions submitted on paper.

I consequently considered myself lucky when, through a mutual friend, I was able to arrange a regular interview with him. I saw him in the Commissariat for Ways of Communication. In the outer office were a strange group of officials—a sailor from the Baltic in uniform, an elderly civil servant of the old Ministry, and a couple of young officers. Trotsky was sitting at Krassin's table in the inner office. Unlike Lenin, who, in spite of the bullet in him, seems but little changed, he has aged very much during the last year. His great mass of dark hair has turned quite grey. He had found a toy on Krassin's table, a little sand-glass, an instrument of torture for long-winded visitors struggling to get through their conversation before the last sand has run—an instrument that should, I think, be supplied by the State to every Russian Government department and public office. He tapped it threateningly when I asked him about the obvious analogy between the successive defeats of Kolchak, Yudenitch, and Denikin. "But that is old history," he said, "and you will find what you want to know about it in my report to the last All-Russian Assembly."

"Yes," I said, "I have read that report, but there is one thing missing from it. In all those defeats there was an immediate breakup in the rear following the first serious set-back on the front. Yet when you came to fight the Esthonians, and they too were forced back, their retirement was not followed by any troubles in their rear. Do you believe that the same formula that held good in the civil wars of the Revolution, when Russian was fighting Russian, when, in the case of an attack by Poland, Russians will be fighting Poles, and nationalist feelings will be engaged, quite apart from the struggle between political ideas which characterized the civil war?"

Will Be Swamped

At this point, becoming interested, he became a little more friendly, and put the sand-glass away. He said: "I believe the formula will hold good absolutely, and that nationalist feeling will in the end be swamped by the political struggle inside the nation that is fighting us."

"So that here also one may say that a counter-revolutionary force, even if a national unity, would begin by gaining successes, that its use of these successes would illustrate its counter-revolutionary character, would create divisions within itself which, becoming pronounced the moment these successes began to be liquidated, would lead to catastrophic collapse from within?"

"Certainly. The existence of strong national feeling postpones, retards, but does not prevent the process. Esthonia stopped fighting in time. Who knows what would have happened if she had been forced to go on fighting for another six months? Remember that there also they have had to shoot their Bolsheviks, that their Trades Union Council exposed itself in favour of a Soviet government and that they thereupon shot 26 and deported about a hundred of the delegates, and that, notwithstanding a second congress, undeterred, adopted a similar resolution. The process was already clearly visible. Yet I consider the position of the present Esthonian Government fairly stable, because they have a very small proletariat and a very large agricultural population of small farmers.

Does Not Apply to Poland

"But this does not apply to Poland at all. There they have a very large, thoroughly revolutionary proletariat, and the bulk of the peasant population is similarly revolutionary on account of the enormous size of the big estates. It is, as it were, a proletarianised peasantry. Consequently I am absolutely convinced that, though by a sudden blow they might break through and seize, for example, Smolensk, or Kieff, that success would be the first term in a formula which would eventually be written out in full and carried to its logical conclusion in a complete collapse of the Polish Government and a victorious Polish revolution."

"And, considering the problem from the other side, do you not think that the International Revolution in Russia is gradually assuming a 'national' character, and that more and more people are joining you, not because of any particular social beliefs, but because your army is a Russian army, defending Russia as well as defending the Revolution?"

"To a certain extent that is true. It will be still more true if Poland fights against us. As you know, we have thousands of Koltchak and Denekin officer prisoners. We have not shot them, although they shot every Communist they could catch. I ask them, 'What are we to do with you?" They reply at once, "Send us against the Poles.' There is a certain feeling among that kind of Russian that the Polish attack is a sort of base ingratitude. Poland was definitely freed by the Revolution. Russia resigned her right to Poland, and now the Poles by way of gratitude attack Russia. There are Russians who think that Poland will be reconquered and again made part of Russia. We, of course, desire nothing of the kind."

I told him I had had conflicting answers from various people as to the existence of abolition of the system of Political Commissars in the army. He replied:—

"We are proceeding to abolish them in two ways. In the first place, we are training Red officers from the workmen. That, however, does not give us a very great number as yet. In the second place, more and more men who were Political Commissars, Communists, are now becoming fit to take command. And, now on the other hand, there are more and more of the old officers, to whom we have grown accustomed, who have grown accustomed to us, have seen us close at hand, have worked with us, and are as devoted to the Red army and as trustworthy as ourselves. Many of these officers have become Communists. Many others, while not becoming Communists, are completely devoted to their duty for quite other reasons."

Industrial Conscription

He turned then to the question of industrial conscription. I told him that the previous night I had heard him say something which I had not been able to remember accurately, to the effect that the idea of industrial conscription is not a new ingraft on Socialism, but has always been implicit in the idea.

"Of course," he replied. "What is the Socialist idea of society but the idea of a society in which parasitism shall be destroyed, a society in which there shall be no parasites? That does not mean that you have to stand over the parasites with a revolver, but it does mean that measures of compulsion may be applied to people who are unwilling to fulfill their duty to the State."

"There will be discontent among the mobilised peasants, perhaps. But not if they see results. And as for the workmen, there is not a workman in Rusia who does not realize that the re-establishment of transport and so of industry is an affair vital to himself."

I said, "What about the skilled workman? As an Englishman, with the tendencies to practical anarchism inherent in my race, I should object most strongly if I were mobilised and set to work in a particular factory. I should immediately want to work in some other factory, just for the sake of not doing what I was forced to do."

"You would now. But you would not if you had been through a revolution, and seen your country in such a state that only the united concentrated effort of everybody in it could possibly re-establish it. That is the position here. Everybody knows the position, and there is no other way. But once things begin to improve, the need for compulsion will disappear, together with the crisis, and eventually work will become a kind of sport."

With my last question I returned to the Polish war. "Do you think," I asked, "that the Polish war, if it develops, will mean a long postponement of the work of reconstruction?"

"No, I do not. In the first place we shall not be fighting on a number of fronts simultaneously. Secondly, the actual effort required will be only a fourth or a third of that used during the crisis of the civil war. Thirdly, our army is now a different thing from what it was. We now have regular divisions known by the names of their commanders, bound by esprit de corps, with known characteristics and qualities. We are no longer fighting with untried tools, solving equations with several unknown quantities. We are using for definite purposes troops which have already proved that they are fitted for these purposes. Finally, the condition of Poland is such that the struggle should not last long. They may take Smolensk, but two months after that should see them defeated."

The Proletarian Dictatorship.

The following editorial is from Soviet Russia of June 12, 1920:

The Soviet Government is often accused of being a government by one class only, and we have no objection to this understanding of the situation, provided the situation be really understood. The ship of the proletariat," a coming Soviet Government is a "dictator-to life of that society which, as Marx and Engels scientifically proved, would precede the realization of Socialism. But, while Soviet leaders have indicated in innumerable writings that the Soviet Government is such a Marxian dictatorship, they have also clearly shown, as did also Marx and Engels, that this dictatorship is a temporary stage—the transition form assumed by society before its transformation into a one-class system. And the one-class system that is the goal of this transition—in other words its justifiaction and the cause of its being—this real explanation of the proletarian dictatorship and "class rule" is the one phase of the matter that the opponents of the Soviet Government always overlook. For their information we repeat what has been so often said before: In Soviet Russia the government is in the hands of those who work—and all must work, either with hand or brain (the exclusive domination of phyhave arisen in the mind of some sical labor is a fiction that must New York reporter who was completely terrorized by the janitor of his flat)—and furthermore, the government in Soviet Russia is being conducted by those who work, until such time as the doctrine that all must work has been completely accepted; after which the class government becomes a "government of the whole people," since the whole people is then of one class: The class of those who work.

The mathematically inexorable clearness of this position is too much for the minds of the newspaper writers; and besides, if they should understand it, they would lose their bread and butter. They not only continue writing the same old vituperative stuff from their flats in Harlem, in spite of the fact that such writings as Nikolai Lenin's "The Soviets at Work" are fully accessible to them and would give them a real understanding of the aims of the Soviet Government; but even when they get to Russia they continue to look at the facts before them through the glasses of the "class interpretation" that is peculiar to capitalist newspapers.

$10,000,000 FOR ANTI-UNION FIGHT

New York Exploiters Open Up Big Battle With Labor

(By the Federated Press)

New York.—With the extension against railroad workers of the strike-breaking activities of the Citizens' Transportation Committee, which have been directed against the striking teamsters and longshoremen, the mercantile interests which are trying to destroy unionism, have definitely thrown down the gage to all the transport workers along the east coast. This downright declaration of war is rapidly forcing into a triple alliance the longshoremen, harbor workers and railway insurgents.

Already William Fellows Morgan, chairman of the Committee, openly boasts that "New York is practically on an 'open shop' basis," coming out very plainly with the real purpose of the organization, which up to now has denied that it had any object further than the relief of freight congestion by running strike-breaking trucks.

The business of putting New York on an 'open shop' basis," means that every other shipping centre in the East must fall in line. The Committee is actively organizing similar strike-breaking committees in neighboring towns. It has raised its original union-fighting fund of $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. It has decided to entrench itself for a two years' period.

According to Captain William Maher, general secretary of the Marine Workers' Affiliation, "the settlement of the Commission must include the 90,000 insurgent railroad men of the nation, the 7,990 harbor workers of New York, and the 30,000 coastwise longshoremen, who are out from Boston to Galveston. A settlement with the railroad men alone will not break down the harbor blockade nor would a settlement with the longshoremen materially affect the situation." -He added, "to be settled at all it must be settled for all."

The men are asking for a general raise in freight rates, for the restoration of the insurgent railworkers with seniority rights, and for the application of the eight-hour day to all harbor-craft. They also demand that no public funds be used for strike-breaking purposes.

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THERE ARE NO BOUNDARIES

[By Anise]
(Staff Writer Federated Press)

Did you read it, brothers?
Did you THRILL
At the word,
How all through Central Europe
ONE purpose ran—
How the WORKERS
Of Austria,
And the WORKERS
Of Italy,
And the WORKERS
Of Poland and Czecho-Slovakia,
UNITED
To come to the aid
Of their brothers in Hungary!
Saying to the autocrats
Of the White Terror:
"Behold,
It is WE who control
The railway that brings
FOOD to you,
The telegraph that brings
NEWS to you!
See, we declare
A BOYCOTT against you
We, the WORKERS
Of Central Europe,
Until you render JUSTICE
To our brothers!"
Thus, at one word
FELL
All the barriers of race,
All the barriers of nation,
All the barriers of WAR
Kept alive from age to age
For the enslavement
Of MAN,
All the barriers
Which diplomats at Paris
Discussed so long,
Improved so carefully,
Dividing Pole from Czech,
And Austrian from Italian,
And crying to the world:
These warring peoples,
Are EVER
At each other's throats!
Only by OUR great wisdom
Are they kept from slaught
Only by OUR great pains
In fixing boundaries!"
How the workers
Of Central Europe
Laughed them to scorn,
And sprang up to the aid
Of their fellow-workers
The oppressed of Hungary,
Dying
Under the great wisdom
Of the diplomats——
How they shouted to the worl
"We are ONE!
After the many wars!
After the much fixing
Of boundaries!
There are NO boundaries
To JUSTICE
And to BROTHERHOOD!"

Detroit—Strong arm methods are employed by the master plumbers and steam fitters to force their rebellious workers back into the shops. The strikers are frequently attacked by "plug-uglies" in the employ of the contractors. James Webb, business agent of the steam fitters, is the latest victim of these tactics. Webb was attacked while driving his automobile. He was not injured seriously, however. The striking plumbers and steam fitters are standing firm and refuse to yield in face of persecution.

Buy at a union store.

Have You Registered?

The voters' lists are now bei compiled, if you have not registe ed you should do so, the list is new one and the old list will n be recognized. You should regist at once.

Chicago—While Chicagoans a paying 31 cents a pound for suga supposedly because of a famine, t freight cars containing 3,060,00 lbs. of sugar are being shifte around the Illinois Central Rai road tracks and federal agents s they have been there for sever weeks.

JULY CLEARANCE SALE

Of Course You Want Your Pay Cheque to Go as Far as Possible, Don't You?

Then if you have Shoes to buy let JOHNSTON show you how to cut down your Shoe Bill.

Just now the Big July Clearance Sale is in progress and you can make substantial savings on all Summer Footwear. Greater values you won't find. The Big Shoe House stands alone for value giving. Here's how some of our prices read:

GOLD STANDARD Gold Standard and Slater Tan Brogue Boots. The Slaters are medium dress Brogue style; the others heavier soles. Both good lines. Regular up to $15. On sale at $9.95

LADIES' White Oxfords and Pumps; light leather soles; beautiful new goods. All shapes and styles. Our regular $5.00 lines. All sizes. July sale price $3.80
No Tax on These.

LADIES' Dainty White Pumps for outing wear. Rubber sole and low heel. On sale at $2.00
No Tax on These.

HIGH White Canvas Boots —Rubber sole and heel. Just the thing for beach and camp. All sizes. July sale price $2.50
No Tax on These.

LADIES, here is a big snap in White Boots, in various shapes and styles of heels. A neat summer boot. Reg. $5 values. July sale— $3.95
No Tax on These.

MEN, during the July sale you can buy these $11 Tan and Black Lace Boots, welted soles, standard makes, 3 shapes to choose from, for only $8.55

Johnston's $9.00 Patent and Kid Pumps, plain vamps and turn soles, lovely dressy pumps. July sale price $5.85
No Tax on These.

JOHNSTON sells Men's $11 Mahogany Calf Tan Boots with Goodyear welted soles; a boot that will give every satisfaction; either wide or medium recede shapes; blucher patterns, at, per pair $8.55
No Tax on These.

HERE'S A REAL SNAP Men's Tan Boots, from J. and T. Bell—one of our best makers—on the "Liberty" last. One of the highest grade boots we have in stock; neat shapes and perfect in every way. All sizes and widths. Worth $16 regularly. On sale at $11.45

Men's Canadian Gunmetal Bluchers, on either the "Balcan"—a wide, high-toe last—or the "Areo"—a recede, narrow shape; two dandy black boots; worth $10.00. While they last, July sale $7.60
No Tax on These.

An assortment of Men's Tans, with Neolin soles and heels; all good makes —Leckie's, etc. Only a limited number. Also some blacks in this lot. Reg $13.50 values. July sale price, per pair $8.50

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Clamans, Ltd....153 Hastings Street West
Clubb & Stewart....309-315 Hastings Street West
B. C. Outfitting Co....342 Hastings Street West
Wm. Dick Ltd....33-49 Hastings Street East
Thos. Foster & Co., Ltd....514 Granville Street
J. W. Foster & Co., Ltd....345 Hastings Street West
J. N. Harvey Ltd....125 Hastings West and Victoria, B. C.
C. D. Bruce....401 Hastings Street West
New York Outfitting Co....143 Hastings Street West
David Spencer Ltd....Hastings Street
W. B. Brumitt....Cordova Street
Thomas & McBain....Granville Street
Woodwards Ltd....Hastings and Abbott Streets
Victor Clothes Shop....112 Hastings West
D. K. Book....117 Hastings Street West
Vancouver Co-operative....41 Pender Street West
Rickson's....820 Granville St.

Coal

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

Dairies

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

Dentists

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

Drinks

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

Drugs

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

Florists

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

Funeral Undertakers

Nunn Thomson & Clegg....531 Homer Street

Furniture

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

Groceries

Cal-Van Market....Hastings Street Opposite Pantages
"Slaters" (three stores)....Hastings, Granville and Main Streets
Woodwards....Hastings and Abbott Streets
Spencers Ltd....Hastings Street
Vancouver Co-operative....41 Pender Street West
Union Public Market....35-37 Hastings Street West
S. T. Wallace....113 Hastings Street West

Hatters

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

Jewelers

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

Manufacturers of Foodstuffs

W. H. Malkin....(Malkin's Best)

Musical Instruments

Mason & Risch....738 Granville Street
Switzer Bros....312 Hastings Street West

Novelties and Mail Order House

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

Overalls and Shirts

"Big Horn" Brand....(Turner Beeton & Co., Victoria, B. C.)

Paints

Hunter-Henderson Paint Co....642 Granville Street

Printers and Engravers

Cowan & Brookhouse....Labor Temple
Clelland-Dibble....Tower Building

Railways

P. G. E....and the....C. N. R.

Tailors

Tom the Tailor....524 Granville St.; 318 Hastings W.
Abrams the Tailor....614 Hastings West

Tools

J. A. Flett....Hastings Street West
Martin, Finlayson & Mather....Hastings Street West

Theatres and Movies

Empress....Orpheum....Pantages

What We Saw in Russia

(By BEN TURNER, Chairman of the Labor Delegation to Russia)

[By Ben Turner]

IN VIEW of the lies circulated in the capitalistic press, with respect to the report of the British Labor Mission to Soviet Russia, and the venemous editorials such as appeared in the Vancouver Sun on Monday last, we publish the following article by Ben Turner, which appeared in the Labor Leader:

The reception of the British delegation in Russia was most enthusiastically hearty. The trade union bodies were chiefly responsible for the welcome arrangements. The Russians were evidently delighted that a responsible group of people had arrived from another country to investigate the truth about things and held out warm hands of friendship to us.

Has the Delegation Been Misled?

All the stories of organized camouflage to deceive us are nonsense. No greater preparations were made for us than would naturally be made to welcome a friendly delegation coming to a country which had been closed for so long to the outside world. The assertion that the streets were specially cleaned and hardships hidden in order that we might not learn what the actual conditions are, may be dismissed as *so much moonshine.*

The Soviet representatives were quite open and frank and wanted us to see the worst as well as the best. They made our work of investigation as easy as they could. We had absolute fredom to go where we desired, to see whom we desired. We were permitted freely to enter mills, workshops, factories, public institutions and private homes.

Many of the delegates had letters of introduction to persons who were known to be opposed to the Soviet system—members of the Social Revolutionary Party, Mensheviks, intellectuals and others. The Soviet representatives were quite hurt when they were asked if visits could be paid to these persons. "We place no restrictions upon you at all," they replied. "Visit whom *you like. Ask what questions you* like. There is nothing we want to hide."

Anti-Bolsheviks Interviewed

Visits were paid to a number of Russians holding anti-Soviet views. We went unaccompanied by any Soviet official or Bolshevik sympathizer. For interpreters we were very well placed. A number of our delegates could speak French and German, which many of those whom we interviewed spoke, whilst Mr. Roden Buxton both understood and spoke considerable Russian. Where other interpreters were necessary we were not limited to Bolsheviks. We frequently had Mensheviks to act in this capacity.

The reports that Russia is in a condition of savage anarchy are totally untrue. The suggestion that *one cannot go about the streets* without seeing indications of murder and rapine is simply ridiculous. We could walk about the streets of Petrograd or Moscow, day or night, quite as freely as one can about the streets of London.

The Hunger Due to the Blockade

The chief thing that hurt us was the evidence of the hunger in the cities, in Petrograd more so than in Moscow. The shops in Petrograd are mostly closed; many of them are boarded up and make the streets look ragged and forlorn in contrast to the glamor of our streets. The lack of foodstuffs and the consequent hunger is due to the long years of war, internal eruptions, breakdowns of transport, lack of materials and worn out machinery. The Allies' policy of the blockade and military intervention is, of course, chiefly responsible for these things.

The hunger in the towns is in strange contrast with the seeming prosperity in the villages. Every land-worker has his own plot and produces his own food. The surplus he is supposed to sell at controlled prices to the towns.

There are no land owners; the land is the property of the state, but no rent is charged. This land occupancy may easily drift into peasant proprietorship unless the spirit of co-operation, Socialism, Communism—call it what you will—enters into the life of the people of the villages. It is possible that there may be a contest between the townspeople and the villagers when external wars have concluded and the internal unity arising from the common dangers and difficulties is however, the education policy of less operative. On the other hand, the Soviet Republic is undoubtedly making Communists of the young folks in the villages, and the future is theirs.

Wonderful Health Organization

The health organization of the Soviet government is marvellous. Russia has suffered terribly from cholera, typhus, smallpox, influenza and other diseases. War always brings pestilence and famine, and Russia has had them to the full.

The Bolsheviks have met these difficulties by Herculean measures, *despite the lack of soap* and medical requisites consequent upon the blockade. Notices emphasizing the importance of cleanliness and fresh air are posted everywhere; in public places, trade union offices; they are printed on the theatre programmes. "Lice is the enemy of Socialism," one of the placards reads. Hot water is compulsorily supplied at every station, on the steamboats, and in the trains, with facilities for the bathing of contact cases. Consumptive sanatoria, rest houses, convalescent homes, and old age homes (with no workhouse restrictions) are other features of their health service. Two million school children are fed, clothed and housed.

Power of the Trade Unions

We visited the headquarters of the principal trade unions. They are housed in substantial offices, with good equipment and large staffs. There are typewriters, telephones and all the other requisites that go to make up efficient office work. They take great pains in the preparation of statistics, diagrams and in recording what has been done and planning what should be done.

The trade unions have a bigger purpose to fulfil under the Soviet system than here. They take part in the actual government of Russia as well as in the government *of their respective industries.*

The trade unions, separately and collectively, fix the hours of labor, the amount of overtime, and, in consultation with other departments, the wage basis. A part of the wage is the ration of bread and other foodstuffs, which are distributed through the machinery of the trade unions. Further, as food is difficult to get from the country districts to the towns, the trade unions organize co-operative buying for such goods as are not rationed. The trade unions also fix the physical productivity possible in the trade. They recognize that after five years of warfare and hunger, with worn-out machinery and lack of the best materials, only one-half or one-third of the normal productivity is possible.

In addition to all these things, *the trade unions are responsible* for the organization of education and recreation. The great opera houses and theatres are now open to the people, and the trade unions allocate the tickets to their members at reasonable rates. By this means the workers have an opportunity of enjoying art and music and drama to a degree not thought possible in the old days.

In co-operation with other departments, the trade unions are responsible for the housing of the workers. A very large number of the old wooden shacks in which the work people previously lived have been pulled down, and the large houses which formerly belonged to the well-to-do have been converted into workers' dwellings. Every worker now has a home. This housing scheme has been developed *from the double point of view of* health and home-sacredness.

The Russians have found that by rationing houses in this way there is ample room for all. In the large houses each family has separate rooms, but there is a communal dining-room. Some of the homes into which we went were exceedingly beautiful and well kept. Constantly on Soviet property, such as the commandeered houses, one found these words displayed: "This is your own property. Look after it well." The injunction seems to be obeyed.

The "Red Terror"

The Soviet government abolished capital punishment last February, but owing to fires and explosions due, they say, to Polish incendiaries they reintroduced the death penalty during May. The Bolsheviks do not attempt to deny that they have used repressive measures. They say that, so long as a great part of the world is plotting against them, they must have exceptional powers to arrest counter-revolutionaries, monarchists and officers of the old White Guard who act as agents and spies for the enemies of Russia. They say, "We are surrounded by war, and we are going to protect the Revolution by all the means possible." The extraordinary commission is above ordinary law, but its members assured us that they always give the prisoners a trial and provide the indictment within 24 hours of arrest.

The members of the delegation were given every opportunity to see the British prisoners and the concentration camp. The Soviet representatives pointed out that they had done no more, so far as interning persons of "enemy" nationality was concerned, than was done by the British government during the war.

Truth About Printers' Meeting

I understand that reports have appeared in the press which claim to represent what occurred at a meeting of members of the Printer's Union, which we attended in Moscow. The facts about it are *these: The printers are undoubtedly* the strongest supporters of the Mensheviks. At the meeting at which we were present there would be about 3000, of whom about one-third were Communists. There was no disorder at all, but speeches were delivered in successitn for and against the principles of the Soviet form of government. There were suggestions that some of the critics of the Soviets would be arrested after the meeting, but so far as we know nothing of the kind took place.

The Polish Offensive

All the Russian people believe that the Allies and the British government are supporting the Polish offensive. Petitions were frequently presented to us by the workers in the factories which we visited, asking us to do all that we can to secure the end of the Allies' policy of the blockade and military intervention, and peace between Russia and the rest of the world. The Polish offensive is rallying the people in support of the Soviet government. The bulk of the people are not *Communists,* although a great number of those who live in the cities are. Even the opponents of the theory of Soviet government, however, say that they will do nothing to upset the present government so long as the Polish attack continues.

We saw the executive of the All-Russian Social Democratic Party, sections of the Mensheviks, and a number of professors and suchlike people who were neutral. "Give us peace externally," they said, "and we will secure peace internally." I do not think that there is any danger of a renewal of civil war in Russia. I believe that, in a few years' time, perhaps with some modification of the Soviet form of government, or a broadening of its basis, Russia will become one of the first really great nations of the world.

Strike Called to Enforce Laws

(Continued on page 7)

day, July 19th, the General convention will open.

Prince Rupert holds its district meeting on July 10th, and Cranbrook, August 1st.

At the general convention, amongst other questions coming up for discussion, will be that of ex*tending the activities of the or*ganization to cover agricultural workers, the value of submitting to referendum vote actions of general conventions, the formation of an organization fund, the legality and value of general and sympathetic strikes, attitude of the A. F. of L., I. W. W., and other working class organizations to the O. B. U.

Winipeg district is making splendid headway and gives promise of being a good strong unit.

The outcome of the general convention will be of great importance to the movement in general, as the lumberworkers is the strongest and most active body within the O. B. U. at the present time, and besides its activity in carrying on extensive educational work amongst its members, it is a big source of financial backing to many labor activities.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
Range 1, Coast

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

RICE OWEN CLARK

Dated June 4th, 1920.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT
Range 1, Coast

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

AGNES LIZZIE CLARK.

Dated June 1st, 1920

Wilson's 14-Point Speech for Show

(Continued on page 7)

later than its delivery, Sission cabled exultantly of his having placarded the walls of Petrograd with sentences from that document. He was printing millions of copies to circulate among the Russians and Germans.

Says the League committee: "These documents are especially valuable at this time, as the basis for consideration by the people of the United States of the question of lifting the blockade against *Russia, established* by the government of the United States. Trading with Russia is being carried on by Great Britain and Italy, and the neutral countries of Europe. American business men are eager to participate in the great volume of trade that is now flowing, and will continue in increasing measure to flow, between Russia and the outside world. The question is whether the American people want to support a political policy that shuts the country out of one of the most valuable markets in the world."

Commercial and not humanitarian considerations are foremost in the compiling of these papers, then which include many dispatches, notes and reports hitherto suppressed by our State department and the British foreign office.

These documents show that from the outset of the Russian social revolution, it was the consistent and persistent policy of the Soviet regime to seek good relations with America and Britain, commercial as well as political, and as a test of good faith, Lenin and Trotsky asked that Japan be persuaded against seizing any part of Siberia.

THE PUNJAB DISTURBANCES

Committee of Indian National Congress Makes Its Report

[By Dr. N. S. Hardiker]

(Editor Young India, and written for The Federated Press)

What constitutes a most significant feature of the recent events in India is the appearance of a report made by an investigating committee, appointed by the Indian National Congress, India's unofficial parliament, of the disturbances which took place in April, May and June of 1919, as a result of the passage of the Rowlatt Act to curb revolutionary activities.

Denounced by All

Following the passage of tie Act, which was denounced by all sections and all groups in India, agitation was begun for its repeal. The government of India, taking no cognizance of public feeling, and ignoring the justice of the claims of the people, proceeded to suppress the legitimate protests by drastic measures of martial law, by firing on unarmed people, and curbing their elementary liberties. The results of this terrible regime of killing and suppression—the massacre at Armitsar, at which 1200 were killed and 3600 wounded, being one instance—have become common knowledge throughout the civilized world.

The condemnation of the British military was unsparing, and everywhere demands were made for an investigation. This led to the appointment of a committee, headed by Lord Hunter, who recently submitted his report. At the time of the appointment of the government committee, prominent Indians offered to give evidence and assist the investigation. But the government refused to accept this offer. The Indian people thereupon appointed a separate committee to ascertain the true facts, realizing that the government's refusal to accept their evidence was a clear indication of the partisan character of the official investigation.

A Restrained Document

The Indian National Congress committee visited the places where the disturbances had taken place, secured the statements of witnesses, accepting for publication 650 of the 1700 statements submitted to it, and held public meetings at which the truth of each statement was openly challenged. It may be seen then, that the report for the Indian committee is as far and just as it was possible for the commissions to make it by their untiring effort at arriving at the truth. Throughout India it has been accepted as a sober, restrained document, destined to form a landmark in Indian history. A Calcutta newspaper has characterized it as one of the really "great documents through which civilization and humanity have spoken out against barbarism, inhumanity and iniquity."

The report tells the detailed story of the events which preceded the butchery of Armitsar, giving the situation in India from the time of the passage of the Rowlatt legislation, and the first organized protest. Especially does it stress the provoking methods which Sir Michael O'Dwyer, governor of the Punjab, employed in his recruiting campaign at the time of the war, his relations to the educated *classes of the community,* for whom he had a profound contempt, and his wholesale repression of newspapers of the rights of the citizens to assemble and hold meetings, and of the entry to the Punjab of such universally respected men as Mr. M. K. Gandhi, who initiated the civil disobedience movement (Satyagraha). O'Dwyer's regime was but the preparation for the more drastic methods which the government meant to enforce by the passage of the Rowlatt measure. "It is this act which raised a storm of opposition unknown before in India," says the report. "The government was wholly unjustified in placing on the statute books, on the eve of liberal reforms, an extraordinary measure to deal with anarchy, as if anarchy were endemic instead of rare in India."

The Satyaghra Movement

The report further tells about the Satyaghra movement initiated by Mr. Dandhi to combat the Rowlatt Act. The movement is "holding on to truth—and suffering in the execution of this." The whole martial law regime is traced chronologically, with its inception in April 13th, the measure promulgated during the two months that it was enforced, and the effect upon the people in the Punjab—where its injustice was most felt. Some of the measures make interesting reading. For example, one of the orders was for salaaming of every Indian to every Englishman, "pain of being arrested and suffering indignities." Another order compelled the people passing through a certain street (where an English*man had been assaulted by the* mob) to crawl on their bellies. Then—in addition—were floggings, summary arrests and trials, the humiliation of the citizens of the various towns in countless ways, and last, and most vicious of all, the brutal murder of 1200 men and women at the Jallainwalla Bagh, in Amritsar, by British soldiers, directed by General Dyer, as a "staggering blow." In Lahore the same story was repeated in all its details. The report declares on this point that "the introduction of martial law in Lahore was an utterly unjustifiable act. No violence was done either to persons or property."

The commissioners declare, concluding the story of the martial law reign: "If martial law was unjustifiable, much more so was its prolongation for nearly two months."

The *commissioners* summarize their conclusions, after weighing the immense amount of evidence they had collected, as follows:

"The measure necessary for the redressing the wrongs done to the people, for the purification of the administration and for preventing a repetition in future of official lawlessness, are:

"1. Repeal of the Rowlatt Act.

"2. Relieving Sir Michael O'Dwyer of any responsible office under the crown.

"3. Relieving Generals Dyer, Johnson, etc., of any position of responsibility under the Crown.

"4. Recall of His Excellency the Viceroy.

"5. Refund of the fines collected from the people who were convicted by the special Tribunals."

The reception of the report by the Indian public forms a separate story. In all quarters, it has been regarded as the absolutely authentic account o fthe tragedy of 1919. Many of the prominent newspapers have, however, expressed their dissatisfaction with the demands of the Commissioners, which demands *they look upon as* too magnanimous, as coming from people with "the conscience and self-control of saints."

The great mission of the Report is to reveal to the British and other peoples of the world the tremendous responsibilities which the British government has so willfully neglected to perform in India, and the gross brutality which foreign rule engenders. It is hoped that the report will be for the American people a revelation of Britain's disinterested efforts in the East, of her good intentions in ruling foreign peoples, and, in the words of Sir Auckland Geddes, her aspiration to "improve the lot of the oppressed, to increase the material prosperity of the world."

Butte, Mont.—Damages to the amount of $150,000 are asked in a suit filed today against the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., by John McCarthy, one of the victims of the "Bloody Wednesday" massacre, April 21. Company gunmen on that day shot down a score of unarmed miners acting as strike pickets. McCarthy was released from the hospital yesterday with a bullet in his lungs which two operations failed to remove.

Seattle.—Ole Hanson has returned from a nation-wide lecture tour in which he reaped a fortune denouncing unionism, to find his home city agog over plans to make the Puget Sound, Light and Power Company disgorge a portion of the $15,000,000 in bonds received as payment for the traction system sold to the city while Hanson was mayor.

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

Where is your union button?

For Real Shoe Bargains

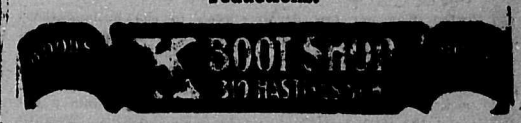
Visit Our July Clearance Sale

WHITE FOOTWEAR AT HALF PRICE

Women's White Boots—Regular $7.50 value for $3.75
Women's White Oxfords—Reg. $7.00....$3.00
White Pumps—Reg. $5.00 for $2.95

Men's White Canvas Oxfords—Goodyear welted soles $4.45

Hundreds of other lines at clearance prices. Outing and Holiday Footwear at big reductions.



A Sale on Terms

BIG JULY CLEARANCE REDUCTIONS

Smart-Wear Clothing

CREDIT FOR MEN AND WOMEN

LADIES' SUITS

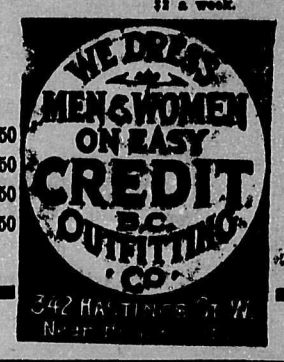
Reg. $59.50. Sale $39.50
Reg. $79.50. Sale $59.50
Reg. $90 to $125. Sale $79.50
On Terms

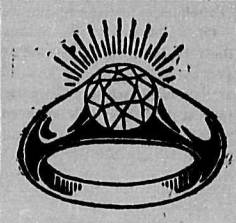
DRESSES

Reg. $29.50 ....$19.50
Reg. $39.50 ....$29.50
Reg. $49.50 ....$39.50
Reg. $69.50 ....$49.50

MEN'S SUITS

50 in this lot sold regularly at $47.50, to clear at $33.50
$5 down and $2 a week.
Men's Suits, reg. $55.00, for $48
Terms as low as $5 down and $2 a week.





Time Has Never Dimmed the Popularity of the Diamond

Its hold on the true lover of gems today is as insistent as in the years when it first became enshrined in public favor.

Perhaps you, too, have a strong liking—a fancy for this "Queen of gems?" If so, a brief visit to our Diamond Room at the present time will be a delight to your artistic sense. We have gems that will make your pulse stir just a little faster at the sight.

An assortment of loose stones ready to fashion into any special Jewelry that may meet your fancy. Suggestions and sketches are a part of our service.

O. B. Allan

"The House of Diamonds"

480-486 Granville Street, at Corner Pender

UNION MADE

The M.T. Loggers' Boot

Mail orders personally attended to
Guaranteed to Hold Caulks and Are Thoroughly Watertight

MacLachlan-Taylor Co.

Successors to H. VOS & SON
63 CORDOVA STREET WEST, VANCOUVER, B. C.
Next Door to Loggers' Hall
Phone Seymour 556 Repairs Done While You Wait

UNION STORE

Abrams the Tailor

IF ABRAMS MAKES THEM
THEY ARE CORRECT

614 Hastings W. Phone Seymour 6424

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

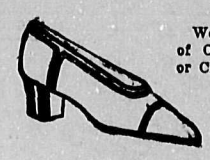
Brown Bros. & Co. Ltd.

FLORISTS AND NURSERYMEN
2—STORES—2

48 Hastings Street East, Seymour 988-672
728 Granville Street, Seymour 9513

Vacation Footwear---

FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY



We are showing a splendid assortment of Outing Footwear for Men, Women or Children.

All the new models are here—High Shoes, Oxfords and Pumps; leather or rubber soles. Priced from $2.00

The Ingledew Shoe Co.

666 GRANVILLE STREET
"UNION-MADE FOOTWEAR"

CLAMAN'S STORE NEWS
Boys' Department—Second Floor

NOTICE
Our Children's Hair-Dressing Parlor will be closed from Monday, July 12 to Friday, July 16, inclusive. Reopening Saturday, July 17.

Boy's Summer Apparel

Boys' Knickers, $3.45
These Knickers are developed from a splendid quality all-wool navy serge. They have the hip, side and watch pockets. Tailored to withstand the terrific strain imposed by a live, hustling boy. Sizes 20 to 30.

Boys' Bloomers, $4.65
Even to the buttons these Boys' Bloomers are tailored to withstand hard wear. They are reinforced where the strain comes — knee, crotch and seat. Made from a dependable quality English navy serge; Governor fasteners. Sizes 24 to 36.

Boys' Hose
These Hose have unusual wearing qualities. They are made from long fibre Egyptian cotton with reinforced heel and toes. Shown in three weights: lightweight, 35c; medium weight, 50c; heavy weight, 65c.

Wash Suits, $1.95
Light, cool and comfortable, for the hot days of summer. Developed from good quality materials in crisp, clean patterns. Shown in sailor and other wanted styles. Splendid tailoring. Sizes 3 to 8 years.

Scarlet Reefers, $8.95
A Vancouver lady saw one of these Reefers on display here a few days ago and noted the price—$8.95. She stated that she paid $11.50 for a coat exactly the same, elsewhere. This is but another instance of how our huge buying power and knowledge of market conditions save our customers dollars and cents. These Reefers are developed from 100 per cent pure wool scarlet serge. Have attractive brass buttons, black velvet collar and embroidery emblem on sleeve.

THE HOME OF
Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Claman's
LIMITED
153 Hastings Street West
Canada's Largest Exclusive Store for Men and Boys

Port Moody Co-operative

A branch store of the Vancouver Co-operative Society is to be opened shortly in Port Moody. A shop committee composed of H. Asson as secretary, Mrs. Eastwood, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Ikona, Mr. Gardner and Mr. Cox have the arrangements in hand for the renting and fitting up of the store.

WHEN HUNGRY EAT AT THE
Hastings Street East — GOLDEN GATE CAFE — Hastings Street East

Pritchard's Address to the Jury.

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

Hornell, N.Y.—Wages have been advanced 15 cents an hour by moulders and boiler makers. The new rate is 90 cents.

A Union of Consumers

Seventeen hundred strong, running their own business, selling goods made in consumer-owned factories and cutting down the cost of living in the only effective way, welcomes you to its ranks

SERVICEABLE GOODS

Take a look at the splendid line of men's furnishings just received from the British Co-operative mills. The quality and price is unbeatable. No dope, no shoddy. All long-service goods. On sale at the Pender Street store.

Become a member, the cost is $5.50. All the profits are divided up among the members according to the amount of purchases made. When you leave the city the share capital can be withdrawn.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES
VANCOUVER.....41 and 43 Pender St. West. Phone Sey. 493
SOUTH VANCOUVER.....5885 Fraser St. East. Phone Fraser 367
NORTH VANCOUVER.....111 First St. East. Phone 891
NEW WESTMINSTER.....39 Eighth St. Phone 1592

Bigger Bargains than ever!

The thinking man or woman will quickly realize that these low prices demand quick action—and think— only a small deposit—and the balance PAY THE EASY WAY!

MEN'S SUITS $27.50, $32.50, $37.50, $42.50. Extra values.

LADIES' DRESSES
Exclusive New York models in choice styles and the desired colors, silks, satins, poplins, serges, etc.—sale prices $15.50, $21.50, $24.50, $29.50 and $37.50

BOYS' SUITS $10.50 to $18.50. Built for hard wear.

Sport Skirts $9.50 to $15.50
Sport Coats $15.50 to $45

All Wool Serge Skirts
Good styles — all sizes — women's and misses $4.75.

DRESS WELL DRESS SWELL AT

The Credit Store — New York Outfitting Co. Ltd. — Pay As You Wear
DRESS WELL ON EASY TERMS AT THE
143 HASTINGS ST. W. PHONE SEY. 1361

WOODSWORTH AT REGINA

Resents Persecution and Comments on Winnipeg Elections

Regina, July 5.—J. S. Woodsworth, who was arrested during the Winnipeg strike and later acquitted on a charge of seditious libel, spent the week-end in the city of Regina and on Sunday afternoon last addressed a largely attended meeting in the City Hall, under the auspices of the Regina People's Forum; which departed from its announced intention of suspending its meetings for July and August, by making an exception in the case of Mr. Woodsworth.

One of the interesting features of the meeting, which was presided over by "Dad" Regan, vice-president of the Regina Trades and Labor Council, was the presence at the meeting of secret service men, who took copious notes of the proceedings and kept up that system of espionage, which Mr. Woodsworth informed the meeting, he has been subject to at practically each meeting he has addressed since his arrest.

Resented Persecution

During the course of his address Mr. Woodsworth keenly resented the persecution which he claimed he was subjected to in this connection and related a number of encounters he has had with secret service police during his meetings in British Columbia, from which province he has just returned.

Discussing the recent elections in Winnipeg, Mr. Woodsworth drew attention to the fact, that whereas, two years ago there had been a demand very vigorously expressed in Winipeg for Mr. Dixon to resign, during the recent election he had so far outstripped the other candidates that he had not only 7,000 votes to transfer to other candidates, but he was the only candidate elected on the first ballot, with the exception of Hon. T. M. Johnson, who had only 74 votes above the necessary quota.

Mr. Woodsworth also drew attention to the fact that although a year ago Mr. Johnson was the official instigator of proceedings against F. J. Dixon, in his recent trial, the latter had outstripped the Manitoba Attorney General by over 7,000 votes; or practically two hundred per cent.

Three Elected in Gaol

The speaker also drew attention to the fact that three of the candidates elected in Winnipeg were in gaol and that a fourth one also in gaol, in the person of Russell, only missed being elected by a small number of votes. Attention was also drawn to the fact that the resignation of Premier Borden had been announced on the very day that the result of the Winipeg elections had been made known; and while not attempting to prove that there was necessarily any relation between the two facts, it was significant that while the Ottawa Government had spent a quarter of a million dollars to put these men in gaol, the citizens of Winnipeg had elected four of them to the Manitoba Legislature.

Discussing the One Big Union, Mr. Woodsworth, while not prepared to commit himself to it as a principle, claimed that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which recently met in Vancouver, was one of the best examples of the principle of the O. B. U. which could therefore, not be wrong in the case of the workers, if it was right for the representatives of the "Big Interests."

Discussing the question of Socialism, Mr. Woodsworth, while holding no brief for the Marxian theories, drew attention to the fact that for many years the Fabian Society had existed without molestation in Great Britain and was composed of such well known men as Wells, Bernard Shaw, Sydney and Mrs. Webb, and many others of Britain's most prominent men and women of letters.

British Labor Ahead

In this conection Mr. Woodsworth also drew attention to the fact that the British Labor movement, which he claimed was thirty years ahead of the Canadian movement, but which he hoped would not take thirty years to catch up—had arisen out of the Socialist movement, and that most of the prominent leaders there had been and still are members of the Socialist movement.

Rights of Free Men

Discussing the rights of free men, Mr. Woodsworth contended that the reason working men were not more actively interested in the new movement, was because they were afraid of their jobs and men who were prevented from expressing their honest convictions because of the fear that some other person was able to starve them into submission, were not freemen, but slaves. Freedom implied the right of every man and woman to express their honest convictions, without fear or favor, and anything short of that right was the negation of freeedom.

Folowing the address a short discussion took place and a collection of $36.00 was taken up, which will be devoted to the support of the families of the men who are in gaol, undergoing sentence for participating in the Winnipeg strike.

BRITISH LABOR WINS BY BIG MAJORITY

Nelson and Colne District Again Re-elects Labor Party Candidate

London—The result of the Nelson and Colne election is a victory for Labor, Robinson Graham, Labor candidtte, being elected with 14,134 votes. The Coalition-Unionist, F. N. Wainwright, comes next, with 8577 votes, and W. R. Rea, Independent-Liberal, is at the foot of the poll with 580 votes.

The vacancy occurred through the resignation on account of illness of Captain Albert Smith, the Labor whip.

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

NOW HE WANTS THE BARREL

CANADA MAY HAVE SOVIET BUREAU

Manufacturers Sign Contracts to Supply Russia with Various Commodities

Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, chief of Soviet bureau at New York, has stated that the Soviet government of Russia may have a bureau in Canada in the near future, if trade negotiations now in progress are continued.

The bureau, he said, would have no political significance, and would be merely a commercial office to look after the purchases which he hopes to make in Canada on behalf of the Russian Soviet government. No definite arrangements have been made as yet for the opening of such an office, and it is believed here that the move will depend upon the attitude of the Canadian government, though so far as could be learned, authorization has not yet been requested from Ottawa by Martens.

In the meanwhile Martens has established a connection with Canadian manufacturers through the contract signed last week with Boyer, Sloan and Company.

Some Information Bureau

The Lettish Information Bureau, an adjunct of the British Foreign Office, in order to offset the published reports of the British Labor delegation to Russia, sent out a statement purporting to come from its Moscow correspondent, in which it was alleged that by careful staging Moscow and Petrograd were made to look busy and prosperous to deceive the visitors. In Moscow, it was further alleged, "tramway service was suspended, all of the cars being taken to the neighborhood of the Nikolaiewski station, where, gayly decorated, they moved to and fro, trying to convey to the visitors the idea of busy traffic."

O. B. U. UNITS AND WHEN THEY MEET

Pile drivers and Wooden Bridgemen—Every Monday.

Laundry Workers—Every second and fourth Tuesday.

Trades and Labor Council—Every first and third Wednesday.

General Workers' Unit—Every second and fourth Wednesday.

Gas Workers Unit—Every second and fourth Wednesday.

Marine Firemen — Every first and third Wednesdays.

All Units meet in Pender Hall, Pender Street West.

O. B. U. DANCE

Don't forget the O. B. U. dance in the Cotillion Hall tonight (Friday). Whist 8 p.m., dancing 9 to 1. Gentlemen 50c, ladies 25c.

WANTED

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

Any one knowing the address of T. Woods, who recently worked at Simoon Sound, please inform Vancouver headquarters.

CRANBROOK DISTRICT CONVENTION

Will be held Sunday, August 1st, commencing at 9 a.m.

BIG SOAP FACTORY STRIKE IN ENGLAND

Sunlight Soap Factory Employees Walk Out in Every Department

London—What is described as one of the biggest fights ever staged between organized capital and labor is going on now in the strike of the employees of the Lever Brothers Company, which runs immense soap factories at Port Sunlight. Workers in every department of the firm are out and the industry is said to be at a standstill. The strike was called because the heads of the plant and the workers could not come to an agreement on the selection of arbitrators.

INT. CONGRESS OF CLOTHING WORKERS

Meeting to be Held in Denmark For Purpose of Promoting Industrial Organization

New York, (New York Bureau)—Delegates from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union will attend the International Clothing Workers' congress in Copenhagen, Denmark, which wil start August 24.

In issuing the call, the officers suggest the following aim:

"The promoting and maintaining of the industrial organization of clothing workers of all countries in a strong and unbreakable federation in order to further the economic and social interests of all clothing workers; the support of such joint national and international action as the circumstances may require in the struggle against the exploitation of labor and the maintaining of international working class solidarity."

There are nearly 2,000,000 clothing workers and textile workers in the United States and Canada alone, so an international federation will have tremendous power.

O. B. U. DANCE

Don't forget the O. B. U. dance in the Cotillion Hall tonight (Friday). Whist 8 p.m., dancing 9 to 1. Gentlemen 50c, ladies 25c.

R. B. RUSSELL,
Who was defeated by 63 votes in Winnipeg in the recent elections. Bob is still awaiting the pleasure of His Majesty's representatives in Stony Mountain penitentiary.

Outing Trousers

Just the thing for holiday and sport wear. We have them in plain white, in fancy pencil stripes and in all the popular lightweight materials. We are especially featuring the flannel because of its dressy appearance and its possibilities of being used on so many summer occasions.

—THE HOME OF—
Fashion Craft

Thos. Foster & Co., Ltd.
ONE STORE ONLY
514 GRANVILLE ST.

U. S. WAR RECORD AID TO BIG BUSINESS

Munition Makers Enriched By Millions of Dollars

Bad Business Methods of American Government

Washington—According to Representative Denison of Illinois, who presented an exhaustive report recently in the House of Representatives, and Representative Newton of Missouri, who introduced similar evidence into the Congressional Record, nine of the eighteen billions spent by the war department have been wasted. Public money has been spent for war supplies which have not even been made. The proceeds from Liberty Loan drives and war taxes have been poured into the coffers of munition makers for supplies that were often not manufactured.

The Treasnury department reports that the War department has spent to date $34,000,000,000. Of this, 50 per cent. has been wasted. The following is an account of some of the extravagances as told by the two representatives:

There was spent at Charleston, Norfolk, Boston and other places $150,000,000 for port terminals, from which no ship during the war ever sailed.

A port terminal was begun in a bog and swamp teh miles up the river from Charleston and after $20,000,000 had been spent in construction, it was found that ships could not reach the terminal until the river had been dredged for the purpose.

For nitrate plants $120,000,000 was spent in a visionary scheme, and not a pound of nitrate was produced.

For powder plants, $160,000,000 was spent, and not a pound was made in them.

There was $1,000,000,000 spent for shells and only 17,000 American shells were fired by the American forces in the war.

Aeroplanes cost $1,051,000,000, and only 213 American-made planes, H-4 observation type, reached the front.

For tanks $100,000,000 was spent. The first American tank did not reach France until after the armistice was signed and the war over.

There was $117,000,000 spent for the manufacture of gas. There never was a pound of gas fired on the battle front in American shells.

The report inserted by Representative Newton in the Congressional Record continues:

"The records of the War department show that the administration expended for artillery during the world war the sum total of $1,191,182,850, and yet Gen. Pershing states that the only guns of large type produced at home which reached France before the cessation of hostilities were 109 75-millimeter guns and 24 8-inch howitzers. The War department had for use in the army 391,000 horses and mules, and yet the department ordered for use upon these horses and mules 945,000 saddles and over 1,000,000 sets of double harness. The War department purchased 1,637,197 horse brushes.

"It was decided that these horses and mules must be branded. A representative of the War department entered into a contract with a firm of New York contractors for 195,000 branding irons. This was more than one branding iron for every two horses in the army. The contract required that these irons should be made of copper, which was both scarce and expensive. The contractor purchased 72,952 pounds of copper, which was 20,000 pounds more than needed to make the irons, and officials of the company stated that they paid 39½ cents per pound therefor. The War department paid the company 39½ cents per pound for all this copper, and then immediately sold it back to the company for 11 cents. No branding irons had been delivered at the time the armistice was signed.

During the summer and fall of last year, the supply of sugar in this country was so short that sugar was selling for 20 cents per pound, and that the public was subjected to rations even at that price, and yet the testimony taken shows that during the same period the War department sold 22,000,000 pounds of sugar in France at 2 cents per pound, rather than hazard "industrial conditions" by shipping it home and piecing it upon the American market.

"The testimony shows that when the armistice was signed, the government had in France foodstuffs, clothing textiles, automobiles and other supplies of an approximate value of $2,000,000,000, and that the representatives of this administration sold that enormous quantity of supplies to the French government for $400,000,000, or 20 per cent. of its real value, on long term payments, in order to avoid disturbing industrial conditions.

Subscribers, Please Note!

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

DO YOU DANCE?

Do you dance? If so, why not attend the O. B. U. whist drive and dance in the Cotillion Hall tonight (Friday). Whist 8 p.m., dancing 9 to 1. Admission, gents 50 cents; ladies, 25 cents.

Delhi, India—The North Western Railway strike has paralyzed transportation to such an extent that in these hot summer days, the government of India cannot be removed to Simla, the summer capital.

Hand the Fed. to your shopmate when you are through with it

THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVE MEN'S AND BOYS' SHOE STORE IN THE WEST

Men's Oxfords

Clearing our entire stock of high-grade men's low shoes, all leathers and many styles to choose from. Values to $14.00.

Black, $9.00 Brown, $10.00

Your Store Co-operated "Between Man and Man"

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

O. B. U. NOTES

The Transportation Unit at Calgary is making slow but sure headway. At their last meeting they admitted eight new members, consisting of machinists and boilermakers helpers.

The O. B. U. movement in Montreal was quite active during the A. F. of L. convention, recently held in that city. In addition to some thousands of leaflets that were issued during the time the convention was being held, they issued a six-page paper called The Montreal Shopmen, which contains a great deal of interesting matter about the American Federation of Labor convention, written from the viewpoint of the O. B. U. The Montreal members were fortunate in having Ben Legere to assist them in preparing this publication, tnd it contains some information concerning the activities of the A. F. of L., and many of its officers that will be a revelation even to the members of the O. B. U., who already have a pretty good idea of the rottenness of the A. F. of L. On eincident is details concerning W. D. Mahon, pres. of the Street and Electric Railwaymen's Association, whose children are running a scab sheet metal shop, is most amazing, and possibly could not be duplicated in the Labor movement of any other country in the world. Bundle orders of this publication can be had at the rate of three cents a copy from W. E. Long, 325—3rd Avenue, Maisonneuve, Montreal.

The following wire was received from the Slocan district, where the strike of metal miners is still in effect:

Sandon, B. C., July 3, 1920.
V. R. Midgley,
308 North West Building,
Vancouver, B. C.

George Heatherington, Internationtl organizer, and R. A. Grimes, manager of McAllister mine, are on their way to the Coast looking for strike-breakers. Advise all workers to keep away from Slocan district. Strike still on.

T. B. ROBERTS.

The Metal Mine Workers Unit of the O. B. U. at Neihart, Montana, have been on strike for over a month. Two of the mines have granted their demands, but there are quite a number of married men who are not working, and they are in need of financial assistance. The men are quite confident that they will win, is all of the unfair mines are closed down tight. The employers' chief contention is that they did not like the name of the One Big Union. Contributions can be sent to James Comac, secretary, Neihart, Montana.

F. Flowers, editor of the Dugout at Los Angeles, is now preparing for his third trial on the charge of criminal syndicalism. The jury disagreed in both of the previous trials, and the prosecution is now edeavoring to dig up some new evidence to convict this man. He is a returned soldier, having served with the Canadian forces in France.

G. W. V. A. Protests

The New Westminster branch of the G. W. V. A. endorsed a resolution requesting the provincial executive of the G. W. V. A. to enter an emphatic protest against the methods of the government in forcing the U. M. W. A. check-off on the miners of this country. The resolution was introduced by T. A. Barnard.

LABOR COLLEGES

The workers of England realized the necessity for an education different to that secured through the institutions controlled by their exploiters. They therefore founded an institution which is known as the Ruskin College, and located at Oxford, which has a correspondence course department, thus making it possible for workers to study at home those questions without a fair knowledge of which leaves them easy and interesting prey to their exploiters.

The fees are: Twelve month's course, 2 pounds 2 shillings in advance; six months' course, 1 pound one shilling; three months' course, 10 shillings 6 pence. The fee includes one subject with tuition and correction of essays or alternative questions monthly.

The subjects covered are:

1. Economics (elementary).
2. Economics (advanced).
3. The Labor Movement.
4. Industrial History.
5. Modern Social and Political History.
6. Political Science (elementary).
7. Political Science (advanced).
8. Local Government.
9. English Grammar and Composition.
10. English Literature.
11. Social Psychology.
12. Sociology.

Numbers 1, 4, 5, 6, 9 and 10 are six months' courses.

Numbers 2, 3, 7, 8, 11 and 12 are 12 months' courses.

SIX THOUSAND MINERS STRIKE—GUNMEN READY

West Virginia Coal Miners Again Called Out to Obtain New Wage Scale

(By The Federated Press)

Charleston, W. Va.—(N. Y. Bureau)— Six thousand bituminous coal miners were called out by officials of District 17, Mingo County, of the United Mine Workers, following the refusti of the Williamson Coal Operators' Association to treat with the men. Efforts of the Department of Labor to bring about a settlement have not succeeded in moving the employers from their determination to ignore the miners' demands for increased wages.

Two days before the strike the landing of 200 heavily armed gunmen on the McDowell side of the Mingo and McDowell County border lines was looked upon as especially significant. At the same time Governor Cornwell's order forbidding the sale of all revolvers rifles and munitions after Wednesday, indicated the seriousness of the situation.

Persecuted Russia was championed at the doors of the auditorium when the convention began business. Thirty-five women pickets of the American Women's Relief Committee stood along the curbing with placards which recited the stubborn refusal of the Wilson administration to allow milk and medicines to go forward to sick and starving women and children in the Russian Republic. Other placards reminded the business men that millions in Russian gold had been deposited in London banks for the resumption of trade while American exporters are barred by the blockade against a country with which they are not at war.

Poll tax receipt belonging to Sam Severson is at coast headquarters.

Take 20 per cent. off all suits

Bruce has made a straight 20 per cent. cut on every suit in the house.

That means a saving of one dollar in every five.

This is one of the finest clothing stocks in Vancouver—and the reduction is genuine.

C. D. Bruce
A Store for All Men
COR. HOMER AND HASTINGS STS.
VANCOUVER, B. C.