THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

TWELFTH YEAR. No. 34 — EIGHT PAGES — VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1920 — $2.50 PER YEAR

SUE EMPLOYERS FOR ILLEGAL STOPPAGES

Lumber Workers Take Action to Stop Abuse

Ontario Government to Take Up Question of Camp Conditions

Camp 17—Ocean Falls is on strike, according to a telegram received. No details yet received.

At the Spruce mills, Prince Rupert, the boom men were fired for demanding union wages.

On behalf of several hudred men working at Penticton, the lawyers have issued a writ for the repayment of the $1.50 per month (less 1c per day for accident compensation), which has been stopped from their wages for hospital purposes without their consent. There are many men throughout the Province who are being illegally grafted upon in this manner, and the action of the Penticton men will go far to stop similar cases.

The men in camp at Kingcome River donated a considerable sum for the purchase of an educational library. They evidently consider that in knowledge lies a medium of emancipation. As the adage has it, "An ignorant people can never be a free people." In taking the acton they do, they express the hope that other camps will do likewise.

Another district has declined to settle their indebtedness to headquarters upon reduced terms, preferring to pay the whole of their obligation when circumstances permit.

Toronto News Association

Executive Member Cowan reports having attended a meeting at Toronto, consisting of representatives of the government and the boss loggers association, to discuss the question of standard camps. There is a certain satisfaction in the fact that as a result of the union activities, the government health department is showing evidences of an intention to have the camps conform in some degree to the legal requirements, but, of course, the employers will continue to resort to every means to resist the laws being enforced, heedless of the fact that the health and well-being of the men is being sacrificed in the interests of the employers' profits. The extent of the control of the late government by the lumber interests has been clearly demonstrated during the recent public enquiries into their joint transactions, and in the manner in which the government handles this question of the requirements for standard camps and the enforcement of the health regulations will be demonstrated whether they are as much subservient to the lumber and employing interests as were their predecessors. Much undoubtedly depends upon the strength and aggressiveness of the union, which is a matter entirely in the hands of those who work in the industry. Some people are satisfied with the pleasures of anticipation, but nothing

(Continued on page 8)

BACKS BRITISH LABOR ACTION

Sends Commendation of Action Taken on Russian Question

At a mass meeting held in Edmonton, Sunday, August 15th, the following resolution was proposed and passed unanimously:

"Whereas, the Labur Party of Great Britain has taken a definite stand against their government aiding Poland by blockade, military or naval effort, therefore be it resolved that we, the representative workers of the City of Edmonton, hereby commend and endorse the action and stand of the Labour Party of Great Britain."

And that copies of the above resolution be sent to the Premier of Canada, the Dominion Labor Party, Winnipeg, the Ontario Labor Party, the Dominion Labor Party, Edmonton, and to Mr. C. W. Adamson, Chairman of the Labor Party in the House of Commons of Great Britain.

Signed n behalf of the Committee by James East, Deputy Mayor. Committee: James East, Alderman, Rice Sheppard, Aldarman, R. C. Owen.

TORONTO SOCIALISTS DENIED USE OF STREETS

Street Corner Oratory Forbidden By the Police of that Good City

Socialists who were forbidden the street corners during the war, for propaganda purposes, attempted to reopen these meetings in Toronto at the corner of Yonge and Albert streets, but were forbidden by the police. Mrs. Joseph Knight, Max Armstrong and Geo. Wilshaw were among those who were compelled to give up the soap box talks. Geo. Weaver, of the O. B. U., declared that the matter would be taken up with the police commissioners.

Pass the Federationist along and help get new subscribers.

ALBERTA MINERS ARE GRANTED DEMANDS

One Big Union Wins Strike in Drumheller Valley

Retroactive Pay and No U. M. W. of A. Check-off Granted

Work has been resumed at the mines of the North American Collieries Company at Coalhurst, and at Monarch, the company having agreed to pay the thirteen per cent. increase from April first, and having also agreed that there will be no increase in house rents at their collieries. About six hundred men are affected and these mines are now one hundred per cent. O. B. U. and are not subject to the United Mine Workers' check off as enforced by the Honorable Gideon Robertson, in other mines in the district.

September the tenth is the date set for a convention of the miners of the whole district, when a resolution passed by mass meetings of miners in the Drumheller Valley will be discussed. This resolution states that the parties from Indianapolis, who entered into the agreement supported by the minister of labor, must be held responsible for any shortage of coal that may exist through lack of production during the coming winter. Miners anticipate further government opposition to the O. B. U., as Senator Watson, owner of mines in southern Saskatchewan, has ousted all men belonging to that organization, and has interested his son-in-law, the Hon. Arthur Meighen, in opposition to the new organization.

Great Britain is still on food rations in many respects, and the effects of the war, and the war after the war, are still being felt.

London, July 28 (by mail, via N. Y. Bureau)—After Margaret Bondfield had reported on her recent visit to Soviet Russia, and had praised in the highest terms the care given the children of Russia by the Soviet government, the National Federation of Women Workers, in biennial delegate conference last week-end, adopted resolutions calling for the recognition of the Soviet government by Britain.

Other resolutions adopted call for a capital levy, and provide measures for dealing with housing, unemployment and old age pensions.

Honor Marx

Owing to the fact that it was in the borough of St. Pancras, London W. C., that Karl Marx wrote his greatest contribution to the working class philosophy, the council of that borough decided to hang a picture of Marx in the council chamber.

WORKMEN'S COUNCILS FAVORED IN NORWAY

Trades Unions and Labor Party Want Dictatorship of Proletariat

Christiania, Norway. — By a large majority the national congress of the Norwegian trade unions has adopted a resolution in favor of the organization of Workmen's Councils in every district with a view to the control of production and as a first step towards nationalization.

By six votes to one the revolutionary programme, already accepted by the Norwegian labor party, has been accepted. It includes adhesion of the Soviet system and the dictatorship of the proletariat as a means to the abolition of the State and of the capitalist economic system.

BRITISH LABOR CONFERS WITH FRENCH

Council of Joint Action Sends Representatives to France

Russian Trades Unionists Send Words of Appreciation

The action of British Labor last Friday, when it was decided to form a council of action for the purpose of calling a general strike in the event of the British government taking warlike steps against Soviet Russia, and to compel the removal of the blockade, was followed by efforts to line up the French Labor movement against the intervention of France, and William Adamson, leader of the labor group in the British House of Commons, and Harry Gosling, of the Transport Workers, were sent to France for that purpose. The French government took direct action against the British labor representatives and ordered them to leave, or they would be deported. The British labor men left France on Tuesday night, according to press reports, but not before they had accomplished their mission, according to statements that they made to the press.

The All Russian Central Council of Trade Unons, on hearing of the action taken by British Labor, sent a message of appreciation of the action taken to the British Trades Council of Action, and stated that "the sympathy of the British workers to Soviet Russia will unite the workers of Great Britain and Soviet Russia into a strong fraternal union which no intrigue of the international bourgeoise can prevail."

Spokesmen of the British government have tried to belittle the action taken by labor of the Old Land in forming the Council of Action, and the threat of a general strike in the event of intervention against Russia, but The Daily Herald has warned labor that the premier, David Lloyd George, may yet trick the workers if they do not keep their eyes open.

T. O'CONNOR AT THE EMPRESS

Marxism Was Explained at Last Sunday's Meeting

Marx and Marxism is heard so often nowadays that the man on the street is wondering who and what it is. J. Smith, speaking at the Empress Theatre on Sunday last, devoted his address to explaining the teachings of this school of thought, and by tracing up the developments that had occurred up to 1914, showed how it was that those who had mastered this system of thought were able to understand the forces at work more clearly than the great mass of the people. To get a correct understanding of the class struggle it was necessary to grasp the essential points of the materialistic interpretation of history, which the speaker considered the greatest contribution of Marx to scientific thought. A study of the great Socialist classics by the working class was urged in order to avoid the confusion in tactics that was so evident amongst those who were simply being guided by the appearances of things, without knowing the forces at work below the surface of society today. As there was not sufficient time to answer all the questions from the audience, the chairman announced that they would be dealt with at the next meeting.

Announcement was also made of the open air meetings that were being conducted and the increasing demand for sound scientific literature that was in evidence at these gatherings was an indication of the desire of the workers to get real knowledge. "The Western Clarion," the organ of the Socialist Party of Canada, published twice a month, was another medium of circulating information that should not be overlooked by those interested in the working-class movement.

The speaker at the Empress on Sunday next will be T. O'Connor.

SEATTLE WORKERS VOICE THEIR PROTEST

Draw Up Plans to Offset Military Action Against Russia

Seattle — The Seattle Central Labor Council, by unanimous vote, went on record as being opposed to the extension of aid to Poland in the present crisis by the United States government. The council appointed a committee to draw plans for action in the event that military preparations are continued. The council calls upon the American Federation of Labor to announce its policy with regard to American interference in the Polish situation. A telegram sent to President Gompers Thursday, asks him to call the executive council of the A. F. of L., now sitting in New York, hearing jurisdictional cases, into special session to define the attitude of American organized Labor toward participation in the conflict.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING ISSUE IN JAPAN

Strike in Largest Japanese Cotton Mills — Eleven Unions Support Strikers

(By the Federated Press)

Tokio, Japan—The Fuji cotton mills, the largest of the industry, locked out 8000 of their striking workmen, who were kept under guard in their company houses. This brought a sharp conflict between the management and the workers; 150,000 workingmen, representing eleven unions, supported the strikers. They demanded at their meetings the right of the workers to organize their union, particularly at this time when capitalistic industry discharges the workers wholesale. The issue of the Fuji dispute was whether or not the company would recognize the union of the workmen.

The management of the mills announced that they were willing to aid the workers to the extent of $500,000 if the workers cease to demand their claims collectively through the union. The workers flatly refused the offers of the company and struck. Baron Shibusawa and others are trying to bring about a settlement.

FIVE COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

Kidnappers of Christophers Are to Stand Trial

Five of seven men arrested n connection with the kidnapping of P. M. Christophers, organizer for the O. B. U., have been sent up for trial. The case was opened Monday at Bienfait, Sask., and after a hearing on the case, Thomas Munro and George Hunter were sent up for trial on Tuesday, and on Wednesday, Sam. Dryden, president of the Eetevan G. W. V. A., James Clarke and Amos Gough were sent up for trial. Two others, Roy Thompson and Tom Jones, who were arrested after the original arrests of the former five, were dismissed.

The men are out on bail of $10,000 each.

(By The Federated Press)

Vienna, July 18 (by mail, via N. Y. Bureau)—Further confirmation of the numerous reports of abuses of political prisoners in Hungary by the jailers of the Horthy government is found in a secret order issued last month by General Dani, the military commandant of Budapest, showing that every effort was being made by the Hungarian White Terrorists to prevent their victims from getting news of their mistreatment to the outside world. A copy of this order was obtained by agents of the Correspondence Review of this city, and there seems to be no doubt as to its authenticity.

A Regret

In last week's issue two articles taken from the London Nation were published. Inadvertently, credit was not given to the Nation for these articles. They were "The Parasites" and "Sartor Resartus."

POLISH WORKERS WANT GOVERNMENT DOWNED

Calls for a Strike to Prevent Shipment of Munitions to Russia

(By The Federated Press

New York—How eager the Polish workers affiliated with Communist Party have been for the advance of the Red army, and how ready they are to establish a Soviet Republic at Warsaw, is made clear by the proclamation issued to the workers of all countries by the central committee of the Polish Comunist Party, text of which has just reached this country.

This proclamation calls upon the workers of Europe and America to assist the Polish workers in breaking the chains of landowners' government at Warsaw. It calls for a boycott and strike which shall prevent the shipment of munitions and all other aid to the reactionary regime headed by Pilsudski.

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

A. F. OF L. ATTACKS RAILROAD BROTHERHOOD

Close Friend of Sammy Gompers Helps to Repudiate Convention Resolution

(By Laurence Todd)

(Federated Press Corespondent)

New York, Aug. 11.—A situation in which cordial feeling had already been sadly strained has been made worse by the latest poison gas attack upon the Big Four train service brotherhoods and the Plumb plan. An article signed by a metropolitan newswriter who is close to President Gompers of the A. F. of L., and sent from Atlantic City, where the A. F. of L. executeive council has just held its meeting, virtually repudiates for the council the 29,000 to 8,000 vote by which the federation's convention at Montreal approved the Plumb plan principle.

This article is based upon the incident of the withdrawal of the application of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for affiliation with the A. F. of L., and the refusal of the council to approve the affiliation of the Order of Railway Conductors with the jurisdiction they claim.

NATIONAL FARMER LABOR PARTY

Ontario Movement Prepare to Organize National Movement

The Farmers and Labor of Ontario are alive to the fact that to hold the gains they have already made in the provincial field they must onflanize for the Dominion arena. With this purpose in view, representatives of the Farmers and Labor met in Toronto last week and decided to issue a call for a conference of representatives of Farmer and Labor from every province in Canada for the purpose of forming a National Farmer-Labor Party to be ready for the next Dominion general election. Circular letters will be sent to secretaries of the Labor parties throughout Canada. There are many questions to be solved in connection with the new party and it will be necessary for the delegates east and west to get together at once and arrive at a solution so that Farmer and Labor in each province will be united on a basis of co-operation and solidarity. The Nova Scotia Labor Party has discussed this question for some time, and now that Ontario has made a move, it will not be long before the workers of east and west and central Canada will be united in one great Farmer-Labor Party of Canada.—Halifax Citizen.

A labor candidate was recently returned in England unopposed, as the government did not think that the time was propitious for an election.

Opens Bakery

J. W. Hogg, who for a considerable time was secretary and business agent of the Bakery Workers Union of this city, has opened a bake shop at 522 Broadway East.

SOCIALIST MEMBERS WERE GREAT HELP

Prevented Passage of Noxious Class Legislation in Wisconsin

(By The Federated Press.)

Milwaukee—Pointing out the importance of political action for the working class, Assemblyman Edward Knappe, said that it was due to the presence in the last legislature of the 20 Socialists that Wisconsin was spared a disgraceful anti-syndicalism law, such as was passed in Illinois and under which Bross Lloyd, Chicago millionaire, and other members of the Communist party have just been convicted.

The disreputable measure in Wisconsin's case was known as the Nye bill. It was essentially as un-American as the one passed in Illinois and went through the state senate in the last session without trouble as the Republican and Democrats were in complete control. When it got to the house, however, the Socialist members at once attacked it and put up a fight that it went to demise.

'PEG STREET CAR MEN GO OVER TO O.B.U.

Eighty-three Per Cent. Favor New Move by Ballot

Recent Debate Must Have Gone Badly Against International

Eighty theree per cent. of the members of the Winnipeg Street Railwaymen's union gave a vote last Saturday to join the One Big Union. This organization sent in its International charter some time ago and decided to remain independent for the time being. The vote on Saturday gave the men a chance to change their former decision which they did in no uncertain manner.

This will greatly strengthen the O. B. U. movement in Winnipeg, and leaves the International movement with a very small membership, as never a week passes, but members of International unions one by one throw in their lot with the One Big Union.

The action of the Street Railwaymen, taken right after the debate between the O. B. U. and International representatives in that city, gives one a pretty good idea of the strength of the argument put forth by the International.

Troyes, France—(By Mail)—Running against a fusion ticket in the municipal campaign here, the entire Socialist ticket has been selected by a majority of 300. The municipal council is now composed of 31 Socialists, 12 Fusion members and one Independent Socialist.

New York—The New York Clothing Cutters Union of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America opened a co-operative clothing factory here with the announced intention of manufacturing clothes at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. below those of the average retail stores. Lower prices, according to the union members, are due to elimination of middlemen. Branches will be established, it was stated, throughout the United States.

PROTEST AGAINST EXPORT EMBARGO

Miners Score Government's Action Towards Coal Situation

(By the Federated Press)

Ottawa, Aug. 10.—(By Mail)—In deference to the demands of Canadian manufacturers and others who claimed to be suffering from a shortage of coal supplies, F. B. Carvell, chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners, recently used his statutory authority to place an embargo upon the export of Canadian coal. The executive board of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, who represent the Nova Scotia coal fields, has sent the following protest by wire to Mr. Carvell:

"The executive board of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, protest against the government's embargo on the export of coal, especially the unreasonable shutting off of coal already loaded at Port Hastings. This board still remembers the utter indifference of your government, when only a few months ago many miners in Nova Scotia were working less than half-time and your government importing cheap scab coal from the United States. Members of your government, when appealed to to have the government railways buy Nova Scotia coal, replied to the idle miners: 'Go and starve.' Members of the Railway Commission also replied, 'crush the wretches.' This is to inform you that this board shall use the powers of our organization to prevent you from destroying the markets now available and shall insist that as wide a market shall be open for our produce as for any other article produced in Canada."

British miners do not now bother with the high cost of living, but look at the balance sheets of the mine operators and then determine their actions.

FLAG-WORSHIP NOT TO BE TAUGHT IN N. S. W.

No Bloodthirsty Stories for Children in School Days Labor Government

(By The Federated Press)

Sydney, N. S. W.—The Minister for Education in the Labor Government of New South Wales has announced that his idea of patriotism is not flag worship, and the preaching of victories on the battlefields. He states that while he has charge of the education of the children of that country, they will be taught a clean, healthy kind of patriotism, to love their own country for the good that is in it, not the evil, always remembering that patriotism is love and honor to humanity and a profound respect for peace. There is to be no bloodthirsty stories for children's ears, and no sword-rattling displays or saluting of flags under the Labor Government of New South Wales.

DISTRICT No. 1 MINERS WANT CONVENTION

Miners Are Determined to Throw Off Shackles of U. M. W. A. Check-off

The capitulation of the North American Colliery Co., of Alberta, after locking out their men for refusing to sign the U. M. W. A. check-off will have considerable effect upon the convention which is being planned by the miners of District No. 1. At meetings held recently by various locals in the district resolutions have been passed asking for a special convention to clean up the situation in that district. The U. M. W. A. check-off is a continuous source of trouble between the miners and the operators and the sooner this is done away with, the sooner will peace be assured for the district.

BRITISH MINERS PREPARE TO FIGHT

Will Resist Miners' Bill and Work for Nationalization

Be Prepared for Anything, Says Frank Hodges

London, England (by mail)—Speeches by Robert Smillie and Frank Hodges at the annual meeting of the Northumberland miners indicated that the Miners Federation is prepared for a stern fight on the new wages demands and on nationalization and that the federation will refuse to work under the Mines Bill, now before parliament, which is aimed at its destruction. Smillie scoffed at reports in the press that nationalization is dead, saying that nationalization might come in another way than through a government elected for that purpose. "The miners of this country may make up their minds to refuse to produce coal any longer for the maintenance of private interests," he said.

Frank Hodges said that unless some great transformation took place the economic well-being of the miners and others dependent upon them would be seriously prejudiced. The determination of the miners that the people of the country should not pay the 14s 2d increase, he said, was the greatest example of their moral relationship to the country. "Be prepared for the hardest fight in your history," continued Hodges. "Be prepared in your organization; be prepared with your commissariat and your co-operative movements; be prepared financially; be prepared for anything that may happen in the near future. I feel sure that the forces that are at work are such that we are in for the gravest period of our history."

Seattle—Aliens held for deportation are largely at the mercy of the whims of immigration inspectors John J. Sullivan, leading Seattle attorney told the congressional sub-committee on immigration holding hearings here.

War with Japan as a means of preventing he people settling on the Pacific coast was urged as a solution of the yellow alien problem by Major Bert C. Ross, one of the group of military men following the committee around on its travels.

What about renewing your sub?

Will Not Petition Ottawa

Aldeman Heaps of Winnipeg, introduced a resolution in the city council calling on the government to release the strike leaders now in gaol, on Monda yevening. The voting resulted in a tie, and was finally defeated by Acting-mayor Fowler's casting vote.

THIRTY-FOUR I. W. W. MAY BE RELEASED

Serving From Five to Twenty Years in American Penitentiaries—To be Reheard

Chicago.—Thirty-four class war prisoners may be released from the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth if $15,000 in Liberty Bonds or other securities is obtained.

United States District Attorney Clyne of Chicago has agreed to the release of the I. W. W. remaining in the penitentiary, pending the findings in the hearing of the appeal of the men convicted under the "Chicago indictment," on a blanket bail of $50,000. Of this sum $35,000 has already been obtained.

All of the thirty-four men who may be released on this blanket bail agreement are serving from five to twenty years.

DELEGATES HEARD REPORT FROM OLD LAND

Jack Kavanagh Addresses Central Labor Council

Says the British Workers Have Fine Machinery for Action

The feature at the meeting of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, held on Wednesday night, was an address by J. Kavanagh, who has just returned from the Old Land, where he has been doing work for the Winnipeg defense committee in connection with the appeal in the Russell case. Speaking of the Old Country Labor movement, he stated that first impressions of the movement in the Old Country would lead one to be of the opinion that it was worse and more backward than the American movement, but investigation showed that while the workers had separate unions, they were federated, and really were a series of industrial organizations, and were without doubt the finest machinery on the face of the earth for action. He pointed out that the members of these organizations numbered some six and a half millions, while the real industrial workers only numbered about eight millions. He stated that they fell down in one particular, however, owing to large organizations having their offices in London, and the smaller organizations their headquarters in the Provincial centres, and consequently there was no district control, and ten or twelve of the large organizations were working on their own, and consequently not in the best interests of the workers.

The Shop Stewards

Referring to the shop stewards' movement, he stated that this movement was working to secure control of the various districts, which would be free from national control in many matters. The first objective in this movement was the control of the workshop, then the district council, and finally a national council. He stated that as far as attendance at the regular meetings of the local organizations were concerned, there was as in Canada, apathy, but the workers hold their meetings on the job.

Educational Work

Referring to the educational work that is being done, he stated that economic and history classes were held in the mill, mine and workshop in the noon hour, and that the Labor colleges were a powerful factor, and the Plebs League was also doing considerable work along these lines. He said the Labor colleges are financed by the large unions, and the work of these organizations is to teach men that are sent by their unions, or in some cases men who go there voluntarily and pay their way. These men are becoming teachers in the various districts. In a jocular manner he stated that the employers had also started an institution with the object of off-

(Continued on page 8)

COST OF LIVING MOUNTS HIGHER

Increase Over Last Year Totals Over Twenty-One Per Cent.

The following Canadian labor Department table shows that the increase in the cost of living has advanced slightly over 21 per cent. in the past year.

Increase in average cost in Canada of a weekly family budget by groups of expenditure from May 15, 1919, to May 15, 1920:

	1919	1920
Food	$13.53	$16.65
Fuel	3.02	3.45
Rent	5.08	6.29
Clothing	5.99	7.39
Sundries	5.43	6.42
Total	$33.05	$40.19

Figures for foods, fuel and rent from the Labor Gazette; figures for clothing based upon average increases in men's clothing as shown by prices from several dealers throughout the Dominion; figures for sundries based upon the average increase in the other groups.

Defense Committee Meeting

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE

B. C. Defense Committee

IN THE FEDERATIONIST OFFICE

Friday, Aug. 20, at 8 p.m.

All Members Are Requested to Attend

A PUBLIC MEETING

Will be Held on

Tuesday, August 24

IN THE PENDER HALL, AT 8 P.M.

Corner of Pender and Howe Streets

Under the auspices of the Defense Committee

J. KAVANAGH

will make a report at this meeting on his mission to the Old Land in connection with the Russell Appeal case.

His impressions of the British Labor movement will be of great interest and all workers should be interested.

A collection will be taken to defray the expenses.

O.B.U. Basket Picnic

At Second Beach

LABOR DAY, Sept. 6th

LUNCH, 1:30 TO 2 P.M. SUPPER, 5 TO 6 P.M.

Tea and Sugar will be provided. Look for the O. B. U. Sign. Sports for all

Extra Special

200 Men's High Grade Hand Tailored Suits

in a wide range of colorings and patterns; tweeds and worsteds; values to $60.00.

$35.00

ARNOLD & QUIGLEY

546 GRANVILLE STREET

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.

SLATER'S

QUALITY SERVICE FREE DELIVERY

FRESH MEAT DEPARTMENT

PORK SPECIAL
Finest Pork Shoulders, weighing from 5 to 9 lbs., regular 35c lb. Friday and Saturday, lb. ..30½

Canterbury Lamb Special
Small Shoulders Canterbury Lamb, per lb. 25½c
Small Legs Canterbury Lamb, lb. 33c
Canterbury Lamb Loins, lb. 29½c
Canterbury Lamb Stew, lb. 23c

NO. 1 STEER BEEF ROASTS
Finest Oven Roast from lb. 20c
Finest Pot Roast from lb. 19c
Finest Boneless Prime Rib Roasts, lb. 23c
Finest Boiling Beef, lb. 15c

GROCERY DEPARTMENT
Slater's Red Label Tea, lb. 45c
Slater's Green Label Tea, lb. 50c
Nabob Tea, lb. 65c
Sardines, 3 for 25c
Pork and Beans, 3 for 25c
Tomato Soup, 2 for 25c

SPUDS SPECIAL
Finest Highland Potatoes, 10 lbs. for 25c
50 lbs. for $1.15

THREE BIG STORES
123 Hastings St. Phone Sey. 3262
330 Granville St. Phone Sey. 866
3260 Main St. Phone Fair. 1688

PROVISION DEPARTMENT
Slater's Sliced Streaky Bacon, lb. 55c
Slater's Sliced Streaky Bacon, lb. 60c
Slater's Sliced Ayrshire Back, lb. 45c
Slater's Sliced Ayrshire Roll, lb. ..55c

PICNIC HAM SPECIAL
On Saturday we will sell our famous picnic hams, regular 35c lb., Friday and Saturday 29½c

B. C. Fresh Eggs, doz. 75c
Alberta Fresh Eggs, doz. 60c
Finest Canadian Cheese, lb. 38c

BUTTER BUTTER BUTTER
Finest Alberta Creamery Butter, reg. 68c, Saturday morning from 8 to 11 a.m., lb. 62c

Finest Cooked Ham, lb. 80c
Finest Veal Loaf, lb. 35c
Finest Jellied Tongue, lb. 65c
Finest Corn Beef, lb. 65c
Finest Head Cheese, lb. 25c
Finest Luncheon Ham, lb. 45c

Finest Pure Lard, 2 lbs. for 65c
Finest Salt Pork, lb. 45c
Finest Beef Dripping, lb. 30c

Nabob Jelly Powders, 2 for 25c
Argood Pickles, bottle 25c
Finest Tomato Sauce, bottle 25c
Finest Vinegar, gallon jar 95c
Pickling Spices, pkts., 2 for 25c
Quaker Corn, tin 20c

Free Delivery to All Parts of City

"Small Improvements Come From Within— Great Ones From Without"

X RAY DIAGNOSIS OF TEETH

The people who have come to me during the many years of my practice have been as different as the range of human nature allows. Each is a new suggestion—a new success—getting what is best for him or her alone—contributing to a standard of bridge-work approached by few dental offices on this continent.

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SEYMOUR 3331
Office Open Tuesday and Friday Evenings
Victory Bonds Taken in Payment

Moderation League

requires money to carry on its activities to a successful finish.

Its work, so far, has been made possible by private subscription. The first part of the work so accomplished consisted of organization in every constituency in the province and the enunciation of the League's objects.

Next, the League devoted this organization to getting everybody possible to register on the voters' list. In Vancouver alone, through its central office, the city organization put on over 13,000 voters. The organization feels well satisfied from its survey of the province that a large majority of the men and women of British Columbia are dissatisfied with the Prohibition Act and in favor of moderation.

To make sure of winning, however, every voter in the province must be supplied with literature and every voter must be got to the polls.

To do this costs money.

Many supporters of moderation can only be reached by public advertisement, and the executive is issuing this appeal in full confidence that it will meet at once with a full and hearty response from all those men and women who are for real temperance—temperance with liberty.

This is to be a popular subscription, no amount too small or too large. Send your subscription to the treasurer, Moderation League, 418 Hastings street west, Vancouver.

Vancouver City Organization Committee:

MAJOR D. C. McGREGOR
ARTHUR J. FORD
MAJOR J. A. RETALLACK
FRANK BAYFIELD
J. A. W. O'NEILL
R. W. DOUGLAS
F. R. ADAMS
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R. D. DICKIE
A. P. HUGHES
JNO. SEARSON
MAJOR SNYDER, Chairman

British Labor Delegates Report on the White Terror in Hungary

SO MANY stories have appeared of a contradictory nature as to the white terror in Hungary, that only authentic data can give any definite idea just as to how much truth there has been in the various accounts. To this end we publish the full report of the British Labor delegation, which made investigations on the ground. It is possibly the only official report that has been published, and can be accepted as being an unexaggerated view on the situation. The report is as follows:

(1) In consequence of allegations of persecutions of the working classes in Hungary, Mr. Arthur Henderson and Mr. C. W. Bowerman, acting for the T. U. C. and the Labor Party, dispatched long telegrams of protest on the subject. These were forwarded to, among others, the Prime Minister of Hungary, who replied denying the charges and inviting a delegation to visit Hungary and inquire on the spot.*

*See Appendix I.

(2) A joint delegation was appointed by the T. U. C. and the Labor Party, consisting of Colonel Wedgwood, M. P., Messrs. F. W. Jowett, W. Harris, Stuart Bunning and Williams.

(3) The delegation travelled through Vienna to Budapest, and heard many statements and charges against the Hungarian Government from refugees at Vienna. These may be summarized as follows: (1) Political persecution of all who do not support the Horthy rule. (2) Suppression of trade unionism and the right to strike. (3) Anti-Semitism. (4) Massacres, executions, and imprisonments, both under form of law and without form of law. (5) Torture of prisoners and ill-treatment in prisons. (6) Detention for long periods without trial.

(4) The above are different kinds of charges, but there was a general charge that Governor Horthy was well aware of these crimes, and that he encouraged them. It was also stated that the attitude of the British representatives in Budapest, both civil and military, made the situation worse and strengthened the hands of the Terror bands.

(5) At Budapest the delegation, either together or in sections, visited the Governor, the Prime Minister, Baron Teleki, Count Apponyi, and one of the judges of the High Court, the British High Commissioner, General Gorton, the Social Democratic Party, the Miners' and Musicians' trade unions, in addition to receiving anyone who offered to give evidence, and of these there was a large number.

The Hungarian Government gave us permission to go anywhere we wished, and placed two officials at our disposal.

(6) Owing to the calls on the time of the delegation visits to the villages and country towns were almost impossible, but two members visited Szolnok, a town of some 30,000 inhabitants, and Abonyi, a large village. A visit was arranged to Debreczin, another large town, but the train service compelled its abandonment.

(7) In and around Budapest the delegation visited the Kelenfold and Nador barracks, the Marko Gasse, and the Maryit Korut (civil side only). It was impossible to visit Maria Nostra, the women's prison, owing to the distance.

We saw Commissaries Czobel, Kalmar, Haulbrich, and Agoston in prison, and were able to talk freely in English to the last named. He complained that a safe conduct granted to him by General Gorton, the head of the British Military Mission, had been violated.

(8) The charge against General Gorton in the case of Peter Agoston is important as bearing on British prestige in Hungary. Agoston was employed by the Bela Kun Government in Vienna, and was in Budapest when the Communist reign ended. He was a member of the Piedel Government, which succeeded the Bela Kun Government, which was set up under the influence of Sir Thomas Cunningham. A few days after the establishment of the Friedrichs Government, which succeeded the Piedel Government, Agoston was arrested, but was liberated on the representations of General Gorton. The general wrote a letter to Madame Agoston as follows:—

"Hotel Ritz, August 9, 1919.

"Dear Madame Agoston,—I dined with General Holban last night, and asked him as a personal favor to place a guard outside your house, as you were afraid for your husband's safety. He said that he could not give a guard, but that the police had been ordered to protect the house, and that there was no occasion for your anxiety.

"I hope you will be quite reassured now that I have the promise of the government and of General Holban, to whom and to yourself I send my kindest regards, and beg to remain,

"Yours sincerely,

"REGINALD GORTON."

Later the general was informed by the Hungarian Government that Agoston was charged with civil offences which could not be covered by a safe conduct granted for political offences. The general demanded a copy of the precise charges against Agoston. These were furnished. The general took legal and expert advice on the matter, and being informed that the offences were such as came under the civil law in Hungary, withdrew his safe conduct and Agoston was arrested. He is now in prison awaiting trial.

We feel bound to express our great regret at the action of General Gorton. The withdrawal of a safe conduct granted by a British officer is, in our opinion, only justified where it is perfectly clear that it should no longer be held to be valid. This is not so in the Agoston case. The offences charged against Agoston were (1) anterior to the guarantees given by Sir Thomas Cunningham, and (2) were all connected with acts said to be done by, or with, the sanction of the Bela Kun Government. They should, in our opinion, be regarded as political offences, and we desire the attention of the government directed to the matter.

(9) In consequence of certain allegations, two of our party visited Szolnok. The following is the official story given by the governor of the prison and demanded the surrender of 19 men. The governor inquired why the demand was made at so late an hour (9 p.m.), and was informed that the military inquiry must take place that night. The ostensible reason for demanding the men was that a week or so previously the military had made an inspection of the prison and discovered evidence of a plot among the prisoners in connection with May 1.

We were shown certain marks on the walls which were said to have afforded communication to the prisoners and an ingenious contrivance for opening a cell door. The demand being in order, the prisoners were surrendered, and of the 19 only three were Jews. A day or two later the governor asked the military, at first orally and then by written application, for the return of some of the prisoners, as their trials were at hand. He was informed that they were all dead, having mutinied against the guard.

This is the official story, and we are unable to accept, as even remotely probable, that the prisoners revolted in the way suggested. The death of the men, and their burial the same night, is officially admitted, and we can only conclude that they were illegally killed by the military.

Some arrests were made in Szolnok at the same time, but we could gain no further information as to them.

(10) At a large village called Abonyi we saw Dr. Hirn, who stated in the presence of an Hungarian Government official that it was impossible to get justice for any Jew who had been attacked and beaten. Dr. Hirn is a medical man with a large practice and apparently of good standing. He fled to Budapest, fearing a pogrom, but returned to Abonyi. His actual complaint was that his son-in-law had been brutally beaten, his own windows, along with those of other Jews, broken, and that the Jews were generally ill-treated.

(11) Raids are of frequent occurrence, and on May 23 the offices of the Legal Department of the Social Democratic Party were raided at midnight and all the papers relating to the defense of some hundreds of prisoners were taken away. As a consequence the "Nepsava" announced that the Legal Department must close, but the announcement was made in very guarded language, for fear of the censor.

This struck us as a very bad case. The time of the raid must be noted, but a more serious thing is that the statements of witnesses, with their names, are now in the hands of the military. The injustice and hardship to the prisoners accused and the inconvenience to their counsel is obvious, but a more serious thing is the danger to witnesses and the probability that no further evidence can be obtained because of fear of further raids.

The position now seems to be that only such accused as can afford to employ private lawyers will be able to defend their cases, and that poor prisoners will be undefended.

(12) Two of our party heard the crier in a village announce that anyone who could communicate information as to Communists was to report at once. It is to be remembered that the Communist Government fell nearly ten months ago. It will be seen, therefore, that the Government is taking very strict measures against alleged Communists, and it is illuminating to note that in no fewer than 14,000 cases the proceedings were quashed, but in many of these cases the suspected persons had been in prison for months, and many of them alleged gross ill-treatment.

(13) It appears to us that the civil authorities exercise their powers with great strictness and severity, but no general charge of brutal treatment of recent date was made against the civil prison officials. The position of the military is not so clear. We have referred to the fact that inquiries into the conduct of officers apparently have no result, and one of the contributing causes of the trouble in Hungary is the special and privileged position of the military.

(14) In dealing with the Brachialgewalt, which is the body charged with systematic atrocity, we were told that some of the detachments are excellent. Of others, it appears to be true that they have beaten, tortured, and murdered. The government, in our opinion, should have placed this body under the control of the civil authorities, and its failure to do so is one of the chief causes of atrocities. In connection with this it must be borne in mind that demobilized officers retain their uniforms and wear their swords, and it is probable that some of the terror bands are formed by ex-officers who are not even Brachialgewalt; but if this body was dissolved it would be more difficult for such bands to operate. Neither is it possible to ignore the suggestion that private revenge and desire for loot play their part in the affair, and as the persecuted persons cannot tell whether or not they are being attacked by the Brachialgewalt, which enjoys the protection of the military, it will be seen that resistance is useless, for an assault on an officer is a most serious offence.

(15) It was admitted that the prisons were very much overcrowded, the reasons given being that some of the larger prisons were in territory taken away from Hungary, and the large number of people accused of crimes under communism. At the Nador barracks in Budapest the conditions were very bad. The cells, in which, we were informed, as many as four men were confined, were small and very dark. Only in one cell, which was somewhat larger than the others, was there a window. In the others, the only light came through an opening above the door. The cells opened on a corridor, and when the doors were closed the cells were almost wholly dark. There were no visible signs of ill-treatment on the prisoners we saw, and the officer in charge said that corporal punishment was only inflicted for distinct prison offences which justified such punishment. It is of interest to note that a delay of some five hours took place between our request to visit the prison and our being able to do so.

(16) Special attention is directed to the forthcoming trial of the ten people's Commissaries—head of the Communist regime. Most of the leaders of the Commune fled to Vienna. Only the moderates remained in Pesth, or those who had been induced to return there by the Allies in order to help form a Coalition Government after the fall of the Commune. The military's action in seizing the documents necessary for their defense we refer to elsewhere, but we repeat it, as in our view it has gravely impaired their opportunities for defense. They are individually or collectively held responsible for 176 murders (or for forging paper money.) The government allege that they have not yet got all the names of those executed or murdered during the Commune, but they have taken every available step to get such cases or the names of those who have vanished; so they will have made their accusation as strong and as wide as possible. But in our view there is no justification for calling for the death sentence on those who simply took part in the Communist Government, especially when it is remembered that several armed counter-revolutions were attempted and suppressed by the defacto government.

Many Massacres

(17) The Commune came to an end on August 1, 1919. A few days later the Roumanians entered Budapest, and the national army of Admiral Horthy moved from Seged into that part of Hungary which had been under the Commune to the south of the Roumanians. There were in August, in those parts, many massacres of Communists by officers and men of the national army and their Brachialgewalt. These are admitted. An inquiry held into the Kecskemet massacre showed that Lieutenant Hejjas was responsible, though no one was punished. The French authorities photographed the mutilated corpse of Muller. The affair at Szelszard was described to us as typical, and as we have the photograph of the victims we may say shortly that six of those photographed were hanged immediately after the photo was taken, and the other five and the woman were finished off a week later. They were the Commune Directorate of the town. Thirty-six altogether were killed at this place.

(18) It is with more recent manifestations of the Terror that we are concerned. We examined with care a few of the recent cases that were brought to our notice, and where possible we got the government side of the case, or, at least, asked for it.

Editors Murdered

The murder of the editors of the "Nepsava is too well known to require special attention. Although the officers took little or no care to conceal their identity, the official version after the quashing of the inquiry was that the murder was the work of "agents provocateurs" dressed up as officers. It was stated to us that the "agents provocateurs" were sometimes Communists, sometimes awakening Hungarians, inspired by Herr Friedrichs in order to embarrass the government.

In the following cases we have confined ourselves to the evidence of eye-witnesses or victims, whom we have carefully examined, but obviously we were rarely able to obtain corroboration of the statements.

Cases.

Note—In most cases letters have been substituted for the real names, which are in our possession.

(19) A. B.—We were told that three or four had recently been murdered near Kecskemet, one being buried alive. A. B. came to us and gave the following account: He was a vineyard proprietor at ——, near ——. About midnight on April 24-25 a band of soldiers came to his house and demanded admission. He asked for their authorization, barred the door, and rang up his neighbor on the telephone to get help. The soldiers fired through the window, wounded him and killed his wife. He made an official complaint, but was finally told that it was a military matter, and nothing could be done. Officers came on subsequent days, while he was in Pesth where he had fled, and took from his servants his wagon, wine, and three guns, telling him that if he wanted the guns back he could come to an address in Kecskemet. He repeated this story to the two officers who were deputed to take us round. We think they did not believe him, saying that he must have known that the address the soldiers gave was the barracks at Kecskemet.

We gave details of this case to Judge Wolf, and he promised to have the matter looked into, and to let us know the result, but we have heard nothing.

The murders round Szolnok and Kecskemet were alleged to be the work of the Hejjas band, but we were told that the Pronay bands were operating further east in the trans-Theiss area, three villages east of the river being specially mentioned.

(20) X. Y. and Z.—We have the sworn statement of X. Y., and we cross-examined his father, W. Y., formerly Lord Lieutenant (Obergespaan) of the county under Count Karoly's Government, on his son's statement. X. Y. and eight other men were seized on the streets of Szolnok on April 25 by Lieut. Molnar. At the sugar mill they were thrashed with clubs. After dark they were taken to a cellar in a chateau in the forest of Orgovany. He was brought up before Lieut. Molnar and beaten till unconscious, because he would not say where his father was. Each prisoner as he was brought up was beaten. Other prisoners were brought from Szolnok, and the beatings continued daily. On the 29th and 30th three Jews were released. On May 3 the rest were sent by train to be interned at Hajmasker Camp, where they were examined by the prison doctor. X. Y. was then released, and returned home. But two, Bela Kiraly and Geza Hay, were left at the chateau, "beaten half to death."

We asked the Staatsanwalt of Szolnok where these two were. He did not know, but told us that Hay was a bad man, with six charges against him. He was not one of the nineteen taken from the gaol. We saw privately one of the three Jews mentioned above, but he was too frightened to say more than "I know nothing," which he kept on repeating till we got out of the house. We thought it inadvisable to see X. Y. himself or the Catholic Sacristan who was described to us as beaten. The Lord Lieutenant, Lippich, was reported to us to have gone to Buda Pesth to complain of the anarchy; but the Staatsanwalt, while admitting that he had gone, said he did not know why, but thought it must have been on private business.

General Apologized

(21) O. P., a Cheko-Slovakian, had old enemies in the Hungarian White army. On May 4 a party of Hungarians from Munhacs crossed the frontier and kidnapped him. The commander of the French Military Mission heard of the affair; an inquiry was held by the Hungarian General Nagy. The general apologized for the action of his officers, and ordered them to return Horwitz within twenty-four hours. But he has not been returned, and cannot be found. The Hungarian Government have not replied to our request for the general's report; but the Minister for Foreign Affairs happened to mention the case to one of your delegates as an example of how the Awakening Hungarians embarrassed the government. The Cheko-Slovakian Government tell us that their plenipotentiary at Budapest was directed to protest, and this confirms our relation of an outrage.

(To be continued)

The Truth About Conditions in Germany

(By Arthur Ponsonby, in the Glasgow Forward)

THERE is a very prevalent idea that Germany is rapidly recovering and settling down, that conditions in Germany are quite tolerable, and that German representatives are simply trying to evade the terms of the Peace Treaty from reasons of malice and cunning. Considering the absence of information in the newspapers, or rather considering the misrepresentation which abounds, it is not surprising that people should be blind to the dangerous situation in Central Europe.

By personal investigation on the spot I have been able to gather facts which may be epitomised as follows:—

1.—The whole of the industrial population of Germany is insufficiently fed. Tuberculosis and rickets are on the increase; prices are so high that necessary clothing is beyond the reach of the people of small means, no children over 4 years of age and no adults can get milk.

2.—The cause of this is the small number of cows and the absence of feeding stuffs for cattle and of manures; the lack of sufficient transport; the almost entire want of fats, there being no food for the pigs.

3.—Industry is at a standstill owing to the dearth of coal and raw material and the need of commercial shipping.

4.—Unemployment is rapidly on the increase and strikes are imminent.

5.—Hunger and want are producing a listless and despondent mental attitude, which makes the work that is done very inferior and leads to discontent and unrest. The thin emaciated appearance and the depressed air of the population in the towns is very noticeable.

6.—The exchange is still so high that trade with foreign countries is practically impossible.

7.—The Government is very insecure—only just tolerated, and may be pulled down at any moment by the extremists of the Right or Left. There is no security anywhere, and an outbreak on one side or the other is always being expected.

I could add many other items, but this will suffice to show that war is still being waged against the beaten foe. There can be no improvement whatever so long as the Allies insist on the rigid fulfilment of the terms of the vindictive Peace Treaty and so long as each succeeding German Government is treated with indignity and dictated to with offensive harshness.

The "serve-them - jolly - well-right" brigade in this country cannot be appealed to on moral grounds. It is useless to say to them that in honour and justice we ought not to continue to stamp on a downtrodden foe nearly two years after the war is over. They are not equipped to understand moral arguments. So let an appeal to them on material considerations of self-interest and expediency. Do they realise that so long as Germany is fettered down in the dust by the terms of the Treaty of Versailles there will be a waste, a leakage, a festering ulcer in Europe which must prevent all other countries from recovering? Do they see that discontent accentuated by want in Central Europe must lead to outbreaks of violence, the further spreading of which into other countries no frontier armies can stop? Do they understand that the break up of the carefully organised sanitary cordons on the East frontier of Germany is going to lead to the spread of typhus and cholera, which has now a splendid channel in the Polish corridor through which they can disgorge themselves over to rest of Europe? Are they aware of the concerted plans of French militarists to install themselves permanently in the occupied areas so as to secure a Rhine frontier and to advance at the smallest provocation further into Germany with a view to bringing about the disruption of the German Empire? And do they approve of thousands or millions of marks which might help to pay the indemnity or restore the devastated areas of France being spent on an army of occupation composed largely of black troops, who are the terror of the districts, or the brothels which have to be erected in the towns for them, and on the lavishly extravagant furnishing of castles and villas for French officers?

No. Probably they know none of these things, and if they did they would repeat again "serve them jolly well right." The poison of hate which militarists manufacture in war time and pump into the people as stimulant for their patriotism has operated too successfully. It will take a generation before its hideous contamination of the soul of the people is finished with. In Germany, curiously enough, having overthrown the militarists they have brushed away their lies with them, and no rancour is felt and no indignation displayed against the British people. This does not include the British Government, who they think does not represent the people. There they are right. A Government and a Parliament which does represent the people is the only hope for the future of Europe and of their country. That is our business. That is where we can help.

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TWELFTH YEAR. No. 34 EIGHT PAGES VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1920 $2.50 PER YEAR

Lumber and Camp Workers Industrial Unit News

Camp Reports

KAMLOOPS DISTRICT
(Weekly Bulletin)

Felliw Workers:

There has as yet been no settlement with the following outfits that have gone broke in the logging game: McDonald at Barrier, B. C.; Sicamous Saw Mills, at Sicamous, B. C.; North River Lbr. Co., Thunder River, B. C.; and Rutan's Saw Mill, at Falkland, B. C. Beware of the Jipo loggers and see that they pay you every two weeks according to the laws of the Province of British Columbia.

It has been reported that the conditions at the Royal Inland Hospital are outrageous, that the patients are very poorly fed and the dishes are in a very unsanitary condition at times. And also that patients in there under the Compensation Board are turned out long before they are able to go to work. What are the workers paying compensation for if it is not to protect them while injured.

Lord Anglesey Fruit Ranch is reported as having awfully poor conditions. There are no beds for the men to lie down in after a hard day's work, and there are no basins to wash in. The food is of the poorest kind, and nobody to cook it when it comes. Now fellow-workers, are you going to stand for these rotten conditions and let the employing class reap the product of your labor and give you nothing in return but long hours, poor conditions and nothing to eat.?

Regarding the Organization. In view of the fact that I was sent out by request of the Executive Board of this district to try and get more delegates on the job, and to visit new camps that have been started in this district, where there are no delegates and very few union men. At Enderby I met a lot of union men who were very much opposed to having a man out on the road. They claim that they are fully able to do all the organizing that is to be done in this district. Now I beg to differ a little from their views. A bigger effort should be made to get this district solid than to grouch about the expenuditure of a few dollars for organization. There are a lot of 10-hour camps in this district, and these same men will not go by an 8-hour camp to go into a 10-hour camp, so how are they going to organize the slaves in this district. I also heard that the recent ballot had not been counted right. Now, fellow-workers, don't you think that if we all tried to work together for the common cause, in place of some fellow worker who thinks that he has a grievance, and voices that thought mostly when under the influence of old John Barleycorn, which was very much in evidence in Enderby and Vernon amongst good union men.

There were about 25 men left the Douglas Lake Ranch last Sunday when they asked for the small increase of $1.00 per day, and were refused. They were getting $3.00 and $3.50, and asked for $4.00 and $4.50 for a ten hour day. It was also reported that the board is very poor, and that the bunk houses are full of cooties and bed bugs. There are a few Indians on the job but the Chink cooks came out with the men.

There have been a number of men go out fighting forest fires at Notch Hill, Sicamous, Enderby, Three Valley, and at Wire Cache, on the North Thompson River.

There has been another walk-out at the Northern Construction Co.'s camp at the Barrier River. In the road camp the men are asking for the $6.00 minimum wage for an eight hour day. This being refused. They also asked for springs and mattresses which the company said they had ordered, but would not furnish till the road had been finished and their camps completed. Two or three men stayed on the job, but about twenty men came down to Kamloops and all went out fighting fire.

Some of the ranchers in the district are now paying $4.50 and $5.00 per day for men to work in the hay fields. There are not many men in town at present.

JAS. L. PETERSON,
Sec.-Treas.,
Kamloops Distrtci.

KAMLOOPS DISTRICT

There has been a walk-out at the Northern Construction Co.'s Camp at Barrier, B. C., the men asking for the $6.00 minimum wage, and being refused, they came to town. The men asked to have the spring beds and mattresses installed and were told that they had been ordered, but would not be put in before the road had been finished, which will take about three months. Then they would put them in their new camps.

This is the second walk-out the company has had in the last six weeks, owing to lack of conditions and small wages. Some of the men are sleeping in the opening at the Company mill, the bed bugs being so bad that the men cannot sleep in the bunk houses, and the board is reported as being very poor. How do the employing class figure on keeping men under such conditions?

KAMLOOPS DISTRICT
Douglas & Cowan's Camp, Blue River

Report of meeting held on August 11th, 1920.

Moved and seconded that committee be appointed to interview employers on the question of blankets, a committee of three men being elected. The employer's answer was that any new men coming into camp will be funrnished with blankets, and that no men shall be hired for this camp with blankets, and that men with blankets shall continue to use their own blankets. This was O. K.'d by all members.

Moved and seconded that this shall be a 100 per cent. Union camp, and that no man shall work here if he does not carry a Union card.

CANADA TIMBER & LAND LTD.

Temporary camp, conditions fairly good, all men in union, six bunk houses, single steel beds, springs, mattresses,, no blankets furnished. Men are approaching the company to supply bedding for new camp which is to start building in the near future up the river.

No bath house. Working conditions fair, level ground, one side ground yarding cedar, spruce and hemlock, mosquitoes plentiful, eight hours on the job. operations across the river, ride on gas boat to and from work, about one-half mile. Board is $1.50 per day, satisfactory since new cook arrived. We were badly handicapped for a whole week prior to his coming, a draw-back on cooks owing to lack of proper conveniences in kitchen, and bum stove. Company thinks stove will do until claim is logged off. Food stuffs supplied are first-grade meats, vegetables and fruit. Drinking water is brought across river from creek with gas boat. Monthly pay day with certified cheques. One boat a week, Union S. S. Co., fare alone, $6.10. Room for improvements, but owing to the short duration of operations at this camp, the decision is to let it stand.

Above report is sanctioned and authorized for publication.

DELEGATE No. 739.

CAMP 10
Genoa Bay Logging Co., Cowichan Lake, Vancouver Island

This is a good camp to be in, the company having complied with practically all demands made upon them; all single iron beds with springs, mattresses, blankets, sheets and pillows; sheets and pillow-slips are washed every week. We have an excellent cook and good board. Nearly all earthenware table-service and plenty of help in the kitchen. The foreman is a Union man, and we walk one way on company time. No Chinese employed, and Union wages paid. No one has any complaints to make, so it looks as though the boys were fairly well satisfied.

DELEGATE No. 602.

FORT FRANCIS DISTRICT

The lumberworkers in this district are proceeding with their unit as well as could be expected, after a strike which was lost. But, thanks to the O. B. U. men, it was not lost by the O. B. U., but by the A. F. of L. Timberworkers, and the same reason, I am sure, has laid the Timberworkers as low as they are right now. They have not held any meetings that I know of since the night they called the strike off. But owing to the fact that the strike lasted a month, a good many of the men went broke, which has not been very favorable for organizing them into the O. B. U. But the pay day is at hand, and I think we will be able to do more than we could during the last month. We are very short of good delegates during the summer months, and besides there are only one or two small camps running, and two small mills a few miles from town. The local sawmill here is employing about 400 men, and about half of them are organized in the O. B. U. at present. The reason for this is largely due to the strike, as a lot of union men left during the strike, and over a hundred non-union men took their place while the strike was on.

The wages at the mill here are the same now as they were before the strike. A minimum of $5.00 for ten hour day, paid in American money, which at present is worth thirteen or fourteen cents more on the dollar. Board is $7.00 to $8.00 per week, and rooms $5.00 to $6.00 per month.

Fellow worker Andrew Anderson has just arrived from Vancouver, where he was representing this district at the Lumberworkers' Convention, and says it was one of the most successful that has been held, and from the reports of the committees it will have a big effect on the work of the union during the winter months.

So why should we spend our spare time playing cards and drinking the poison that the capitalist has always ready for us. Join the Lumberworkers or any other Unit of the O. B. U. which covers the industry you are working in. You then have the chance of kicking to the boss as a body and not individually, as it is clear to us all that we cannot get anything alone but called down and fired. With a body of men organised into a class organisation, not a craft organisation, it is not so easy for the boss to turn them down.

It is time for the worker to wake up and take the reins in his own hands. That you can do by joining an organisation that is built by the workers, and ruled by them according to their needs.

ORG. NO. 8128.

WINNIPEG DISTRICT

At a recent meeting of the district membership of the Lumber, Camp & Agricultural Workers' Department of the O. B. U., the following motion was adopted:

"Whereas the conditions under which the migratory workers obtain their livihood make it imperative that particular attention be given to their needs both on the job and as a section of the O. B. U. Labor movement, and

"Whereas only those workers themselves can properly understand and attend to their needs and requirements, which understanding and attention would be impossible if the organization is divided into geographical divisions without direct linking up in accordance with the special needs of these workers,

"Therefore be it resolved:—That we endorse the action of the General Convention in formig a Lumber, Camp & Agricultural Workers' Department of the O. B. U., by which means interlocking sections of the migratory workers will be enabled to most effectively attend to their special job interests, and

"Be it further resolved, that we suggest to Cochrane, Port Arthur, Fort Francis, Winnipeg, The Pas, and other districts that may crop up east of Saskatoon and west of Winnipeg, and who are a part of the Lumber, Camp & Agricultural Workers' Department of the O. B. U., to hold a joint Middle-West convention in Winnipeg, on the 10th of December, 1920, or other date mutually agreed upon by the offices concerned, for the election of General Executive Board members, and the inauguration of ways and means toward a successful manifestation of further orgaization and education work, thereby enabling us to wage a class-war, with cocentrated efforts and common understanding, and

"Be it further resolved, that the representation to the afosesaid convention shall be expressed in Clauses No. 51 and 53 in our constitutions and as amended by our general convention."

Yours for only one Department of all the migratory workers of the O. B. U.

P. G. ANDERSON,
Sec.-Treas.

The attention of our members to to have the delegates who have been elected by the districts in question to the General Convention stop off at Winnipeg. That would lessen the expense, and the purpose would be answered as well.

We stand for absolute autonomy for any body of workers to organize industrially, or geographically, as they themselves are the sole judges as to the form of organization they need, and if they don't know they'll soon learn. Therefore we are opposed to any one dictating the form of organization to them. We consider it is in our interests to organize to the nature of our employment, according to Industry.

P. G. A.

KINGCOME RIVER
Camp 1

At the regular meeting of the above camp held on Thursday, July 29th, with a full attendance of members, the delegate reported that the camp still continued 100 per cent. union, and that with an energetic Camp Committee there was no difficulty in lining up the new arrivals who had not already joined.

The delegates to the Coast Convention gave reports upon proceedings at the Convention. Delegate Dahl personally, and Delegate Roberts sent in a written report. Their reports were adopted, and it was resolved that an assessment me made to compensate the Delegates for loss of wages whilst attending the Coast Convention. The assessment realized $105.00, which was divided between the two Delegates according to time lost.

The question of supplying books for the library was taken up, and a committee of five were appointed to take charge of this matter. At a subsequent meeting of this committee it was decided that a voluntary subscription should be taken up to defray the cost of the books. This was done, and the sum of $126.00 was collected. Most of this sum has already been sent to different publishers for literature, mostly of the educational pariety, which will give the boys something to study and think about when not engaged in getting out the round stuff. There is also a possibility of the Company kicking through with a donation for the library. This is a matter that is recommended for the consideration of all camps. If a man should leave one camp where he has contributed his bit towards a library, well he should find the same conditions existing in the next camp, and so the good work could go on.

The camp committee reported several items coming before them and that they had all been satisfactorily arranged.

DELEGATE CAMP 1.

NEWTON
King Farris Camp

At our last meeting a motion was adopted that this local is opposed to any disruption of the Lumber & Camp Workers Industrial Union, which would result by the coast district withdrawing from the Industrial body.

DEL. 663.

WANTED

Will the following members please communicate with Coast District Headquarters, or any one knowing their present address, please send the information:

Frank Peterson, H. Chalender, Wm. Brennan, M. W. Roberts, Jno. D. Marr, P. A. Vigner, L. Hagen.

Information Wanted

William Romik communicate with office—document has been found.

Wm. Gilroy, claim No. 54905, previously worked for Ross Saskatoon Co.

Mrs. Katie Green, formerly at Cottonwood Camp.

Albert Jones.

CARD PACKERS AND UNION SCABS

Once more we have to go back to the old topic of card packers and other union scabs.

A fine demonstration of the way in which these people expect to improve the condition of the slave class was given at Carlson's Camp at Naskup, B. C., recently. This Carlson's Camp had been known as one of the best in the district (which was not saying much, however), for some time and, boasted of a 100 per cent. union crew. There were ,however, several small things that were not quite satisfactory to the workers. For instance, the logs were all being cut by contract by four union men at the rate of $2.00 per thousand. These four union men, finding that they could not handle the job themselves, had hired four other union men to work with them at the rate of $6.00 per day, with the result that while the one union contractor at one end of the saw got about $12.00 to $14.00 for his day's work, the union sucker at the other end got $6.00.

Another thing was that the teamsters had to pay for their board on Sundays and other days, when unable to go into the woods, although there was no barn-boss employed.

Well, a meeting was held and these matters were discussed. Seeral resolutions were put through at this meeting, including one that all men working at sawing should receive equal pay, and another that the teamsters should receive free board each day that they attended to their horses.

The meeting was attended by all the crew, and no voice was heard in opposition. Two of the gunny sack contractors did walk out, but after that the vote was unanimously in favor of the resolutions.

The demands were handed to the boss and we waited for six days for an answer. It came. Mr. Carlson addressed the men, and after turning down each and every demand, finished up by inviting anyone that was not satisfied to get his time. Was there a walk-out? Sure thing! Six men out of thirty walked out. The efforts of the writer and others to get another meeting together to discuss the matter were greeted with such remarks as, "What's the use," and "quit if you are not satisfied, I am." One teamster stood by his resolution, and drew his time, and the others immediately hit for their bunks. One would think that they had all been suddenly smitten with sleeping sickness by the way they dived under the blankets.

One sawyer pulled out and the rest suddenly took a notion to go and sit by the lake a while.

All the conversation one could hear was about the impudence of these agitators who actually thought that good union men were going to quit their nice jobs in order to enforce resolutions that they themselves had made. And the loudest of all the voices raised in condemnation of the agitators was the voice of Joe deRose, the gunny sack contractor, the man who, with his colleagues, Jim Rasmusson, Jack Christianson, and Stephen Van-Kaughnett, does the favor of paying us a whole dollar a month in order that as a union jipo he may be enabled to steal from $6.00 to $10.00 a day from one of our organized suckers.

How long is this going to last? Where is it going to end? Will its end be the victory of the A. F. of L.'s discarded pimps, and the complete subjection of the O. B. U. to their influence, or will the workers take action and clean up a little, making the O. B. U. what its name applies, One Big Union?

Yours for solidarity,

J. W.

Donation for Taylorton.

Donations to maintenance of locked-out miners at Taylorton: By mass meeting of lumber workers in Winnipeg, $14.90; mass meeting of lumber workers in Portagé la Prairie, $14.95; mass meeting of lumber workers in Vancouver, $44.05; contribution from Toffan Bass, $2; Lumber Workers' general executive, $200; Prince George district, $68; C. L. C. of O. B. U., Prince Rupert, $25; L. A. & C. W. department of Winnipeg, $15; Women's Labor League, Elmwood, Man., $10. Total $392.19.

P. G. ANDERSON, Secretary,
E. A. and C. W., Winnipeg Dist.

WANTED

Will G. McCaffree write to E. Henderson at 61 Cordova street wets, Vancouver, as soon as possible?

ARE YOU YOUR OWN SLAVE DRIVER?

Many workers are quite unconscious of the fact that they occupy the dual position of both slave and slave-driver, and frequently in the latter case they are their own driver in addition to peeforming that function upon other members of the working class. This is due to the fact that the curse of piece-work, contract or bonus system is not apparent to them at first sight, or when an occasional big pay check has come to hand, or the pleasant surprise of the "gift" of a bonus. If the question is thoroughly studied, it will be found that these schemes are simply simply slave-driving, speed-up methods to enable the employer to get the work done at the cheapest possible cost, by finding out what amount the average worker can turn out in a given length of time, andt it also encourages the worker to lengthen the workday at the expense of his health and leisure, and also naturally causes more men to be unemployed. Consequently with the desire and an urgent need to earn as much as possible so as to be able to cope with the so-called "high cost of living" the piece-worker voluntarily takes the place of the man who in the days of chattel slavery stood over the slaves with a whip driving them to the limit of their endurance; or as is today found in industrial plants where efficiency experts and other speed up devices have been introduced, some of which take the form of machines geared up to the highest speed at which it is thought possible to drive the workers, but all these devices fall short of the driving force and consequent evil effects of that system by which the worker drives himself, and eventually imposes similar conditions upon his fellow-workers.

The result is the piece-worker goes at top speed, thereby exhausting himself so that at the end of the day he is "all in," meaning thereby that he has drawn upon his reserve energy and vitality to the extent that after a comparatively short period uder such conditions, he is a sick, weakened, nervous, and prematurely aged man, the only ones who finally benefit are the Boss, doctor and undertaker.

Of course the boss realizing that he is obtaining quicker and cheaper results by getting you to speed yourself up, he adopts this system entirely, so as a result of your action this damnable system of exploitation is imposed upon your fellow-workers who in their turn are forced to try and beat you at your own game.

The piece worker is a traitor to himself and his class because this system also tends to encourage rivalry and jealousies, not only on the job but often carried into social life, thus preventing strong organizations of the workers being formed to advance their economic and social iterests, and, consequently, playing further into the hands of the boss and politicians.

Not only does piece work cause uncertainty as to the amount of wage coming to the individual worker at the end of a given time, due to the fact that he has to stand all the losses that go with bad weather, poor equipment or breakdown of machinery, waiting for supplies, lack of co-operation between departments, poor organization or any other cause which prevents the best possible results bein obtained, but in addition, the luckier, stronger or more skilled worker is enabled to earn more than those less fortunately placed, and the bigger earnings of the fortunate few and the pace-makers are always misused by newspapers, before arbitration boards, or whenever the poorer paid ones endeavor to get an increased price to enable a living wage to be secured.

Piece work has also a very strong tendency to cause the workers to labour under the worst of conditions, and in those cases where the tallying and grading is done by the boss, the worker is hopelessly at the employers' mercy, as innumerable men have found to their cost and sorrow.

All intelligent workers will fight strenuously "in season and out of season" against piecework, contract or bonus system, and the best way to do it is to organize into the O. B. U. and strive by united effort to get better working conditions, an increasing share of the value of the product of your labour, and to shorten the work day, thus leaving more time for leisure, reacreation, self improvement and home life, and by creating a greater demand for workers, reduce the army of unemployed and consequently reduce the competition for jobs and so enable better conditions to be secured.

If you are employed in the lumber industry, construction camp or agricultural work, join the Lumber, Camp & Agricultural Workers Dept. of the One Big Union, delegates on every job, offices in every district, orr apply to the headquarters at 61 Cordova Street, W., Vancouver, B. C.

CRITICISM AND THE CRITICS

I see that a combined meeting of the camps at Comox to hear the report of Delegate Inward, relating to the Coast and General Convention, a motion was passed asking other camps to go on record as to whether they were satisfied with the actions and records of Executive members Lamont and Cowan. I do not know just what Delegate Inward's report was, but having seen the way he conducted himself at the Convention, I have a pretty good idea, and consider it rather a compliment to be subject to his criticism.

Fellow Worker Lamont is still in the west, and able to defend himself in person, if necessary.

If Delegate Inward will make his charges definite, they will most certainly be definitely and specifically answered by me. But I prefer first to know just who I am dealing with. Is this the same Inward of Victoria who was a member of the Shipyard Labourer, Riggers and Fasteners' Internatiinal Union at the time when the 2,200 members of it decided unanimously to go O. B. U., but when the time came to go over he, (Inward) did a somersault and opposed the move? He then got a special meeting called, but the members stood by their previous decision. He (Inward) then wired to the President of the district in Seattle and had him over to try and prevent the Union going O. B. U. Another meeting was held, and the members decided to send the International charter back, so Inward got busy and drew up a petition which he toik around and got ten members to sign, asking for the charter to be held, which was done and the men for the shipyard were hired through the business agent, P. O'Hara. Is this the same Inward who never joined the O. B. U. in Victoria, but who went to an official of the Foundatiin Shipbuilding Co., and told him how the Union had voted to go O. B. U. and how he had worked to maintain the charter in the International, and how if the men were hired through the International business agent it would compel the men to remain International.

Afterwards all O. B. U. men were refused jobs, so that the weak kneed ones returned to the International.

Is this the same Inward that the men in Headquarters camps sent as delegate to the L. & C. W. I. U. convention, and who criticizes us for our actions, which will stand all the investigation our members wish to make.

First I ask for an answer to these questions. Is this the same Inward? Then I will know how to deal with him.

Yours for the O. B. U.,
W. COWAN.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

Geographical, or what some call Mass Oragnization, has no advantage over the industrial form of organization.

All O. B. U.'s have a common membership card, and their members do not have to pay an additional fee when they change jobs from one industry to another.

As for the statement that the workers in a given geographical area have more in common with the workers in that area, than they have with the workers in an industry scattered over the continent, it does but beg the question.

The industrial form of organizationzation provides for the representation of all the organized workers in any centre, district, etc., at councils, or at meeting places, where the workers discuss the interests pertaining to the workers of that town, district, etc.

The first O. B. U. organized was the C. G. T. in France (1894). (The K. of L. was open to everybody, rumsellers, as well as Jesus screamers. It was indeed a mass organization.

French papers to this day peddle the same childish yarns concerning the C. G. T. as they did in the "nineties."

Organizations such as the O. B. U., which recognize the class nature of society by that very fact incur the enmity of the masters, far more than do the "pure and simple" organizations.

The same is true of I. W. W. and latterly of the O. B. U.

The masters are not alone, however, in this campaign of villification.

Certain ignorant workers (when sincere) parrot like, repeat the drivel of the master. Other "workers" who perform this dirty work for the masters are either stool-pigeons, or they are scabbing on stool-pigeons, which comes to the same thing.

All this has a tendency to discourage workers from joining any O. B. U.

It follows then that only those workers whose working is at the lowest level join "ONE BIG UNIONS," no matter what brand.

Nevertheless, an effort must be made to get the workers who lead a town life into the O. B. U.

Though there is not much hope for any great accretions from this source until the working conditions of the town workers are on a par with those of the miner, logger and other camp workers.

—H. 23.

INFORMATION WANTED

Addresses of Fritz William Schupple, last heard of in Prince Rupert district last November; Frank Asslin, last heard of at Pare's camp, Vaveny; Karl F. McKinen, N. Dundakoski, E. Dew, A. Vesenikir, G. Whitelaw, W. Orr, — — Tomkin, N. Koski, F. R. Solloway, Jim Kinney and Pete Lamoureux (Pierre).

Nels Sutterland, aged 68, has a compensation claim, No. 53,215.

Eastern members are warned not to pay dues or fees to H. C. Joanisse.

Defense Fund

Received from Lumber Workers Industrial Union, Kamloops district, per J. L. Peterson, $16.

HEADQUARTERS STATEMENT FOR JULY, 1920

Receipts—	
Prince George District, on account	$ 395.00
Victoria District, on account	6.00
Coast District, on account	2,684.62
Kamloops District, on account	700.00
Prince Rupert District, on account	450.00
Cranbrook District, on account	1,094.00
Merritt District, on account	32.00
Edmonton District, on account	32.00
Refunds re legal expenses, etc.	119.00
Collection for Fort Frances strike	49.75
Collection for Taylorton miners' strike	55.57
O. B. U. folders sold	50.00
Cash on hand June 30th	127.17
	$5,795.11
Expenditures—	
Wages	$ 190.00
Rent $25.00, light 50c	25.50
Office supplies	29.15
Postage	37.43
Literature:	
Western Clarion	$ 57.90
O. B. U. Bulletins	$326.19
Brass Checks	204.09
Bullitt's Mission	4.50
Ukranian Paper	242.20
Searchlight	100.00
Sundry	1.00
	935.88
B. C. Federationist, on account	700.00
Organization, East	300.05
O. B. U. per capita on account	486.20
O. B. U. buttons and folders	890.00
Telegraph account	15.88
Angell Engraving (cuts)	19.18
Bank charges	9.50
To J. Cann, re Prince Rupert	100.00
Printing French constitutions	873.75
Printing Ukranian constitutions	123.90
Lawyer's fee re Plain	20.00
Taylorton miners' strike	44.05
Commission due Chas. Adamson	4.20
General convention (part)	230.55
District charges for supplies, etc.	768.76
Balance on hand July 31st	486.18
	$5,795.11

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. Peterson, Box 812, 3 Victoria Street.

Merrit, B. C.; W. S. Kilner, Box 8.

Nelson, B. C.; E. Barrow, General Delivery. Meetings are held in the O. B. U. Hall, Baker Street, Nelson, on the first and third Sunday of each month at 8 p.m.

Prince George, B. C.; C. F. Morrison, Drawer 20.

Prince Rupert, B. C.; J. H. Burrough, Box 835.

Vancouver, B. C.; J. M. Clarke, 61 Cordova Street West.

Victoria, B. C.; J. C. Bunker, 1424 Government Street.

Edmonton, Alta.; C. Berg, 10883—101st Street East.

The Pas, Manitoba—Geo. Tether, General Delivery.

Winnipeg, Man.; Lumberworkers' Union, 196 Henry Avenue.

Cochrane, Ont.; E. Crandell, General Delivery.

Fort Francis, Ont.; S. G. Neil, Box 390, Webster Hall.

Sudbury, Ont.; E. Guertin, Box 1581. Lisgar Street.

Montreal; U. Binette, 38 St. Laurent Street.

STRIKES

ACTIVE ENGAGEMENTS ON THE FIRING LINE

Whalen Pulp & Paper Company.....Swanson Bay
Murray's Camp .....Thompson Sound
Firs, Limited, or Rees & Black.....Whonnock
Metalliferous Mines.....Silverton and Sandon (Slocan District)
Lindsay Bros. .....Meadows
Burrard Camp.....Deep Bay, Bowser
Camp 17 .....Ocean Falls

Prince Rupert Spruce Mills fired boom men for demanding union wages.

UNFAIR LIST

Dempsey-Ewart's, Camp 2.....Drury Inlet

RUSSIAN TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

Being part of an article by Jacob Friis, published in The Social Demokraten, on June 3rd, 1920:

Lovosky developed for me the underlying principle of the trade union movement under Communism.

"The trade union movement under the dictatorship of the proletariat," he said, "is entirely different from the trade union movement under capitalism. What is a dictatorship of the proletariat? It is a form of political government by the working class. If the trade unions wish to preserve their independence under the dictatorship of the proletariat, what would this amount to? It would amount to a maintenance of the distinction between the state as an economic organization, and the state as a political organization, as the state of the workers. Such a distinction is impossible. By the very act of seizing the power in the state, the working class has made it impossible for the trade unions to preserve their independence of the state. The trade unions, on the contrary, have now become the basis for the Soviets—they are the most important instrument of Soviet authority. While the trade unions before were class organizations—in as far as they were not such, they were "yellow" organizations of traders—they are now, if not officially regulated state organizations, at least state-constructive organizations. The question is no longer—how is capitalism to be abolished?—but in what manner shall the trade unions participate in production?"

"But are there no oppositions or frictions between the Soviets and the trade unions?"

"No. In the first months after the revolution there were some differences. There were reactionary trade unions, which were against the Soviet government. Now the Soviets and the trade unions are united and working side by side."

"What is the attitude of the trade union movement toward the wage system? Will it abolish the wage system?"

"Yes, but this cannot be done at one stroke. Workers are being paid with increased frequency in the form of products, and not with money. But the tariffs are still drawn up in terms of money. But it is the trade unions themselves that establish the tariffs. This is a great difference as compared with all other countries."

"Then what is the cause of the conflict within the trade union movement?"

"The Mensieviks want the trade union movement to maintain its "independence" of the state. And we, as I have indicated, think this is an impossibility in a workers' state. There are no other opposition tendencies in the trade union movement than those of the Mensheviki, and they are an insignificant minority."

"What is the relation of the trade union movement to the party?" (The Communist party is meant.)

"The party leads the trade nnion movement. The leaders of the trade union movement are also among the leadership of the party."

"The trade union movement is therefore a political organ in Russia?"

"It is a political movement, and for this reason the trade union movement at this congress will apply for membership in the Third Internationale. It is of equally great importance for the trade union movement, and for the political movement to work on an international scale. If capitalism is to maintain itself, let us say for the next ten years, in western Europe, the workers in Russia will hardly be able to retain their power."

NATION OR CLASS?

As the orbanization of the O. B. U. stands for the solidarity of the workers, no matter what creed, nationality or race they belong to, I think this little correspondence of mine would not be out of place to state through the columns of your paper that I have been very much disappointed to see some members of the organization being prejudiced against so-called "foreigners." I have been working at Kingcome River in Camp No. 1, for the Powell River Company, where I was put in charge of a pump, and, being of foreign birth, some English-speaking fellow workers felt that it was not right for a foreigner to hold such a job, and some person, or persons, have tried all their tricks to put me off the job in order to place an Englishman in my place, and they were successful in attaining their end. When I tried to put the matter before the meeting they, being in the majority, didn't even see fit to give me a fair hearing. Now, fellow workers of the O. B. U., is it not about time for the workers not only to preach the solidarity but to practice it? Does it not show to the boss that workers of such a type are playing his game, instead of standing one for all and all for one?

MEMBER O. B. U. No. 34682.

It is reported from Camp 17, Ocean Falls, that A. Korrine (K. 350) refused to pay his dues to the delegate. He has now left camp for pastures new. All union men take note.

Correspondence

Fellow Workers:

I notice a report and recommendation of the Special Committee of the General Convention, alleging that I forged my credentials to the last cövention (January), and that I be barred from office in the union.

As far as the "official position" is concerned, I will not lose any sleep over that, rather I should say "thank you."

But to get to the charge "forged credentials," that is very easy to make after six months have elapsed and those fellow-workers with whom I worked last winter, who could substantiate me, are scattered all over the country. It is true I wrote three names on my credentials—with permission. Organizer J. Mard was with me in the Widewater Camp when I got the nomination, yet the majority who gave their names were from Hylo.

I am not aware of the existence of a law in our former constitution stating how many names must be on a credential, and whether those names be in the handwriting of the members or not.

If there was any "forging" necessary, I would be a fool indeed to write in my own hand all those names without an attempt at disguising some of them.

Of course I realise that I have enemies, and it seems that they choose a good time to stab me when I am not present to defend myself.

The "Special Committee" seems to be specialized in "Metcalfism"; to read the "summing up" would indeed be a literary feast, yet whether they be to blame or not, I must again thank them for their recommendation, for with, or without it, I will be with my class in the fight, not because of, it, or those who fight me behind my back, but in spite of it and them.

Yours in the real fight,

G. A. CLARK.

Edmonton, Alta.,
Aug. 16th, 1920.

Having read the article in the "Fed" by "Comrade" Mutch, and noting what he has to say about the Prince George Convention and other matters pertaining to the organization, I will write a few words in reply.

Having worked at Smithers, where this "Comrade" is the delegate and also a petty bourgoise or building contractor, and I must admit that he is a busy man, far too busy to be our delegate, especially since we of the rank and file believe that all bourgeoise should be handed a withdrawal card, since we know that they will have enough to do to attend to their own affairs, I am interested to see that "Comrade" Mutch is opposed to the amendment to the constitution: "That any person holding an office in a political party shall not hold office in the O. B. U.' Quite so, "Comrade" Mutch, I do not blame you, but I think that we have enough workers in this organization and that they are intelligent enough so that they can carry on the work without these political lights, as well as the petty bourgeoise, and from what I can see of the conditions in the Smithess district, a live delegate is sure needed there, and the sooner the workers in those camps get down to job action the better.

I am somewhat surprised to learn that "Comrade" Mutch thinks that the "Wild and Wooley" element secured control of the Prince George convention. I have written to Comrade Mutch about some wages that I had coming in Smithers, but I find that he is far too busy to answer, most likely his time has been spent in investigating how this "Wild and Wooley" element got control in P. G. It is really too bad that a few of the rank and file are allowed to be present at convention. It would be far better if a few leading lights that had studied political action, and had succeeded so well in this capitalistic society that they could have a business card with the word 'Contractor' printed on, to manage their affairs and attend conventions for them. The Prince Rupert Cnvention went on record for the above resolution, with only "Comrade" Mutch voting opposed more power to the rank and file—and I hope that there are more of the "Wild and Wolley" type that they have in Prince George, such as Bill Kolling and Geo. Nelson, the delegates to the Convention who had all of the workers in their camps organized, and when the strike was on in Prince George district they all went out to a man—no card packers among the boys—they lined up. What success did you have, "Comrade" Mutch?

ARTHUR JOHNSEN.

A wire has just come to hand that J. D. McPherson was killed at Haneley's Camp. No particulars are yet available. Fellow-worker McPherson is well known on the coast and was a delegate to every convention that has been held by the lumber workers.

Kamloops District Secretary made an organizing trip through some of the camps, calling at Boure, Salmon Arm, Salsqua, Enderby, Vernon, Kelowna. His expenses for transportation, etc., amounted to $47.65. Receipts for dues $78.00, fees $4.00.

THE B.C. FEDERATIONIST

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....August 20, 1920

THE TACTICS OF BRITISH LABOR

WHEN the British workers decided to hand over their powers to a council of action last week, to be used to the full in the event of any attempt to carry on war against Soviet Russia, and to secure the removal of the economic blockade against that country, they showed a lead to the workers of the world, and challenged the power of the government to commence war against any nation without the consent of the people. Thus do the dreams that men like Keir Hardie and other British workers, who gave their lives to the working class movement, come true. Prior to the outbreak of the war, there were many workers of the opinion that it would be impossible for war on a large scale to be carried on because of the opposition that the working class would offer in the different countries. Those opinions were not well founded at that time, but with the lead given by the workers of the Old Land, there should not be anything in the way of the working class stopping all future attempts to plunge the world into war.

* * *

It has been stated, by the press, and various statesmen, that the workers' actions will not stop the government carrying out its policy. Statements such as these may be made to prevent the power of Labor being plainly seen, but the fact remains that the British Labor movement has shown itself stronger than parliament, or the government and parliament combined. It has demonstrated that outside of domestic affairs, it has a force that must be reckoned with. That in international politics, it is a power that must in future be taken into consideration, and in fact, has already been the determining factor in Great Britain's policy with regard to Soviet Russia. Many British Labor men do not like the methods adopted by the Bolsheviki, but they are determined that the Russian people shall be allowed to have that which the war was supposed to be fought for, namely, the right of self-determination. Bob Smillie's threat, that if France, by aiding Wrangel, stops the supply of coal for Soviet Russia, then British Labor will stop France's supply from England, demonstrates that Labor has learned the power of the economic blockade, and is prepared to use it in the frustration of the designs, not only of the ruling class of Great Britain, but of any other nation against whom it can be put into operation. The workers are being slowly but surely made to realize their power in the activities of nations, and that only with their aid can the different governments carry on. The lesson of the war has been well learnt in the Old Land.

* * *

During the past year or two, the workers of this country have been urged to adopt the tactics of British Labor. In fact it almost became nauseating to hear employers, and representatives of the ruling class of this country, point to the saneness of the workers in the Old Land, and the methods adopted. And yet Canadian Labor has never attempted anything of the nature of the British workers' actions or utterances of a week ago. And after the experiences of 1919 we can only wonder what would have happened if such a stand had have been taken by Labor in this country, for much less drastic efforts Canadian workers are incarcerated in jail. While men who openly advocated defiance of the government of the Old Land, and challenged the constitutional "rights" of the government are free. We wonder how the employing class of this country would like to offer the advice so often tendered in the past to Canadian Labor at this time, and urge the workers of this country to adopt British Labor's methods. We have no hesitation in asking our readers to turn up the newspaper files of the year 1919 and, having found their masters' advice, which was so freely tendered in that year, decide whether to accept it or not.

THE PREMIER AND CLASS-CONSCIOUSNESS

THE SPEECH of Premier Meighen, delivered at Stirling last week, has been characterized as a fighting speech. A local paper in discussing it, stated that the premier rose to the supreme heights of bunk. That just about fits it. It may have been the speech of a statesman, as some described it, but then statesmen's speaches are usually mere claptrap when given intelligent analysis. Passing over the platitudious ramblings of the premier, and his views on the questions of taxation, which do not affect the members of the working class, but are merely questions of how, when and where, the payments for capitalistic government shall be paid, we come to that part of his speech in which he deals with class matters, and as he has raised the issue, we are unable to allow it to go without challenge, and a definite statement as to where the working class should line up, not only against the present government, but the class which the premier and his government represent.

* * *

The premier, in his address, as usual, made an attack on those that are opposed to his views. This is natural, but when he went out of his way to denounce those that are class-conscious, in face of the attitude he assumed in the Winnipeg affair of last year, and the class bias, that he and his government assumed at that time, the workers can hardly be blamed if they take his statements at their face value. The premier is reported as making the following statements:

"Old parties were smashed," he said, "and the new political alignment was between the steady and law-abiding on one hand, and on the other 'those who have given way to class-consciousness, to a passion for change, experiment, and whose minds are nurturing suspicion and hostility against other classes of the people."

Referring to the unrest in the country, he said:

"I refer to the feeling of unrest prevalent in this country as in other countries in a greater degree, the tendency to find fault with every government, to instill prejudice, to tear down existing institutions, to undermine principles which lie at the root of British forms of administration and to oppose everything permanent and tried with conflicting groups of thought. This, perhaps, is natural, at least it is the recurring consequence of great wars. The world at such times seems to become topsy-turvy."

* * *

The unrest which all countries are suffering from, the premier stated, was due to the war. Well, what of it? Were the workers responsible for the war? Or was the ruling class of the different countries which engaged in the most terrible slaughter the world has ever seen, solely responsible for it, and the consequent unrest? Is it any wonder that people want to tear down the system which made such a war possible? Were the working men who are now in gaol, because they were engaged in pointing out to the workers the cause of all wars, which is capitalism, responsible for the war or the effect that it had on the minds of the people, and can they be blamed for endeavoring to bring about a change in the system of society that will make any such wars impossible in the future? The premier may rave at those that wish for a change, but his ravings will not stem the tide of discontent. Neither will the class action taken by the government in the Winnipeg strike appease that desire for some change which will make industrial and military wars a thing of the past.

* * *

The first minister of the crown may wish to have those that display class-consciousness curbed, but to do so he must first see to it that he and his government display a little less of that class antagonism that was displayed both in the Winnipeg strike, and the ensuing trials of Labor's spokesmen. Law and order were flounted by the government. The law was brought into disrepute by the acts of the government, and not by the workers. The class issue was raised by the government when it interfered in the strike by the use of troops, stool pigeons and agents provactuers, and my the arrest of the men who had committed no crime but that of supporting the working class in the struggle for collective bargaining, which has been the right of the workers in the Old Land for over fifty years. The government raised the class issue, and the workers should not allow that issue to be beclouded. No matter what section of the working class they belong to, or what party they are affiliated with, whenever and wherever the present government, or any of its supporters appear for the endorsation of the people, the workers must raise that class issue and keep it to the forefront and fight the government on the issue raised in Winnipeg in 1919. Members of the working class are in gaol as a result of the class-consciousness of the big interests of this country. The workers should forget everything else so long as those men are still held in durance vile, and fight the government on all possible occasions, and if the government will refrain from stealing in the coming elections, and not descend to the manipulations of the elections held under the war-times election act, and the workers raise this issue, and fight the government on its own ground, not a single supporter of the government can be elected. The class issue was raised by the government, the workers must fight on that issue, and that alone.

INDUSTRIAL OR DISTRICT ORGANIZATION

THE QUESTION of what form the O. B. U. shall take, whether it shall be organized strictly on industrial lines, or on a geographical or district basis, has recently become a very live topic amongst those workers who have seen the necessity of a new form of organization. Before, however, the average man can get a proper perspective of this question he must know something of the forces that are at work, and the tendencies of the times. In previous issues we have pointed out that it was only by a grasp of the trend of modern events, that the workers would escape from making mistakes that would cost them dear, and on this question of organization, the same necessity for an understanding of not only the industrial developments, but political evolution exists.

* * *

As capitalism developed, we find that the centralization of power, both political and industrial, became centralized. While at one time the power of government rested somewhat in the local areas, the development of the system demanded that all power should be placed under central control. Along with capitalism grew the trade unions. They are a product of the system. They never existed as formed today in any other age. They are essentially a product of the capitalistic method of production. That being so they followed the lines of development that the system took. From local authority and control, the power of government became centralized. But because centralization of power took place, does not mean that it must continue. In fact the needs of capitalistic society at this time demands that devolution shall take place. A splendid example of this is shown in the Old Land, where it is contemplated to do away with this centralization of power and localize it. The present intentions being to give Scotland and Wales, and even the northern countries of England a measure of home rule, or in other words a district or geographical form of control in internal affairs. Lewis Mumford, in an article on the Status of the State, some time ago, had the following to say:

In many cases the workers have found that organization by highly centralized national unions has the same defect that organization by centralized national states is guilty of—it ignores regional needs, peculiarities and differences, and carries controlling power too far away from those most concerned in its immediate application. The shop steward in England, the shop committee in America, and the factory soviet in Hungary and Russia suggest that economic interests themselves must be organized primarily on a local basis. The federation of these local units within a single city or region; and the federation of regional labor associations into national or transnational bodies seem the most desirable methods of organization. This suggests plainly a reconciliation of the individual's interests as a worker and as a citizen, as the member of an industrial and the member of a political society. Both current theories leave these functions unintegrated; the politician would have the individual forget his class interests; the international trade-union executive would have him ignore his place interests.

* * *

Centralized power would be nearly as great in industrial organizations stretching from coast to coast as it is in the International trade unions. What is needed is organization on the job; this is already in existence; the job itself having organized the workers there, then organization in the local area and the district council, and following that a national council representing all workers irrespective of their occupations. By this method the rank and file will have control at all times, but where the workers are split up in the areas in which they live, and linked up with an industrial organization that separates them locally the rank and file will never have the final word.

A writer in Turner's Weekly, who writes under the nom de plume of "Druid," after paying The Federationist a compliment by describing it as the best labor paper in Canada, takes exception to the stand taken in an editorial published in The Fderationist of July 30th, the editorial in question was headed "No Set Way to Freedom." "Druid" takes exception amongst other things to the advocacy of education of the working class. He says:

"His argument, as I have said, is mainly intended to prove that it is impossible to lay down any hard and fast policy for the bringing about of the emancipation of the working class. What he really would like done it is not easy to see, except that he would like to see the workers concentrate on education. With a simple innocence of mind which is reminiscent of the later Victorian age and the days of a copy-book headline, he says "Knowledge is power." Hence "the only real policy for the working class is one of education, and that policy, being carried out effectively, will place the workers in the position that they can act intelligently when the moment for action is determined, not by men, but by the social forces that capitalism has developed."

He then goes on to show that the copy book statement used by us, i.e. "Knowledge is power," is not true, and that wealth is power, and states "that it is as wrong to state that man is slave to his environment, as to say that he is master of it, and that labor should have a set policy."

We have no wish to argue with "Druid" as to the set policy or ultimate aim, but we do take exception to the workers taking the position that there is any set rule to be followed in the attainment of emancipation from wage slavery. Labor will never drift if it has the knowledge that education on scientific lines will bring. Again we reiterate the copy book maxim that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing," and "Druid" has conclusively proved the truth of that statement. He very evidently could not fathom what he described as our muddled line of thought. We, however, have hopes if he will continue to read our columns, and the fact that he does, shows that he has some little discernment.

Readers of The Federationist, who reside at points where they are unable to secure the daily papers, so that they can get an inkling of what is taking place in Europe, have asked that we give a resume of telegraphic briefs. This week we give a short resume of the happenings in connection with the British council of action and Soviet Russia, and we will endeavour to do all we can to fill the wishes of our readers, but would like to point out that our support is limited, and the greater the support rendered both to us and our advertisers, will bring a better service to our readers. If the workers want us to run a daily paper service, then they must pay for it, or at least give us that support that will enable us to deliver the goods.

France is in a flix. She cannot the indemnity from Germany, and she through her statesmen promised that the peasants would not be taxed to pay for the war, and so she has to join forces with Wrangel.

Destroy Soviet Russia and all will be well, is the cry of the ignorant supporters of the present system. They evidently do not realise that capitalism is so near dead that nothing can save it.

ORGANIZING IN NORTH DIFFICULT

O. B. U. Has Delegates in Every Mine in Outlying Points

At the regular meeting of the Prince Rupert Central Labor Council, held on Aug. 10, amongst the correspondence received was one from an O. B. U. member at the cold storage plant, engine room, requesting that he be issued a withdrawal card, on the plea that it was an "International job," and he could not pay to two organizations. After consideration, the secretary-treasurer was instructed to inform him that under the circumstances no such card could be issued, inasmuch as there were O. B. U. men in good standing on the same job, and half of the men employed on the job were O. B. U.

The call for the O. B. U. convention was received, and after discussion, laid over for two weeks, on the chance that the financial position then would be of such a nature as to make the heavy expense entailed by the trip to Port Arthur easier to handle.

The executive committee recommended that instead of a quarterly audit of the secretary-treasurer's books, a monthly audit be instituted, in order that the work of the auditors might be easier and take less of their time. The same was approved.

The house committee asked that the platform be enlarged to afford more room for chairman and speaker at public meetings.

The hospital committee reported on cases of O. B. U. men in the hospital, who had been supplied with literature and smokes.

Delegates Ormshaw, Rank and Derry were elected as the auditing committee for the ensuing term.

The secretary-treasurer reported over 1100 names on the ledger, all of which had not yet been transferred to the filing system. So far as the entries had been made, the new system showed over 800 members paid up to January. This elicited a discussion, and the secretary-treasurer explained that the transfer of the names from the ledged to the filing system would take another week, and when it was finished, the matter of local organization and the delinquent members could be handled. In the nature of the case, a large proportion of the delinquent members would be the floating membership.

Organizer Caskie, back from Stewart, reported satisfactory results, but the development going on there was not coming up to the expectations current in the early part of the year. Some of the smaller camps were closing down. He found the trails in pretty bad shape, which made it difficult to get to some of the camps. In some places water was rushing over the trails two feet deep, and it was a dangerous matter to cross. The proposed convention was being looked forward to with interest, and it was considered that one delegate from the Premier mine, and one for the rest of the small camps would be able to represent the Stewart district. There were now delegates of the M. M. I. U. of the O. B. U. in every mine operating in the district, which was also true of Alice Arm. The general opinion was that the convention should be held about the latter end of August or early in September. He considered it important that the northern miners get more publicity in The Federationist, as it would be a valuable aid to organization.

The report and recommendations were discussed. The assistant secretary pointed out that as yet there was not sufficient membership to buy space in The Federationist, as was done by the L. W. I. U. with its large membership, but probably sufficient space could be utilized in the weekly reports of the council to meet the need for some time to come.

Organization at Anyox was discussed, and arrangements made for work to be done that would ensure an increased revenue for the organization in the north. Under the present conditions, as reported, most of the revenue from Anyox was going to Vancouver, but the logical place for it to go was to Prince Rupert Central Labor Council, which was functioning as the headquarters of the miners and workers in the allied industries of the north. If the district was to stand on its own feet, it was essential that it produce the necessary revenue. With no correspondents there, the task of organization was the more difficult, and if delegates were secured, and discriminated against by the company dismissing them, it would be up to the membership in Anyox itself to take a stand and insist on their right to belong to the organization of their choice, and to protect their delegates. The loggers have done this in numberless instances, and it was not to be supposed that the membership of Anyox were of an inferior calibre.

Adjournment was taken at 9:40 p.m.

New York. — Coastwise long shoremen, members of the International Longshoremen's Association, on strike since last April, have voted to return to work, it was announced by T. V. O'Connor, president of the Association.

Railway men refused to run a train on one of the Irish railways while soldiers were on it, recently.

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LOOK FOR CHANGES IN TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Start to use the new Vancouver Lower Mainland Directory on August 22nd. Many Seymour numbers have been changed to R-F numbers, and when making a call particular care should be taken to give the right number. Be sure and consult your directory. The change is throwing much more work temporarily on the operator, and giving the right number when calling will help much.

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CONVICT LABOR IS AGAIN USED IN U. S.

Employers of Tennessee Violate State Law With Aid of Governor

(By The Federated Press)

Nashville, Tenn. — Tennessee workers are forced to compete with convict labor despite the enactment of a law specifically forbidding the employment by private interests of such labor. The state was long notorious for its convict lease system and after prolonged agitation a law doing away with convict labor after April 1, 1919, was passed. At that time local manufacturers were getting war prices for hosiery made by workers paid 22 cents a day, foundry products made by convicts receiving $1.10 a day, and harness made for still lower wages.

Employers who are leading the fight on organized labor schemed to secure the restoration of convict labr and brought it about by misrepresenting that they would utilize "infirm or dangerous" prisoners who "could not be employed on public work." They secured the passage of a bill providing for work in the prison on raw material furnished and the product purchased by interested parties. Friends of free labor thought they had safeguarded their interests by including in the law a provision to the effect that this could be done only with the express approval in each case of the governor who had given a pledge not to restore the convict contract system. The extent which Governor Roberts has gone back on his pledge is indicated by the announcement in his local paper that 1,000 convicts will be forced to work for the old convict employers at wages of from $1 to $2 a day for the next six years.

Hank's hired man says: "Many a poor fish that knows them profiteers have got us in a h— of a fix thinks we should trust them that's been raisin' the h —to git us out of it. And them that's been fooled enough the poor fish calls Bulsheviki."

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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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Mr. Trueman's Report On the Appeal in the R. B. Russell Case

In order that the workers who have contributed to the Winnipeg defense fund may know just what Mr. Trueman, K. C., who had charge of the appeal to the Privy Council in the Russell case, thinks of the situation, and the result of the appeal, we publish the following report which he made to the Winnipeg defense committee on his return to Winnipeg:

Rex vs. Russell

As it is possible that you may give publicity to this report I think it is proper, in view of certain observations made in an interview given out in London by Mr. Newcombe, Deputy Minister of Justice for Canada, following the refusal of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to grant leave to appeal herein, that I should recall the considerations that influenced you to take the case to the Judicial Committee. When the Court of Appeal for Manitoba gave judgment, Mr. Cassidy, K. C., who appeared for Russell, asked that one of their lordships should record a dissenting judgment in order that an appeal might be taken to the Supreme Court of Canada. This was refused. The court at the same time pointed out that an appeal could be taken to the Judicial Committee. Subsequently you did me the honor of asking me if I would take the necessary steps to submit the case to the Judicial Committee. I drew your attention to Section 1025 of the Criminal Code of Canada, which provides as follows:

"Notwithstanding any prerogative, or anything contained in the Interpretation Act or in the Supreme Court Act, no appeal shall be brought in any criminal case from any judgment or order of any court in Canada to any court of appeal or authority in which in the United Kingdom appeals or petitions to His Majesty in Council may be heard."

At the same time I pointed out that there was grave doubt as to whether the section was constitutional in so far as it affected to interfere with the prerogative to grant special leave to appeal. In the case of The King vs. Townshend (1907) Appeal Cases, 514, Mr. Newcombe resisted an application for leave to appeal in what he supposed was a criminal case on the ground that the prerogative was taken away by the section in question. Lord Macnaghten controverted his position, and on Mr. Newcombe asserting that the section meant that notwithstanding the prerogative of Her Majesty, no appeal shall be allowed, Sir Arthur Wilson, a member of the board, said:

"Surely that means no appeal so far as the matter lies within the jurisdiction of the Canadian Legislature. No one in Canada can grant any leave to appeal in such a case. They cannot legislate as to what The King in Council can do."

Why Case Was Appealed

I then suggested to you that the opinion of London counsel upon the section and as to what might be expected to be the attitude of the Judicial Committee towards the proposed application should be obtained. A letter for that purpose was accordingly sent to Messrs. Blake & Redden, a firm in London with a large practice before the Judicial Committee. Their reply was adverse to proceeding with the application. You took the matter into private consideration, with the result that you instructed me to go ahead. Your position was dictated by the following considerations. You said that if Mr. Russell did not appeal it would always be said by his opponents that he was afraid to appeal. You further observed that no stronger refutation could be made by Mr. Russell and his associates of the charge that they were revolutionists than by taking the constitutional course of going to the foot of the throne with the request that His Majesty investigate the facts of the case through his Judicial Committee. You therefore pointed out that while a refusal of the application would be a disappointment, the possibility of its denial could not deter you from going on with it. I have said this decision was reached by yourselves. I think there can be no question as to its soundness.

Not Constitutional

Further study of the constitutionality of section 105 of the Criminal Code convinced me beyond any doubt that the section is unconstitutional. In 1844, the Imperial Parliament passed an Act entitled "The Judicial Committee Act," which, while permitting appeals to be brought direct from any inferior court in any colony, gives jurisdiction as well to the committee in appeals from the judgments of all other courts of the colony. This Act cannot be overridden by repugnant or repealing legislation of the Dominion Parliament. While it is not necessary, in view of the terms of the Act of 1844, to contend that under the British North America Act, 1867, no power is given to the Dominion Parliament to take away His Majesty's prerogative to grant special leave to appeal, I think there is cogent reasoning to support such a view. A further, and in my opinion valid, submission is that section 1025 does not touch the King's discretion, but deals with nothing more than appeals as of right. The fact that the prerogative in question is not exercised in Canada and does not permit of delegation to the Governor-General or other official in Canada makes it clear that it is not a matter to be dealt with by the Dominion Parliament as falling within the limits of self-government committed to it by the British North America Act.

The case of Webb vs. Outrim (1907), Appeal Cases, 81, is well-nigh conclusive authority for the position that the Dominion under its general powers of legislation cannot affect the right of appeal by special leave to the King-in-Council. This was the view taken of the Canadian Constitutional Act by Mr. Asquith in the debate in the House of Commons on the Australian Commonwealth Bill. Sir John Simon, leader of the English Bar, took occasion in the recent case before the judicial committee, of Toronto Railway Co. vs. City of Toronto, (1919) Appeal Cases, 426, to deal with the matter in his argument. He expressed himself as having no doubt that the Dominion parliament has no power to deprive the King of his right to grant leave to appeal. On July 9 last, the Judicial Committee dealt with an application for special leave to appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court of South Africa in the case of Whittaker vs. Borough of Durban. Lord Haldane delivered the judgment of the board, which refused the petition. In the course of his judgment he pointed out that while under the South African constitution the prerogative with respect to appeals was limited, in the case of Canada, on the other hand, it was that the words of the British North America Act did not touch the King's discretion.

I may also add that in Privy Council circles there is no other opinion than that section 1025 is unconstitutional.

No Legal Barrier

This being the legal position, the section had no effect as a legal barrier to your petition. What, however, had to be feared was that the Judicial Committee would be unwilling to hold that the section was beyond the powers of the Dominion Parliament, and that to avoid making such a pronouncement, it would decline to consider the application, or would dispose of it by a strategical short cut without consideration of its merits. I therefore wrote to the Minister of Justice inviting him to assist me in having the application heard on its merits by waiving the section in view of the doubt as to its constitutionality and by asking the committee to consider the facts of the case. He declined to do so. Representative labor organizations in every part of Canada made a similar request to him.

The petition was heard by a strong board, composed of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Birkenhead, Viscount Haldane, Viscount Cave, Lord Dunedin, and Mr. Justice Duff. Shortly after I had opened the petition the Lord Chancellor referred to decisions which lay it down that the Judicial Committee is not a court of criminal appeal, but will only interfere if what has been done in the court below is grossly contrary to the forms of justice or violates fundamental principles. I told him that I had those decisions before me and that it was our respectful submission that our application came within the test they set up. I mentioned in this connection Arnold vs. The King-Emperor, (1914) Appeal Cases, 644, in which it was pointed out that where there was no evidence at all upon which to support the indictment or conviction the Board would interfere. I then said that the case on the petition, apart altogether from questions of misdirection and wrongful admission of evidence, was that there was no evidence whatever of a seditious conspiracy on the part of Russell and the other accused or other persons, and that the Crown's case rested entirely upon appeals to prejudice calculated to influence a jury ignorant of the legal rights of a British subject. I sought tto go into the facts for the purpose of establishing this position. Their lordships were unwilling that I should do so. Lord Dunedin said he was unaware of any relief being granted by the committee in a criminal case where there had been an appeal from the verdict of a jury to a court of appeal in the colony. The Lord Chancellor referred to a section in the Criminal Code which prohibits appeals from the unanimous judgment of the court of appeal of a province to the supreme court of Canada, and intimated that the enactment should serve as a guide to the committee not to entertain the petition. Lord Haldane said they had in applications of the kind to consider their effect upon the Empire. Both he and the Lord Chancellor desired to keep my discussion of the facts to some limited branch of the case, for instance, as to what took place at the Walker Theatre meeting, where Russell was reported by one of the witnesses to have said that soviet government should be introduced in Canada, and if it were not, blood would be shed. I replied that, granted that such a remark was made, it did not prove seditious conspiracy, however much it might be strained to form the subject of an indictment against Mr. Russell for seditious utterance. If such an indictment had been preferred the preponderance of evidence would show that Mr. Russell did not make the remark, that during the strike he had urged the strikers to avoid violence and disorder and had in other ways shown full respect for constituted authority. I asked permission to go into the facts connected with the general strike. I pointed out that the strike was relied upon by the Crown as an overt act in furtherance of a seditious conspiracy. I would meet this by showing that the metal trades and building trades of Winnipeg had gone on strike over wages and hours and over the refusal of the masters in the metal trades to negotiate with the Metal Trades Council upon a schedule of wages; that the two grades had applied to the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council for aid; that a vote of organized labor had been taken upon the question whether a general strike should be held in support of the two trades; that the vote was overwhelmingly in favor of going on strike, and that the evidence also showed that the strike committee at the outset of the strike as well as during its progress, announced in the Strike Bulletin that the strike could be settled in twenty-four hours of the masters would meet them in a reasonable way. Their lordships shook their heads. I then said their position made it useless for me to proceed further as it was fatal to the application.

Their Lordships in giving judgment could have said that section 1025 barred the application. If they had said so, they would have held that the section is constitutional. It is sugestive that they took no such view. They could have held that the section is unconstitutional and have granted leave to appeal. To have so held would have been considered by Canadians who are anxious to hold, contrary to elementary facts and by strange and doctrinaire fictions, that Canada is a nation, to be a blow at the sovereignty of the Dominion Parliament in a matter that can be deemed to fall within the sphere of Canadian self-government. They could also have held that the section is limited to appeals as of right and does not affect the discretion of the King to grant leave to appeal. To have taken this course would have been to ignore, it would have been said, the intention of the Dominion parliament in passing the section as shown in the language of the section and in the correspondence between Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, and the Imperial authorities at the time the section was passed. The committee preferred to take none of these courses. They said the petition did not come within the line of authorities already mentioned, which lay down that the Judicial Committee will not interfere in a criminal case except where justice in its very foundations has been subverted. It was the obvious thing for the committee to do. It is in the attitude of the committee during the discussion that we must find its judgment. Effect has been given to an Act that undouptedly is unconstitutional in order that the extent of the plenary powers of the Dominion Parliament as a sovereign legislative body shall not be drawn in question, and that the status of Canada as a nation, which it has claimed for itself, shall not be challenged by the King's judicial advisers. The Manitoba Free Press, pending the hearing of the aplication, took the position that the application involved the question of Canadian self-government, rather that the question of the guilt of Russell. Its view has prevailed. Legal and constitutional facts are deemed in some quarters to be nullified by Imperial usage springing from a wise discretion. Less ardent people, while welcoming the Imperial attitude, do not commit themselves to the view that the constitutional position has thereby been altered. The supremacy of the Imperial Parliament in point of law remains undiminished by any prescriptive title based on usage that Canada may set up.

The discussion before the Judicial Comittee carries with it the implication that Canadian Courts are clothed with the autonomy that belongs to institutions of a country possessed of the fullest powers of self-government. Quite regardless of section 1025 the Judicial Court of Appeal in the case was not subject to review by the Committee. I think I am violating no confidence when I state that this view was also expressed by the Lord Chancellor in a conversation I had with him on a subsequent occasion.

I share in your regret that the Judicial Committee did not see fit to grant leave to appeal. In my view, considerations quite as weighty as those to which the Committee deferred should have induced the Committee to have pronounced upon the issues of fact and law that the case presents.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. TRUEMAN,

Winnipeg,

August 7th, 1920.

Industrial versus Geographical Organization

(By J. G. Smith)

For some time the above question has been frequently discussed by many of the workers and is no doubt a very vital question. In the recent issues V. R. Midgley, E. Winch and J. M. Clark have written articles on this question, each of them having their own opinion on the subject.

In perusing their respective articles, I admit that there is some good points in all of them, but in my opinion the real reason for the three of them "going to the bat" on the matter is not so much the question of the particular form of organization, but the question of who should collect the per capita tax. While I have mentioned Midgley, Winch and Clarke I have no intention of pointing them out personally, but as Fellow Worker Midgley stated during his address to the Loggers, I am after the cause and not the effect. The per capita system is one of the evils that we have brought with us from the craft form of organization, and is the key-stone of the A. F. of L. If a small organization is collecting per capita tax from a number of workers, and a larger organization feels that it needs this money then the A. F. of L. is notified to that effect, and should the A. F. of L. decide that the request is too "raw" and refuse to comply with the request the threat of the withdrawal of the large per capita soon changes their mind. It is in this manner that jurisdictional disputes are settled. We should avoid, if possible, "the "pit-falls" and endeavor to rid ourselves of the many evils that permeate the International organizations. Destructive criticism will not get us anywhere, and I would dispense with the per capita system and substitute a general fund system. By this substitution the question of industrial or geographical forms of organization will be discussed from an un-biased standpoint, and the best results will be achieved for the organization. Let us look at the present situation. If the Loggers desire to have any change made in the constitution and are unable to have their wishes carried out by the O. B. U. convention, what would be their easiest way to obtain their object? A threat to take away their per capita would make the executive board do some tall thinking. At the last convention the Loggers were given a representative on the board. If their membership had been 100 would they have got that representation? I only use this as an illustration to show what could take place with the per capita system in vogue. As far as I know the Loggers have not attempted to use their power in the way mentioned but the fact remains that such things have happened before, and my contention is that a system that prevents the afore-mentioned conditions is much preferable. The general fund system operates for the benefit of the organization as a whole, and not to any particular unit, that is, the monies collected by the various units belong to the organization, and not to the unit that collects them. For instance a unit in Winnipeg has in its treasury $1,000.00 this amount does not belong to that particular unit; but to the organization and the same applies to all other units. It will be readily seen that under this system it will not matter who collects the money, as all are benefitted by it. With this financial system in force the constitution would have to make provision for the disbursement of the money, but as that is a matter that can easily be dealt with I will pass it over. Under the per capita system a unit may have to disband on account of finances, whereas if it were possible for them to obtain a few hundred dollars they may be able to tide over the strenuous period and at a future date be of valuable assistance to the movement.

Winch states that men are governed by their material interest. Quite true. This being so, what stand will a man take in a question of industrial or geographical form of organization? He will run true to form and act according to his material interests. Individuals will not determine the form of organization but conditions. It was stated on the floor of the recent Loggers' convention "That if it were not for the Liggers there would be no O. B. U." I will venture to state "That if there were not certain conditions prevailing in the logging industry there would be no L. W. I. U." and the same can be said of the O. B. U. itself. If we believe in solidarity then let us be consistent. Let us have one object, one common fund and one union. It is not only in the question of the form of organization but in nearly every matter that affects us that you will find the per capita system interfering with honest criticism. As I have already taken up more space than I intended, I will leave the subject and at a future date will endeavor to deal more fully with the general fund system.

RUMANIA MAKES LAST STAND

Feudal Lords Fight Russia to Keep Back Revolutionary Discontent

Bucharest.—The retaking of Ukrania by the Red troops, which pushed on the Polish-Russian front to the vicinity of Galicia caused no little anxiety to the Rumanian government. The immediate calling to arms of the army reservists is the first consequence of this alarm. Already in the spring of this year the Rumanian government reckoned with the event of a war against Russia. Undoubtedly the circumstances were ever so much more favorable at that moment. It is a truism that Rumania engaged herself in war only at a moment when the issue seemed no longer doubtful.

Rumania remained passive in the first Balkan war; in the second Balkan war she obtained her share of the booty without any sacrifices on her part. She also lay in wait for two years in the world war until she considered the moment propitious for her designs.

Towards Soviet Russia, too, Rumania followed for a long time a vague policy until in the spring when the Polish offensive—evidently supported by the Entente—was proclaimed with much ado, there was a hope of the Red army's downfall. And even at that moment, Rumania did not decide on a military intervention at the side of Poland. The Rumanian government had its hands full with troubles in the home country and when an imperialistic campaign offered a favorable occasion to postpone the settling of social agrarian differences at home, everything remained at the stage of military preparations only because it very soon became evident that the Polish offensive was not very much more than a fanfaronade.

Whilst, however, the Rumanian war preparations in the spring had not other object than to participate in the case of Polish victory in the spoils of war and to ingratiate Rumania as a Bolshevist fighter with the Entente, the present mobilization is produced by Rumania's real alarm. The Russian divisions are approaching the Rumanian frontier and the Rumanian government is regretting now its failure to make peace with Russia, when there was a chance of doing so.

The great Rumanian landowners, the boyars, are fully aware that with every mile that Lenin and Trotsky battalions advance there grows also the revolutionary discontent of the small farmers and peasants in Bessarabia, and in the territory of ancient Rumania. General Avarescu suppressed in 1907 the Rumanian peasant revolt, but Averescu, the prime minister, will not have such an easy task, where there is no longer the question of an isolated peasant rising, but of an upheaval which aims at upsetting the whole feudalistic system still prevailing in the East of Europe. The mobilization of the Rumanian army is an open confession by the Rumanian government of the seriousness of the situation.

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

BRIDGE STRUCTURAL ORNAMENTAL and Reinforced Ironworkers, Local 97 —Meets second and fourth Mondays. President Jas. Hastings; financial secretary and treasurer, Roy Masseear, 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.

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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.

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New Westminster—Labor Hall, cor. Royal Ave. and 7th St. 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p.m.
Fraser Mills—Old Moving Picture Theatre, Maillardville. 2nd and 4th Thursday, 8 p.m.
Port Moody—Orange Hall, 2nd Friday, every month, at 8 p.m.

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Provincial Unions

VICTORIA, B. C.

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VICTORIA LOCAL UNIT, O. B. U.—Meets first and third Friday each month at 1424 Government Street. Third Friday open forum. Secretary, E. Watterson.

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Chicago. — Chicago may soon have a co-operative bank. It is claimed that there is over $6,000,000 of trade union funds deposited in the private banks of Chicago, and co-operators report that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, as well as other large unions are friendly to a co-operative bank. The Equity Co-operative Exchange of St. Paul will support the bank, it is said.

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SETTLEMENT OF SOLDIERS

How the Queensland Government Dealt with the Question

The State of Queensland had the honor of being the first state in the Australian Commonwealth to move in the direction of establishing farm settlements for her returned soldiers. The idea was conceived in 1915 by the Queensland Labor government, long before the other Australian governments woke up to the fact that soldiers would need repatriation when the war was finished. After the fullest inquiry, the government decided to establish the first settlement at a place called Beerburrum, some 400 miles north of Brisbane, the capital city of that state. Here in August, 1916, an area of over 50,000 acres was thrown open for soldier settlement, and the government set aside money to commenre operations. Next month clearing operations were commenced, returned soldiers being given the work to do. The first settlers were nine invalided soldiers, and the numbers have been added to day by day until there are some 400 returned soldiers happily settled there. The first ballots for land—blocks being chosen by ballot under the government scheme, that being considered the fairest way of doing business—was held in 1916; the first crops were planted in June 1917, and the first fruits sold off the land about 20 months later. The settlement is devoted almost wholly to pine-apple growing, although some citrus crops, and other fruits and a little poultry raising is also in evidence.

Low Rate of Interest

The subdivision of the land was so arranged that the average area of the blocks is about 35 acres, and each has from 15 to 20 acres of good fruit land. The land is well drained, and easy to work. There are four railway stations on the property, while a considerable area has been set apart for an experimental farm for demonstrative purposes, and where soldiers can gain experience prior to going on their own blocks. The returned soldier goes before the selection committee, and if passed, is granted an area. He then either gains experience at the State farm at $10 per week and keep, while working there, or goes right ahead on his own land. If he has money he can do the necessary clearing, planting, house and fences himself —if he has not, the government does it for him on long dated terms extending over 40 years. For the first 7 years interest only is charged at the rate of 3 1-2 per cent. for the first year, 4 per cent. for the second, and 5 per cent. for the rest of the term. No advance, however, is made unless work or improvements of equal value is done. In the eighth year the interest and redemption payment commences with half-yearly payments at the rate of 6 1-2 per cent. The tenure of land is perpetual lease. The annual rent from the fourth to the 15th year is 1 1-2 per cent. of the capital value of the land, averaging about $5 per acre. The annual rent for each 15 years is determined by the Land Court. The selector has to perform continuous and bona-fide personal residence on the land and he cannot sell his lease during the first five years, nor can he transfer it for a further 5 years unless to another returned soldier.

Good Progress

The progress of the estate has been highly satisfactory. About 400 blocks have been alloted, nearly 200 houses erected, wells sunk, 150 miles of fencing done, and over 30 miles of roads made. The township is gradually growing, and besides the administrative buildings, there are all manner of shops and stores to fill the wants of the 1200 men, women and children on the area. The output of the farms last year were over 20,000 cases of pineapples, and the output for this season will reach 60,000 cases, and gradually increase year by year.

In connection with the returned soldiers' pineapple growing industry, the Queensland government sent experts to Honolulu and California to learn the last word in canning factories. As a result there has been erected at Bulimba, near Brisbane, perhaps the finest fruit canning establishment in Australia, fitted with some of the latest machinery obtainable. Its canning capacity is 100 tins per minute, and the plant can turn out 1000 cases of canned fruits in an eight-hour shift. The cannery is managed by the State trade department of the Labor government.

Another Settlement

In April, 1918, a settlement for returned soldiers was established at Pikedale, in the Stanthorpe district in the southern portion of the State. This has proved very successful, and upwards of 300 returned soldiers are settled here growing fruits. These numbers will be largely added to as soon as certain necessary railway facilities are completed. Over 500 acres have been cleared, and a further 600 are in hand. 130 miles of fences have been built, while 60 miles of rabbit-proof fences have also been erected. Over 40,000 fruit trees have been planted, and about 100 homes built for settlers, together with administrative buildings, quarters for single men, and the necessary shops and stores. A sawmill has been installed, and last year over 220,000 feet of hardwood was sawn for building purposes on the settlement. About 40 acres have been planted with grape vines and vegetables.

Near to Brisbane returned soldiers are settled at Enoggara and Mount Gravatt, at poultry raising. Operations only commenced shortly before the end of last year, but all the blocks are occupied already. Good progress has been made at these places—houses have been erected, incubators installed, and silos built for the storage of grain. Breeding stock is supplied to the returned soldiers by the Labor government and operations are in full swing at the time of writing.

Other settlements in the State of Queensland for returned soldiers are at Cecil Plains, Mount Hutton, Ridgelands, Taromeo, Burrandowan, Charlestown, and Gordonbrook. These all have settlers on them engaged in dairying, stock raising, and mixed farming. At Atherton, in the northern part of the State, banana and sugar cane growing is engaged in by returned men, also the raising of potatoes, oats, wheat, and dairying. In all nearly 3,000 soldiers have been settled on the land, and all are doing well. In the matter of cost, the much-abused Labor government has done well, for according to official statistics issued by the Federal government, it is admitted that while it costs $12,500 per man to settle returned men on the land in New South Wales, $8,800 in Victoria, $7,050 in South Australia, $5,500 in West Australia, it only costs $3500 per man in the Labor state of Queensland. The other states have Liberal governments. The progress in the other Australian states is also considerably behind that of Queensland, and that the activities of the Labor state of Queensland are the envy of other Australian states can well be imagined.

U. S. SOCIALISTS AND POLAND

National Executive Issues Statement as to Position

Chicago—The National executive Committee of the Socialist Party, today issued the following statement on the Russian-Polish situation:

"The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party joins with the militant sections of the France, Italy, England, and Germany in protest against the imperialistic Allied powers in bringing the world dangerously near another bloody struggle. Saving the junker set of Poland against deserved defeat at the hands of Russia would bring no relief to the suffering masses of Europe. It would only strengthen the French banks and investors in the Baltic States, and sustain the Polish government of land owners in its greed for more territory.

"The Russian government of peasants and workers is clearly the victim of Polish aggressions. The Soviet armies fell back for many weeks after the first advances into Russian territory. They were reluctant to spill the blood of Polish workers and peasants conscripted by the Polish government. The allied powers acquiesced in the Polish raid, and aided the Polish armies with war materials and technical assistance. Western capitalism, through its imperialistic governments, saw in this last attack on Russia a bare hope of the overthrow of the Russian Soviets.

"But the Russian giant rose and hurled the Polish vassals back to the very gates of the Polish capital. Alarmed at the prospects of the overthrow of the Polish landowners and militarists, the allied powers were apparently ready to plunge us into another bloody war. The generous terms of peace made by the Soviet power to the Poles, kept secret by Lloyd George until exposed in the London labor paper, The Daily Herald show that Russia has no aims against Poland that are inconsistent with her independence.

"Allied imperialism has again been exposed as a menace to the peace of Europe and the world. We rejoice that the German workers have refused to permit the transport of troops and munitions across German territory. We rejoice that the British and French workers stand ready to invoke a general strike if allied capitalism decides on another war in the East. We rejoice that the Italian workers have forced their government to seek peace with Russia.

"In solidarity with the workers of these countries the Socialist Party of the United States, representing the class-conscious workers of the nation, send greetings of unity. We only regret that the official labor movement of the United States is so backward in understanding its international duty in this crisis that it raises no voice in protest against the sinister intrigues of allied imperialism."

LETTERS TO THE FED.

South Wellington Labor

Editor B. C. Federationist: Just a line to let you know the position of South Wellington from a Labor standpoint. They are celebrating Labor Day here, in a way all of their own. Bosses and others, such as footballers and half-pie suckers, etc. An effort was made to have Labor men invited to speak, but it was turned down. The chairman, Mr. Sam McMurray (who, by the way, was president of the now defunct O. B. U. local at South Wellington), stated that if these Labor men were allowed to speak, it would cause some unpleasantness, because people of all shades of political opinions would be there. Out of about 40 men who were at the meeting (and many of them are so-called pronounced Socialists) only two had the courage to take exception to the chairman's remarks, and one of these men got up and said: "Well, if no Labor men are going to be allowed to speak, then no coal company officials or political fakirs should be allowed to speak, because he was sure they would cause some unpleasantness also."

Now, sir, South Wellington used to be looked upon as the home of the Reds, but truth will out. They are very, very radical; say it with a whisper; they have got the tenacity of a pound of tripe, the backbone of a jelly fish, and when it comes to doing things (that count) the air is minus their presence, therefore less poluted, it perhaps is not necessary the readers of The Federationist should know this, but it will negative any impressions they may have had, of the resolution commencing at that great and renowned mining camp of South Wellington.

Yours for the cause,
OBSERVER.

ALLIES SCRAP OVER SPOILS

Britain and America Are Having Diplomatic War

By Paul Hanna
(Staff Corespondent of The Federated Press)

Washington. — Diplomatic war war is raging between the United States and Great Britain over the disposition of the former German colonies.

On the most reliable authority it can be stated that a clashing exchange of cable notes on this subject began between Washington and London more than a week ago, and is still proceeding.

The sudden arrival of American destroyers at Miami last week to stop the forging of another link in the cable chain of Britain's overseas colonial empire was the nearest approach to an "overt act" which this sensational wrangle has so far produced.

President Wilson took the iniative a fortnight ago, it is said, in requesting the British foreign office to give an acounting for a series of acts lately directed from London which have indicated a purpose to consolidate the former German colonies as a permanent integral part of the British Empire.

The president has reminded Lloyd George with hateful persistence that permanent disposition of the colonies wrested from Germany can be made only by the league of nations, as set forth in the covenant of that jack-o'-lantern body and in the treaty of Versailles.

While he has not yet put it down in writing to Wilson, the British prime minister gives his real answer to that argument by making ready for a real peace conference in London, to include Russian delegates, at which the Versailles treaty will be scrapped and the league covenant either buried or completely re-drafted.

President Wilson finds himself completely isolated in this quarrel from his late associates in the war for democracy. While cordially hating each other over details, the British and French imperialists have concluded a high-handed division of territory in the Near East and neither set of them cares to be reminded of their promises under the league of nations. And since Wilson has neither money to lend them nor troops to fight their battles, he is no longer able to coerce European politicians.

President Wilson's strange failure to express himself on the overshadowing Polish crises is largely accounted for by the bitterness of his feeling toward Great Britain in the matter of the former German colonies. There are men at the state department who charge that the Russo-Polish excitement has been employed deliberately by Lloyd George as a smoke screen to distract attention from his permanent consolidation of the colonies, the facts of which came fully to Wilson's attention only a fortnight ago.

Eminent bureau chiefs who ordinarily employ the nicest language now exclaim "Hog!" whenever reference is made to what Great Britain has got out of the world war. Much of their bitterness grows out of the British determination to reach an amicable understanding with Russia, and the collapse of the whole Wilsonian project to restore "Holy Russia" intact to the monarchist emigres and Bakhemitieffs with whom our diplomacy and finance is so deeply involved. This bitterness multiplies as the administration counts the few months which remain for it to live and move in the darkness of "open diplomacy."

WOULD CHANGE GOVERNMENT

Finns Want to Secure Better Terms from Russia

(By The Federated Press)

Superior, Wis.—An extra session of the Finnish Diet in order to overthrow the present government and form a new one to get better peace terms from Soviet Russia, has been demanded by the Finnish Social Democratic party, according to a special cable to the Finnish daily, "Tyomies."

The Finnish White Guards have been ordered mobilized and are concentrating at Kemi, Finland, for the purpose of beginning an offensive against Soviet Karelia. Peace negotiations between Soviet Russia and Finland have been again opened at Dorpat, Esthonia, according to the cable. The Soviet government asks the liberation of Red Finns as an answer to the Finnish demands for the liberation of Finns imprisoned in Russia.

About a month ago the Soviet government declared autonomy for Karelia. A Soviet government was formed, headed by a well-known Finnish "red rebel," Edward Gylling, who was a member of the overthrown Red government of Finland. A Soviet Karelia constitutes a menace to White Finland, and it also means crushing of the plans of Finnish imperialism which aimed to annex Karelia from Russia and create a Great White Finland, with Murmansk as its northern port.

Milwaukee.—Pointing out the importance of political action for the working class, Assemblyman Knappe, said that it was due to the presence in the last legislature of the 20 Socialists that Wisconsin was spared a disgraceful anti-syndicalism law, such as was passed in Illinois and under which Boss Lloyd, Chicago millionaire, had just been convicted.

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PART OF A SLAVE EMPIRE

British Natives Held in Bondage by the Exploiters

British Honduras is a country where everything grows prodigally but which fails to produce sufficient food for its sparse population. With millions of acres of fertile soil, hardly an acre per capita is cleared for tillage. The inhabitants are no longer kept off the land by legal enactment but the small quota of whites dominating the dependency effect the same result in other ways.

British Honduras is a colony where England's stewardship is one of vested rights and not of the interests of the population. Its accessible lands are held in such huge blocks as 1,250,000, 500,000, and 300,000 acres, unimproved. Originally granted for mahogany and logwood cutting, they are retained intact, thanks to inequitable distribution of taxation, from motives at least semi-speculative. Their owners are, for the most part, anxious to maintain the colony as a logging reserve, though unwilling to do anything to improve its forests or render any but a small part of them useful to mankind. To insure a plentiful supply of helpless labor they have opposed anything tending toward the conversion of these laborers into independent tillers of the soil. Of course a labor market crowded with men skilled at nothing but mahogany cutting enables them to keep wages down to less than one dollar a day.

Education a Farce

The men are doubtless worth no more, judged even by American standards; but why? Simply because education is a farce. Those in power have not provided one institution at which the most elementary principles of agriculture or other work may be learned. There are no Cornell or Purdue universities. Furthermore, it has been impossible to obtain the building of roads to tap government lands that are for sale or lease, all of which lie back from the sea and the navigable portions of the rivers. Other enterprises which, like farming, absorb some of the labor available, are not encouraged, regardless of the needs of the inhabitless of the needs of the inhabitants.

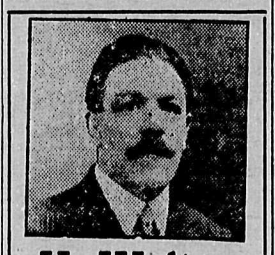
Dependent largely upon the United States for essentials and having to pay high freightals, that the United Fruit Company may roll up yearly profits of 35 per cent. on its over-capitalized stock, it is not surprising that the war shortage and high prices were severely felt in British Honduras. The colony's trade has been in the control practically, if not nominally, of a coterie of whites in Belize. These men tacked on all the traffic would bear or the law allow. Thus, with only a light duty on imports, retail prices twice those of the United States, or more, became common. As they were unable to earn more and had to pay tremendiusly higher prices for most goods, the coloured population were up against the H. C. of L. to a greater degree than Americans have been. They became more dependent than before upon the advances of the logging contractors and were obliged to continue to sign on by the year at low wages. The standard of living sank further than ever below that obtaining in the United States.

Racial Feeling High

Of course racial feeling was intensified. Repeated fires, allegedly incendiary, destroyed store blocks belonging to whites. There was talk, too, of annihilating the white population and establishing a black republic. Talk crystallized into riots promptly put down by marines from a British cruiser. Force ended disorder but it did not kill race feeling and discontent. The economic grievances remain without aequate consideration or any remedial action worthy of the name. The colony s evdently to continue more backward than the poorly governed republics around about it.

But some of the colored folk saw the light and, ignoring race and politics, are aiming at the most vital spot—the pocket-book nerve. The merchants were whitewashed by the riot investigators but not by the residents at large. There may be no Belize profiteers or monopoly of trade, as the investigators say. However, the merchants certainly overplayed their hand. No one imagines that lack of brotherly helpfulness on their part toward the newly established co-operative stores in Belize or a line of credit is going to keep those co-operative stores from success. They are regarded as the thin edge of a wedge, to be followed by similar co-operatives in the outlying settlements which will broaden the attack on the merchants who aroused the natives.

Seattle.—Captain J. F. Purdy, until recently in charge of the Salvation Army work in La Grande, Ore., has been recalled from that town by his superiors here because he is alleged to have urged that the Union Record, Seattle Labor newspaper, be prevented from circulating in La Grande. La Grande unions refused to give any assistance to the Salvation Army because of Purdy's anti-Labor stand.



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(By The Federated Press)

The Union Record of August 11, published on its first page an editorial urging the workers of the United States to call a labor congress that will crystallize the protest of American workers against war on Russia in the same way that the British workers have made known their views to Premier Lloyd George.

Patronize Fed. advertisers.

Labor in England is demanding that less money be put in military pursuit and luxury buildings and that the depleted educational system and the need of more school houses be supplied with the funds thus saved. The children are going without schooling while the jingoes are building more guns and ships to make war.

When through with this paper, pass it on.

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Rome, Italy.—Italy is mapping out a Russian policy of her own, it is reported in diplomatic circles, and will not follow the lead of Britain, France or the United States.

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North American Bolsheviks

IT seems to be a general notion that all those who are disinclined to believe that the present system of government is the best possible, all those who have socialistic tendencies, all those opposed to military expansion and all those who find fault with the prevailing economic system, are foes of law and order. If a conscientious man arises nowadays and says that he is a Socialist, someone promptly arises and sternly declares that he is for law and order. The adoption of this cry of "law and order" by a certain class is not warranted, but it would not matter if it were not producing a rather serious effect. There are many people who now believe that all labor men, all Socialists, all single taxers, all communists, all those who voted for Dixon and Ivens in the Manitoba election, are foes to law and order. It is time that the idea was dispelled. The number of people opposed to law and order in Canada is infinitesimal. What all these labor men, single taxers, Bolsheviks, radicals, political heretics, etc. want is not the abolition of law and order, but a better law and a more equitable order. They disagree with the orthodox conservative "law and order" crowd as to what kind of law and order is the best for the general community. All these "cranks" may be woefully mistaken and be saturated with impractical notions; but because they believe that the system on which the world has been run for centuries can be replaced by a better system; it is absurd to say that they are opposed to law and order. These "cranks" say in effect: The old system, perhaps, had its merits; it protected human life, temporarily, at least; education certainly progressed under it, but whether it by or in spite of it we are not prepared to say. But the system resulted in the older countries in the collection of enormous wealth by a few, and the impoverishment of millions, and it resulted finally in war, death, misery, destruction and disaster." These "cranks", declare that they are looking for an economic system which will not have such pitiful results. Perhaps they have not found the right solution; perhaps they may make mistakes which will prove temporarily terrible in their results, but ultimately they must succeed for hnman progress has almost outrun the ability of the old system to keep pace with it. What is the "good" citizen to do under the circumstances—put the "cranks" in jail? What is the use? The future of the world depends not on the man who holds to things as they are with fanatical ferocity, but upon the men who are trying to discover some permanent cure for ulcerated humanity.—Turner's Weekly.

"THE TRUTH"

Special preparations are being made for the presentation of "The Truth" at the Empress Theatre.

The play deals with the effort of a husband to break his wife of the "fibbing" habit. She promises, "Oh, yes," and in promising tells another. No matter how deep a hole she lies herself into, she always has another set of lies just a little better to get her out of it and into another. The complications are most original, and follow each other so fast that the audience is in convulsions most of the time. The play is so constructed that the audience knows the real facts about which this devotee of the white lie is fibbing all the time, and is in full position to appreciate the troubles she is laying up for herself. You may think you are a pretty good liar yourself, but Margaret Marriott agrees to give cards and spades to anybody in the audience and beat them easily in her role in "The Truth," and that's no lie.

Buy at a union store.

FATE OF FRANCE DEPENDS ON COAL

Versailles Treaty Aimed to Give Adequate Supply

French Steel Magnate Shows Desperate Need of Capitalists

[By Scott Nearing]
(Staff Writer, Federated Press)

Men die for lack of water. Capitalist nations die for lack or iron, copper and coal.

Eugene Schneider, leading steel manufacturer of France, was speaking before the recent meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce. He showed that the steel industry was at the basis of all other industries; that the steel industry depended on coal, and that France lacked coal to such an extent that "while the German steel industries are, at this moment working 65 per cent. of their total capacity, the French steel industry, through lack of coal, can work at only 25 per cent." He added: "Gentlemen, it seems to me that they can no more refuse us coal than they can refuse a drink to a wounded man. If, on your return home, you are asked, 'What is it that the French desire most to receive from us? What are they ready to buy from us? Of what have they an urgent need?' Reply 'Coal.'"

The future of France; the fate of France hangs on the coal supply. The treaty aimed to provide for this supply. The Spa conference devoted eight days to the same end. With what result?

France needs 5,300,000 tons of coal each month. At Spa, on paper, she was promised 1,500,000 tons of German coal; 750,000 tons of English coal; 250,000 tons of American coal, and 100,000 tons of Belgian coal. She mines 1,600,000 tons herself. The total of her supply is therefore 4,200,000 tons, or 80 per cent of her requirements. But this is a paper total. A strike; a rupture of diplomatic relations; a local congestion of traffic—matters internal to four countries may at any time reduce this supply to the starvation point. What then? Then, French industry dies for lack of coal, as a man dies for lack of water!

When a man is strangling, he will do anything to save himself. He wants to live first.

The capitalist nations, struggling for the supremacy of the world, depend for their survival upon iron, copper, coal and other resources without which there can be no machine production. Their survival depends on these things, and when the supply is threatened, they will fight—to the last shred of their power. France is one of the capitalist nations; she is strangling for lack of coal, and she will do anything within her power to get it.

Three cousses are open to France. She can develop her water-power, and reduce her demands for coal; she can go into the Near East and find a supply of petroleum to substitute for coal, or she can take the coal she needs from Germany. To follow the first course, she needs enterprise and surplus. She is lacking in both. The second course is blocked by Great Britain. The third course offers the line of least resistance, and it is that course that the Franch diplomats followed at Spa.

Traditional, imperial France needs fuel. To get it, she must face either Germany or Great Bsitain, or both. Germany and Great Britain need fuel. To get it and to keep it, they are willing to make any necessary sacrifice.

These simple economic facts explain, in large measure, some of the tangled cursent economic diplomacy.

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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SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for R.C.M.P. Horse Stables, Fairmont, Vancouver, B. C., will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, August 31, 1920, for the construction of Horse Stables for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Fairmont, Vancouver, B. C.

Plans and specifications can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the offices of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, the Resident Architect, Victoria, B. C., the Superintendent of Maintenance, Vancouver, B. C. and the Builders' Exchange, Montreal, P.Q.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with the conditions set forth therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent of the amount of the tender. War Loan Bonds of the Dominion will also be accepted as security, or War Bonds and cheques if required to make up an odd amount.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, August, 3, 1920.

FEEDING CLASS WAR PRISONERS

Prison Comfort Club of the U. S. Look After Political Prisoners

[By Virginia Whitman]
(Staff Correspondent for The Federated Press)

Chicago—I had been scouting around Labor Row on Ashland boulevard for several hours when I suddenly came upon an unusual spectacle. On the broad marble steps of a magnificent old mansion I beheld a small woman busily piling foot-square cartons one on another, tier on tier, until the front doorway was almost obscured. Each carton was neatly labeled and sealed.

Being of a social and inquisitive turn of mind, I approached and read the labels—a lot shipment in care of the penitentiary warden at Kansas. When the last box was placed, the busy little woman paused for breath and sat down on the topmost step awaiting the approach of the expressman.

"Why are so many boxes going to the prison?" I asked.

"Why, don't you know? This is a regular shipment of the Prison Comfort Club to political prisoners."

"Tell me about it," I replied, and she did.

"You remember when our country entered the European war, many men and women were opposed to such action—some because they believed God meant what He said in the Commandment, 'Thou shalt not kill'—others believed the war made by and in the interests of profiteers. Some of these men and women made public utterances to that effect. Some simply went about their daily tasks refusing to enter into the military madness. Hundreds of them were arrested, tried and convicted under the Espionage Act, and are still serving long prison sentences. This is our message of comradeship and cheer to them.

"Each of these boxes contains fruit, tobacco, candy and other delicacies. Each box is labeled inside to an individual prisoner. The prison guards who distribute them know the men by numbers only. This one," pointing to a box checked with blue pencil, "goes to No.—. It contains a quart of olive oil because No.— has tuberculosis. To the guard he is No.—, but to the Prison Comfort Club he is Caesar Tahib, a comrade who may die in that cell house because he dared to dream of a time when workingmen would refuse to kill each other."

"Why did you organize the Prison Comfort Club?" I asked.

"Well, just because we were women, I suppose. Just because we were mothers used to expressing our approval and love through food. It was all perfectly simple. Do you remember when you were a good little girl your mother gave you an extra piece of pie or a cooky? Well, just so it is with us. We wish to do more than pass resolutions and write letters to the administrative and legislative officials, to put love and personal service into our efforts in their behalf so we feed them and clothe their babies."

"Babies? Have these men babies?" I asked.

"Some of them have five. From Oklahoma there is a group of nineteen tenant farmers, most of whom are married and have small children dependent upon them. Last winter the Prison Comfort Club sent warm clothing and Christmas gifts to every child and mother. We will do better than that this winter, for the comrades throughout the United States are contributing to our fund."

"Why do you not extend this work of relief to all prisoners?"

"Well, in the first place because our work is not charity or uplift work. It is just sharing the responsibility of their sacrifice. They went to jail for expressing our sentiments. We who are not in jail would be cowards indeed if we did less than we are doing for them and their loved ones. It's all sort of in the family, you see.

"Of course, we are sorry for the criminal prisoners, but we are in no wise accountable for their condition and we will leave their relief to the dilletante society philanthroptists. He is their responsibility—not ours.

"Oh yes, they always get their parcels. The wardens have considerable respect for our club, because we are quite efficient and after all, prison wardens are just men, some good, some bad.

"You see this file of letters—they are from the boys who have received parcels from us. We have over three hundred names on our list, but these letters bring us greater cheer, comfost and encouragement than we can possibly send to them."

Wistfully the narrator turned the letters in the file, hundreds of them, pencil written on prison stationery. With moist eyes she lifted one tenderly. "This is from a Spanish comrade who is rapidly going blind," she said. "He may never again see his loved ones, the beautiful green trees, or the sunset."

I glanced at the doorway from which the cartons had now been removed. In gold type across the door stood forth the words—"National Headquarters of the Socialist Party, 220 South Ashland." The beautiful old mansion was to me no longer the headquarters of a man-made political party, but the home of a great new ideal in which the tenderness of motherhood expressed itself in love and service.

Robert Williams (who was not a total abstainer) has returned from Russia saying (Daily Herald, 15-7-20):—

"I am convinced that the prohibition of the sale of alcohol in Russia has led to physical, social, and moral regeneration. Everyone to whom I spoke agreed that the revolution could not have been maintained had the sale of intoxicants been continued."

That was patent to thousands of us a long time ago, but every little testimony helps.—Glasgow Forward.

Where is your union button?

WHITE TERROR IN FINLAND

Thousands Are Executed While Many More Are Starved to Death

(By Marion Phillips, staff correspondent for The Federated Press and the London Daily Mail.)

London.— Russian czardom has gone from Finland, but its influence remains, and it appears to be the guide by which the Finnish re-action sets its course. In law, Finland is free and has advanced legislation guaranteeing political freedom to her citizens, with the right of free speech and freedom of public meetings fully expressed.

In fact, the continued existence of the White Guard aid the development of a political police for Finland on the same model as the old Russian Okhrana together with the fear of the whole bourgeois party lest the Socialist, given constitutional freedom, should return to power, make it impossible for the government to ignore those laws.

The treatment of the delegates from the Aaland Islands, who went to lay their case before the Swedish government for the union of those islands to Sweden, and who on their return were arrested by the Finnish government, is typical of their government's dealings with its Socialists on the mainland.

Make Little Impression

The horrors of the White Terror seem to have made little impression upon the minds of those who are outside Socialist ranks. Yet to understand the situation today something must be known of what that terror achieved. The figures can be given very shortly, and are as follows: After the surrender of the Red Army between sixteen and eighteen thousand were executed.

Of those who were imprisoned, thirteen thousand died of starvation or starvation diseases. Three amnesties have been passed for the remaining number and these have been largely the result of foreign criticism. Under each amnesty the prisoners who are released are deprived of all civil rights. The Socialists have lost by death, starvation and exile something like fifty thousand members.

Many Still in Prison

Fourteen hundred trade unionists and Socialists are still imprisoned for complicity in the revolution but in addition there are political prisoners arrested by the Finnish Okhrana in all parts of the country. Peaceful political meetings are broken up, sometimes by the White Guard and sometimes by the secret police; and when I left Finland there were about 30 men arrested at a meeting of the Left Socialists a few weeks before, against whom no accusation had yet been made, but who were threatened with trial for high treason.

The meeting in which they took part adopted a programme which definitely excluded unconstitutional action or revolution by force, and on this programme proposed to join the Third International. The Scarborough conference would have been exactly parallel had the latter resolution been adopted.

If that meeting had taken place in Finland the secret police would have closed the doors, arrested Mr. Lansbury and some few hundred others, kept them in cells at the political police offices, and threatened them with such a trial as that which now hangs over their fellow workers in Finland.

The effect of the White Guard is more insidious. Though a voluntary force not under the direct control of the government, it receives a substantial subsidy from public funds. At the present time it numbers 100,000 while the Finnish army, made up of conscripts for the most part in sympathy with the workers, is only 40,000.

In the event of the Socialists being goaded into the use of force (which they now oppose strongly), the White Guard would be the government's main strength and the army itself would probably be disarmed and demobilized. The White Guard exercises great power, especially in the country districts. The growth of the labor movement there is continually hampered by the fear of the people that they will incur reprisals.

Class war is being carried on very vigorously by the bourgeois parties of unfortunate Finland, and what the Socialists ask for more than anything else is that the position of their party should be fully understood by labor movements of greater lands, so that the government of Finland may realize that it cannot "gain the respect of the civilized world until it gives complete amnesty for political offenders, and until it restores individual freedom to its citizens."

New York—The 2000 stitchdown shoe workers of the Rosenwasser factories, Long Island City, have gone on strike, tying up those shops. Although the Rosenwasser factories were a few years ago closed shops under agreement with the United Shoe Workers of America, the workers have been compelled duing the last two years to work under non-union conditions, which were extremely harsh, the men declare. The strikers' representatives, which are acting for the United Labor Council, the body conducting the strike, declared that the employers will be forced to meet the workers' terms, which are: Union recognition and the union shop, improved working conditions which will eliminate habitual abuse received at the hands of foreman and flat increase of 10 per cent.

(By The Federated Press)

Sydney, N. S. W.—Following a conference lasting a week it was announced that the New Zealand Workers' Union, which takes in the rural workers, shearers, agriculturists, etc., in that country had amalgamated with the timber workers, flax-workers, and railway workers, and had also decided to amalgamate with the Australian Workers' Union in Australia—an organization covering all the rural workers of the Australian continent. The effects of this amalgamation are far-reaching and point to the bringing about of the One Big Union movement in the Antipodes.

SOCIALISM AND LABOR IN ITALY

Workers Show Revolutionary Spirit in All Strikes

Possess Most Perfect Socialist Machine in Existence

(By Girolamo Valenti. This enlightening article is disseminated by The Federated Press through special arrangement with the Socialist Review, in the current issue of which it appears.)

During the last few months Nitti governments have come and gone in Italy, due to the pressure of Socialist forces. The present crisis is not merely political, caused by superficial differences between the parties represented in parliament. Nor is it provoked by the fiascos in the foreign policy of that unfortunate country. It is a crisis due to the present industrial structure, from which Italy can extricate herself only by changing from capitalist to a Socialist system of production.

Neither Francisco Nitti nor Salandra Giolitti nor even the New York Times can find a solution. The bourgeois system of government in Italy has, in fact, become bankrupt. Coal, iron, oil and other essential matterials being absent from Italian soil, the present condition of international exchange has seriously crippled industries, thrown hundreds of thousands of workers out of employment, and raised the cost of living past toleration. The enormous public debt has discredited all Italian commercial enterprises abroad.

Food Scarce

Italy, furthermore, is the only country among the Allies which has had to continue its bread rations. Food has been so scarce that repatriated immigrants have been compelled to return to America because their money could not buy the necessities of life.

On account of these and other conditions, Italy has been more affected by labor disturbances during the past year than any other country. We have witnessed the big general 48-hour strike of July 20 and 21, 1919, against Allied intervention in Russia—the only general strike in any country against Allied policy that accomplished its purpose. Then came a strike in protest against the rought treatment of Socialist deputies at the opening of legislature in December, 1919; the general railroad, telephone, telegraph and postal workers' strike; the general strike called in Naples in sympathy with the steel workers; those in Venice, Milan and Bologna protesting against the killing of alleged radicals; the strike of metal workers and machinists all over the country; and that in Turin and all the Peidmont region for the maintenance of shop councils, against the bitter opposition of the manufacturers. There were also strikes of an economic caracter by paper mill workers, marble and sulphur miners, agricultural workers, printers, medical workers, government clerks, and finally the strike of postal telegraph, and telephone workers which played an important part in the downfall of one of the Nitti ministries in the spring of 1920.

Lenin Popular

The impressive thing to the ruling class, however, has not been the strikes themselves, but the revolutionary spirit accompanying the demonstrations. It has not been unusual to see tens of thousands of strikers marching with red flags, and shouting "Long live the soviets! Long live Lenin." (The name of Lenin appears to be more popular in northern industrial districts of Italy than it is in Russia itself.) Several times the dock workers in Genoa and Naples refused to load ammunition on vessels, on learning that it was destined to go to the anti-soviet forces.

Another occasion for the expression of this spirit of revolution was the forced resignation of the Socialist mayor of Milan. The provincial governor in that part of Italy asked the mayor to display the national flag on the hundredth anniversary of Victor Emanuel's birthday. This the mayor refused to do, declaring that he preferred to give up his post. He resigned, whereupon a hundred thousand workers left their work and paraded through the streets crying, "We want our Socialist mayor." The protest was effective, and the mayor, Comrade Caldara, retained his position.

Still another instance. On April 18th last, a big contingent of carabinieri (national policemen) were ordered to the Piedmont area where a general strike was in progress. The railway workers in Florence heard of this plan, and, when the carabinieri entered the car, the workers refused to move it. The railroad officials first begged the men to work and then threatened them with discharge if they refused. The workers were told that the carabinieri were on their way to Bologna, not to the strike area. All persuasion was in vain. The train moved only when the track was cleared of the carabinieri, similar action was taken by railroad workers in Livornie, Pisa and other cities.

Drifting to Sovietism

Another typical example of the drift of Italian workers toward the soviet idea is the action of the textile workers in the Lombardy region. These workers in the Manzoni Brothers' company, on being refused an increase by the firm, took possession of the factory and operated it in good order for several days, choosing their own foremen an superintendents, and actually increasing production. In numerous instances of late, the workers have abandoned their employment not for the purpose of obtaining an increase in wages, but in order to take control of the shops. They no longer wish to work for others. This spirit is not the result of mere superficial revolutionary enthusiasm brought about by the terrible results of the great war, but of ceaseless educational work by Socialists during the last fifty years.

Before the war Socialists of Europe turned to their German comrades for lessons in organization. Today the Italian Socialists may turn to the Socialists of the world and say, "We possess the most perfect Socialist machine next to Russia that is now in exitence."

The Socialist party of Italy is the strongest political organization in the country, dominant in morale and largest in membership. It can bring about the downfall of any ministry in power. On the economic field it controls the industrial destinies of the nation through the General Confederation of Labor.

It has been suggested in some quarters that the latter is an organization similar to the American Federation of Labor. Nothing is further from the truth. The Italian confederation was organized by Socialists, possesses a Socialist programme, favors socialisation of the means of production and distribution, and recognizes the class struggle in the attainments of its aims. The hostile reception given to Mr. Gompers during the war by the confederation further indicates its difference from the American organization. The Italian confederation is two million strong, and openly supports the Socialist ticket at elections. It has formed a pact with the Socialist party whereby it agrees to call a general strike when ever the latter party deems it politically necessary.

We patronize those who patronize us.

Denver, Colo.—Seven officers of the union, who called the strike of tramway trainmen in Denver, were senteneed to ninety days in jail for contempt by Judge Greeley W. Whiteford in the District Court. The judge found them guilty ten days ago of calling the strike in violation of an injunction.

Winnipeg.—Wage increases ranging all the way from 50 to 100 per cent. are being sought by the trainmen of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Division, and the men have begun to press their claims before the board of railway conciliation in Winnipeg.

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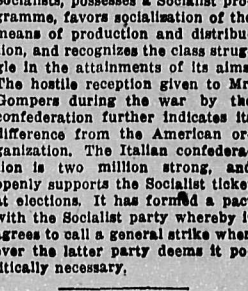

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BLACK COATED WORKERS ARE WORST SWEATED

Law Clerks Put Up Fight for Wages in the Old Land

London (by mail, N. Y. Bureau)—Law clerks are putting up a fight for increased wages. They are among the most sweated of the "black-coated" workers. Their demands call for 18 shillings a week for boys of 16 years, and for men at 25 years they ask only four pounds ten shillings a week. The Law Society offers only 3 pounds 5 shillings at 25 and 9 shillings more at 26 years—a wage that utterly precludes marriage. A strike is considered likely.

Following the lead of the British laborites, Belgian workers at Antwerp refused to handle munitions being sent to General Wrangel in the Crimea.

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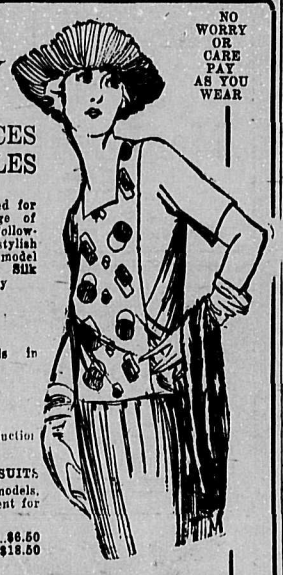

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U.S. POLITICS IN TREATY MIX-UP

Presidential Results Depends Largely on Foreign Topics

By Paul Hanna
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

Washington.— Domestic American politics figured more than any other consideration in the note on Poland sent by Secretary of State Colby to the Italian minister here.

Unless the league of nations and other "foreign" topics can be kept alive as the principal talking point of the presidential campaign, then both the old parties will be forced to talk about railroads, cost of living, labor's share in industry and similar things of real interest to the people.

Every step taken by the powers of Western Europe toward another general peace conference which would include Russia is a step in the funeral march of the treaty and covenant which the Republican and Democratic parties would have the voters believe are still alive and of paramount importance.

The Allied powers have clearly determined to ignore the Wilson administration and proceed to what must amount to a fresh settlement nearly all the way around. The Colby note is an academic protest against what cannot be prevented.

The Colby note was addressed to the Italian ambassador because Italy has taken the lead toward recognition of the Soviet government and makes public declaration that she favors a revision of the Versailles Treaty. Forty-eight hours before the Colby note was issued the foreign minister at Rome announced that an exchange of representatives between Italy and Russia was soon to occur, and that Italy would give a cordial welcome to the Soviet envoy.

I.W.W. CHARTER IS REVOKED

Philadelphia Longshoremen Load Munitions for Poland

Chicago.—The loading of shrapnel shells and other munitions consigned to General Baron Wrangel, anti-Bolshevik leader, on ten ships in Philadelphia harbor, has been denounced by the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World. The statement was given to the press, following the expulsion of the Philadelphia branch of the Marine Transport Workers No. 8 from the I. W. W. organization. A member of the Board was immediately dispatched to Philadelphia to see that the work of loading the munitions was stopped.

The statement, which is signed for the General Executive Board by Thos. Whitehead, General Secretary-Treas., August Walquist, Patrick McClennan, P. F. Mashlykin, and Geo. Speed, Chairman, is as follows:

"On August 11, 1920, the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World learned, for the first time of the treasonable action of the Philadelphia branch No. 8. This situation is the result of circumstances over which the General Executive Board had no control.

"This branch was immediately expelled from membership and their charter revoked.

"We consider that these misguided longshoremen have been guilty of a crime against the working class. They have betrayed the international labor movement by loading shrapnel shells consigned to the infamous Allied catspaw, Wrangel, for the purpose of drowning the Russian revolution in a sea of blood."

ENDORSE LABOR LOYALTY WEEK

Int. Trades Council to Campaign for Label Goods

A resolution was passed at the Vancouver International Trades and Labor Council on Thursday evening calling upon organized labor to make the week beginning with Labor Day a "Labor Loyalty Week." This resolution ws introduced by Del. Corey, of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, who called attention to the fact that New York labor had designated such a week, and that it would not be out of place for Vancouver to follow suit, with the idea of getting union men and women of the city, to see that all purchases made by them during that week are for union made goods or in places carrying the union card. The resolution met with enthusiastic approval and a committee of six comprising the label Trades were elected to carry on the publicity campaign.

The council decided to make arrangements for two members of the Imperial Press Delegation, now travelling through Canada, to address a meeting in the Labor Temple on Wednesday evening, Aug. 25. The speakers will be T. E. Naylor, general secretary of the London Compositors, and chairman of the London Labor Party, and G. A. Isaacs, general secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants. Both these men have first hand information of Old Country affairs that is considered of interest to organized labor.

Considerable discussion took place on the subject of ways and means for raising funds for school and hospital purposes for the city, and for the building of more house accommodation for the ever increasing population. No definite policy could be arrived at, but the matter is to be taken up by unions.

Under the heading of reports of Unions, Del. Russel of the Steam and Operating Engineers, stated that he had proven that Capital and Labor could co-operate, and that his union was benefitting by that co-operation. Employers were sending to the union for their help and the men were getting better conditions, wages and hours.

Del. McVety, of the Machinists, stated that the membership in his union was still increasing, just as it had been doing for the past twelve months, and that they were supplying men as far north as Prince Rupert, and east to Alberta. He also stated that men in the Port Mann shops were coming back to the International.

Del. Showler, of the Teamsters, stated that some of the cartage firms in the city preferred red hot O. B. U. men, rather than International, and that men carrying teamster cards were not wanted.

PROPAGANDA BY AID OF AIRPLANE

Russian Machine Visits Hungarian Capital—Excitement Great

(By The Federated Press)

Vienna.—Reports just received from Budapest by The Arbeiter-Zeitung tell of great excitement having been aroused in the Hungarian capital on July 9th, by the appearance of a Russian airplane which dropped a large number of leaflets printed in Hungarian and German calling upon the persecuted Hungarian workmen to cheer up and hold out a little while longer, as the day of their salvation from the horrors of the Horthy regime was close at hand. The Soviet airplane sailed away unmolested.

Following publication here of a report of a secret meeting held by 302 reactionary Hungarian army officers, headed by the notorious Lieut. Ivan Hojjas, at which plans were laid for a coup d'etat to be accompanied by a wholesale massacre of labor leaders and Jews, a denial was sent out from Budapest through the official news bureau. It was alleged that the officers mentioned in the report were not in Budapest at the time of the of the meeting and that Lt. Hoggas was no longer in the Hungarian Army. This dementi is not taken seriously by te labor elements here, and it is insisted that only the premature publicity given to te plot prevented the Hungarian reactionaries from attempting to carry it out.

SANTO DOMINGO REPLIES TO WILSON

Points Out That There Are Other Brutal Forces Than Soviet Russia

United States Interferes With "Independent People"

[By Paul Hanna]
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

Washington — Santo Domingo makes answer to the Wilsonian charge that "brutal force" is the only foundation for the Russian Soviet government.

At the very time Secretary Colby was composing the White House attack upon the Bolsheviki as tyrants who persecute the Russian people, the inhibitants of Santo Domingo were appealing to journalists throughout North and South America to petition Woodrow Wilson for relief from the bloody and illegal rule of American military forces in their island.

Three journalists of the Carribean "Republic" are now on trial by court-martial for having dared criticize the conduct of the American invaders, in violation of the press censorship established by the Marine Corps.

President Wilson has received an appeal from the Press Club of Montevideo, Uruguay, stating that the three native writtrs face the peril of a death sentence and urging the president, "in accordance with the highest sentiments of justice and humanity," to spare their lives.

The Havana Press Club has also taken up the appeal for the Dominican patriots. It has cabled to President Wilson, and to many groups of journalists in the United States, including the Washington Press Club, urging them to intercede in behalf of the imperilled writers.

The three men facing court-martial are Fabrio Falilo, known as "the patriot poet of Santo Domingo," Flores Cabrera and another journalist named Lugo.

These are other features of the case aside from the fact that the United States Government is still holding men for military trial, under threat of death, for daring to attack their rulers in print nearly two years after the war for "democracy" was won.

Much more interesting, in view of the Wilson-Colby charges Soviet Russia, the fact that Santo Domingo is a free and independent country with whose affairs the United States has no legal right to interfere.

Congress has never authorized a war against Santo Domingo, much less its annexation to the United States. Less than one pes cent. of the American people are even aware that the Wilson administration has established a military dictatorship over the West Indian Island, whose territory is divided nominally between the republics of Hayti and Santo Domingo.

This illegal and immoral dictatorship extends also to Nicaragua and other sections of Central America, which the American military forces have possessed and ruled for several years past, while the White House has spread before the world its pretended devotion to peace and the right of peoples to govern themselves.

According to the appeal sent oot by the Hanava Press Club, the commander of the American marines announced some six weeks ago that the more rigid censorship enforced up to that time would thereafter be somewhat relaxed. Since that time the enslaved Dominicans dared celebrate their "National Week."

During this patriotic celebration, the three journalists named sinned, according to the commander of marines, "by writing and having printed attacks upon the United States for circulation throughout South America.

These alleged "attacks upon the United States" were articles, it is said, in which the Dominican patriots denounced the military rule of the navy department in their country without the consent of the natives or the endorsement of the American people or Congress. For that offense they are today in danger of execution.

Houston, Texas.—After a two-weeks' strike Coopers' union No. 90 established its new rate of 90 cents an hour.

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UNREST SHOWS AWAKENING

War Aroused Men to Nature of Present System of Society

Be it industrially, politically, or morally, every country has felt, or is feeling, the effect of the great upheaval of men's minds caused by the world war. Something has changed; something is changing still.

The first great change started in Russia, where originated the first active Bolsheviks. The new order prospered. It spread across the vast expanse of Russia and reached other countries in Europe. It has taken hold of Italy; it is taking hold in Germany, Poland, France and England. The "impartial" press, altruistic guardians of the public weal, has told us that the new order is but terrorism; that Bolshevism is synonomous with murder, rapine and anarchy. Yet it prospers! The "impartial" press with that same regard for the public welfare, remind us that Russia has been ruled by terrorists before, and that it has been the home of all anarchy; the hot-bed of all revolutionary propaganda.

Wht does it all mean? Does it mean that civilization is deserting us? Does it mean that we are degenerating into that state of barbaric ignorance from which our ancestors strove to deliver us? That we are becoming primitive savages again? and that 200 millions of people have suddenly become murderers? and that the largest and most efficiently organized army in the world is fighting to establish terrorism?

It means nothing of the sort.

The riots in Germany and the acute industrial unrest in all countries point to one thing: That the average man in the street is awakening. He has been duped, misgoverned and exploited for centuries; he has been "kept in his place" too long, and it took the war to rouse in him that slumbering power which is truth. Now, eager and enraged, he is rushing forward to occupy his proper place in the world.

Russia is the first country to throw off the yoke. The Red Army is victorious because it is fighting for an ideal; an ideal that cannot be obliterated by British gold or ammunition, nor the ridiculous threats of European statesmen.

Bolshevism prospers because it is truth; because it means the proper distribution of wealth and the government of the people by the people; because it means the abolition of the infamous system of production for profit and the institution of production for use.

In our own country the skeptics are asking: Can labor govern successfully? Labor has no doubts on that score. It does not claim to be able to step in office and function as though it had been in power for centuries; it does not claim to be minus its parasitic place hunters. They are inevitable in every movement; but it does claim to be able to function in the interests of the people whom it rightfully represents—the working class; and since workers form the great majority of every country, who has a greater right to the reins of government than they who produce the wealth of the country? Labor et probitas.

C. W. M.

THE PASSING OF AN OLD TIMER

J. A. Fulton Laid to Rest. Late Member of Vancouver Typo Union

The death of Mr. John Adam Fulton occurred at his residence, 2341 Fir street, Vancouver, on August 14, after a painful illness, resulting from a tumor in the stomach. For several months he had been under medical treatment, though he was not confined to his room all the time. His passing removes from the ranks of the early pioneers one of the ablest, best known, most highly respected members of the old school of western printers. A man of kindly yet retiring disposition, he was very popnlar with all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. The late Mr. Fulton was born in Scotland 75 years ago, graduating from the famous John Neilson Educational Institution at Paisley. After serving his apprenticeship as a printer, he followed his trade for over forty years, having had a large experience in the Old Country, New Zealand, the United States, and arriving at Winnipeg about 1880. He left that city for the coast with his late lamented wife, arriving in Vancouver in 1889, thirty-one years ago, which he made his home ever since. For several years he was on the staff of the World, also he was proof-reader on the Province. John was a great exemplar of New Zealand in Labor matters, a thorough scholar, and has done good service for the Trades and Labor Council in the early days of that body, having been general secretary during 1892-93. He was also president of Typographical Union, No. 226 ,also secretary for that organization. A few years since he rated as a superannuated member of the union.

He is survived by two children, Allan M., and Mrs. E. B. Weber, both natives of Vancouver. The funeral was held from his late residence on Tuesday, 18th inst., to Mountain View cemetery, and was largely attended by friends and acquaintances, including members of the Typographical Union. Rev. E. D. McLaren officiated at both services. The floral tributes were both extensive and beautiful. The pallbearers were George Beattie, F. O. Connell, W. B. Hughes, Fred Fowler, George Bartley and George Wilby.

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.

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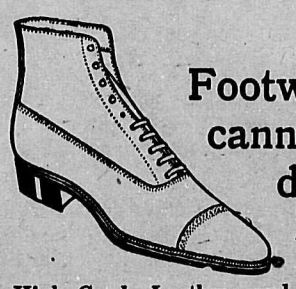

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Delegates Heard Report From Old Land

(Continued from page 1)

setting the work of the Labor colleges, but the effort was a failure.

Amazed at Canada

Referring to the rank and file, he stated that he had never found any trouble in getting a hearing from them, and they were amazed to learn that it was possible for men who took part in a strike in Canada to be sent to jail for their activities. Red, said the speaker, why, they don't know what red is like in Canada. He then gave a graphic description of the May Day celebration in London, which he said was all red, with over half a million people in the parade, and that when the Polish legation was reached, a demonstration was made to show the opposition of the workers to the Polish activities against Soviet Russia.

The Co-op.

In referring to Co-operative movement in the Old Land, he stated that while it was the largest or one of the largest capitalistic instittions in the country, yet it had been of such value to the workers, that he considered that every worker should get behind this movement, not as a revolutionary organization, but because of the value it could be made to the workers in times of trouble. As an instance of the value of this movement, he cited the case of the N. R. U. strike, when the Co-operative Society had advanced the railway men £1,000,000, and another instance was where the same organization had fed the workers in Glasgow.

Asked as to the attitude of the workers in the Old Land towards parliamentary action, he stated that while many did not believe in it, yet they used it at all times. He said the workers secure control at every possible point of vantage, be it school board, municipal or parliament. He gave an illustration as to how it was viewed by quoting a statement that had been made to him when seeking the views of some workers on this queston, the statement was "the parliamentarians believe in emancipating the working class one by one." The thanks of the council were tendered the speaker for his address, and judging from the remarks passed at the conclusion, there will be many to hear him when next he speaks.

The audit committee reported that the books of the secretary had been audited and found correct. A communication from the Lumber Workers asking the endorsation of the council to a proposal to change the meeting place for the general convention, was received and filed. It was decided to send a delegate to the convention at Port Arthur providing the necessary arrangements could be made. The Port Moody workers sugested that the Labor Day picnic be held at the Old Orchard. It was pointed out that the council had no jurisdiction in the matter, and that all arrange ments had already been made to hold it at Second Beach. The matter will ,however, be referred to the general workers and the Women's Auxiliary for consideration.

Delegate Alexander, reporting for the Milworkers, stated that a recent meeting held at Port Moody had been the best that had been held in the district for a long time. The council adjourned at 10.30 p.m.

The Swiss railwaymen's union sent a committee to consult the director-general of the Swiss railways regarding refusing transportation of war materials.

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Sue Company for Illegal Stoppages

(Continued from page 1)

less than realization is of any practical benefit. No camp should be permitted to open or operate unless it conforms to the government and union requirements. Whether they will or not lies in the hands of these two bodies.

There is no reason why one per cent. of the membership should be in arrears with their dues, but the fact is that many of them are and this applies particularly to the newer members. Those who first formed the organization being in the majority of cases paid in advance. Much of the arrears is due not to any lack of willingness or intention of paying, but to apathy or the "let George do it" spirit, meaning thereby that they are waiting for the delegate to get after them. Recognizing this, there are many delegates who have their camp solidly organized, and paid up to date, and frequently ahead, but this is only in the camps where there is an active, aggressive delegate or a large percentage of old-timers. This state of affairs is unsatisfactory, and should be at once remedied by the delegates on the job.

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