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FOLLOW US!

By MAXIM GORKY

The victors, who a short time ago, proclaimed to the whole world that they were destroying millions of men for the victory of justice and the happiness of all peoples, have now forced the conquered German people to accept the terms of an armistice which is ten times harder than the Brest-Litovsk peace and which threatens the Germans with inescapable hunger. From day to day the cynicism of the inhuman policy of the imperialists becomes clearer and threatens more and more openly the peoples of Europe with new wars and fresh bloodshed.

President Wilson, who yesterday was the eloquent champion of the freedom of peoples and the rights of democracy, is equipping a powerful army for the "Restoration of Order," in Revolutionary Russia, where the people have already realized their lawful right to take the power into their own hands and are striving with all their might to lay the foundation for a new political order. I will not deny that this constructive work has been preceded by an often unnecessary destruction. But I, more than anyone else, am justified and in a position to explain, that the cultural metamorphosis which is going on under particularly difficult circumstances, and which calls for heroic exertions of strength, is now gradually taking on a form and a compass which has up to the present, been unknown in human history. This is not an exaggeration. But a short time ago an opponent of the Soviet government and still in many respects not in agreement with it, I can yet say, that in the future the historian, when judging the work which the Russian workers have accomplished, will be able to feel nothing but admiration for the immensity of the present cultural activity.

Is it because of the slight transgressions of the Russian Revolution against humanity? Is it because of the lack of high-mindedness on the part of the Russian workers towards their conquered class enemies, that the imperialists of Europe and America are taking the field against Revolutionary Russia? No, the case is not so beautiful or so idealistic as the papers of Europe, France, America and Japan represent it. The matter is much simpler. The imperialists of the three continents fear the operation of the new influences which may hinder the fortifying of political conditions and institutions that can strengthen their power over the wills of the people; conditions, in consequence of which a small minority disposes of the wills and lives of the majority, that minority which evoked the senseless, bloody battles.

One would think that all sensible and honorable men must see clearly the hypocrisy and the stupidity of the foundations of the capitalist system. It seems as if this were the time to convince all honorable and thoughtful men that capitalism has lost its constructive force and is a relic of the past, is a hindrance to the development of world culture, that it calls forth enmity between individuals, families, classes and nations and that the beautiful dream of the great brotherhood of nations cannot be accomplished as long as the irreconcilable struggle between labor and capital still survives. I do not deny the services of capital to the working portion of humanity, out of the flesh and blood of which it created the bases for a transition into a new, perfect and just order of society by means of Socialism. But now that the damnable war has disclosed the complete shabbiness, inhumanity and cynicism of the old system, now, its death sentence has been pronounced. We, Russians, a people without traditions and on that account bolder, more rebellious and less bound by the prejudices of the past, we have been the first to tread the path which leads to the destruction of the outworn conditions of capitalist society, and we are convinced that we have a claim on the help and sympathy of the proletariat of the entire world, and also of those who, even before the war, criticised sharply the present conditions of society.

If this criticism was honest, then all honorable men in Europe and America must recognize our right to shape our destiny in the manner we think necessary. If any of the intellectual workers take a true interest in the solving of the great social problem, they must protest against those who strive for the re-establishment of the old regime, who wish to destroy the Russian Revolution by the shedding of Russian blood, to subject Russia to their rule in order later to exploit it as they exploited Turkey and other countries, and as they are now

preparing to exploit Germany. This is the true wish of the imperialists. This is their sacred task.

The leader of the campaign against Russia is Woodrow Wilson. The torch of the Russian Revolution which throws its light over the entire world, is held firmly by the hand of Lenin. The proletariat and the intellectuals will choose which one represents their interests most nearly, the representative of the outworn, life-destroying minority rule, or the leader and teacher of new social ideals and emotions, who is the embodiment of the beautiful ideals of the workers—of freedom of labor among all people.

Existing under the menace of conquest by the robbers, they proclaim to the workers and to honorable men in all the world: Follow us to a new life, for the creation of which we are working without sparing ourselves or anything or anyone else. For this we are working, erring and suffering with the eager hope of success, leaving to the just decision of history all our acts. Follow us in our struggle against the old order, in the work for a new form of life, for the freedom and beauty of life.

THE INTERNATIONAL CLASS STRUGGLE

(From the "Liberator")

In the exposure of the piratical purpose at the heart of the war for democracy, how happy are all the revolutionists who oppose it—and how humbly penitent, if they ever failed or faltered for a moment in fidelity to the great cause that it was entrusted to them, to know! Let there be no more failure and no more faltering. These imperialistic pirates who have ripped open and mutilated the wounded body of the German nation after surrender, are at the same time engaged in the cold-blooded murder by starvation of hundreds of thousands of men and women and little children in the towns and cities of European Russia. They are starving them because that is the only way they can prevent the truth that has been demonstrated in Russia from becoming known to the whole world. And while they are starving them, they are supplying arms and ammunition and soldiers to the few remaining minions of the Czar and of Big Business to shoot them down. And they are raiding and slaughtering the people of Hungary in the same deliberate manner and for the same desperate purpose. Remember with what horror we read only a year ago that the Germans were "closing in on Petrograd" and "plunging toward Moscow" in violation of an armistice and of the rights of a defenceless nation? Remember how these Germans were played up in the papers as dishonorable robbers and butchers of men, until even some of us socialists who ought to have known better, were almost ready to enlist against them under the colors of the Allies? And now in the same columns of the same papers we read that the Allies are "closing in on Hungary," the Allies are "plunging toward Budapest," in violation of an armistice and of the rights of a defenceless nation. Do we have to be instructed that the Allied Governments, too, are dishonorable robbers and butchers of men? It is all very plain now even to the mind of a child. The war for democracy, the war that we who love the people of the world and care about their peace and freedom and happiness, have to wage, is the war between the Communist International and the League of Imperialist Nations. The line is so clearly and fearfully drawn that there can be no doubt and no confusion in the heart of any socialist any longer.

We cannot treat with these, the murders of our comrades. We cannot send delegates to them to plead and persuade, to beg for amnesties for our prisoners, to pray for the incorporation of social reform measures in the constitution of their League of Nations, as the Berne conference did. It is time for all pleading and appealing and associating ourselves with these governments to cease. It is time for us in every act and in every word, to wage the class war against them.

HOW GOMPER'S TRIES TO "FOOL" US

Gompers has crowned a brilliant career in the misguidance of Labor by getting incorporated into the treaty of peace a provision for an

International Civic Federation. It is to consist, first, of an annual conference of four representatives from each state, two from the government and one each from the employers and the workingmen—leaving Labor in a safe minority of one to three. Then there is to be also an international Labor office "to collect and distribute information throughout the world," and this is to be under a governing body consisting of twenty-four members, twelve representing the governments, six the employers and six the employees—leaving Labor in a safe minority of six to eighteen. And these eighteen can reject any delegate that they don't like, so that if the workers of some country should ever happen to send up a real man, he wouldn't even be allowed to come in and make a noise, to say nothing of exercising an effective franchise. Intelligent working men will have no more to do with the International Civic Federation than they have had with the National one.

There is also included in this treaty a Labor Charter or Declaration of Principles, of which the eight-hour day and equal pay for men and women are the only ones which have a definite meaning—and these are subject to "exceptions necessitated by differences of climate, habits and economic developments." Especially—we should say—habits. In other words these principles are to be adopted where the working people have the strength to enforce them, and not where they haven't.

HUNGARY REVOLUTION

Bela Kun, People's Commissary)

"As soon as we gained the power necessary to put our programme into action, we proceeded without waiting a moment. Already we have felled the impregnable walls of the capitalist fortress, blow upon blow. The fetters of wage-slavery are torn into a thousand shreds; and at the same time we have begun the creation of a new world. Industrial life is taking its normal course, indeed it is already functioning more smoothly than before. Only the parasites have been abolished, their life of idleness is at an end. What the country possesses of mental and physical energy has been put to work. Production and transportation are entirely in our hands. All supplies have been confiscated and will be in part equitably distributed, and partly used as material, with which we will build up the communist organization of production. All those legal fetters that were invented by Capitalism for the oppression of proletarian existence have been swept away. Air, light, cleanliness, at one time the exclusive privilege of the children of the bourgeoisie, have been placed within the reach of the children of the proletariat. Theatres, hitherto exclusively the possession of the wealthy class, are being encouraged to devote themselves, more than ever before, to the propagation of a higher art, and have been opened to the proletariat. The Press, that mighty weapon of Capitalism, has been pressed into the service of the movement for a better future. Joyously, great masses of the proletariat are crowding into the Red Guards, ready to defend their liberation from capitalist slavery with their hearts' blood. Heads up, brothers! The Gotterdammerung of capitalist society has come. The hour has struck for the expropriation of the expropriators of the world.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE OF UNIONS MAKE DEMANDS ON BRITISH PREMIER

Gratifying, indeed, is the news that the "Triple Alliance" of British railwaymen, coal miners and transport workers, the most powerful unions in Great Britain, have served notice on Premier Lloyd George that he must at once abolish conscription, withdraw all troops from Russia, lift the blockade of Germany, release all the conscientious objectors still in prison, and raise exemption from the income tax to \$1,200 a year. The propriety of the last demand alone is to be questioned. The wisdom and justice of the others is obvious; they do honor alike to the humanity and honesty of the unions. Best of all, this ultimatum is serving proper notice upon Mr. Lloyd-George that he is not the sole arbiter of Great Britain's destinies, just as the news that a great trades union congress next week will denounce the treaty as far too severe is reputed to have had a good deal to do with the reported intention of the "Big Three" to make certain changes in the sacrosanct treaty which the Germans were first told they would have to take unaltered, without discussion, whether they liked it or not. Drunk with power as the "Big Three" are, it is of the utmost importance that they should realize that they are not to continue their despotic course much longer, but that, with the coming of peace, they will have masters with whom they will speedily have to reckon when democracy resumes its sway again. Meanwhile, the "Triple Alliance" by its action is serving democracy everywhere.

THE ANTI-BOLSHEVIST CRUSADE

An anti-Bolshevist meeting was held in Detroit on April 20. It was attended by over 4,000 people. The chairman began his speech with the word "Socialism—" and there was applause lasting two minutes. He continued: "and Bolshevism"—and there were three minutes of applause. The speaker of the evening, an alleged "industrial expert" named Peter W. Collins, later on mentioned the name of Debs, whereupon the audience stood on chairs and cheered for five minutes. The meeting ended with impromptu Socialist speeches and the singing of revolutionary songs.

LABOR AND THE NEW ERA

In periods of transition, such as the world is now passing through, old conceptions of old things are swept aside and old conceptions of new movements must be also swept away. Any change in the world's affair must necessarily affect all the peoples and all sections of society. Particularly is that section of society affected which is the instrument of the particular change in question. In succeeding eras the aristocracy, the upper middle classes and the lower middle classes or petty bourgeoisie, have played the dominant role. Now it is the proletariat, the propertyless workers, who are the instrument of the change which is at present taking place in society. It therefore behoves the propertyless workers to prepare themselves that they may fulfill their function.

In its upward struggle Labor, like everything else, has had to learn from experience both in its conceptions and its practices. But the rise of Labor has been so swift that its conquest of power in one section finds it still clinging to its old conceptions of its functions in other sections of the world. Thus we have the workers of Russia and Hungary marching on triumphantly to the conquest of their historic mission while in other countries Labor is still arguing over petty concessions. The Canadian workers have not, as yet, recognized the fact that the mission of the workers of the world is to own and control all they produce and that this accomplished they are the rulers of the world. The average union man to-day wants more pay, shorter hours, better working conditions. He does not dream of owning the tools of his industry, except in the same manner as his boss owns them—so that he might exploit his fellows—he does not see that as long as someone else owns the means whereby he and his family live, his life will be one long struggle for reforms. He is convinced that his boss gives him a job, that without a boss to provide a job he would starve. He has a vague idea that his boss amassed enough money to buy the industry that he directs its operation and that he is entitled to the money he gets from his enterprise. The boss recognizes that the worker thinks in this way and so it is a common answer of the employers to the demand for more wages or shorter hours that they cannot afford to make the required concessions.

But with the march of events the worker must revolutionize his ideas. He must study the conditions under which he lives and he must watch the progress of his brothers in Europe who are overthrowing the bosses and operating industry themselves for the benefit of the community as a whole.

What do the owners of industry do? What use are they? What do they contribute to the operation of the world's work that entitles them to control the lives of thousands of families? Not one in every five hundred of the capitalists could operate the machines which make their fortunes. Few of them understand anything about the actual operation of industry. Few of them could rivet a bolt, feed a furnace, drive an engine, run a lathe, or perform any of the thousand jobs that go to run industry.

Nor are they capable of performing the executive work of their own plants. If all the owners of industry in Canada were to take a year's vacation to-morrow morning not one wheel would stop as a result. But if all the workers in industry would take a day's vacation the nation would be at a standstill. These are simple truths and they are irrefutable. But if the workers recognized them it would mean the end of the present system of society, and so those who benefit by things as they are attempt to misrepresent the issue. They lie about the progress of the proletarian revolution in Russia, represent all the actions of the Soviet government as destructive, picture Russia in a state of chaos.

When some news about the workers of Russia gets through the capitalist press perverts it. One of the best evidences of this perversion is supplied in the comments of the newspapers and weekly magazines on the pamphlet by Nicholas Lenine, entitled "The Soviets at Work," which the Post Office authorities recently suppressed. In this pamphlet Lenin deals with the difficulty experienced by the workers when they took over industry owing to the shortage of engineers and other highly skilled men. The press immediately hailed this as an admission that capitalism was necessary to the preservation of society.

But Lenin did not mention the owners of the factors, but the skilled employees, the men who under capitalism really direct industry.

The average worker is in the habit of looking upon the engineers, shop experts, executive heads, etc., as the bosses, the capitalists. In reality these men are members of the working class although they class themselves and think alike with their masters. The owners of the industries also own the men who enforce their dictates, and it is one of the tricks of Capitalism that these men are removed from the ranks of the workers.

Take for example the captain of a ship. He is necessary to the ship, but no more necessary than is a fireman. Under Capitalism the captain is given tremendous powers and privileges. He holds the power of life and death in his hands, he is the arbiter of all the affairs of the ship, he and his officers sleep in fine quarters, eat fine food, wear fine clothes, while the crew are treated like brute beasts! Soviet Russia recognizes that the captain of a ship performs a useful function. He is the navigator and as such he has his duties to perform. part of those duties is to direct the work of the ship, but outside of this he has no more authority than any fireman. The administration of the ship is carried out by a committee elected by the whole ship. Every member of the crew sleeps, eats and drinks of the best that is available. All are workers, each performs his task and all together they bring the ship to port.

What is done in the ship is done in industry and what is done in industry is also done in the administration of the affairs of the country. During the transition period the Soviets found it necessary to employ the skilled men until they could train men from their own ranks, but they have never denied the right of these skilled men to accept the Soviet form of government and take their places in the life of the community as part of and contributors to the welfare of the community.

Capitalism purposely keeps men apart, Bolshevism, which is merely another name for Socialism in action, brings men together so that all may work for the good of all.

The new era has already dawned. The day of the workers of the world is at hand. The propertyless, the earth's disinherited, are the coming masters of the world, a world wherein every one that works for the benefit of society shall be benefited by society. But in the period of transition many perils face the advancing proletariat, many mistakes will be made unless the workers prepare themselves for their new destiny. Socialism is no longer a theory, it is a living fact working out its problems in the face of tremendous odds. The future lies with the workers, but in order to take their place they must understand the nature of the problems they will have to face. They must think for themselves, organize for the benefit of all and act as reason dictates.

Divided you are helpless, united you are invincible. The great slogan of the dawning day is: "Workers of the world unite, you have nothing to lose but your chains, you have a world to gain."

"SHALL CAPITAL CONQUER"

The war was considered as a means of realizing a new world, a new civilization. But the war is now over. Instead of peace and happiness—more misery and oppression; instead of democracy—more reaction.

That is the new world that has come out of the war!

Soldiers who are demobilized can't get jobs. Or they get jobs where they meet the abominable conditions of old. Capitalism has secured enormous profits, has become richer and mightier; but the workers must meet the old conditions and the old struggles. The working class has secured nothing out of the war except death and misery, while our Capitalism has secured virtual world power.

That is the new world! Capitalism, out of the war, is snatching new life and new power. It is organizing itself to maintain the exploitation and oppression of the workers. It is trying to continue its domination of the world, to make reaction and oppression supreme.

To this end, it forms a camouflaged League of Nations which is simply an instrument to maintain the power of the strongest imperialistic nations. This League is based upon Capitalism, to promote the profits and supremacy of Capitalism. Under its shield, colonial peoples are being subjected to new slavery and oppression; under its shield, the world is being territorially and financially divided among the great powers—England, France, Italy and the United States. The Imperialism of these nations is ascendant. The slavery of colonial peoples is necessary to them, and this slavery is made more intense.

This is a threat to the peace and liberty of the world, a direct threat to our own workers' peace and liberty.

The European workers didn't bother much in the past about their governments enslaving colonial peoples. It seemed far away, and not concerning them directly; but out of the competition to secure control of colonial peoples came the war, in which the European workers paid an enormous price for their blind policy on international affairs. Imperialism is directed against the proletariat, and unless the proletariat

overthrows Imperialism, the workers will ultimately pay the price in death and agony.

The Peace Conference at Paris, by its imperialistic policy, is preparing new wars. That is inevitable. Capitalism cannot exist without wars and in these wars it is the proletariat that pays the price.

But the workers apparently are not interested. They do not concern themselves with these problems. They do not realize that their own destiny as workers is intimately connected with the great conspiracy in Paris against the peace and liberty of the world.

But this conspiracy is equally in action at home. Unemployment is on the increase; violence is used against strikers and Socialists; the government of the capitalists is preparing to impose a reign of terror upon workers who are conscious of their class and who engage in the struggle against Capitalism. Reaction is ascendant, and will become more brutal in the measure that the proletariat does not protest and act.

We were promised a new world out of the war. But that new world is coming only in those nations where the proletariat has acted for the overthrow of Capitalism and Imperialism, where the workers have crushed the power of capital and organized their own government—the Soviet Republics of Russia and Hungary. Everywhere else the "new world" is the old world of oppressive Capitalism, made much worse by new means of oppression and exploitation. There is no hope for the workers unless they consciously engage in the struggle for Socialism.

This struggle for Socialism means a struggle of the workers to secure control of their own destiny, to organize the world for the workers. It means a struggle for workers' control of industry—for a new social system in which the workers will control their own jobs, in which industry will be managed for the happiness of the workers and not for the profits of the employers. It means a new government of the organized workers, and of the workers alone.

Workers' control of industry, exercised by means of their own organizations in the shops and the industrial vote, is the basis of the new social system proposed by Socialism. Not the state, not politicians and bureaucrats, but the workers themselves shall manage industry for the workers—for peace and liberty and happiness.

Capitalism is breaking down. Capitalist parliamentary government is breaking down. But Capitalism tries to maintain its supremacy. And this means that the proletariat must suffer, that the proletariat must be crushed—unless it acts for Socialism.

That is the great conspiracy. It is the purpose of Capitalism to maintain its power, come what may; and to carry out this purpose, it is dividing the world territorially and financially, enslaving colonial peoples, adopting measures to crush the workers.

Life will not be worth living if this great conspiracy proves successful. Life will be a nightmare of misery and oppression, of new wars and threats of war, if Capitalism maintains itself in power. The proletariat must act against Capitalism. The proletariat must realize its class position, must organize to crush Capitalism. The accomplishment of the overthrow of Capitalism alone can assure the peace and liberty of the world. The coming of Socialism alone can assure bread and work and happiness to the workers.

All the world problems are, after all, simply problems of industry. The complex problems at Paris, the sinister purposes of Imperialism, can be disposed of in a very simple way: by the workers using their industrial power to overthrow Capitalism, organize workers' control of industry, to realize the industrial democracy of communist Socialism.

The workers possess the power. They must use the power. Capitalism must not put it over. The proletariat must rally to the cause and the struggle of international communist Socialism.

MAY-DAY DEMONSTRATIONS IN SCOTLAND

Despite cold and showery weather, the May-Day demonstrations in Scotland, were almost everywhere impressive and enthusiastic, giving the Capitalists who witnessed the procession great pain and apprehension.

The Glasgow Herald admits 100,000 persons on Glasgow Green, and the procession through the streets certainly took fifty minutes to pass. Banners, decorations, gaily-caparisoned horses—especially the Co-operative Societies horses—red rosettes everywhere. There were no untoward "incidents," although at one point some of the "young bloods" made remarks to the police about "Bloody Friday," which were not—distinctly not—appreciated; and Andy Cameron, marching in the Discharged Soldiers' contingent, was not popular with the capitalists, as he shouted out mockingly, "Ye're no throwin' chocolates at us noo!" A cyclist, too, holding up photographs of the smashing of Davie Kirkwood by the policeman's baton in George Square—he also was not popular!

A little girl in white, riding on a pony, was a distinctive feature of the procession.

At the Green there were no fewer than 22 platforms and upwards of 100 speakers. Vast crowds gathered round each platform, and the lit. salesman plied their wares. Most of the speakers dealt with the British Government attacks upon the Soviet Government of Russia, and condemnatory references to intervention met with cheers. A very large crowd gathered at the platforms addressed by the Countess Markivitz, as she described what was going on in Sinn Fein Ireland. At every platform the following resolution was put and carried unanimously:

"That this meeting declares for the overthrow of the capitalist system of production for profit, and the establishment of a co-operative commonwealth based on production for use; and, further, that this meeting of workers assembled on Glasgow Green sends their fraternal greetings to the European Soviet Republic and the workers of the world. Also, we protest against the arrest and deportation of foreign subjects without trial; further, we urge the withdrawal of all Armies of Occupation, and declares in favor of the 1st day in May being observed as International Labor Day."

MAY DAY IN FORT LEAVENWORTH

By a Socialist C. O.

While Cleveland was having its fatal May Day demonstration and while other free American cities were engaged in bloody rioting and fighting between citizens and police, with soldiers pitching in on both sides and shavetail ex-officers going into "action" for the first time, the militant Socialists imprisoned in Fort Leavenworth were observing the international revolutionary Labor Day under U. S. military sanction.

The open-air red flag parade was witnessed by a crowd of soldiers who offered no opposition but viewed it with apparent approbation. The one day stoppage of prison work by the celebrants met with the approval in advance of the prison authorities who made special arrangements to permit the rebel group to assemble and observe the day. Civilians and Q. M. sergeants and children on their way to school looked with amazement on the unprecedented prison scene as it unfolded itself behind the double lines of barbed wire surrounding the stockade annex of the Disciplinary Barracks.

The sensational feature of the day that will make it a bright memory for the amazed officers, the grinning soldiers and the triumphant laborites was this grand parade through "Wire City." It formed in front of the Bolsheviki Barracks, as the Socialist prison quarters are jocularly called, right after dinner. Red flags and banners were distributed among the 90 or 100 marchers. The winter hoods issued by the prison clothing department and lined with flaming red flannel were worn turned inside out. The covers of the Liberator bearing pictures of Lenine and Lincoln (Liebknecht's had been lost) were tied on brooms and borne aloft as sacred emblems. The Russians, as citizens of a bona fide revolutionary country, held the place of honor, leading the parade and chanting the Revolutionary Dead March and other Bolshevik songs. Then came Italian Socialists and Anarchists, American Socialists and aliens and Pacifists and, bringing up the rear, the handful of I. W. W.'s.

In and out between the stockade buildings the remarkable demonstration proceeded while sentries looked down dumbstruck from the watch-towers and the guards on duty within stood passively by. After the parade was half over, it reversed itself so that the I. W. W., starting up their songs, led the rest of the procession until it disappeared within the Bolsheviki Barracks. One soldier was observed leaning out of a window—the guard's barrack, waving a red ribbon. Many others cheered and applauded.

Suddenly the soldiers hushed and the deferential demeanor a soldier learns to display before his superiors indicated the appearance of officers on the scene. From the Bolsheviki Barracks came deafening cheers for the revolution, for Karl Marx, for Eugene Debs, for Lenine, Trotsky and Liebknecht. One of the "agitators" responsible in large part for arrangements went out and met a lieutenant-colonel, a captain, a lieutenant, several corporals and a number of buck privates.

"This must be stopped. I feel that you men have abused the privilege I gave you," declared the senior officer. He was smilingly assured that there would be no more disturbance, since the parade was over and the rest of the programme was chiefly speech-making. He was informed further that there had been no thought of abusing any privileges since permission had been given to "observe the day," and no May Day anywhere could be properly "observed" without red flags and a parade. The celebrators were so hilarious and also so completely satisfied with the success of their demonstration that they were content to let matters rest. Speeches were made, discussions went on and a general rejoicing was everywhere evident.

The programme as posted on the bulletin board in the morning read (names omitted):

9 a.m.

1. "The International," by all Revolutionists.
2. "Dead March," by Russian chorus.
3. Address: "Karl Marx," by
4. "The Red Flag," by all Reds.

12 noon.

1. Open Air Parade through Wire City.
2. "Hold the Fort," by I. W. W. choir.
3. Address: "The First of May," by
4. "Stung Right," by all Reds.

6 p.m.

1. Open-Air Singing between No. 6 and No. 7 Barracks.
2. I. W. W. vs. Socialist—Quoits Contest.
3. Address: "The American Way," by
4. Discussion of Revolutionary Methods.
5. "The Marseillaise," by all Reds.

The panic of the officers caused the remainder of the singing to be omitted, and a delay in supper forced postponement of the Wobbly-Socialist horseshoe throwing contest, but the speaking gained in nerve and spirit, and as reports drifted in of the glad surprise with which the other prisoners heard of the affair and of the helpless consternation among the authorities who had to recognize that nothing unlawful had occurred, the memorable day drew to a jubilant close.

Permission for the observance had been won by reminding the officials of similar permission granted to the Jews for commemorating Passover and the like, indulgence granted to Seventh Day Adventists and others. And it was not stretching the truth at all when the representatives of the militant Socialists said to the executive officer what all revolutionaries can proudly say: "The First of May, May Day, is the most sacred day in the year to us, as sacred as Passover to the Jews, as Christmas to the Christians, as the Fourth of July to nationalistic Americans. May Day is our international revolutionary memorial day."

The General Strike in Canada

The general strike which a short time ago was considered impossible in the Americas, now looms large and threatening. The second week of the Winnipeg strike finds the workers daily gaining strength while throughout the Dominion the idea of the sympathetic strike, the living demonstration of the solidarity of labor, is spreading rapidly. The Central Strike Committee in Winnipeg has the situation well in hand and their strength can be estimated from the attitude of Federal Minister of Labor Robinson, who has suddenly manifested great anxiety lest the workers are deprived of their "rights" by this body.

"Instead of giving to the workmen in any individual plant the right of collective bargaining with their employers" he is quoted as saying "the present plan deprives them of the right and places them entirely in the hands of a central body; which principle, the citizens' committee of Winnipeg, provincial and federal governments agree cannot be accepted."

When labor is forging ahead the opposing forces always become anxious for the working man, lest his "rights" and "liberties" from the hands of their masters that they can well afford to have them "endangered" by the actions of their own committees. This is the old game of "divide and conquer," but it has been worked out. The workers are not exercised very much just now whether or not their "right" bargaining by individual factory is "menaced." On the contrary they are beginning to wake up to the fact that the more factories engaged in the bargaining the better the chances of success and signs are not wanting that unless the employers and the Federal Government come to terms very shortly they will have to do the bargaining not only with a Central Strike Committee for one town, but with a Central Strike Committee for the whole country.