# THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

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## W. W. LEFEAUX GIVES GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF HIS VISIT TO RUSSIA

### Bolsheviki Were Supplied With Supplies by British and Opposition Forces—Counter-Revolutionists Destroyed All Before Them—A Class (Not Individual) Dictatorship Is Established

SPEAKING under the auspices of the Lumberworkers Union on Sunday afternoon last, W. W. Lefeaux gave an interesting account of conditions as he saw them personally in Soviet Russia. He commenced his address with a brief resume of the Winnipeg Appeal case, arising out of the so-called Soviet trials in that city some eighteen months ago, and explaining to his audience the necessity of raising funds for the defense of members of the working class in Canada, who were continually being arrested for purposes of deportation, charged with stirring up class hatred or some such pretext. What they are really guilty of is pointing out to their fellow workers the class character of modern industrial society. They are not trying to stir up or produce the class war, but are simply trying to wake up their fellow workers to the class basis of society. It is the same question all over the world. Our fellow workers in Russia have faced it on a big scale. Here and there in Canada one or two of our fellow workers are getting up against it. We are not doing very much in connection with this class question. "I often felt ashamed in Moscow that I was from Canada, and America—that I was an Englishman; that my fellow workers were undoubtedly responsible for what I saw in Russia," declared the speaker.

"I do not mean to say I went into Russia as an absolutely unbiassed spectator. I went to find out what the conditions were from the point of view of a man who did an honest days work when he had the opportunity to get work." Needless to say the speaker was warned by those who had been told by somebody else what terrible dangers he was running into by venturing into the land ruled by the bloodthirsty Bolsheviki. Going in on a purely personal introduction, the speaker pointed out he was not shepherded or guided to show places. "When I got to Moscow I found nobody knew I was coming."

Before leaving the Scandinavian ports for Russia, the speaker had been able to get the newspaper reports interpreted to him, and had of course learned that the source of Russian news was from inspired refugees living in Paris and other continental cities, who had been doing nothing during the last two or three years but brood over their fallen fortunes and invent stories of the awful Bolsheviks in Russia.

**Not Puritans**

"I am not going to try and make out that the Bolsheviks are a bunch of puritanical angels or anything of that kind. They don't pretend to be. There has been lots of people who have got hurt in the revolution, who should not have been hurt." However, the Bolsheviks are quite willing to admit they have made mistakes, lots of them, but they say—when your workers are compelled to take over the situation, you will be able to profit by some of the mistakes we have made.

The Baltic provinces being somewhat under the supervision of the British, a card index of undesirables likely to apply for passports for Soviet Russia is kept handy and they go through the lists very carefully.

About the first thing the speaker

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## M'BRIDE ON HIS WAY EAST

### Workers Should Hear Him on Conditions in Soviet Russia

Isaac McBride concluded his visit to Vancouver on Tuesday last, and is now on his way east. His work on the coast in raising funds for the Soviet Russia Medical Relief committee was very effective and at every meeting many were turned away, and in Vancouver overflow meetings were held. McBride's itinerary is as follows: February 10, Nelson; 11, Fernie; 13, Michel; 14, Coleman; 15, Taber; 17, Medicine Hat; 18, Swift Current; 20, Saskatoon; 21, Perdue; 23, Regina; 25, Brandon; 26, Transcona, and at Winnipeg on the 27th.

The workers in the several localities which McBride will visit should take the opportunity of hearing from the lips of a man who has been there, the true conditions that prevail in Soviet Russia. McBride is a forceful and eloquent speaker, and does not deal with his subject from a propaganda viewpoint, but from the stand that medical aid is needed and his presentation of the case is free from bias and all attempts to carry on Socialist propaganda work.

## UNEMPLOYED ASK STANDARD WAGE

### South Wellington Workers Make Protest

At a mass meeting of the unemployed, held in Richards Hall, South Wellington, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Whereas the $3.50 per day paid on the unemployed relief work is not a living wage, and,

Whereas the single men have laid off and they all need the means of livelihood and

Whereas the standard of living of the working class is at all times precarious enough without the government setting a lower scale of wages than those prevailing and assisting the C. P. R. to procure workers from South Vancouver at this starvation wage, be it

Resolved that we protest against such action and demand employment for single men as well as married men who are unable to get work and the current wage of $4.25 be paid.

## WOULD INCREASE WORKING HOURS OF LABOR

### Vancouver Mill Owners Are Slashing at Working Conditions

### Unemployed Army Still increasing and No Hope in Sight

The outlook of the unemployed in British Columbia is still desperate. More are being added to their ranks and all the relief schemes only touch a small percentage of those affected. The big government dock, heralded many months ago, and since then used as a spark of hope to the unemployed, has not yet been started. The why and the wherefor can only be obtained from the mass of red tape dealing with the project.

And in the meantime employers are again coming to the front, with not only a reduction in wages but also an increase in hours. Lumber mills of Vancouver allege that their employees have accepted the wage cut and a ten-hour day, which is to go into effect next Monday, but the ten-hour stunt did not meet with their approval. Of course this is the method adopted to get the feeling of the employees on the matter, but from all appearances the companies are not going to get away with it.

**Ten-Hour Drudgery**

The ten-hour day, especially in lumber mills, is nothing but absolute drudgery, and with lumber yards stacked high with lumber, there is no reason in the world for it. The long hours are to be introduced to offset the cut in wages, which are to be reduced to 35 cents an hour. The cost of living has not gone down sufficient to warrant this reduction, hence the longer hours to meet the argument.

**Unemployed Must Help**

This wage reduction and increased working hours must be combatted at all costs by both workers and unemployed. Once the employers get a lead on the workers, it will not be long before every wage worker feels the detrimental effect, and it will be harder to remedy then, than to resist now.

The first to feel the effect of the present wage-cutting campaign are the unorganized workers or poorly organized unions. During the past few years wages have risen, but this rise has only averaged 55 per cent., while at the same time prices have risen 212 per cent. Hence wages have not been a great factor in increasing prices, but the powers that be would try to gull the public by suggesting that if wages are reduced prices will fall. As a matter of fact, raw material

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## UNEMPLOYED TO HAVE PARADE

### Arrangements Made to Hold Another Meeting on Sunday

In spite of the efforts that were made by interested parties to have the mass meeting of the unemployed called for last Sunday afternoon on the Cambie street grounds cancelled, the meeting was held according to schedule. J. Kavanagh and T. O'Connor spoke and judging from the attitude of the audience their remarks were well received.

The new committee that was appointed last Sunday consists of members of the various organizations, soldier clubs and the South Vancouver unemployed. Arrangements have been made to hold another meeting on Sunday next, the 13th, at 3 p.m. The Vancouver unemployed will meet at the Returned Soldiers' club and march to the city hall. The South Vancouver unemployed will assemble at Kingsway and Broadway and march into the city, and meet the city workless at the city hall, and the combined unemployed will then march to the Cambie street grounds. Several speakers will address the gathering, and employed as well as unemployed are invited to attend.

### PRESENTATION MADE BY CIVIC EMPLOYEES

**Secretary and President Receive Gold Watches From Union for Services Rendered**

The Civic Employees Union of Vancouver held a splendid smoker in the F. L. P. hall last Friday. The president and secretary were surprised on this occasion by both being presented with a valuable engraved gold watch and chain in esteem for services rendered. James White, the president, is now serving his third term, and George Harrison, secretary-treasurer, is filling his eighth year. The chief city engineer allowed the night men off till 1 a.m. so that all the union members could attend the smoker.

## O'CONNOR AT EMPRESS SUNDAY

### Harrington Dealt With World-wide Unrest Last Week

In spite of other attractions in the city last Sunday night, a good audience was present at the Empress. After a few introductory remarks by the chairman, the speaker of the evening, Comrade J. Harrington, opened his address by pointing out that experience was the important factor in the process of acquiring knowledge.

A child who had burnt its fingers, by touching a hot stove, would be careful of that stove in future, although it might be cold, until later, by experience, the child had learnt to distinguish between hot and cold stoves.

The conclusion of the Franco-Prussian war in 1871, which brought a crushing defeat upon France, was followed by the imposition of a huge indemnity upon that country by Germany. Contrary to all predictions, this tremendous sum of money was paid by France in three years, during which time prosperity smiled upon the country. Germany, the victor, experienced a condition of industrial depression during the same period.

At the present time the newspapers are full of matter relating to the problem of how Germany can be made to pay the huge indemnity levied upon her by the Allied governments.

The human mind was unable to grasp the meaning of such a colossal sum of money, or how it could be paid, without inflicting injury, in the shape of industrial depression upon the different Allied countries.

The speaker suggested the conscription of the wealth owned by German capitalists, and the setting of them to perform some useful and productive work; although he knew that this course would not be followed by the Allies. For private property is sacred, and must not be menaced in this manner. Capitalism is international, and the confiscation of all the wealth owned by German capitalists would be distastrous to the Allied countries.

A brief analysis of the basis of capitalism would show that all the wealth produced goes to the own-

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## RESIST WAGE CUT AT GLACIER

### Men Offeerd 45 Cents an Hour for Dangerous Unhealthy Work

Misleading reports regarding the strike of the tunnel gang at Glacier have appeared in the daily press recently. These men are resisting a wage cut and word just received from them indicates that they are still solid. The contractor in attempting to take advantage of the unemployment situation, posted notices to the effect that wages would be reduced on February 1. In order to resist this a meeting of the employees was called and all of them attended and passed a resolution protesting against the cut and a committee was appointed to interview the superintendent. Not obtaining any satisfaction the men decided not to go to work until a settlement had been made. The company then tried to stampede the men by posting a notice to the effect that all employees refusing the new scale could call for their time. The men, however, decided to stand pat, and are in that position today. The highest wage offered to the men is 75 cents for mechanics, which the daily press reported as the minimum. The minimum, however, offered by the company, for work that is not only hard, but dangerous and unhealthy, covers the greater number of the men, and is 45 cents per hour for eight and a half hours per day, which for a day's work will amount to $3.82. Out of this the company deducts $1.11 for board and medical fee, leaving the men a balance of $2.71. Quite a number of the employees are married men who have to send money home to their wives and families, which in such cases would be a hard job for them to live on.

## PREMIER DECLINES AN INVITATION

### Says Unemployment Must Approach Gov't. by Regular Channels

The South Vancouver unemployed held a meeting in the Municipal Hall on Friday last, to discuss the situation. Premier Oliver was invited to address the meeting, but did not accept the invitation, stating he would address no unemployed meeting, and that if the unemployed wished to communicate with the government, they must do so through the proper channels.

A communication was received from Senator Robertson, Minister of Labor, in reply to a wire sent to him protesting against the rate of pay offered by the C. P. R. on land clearing. Senator Robertson in his reply, stated that he had no detailed information, but that he understood that the C. P. R. was starting up land clearing that would be unremunerative for the company, and suggested in effect that the C. P. R. was doing this in order to relieve the unemployed situation.

A motion was passed to the effect that all possible data be supplied to the sitting members of the Provincial Legislature.

A further meeting will be held tonight (Friday) at 7:30 p.m., in the Municipal Hall, Forty-third avenue and Fraser, when the situation as affecting the unemployed will be discussed.

Try your neighbor for a subscription.

## LESTER COURT DANCE MONDAY

### Restaurant Employees to Have Dance and Supper

Twenty-eight dances to the music of Garden's famous six-piece orchestra, a big, tasty, well-chosen supper prepared by Vancouver's best chefs, and a real good sociable time are on the programme for the annual informal supper and dance which is to be held in Lester Court, Monday evening, under the auspices of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union, Local 28. The dance commences at 9 p.m. and will continue till 4 a.m. Intermission for supper will be taken at 12 midnight and will continue for one hour. Tickets are on sale at all the leading restaurants of the city. Couple, $3.50; extra lady, $1.50.

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## GERMAN WHITE GUARDS ACTIVE

### Murder Communist Who Refused to Give Report of Meetings

(By the Federated Press)

Hamburg — Paul Hoffmann, a leading Communist of Flensburg, was murdered the night of Dec. 28-29 by White Guards, says a report just received from that city. It is asserted that, following the failure of a spy named Paul Reichert to induce Hoffmann to give him reports of Communist meetings, the latter's home was invaded by a number of Security Police, led by the spy, and Hoffmann was taken to the barracks. The next morning Mrs. Hoffmann was called to the barracks to see the body of her husband.

Major Plueskow, the leader of the White Guards, tried to explain the killing of Hoffmann by declaring that he had knocked over a guard who was taking him to the courtyard of the barracks in an effort to escape, and had been shot after the guards had called "Halt" three times. The wounds in Hoffmann's neck, however, clearly showed that the shots had been fired at extremely close range, and his friends feel sure that the Communist leader was deliberately murdered by the "upholders of law and order."

(Berlin dispatches told how seven persons had been killed and 23 wounded in Flensberg when the police fired upon a crowd of Communists who were attempting to storm the police headquarters following a demonstration in connection with the funeral of Paul Hoffmann, a Communist leader, shot by the police a few days before while "attempting to escape.")

New consignment of "Pritchard's Address to the Jury," on sale at this office. Ten cents, postpaid.

## SOCIALISTS TO MEET IN VIENNA

### Twelve Countries Have Announced Intention of Sending Delegates

(By the Federated Press)

Berne—Socialist parties in 12 countries have already announced their intention to send delegates to the convention scheduled to begin in Vienna on Feb. 22, for the purpose of organizing an international satisfactory to Socialist bodies that have cut loose from the old Second International and do not unconditionally accept the twenty-one points of affiliation laid down by the Third (Communist) International.

This was reported at a meeting of the organizing commission named at the Berne conference of last month, held in Insbruck Saturday, Sunday and Monday. Those present at the meeting were Friedrich Adler, of the Austrian Social Democratic Party; George Ledebour, of the Independent Socialist Party of Germany; Robert Grimm, of the Swiss Social Democratic Party, and R. C. Wallhead, of the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain. The French member of the commission telegraphed that pressing organization work at home prevented him from attending and he reported the intention of the reorganized Socialist Party of France to send delegates to Vienna.

The decisions regarding the programme for the Vienna convention worked out by the commission will soon be sent out for publication in the Socialist press of all countries.

## CAPITAL MENACE BRITISH LABOR

### Thousands Added Weekly to Unemployed Army—National Conference

London.—Unemployment grows. During the past week 110,000 have been added to the official registers. As unemployment grows, the hopes of the capitalists rise higher. They become more outspoken in their threats to labor. The total number of unemployed, alive and half-alive is at least 1,500,000.

The active attack on wages continues. Shipbuilding joiners are still on strike against an attempt to reduce their wages by 12 per cent. Building workers in Belfast are fighting against a similar attack. All the building workers in the country are threatened with an attempt to reduce their wages in the near future. Cotton workers, who are now only receiving three days' pay a week, have the same prospect before them.

## UNION SMASHING CAMPAIGN IN STATES

### Attack Now Being Made on Railroad Unions in Altoona

### One Big Union Comes Out to Meet Attack of Employers

Altoona, Pa.—The fight of the railroad workers on the Pennsylvania system against the policy of union-smashing and wage-reduction which Vice-President W. W. Atterbury of the Pennsylvania Railroad announced when he started for Chicago to present the side of the company to the United States Railway Labor Board in session there, is centering round Altoona.

A vigorous campaign is being carried on here by the One Big Union, particularly among the shopmen in the P. R. R. shops here, which are the largest in the country, employing at normal capacity 20,000 workers.

Daily meetings are being held at shop gates, on the streets and in the labor union halls and resistance to Mr. Atterbury's policy is the sentiment expressed everywhere.

The 45,000 organized coal miners in the surrounding district are also preparing for action against the wage-cut which threatens to take away from the miners the concessions granted during the war-time period.

The following letter sent out to all bodies of organized labor in the district indicates the line of activity proposed by the One Big Union:

"The Labor Movement in America is facing the most serious situation that has ever arisen in the long struggle of the working class for economic freedom.

"The employing class has banded together solidly in ONE BIG UNION of the bosses to beat down organized labor into serfdom.

"The economic autocracy set up by ORGANIZED CAPITAL in this country makes it the imperative duty of all bodies of ORGANIZED LABOR to band together and make common cause in the struggle to establish industrial democracy.

"The wage-cut, open-shop campaign has reached the railroads and the attack has already been made here in Altoona as it has in other places. The forces of the masters of industry are also being marshalled against the miners and wage reductions menace all the workers in the community.

**Against this attack no sign of resistance was seen until the ONE BIG UNION Units in Altoona advanced to accept the challenge of W. W. ATTERBURY and the Pennsylvania Railroad.**

"The fight is on, but the workers

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## MARTENS THANKS U. S. WORKERS

### Endorses Efforts of Soviet Russia Medical Relief Committee

The Soviet Russia Medical Relief committee received the endorsation of Ludwig Martens before he left the United States. The following is a copy of the correspondence exchanged between the committee and Martens:

L. C. A. K. Martens,
Representative of the Russian Soviet Republic in the U. S.,
New York City.

*Dear Comrade:*

Before your forced departure from the United States for Soviet Russia, the Soviet Russia Medical Relief committee submits to you herewith the following report:

The Soviet Russia Medical Relief committee was organized as a volunteer organization in April, 1920, with headquarters in New York City. Local committees grew up gradually in other cities, and up to the present moment there are about 115 local committees throughout the United States and Canada.

The aim of this organization has been and is to collect medical supplies and money for the purchase of medical supplies and surgical instruments, also medical literature for Soviet Russia. With this end in view, 130 public meetings have been held in various cities throughout Canada and the United States, at which meetings moneys were collected for the above purpose; also subscription lists were circulated and individual donations were solicited, both from organizations and individuals sympathetic to the above cause.

Up to date, the treasurer of the central committee in New York has received $58,199.39. Out of this sum, $31,663.34 has been paid towards shipments for medical supplies shipped to Soviet Russia, and $5,014.32 were paid out for organization expenses, printing of pamphlets, post cards, etc., leaving a balance on hand in the treasury, Jan. 21, of $1521.23. The total value of shipments consigned to Soviet Russia is $74,283.06, which means that the balance payable on these shipments is $22,619.72.

In addition to the above shipments purchased from funds collected, drugs, instruments and other medical supplies were collec-

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## AN AMAZING EXPOSURE OF PRIVATE DETECTIVE AGENCIES IN THE U. S.

### Man Who Sought to Expose Frame-ups Shows How "Revolutionary Plots Are Hatching"—Bomb Explosions Take on New Aspect in Light of Evidence Sworn to

By Carroll Binder
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—The records of Former Governor Whitman, now investigating the New York police force, were today enriched by the admission of a public document of the confession of Albert Balanow, alias Albert Bailin, during four years a confidential agent of the Department of Justice, the Thiel Detective Agency and the Burns Detective Agency. This confession differs as widely from the usual dull court papers as do the Arabian Nights from the sermons of seventeenth century Puritan divines.

Bailin in eighty typewritten pages tells under oath what he knows about the activities of the private detective agencies in the Communist Labor and the United Communist parties, and on the I. W. W., on the Fabian Club, the Nonpartisan League and on all other organizations and individuals who favor a change in the social order.

These revelations, every page signed and sworn to by Bailin, assert that the reign of terror which was visited upon alleged radicals in the early months of 1920 was worked up, not by United States officials, but by private detective agencies for the purpose of inducing business men and bankers to pay operatives to run down clues they themselves furnished. The agencies charged $10 per day for each operator and paid the operative $3. Hence, says Bailin, their evident anxiety to assign hundreds of agents to each crusade.

**Wrote Letters**

It was Bailin who wrote the threatening letters received during the Communist Labor trial, by high officials, judges and juries and newspapers. They were written and mailed, he swears, at the dictation of the managers of the detective agencies so that the business men would be moved to contribute additional sums to trace the writer of the letters.

Because his father was a victim of a frameup executed by the secret service of czarist Russia, and because he spent his boyhood in exile with his father in Siberia, Bailin claims that he vowed to bring about an exposure of the spy system. He says he undertook this work in America so that he could reveal to the world the methods used by these guardians of law and order. To accomplish these ends he had to participate in many disgusting jobs, but he secretly tipped off intended victims of plots, gave agency money to radical causes, and left traces on his letters so that they could be followed back to the agents provocateurs, at whose instance they were written.

**Gets Arrested**

Bailin's arrest came about through a deliberate attempt to force the Department of Justice to prosecute him so that he might make his statement under oath in a federal court room. He is charged under Section 2015 of the Federal statutes with sending threatening letters through the mails to Maclay Hoyne, then state's attorney of Cook County, Illinois, and director of the "red raids," to Frank Comerford, special prosecutor in the trial of the 20 members of the Communist Labor party in Chicago last summer, to Judge Oscar Hebel, who presided at the trial, to Henry

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## IN MEMORY OF LIEBKNECHT

### 8,000 Berlin Workers in Demonstration Fired On By Police

Berlin.—Some 8,000 people attended the Communist demonstration in the Lustgarten January 15, in commemoration of the death of Karl Leibknecht and Rosa Luxembourg.

Later a procession of 6,000 people marched along the Unter Den Linden in the direction of the Brandenburg Gate and broke through the police cordon at the Charlottenstrasse into the area which, for the protection of the Reichstag building, is closed by law to demonstrations.

A second police cordon at the Friedrichstrasse was also forced. The crowd then halted before the Russian embassy, cheering the Soviet government. When the crowd finally tried to rush a third cordon at the Wilhelmstrasse a shot was fired, apparently from the police at Brandenburg Gate. It was followed by more shots, whereupon the crowd in wild panic fled in all directions. The numbers of the dead and wounded are unknown.

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### LEFEAUX RELATES RUSSIAN EXPERIENCE

**Touring Country on Behalf of Canadian Labor Defense Legion —Next Weeks Meeting**

W. W. Lefeaux, who recently returned from Russia is touring the country on behalf of the Canadian Labor Defense League and relating his experiences. He spoke in Vancouver on Sunday and in Prince Rupert on Wednesday. Some of his other dates are:

Revelstoke, Sunday, February 13, Calgary, Wednesday, February 16; Edmonton, Thursday, February 17.

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## C. G. T. DEFIES FRENCH COURT

### Labor Unites to Fight Court's Order for Dissolution

Paris.—The executive committee of the proscribed General Confederation of Labor (C.G.T.) have accepted the challenge to trade union organization thrown down by the government, and, in a manifesto issued to the workers of France, describe the high court's order for the dissolution of the C. G. T. as an act of vengeance against the working-class.

The court's action has had the happy effect of uniting all sections of the trade union combination. The right wing majority and the Left Wing minority in the industrial movement have buried the hatchet for the time being and issued fighting calls to action in defence of the threatened C.G.T.

The leaders of all the great unions in the confederation have today declared their intention of ignoring the order for dissolution. "The C.G.T. is dissolved," they say in effect, "but nevertheless, the C. G. T. is still alive."

The biggest trade union battle in France since the right of organization was first conceded is likely to be waged on this issue.

## BRITISH LABOR ON UNEMPLOYMENT

### Labor Party Refuses to Get Mixed Up in Govt. Inquiry

The joint meeting of the parliamentary committee and the labor party executive has come to a decision splendidly demonstrating the solidarity and independence of labor. It has thrown back in the government's face the artful offer that labor should tie its hands by co-operating in a government committee of inquiry into unemployment. It has taken its stand on the plain, indisputable fact, insisted on over and over again that both the causes and the remedies for unemployment are perfectly open and well known, and that what is wanted is not further inquiry and discussion, but the application of the principles labor has already publicly laid down.—Daily Herald.

Meighen says that "the Canadian people are not in a frame of mind to properly exercise the franchise." We don't know of any people in any country outside of Russia who are.


## Meetings in O.B.U. Hall

For the Coming Week

804 PENDER STREET WEST

SUNDAY—Irish Self-Determination League.
MONDAY—Piledrivers.
TUESDAY—Irish Self-Determination League.
WEDNESDAY—Trades and Labor Council.
THURSDAY—Plasterers' Helpers and Dance, 9 to 12.
SATURDAY—Dance, 9 to 12.

SELF-DETERMINATION FOR IRELAND LEAGUE

Speaker:

Mr. N. J. EGAN

SUNDAY, FEB. 13th, 1921

8:30 P. M.

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On sale on Friday and Saturday, our famous Pork Shoulders; all fresh killed and government inspected. They only weigh from 4 to 9 lbs. Regular 35c lb. Special, lb. 26½c Come early and get a nice one.

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Shoulders of Young Mutton; reg. 30c lb. Special, lb. ..........22½c

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On sale on Friday and Saturday, our middle cuts of Pork, practically no bone; in cuts of 2 to 10 lbs. Reg. 40c lb., special, lb. ....................34c

**GROCERY DEPT. SPECIALS**
6-lb. sacks of Rolled Oats ..........33c
Large tubes of Rolled Oats ..........27c
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Small White Ashcroft Beans sell at ..........4 lbs. for 25c
Finest Green Peas, 4 lbs. for 25c
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Apple-Strawberry Jam, 4 lbs...90c

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—Drawn by Ryan Walker for The New York Call and The Federated Press.

# Letters to THE FEDERATIONIST

**Cheap Powder**

Editor B. C. Federationist: During the recent by-election campaign in Delta, the premier promised, as a good bait, cheap powder for the agricultural toilers. Even at the present price of powder, one-third off won't make it cheap. Why a man who worked ten years in a powder factory told me that it could be produced for three dollars a box when raw material was at its height. What would be of more interest and benefit to the hundreds of farmers of this province than cheap powder—real cheap, without the smell of profiteering on it?

Now here is a real chance for work worth while for the labor members in the legislature. Bring in a bill proposing to establish a government-owned powder factory, powder to be sold at cost to farmers. Let us see where the different parties stand on such an important issue, also the non-partisans; independents will have a chance to show their color. Needless to say that if a bill of this nature was turned down by the government the labor, farmer or any other candidates would have a live issue to bring before the people of the agricultural districts at the next election.

A. RINGSLAD,
Crescent, B. C.

**The S. L. P. Position**

Editor B. C. Federationist: "Of the dead speak nothing evil," but when a corpse pollutes the atmosphere, then the usual sanitary measures must be taken.

In your issue of Feb. 4, an S. L. Pite takes exceptoin to a statement by J. Kavanagh, that the S. L. P. of A. would not be accepted in the Third International.

The *persistent* calumny of the officers of the Third International, through the columns of the Weekly People, bears out Kavanagh's statement.

For the past year, the S. L. P. outfit in company with a gang of social patriots, repeatedly stated through their press, that the late John Reid, Louis Fraina, Jim Larkin and many others, who did not worship at the urn containing De Leon's ashes, were agent-provocateurs and stool-pigeons of the United States government.

John Reid is dead, Larkin is in prison, and Louis Fraina was exonerated of those charges, at the Second Congress of the Third *International, held in Moscow last* July. His accuser, Santeri Nuroteva, an ex-member of the S. P. of A., who was faced by Fraina at the Congress, was ordered to make a public retraction of the charges, and was threatened with severe penalties by Lenin, if the slander was repeated. Yet months after the slander was refuted, and after the publication of the report of the investigation committee, we find in the S. L. P. official organ, of January 15, 1921, a reiteration of the Fraina slander, in an attempt to defend the S. L. P. before the Communist Party of Spain, who accused the S. L. P. of being agents of the bourgeoise.

This reactionary outfit, defenders of "the flag in Utah," pursuers of "life, liberty and happiness" within the confines of the United States constitution, who "adapted" Marxian Socialism to the Declaration of Independence; whose national secretary, Petersen, deplored the rise to power of the Russian proletariat, (a matter of record), this S. L. P. of A. who in every recent attack on the class-conscious workers of the United States, by the master class, added their feeble yap to the baying of the capitalist hounds, in order to prove their Americanism, and their dedication to the immortal principles for which their forefathers stormed the heights of Appotomax, to quote the party rhetorician, Charles H. Corregan, J. F. M. L. appeals to the Federationist for a chance to correct "false statements." Why not commence at home, correcting the vaporings of Olive Johnson in the columns of the Weekly People —who pursues the methods of a capitalist editor, in keeping the S. L. P. dupes in ignorance.

Probably H. F. M. L. is not thoroughly familiar with the ideology of the party whom he supports. A study of the files of the People, since 1916, might cause him to hesitate before advocating the S. L. P. as a revolutionary Socialist organization, as the tone of his letter suggests an honest but uninformed worker.

F. CLARKE.
February, 7, 1921.

**Wants a Little Light**

Editor B. C. Federationist: After reading your report of a lecture on theological vs. scientific modes of thought, I can't say that I am any clearer in my mind as to the difference between the two modes.

I have always classed the religious mode of thought with the purely human mode, which, if the man be a prospector, causes him to think of all ground on which he has no stakes as no good, but the instant he places his stakes on some of that ground, then the ground staked becomes a bonanza, and the man saying anything against that ground instantly becomes an enemy to the prospector, and is classed as no good.

The scientific mode of thought is that mode of thought which first places all feeling for or against the thing thought of, in the discard. Removes all arguments for or against the thing thought of, from off the understanding then assembles in the mind all available knowledge on the subject to be thought of. Then the mind reasons from that knowledge to a reasonable opinion on the thing thought of.

I will take the trade union to illustrate the two modes of thought. If I were writing to a Catholic journal I might use the Lord's Supper, or a Baptist journal the rite of Baptism for an illustration. Suppose I ask the question, "Are the trades unions capitalistic organizations; are they chiefly organized to be capitalistic selling agencies of labor power, to control the supply of that power, and to force the public to pay excessive prices for that power?"

To the minds of the great majority of unionists I have uttered blasphemy against the union in even asking the question. The human or religious mind instantly jumps to protect without question the thing it is taught to believe in or the thing to which it belongs. If I made the question into a statement of fact, then about 90 per cent. of the members would without thought call me a liar, about 60 per cent. would feel like hurting me in some way and a number would kill me were it not for the law. Only about ten per cent. of all the members would consider the question as a question, and the statement as a statement alone, without any deference to the person making the statement. They would try to assemble all the facts, for or against the union being a capitalistic organization. They would consider, what constitutes capitalism; what constitutes commodities; what was the union organized for; what constitutes profit; should the value of a day's labor be a fixed value, like gold, or a fluctuating value like silver. *All the knowledge available on the* subject they would assemble in their minds and would reason from that knowledge to a judgment on the question and the statement. The person making the statement having no value as knowledge, is not considered for a moment. These ten per cent. have the scientific mind, while the other 90 per cent. have the human or religious mind.

The human mind endorses everything the lecturer condemns under the head of the religious mind, and it is because the human mind is in control instead of the scientific mind that we are where we are. Blind faith and the human mind is shown in the Socialist's attitude toward all criticism of the government in Russia. If the present Russian Government is not autocratic, what is it?

ALEX. CAMERON.

The Allied court at Mainz has sentenced three Communists for spreading propaganda among the French troops. Schilling received three years' imprisonment and 8,000 marks fine; Raab, one month in prison and 5,000 marks fine; Stichelberg, a fine of 500 marks.

**Martens Thanks U. S. Workers**

(Continued from Page 1)

ted, to the value of over $3000, and likewise shipped to Soviet Russia.

Several hundred valuable textbooks and other publications on medicine have been collected and sent to the commissariats of public health of Soviet Russia.

Doubtless you are aware, both from the Russian official publications and from other sources that the bulk of these shipments have already been received by the public health authorities of Soviet Russia, and put to immediate use.

Most of the local Soviet Russia Medical Relief committees have been organized only recently, and some of them are still in the process of organization. Among the tasks on which they are working, one stands paramount in their minds, and that is the organization of medical councils, composed of physicians only, who are willing to collect for Soviet Russia medical literature, and all necessary information for the combating of diseases, and to acquaint Soviet Russia with the latest discoveries and achievements in medical science, and with the hospital care of infectious and other diseases. They desire ultimately to organize medical units of experts for service in Soviet Russia, when communication between this country and Russia shall have been thrown open. Through these councils we have secured the co-operation of medical men of note, who have expressed their desire to acquaint Russian physicians with the achievements of the medical and sanitary sciences in the United States during the seven years of blockade of Soviet Russia. Some of them have travelled to Europe to familiarize themselves with the present status of medical scicence in the Western European countries.

The lack of nurses and other hospital attendants seems to be a great handicap to Soviet Russia at the present time, according to reports which have reached us. Therefore the above medical councils are drawing within their sphere of influence nurses and other hospital personnel, who are willing to go to Russia to help alleviate the suffering of the victims of the war and the blockade. Serious consideration is given to the medical education of Russian emigrants desiring to return to Soviet Russia, especially to the unskilled labor, who would be of great help in the hospital service in Soviet Russia.

With reference to the western district committee, the central committee has found it necessary to suspend the western district office, and request Charles L. Drake *to transfer in detail all the records* concerning the work done in the western district in the past. A local committee was organized in Chicago to go on with the work there, and the central committee is now in direct communication with all the sub-committees, trying to coordinate their efforts for the sake of greater efficiency.

The work in Canada, under the supervision of the central committee, is making very good progress. The comrades in charge of the work there have proven to be exceedingly worthy by virtue of their accomplishments.

The general conditions of the country, with the enormous unem*ployment prevailing*, do not promise a very bright outlook for collections in the near future. Our collections at present are almost exclusively from Labor organizations. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the committee will continue to endeavor to unite and co-ordinate the work throughout the country so as to produce the best results.

For the purpose of acquainting the people of the United States with conditions in Soviet Russia, our committee has published and distributed up to the present time about 30,000 pamphlets, and in addition to these, has issued an enormous number of leaflets, letters and statements to the press.

Certain difficulties were encountered by the Soviet Russia Relief committee, due to the activities of the "presumable friends" and open enemies of Soviet Russia, who insisted that their hobbies and their politics be dragged into this work, which was, from the very beginning, carried on and maintained as a non-partisan affair. Only on this basis has it been possible to maintain the organiztion, and make the work as successful as it has been under the circumstances. Regardless of the opposition and animosity the Medical Relief committee in New York, as the authorised mouthpiece of this work, is outlining various plans to perfect an efficient organization in order to carry *out the work successfully.*

The Soviet Russia Medical Relief committee owes its existence and the success of its work up to this time chiefly, if not solely,, to the earnest support and endorsement given to it by your bureau and yourself. It is essential that you give us, as a parting word, a definite expression as to the future possible usefulness of our committee, and your suggestions to aid us in our activities.

With cordial and comradely greetings to yourself and the comrades over there,

Fraternally yours,
SOVIET RUSSIA MEDICAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.
(Signed) Joseph Michael, Secretary.

Soviet Russia Medical Relief Committee, New York City, N. Y.

Dear Friends:

Before leaving the United States of America, it is my pleasant duty to thank you most sincerely on behalf of the people and the government of Soviet Russia for your earnest and successful efforts to bring medical relief to the men, women and children of Soviet Russia, who are suffering because of the dreadful war and inhuman blockade.

It is my profound wish that my absence from this country should not deter you for a moment from the continuation of your highly useful and commendable work. On the contrary, my forced departure from this country should spur on the Soviet Russia Medical Relief committee, and all its supporters and sympathizers, to redouble their efforts to wipe out the apparent unfriendliness of America towards Soviet Russia, as exhibited by the deportatoin decree of the secretary of Labor. I still refuse to believe that the Ameircan people share his sentiments. The vast number of assurances of sympathy and regret received by me during the last week of my stay in this country have convinced me more than ever that the American people, whether of the working class or of the general public, bear no enmity toward the hard-tried people of Soviet Russia. I appreciate most deeply not only the physical relief offered through the medicines shipped by your committee to Soviet Russia, but also the feeling of sympathy and friendly understanding created through the efforts of your committee.

It will be one of my first tasks upon my arrival at Moscow to lay your report before the commissariat of health, and I shall urge that your recommendations be acted upon as quickly as possible. I hope that your work will meet with the heartiest approval of the Soviet government, and of the peasants *and workers of Sovelt Russia.*

Again I wish to thank your committee and the men and women of the United States whose sympathy for the people of Soviet Russia has contributed to the success of your work.

I most heartily endorse the efforts of your committee, and urge you to go on with your tasks, as heretofore, regardless of carping criticism and slanderous attacks, either through misconception of your work or deliberate malicious intent.

I remain, most sincerely,
(Signed) L. MARTENS.

Six bridge and building gangs of *the C. N. R. in Quebec were* recently laid off and rehired next day at 35c, a reduction of more than 50 per cent. in wages.


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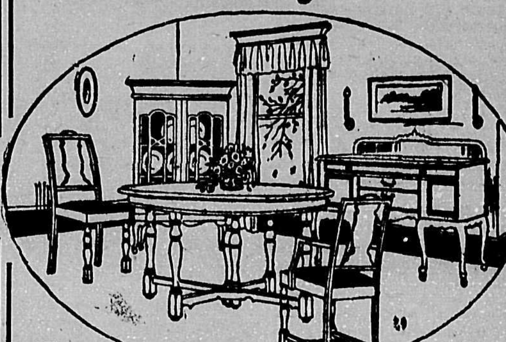

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# Lumber Camp and Agricultural Workers' Department of the One Big Union

THIS PAGE IS PAID FOR BY THE LUMBER CAMP AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS DEPARTMENT OF THE ONE BIG UNION. OPINIONS EXPRESSED THEREIN ARE NOT NECESSARILY ENDORSED BY THE FEDERATIONIST.

## Camp Reports

### PRINCE GEORGE DISTRICT BULLETIN

This bulletin is issued in accordance with recommendations by the delegates from the Short-Log (Interior) districts, who attended the general convention of the Lumber Workers, held at Vancouver.

The Prince George district, in common with all other districts of the Lumber Workers, has been notified that we as an organization, stand suepended from the O. B. U., but with the compromisory proviso contained in the notice, that any branch that makes application will be reinstated, upon the *payment of one month's per capita* tax. In replying to this "ukase," I pointed out that this district, or any other district of the Lumber Workers had never been directly affiliated with the O. B. U., but were units of the L. W. I. U., which body was an integral part of that organization, consequently any action of this nature, could and would only be dealt with by the unit as a whole, and as a matter of fact, had been definitely decided, when the membership of the Lumber Workers had by referdum vote, ratified the stand taken by their delegates at the Port Arthur convention, therefore insofar as the Lumber Workers are concerned, the consititution of the O. B. U. is at present "null and void." The circular further intimated that it is the intention of the G. E. B. of the O. B. U. to notify the membership of the branches that failure to comply with the amended constitution, which is another way of saying that they intend to commence disruption proceedings in our ranks. The necessity of being prepared to counteract any attempt of this nature, is obvious.

The membership of the Prince George district insofar as this office has been in touch, or communication with them have accepted the course adopted at the recent convention, as being the most practical one to pursue under the circumstances, and they can be depended upon to present a solid front for 100 per cent. Industrial Unionism, such as the tentative *constitution now assures them.*

In accordance with conclusions arrived at by the interior delegates, it will be necessary for this district to ask a vote on the clauses that require united action at a given time. However, in view of the fact that the membership in this district is principally a migratory one, and that many who are in the camps now will be out in the course of a few weeks, and a new bunch in, the referendum will not be taken until as late a date as will allow sufficient time for the results to be acted upon, in conjunction with the other districts involved, as it is important that the decision to act will be made by those on whom its execution will depend.

#### Camp Conditions

The only chances to trade laborpower for "pork chops" in this district is by wielding a 16-pound broadaxe, making ties at from 20 to 25c a tie. Between Prince George and Smithers there are some fifteen camps, with delegates in practically every camp. From now on, the makers will be let go as they finish their "stripe," so that the chances for employment in that capacity will be getting fewer.

Along the G. T. P. from Prince George to McBride, logging operations are tied up, with the exception of a few "Jippos," that are hauling what logs they had cut since last summer. There are no preparations for opening in evidence.

The first reduction in wages last *fall resulted in all the union men* coming in from those camps, leaving only the "Yap," whom they couldn't get to unite with them in resisting the boss. Consequently, the organization in that end of the district is practically nil.

The Northern Construction Co. (Clarke's mill camps, P. G. E.), have resumed operations with a second reduction in wages, the price now being 40c and 45c per hour for good men.

Branch secretaries should inform any fellow workers, who intend coming to the Prince George district, that the foregoing are conditions as they exist.

All fellow workers who have wages due them by the Dome Lumber Company (which company operated logging camps and saw-mill at Dome Creek, P. G. district), should be advised to make statement of their claim in writing, giving full name, the nature of the work performed, the total amount claimed, and all other particulars of their case, and address the same to Montreal Trust Company, Royal Bank Bldg., Edmonton, Alta., the appointed liquidator of the insolvent company, so that they are received by them not later than Feb. 16, 1921.

C. F. MORRISON,
Secretary P. G. District.

### KAMLOOPS DISTRICT —

My first week in the city of Kamloops reminds me of Robert Service's poem "The Shooting of Dan McGrew," which tells about a *bunch of the boys that were whooping* her up in the Malmute saloon. It was all here except the shooting, and even that was not missed by a very big margin.

Isn't it about time that we stopped playing the hoosier for the boss? If I were running a camp up in the bush, and was opposed to the eight-hous day, better camp conditions, etc., I would want no*thing better than to see the men* I paid off go to town and blow their stakes on rotten whiskey; go broke in a few days, and have to come right back to the same hay-wire layout, to look for a job again. That is just what is happening every day in this and other districts. On the other hand, what is the use of fighting for better conditions in the camps and then coming to town and putting in our time in the rottenest dumps in the town?

There is no doubt but that this spring and summer we have got to put in some hard work to secure a universal eight-hour day, to do away with the carrying of blankets and to better conditions in general. The fight is going to be twice as hard for us if a large number of us are broke and with ragged clothes. Let's get busy and show the public that it is better conditions ,and not booze that is our main object.

A meeting of the district executive board is called for Saturday, Feb. 12. Any member of this district having any suggestions or complaints to make, should put them in writing and send them in to the secretary at once, so that they may be dealt with at the meeting. Remember, that this organization is what you make it yourselves. Don't leave it all to one or two men to do, but dig in and take an active part in the work. Get after the men who spend their time in the bunk house in knocking other members or officials, and make them either prove up or shut up. If a man holding office is not the right man for the job, then get rid of him, no matter who he is, but make sure you are in the right before you take the step. This dissension and *spreading of false reports is* what will break us up, if we don't stop it right now.

The Northern Construction Company is hiring union men occasionally, letting them work two or three days, and then putting them down on the road again. Well, it's their inning now, but we are coming to bat next. Shakespeare, in one of his plays, says: "Now is the winter of our discontent." But he also says something about a "glorious summer," and that applies to us.

A wire this morning from Glacier says to warn all members of a wage dispute on the tunnel job, which is being arbitrated, so let's keep away from there until we hear more about it.

Things are quiet in the Merritt country. Peterson, a contractor, who was trying to do a $10 job for $5, found that the men wouldn't do $8 worth of work for $4 a day, and has had to shut down again. May he rest in peace! Reports are that things may pick up on the Coldwater a little later on.

The Northern Construction Camp No. 5, at Badger Creek, has four bunks in the bath-house, and the cook and flunkey sleeping in the cook-house. This camp and the one at McLure will be reported to the health inspectors this week. Let us hear from some of the other camps, good or bad.

Any member holding a sick benefit receipt from the union who is forced to pay sick dues to the company, should ask for a receipt, and turn it into the secretary. I want to turn them into the union lawyers, and see if we can't stop this practice.

Send in all the news or even short letters to help make the Weekly Bulletin a live one. Remember that copies go to all other districts, and that this exchange of news will help to get more concerted action between districts.

Balance union funds on hand, Feb. 1, $407.41; balance sick funds on hand, Feb. Feb. 1, $691.22.

As you can see, the hospital fund is in good shape. There are several members who have found that a sick benefit receipt was a pretty handy thing to have. It is protection 24 hours of the day whether you are working or not. The more who carry this protection, the better protection it is for, so far, our expenditures have only been about 40 per cent. of the receipts, so get busy and boost it.

P. McQuade and E. J. Myers, both of whom scabbed at Chase last year, are reported as heading towards the Coast. Union men will be on the watch for them, and know how to treat them.

There are not many union men stopping at the Grand Pacific Hotel these days.

W. S. KILNER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

### THE NEW 4L WAGE SCALE

The board of directors of the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen, which met in Portland, December 20, adopted a new minimum wage schedule for sawmill *and logging operations* for the Coast regions to meet new conditions confronting the industry. The new schedule follows:

**Coast District**

**Minimum Wage Schedule—Logging Camps**

(Hourly pay unless otherwise specified.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Blacksmith | .65 |
| Blacksmith's helper | .50 |
| Brakeman, head | .60 |
| Brakeman, 2nd | .55 |
| Bucker, head | .65 |
| Bucker | .55 |
| Bucker, windfall | .65 |
| Bucker, wood | .45 |
| *Camp helper (a month) | $80-$110 |
| Chaser | .55 |
| Chokerman | .55 |
| **Cook | — |
| *Cook, 2nd (per month) | $90 |
| Drum tender | .45 |
| *Engineer, donkey | .60 |
| *Engineer, duplex | .60 |
| *Engineer, ground yarder (in exclusive ground yarding camp | .65 |
| *Engineer, locomotive | .65 |
| Faller, head | 62½ |
| Faller, 2nd | 57½ |
| Filer, head | .65 |
| *Filer, 2nd | .60 |
| *Fireman, donkey | .45 |
| *Fireman, locomotive | .50 |
| *Foreman, grade | .65 |
| *Foreman, section | .50 |
| Gasoline drag saw man | .45 |
| *Head handy man (limited to one a side) | .65 |
| High climber | .80 |
| Hookon man | .55 |
| Hook tender | .90 |
| Knotter's | .45 |
| Lidgerwood skid'g leverman | .65 |
| Lidgerwood load leverman | .60 |
| Lidgerwood head loader | .75 |
| Lidgerwood head rigger | .80 |
| Loader, head, long log | .75 |
| Loader, head, short log | .65 |
| Loader, 2nd, long and short | .60 |
| Log R. R. men (const.) | .45 |
| Machinist | .65 |
| *Pump man | .45 |
| **Raftsman, foreman (allowable when 4 or more men are employed) | — |
| Raftsman, head, per day | $5.50 |
| Raftsman, per day | $5.00 |
| Rigger, head (also 2nd hooktender) | .65 |
| Rigger, 2nd | .55 |
| Rigger, 3rd or helper | .55 |
| Rigging slinger | .55 |
| Rigging man, C. O. | .55 |
| Signal boy | .45 |
| Skidroad or poleroad man | .45 |
| Sniper | .50 |
| **Superintendent | — |
| Spool tender | .45 |
| Swamper | .45 |
| Unhook man | .50 |
| Waiter or dishwasher (mo.) | $60 |
| Wood splitter | .45 |
| **Woods foreman | — |

**Means optional.

*Men marked by an asterisk* (*) must be considered as daily employees who are not entitled to extra pay for work in excess of eight hours, which is ordinarily and customarily performed to insure continued operation of the plant. This refers to engineers and firemen firing up machines and pumps preparatory to starting them; foremen and superintendents assembling tools, and crews; brakemen seeing that brakes are released and trains ready to start, etc. Their pay contemplates such service and no extra pay will be allowed.

### STRIKE AT VANCOUVER LBR. CO. PLANT

The Vancouver Lumber Co. has, much to their surprise, a strike on hand of all men previously employed in the planing mill. Doubtless they thought that the present conditions in the Labor market were such as to tame the men into accepting whatever terms the company felt disposed to enforce.

New machinery has been installed, which increases the output from 56 to 80 thousand per day. This of course, calls for a similar speeding up by the men attending the machines. At the same time a cut in wages was imposed averaging 15c per hour. On top of this, the men were on Monday told it was to be a ten-hour day in future. At 5 p.m., however, the men all quit and went home. Upon their arrival on the job on Tues*day morning*, Supt. Beard told them they had to work the 10-hour day or get off the job. Not one man would start under these conditions, the whole 43, which consisted of eight Japs, two Hindus and the rest English-speaking, the latter mainly ex-service men, leaving the job in a body. Only the foreman and superintendent is now on the job, the company is now busy looking for a new crew at the magnificent pay of 35c per hour, for a ten-hour day.

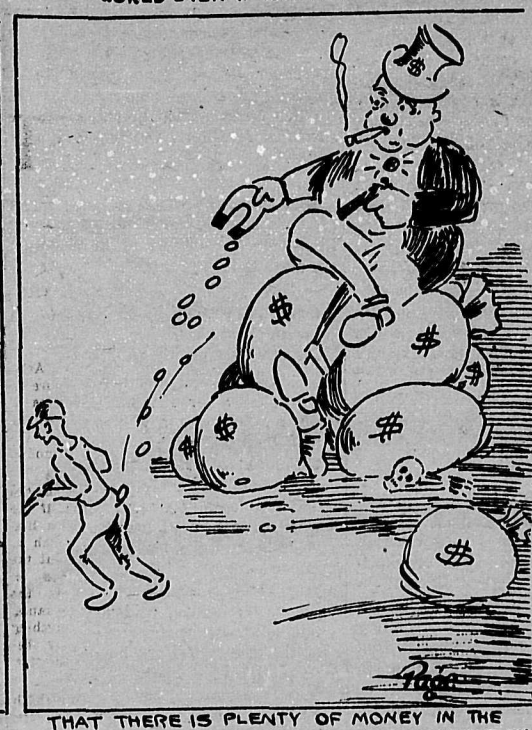
#### First Aid.

First Aid Instruction Classes will commence January 4. The Compensation Board will arrange classes previous to that date if twenty or more will attend.

THAT SOMEBODY ELSE IS HOLDING DOWN YOUR OLD JOB —

THAT THERE'S STILL PLENTY TO EAT IN THE WORLD EVEN IF YOU CAN'T AFFORD IT.

THAT THERE ARE APARTMENTS AND HOUSE-KEEPING ROOMS - EVEN IF —



THAT THERE IS PLENTY OF MONEY IN THE WORLD - EVEN IF YOU AND I CAN'T GET IT!

## RUSSIAN FRIGHTFULNESS

(From Soviet Russia)
(By George Bernard Shaw)

(On January 29, 1920, George Bernard Shaw delivered a lecture at Kingsway Hall, in London, which was announced and later printed under the title "Socialism and the Labor Party." We are presenting to our readers only so much of Mr. Shaw's lecture, taken from the printed version, as deals *with Soviet Russia and the attitude* of Great Britain to that country. Much matter concerning the British Labor Party and other institutions in England has therefore had to be omitted.)

THE Russians seem to very thoroughly appreciate the practical lessons of history that we learned from the early experiences of the robber class. The Russian soldier did a very eccentric thing. He went on fighting for a long time; he was made very uncomfortable; then he had a curious idea, he suddenly stopped fighting, went home, and seized the land of the country. That from the point of view of the robber class in other countries was the first great atrocity. It may have been an *atrocity. It may have been an atro*city, but it was a jolly practical atrocity, and when they began to organize, they started on the idea which I suggested that they were going to organize the industry of the people for the benefit of the people, that they were going to extirpate idlers, and democracy stood in the way. There is only one really interesting statesman in Europe at the present time and his name is Nicholas Lenin. Nicholas Lenin had a tremendous controversy on the subject of democracy with a German Social-Democrat, Karl Kautsky. Kautsky said all the usual things which Socialists have been saying, which I have said all my life, the thing must rest on the will of the people. You have no right to introduce Socialism until you get a vote, until you get majorities throughout all the constituencies in favor of Socialism. I have always said that my reason at bottom has been this, that I knew perfectly well as long *as* I waited for that I would never be asked to do anything but talk. I have talked all my life and I have managed to get beyond the age of sixty without ever having been called on to do anything really dangerous or important. Accordingly, I intend to go on talking in that way, but Lenin did not see that. Lenin entirely agreed with Mr. Winston Churchill on the subject and with the robber class. Lenin said, these things are not done by the great mass of the people making a vote, they are done by an energetic minority which has got a conviction and is determined to go on carrying out that conviction until it is stopped. That is precisely what our upper class did, what they are doing, and have always done. It is the practical thing to do. There *is no use in waiting until the mass* of the people throughout the country, who know a little about football and very much less about politics, whose business is not politics and you cannot move them in the matter at all, there is no use in waiting to get the majority of votes from them with all the powers of the press and newspapers bemusing and bewildering and bedevilling them with all sorts of nonsense. We Socialists when we are a little comfortable are perfectly willing to wait, but the people who really want to have something done, like Lenin, do not wait. When Lenin saw a Constituent Assembly muddling about doing nothing he did not wait but went ahead and, like our governing class there was no nonsense about democracy; he organized the thing in such a shape that it would work. He got his combination of Soviets, a certain method of indirect election which was not at all what we call a democratic method of election because it was very indirect, it was doubly and triply indirect, but susceptible of being managed in such *a way that Lenin got working* with him the sort of men he wanted to agree with him, which is precisely how our governing classes work elections in this country, and there was no nonsense about toleration at all. He believed in Socialism, in organising the proletariat. Those were his ideals and he put it down as a minimum of social morality: "We are not going to have any more idling or unproductiveness; we do not allow liberty of opinion with regard to that; if you have any doubts about that we regard you as a dishonest person and we shoot you." They shot him; he has several bullets in his body; that will show he was educating them practically. But he realized when it came to the point that as between the people who belive in a great system of what is practically the robbery of the poor, and the people who believe in another system, an intelligent minority, they have simply to fight it out with what forces they have at their command. Of course, the very thing he had to institute was what Mr. Lloyd George has held up in the House of Commons as his blackest atrocity, and as was felt in the House of Commons really to be his blackest atrocity, and it is felt I think by every respectable man to be his blackest atrocity, he introduced compulsory labor. He actually said every man must work or he will starve. He had not much food to give the people who did work, thanks to the fact that we are trying to starve them out; you do not get much to eat in Russia, but at any rate what there was going he gave. Only if people would not work they did not get any tickets, and they got on as best *they could, they lived on their own* fat. That was the great atrocity. He was after all carrying out compulsory labor for the benefit of the system of society. He was carrying out the ideas of the upper classes in this country who are also in favor of compulsory labor. Only they find the threat of starvation is sufficient to do the compulsion in this country, except on themselves. Lenin was logical; he brought in a method of compulsory labor from which nobody could get utterly exempt. We have a system of compulsory labor in this country which applies to everybody except people with a considerable amount of property. They can escape from it because they cannot be starved out. Under Lenin's system you do get starved out.

Lenin did something else which is perhaps the most remarkable thing. Supposing the Bolshe Red Army captures you; what is it that happens to you? You are told beforehand if you are a European you are fighting Bolsheviks because you know they are monsters and committing atrocities. You are told *if the Bolsheviks capture you, they* will put you slowly to death over a period of twenty-one days by cutting off the tops of your fingers and nose and ears, and by horrible scientific tortures slowly kill you, therefore you fight pretty hard—if you believe it. Supposing you are taken prisoner, in spite of your heroic struggle, if you are an Englishman you naturally do struggle, if not to the death, still very close to it. But supposing you are overwhelmed by numbers, say one Englishman by 200 Bolsheviks, what happens to you? You are brought into a military depot and the first thing that happens to you is they give you a meal, and when you are in tolerably good humor a man comes in with a lot of literature; he says, "Are you an Englishman?" You say, "I am an Englishman"—proudly. He immediately produces a bundle of Bolshevik literature in English, and you are set to read that literature. You are not given anything else to do. Of course, if they would let you do anything else, being an Englishman you would do it rather than read—play football, for instance—but *they throw you back on your own* mental and intellectual resources to such an extent that you begin to read their literature. Then you find out the truth about what they are actually doing. They send you about three times a week to the theatre and let you go about pretty freely and see wha is going on. They give you these things to read just like the upper classes in our church schools; they stick their ideas into your mind.

I am emphasizing this thing they have taken from our governing classes. They recognize the fact that you must get at people's minds. What they are doing to the mind of the adult person they are doing to the children of *Russia. The children of Russia are* now taught to believe from the very beginning that it is dishonest in the last degree for a person not to be a productive worker and not to pay his way in society. I must not carry the parallel any further. I think this is a very good loose end to leave off. I think it is a very good place to stop and begin thinking about it. As I say I do not see in the Labor Party as it at present exists the Party which will act solidly and practically and thoroughly and radically and unitedly like the Party represented by Mr. Winston Churchill, which I have impolitely called the robber class, and like the Bolsheviks. I see in the Labor Party the most extraordinary heterogenous mass of people, full of opinions of different kinds. I see there are Methodists and atheists; jingoes and conscientious objectors; there are Protectionists and Free Traders; I see the most amazing mass of people of all sorts and kinds immensely equipped for any kind of discussion, for the most violent electioneering, and for no action whatever.

*We have got to simplify* the matter. If we believe in the principles which I have sketched out, being the principles that I myself believe in, this belief in the obligation of every man to leave the world in his debt, or at least to pay his way, then that must be made to be a religion; it has got to be the basis of the whole religion in the country. I am tired of seeing *Labor and Socialism rolling* the stone up the hill with frightful labor only to have it rolled down again. Here you have seen movement after movement, the movement of the Utilitarians, the movement of the Free Traders under Cobden and Bright; the Christian Socialists under Kingsley; the Marxian Socialists, you have seen the Labor Party by an immense amount of labor, by talking on platforms, as I am doing now, get one generation of men educated inot ideas about Free Trade or Socialism or what you like. What does that matter to the upper classes? Those men die out and meanwhile the children are coming into the schools where they are taught from the very beginning the creed of the robber class. The stone is always rolling back. It is because we do not go to work in the practical way of Mr. Winston Churchcill and Nicholas Lenin. I take off my hat to both gentlemen. It appears to me until we get to work in their ways it will be all talk, talk, talk, and nothing else will come of it.

## MRS. SHERIDAN ON SOVIET RUSSIA

### Pays Glowing Tribute to Trotsky, Minister of War

(By the Federated Press)

New York.—Mrs. Clare Sheridan, the Englishwoman who startled two continents by leaving a comfortable home and two young children to travel to war-stricken, starving Russia for the avowed purpose of modelling the busts of the makers of a new order, arrived here a few days ago to lecture on her experiences. With her are the products of her artistic pilgrimage —the busts of Lenin, Trotsky, Zinoviev and Djirjinsky and other Soviet leaders.

If anyone is fitted to give an unbiased view of the workers' republic, Mrs. Sheridan is. Five years ago she had never done a stroke of work. Her husband was killed in the war. Of her two children, one, a boy of five, is accompanying her.

Psychology is as much a part of Mrs. Sheridan's business as mathematics is a part of an engineer's. That she knows that part of her business well, she proved by her keen analysis of some of the men whose portraits she modelled in Moscow.

"Zinoviev I found difficult," she admitted. "But perhaps I am not fair to him. He was the first to sit for me; and I still had my way to make. I mean," she explained, "he was impatient of me because I am a bourgeois. He only sat for me because of his friendship for Kameneff, who brought me over to Russia. They are all very loyal to each other, those Russian leaders. After they learned that I was in earnest about my work they respected me.

"Lenin was the most unapproachable. He shuts you out. He seems to have everything up there in that wonderful dome-shaped *head, and when he looks at you* out of his crumpled, crinkled eyes, he sees all that is in you. But he takes very little interest in art. You can talk of Lenin almost as you would talk of a person in mythology. He already is a Russian legend.

"Then there was Djirjinsky, the head of the Extraordinary Commission. People know very little about him, here. They say he is ruthless. Perhaps so. But all I saw was a man whose eyes were swimming in tears. The sorrows of the world seemed to rest on him. A quarter of his life has been spent in prison, you know."

But it was Trotsky, the man who has been pictured as the most cruel and ferocious of the Russian leaders, who captivated the imagination of this scrutinizing young woman. About him she grew vivid and warm! "Such personality! Such strength! Trotsky is the man of culture and learning. He knows art. 'I want to help you,' he said when he was posing for me, and he gave me criticisms and suggestions.

"I have been asked if Trotsky is not the Napoleon of Russia who will attempt to subdue all of Europe. Of course he is a great military genius, but Trotsky is the Napoleon of pacifism and his armies are armies of labor. It seems to me that the Russians are willing to accept the most humiliating terms to gain peace and a chance to do constructive work."

## LUMBER BARONS SEEKING A MONOPOLY

### Want Absolute Control of Lumber Prices in Pacific States

### To Obtain a Monopoly Through the State Legislatures

(Fed. Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington.—Gifford Pinchot, former chief forester under the Roosevelt administration, came before the House Committee on Agriculture last week to expose the Snell bill, which turns over to the state legislatures the authority to prescribe how privately owned timber shall be cut. He showed that this measure is in fact a scheme to deprive the American people of the right to save their timber, and thereby to keep down the cost of housing in the future. He showed that it is designed to further consolidate the vast monopoly of the western timber barons, and to hand over to them—through the legislatures of the states of Washington, Oregon and California—the absolute control of lumber prices in the nation henceforth. It is a bid for the purchase of the legislatures of these three *states by the lumber barons, in the* open market of corrupt politics.

A score of timber lobbyists, most of them claiming scientific training and the dignity of experts, were present to support the bill. The present chief forester was on hand to spak for it. E. T. Allen, representing the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, which was recently denounced in a special report by the Federal Trade Commission, was a glib witness.

In his discussion of the Snell bill, Pinchot explained that while it purports to be designed to prevent the devastation of privately owned timber lands, in fact it is a bill to promote a monopoly of lumber in the hands of a few great owners who hold over one-half of the privately owned standing timber in the country. Most of this is in nine western states. The bulk of it is in the three Pacific coast states, to which, within ten years, the great majority of the states will have to go for their lumber.

"These vast holdings could never have been amassed and consolidated except through gigantic frauds against the government," he said. "For example, crews were sent into the woods to locate stone and timber claims and swamp land claims, which they did in large numbers, for the timber companies. Many swore that they had crossed certain 'swamp' lands in boats, when in fact their boats had been carried on wagons."

Since most of the people and most of the states are interested *in the lumber supply far more* directly than are the few people and states having timber for export, Pinchot argued, the surrender of the right to protect timber lands against being devastated and their future production of timber ruined would be suicidal. It would be as absurd as to surrender to the Illinois legislature the sole right to regulate the meat packing industry. The timber barons would easily get control of the legislatures of the three big timber exporting states.

With biting sarcasm, Pinchot called attention to the fact that the lumber crowd is now asking to have itself regulated—by the states —while all of its industrial associates, such as the railroads, the oil and coal operators, the waterpower interests and the meat packers, are stubbornly resisting regulation.

"The timber holders," he remarked, "ask us to believe that they have employed and sent to Washington a large, expensive, and exceptionally intelligent lobby, supplied with all the means of making it effective, in order to bring upon themselves the very *thing* which these other parallel great industries have spent and are still spending great sums to avoid. The obvious fact is that national control is the only form of control that the big timber owners have to fear.

"They know that the passage of this bill would be the most effective step at this time possible to put into the hands of a little group of *Pacific coast lumbermen a monopo*listic power over the farmers, the wage earners, the manufacturers, the business men, and the rent payers of the United States, a power far more oppressive than that exercised by the Steel Trust, the Anthracite Trust, or the Oil Trust."

### MADE BUSINESS MEN SING "THE KING"

#### Black and Tans Make Sinn Feiners Carry Union Jack and Sing

An extraordinary scene was enacted at Ballina recently when a force of auxiliary police compelled five local Sinn Feiners, all of whom are leading business men in the locality, to march through the town, carrying Union Jacks above their heads, and trailing a Sinn Fein flag in the gutter behind them. They were afterwards compelled to burn the Sinn Fein flag.

The parade was preceded by a street musician, who played on a banjo, to whose accompaniment the men were made to sing "God Save the King."

### PROPAGANDA MEETING

**Owing to the meeting of the unemployed on Cambie Street ground on Sunday afternoon, the Regular propaganda meeting of the Coast District will be held at 12 o'clock noon instead of 2 p.m. as formerly.**

## STRIKES

### ACTIVE ENGAGEMENTS ON THE FIRING LINE

| | |
|---|---|
| Lapan Log Co. | Jackson Bay |
| Metalliferous Mines | Silverton and Sandon (Slocan District) |

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....February 11, 1921


IN MANY elections throughout the world much disappointment has been expressed at the results or lack of results secured by labor in the effort to elect representatives of the working class. It is not so long ago that there was much wailing and gnashing of teeth in labor's ranks because of the poor showing made by the workers in the elections in this province. In the West Peterboro election the same wail has arisen from the workers. From South Africa we shall, no doubt, in due time, have similar repinings. Naturally the ruling class is extremely gratified to see the poor showing made by labor, but to the Socialist there is nothing to be uneasy about.

**ALL RESTS ON WORKERS**

* * *

The failure of the labor parties to make headway is due to two reasons. First the lack of clarity in the parties on the working-class position, and the medicore nature of the so-called labor candidates, and the lack of understanding that the workers themselves have of their position in society. While the idea still prevails that the workers can achieve anything for themselves either individually or collectively under capitalism, very little progress can or will be made. The usual type of labor men running for parliament is of such a nature as to preclude any possibility of them being able to clarify the situation. Holding, as they do, that something can be accomplished here and now for the workers by sending men to parliament and failing to realize that it is impossible to reform the present system, these individuals instead of aiding in spreading knowledge to the workers, are more often found confusing the issue.

* * *

Naturally the workers themselves are the ones who elect their standard bearers, and the representatives they choose must, of necessity, reflect the intelligence that they possess and the understanding that they have of their position in society. This places the responsibility where it must finally rest. It must then be apparent that until the workers study their position in society that their efforts must always result in leading them up a blind ally. The blind cannot lead the blind. Clear thinking, and a clear understanding of the working-class position, can only be secured by study, and if the workers adopt these methods then they will not need leaders. They will outline their own policies. Carry out their own intentions, and according to their own knowledge carry on the propaganda that will not only result in the election of members of parliament, but finally achieve their emancipation.

PREMIER DRURY of Ontario, in a speech given recently, stated that "there has been a lamentable development of class consciousness on the part of Capital and Labor of late, through a failure to understand the situation." Later in his address he stated, "Unless it were recognized that man was more than a mere machine they were going to turn him into something dangerous, and he was not normally so." No doubt Premier Drury would like to see "normalcy" once again established. If by that he means that man should be allowed to become normal, we are with him, but fail to see how it is possible for man to be normal when he is compelled to live under an abnormal system. A system that is based on exploitation and under which the morals and ethics are such as to place a premium on robbery. The test of success in present-day society is determined by the amount the individual "has made." How he makes it is another matter.

**WHY THIS CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS**

* * *

The development of class consciousness in society must of necessity intimate that there are class antagonisms. In other words there must be two classes in society, whose interests do not coincide or there would be no class conflict. If that premise is correct, then there must be a base for a class antagonism and a class consciousness developed. The Socialist recognizing the base of class consciousness does not create the class lines of demarcation, but merely points them out with the ultimate object of removing the cause of class antagonisms by eliminating the present wage slavery system. Society is composed of two classes: those that have, and those that have not; one class in possession of the means of wealth production, and the other entirely divorced from the tools by which wealth is created. When the non-possessing class seeks to secure a livelihood, the class antagonisms are first manifested.

* * *

As capitalism developed, so the machinery of production became more and more complex and consequently the class lines were drawn clearer and clearer until the workers are able to see through the camouflage that surrounds the wage system. As the workers become more and more conscious of the cause of all their troubles and commence to attack the power which the employing class holds, even though it only be a verbal attack, the members of the ruling class drop inner differences and line up on strictly class lines. Both classes in society lining up according to their interests, which are diametrically opposed—the one seeking to hold, and the other to secure the point of vantage that will advance the interests of its own membership. This is natural and inevitable. History proves that the history of the human animal has been a series of class struggles. The present one will, however, be more bitter than any previous one, but must be fought to a finish before the human race can eliminate the cause of class warfare which spells destruction, starvation and stagnation. Class consciousness is a product of the class nature of society, and until that is eliminated the consciousness of the two opposing forces in society will develop. It is the mission of the working class to eliminate the class warfare, and that can only be done by changing the nature of society. By making the class ownership of the means of wealth production impossible and establishing the co-operative commonwealth, which will give to all willing to take their share in production, a fuller life than has ever been possible while human slavery existed. The class struggle is not becoming more evident as a lack of understanding, but the very reverse. Man will become normal when he is free and not before.

IT IS surprising the amount of confusion that exists in the minds of the workers on just what political action means. Many take the stand that there is nothing in political action, and they advocate what they term direct action, or the use of their economic power. The latest expression of this confusion is contained in a suggested amendment to the constitution of the Sudbury district of the Lumber Workers' department of the O. B. U., which reads as follows: "That no member nor official of the organization shall belong to any political organization while a member or engaged by this union." It is only fair to state that the delegates to the convention which decided to submit this question to the membership, did not agree on the question, and we are given to understand that the majority of the delegates opposed it, but decided that the membership should decide the question for themselves.

**POLITICAL OR "ECONOMIC" ACTION**

* * *

While they may not realize it, any member of any industrial or craft organization who, by word of mouth advocates a change in the methods of production, is engaging in political action They are, while members of an organization that is not considered a political institution, making it function to some extent as a political factor; while possibly advocating what they term direct action on the job to bring about a change in society. It is because of this confusion of mind as to what constitutes political action that such proposals as will be voted on by the workers in Sudbury are even for a minute given consideration.

* * *

Economic power lies in the ability of the individual or groups of individuals to produce from the natural resources and raw materials those things which constitute commodities or wealth. When the workers employ direct action, as they term it, and cease to function on the job; they are not using their "economic power" for they never had that power to exercise. It is perfectly true that the workers are exploited on the job and are engaged when working in producing wealth, but that does not constitute economic power. As an illustration we will take the present unemployed situation. If the workers have economic power, i.e., the power to produce wealth, how is it that they are idle and are unable to produce wealth? How is it that they are idle and are unable to secure the necessities of life? Where, in the name of a slave-class, have the slaves stowed their economic power when they need it the most? Surely they have not put it in cold storage, or mislaid it. The truth of the matter lies in the fact that the employing class has, by securing control of political power, also secured the economic power. The workers cannot produce wealth unless the employing class allows them to do so, and consequently by the ownership of the means of wealth production, the ruling class in society controls the only economic power that exists, and only when the workers seize political power will they have the economic power in their grasp.

* * *

There also exists a confusion as to where and when the workers engage in political action. Many of the exponents of the wobbly philosophy take the position that political action begins and ends with electing members to the legislature. History evidently has no lesson for these confusionists. A political act is any move to secure political power whether it be the ballot box action, or carrying on propaganda, or the direct method of the Bolsheviki. Lenin himself took part in a legislative assembly in Russia, and has laid it down as a fundamental that the workers must engage in bourgeoise parliamentary activities, with the object of pointing to the workers the function of the modern state, and to undermine the political power of the present ruling class. That the ruling class understands political action is shown in the number of class war prisoners that are now languishing in gaol as a result of their utterances and propaganda efforts in every country in the world. While Oliver Cromwell had faith in political action, he closed parliament, and the class he represented ruled without it. He, however, realized just what political action meant, which is any action to secure the control of the powers of the state and thereby the political and economic power.

* * *

Great Britain has often been pointed out to us as the home of constitutional methods. It is the mother of parliaments, but what appears at any given time as constitutional methods are often in the light of history revealed as being the reactionary attempts of the powers that be to stem the tide of progress. We have no hesitation in urging the workers of this country to take every opportunity of engaging in the political struggle. By electing members to the legislative halls, municipal councils, and in fact to every legislative body that exists. We do not, however, take the position that this is all that is necessary for the workers to secure political and economic power. Time alone will prove what methods will be necessary, and the necessity of taking other methods than those that are at this time looked upon as constitutional. The amount of reactionary efforts put forward by the present ruling class will determine the extent of the activities of the workers on lines that do not appeal to bourgeoise democracy enthusiasts. In the meantime the workers have neither political nor economic power. They cannot exercise that which they do not possess, and until they unite on the political field with a class conscious programme they will be unable to secure the only power that will give them the freedom to use their energies in the production of wealth, and until they have political power, to talk of economic strength is sheer nonsense. By the class ownership of the means of wealth production, the present ruling class has the economic power, they have by political action secured the ownership of the means whereby wealth is produced, thereby enslaving the workers, and slaves never had, or will have, any power except that which their masters allow them; and it is a certainty that the present ruling class will never surrender its economic power to the workers before they undermine the political power by which the ruling class enslaves and exploits the workers of the world.

In view of the world chaos as a result of the late war, the words of Frederick Engles on the subject of European war are more than interesting.

(This remarkable passage is from a preface written by Engels in 1887 for Borkheim's book, "A Memento for the German Jingoes.")

"And, finally, no other wars will be possible for Prussia (Germany) but a world war, a war so extensive and frightful as has been hitherto unthought of. Eight to ten millions of soldiers will murder one another and incidentally devour Europe as would a swarm of locusts. The devastations of the Thirty Years' War pressed together into three or four years and spread over the entire continent; famine, epidemics, a partial return to savagery on the part of the armies and the masses of the people, brought about by acute suffering; demoralization of trade, industry and credit, ending in general bankruptcy! An absolute impossibility to predict how all will end and who will be the victor. One thing is absolutely certain, general exhaustion, and the bringing about of the conditions which will be necessary for the final vitcory of the working class!

"This is what must be looked forward to when the system of competitive armament will have borne its inevitable fruits. To this pass, princes and statesmen, you have brought Europe, and if nothing else is left to you but to start the last great war dance, we may as well be satisfied with it. The war may, perhaps, force us into the back-ground for the moment; may even take from us many a position we had conquered, but if you lose the forces which you are afterward unable to control, things might as well go as they will."

The Kitsilano Times is very wrothy about the way potatoes and other necessities are being hoarded in order to keep up prices. This enlightened journal has the following to say on the question of profiteers:

"We may not enthuse over a tag-day for heathens alleged to be starving in some missionary compound on the edge of the Gobi desert in far-off Cathay, but if a tag-day was held for the very laudable purpose of acquiring sufficient yardage of good hempen rope, wherewith to hang from the nearest convenient lamp post the despicable fiends of greed who hoard food till it rots, we will guarantee to do our D—— to make it a success."

Might we suggest that instead of hanging the profiteers as suggested in the above, that it would be better to put them to work. They won't mind hanging, but they would surely hate to go to work.

The press reports that Premier Meighen is still as light hearted as a boy in spite of the government reverse at West Peterboro. No doubt he will be lighter hearted when he will be compelled by an outraged population to get into his hole and draw it in after him. As an example of how low a capitalistic politician can fall he has no equal.

Sir Peter Rylands, head of the Federation of British Industries, regards a decrease in the wages of the British workers as inevitable. Our opinion is that the abolition of wages entirely is not only inevitable, but most necessary, and for that reason will be abolished.

"Important changes coming at Ottawa," says a Thursday's press dispatch. Sure, Meighen will be out of there within six months.

Now watch the provincial legislature solve the great question of the day, namely, unemployment.

## The Big Round Home

**Thoughts Suggested by the Third Internationale**

One of the desiderata of the disciple in theosophy is to reach that point where he is one with—in perfect sympathy with—every creature on earth, inferior to none, superior to none. Few of us can feel that we shall ever be able to rise to this, but for some of us there has been slowly realized the fact that the world and not one spot in the world is our home and that there are men in every corner of that home who are true brothers, knit closer to our spirits than by blood, class, nationality, language or upbringing.

To many this may seem too trite an idea to put on paper, nevertheless it is still an impossible and incomprehensible one to millions of Englishmen, whether they live their "lives enclosed" in Surrey, or have migrated untainted to a British coterie on Vancouver Island.

To the man, however, who goes to an fro on the face of the earth with a "good loose trade," as a character in a current seriel puts it, there is gradually borne in that the word "home" as applied to one place is a much over-rated term; and that the "settled home" with its roots plunged deep in the soil more often means boredom, a clogging and tramelling of spirit; a belittling of the nature and a starvation of the larger impulses than anything else. As he grows wise through the meeting of many men he also learns that the new companions he finds are not really new but the same old ones he mourned to leave behind.

Time was when Me and Myself had a settled home and a "stake in the land." Me clung to it, strove to improve and to beautify it and insisted to Myself that it was a most desirable thing to have a home of one's own for life. But sometimes when Myself thought Me was not listening she would wail in a little far away voice: "Lord, Lord, am I here for life, till I die?" and a great grey bleakness would settle on her. Then came along a quite unexpected fate that wrested the home from Me, left Me homeless, penniless, stripped. Me went to sleep as one who had done her duty. Then Myself came forth singing a paeon of joy. "Now Me can rest forever. Now Myself is free forever, free from cursed clogging land and things, things, things. Now the world is the only home for Myself."

After that Myself was like one who has been freed from chains and wherever there was a tree in sight and water and a mountain if possible, a fire and a place to possess her soul in peace, Myself was content. Books, chair, stove, kettle and incidentally the "good loose trade," and anywhere in the world was home.

The time will come, perhaps, when all men realize this—that instead of being a virtuous and desirable thing the homestead idea is a vicious and warping one, a hindrance to right living, a clog to and a stifler of the beautiful side of the spirit of man.

So with the people. We have mourned many a time that we must leave the good comrade behind and fare on our lonely way, but after meeting many people on the road of life we begin to realize that we meet the same people many times in very slight disguises and that, broadly speaking, the types of men are repeated over and over again. Today he may be Italian, tomorrow English, and next year Jap, but the type is the same and in half an hour you can learn whether he is the good comrade, well met, once again, or if he is the type you have not got time to daily with.

While still new to the road and perhaps lonely in a new land you hail with joy the stray man of your own nationality and revel in the marvellous coincidence that he was born in your country and went to your old school and knows your friends the Robinsons. In an hour you are both bored to death and part with lying asservations that "We'll see each other again before we go." You turn around and in a dusky Hindu or a Pole or a Norwegian you find again the good comrade. Last year, perhaps, he was a Scotchman and the year before a German. The first time you met him was when you were very young and when he left you you thought that he was the first and last. But here he is again, perhaps with a brown face, striving to make himself known through broken English—your old comrade once again. While the man of your own country and your own school is poles apart from you.

Perhaps nowhere in Canada as on this Pacific slope—where in a community of twenty there may be six different nationalities—does one realize this phenomenon of the brotherhood of the spirit irrespective of all disguises of race, language and custom. A thousand and more years the good comrades may have taken to reach each other, but a sentence or even a look is often sufficient for recognition.

Once get this idea and life truly becomes an adventure, for always at the new camping place after the fire is lit and the "good loose trade" has started to boil the pot the next question is "Where is he hiding?" You expect to find him an American and he turns out to be a Jap. You have a "hunch" that he is among the Irish but behold a Russian gives the sign, and once again the good comrades have met.

The little homesteaders in England and America, France and Canada will still go pottering round among their very own pigs and hens, but the good comrades of the big round home are linking up a chain that will go round and up and down and in and out and one day the little homesteader will look up from his very own turkeys and potatoes and realize that he must join up or go out.

E. D.

## GREEK SOCIALISTS REMEMBER LIEBKNECHT

**Stool Pigeons Cause Arrest of Socialists During Commemoration Demonstration**

Athens.—On January 16 the Socialist party held a meeting in commemoration of Leibknecht and Rosa Luxembourg.

Many workers attended from Athens at the Piraeus, but the action of agents-provocateurs caused disorder, and the police arrested the speakers for "insulting the king."

The governmental papers demand the prosecution of the Socialist party.

**Jewelry Workers Dance**

The Jewelry Workers are giving their second annual dance on Friday the 18th of February at the West End Academy, 1166 Georgia Street West. Dancing from 9 to 12. Gents, 75c; ladies, 50c, and everybody welcome. At the last regular meeting of the local the following officers were elected: President, W. Wilson; first vice-president, L. Chase; second vice-president, Fred Davis; financial secretary, F. C. Yarral; corresponding secretary, L. R. Stevens; treasurer, George Hodgson; trustee, C. Cooper and F. Ball.

**F. L. P. NOTES**

Tonight (Friday), Cotillion Hall, whist drive and masquerade dance in aid of funds to liquidate debt on hall. Fancy dress optional.

Saturay, February 12, headquarters, 148 Cordova Street West, social and whist drive. Free. Collections in aid of fund to liquidate debt on hall.

Sunday, 8 p.m., Mrs. Corse will speak at Columbia Theatre.

Thursday, speakers' class at headquarters, 148 Cordova Street West.


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Berlin.—Declaring that their object of directing attention to the necessity for political amnesty in Finland has been obtained, the Socialist members of the Finnish parliament have dropped their policy of obstruction, after having practiced it 39 hours, says a dispatch from Helsingfors.

Pulp and Sulphite workers of Toronto have been granted an increase of from 5 to 10 cents per hour for this year.


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# - DEMOCRACY -

(By Wayfarer)

WHAT is democracy, as it is understood today and interpreted by the exponents of the existing social order? They speak of representative institutions, of every man and many women having a vote, a voice in choosing representatives and the government; of equality before the law, which is the same for rich and poor, capitalist and worker alike; of equal opportunity for every one, if sufficiently ambitious, industrious, etc., to rise to wealth, influence or office. The literature never wearies of telling nice little stories of men who have "risen from the ranks." In fact, their ideal democracy seems to be a weltering mass of toilers, with a few conspicuous examples of those in whom the predatory instinct and faculties are the strongest, who have amassed wealth created by others, and who therefore have the divine right, as captains of industry, born leaders of men, to guide and control the development and prosperity of their country, and to give to governments and the press the benefits of their understanding and wisdom.

Those who have studied the science of economics and sociology, who represent the advanced thought of today, understand how this political system called democracy and its rationale and ideology have evolved through the history of class struggles and the clash of economic interests, with the widening bases and development of man's industry and productive processes; and they realise how hollow is the pretence that this so-called political freedom and these democratic institutions confer any real degree of liberty on the subject masses, or that they are in any way capable of solving the economic and social problems that are bringing to a state of bankruptcy and anarchy the present order of society. And it would seem that many people, particularly the workers in the industries, are rapidly becoming disillusioned and are losing faith in the social system and political institutions that present such extreme contrasts between nominal functions and actual achievement. However, the elections that take place from time to time on this continent and elsewhere, for governments and other public offices, even sometimes for the workers' own organizations, do not show much evidence of any real enlightenment or intelligent effort of the workers or the public at large. So we must patiently wait the further development of events and try, before the downward course of capitalist society becomes too calamitous, to set the truth before the workers.

### Workers' Mission

For it is the knowledge of the truth on which we depend—the clear understanding of facts as they are, and of the laws that govern them, in the evolution of society. And it is on the workers that the duty devolves of saving society from impending ruin and building up the new system, to which we are inevitably tending. They form the vastly preponderating factor in society, the fundamentally necessary one; and that society in which their position becomes constantly more precarious and more inadequate to fulfil the needs of life, is doomed; and it is only they who can build up the new life that will harmonize productive industry and social organization with the needs and well-being of all its members. And it is only they who, by their direct contact with the fundamental processes of life, and their labors that sustain the whole of society, can, especially in a decadent age, understand what are the real needs of society and the best means of attaining them. It is the object of this article, therefore, to attempt the discussion of some aspects of this strange illusion, this Will o' the Wisp, called democracy; of some of the methods its exponents and advocates adopt in hoodwinking the workers into the belief that it represents and promotes their best interests; and in perpetuating the ancient ideals and fictions of a society based on class-ownership, dominance and privilege.

We are told that democracy means government of the people, by and for the people; that it means government by the majority for the good of the governed; that it implies the expression of the will of the people, through its representative institutions, in promoting the welfare of all. The legislative, administrative, judicial and executive bodies and powers are supposed to uphold the equal rights of all.

It is only necessary to state these pretensions in order to emphasize the fact in the mind of every thoughtful observer that their very opposite prevails. Under the forms of so-called popular government, the voters at certain intervals exercise a very limited choice of election of the members of municipal or legislative bodies; and, even at this stage, the choice and power of decision lies not so much with them as with the political machines and the press working for organized interests. As Marx said, the people are allowed once in every few years to decide which members (or servants) of the ruling class shall oppress and repress them through parliament. Apart from these spasmodic and fleeting moments called elections, the great majority of men exercise no influence whatever on the course of events. Their so-called representatives convene at certain times and places and come under wholly different influences and, from that time on, their deliberations and doings are more or less restricted and controlled by the machinery of government, which, in its turn is responsible and subservient to higher powers, and the public only knows what it is allowed to know through a press, controlled also by the higher powers.

### State Expression of Ruling Class

There is nothing specially modern about this except in the methods. All through the story of man, since governments have existed, the dominant classes of society have controlled the thought and institutions of society in their own interests, till more more powerful economic interests have developed and gained the mastery and continued in control. But each dominant class, ruling power or governing system has in turn professed to rule in the interests of society, and has had the means and power of making it appear to be so.

A pamphlet has recently appeared, "The State and Revolution," by Lenin, in which he unfolds the teaching of Marx and Engels on the subject of "The State," in their own scientific and lucid manner. Indeed, it reads like a continuation of "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," by Engels, and is an expression of the genius of Lenin, as well as of that of Marx and Engels. In these two books, it is clearly shown that "The State," however democratic, has always been, and must always be, the expression and instrument of the powers of government exercised by a governing class over a people governed; that is, whether the prevailing conditions and bases of production have been those of slavery, serfdom (feudalism) or wage labor(capitalism), the function of the state has been to exercise sufficient repression over the subject classes, over their minds as well as their bodies, to uphold and perpetuate the system and make it workable in the interests of the dominant classes. While professing to reconcile the antagonism of warring classes and impartially to uphold law and order, these processes are necessarily enforced in the interests of the dominant classes. In the evolution of society, the state is the inevitable product of those stages which are based on a class-system. When this system shall be abolished, with its special class-ownership of the life-sustaining resources and machinery of society, with all special privileges, monopolies and powers, then the state as it has existed, will exist no more. Political democracy, with its repressions and delusions, will vanish, and a society will develop, based on the principle of equal opportunity for all; which will later give place to the higher principle in evolution of social service, "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs."

### Ruling Class Controls

We are led to suppose by the upholders of democracy that "universal suffrage" is the "ne plus ultra," the highest point of achievement of that system; the crowning glory, culmination and final perfection of all the blessings bestowed on the people by our liberal authorities, our age-long struggle for liberty and our beneficent rulers, etc. Let us examine it. Even today universal suffrage is far short of adult suffrage. Not to speak of the limited number of women voters, great numbers of the workers are unable through the nature of the methods by which they are compelled to search for a living, even to register. And as to intelligent voting, what of the machinery that promotes and facilitates that? Is it not all so manipulated as strongly to influence, if not to compel, the people to vote in the interests of the class that manipulates it? The workers are the preponderating element, numerically, in society. Have they a preponderating influence in putting their interests and views before the public? Do they largely control the press, the use of public halls and assemblies, or even of open-air meetings, or the machinery of education, literature, religious teaching, organizations for appealing to and educating the public; or the machinery of the law, which determines ultimately what shall or shall not be spoken or published, and indeed who shall or shall not be permitted to address the public? Are they not harassed and restricted at every turn in these matters, and heavily handicapped financially both in defending their rights legally or promoting them politically? Equality before the law, constitutional rights, equal powers in voting and deciding as to government, are exercised within strict limitations and, we are continually reminded in the press, do not include the right to change the constitutions of countries, or to promulgate new ideas for the higher evolution of society; and those who express such ideas are penalized in many ways and denounced as criminals and enemies of society in the myriad-tongued press. A generation or two ago, much greater freedom for public discussion of new ideas existed. In these days, it is enough to express the hopes and aspirations for humanity, that have been uttered by sages and seers in all ages, to be denounced and pillaried by crude, narrow-visioned modern writers, the henchmen of plutocracy, so deeply have the necessities of a plutocratic society stunned and stunted the mind of man.

But to return to universal suffrage—of what use is it to the masses of toilers, stunted, thwarted, deadened by the sordid grind, precarious life; the dehumanizing surroundings and influences that often degrade family life into something lower than that of the beasts, which are their lot in this advanced age of industrialism and democracy. The crushed victims of capitalist exploitation, what can democracy and the suffrage do for them, except further delude and subdue them and strengthen the position of those who govern?

We have noticed some of the influences that affect voting. Are the machinery of the state, the organization of bourgeois society and, ultimately, of the plutocracy, any less powerful when they come to deal with the so-called representatives in their councils, in excluding the lower orders, the have-nots, the proletariat from governing and administrative power? How nicely everything is adjusted to mold these representatives into the right type of public man, servant of the state, etc., their very environment and atmosphere weighing them down with a sense of responsibility as good citizens, loyal to the state and the existing order. If any of them should not prove amenable to these influences, the press, either by denunciation, misrepresentation or silence, can easily put them in the wrong before the public or ignore them altogether. The very character and working, the technique of parliaments and public institutions, place strict limitations on them; and on their subservience to the controlling interests, depends their further sphere of usefulness and service. Is it conceivable that, in the evolution of government and of society, organized for production under capitalist ownership and wage labor, the ruling class should so misunderstand its functions of leadership and control, as to allow the dependent classes to oust them from their privileged position, when they have all the machinery for retaining it in their hands, and when the democratizing of society only broadens the political basis of their strength, as long as that social order exists?

### The Dice Are Loaded

Of course we know that the forces of the proletariat are constantly struggling against the barriers that hem them in, with the impelling instinct of incipient life seeking an outlet. But the dice are loaded against them, the high cards are in the hands of their adversaries, and the very character of their constitutional rights in a free democracy interpreted and controlled as they are by lawful authority, only serve to stamp the struggle of the proletariat as "radical," "unconstitutional" and "seditious."

The history of trade unions in the different capitalist countries gives a valuable, if ironical, commentary on liberty and equal rights in democracy. They have been hampered and repressed at every turn by class legislation and class-controlled and inspired courts, and have had less freedom often than the slave organizations of ancient civilizations. The bourgeois class has always utilized the proletariat, whether in fighting or in voting, in its historic struggle to supreme power in the different states, and, both in the industrial and political processes of evolution, has developed the growth and power of the proletariat by economic necessities and forces it could not control, up to the point where the usefulness of the bourgeoisie in society has come to an end, while that of the proletariat is supreme. In the processes of this struggle, in the necessity for deception and fraud, for an increasing assertion of democratic and constitutional rights, with an increasing repression of the inevitable and growing proletarian movement, lies the root-cause of the corruption and degradation of politics, public life, journalism and all the functions and institutions of bourgeois society.

But, apart from the political aspects of democracy, what are the position and prospects of the mass of the workers, the people, economically considered? Of what value is the reiterated assertion of equal rights and opportunities for all; that all may rise from the ranks, if they have the necessary merits and qualifications? In a society so constituted as ours, based on competitive industry, with the object before it of individual profit and not social service, it is obvious that all cannot rise, that the proportion that rises must be balanced by the proportion which they surpass in rising, and who, to that extent fall. Society is even now top-heavy. Every year sees an increase in the proportion of those who live on society, without producing or returning useful service to society; people of wealth and those who minister to their requirements, supply their luxuries, etc., armies of officials in the increasing departments of the state and complexity of administration; armies of the repressive forces, which must likewise increase as the proletariat advances and the class struggle becomes keener. With all this, the machinery of society becomes more cumbersome and extravagant, the drain on the public revenues greater, the general morale lower, as less also the skill and aptitude of the governing classes.

### Dog Eat Dog Policy

How profoundly immoral is this cry of equal opportunities for all to rise? What a scathing reflection on the nature and standards of our social system. It means in practice the universal necessity of each seeking his own good, regardless of, and at the expense of his fellow man, and a reward offered for the exercise of the most undesirable of social qualities. It callously acquiesces in leaving the mass in a condition far below any decent standard of well-being and happiness, where it exists, is bought at the price of the suffering and degradation of others. It is simply "dog eat dog" and "the devil take the hindmost," and yet those who point out that man's command of natural resources and machinery of production are easily sufficient to provide for and assure the physical and moral well-being of all, are denounced as unpractical dreamers or self-seeking agitators; and that other hackneyed assertion is repeated, the falsest of all the utterances put forth by the spokesmen of the comfortable classes to exclude their fellow men from the bountiful provisions of nature: That human nature in the mass is not fit to benefit by a better social system; that such a system can not be ushered in till this human nature is "improved." As if the lesson of all life, particularly that of man, was not that all progress is strictly conditioned and limited by environment.

Nevertheless, there is some meaning and method in the unstinted advice to the workers to be industrious and thrifty and lay by for a rainy day. Those who love to picture the awful consequences that would follow on "Socialism" remind us what masses of capital are held by small investors, presumably the working classes, and the hardship it would bring on them if this were confiscated. One has met with cases in one's own limited experience, of skilled workmen who have invested their savings of years—and lost them; in "industrials," "Trust companies," a house and lot and what not, and it reminds one that our capitalist system has many functions and methods, besides those of exploiting labor, for draining off the surplus wealth of the workers. How often one has met a case of the model workingman who has saved regularly, and lost regularly; by sickness in the family; bad times and loss of employment; some small venture, in business, or mix-up with the law. Oh, yes! the thrifty workingman has, through exercising the virtues so disinterestedly recommended to him by his superiors, contributed his iota to the wealth and prosperity of his country in other ways than by selling his labor power. A thrifty workingman is, as a rule, like a puppy chasing his tail. The exercise may be good for him, but it does not increase his possessions.

If increased thrift should be exercised by all workers within a definite period, it would of course lower still further their cost of living and would be followed immediately by a fall in wages; as the first necessity of thrift is to have a job, and workers are more numerous than jobs and everywhere compete for them, and will continue to do so as long as the jobs are owned by one class in society, and are used for the profit of that class, instead of simply for the purpose of supporting the life of society. And, when the workers, by reason of the stimulus to production, caused by their thrift and its consequent cheapening of labor, have produced more than the owners of their product can dispose of profitably for a time, they can lay off and practice still more thrift, and meditate on the advantages and uses of democracy.

The thriftlessness of the workers, especially during a period of high wages, is a common matter of observation among the members of the bourgeoisie, and of comment in their comic papers. They do not look below the surface of things, for natural causes, but regulate their mental processes by empty catch-words and conventional sentiments. They do not realize that the usual lot of the workers is one of compulsory abstinence from the good things of life; that compulsion is, in the ordinary processes of life, the worst teacher; that it develops mental antagonism, resentfulness and non-receptivity, and causes reaction and, in the rare occasions when the pressure is removed, a swing to the opposite extreme. This is a law of nature. When we are limited and restricted against our will in the satisfaction of our natural needs and desires, then, when opportunity comes, we are forced, naturally and inevitably, into irrationality and extravagance. Self-control is not developed in this vicissitude of extreme states, in drudgery and ignorance; and yet is is in this environment that human nature (in the masses) is expected to improve before it can be permitted to enjoy more normal and healthy conditions of existence!

One wonders how much evidence there is at the present day of mental and normal development among those classes whose material environment is superior to that of the masses. But this opens up the large subject of social psychology, the study of human society as an organization, and the demonstration that the healthy development of any ogans and functions of an organism, which is in the main unhealthy, is impossible; and it cannot be entered on here. It will be enough to say that a change in the social and economic conditions of society from those of compulsion, of competition and antagonism in individual acquisition; of the material benefit of one class at the cost of privation and degradation to the rest, for better conditions of voluntary, co-operative effort for collective objects and social service, must take place before man can rise higher in the path of evolution. Not only that, but man, with the developed mentality of his present stage, and the social consciousness (however much wilfully suppressed or misled) of his responsibilities and obligations, can only further encompass his own mental and moral degradation, till he resolutely faces and accomplishes the social revolution that all life and nature indicate as his destiny. When he manfully sweeps away all the delusions and rubbish of political democracy and enters on a state of equality in social production and enjoyment of the things that sustain life and promote well-being and happiness, then, a right social attitude to his fellow man, and all the processes of mental and moral development, will become as natural to him as it is for birds to sing and flowers to bloom. When the home is no longer demoralized or broken up and families scattered by the pressure of economic necessity, and the age-long slavery of man to man, class to class, ceases, then man "will become accustomed to the observance without force, constraint or the compulsion or repression of a state, of those elementary rules of social life known and taught for centuries." (Marx.) But democracy, "in the narrow framework of capitalist exploitation," will always be synonymous with slavery for the majority, and the consciousness of social injustice, oppression and immorality, will form a bar to all higher development.

## SIXTY IRISH BOYS GET FIVE YEARS

**Were Dancing When a Shot Was Fired at Police—All Were Arrested**

Sixty young men court martialled in Limerick have each been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, of which five years has been remitted. These men were attending a dance near Bruff on Boxing Day. Police auxiliaries were driving towards the house when a shot was fired and a policeman killed. The house was surrounded and entered, after which, it was reported, five civilians were shot dead.

Toronto Carpenters are seeking $1 an hour in their new wage agreement. It also includes double time for overtime.

# MEXICO KEEPING PLUTOCRATS ON THE JUMP

**Nearest Approach to Labor Government on the Continent**

**Curious Legislation Made in Interest of the Masses**

(By Laurence Todd, Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington.—"Tell the working class press of America that Mexico has today the nearest thing to a labor government that this continent has ever seen, and that it is almost a Socialist government," said William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, upon his return to headquarters here from the Second Pan-American Labor Congress, held in Mexico City.

President Alvaro Obregon, it seems, is now a member of the Machinists' union, and is said to have formerly been a member of the Western Federation of Miners. His prime minister is P. Elias Calles, former governor of Sonora, who compelled mine owners in that state to pay full wages to the miners they had locked out, and $50,000 additional as damages to the public—the money being used to build schools. Antonio Villareal, who was imprisoned in the time of Diaz and of Taft in an American penitentiary because he sought to arouse the Mexican workers to free themselves, is now a cabinet minister. Luis Maronez, president of the Mexican Federation of Labor, is chief of the military commissariat, and holds cabinet rank. Although Maronez' work is the production of military supplies under military regulations, all of the workmen in all the shops under his command are now unionized and enjoy union conditions.

"It is true that the new regime in Mexico has been under very great pressure from the United States," said Johnston, "but I believe that it will yield nothing of the rights of the Mexican people. Minister de la Huerta, former provisional president, told me that during his six months at the head of affairs he received no less than fourteen notes from the state department at Washington, protesting at something which Mexico was doing.

### Cancels Peon Debts

"I found the government officials to be alert, progressive, and busy with the carrying out of a programme to better the condition of the masses of the people. Soldiers are rapidly being placed upon the land, in colonies of about 100 each, with implements furnished so that they may maintain themselves from the start.

"De la Huerta told me how the whole of the state of Morelos was owned by ten landlords. The peons received 10 cents American money per day, and as that was insufficient to provide more than food enough to keep body and soul together, they went into debts to the landlords every time there was a marriage, birth, death or other incident of necessary expense. This new government—the one established last year—wiped out these debts and began giving the land to the peons, while it fixed one dollar a day as the minimum legal wage."

### Strikebreaking Forbidden

Johnston was much impressed by the industrial revolution going forward in time of profound peace in the republic. The governor of the federal district of Mexico, a union shoemaker, told him that in six months there had been 187 strikes in the district, not one of which being lost. Laws of four Mexican states forbid anyone taking the place of a striker. The constitution of Mexico provides that an employer who shall dismiss an employee unjustly, or for union activity or striking shall either re-employ the worker or pay him three months' wages, at the option of the injured employee.

This strange constitution also says: "Labor associations formed to protect the interests of the laboring classes do not constitute monopolies." It prescribes that the maximum legal workday shall be eight hours, with a maximum of seven hours for night work. Women and children under 16 years, may not be employed in unhealthful or dangerous occupations. Women may not be employed during the three weeks before childbirth, and may collect full wages while resting one month after the birth of the child.

"One of the finest things we learned down there," said Johnston, "was how Roberto Haberman has organised a labor college, in which are now being trained the young men and women who will complete and develop the organization of the Mexican labor movement. He has had the utmost cooperation from the government, and the results are apparent everywhere among the workers. Mexico will have a strong labor movement because its workers will be well informed."

Unemployment, the Machinists' head concluded, is far less evident in Mexico than in the United States.


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# POLANDS NEW TRIUMVIRATE

**Unheralded Military Dictatorship Over the Nation**

By Frederick Kuh
(Fed. Press Staff Correspondent)

Vienna.—Unheralded and almost unnoticed, what is tantamount to a military dictatorship was established in Poland during the first week in January.

The vital functions of the State today are in the hands of three men—Steozkowski, Finance Minister, the newly created Food Minister and General Norwid Neugebauer, who becomes the Mikado of the entire transport system. This triumvirate has arrogated to itself unrestricted powers on the pretext of the Emergency Act "for Poland's economic consolidation." The real purport becomes obvious when one learns that in the case of strikes these dictators are empowered to militarize any or all industries and public utilities.

As financial Kaiser, Steozkowski has been invested with far-reaching authority to float Polish concessions on foreign markets. He has already enabled the Standard Oil Trust to gain control of the Polish Naptha Corporation, which possesses about 15 per cent. of all the Galician oil fields. Several days ago he concluded a transaction whereby the entire telephone system of Poland passes to the hands of a Swedish company.

Finally it is reported on good authority that during his visit to Warsaw recently, the American Senator, McCormick, conducted negotiations with Pilsudski's Government with a view to securing the whole polish railway system for American capitalists. These negotiations were carried on secretly, and I am informed led to a result highly satisfactory to McCormick's Wall Street friends."

Stockholm.—The Swedish printing concern "Progress" has received an order amounting to 6,000,000 crowns to furnish the Russian schools with books. It is said that a large part of the 20,000,000 crowns authorized by the Soviet government to be expended for school books will be spent in Germany. At present exchange rates on New York a Swedish crown equals about 21 cents.

## SYLVIA MUST SERVE HER SENTENCE

**But Will Continue to Fight the Capitalist System When She Gets Out**

(By the Federated Press)

London.—Sylvia Pankhurst's appeal from a sentence of six months' imprisonment passed last October, charging her with "sedition in connection with three articles which appeared in the Workers' Dreadnought on October 16," has been dismissed by the court.

"You cannot suppress these views by imprisoning me," Miss Pankhurst declared in making her appeal.

"This may be a death sentence for me, but if I come out I shall continue my work, for I am going to fight the present system if it kills me! These views did not mean so much to me when I was younger, but they have been bitten into me by my experiences since I have lived among the workers in the east of London.

"You people are living in the dead past, and do not know how these ideas are spreading."


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Fresh Soles, 2 lbs. ..... 25c
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B. C. Marmalade, 4-lb. pails ..... 75c
Stalls 16 and 19—
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Stalls 17 and 18—
Fruit Slabs Dark and Light Cake, lb. ..... 40c
Stalls 24 and 25—
Prime Rib Roast, lb. ....28c
Stalls 28 and 29—
Finnan Haddies, lb. ....15c
Stalls 30 and 31—
B. C. Sugar, 8 lbs. ..... 96c
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### Junior League Social

The regular monthly social of the Junior Labor League will be held next Friday evening, February 18, in the club rooms, 52 Dufferin Street West. Comrade J. S. Woodsworth will, as usual, be on hand and lead the discussion for an hour, beginning at 7:30 p.m. After this the initiation of several new members, which had to be adjourned from the meeting of last week, will take place. The social committee will have charge after the initiation "ceremony" is over, and a good time is being looked forward to by the young people. There is no meeting of the league tonight.

### MADE IN B. C.

As this is Made-in-B. C. Week it has been suggested that all workers should subscribe for the B. C. Federationist, which is entirely a B. C. product. The paper on which it is printed is made at Powell River, and the printing is done in Vancouver. Another suggestion is that the merchants and manufacturers should not miss the opportunity of advertising in the only made in B. C. Labor paper. Consistency is said to be a jewel. Perhaps the makers and vendors of B. C.-made goods do not care for "red stones," but their local "patriotism" should overcome their prejudices.

## Vancouver Unions

**VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL**—President, J. M. Clarke; vice-president, R. W. Hatley; secretary J. G. Smith; treasurer, A. S. Wells; sergeant-at-arms, E. Horne; trustees, Carr, Vaarubien, Sleverwright and Midgley. Meets 3rd Wednesday each month in the Pender Hall, corner of Pender and Howe streets. Phone Sey. 291.

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

**GENERAL WORKERS' UNIT OF THE O. B. U.**—President, R. W. Hatley; secretary, J. G. Smith. Meets 1st Wednesday in each month in Pender Hall, cor. of Pender and Howe streets. Phone Sey. 291.

**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, 441 Seymour St. W. Phone Sey. 1681. Office hours, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

**INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S Association**, Local 38-52—Office and hall, 152 Cordova St. W. Meets first and third Fridays, 8 p.m. Secretary-treasurer, F. Chapman; business agent, B. Richards.

**INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKERS' Union**—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays. President, J. E. Dawson, 1645 Yew St., Kitsilano; secretary, E. T. Kelly, 1850 Hastings St. E.; recording secretary, L. Holdsworth, 539—14th St. W., North Vancouver.

**LUMBER, CAMP & AGRICULTURAL WORKERS** Dept. of the O. B. U.—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.

**PATTERN MAKERS' LEAGUE OF** North America (Vancouver and vicinity)—Branch meets second and fourth Mondays, 319 Pender St. W. President, Wm. Hunter, 318 Tenth Ave., North Vancouver; financial secretary, E. Goddard, 856 Richards Street; recording secretary, J. D. Russell, Booth Rd., McKay P. O., Burnaby, B. C.

**O. B. U. UNIT PILE DRIVERS, WOODEN** Bridgemen, Derrickmen and Riggers of Vancouver and vicinity. Meets every Monday, 8 p.m., in O. B. U. Hall, 804 Pender St. W. President, A. Brooks; financial secretary and business agent, W. Tucker. Phone, Seymour 291.

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

**STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY** Employees, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets A. O. F. Hall, Mount Pleasant 1st and 3rd Mondays at 10.15 a.m. and 7 p.m. President, R. Rigby; recording secretary, F. E. Griffin, 447—6th Avenue East; treasurer, F. Sidaway; financial secretary and business agent, W. H. Cottrell, 4308 Dumfries Street; office corner Prior and Main Sts. Phone Fair. 3504 R.

**JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF** America, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Monday in each month, 8 p.m. President, A. R. Gatenby; vice-president, D. Lawson; recording secretary, C. McDonald, P. O. Box 503; financial secretary, T. Templeton, P. O. Box 503.

**THE NEW WESTMINSTER BRANCH** of the O. B. U. meets on the first and third Wednesday of every month. All members in this district are invited to attend.

## Provincial Unions

### VICTORIA, B. C.

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

### PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

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

# The Split of the German Independent Party

THE CAUSE of Communism has made a great stride in Germany. The majority of the conference of the Independent Social Demacratic Party accepted the conditions of admission into the Communist International; the minority left the conference declaring its intention of constituting itself *a seperate Independent Party.* We say openly that this split is an event of paramount importance, assuring the development of Communism in Germany. There can be no doubt of the fact that the actual majority within the Independent Party is larger than that which adopted the platform of Communism at the conference. The whole party machinery and the party press had been, with few exceptions, in the hands of the Right Wing, which consists of the most adept bureaucrats of German *Social Democracy. It is because* of this that the Right Independents were able to muster over a third of the number of delegates present at the conference. The spirit of revolution lives in the working masses of the Independent Party. Were it not for the conditions set up by the Communist International making the admission of the Right Independents into its ranks impossible, these Right Independents would have joined it in order to avoid being isolated from the masses of their *members,* and *in order to be able* again and again to hold these masses back from revolutionary action. The transference of the party leadership and of the party press to the genuinely revolutionary elements has compelled the Right Independents to throw off their masks. Thus, Ditmann has begun a campaign against Soviet Russia, and has written articles which were so much to the taste of international counter-revolution, that the latter has had them reprinted in the capitalist press all *over the world. Hilferding* and Crispien have raised the cry that affiliation with the Third International would mean war with French Imperialism, and they have come out openly in the defence of the Versailles peace. They have thus proved to every working man the correctness of the policy of the Communist International in refusing to have such gentlemen as Hilferding, Ditmann and Crispien in its ranks. The Crispiens and the Hilferdings have tried to stage a comedy of defending the independence of the *German working class against the* dictatorship of Moscow. They have endeavored to turn to account against the Communist International the last remnant of patriotism still in the breast of the German worker—i. e., the idea of defending the independence of his organization. But all their efforts have been futile. In spite of the fact that the Left Independents lacked such a powerful means of agitation as the press, the great majority of the workers declared themselves for the Communist International. They readily grasped the fact that when the Communist International 'interferes" in their affairs it is not the interference of an outside force trying to impose its will upon the German workers, but that it is a case of a more experienced detachment of the army of the world Revolution pointing out to the German workers the conditions of their own victory. They have understood that they and Moscow are one and the same; that the contest against Moscow is the contest against their own revolutionary aspirations, their own revolutionary views. Our victory at the Independent Party conference is of the utmost import*ance, considering the fact that it* was bought at the price of a split, in the course of which the German workers will have acquired a clear and comprehensive idea of the programme and tactics of the Communist International. The struggle, of course, has not ended wtih the split at the conference; the split will be carried into all the organizations of the Independent Social Democratic Party; it will lead to division among the German workers on the lines of clear-cut principles, enabling the German workers to outlive all their reformist and 'centerist" illusions, and to take a firm stand on the platform of Communism, for which they have more or less consciously been fighting for the last two years. The German Independent Party comprises about one million members, and has polled four and a half million votes. If the Left Independents, who are soon to amalgamate with the Communists, numbering a hundred thousand members, constitute at least a half of the Independent Social Democra*tic Party—and we are sure that* they will actually be in the majority—we shall soon have in Germany a powerful Communist Party.

The split of the Independents and the passing over of the majority into the camp of Communism is the logical outcome of the whole trend of history in Germany from the very first days of the revolution; it is the result of the ideological struggle which German Communism has been carrying on for approximately ten years, not only against reformism, but also *against Kautskianism, against the* irresolute, against those who are doing lip service to the revolution whilst supporting reformism by actual deeds. The struggle which the Left Radicals—the heralds of the Communist Party in Germany—had conducted in the ranks of the old Social Democracy against the policy of compromise with the Liberal bourgeoisie, against the Kautskian parliamentary and pacifist illusions, as opposed to the former's advocacy of revolutionary mass action, had even then found an echo *in the ranks of the proletariat.* However susceptible the proletariat may in fact have been to this revolutionary propaganda, it did not as yet see the vital importance of the revolutionary struggle. The choice between revolutionary mass struggle and the Imperialists war was accepted by them as a purely theoretical alternative. The German proletariat did not believe in the possibility of the impending conflict; and if it did, it dropped its arms in indecision, shrinking before the vast and terrible power of State wielded by the Junkers and the bourgeoisie, and stood listening to the talk of Kautsky about the waiting policy that would secure them victory. The German proletariat has paid for its revolutionary impotence in millions of victims on all the Imperialist battle fields. Taught by the experience of the Imperialist war, it withdrew its advanced guard from the camp of reformism and split the powerful German Social Democracy, thereupon rallying around the banner of the revolution. It was, however, still unable to see the thing through to the end, and in spite of the fact that it welcomed Liebknecht, Rosa Luxembourg, Johann and others, it nevertheless believed that the Ditmanns, the Hilferdings, the Haases and the Ledebours, who were doing lip service to the revolution, would prove the defenders of the latter. The Spartacus group and the Bremen Left Radicals, who were combating the lies of the Independent Centrists, were still in the minority amongst the German revolutionary workers. The German proletariat paid a second time a heavy price for its irresolution.

At the fall of German Imperialism, when the German bourgeoisie was disarmed, the workers had only to stretch out their arm for the power of State to be theirs. The Haases, the Ditmanns and the Hilferdings abused the confidence of the revolutionary workers and helped the traitors, Scheidemann, Ebert and Legien, to cheat the workers, by handing over the government to the bourgeosie; and the latter, having created its white army, suppressed all the risings of the German workers and fettered them hand and foot. In December, 1918, the vanguard of the German workers, in face of this open treason of the Independent Party, created an Independent Communist Party, grouping around its banner the most intelligent and energetic part of the German working class. But soon after its inauguration it lost its best leaders during the first rising of the Berlin workers. Driven underground and robbed of its legal press, it nevertheless succeeded, by sustained relentless criticism, to unmask the attempts of compromisers to hold the workers back from revolutionary action; it managed to inspire the honest and resolute Independents of the Left to a more determined struggle against the Hilferdings and the Ditmanns. Struggling in the front ranks of the workers, even when the latter erred in their estimation of the situation, it served as a model of revolutionary determination. Combating the romanticism and the aberration of the Left Communists, for whom the proclaiming of revolutionary watchwords served as a substitute for revolutionary propaganda with in the mass organizations of the workers, it pointed out the road to the German proletariat in its hard struggle for power. Being an illegal organization, it could not rally round itself the vast masses of the workers whom Noske, by his counter-revolutionary object lesson, had taught that there was no escaping the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie excecpt through the dictatorship of the proletariat. These masses flocked to the legal Independent Party, which at least provided them with *a mock struggle against the bourgeosie* and the social traitors. Gradually, with growing determination, they forced their revolutionary ideas upon the Independent Party. They extorted from their Right leaders the recognition of the dictatorship of the proletariat and of Soviet Government. But it gies without saying that the Right leaders, with whom such recognition was mere lip service, were incapable of carrying it into effect. Then the Communist Party of Germany sought a rapproachement *with the Left Independents,* who, though theoretically immature, nevertheless endeavored to carry on the revolutionary struggle and helped to familiarize them with the necessity of a break with the Right leaders, helped them to find the path to the Third International. The heroic struggle of the Russian proletariat added point to the lesson of the German Revolution and to the criticism of the German Communists. It kindled the faith in the revolution in the hearts of the millions of German Indepen*dent workers.* The Congress of the Communist International only summed up the work of decades of revolutionary thought in Germany; it demonstrated to the German Independent workers that the removal of the deadweight blocking the way to revolution, the break with the Right leaders, would mean union with the International Revolutionary proletariat. In spite of all the barriers erected by the bureaucratic machinery of the German Independent Social Democratic Party, conference at Halle gave expression to the feelings that are wideawake in the hearts of the millions of revolutionary German workers. It reflected their readiness to take the field for the realization of the revolution; it was a signal to the whole world that Germany was marching towards momentous revolutionary battles.

The Communist Party of Russia has steadfastly believed in the revolutionary German workers even when the German revolutionaries spoke in tones of despair of the former's inertia. On that historical night at Brest Litvosk, when newly-born, defenceless Soviet Russia stood face to face with German Imperialism, armed to the teeth, it put its card on the revolutionary proletariat of Germany. And this card has not failed it. November, 1918, knocked Brest Litvosk over. At the moment when the majority of even the revolutionary German workers, cherishing democratic and pacifist illusions, surrendered the cause of their emancipation into the hands of the compromisers, into those of Wilson, the Russian Communist Party did not lose faith in the German workers. It stretched its hand out to them across the lines of the German White Guards; it spoke to them across the fog of lies manufactured by the German compromisers, and over the heads of the criminally silent Independents. In all the conflicts of the German proletariat, the Independent workers have fought and shed their blood side by side with our brethern, the German Communists. The Communist Party of Russia and the Communist International guided by it, in mercilessly criticising the German Independent Party and tearing the mask from its face, have sought a way to the hearts and minds of the German Independent working men, and have found it. The majority of the German Independent working men are with us; they have openly gathered around the standard of Communism; and we hail them as comrades in arms, with the profound conviction that the struggle which they are waging will lead to the liberation of the German workers from the yoke of capitalism, from the noose of the Versailles peace. It will unite revolutionary Germany with revolutionary Russia and will hasten the emancipation of the International proletariat.—Karl Radek, Russian Press Review, from the Glasgow Socialist.

## O'Connor at the Empress Sunday

(Continued from page 1)

ers of property, and all laws are made to safeguard the owners in the possession of that wealth.

The working class are propertyless; they live by working for wages. When they cannot be employed in productive enterprise, they have recourse to charity in some form or other, such as relief work, soup kitchens, bread lines, etc. Why are they not employed in a useful manner, producing *foodstuffs, raising chickens,* or building comfortable houses, seeing that the means for doing so are always at hand. The only reason why this cannot be done is, that such a course would interfere with the owners of property. They would be put out of business.

Why not build a sea water swimming bath here in Vancouver? It has been often suggested. But the same obstruction again appears; private property, its ownership and rights would be interfered with. And so useless, unproductive toil *is the lot of the unemployed under* capitalism. So can the problem of reparation by Germany to the Allies be explained. If the available machinery was operated to its full capacity, fifty per cent. of the machinery in Allied countries would be idle, and with the usual evil results. The ancient punic wars brought about great destruction of wealth and loss of life, and the downfall of Carthage as a power in the world; but no debts were incurred by Carthage. Production was for use, and banking houess *and financiers were unknown in* that age, nor private ownership of wealth.

But now we are all in debt to one another, victors and vanquished. Truly a glorious, wonderful age, either waging a war, or else enduring peace. A great catastrophe, under capitalism, is viewed with satisfaction, it meant work and profits. A bounteous harvest and an abundance of those things required for the maintenance and comfort of human life, brings in a period of social confusion and misery to the working class. This is modern civilization, the age of machinery and scientific achievement. None before us ever did as we do. However, experience does teach, and we shall yet learn how to correct our mistakes. Religion, philosophy, can be treated as beliefs, but not the essential things of life, eating, drinking and the clothing and sheltering of mankind. We cannot fool ourselves in that direction, and society will inevitably take the right path. The speaker then analyzed the question of disarmament, which is occupying space in the press at present, showing that the opposing factions in the controversy represented the interests of property owners with investments abroad, and those who are suffering the heavy taxation at home, due to the tremendous expenditures for national defence. But the working class is gradually coming to an understanding of its own problem; and it may be that before long the sordid squabbles which are but the fruits of an evil, unsocial order of life, will disappear, solved at last by new habits of thought, a new conception of life, and a clearer social vision on the part of the only useful element in modern society, the working class.

The speakers next Sunday will be Tom O'Connor and Chris. Stephenson.

# SIMIAN LOGIC

(By Nemesis)

THE great Esquimo traveller Dr. Jumbo Souzero was sent out in the spring of 1914, by a society called the Borealis Brethren, for the purpose of discovering the missing link and alleviating for all time the manifold agonies of the human race.

When returning in 1917 he was captured in mid-Atlantic by a German submarine, the captain of which mistook the Esquimo characters, in which his notes were written for a codal message to the allies. He mistook also the skull of an ancient Simian, which the great doctor considered was no other than that of the missing link, for the skull of a great military genius and he commandeered them and both notes and skull were lost to civilization; so that at this period the world experienced a double disappointment: the failure of the great war, *fought for democracy* and world freedom of thought, and the loss of the great Souzero's discoveries.

Fortunately, however, the following account which he concealed in the lining of his coat, was preserved for mankind, and though forbidden by the censor during the war, as it was thought its publication might detract men's minds from their sacred duty of slaughtering their fellow men, may now be given to the world, and the honor of doing so has fallen to the Federationist.

Souzero's party consisted of about a dozen enthusiasts, among whom was an interpreter, an individual who had previously accompanied a professor into the heart of Africa and had learned the langauges of many Simian tribes, and had with him phonographic records of their speech.

Following the course of the mighty Congo they ultimately reached a region near its source, little known to the great, white supercivilized peoples, and it was in this region that most of his discoveries were made.

Striking directly north from what they considered the source of the Congo, after a few days' travel they were confronted by an almost perpendicular range of mountains, which for some time retarded their progress till one of their number accidentally discovered a narrow ravine, the entrance of which was concealed by a thick growth of forest trees and brushwood. They ascended this ravine and found themselves in what was afterwards discovered to be a large basin, occupying some hundreds of square miles and which was probably the crater of a huge extinct volcano. It was densely covered with forest growths. To their surprise they chanced upon a well-beaten trail which they followed and came finally to a grass-covered open plain with here and there a huge, spreading tree which cast an inviting shade to the travellers.

They had not proceeded far into this open space when a fierce whoop was sounded and they saw to their consternation, huge, uncouth forms of Simians making in their direction, and they were soon surrounded by a great menacing crowd of these beings.

In this crisis the wisdom of Souzero in taking with him his interpreter was demonstrated. This gentleman addressed the Simians, telling them that their fame had spread to the four corners of the earth, that they were recognized as among the wonders of the world, and that he and his companions had come in a friendly way to gather knowledge and wisdom from their tribe.

Of course this was untrue, but it tickled the Simians and demonstrates two facts, viz: that interpreter might have been more lucratively employed as a diplomat in the service of a civilized white tribe and that the love of gross and foolish flattery is common to the uncivilized tribes alike.

And when Souzero produced and distributed some trinkets, rings and bangles and such like, the delight of the Simians was extreme, showing again the affinity between the naked and the hairy: for although the Simians immediately adorned their noses and toes with them that shows merely a difference in taste rather than any fundamental divergence in principle.

Soon the Simians had made their visitors at home and cordial relations were established. A large hut built on the spreading branches of a huge tree was assigned to them, and food in the form of herbs and nuts placed for their use.

The next day the interpreter was informed that an important meeting was to take place at which one of their number who had been missing from their tribe for a long time but who had unexpectedly returned, was going to relate his experiences and adventures and the strangers were cordially invited to take part in the proceedings, which, of course, they politely and eagerly accepted.

The party were led some distance to a larger glade than they had yet seen, in which was collected a great crowd of Simians. On a huge log in the centre of the crowd sat a Simian who differed in no way from his fellows except that he was wearing a very tattered garment which had once been a red jacket, and on one of his hairy fingers he displayed a ring which he had obtained the day previous from Souzero, and it was from these simple yet significant differences that the doctor was led to believe his story.

Soon a huge Simian leaped on the log and administered a smart kick to the prospective speaker and squatted down on his haunches at the further end of the log. The meeting was open.

Calling to mind the pleasing and flattering manner in which our chairmen opened the meetings for the altruistitc politicians in the recent, politely and impersonally conducted contest we have much cause for thankfulness for our advanced civilization.

The Simian, aroused from his reverie by the kick, leaped to his feet and delivered himself as follows:

"Males and females" (and here let us again congratulate ourselves that we have advanced to the stage of "ladies and gentlemen" in the process of evolution which is both satisfactory and flattering.) "Having travelled so far over the earth, which extends on all sides of our encircling mountains farther than your thoughts can follow; and having extended my vocabulary to such a degree that its full use would only confound you, I shall in my address use only terms and figures of speech such as you are acquainted with (laughter).

I well remember the morning when I went on an excursion beyond the mountains and was caught in the net of a Simian hunter, by whom I was taken many miles to a great pond whose further shores were invisible and placed in a big canoe as long as from where I stand to the next tree and which contained many huts (laughter), in one of which I was placed.

After many days' journey in this canoe we came to a land filled with strange beings, quite bare on their bodies, which they had to cover because of the cold, and I think also to hide their ugliness, for they were of a ghastly white color and their skin emitted a bad odor which was very offensive to me for some weeks after which I hardly noticed it at all. (Laughter.)

I was given to a female who was owned by a great chief, and noted among these strange beings as being the owner of a little pig which she took about with her as a pet. This had made her very famous, but when she took me, a beautiful Simian, about with her and discarded the pig, her fame increased and great crowds used to collect to catch a glance at me, and they shouted with joy on every occasion they saw me. (Great applause.)

The female grew very fond of me, which, though it showed she had some taste, was not very flattering to myself. (Loud applause.) Through travelling with her I had an opportunity given to few strangers of observing the strange ways and customs of this hideous people.

It was some time before I was able to understand the peculiar *way in which these strange beings* obtained their food and other things they needed and I will try as well as I can to make you understand it, though I can see many difficulties in front of me.

These people ate seeds which they ground up and baked; many sorts of plants and the flesh of animals which they also made very hot and I am going to tell you how they got them.

Each morning great numbers of these beings, both males and females, left their huts and went into *the fields and into other huts* larger than that tree (laughter) and worked very hard till night.

All the things these strange beings produced in the fields and made in the big huts were placed in other big huts, and every seventh day the beings crowded around and were given small quantities for their own use of what they had made, the rest being left in the huts for the use of the big chiefs. (Great laughter.)

Every now and again these big huts became quite full and no *more could be placed in them,* and then many of the males and females did not go to work at all, and on the seventh day they did not get any of the things they had produced, but walked about making funny noises and staring at the big huts in which the things were piled, and they had very little to eat and in many cases their nasty bare skin began to show in patches through their coverings and they shivered in the cold winds. (Great laughter.)

At these times the great chiefs *would collectc many in big huts* and give them enough water, in which bones had been boiled, to keep them alive, and they would bless these great chiefs and shout very loudly with joy when they saw them and take the covering off their heads and wriggle before them. (Loud laughter.) And then the great chiefs and their females would go into their own big huts and eat and drink as much as they could and laugh and sing and tell each other how good they were. (Loud laughter.)

*And once these great chiefs took* large numbers of these beings and put them in long lines and shouted at them for many weeks, and then led them away and made them kill large numbers of another tribe which had offended them; and when some of them came back they petted them for a little while and gave them buttons to stick on their coats, and the females of the big chiefs smiled at them, which made them very glad and they shouted very loud for joy. (Laughter.) At this point the big Simian *rose from his haunches* and kicked the orator off the log, a primitive way of informing him that his time was up, which brings into high relief again our highly developed civilization. Then the big Simian stood upright and said, "Males and females," you have heard our brother speak, and it is for you, in council assembled, to say if he has told us the truth or otherwise. His tale may be untrue—a bad lie altogether, or it may be the delusion of disease, or again, it may be true.

Our medicine man, who communes with the unseen, tells us that the evil spirit often touches the Simians inside here (and he placed his hairy paw on his head) and they see things different to their brothers. But let us examine his statements. He says he found himself among strange animals, who had no hair but sickly bare skins which sent out an evil odor. This statement seems to bear the truth on the face of it. If they had no beautiful hair as we have they could not be as sweet as we are. (Loud applause.)

But he says they toiled all day and gathered in the nuts and fruit and grain, which were placed in large huts, and on each seventh day they were given back just about enough to keep them alive, while the big chiefs kept all the rest. That seems to be either a big lie or a delusion of the evil spirt, seeing that there were many workers to each big chief, for certainly not even the lowest tribe of Simians would stand for that. If his statements are true that bare white people must be far behind our enlightened Simian thought. (Loud applause.)

"When he states they were placed in lines and shouted at and taken to slaughter their enemies, he shows the first approach of these strange animals to our own more enlightened state, although it is dark to me why they should be placed in lines. That they should disembowel their foes is good sound Simian sense. (Loud applause.) That fact alone makes me incline to the belief that his account may be true."

At this point a female Simian shrieked irrelevantly, "Ask him how he got back."

"A good suggestion, female," the chairman said, and straightway hauled the former speaker on to the log by his ears.

"Answer the female's question," the chairman demanded.

"The chief of the female who took me about, grew angry with her because she became so fond of me, and he swore he would shoot me. Then she grew very wild and shouted at him, and he shouted back and after much shouting he promised her the little pig back and that he would send me in the big canoe and have me put back in the forest near where they caught me. This he did and—"

At this juncture a terrible roar was heard and a huge lion was seen stalking towards the meeting, which broke up in great terror.

(Note by Dr. Souzero—"The above account of our meeting with the Simian tribe is quite authentic and the importance of it to my mind lies in the fact that it materially strengthens the Darwinian theory, as it clearly shows the affinity between the Simians and the great white races. This affinity is more particularly demonstrated in their laughter at statements dealing with facts quite outside their knowledge and experience and in their applause at statements flattering to the modes of life and channels of thought of their own particular tribe.

Berlin.—Werner and Loffler, Socialist members of the committee of arbitration concerned with the question of the socialization of the German coal mines, have withdrawn from the committee in protest against its tactics of delay and postponement.


## Federated Labor Party

MRS. CORSE will speak at the COLUMBIA THEATRE

**SUNDAY. February 13th**

at 8 p.m.

Collection in aid of party funds


### FRENCH SOCIALISTS HOPE FOR UNITY

**Prepare Complete Reconstruction of the International of Labor**

Paris.—The Socialist newspaper, "Populaire" has published a manifesto of the Longuet and Right Wing groups addressed to the workers of France, in which it *characterizes the messages from* Zinovieff and Lenin to the Tours congress as an outrage on the liberty of French Socialists.

The manifesto adds: "We are the Socialist Party, as it was united in 1905 by Jaures, Guesde and Vaillant. We shall continue to organize the workers into one class party for the purpose of effecting the most rapid transformation from a capitalist society into a Collectivist Communist Society.

"The Socialist party will go to Vienna on February 22 to prepare the complete reconstruction of the international of Labor, with the already organized workers' Third International, and we still hope to reestablish national unity by bringing back the dissident Communists to the bosom of the Socialist party."

Seattle, Wash.—Striking molders of Seattle are standing firm against the wage cut proposed by five Seattle firms. All union men who were employed by the companies are out. Efforts of the firms to fill the union workers' places with non-union men have failed.

The wage worker voted to "Let the business men rule" and now this bourgeoisie dictatorship is unable to solve the unemployment problem.


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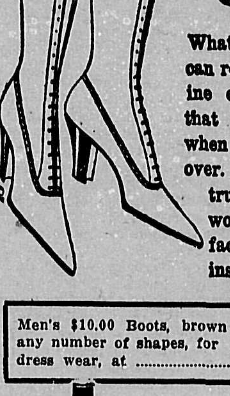
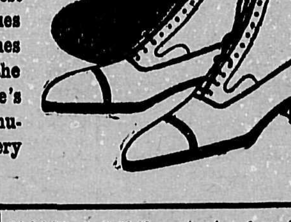


Whatever the reduction you can rest assured it is a genuine one. I would suggest that you compare values when looking these lines over. Quality alone is the true measure of a shoe's worth. These are manufacturers' costs in every instance.



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Ladies' $14.00 Black and Brown Boots; Bell and Odonnel makes; several styles. On sale at ........................ **$8.95**

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Ladies' $7.00 Boots; good quality black kid; Cuban heel; selling now at ........................ **$4.95**

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## DANGEROUS THOUGHTS OF JAPANESE PROFESSOR

### Must Serve Three Months for Writing a Scientific Study of Kropotkin

Tokyo.—After trials and appeals, which have lasted over a year, Professor Morite, of the Imperial University, has at last commenced his term of three months' imprisonment for disseminating "dangerous thoughts."

The dangerous thoughts in his case were contained in a magazine article which he wrote on "The Social Thought of Kropotkin." He was warmly supported by his brother professors, who claimed that his article was only a scientific study of Kropotkin's ideas, but the courts stated that Socialism could not be disseminated under the guise of scientific inquiry.

The Hamilton Labor News can now publish only once a month, owing to the financial stringency.

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MacLachlan-Taylor Company ..... 63 Cordova Street West
Cornett Bros. & Clarke ..... 56 Hastings Street West

Boot and Shoe Repairing
Pierre Paris ..... 64 Hastings Street West
New Method Shoe Repairing ..... 337 Carrall Street

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China and Toys
Millar & Coe ..... 419 Hastings Street West

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Dr. Willard Coates ..... 30-32 Burns Bldg., 18 Hastings Street West
Downie Sanitarium, Ltd. ..... 15th Floor Standard Bank Bldg.
Dr. Lee Holder ..... 74 Fairfield Building
Dr. H. Walton ..... 310-311 Carter Cotton Bldg, 198 Hastings St. W.

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C. D. Bruce ..... 401 Hastings Street West
New York Outfitting Co. ..... 143 Hastings Street West
W. B. Brumitt ..... Cordova Street
D. K. Book ..... 117 Hastings Street West
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Seven Little Tailors ..... 336 Carrall Street

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Dr. Gordon Campbell ..... 805 Granville Street
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Cascade Beer ..... Vancouver Breweries Ltd.
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Vancouver Drug Co. ..... Any of their six stores

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Lasalle Extension University ..... 701 Standard Bank Bldg.
B. C. School of Pharmacy and Science ..... 615 Pender West

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Funeral Undertakers
Harron Bros. ..... 2398 Granville Street
Mount Pleasant Undertaking Co. ..... 233 Kingsway
Nunn and Thomson ..... 531 Homer Street

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

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Vancouver Co-operative ..... 41 Pender Street West

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Calhoun's, Ltd. ..... 61 Hastings Street East

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O. B. Allan ..... 480 Granville Street

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# MACHINISTS HOLD TRUMP CARDS

## No Truth to Story of the Failure of Norfolk Plan

(By Laurence Todd, Federated Press Correspondent)

Washington.—Associated Press dispatches from Norfolk, dated January 29, jubilantly announce the alleged collapse, failure and utter downfall of the "Norfolk plan," under which the International Association of Machinists had financed the operation of the Crescent Machine Works—the biggest machine shop in Norfolk and the only one now running. Only a few days before the Associated Press had *sent out from Washington* a dispatch telling of the great constructive value of the Norfolk plan, as an antidote to strikes.

Why the sudden reversal of form by the A.P.?

Secrtary-Treasurer E. C. Davidson of the Machinists, who was quoted in both these statements by the A.P., throws light on the matter when he explains that the Machinists have reorganised the Crescent works on a basis which makes the workers in the plant one-half holders of the stock and hence one-half sharers of all the profits of the business.

The machinists, through their officers, held a $40,000 mortgage on the plant. They decide to foreclose the mortgage. The sale under the mortgage took place on Saturday. The Mt. Vernon Savings Bank of this city, controlled by the Machinists' International union, bought the Crescent shops at the sale for $7,800. The remaining assets of the Crescent Works will be sold, and the mortgage will absorb ten-elevenths of the proceeds. The outstanding claims include $2,780 assessed by the Ironmasters' Association upon the old Southern Iron Works, predecessor of the Crescent, for importation of strike-breakers some years ago into Norfolk.

"We win, whether these remaining assets sell low or high," said Davison. "We get ten dollars to every dollar the enemy collects. We will bid a reasonable amount for the assets.

"When we completed the sale of the shop under the mortgage we organized the American Engineering Company to operate it. This company will enlarge and improve the plant, and will operate continuously. The Netherlands government, for instance, is inquiring with a view to sending Dutch ships to us for their repairs when on this side of the water( as we will be the most economical shop for them to patronize. We hope to get the Italian ships also. We have applied to the shipping board for rating as Class A in marine repair work.

"Local Norfolk capital is offered for the company, and the employees in the shop will hold half the stock and get half the profits, calculated on the hours of work done by each man and the rate paid in the port for each class of repair work.

"Far from being 'out' we are better 'in' than ever. We hold the mortgage, our bank holds the shop, and we form the operating company, which will rent the factory from our bank and will, in partnership with Norfolk capital, employ our own members in a continuous and substantial industry at good wages. Marine repairs must be made. Ours is the biggest shop in the big port of Norfolk, and the only one now operating. We have the good will of the trade. We have abundant credit. We are going to install improved machinery and enlarge the capacity of the plant.

"That is not the sort of failure to keep us awake nights."

It appears likely that the Associated Press correspondent in Norfolk, whose triumphant declaration that the Machinists had "failed" was so promptly hugged to its heart by that "neutral" news purveyor, was in touch with spokesmen for the Ironmasters' Association, which had failed to collect its $2,780 assessment for the importation of strikebreakers. That association has just announced a reduction in wages in its shops, which are now closed, due to its anti-union stand. When they learned of the advertised sale of the Crescent Works under the mortgage the Ironmasters sought to have the concern put into a receiver's hands, but they failed. This was the only failure connected with the whole affair, according to Davison.

Its favorable report on the Norfolk plan was sent out by the A. P. after the plan had been hailed by the magazines and editors of the country as a fine scheme for making labor conservative. Its reversal on the issue may reflect the suspicion now prevalent in the business offices of big publishing corporations that all of these self-financing and self-employment projects are "loaded" against the established order of capitalist society.

In any event, no retraction will overtake the "failure" report read by *scores of millions of American* readers on Sunday.

## BIG TAXI WAR ON IN CHICAGO

### Big Fight Being Made Against Powerful Anti-Union Taxicab Company

Chicago—Union and taxi drivers own and control co-operatively three of the largest taxi-cab companies in Chicago as well as a number of smaller companies, according to T. F. Neary, secretary of the Auto Livery Chauffeurs Union.

The Checker Cab Company is owned and controlled by about 700 men. Each man owns his own car, pays an initiation fee and his share of the garage rent and all other overhead expenses. He nets about 75 per cent. of what he makes from passengers as against 13 or 15 per cent. received by the unorganized Yellow Cab drivers.

Tht Atlas and Diamond Cab companies are also co-operatively owned. The rates of the co-operative companies are lower than the Yellow Taxi-Cab Company, the only non-union company in Chicago.

The membership of the Chauffeurs Union is 5000 strong.

THEY BEING DEAD, YET SPEAK

"They say that I died to democratise Germany."
"They say that I died to Prussianise England."
"Ah, let us each congratulate the other on his success."

—From the London Daily Herald.

# MEXICAN WORKER'S RIGHTS

(By Arthur Thomson)

On account of the abuse and advantage taken of Mexican workers in the United States, President Obregon has drawn up a bill to be submitted to the Mexican Congress, hoping thereby to remedy this evil.

The bill in part follows: "It is hereby decreed, that the Mexican workers wanting to go out of the country must enter into a contract according to the following clauses:

"1. The contractors must pay to the Mexican workers the same salary paid for the same class of work, and the same period of time to the workers of other nations, therefore, the salary to be received will not be stipulated in the contract, but will be paid according to the usage of the country in question.

"2. Stipulation must be made in these contracts that the Mexican workers will receive equal treatment, lodging and boarding as that given to the rest of the workers, and in no case will they be served their meals in separate dining-rooms.

"3. The contractors must agree to pay the transportation for the round trip of the Mexican workers, and to guarantee their return, a deposit must be made with the immigration office at the point of departure. The amount to be deposited will be equal to the amount of the return transportation cost of each worker, plus ten per cent. of that amount for expenses.

"5. Women workers under 18 years of age cannot leave the country unless with the consent of the parents, guardians or husbands except where accompanied by them.

11. The workers who should be denied admittance by the immigration officials of the country of their destination, will be returned to the place of their origin at the expense of the contractors.

"12. The immigration officials will prevent the departure of Mexican workers who have been 'reenrolled' without a strict compliance of the stipulations of this decree."

If Mexican workers receive the same wages as other workers in the United States that will help considerably towards preventing the employers from importing cheap labor to the disadvantage of native labor. Especially will this be so in the border states where most of the Mexican workers now go. Corporations in these states have for years been taking advantage of the ignorance of the Mexicans as regards language, conditions, etc., and employing them for starvation wages, long hours and miserable living conditions, where they provided board and lodging. Southern California companies and corporations have been notorious in this respect, frequently employing Mexican laborers for half the wage paid native laborers.

## Found in Our Mail Bag
****** ******
## Growls from Garr L. Uss

Dear Mr. Editor,—Can't you give us working stiffs a chance to write an editorial or two? We can't all be university students, you know, and tell the world through the editorial columns of the Daily Sun. Hear, or read, what they have to say to one of their readers regarding these editorials and the writers thereof: "This article and articles of a kindred kind are from the pens of those who will in a few years assist in controlling the destiny of Western Canada. For this reason they provide a peep into the mental processes of the next generation of statesmen and business men, and are interesting from this standpoint, if from no other." Do you get that, 'bo? Of course, that let's out the ordinary mortals who work for a living, so far as running the country is concerned. We don't count for anything in the country's life, in the opinion of the Sun. One has to go to the University to find those who will be the statesmen of the next generation. And have you noticed the subjects that are being treated in these editorials? A few recent titles are "Recreation," "Charity within our gates," "Knowing, thinking, and doing," and "Good Citizenship"—all matters of greatest import to a struggling humanity, distressed by starvation, misery, slavery and wars. If these are examples of what the Sun would call 'statesmanship,' then it will be none too soon when labor has the predominant voice in the ordering of state affairs. There was one editorial which displayed a more liberal vision. It expressed very strongly and ably the view that the oil-fields of the North should be nationalized, so that the oil produced would bring benefits to the people, instead of profits to the capitalist and speculator. I doubt, however, whether the writer of that article would be classed as a young statesman. Those who advance such views are usually called 'reds.'

Can you tell me why we are being so well primed with propaganda on the Ulster Parliament and the Prime Minister in that Parliament? Sir James Craig seems to have been selected for the Big Chief's job, and I guess his cabinet has been picked as well. I've been wondering what is likely to happen if Sinn Feinn or the Nationalists decide not to contest any seats. The poor old Ulster Unionist Council won't have any religious issue to blind the Ulster labor man with them. It would be rather funny if Mr. Belfast Worker and Company decided they were not so eager for the company of Sir James and his capitalist friends, and preferred leaders of their own choice. As the poet has said, "The best laid plans of mice and men aft gang on the blink." I have also seen it suggested that Sir Edward Carson had an idea that the industrial workers of Belfast and district might be just a little too strong for him, so he had included in the Ulster Parliament the two counties of Down and Fermanagh, which are predominantly agricultural, with a view to their counterbalancing the labor vote, to a certain extent.

Yours ever,
GARR. L. USS.

## SPANISH SOCIALISTS KEEP UP ACTIVITIES

### Wholesale Jailing of Socialists Does Not Dampen Spirit of Workers

Madrid.—Practically complete returns from the general elections to the Cortes held Dec. 19 show that instead of losing two of their six seats in Parliament, as was first reported, the Socialists managed to hold their own, despite the persecution to which they had been subjected by the Spanish authorities during the campaign and the failure of the Communists to support the Socialist candidates.

Among the six Socialists elected is Pablo Iglesias, the veteran leader of Spanish labor who at present is regarded by the Communist elements as their strongest opponent. Through the customary abuse of power by the Conservative Government, including the proclaiming of a state of siege over two-thirds of the country and the wholesale jailing of Socialists and Communists, as well as the spending of money for the purpose of corrupting the voters, the liberal parties were held in check and the Datto ministry is sure of a good working majority in the new Cortes.

## SLOVAK UPRISING IS CRUSHED

### Seven Hundred Arrests as Result of Communist Uprising—Urge General Strike

Prague.—A Communist uprising in Czecho-Slovakia against the government has been crushed. Seven hundred workers have been arrested here. The factories are at a standstill. Communist papers are suppressed and printing works are closed down.

The miners of Kladno declared a general strike, but later returned to work, and Deputy Shalek in Parliament has declared the gendarmes are hounding the men in Cossack fashion. Communist headquarters are urging a general strike to gain control of industry.

British industrial organizations have been invited to send delegates to the world congress of trade and industrial union organizations convened for May 1 in Moscow.

# CURRY [illegible] ON EVOLUTION

## Monday's Lesson Was on the Nebulous Origin of the Earth

The second lesson on evolution was delivered last Monday at the usual time, 8 o'clock. The F. L. P. hall was almost filled with an interested audience, and one which proved that women are also ready for mental emancipation.

The speaker, W. J. Curry, never lost the opportunity of making it understood that he was presenting the established facts of cosmic and biological development as a basis for the lessons in social evolution which would begin soon after the man-like ape began to use a club and become an ape-like man.

The speaker first contrasted the two stories of creation, the one taught through the book of Genesis and that one given us through centuries of effort on the part of the greatest minds of the ages. The one maintained through blind faith and organized ignorance. The other based on experience and reason.

He showed how childish was the story handed down by the Jews, and how marvellous and majestic is this world and the infinities of time and space, of matter and force shown by men of science, whose only object was to discover and make known the great truths of nature.

Yet it would be foolish to ridicule these primitive dreams of creation. These children of the race gave the best they had. They took dreams for realities, they knew nothing of gravitation. To them as to all primitive tribes, their tiny territory was the centre of all things, and they the "Chosen people of God." They looked on the sun, moon and stars as lights hung out from the firmament of heaven to give them light. They had no knowledge of the world as it was, no navigation, no telescopes or microscopes. Ghosts and gods, devils and witches were to them terrible realities.

We should not ridicule those poor savages, but rather ourselves, when we realize that these ideas are still held by millions of our race, looked upon as divine truths which it is a crime endangering men's "eternal souls" to doubt or disbelieve.

Think of the Solar system and the earth a mass of matter, whirling 25,000 miles in space on its axis once a day, and travelling around the sun at 66,000 miles an hour, and yet the earth is a tiny globe compared with the four outer planets of the solar system.

But the Solar system, vast as it is, is but a drop in the infinite ocean of space. The great astronomers tell us there are twenty million of these suns each the centre of a solar system visible to the telescope and many vastly greater than this system.

Add to this the other world revealed by science through the microscope, the world of living organism so tiny that thousands may inhabit a drop of water.

### Nebulous Origin of World

Like other great discoveries, this is itself an evolution. The work of many, Bruno, Kelper, Herschel and Kant advanced this theory of the evolution of the solar system,but Le Place put it on a secure basis.

The Nebula of our system contained thousands of years ago, the same elementary matter as now compose the material of which we and the earth consist, since matter is eternal.

This our Nebula was once in a gaseous state, and in incandescent or highly-heated form as are other Nebula revealed by the telescope.

The Nebula is the same throughout but all things change, and its incandescence is but a passing phase, the heat due to the contraction of the mass, due in turn to the attraction of its particles.

Contraction produces heat, and heat motion. Currents begin to develop the motion, and contraction increases. The motion becomes a whirling body, and the shape of the mass round.

### Throwing Off the Planets

An emery stone may go to pieces through speed and so this revolving mass of gaseous matter, probably thousands of millions of years ago, threw portions of its outer part off and these became the outer planets, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. These were the largest, and some are still in an incandescent form, the smaller bodies Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars, parted from the central mass later.

These planets in turn threw off masses of matter termed Satallites or moons, and as this earth is the child of the sun, so the moon is an offspring of the earth, and a dead world. Because of its smallness, it cooled first. From this we conclude that in the course of time, the earth and sun itself will grow cold and then perhaps in a future time, a collision with some great celestial traveller, will reduce it once more to star dust and it will again go through the evolution from Nebula to a solar system.

### The Origin of Life

The speaker last Monday read and quoted the great authorities, showing that the transition from inorganized matter to life required no supernatural power, but was as natural and inevitable under the right conditions as the evolution of the Nebula to a planetary system.

Life is a manifestation of matter, our bodies are composed of some of the same elements as are contained in the fiery atmosphere of the sun. It is simply a matter of organization and the power through union has a tremendous social significance. Society is today not Nebulous, but in that stormy, heated condition, and now forming new unions and activities, which give promise of an orderly system.

### Sea the Mother of Life

There is no leap from non-living to living matter.

Professor Tyndall said: "I see in so-called dead matter all the potentialities of life process."

Huxley, the great zoologist, said in his chatper on spontaneous generation: "If it were given me to look beyond the abyss of geologically recorded time, I would expect to see the evolution of living protoplasm from non-living matter."

Lester Ward, in summing up the subject of the genesis of life, says: "There is no more doubt but that protoplasm is elabroated out of inorganic elements than that ammonia or common salt is so produced. It contains only oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, carbon and sulphur. The waters of the globe therefore contain the elements that ever entered into any living organism, and especially the constituents of protoplasm."

This crude form of life Hackel, the great demonstrator of evolution, calls "plasson bodies." It has the power of assimilating matter, of eating and growing. It moves, but it has no mouth, stomach or nerves. These activities are the result of its chemical organization.

### First Living Organism

The next step in evolution is the development of the cell, a portion of protoplasm containing a membrane and a nucleus. There is organized protoplasm. There is differentation. Protoplasm in its crude state as it exists at the bottom of the sea, is amorphous (the same throughout.)

The cell is round and ontains a membrane and a nucleus or the more vital portion.

Next week the evolution of the cell will be followed up step by step to the mammal, perhaps to the "missing links." some of which have been discovered since Darwin published his great work, "The Origin of Species and the Descent of Man."

This work produced a tremendous sensation in the realm of religion. If evolution is true, the basis of organized Christianity is baseless.

The theological owls and bats began to flutter, screech and scratch as the flame from the torch of science, held by Darwin, shed its rays into the intellectual dungeons, they had inhabited so long.

But evolution is winning all along the lines.

An Incident

A prominent shoe merchant was asked by a customer if he could recommend a good shoe repair shop. He replied, there was one just across the street. BUT THE BEST IS JUST AROUND THE CORNER.

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Phone R.F.-954 All O.B.U. Help
HAVE YOU SEEN OUR NEW LOGGER
ENQUIRE FOR OUR PRICES

## STRIKEBREAKERS SUE GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL

### Paid $22 a Day to Help Break the Electrical Workers Strike in St. Paul

St. Paul—During the strike of electricians of the St. Paul Gas Light Company and the Northern States Power Company last October, strike-breakers were paid $10 a day and expenses, or about twice the sum demanded by union men, it was revealed in Federal court here. This was brought out in a suit in which two of the strike-breakers ask damages aggregating $37,000 from Henry Crepeau, deputy commissioner of public safety and three detectives for false arrest.

Peter Bukowski, one of the plaintiffs, testified he had done strike-breaking duty in other cities and had made "easy money" by it. "I got $22 a day while I was in St. Paul on that linemen's strike," he said.

Questioning of William Clancy, another of the strike-breakers, by the attorney for the defendants, brought out the admission that he was a professional gambler, and that he had been employed as a strike-breaker for 15 years, most of the time by the Thiel Detective Agency of Chicago.

## TO CONTINUE "SOVIET RUSSIA" MAGAZINE

### Same Editorial Policy to Be Continued Under Private Control

New York.—A message of greeting to comrades and friends has been received from Ludwig Martens, former representative of the Russian Soviet Republic returning to Russia on board the steamship Stockholm, by Soviet Russia, formerly the official organ of the Russian Soviet Government Bureau.

The radiogram reads:

"All well and happy. Weather beautiful. Heartiest greetings and thanks to all comrades and friends. Martens."

Soviet Russia has been taken over as a private publication by Kenneth Durant, former Acting secretary of the Soviet bureau. The magazine will continue under the editorship of Dr. Jacob W. Hartmann and will maintain the same editorial policy as hitherto, being devoted exclusively to the presentation of accurate information about Soviet Russia.

Westville, Nova Scotia, Miners have secured a new agreement which includes wage increases of 10c per ton; 55c per day increase, contract rates advanced 12 1-2 per cent and miners to pay $2.25 per ton for coal for home use.

## ON THE FINANCIAL PAGE

(By Anise)
(Federated Press Staff Writer)

Almost any time
If you turn over
To the FINANCIAL page,
Of a big capitalist daily
You can find
REVELATIONS!
Last week, for instance,
A big STEEL man
Was telling his banker
How CHEERFUL
He felt about the SHUT DOWN
In his plant.
"A year ago," he said,
"We had a serious STRIKE,
And while the MEN
Did not exactly WIN,
Still,
Since they came back to work
I'm free to say,
They've practically RUN
My plant.
But NOW
We may be closed a week
Or month or so,
But when we OPEN—
You may rest assured
WE
Will be running it!
This is our chance
To get rid of laggards
And AGITATORS
And by G——
We're going to DO it!"

And I remembered
The pleasant folks who say
"The interests of Capital
And LABOR
Are ONE!"

And I remembered
The women and babies
That are HUNGRY
Because of that shut-down!

And I remembered
Our Vice-President Coolidge
Pompously making addresses,
Shouting to the workers:
"Produce! Produce!"

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Claman's
LIMITED
153 Hastings Street West

Canada's Largest Exclusive Store for Men and Boys

## W. W. Lefeaux Gives Graphic Account of His Visit to Russia

(Continued from page 1)

noticed after crossing the frontier was that everything seemed to be new—buildings, railroad tracks, telegraph poles and wires, were all new. Upon questioning, his guides informed him that all the new equipment was brought into Archangel by the British who had gone away in a hurry and left it, and that was not all there was—they had also brought telegraph equipment, bacon, hams and various supplies. The Russians said, "We hope they will send some more British expeditions if they bring supplies like they did last time."

It also appeared that Yudenitch brought a lot of barbed wire with him into Russia. He also went back to the British authorities who had supplied him and left his equipment behind. Other counter revolutionists also left the Russians well supplied with war materials. If the mass of Russia ever makes up its mind that the European powers are not going to let them alone, these powers may have a very bitter pill to swallow.

### Policy of Destruction

The counter revolutionists who went into Russia to save the people from destruction always managed to find them during their journeys out of Russia to destroy everything. As a result there are all kinds of ruins. The railroad stations along the line are now centres of propaganda and in a good many of the buildings you will find a library. The locomotive engineers—aristocrats of labor there as elsewhere—are not altogether satisfied with their wages.

When dealing with the question of transportation the speaker took the occasion to point out that Lenin and Trotsky were not the dictators of Russia. The dictatorship was by the class-conscious revolutionary workers functioning through the Communist Party of Russia. This party had a membership of 40,000 at the time of the revolution and its membership now was about 800 thousand. During the Soviet regime the transportation capacity of the country had been more than doubled. The great trouble had been over fuel, as they had had to use green wood for the purpose when in a state of war, but the situation had been relieved for some time now through the increasing quantities of oil coming in. In considering the difficulties the Russian people have had to contend with it must be remembered they have been subjected to a blockade for seven years. The Germans commenced this on the outbreak of the European war, and Russia imported a vast amount of machinery and other manufactured commodities from Germany.

### Street Cars Run Free

The station at Petrograd was much the same as any other European railway station. In the city street cars were running and there were thousands of people on the streets. The speaker stated he looked round for the Red Guards and Bolsheviks, but they were not as plentiful as the police on the streets of Winnipeg. The street car system is free. One consequence is that at the present time the cars are crowded and, as can be imagined, "the small boy" is much in evidence. During rush hours there was infinitely more order than in Vancouver, and there is absolutely nothing to compare with it in New York, London, or Paris. Newspapers are scarce, and as a result they are pasted up on the walls in various places. The speaker declared he had walked the streets at all hours to see if he could see any trouble, but in vain. His visit to New York on his way home was detailed as a contrast. Women in Petrograd could go home from their work at any time of the day or night without the slightest fear of any trouble. Prostitution is an unknown thing in either Moscow or Petrograd. Everybody works there. Everybody can get a job. There is no such thing as unemployment in Russia. There are lots of people who don't like that at all—compulsory labor. Don't the masses of the workers have to work under capitalism?

### Care For Children

Dealing with the efforts being made by the Soviet Government for the care and education of the children the speaker corroborated the statements made by Isaac McBride the previous week in the Empress Theatre. He also pointed out that the stories of the Communist commissars living in luxury were all lies, that they got exactly the same rations as those engaged in similar work. Chicherin, in charge of the Foreign Office, got the same rations as the clerical force, which were scant. The details of the rations caused some amusement to the audience, and Comrade Lefeaux admitted that at this distance it appeared humorous, but over there it was really tragic, and it must be borne in mind that we are responsible for allowing such a condition to remain in force through permitting our governments to maintain the most brutal blockade in the history of civilization. The death of John Reed in Russia can be laid at the doors of the Christian nations without any exaggeration.

### Communists Are Most Active

The members of the Communist Party are the best and most intelligent members of the working class. They are the ones who worked at the front, went out into the cholera and typhus districts, and they do the dirty work. Russia cannot afford to lose these workers. The education of the children and the spreading of the social concept that they have a duty to society, they belong to the working masses, they belong to the country, that their duty is not confined to their blood relations. When they all come on the streets they have the same knowledge as those in a well-ordered home—in order to promote this common welfare and happiness it is necessary they do those things that are of benefit to society as a whole. That concept will destroy capitalist individualism. That's why the outside world hates them so bitterly.

The speaker then stated he had not the time to give details of all he saw and at the time at his disposal briefly reviewed the work of the universities and the officers' schools for the Red Army, the attitude of the peasants, and the Mensheviks; the suppression of the lying capitalist press, and paid a glowing tribute to the splendid efforts of the medical profession, who have never been accused of sabotage during these trying years. There is no sign of any desertion amongst the mass of the workers, and no "graft" is tolerated under the Soviet regime. Any member of the Communist Party caught grafting is shot.

The collection resulted in about $170 being contributed by the audience.

After the collections, questions dealing with the attitude of the trades unions to the Communist Party in Russia, the fate of the lawyers and anarchists, and sundry other matters were answered by Comrade Lefeaux.

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## GERMAN COAL TO BREAK STRIKE

### Miners Protest Against Allied Demand for More Coal

Berlin.—The delegates of 500,000 German miners, meeting here, have passed a resolution saying:

This conference desires to call the attention of the Coal-miners' International Secretary in London (F. Hodges) and of the Trade Union International in Amsterdam to the fact that, with the expiry of the Spa agreement, a still higher coal delivery is being demanded by the Allies from Germany, and that the payment of 5 gold marks premium will be discontinued. Against this we make the most decided protest.

The resolution further points out the German miner is already working overtime to the danger of his health, in contravention of the decisions of the labor conference of Washington, and that the coal delivered to the Allies is at under market prices. Germany is starving for coal, while France is glutted.

It is not yet confirmed that the premium of 5 gold marks has been withdrawn, but there is no doubt that the Allies are procuring from Germany a store of cheap coal, by which to smash any possible miners' strike. Thousands of British miners are unemployed and employers are putting up a big campaign to cut wages in half.

## Would Increase Working Hours of Labor

(Continued from page 1)

of various kinds has dropped to a pre-war price without any reduction in wages. This drop will not necessarily be to the advantage of the consumer. The manufacturer, the wholesaler and the retailer are all anxious for bigger profits, and that is where the benefits will remain. The slump in retail prices is mostly taking place at the present time, in order to raise money to meet the shortage of finances now prevalent throughout the business world. Money is "tight" because so much of it has been tied up in new factories, machinery and stocks during the past few years. The banks have been financing so many institutions, that the sudden and continued demand for more money has "busted" dozens of banks on this continent and also on the old.

If labor does not hold its own in the present crisis, then the standard of living will be reduced far lower than it was prior to 1914. Prices will not drop to the pre-war range, hence every reduction in wages will not only lower the standard of living of that particular craft but will affect every other craft.

### A Correction

In the report of McBride's meetings of Sunday, January 30, which appeared in last week's issue the collection was reported as being $14,000. This should have read $1,400.

Springfield, Ill.--Complete official tabulation of votes cast by all local unions in Illinois in the miners' election, December 14 last, shows that Robert H. Harlin of Seattle, Wash., carried Illinois by a margin of 18,100 votes over John L. Lewis of Indianapolis in the contest between them for the presidency of the United Mine Workers of America.

## WANT WESTERN RANGES RESTORED

### Financiers Suggest This Move as New Readjustment Scheme

By William G. Roylance
(Federated Press Staff Writer)

Simultaneous editorials and articles recently appearing in a number of popular magazines and financial journals indicate the beginning of a "drive" to restore the western ranges. These publications represent that a part of the land brought into cultivation during the recent period of high prices for farm products should be abandoned.

"In the normal process of readjustment," says one, "the marginal producer will necessarily be eliminated." According to another, such agricultural sections as western North Dakota, the eastern portions of the inter-mountain region and most of the southwest should be restored to the range.

It is admitted that it would be hard on the farmers, but it is held that their misfortunes are, after all, a comparatively insignificant incident in the process of readjustment. The throwing of several millions of wage earners out of employment in the dead of winter is also spoken of as an incident in the process of readjustment.

So are the enormous losses suffered by many manufacturers and merchants, and if we carry the logical process through to finality, the ruin of an entire industry, the collapse of a nation or the downfall of civilization will also be incidental to the process of readjustment.

And what is it that is to be readjusted? It is the existing industrial and business system. And why do we have sych a system? Is it to serve the people, or the people to be sacrificed to it?

## CHECK-OFF GETS KNOCKED IN U.S.

### Ops. Refuse to Check Off Assessment for Strike Fund

Du Quon, Ill.—What is regarded as a blow at the authority of the United Mine Workers and an attempt to agitate a strike was the action of Illinois coal operators in refusing to check off an assessment of $1 levied against each miner in the fields here by the International Executive Board to support the Alabama strikers. This is said to be a flagrant breach of the contract between the union and the operators. By their action the operators indirectly aimed at the Alabama strikers, say miners' officials.

In explanation of the refusal to levy the assessment in accordance with the terms of the contract the men were told that a wire had been received from "the association" not to check off, but extra $1 bills accompanied the statements. Similar action, it is said, was taken in Indiana.

New York.—A protest against the deportation of Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, representative of the Russian Soviet government, has been passed unanimously by the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York, in a resolution which practically reverses the policy of "not recognizing the Soviet government," adopted at a meeting held a short time ago.

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## OPEN SWEAT SHOP FUNERAL

### Clothing Workers Still Solid in Big N. Y Strike

(By the Federated Press)

New York.—Fifteen thousand locked out clothing workers filled Madison Square Garden to the eaves in what was probably the greatest and most impressive strike meeting that New York has ever seen.

"Besides the demonstration we are making today," said President Hillman in addressing the workers, "there is taking place a great funeral, the funeral of the Open Sweat Shop, and the employers are the mourners.

"In this, the eighth week of the lockout, we serve notice to the manuafcturers that it is impossible to break us. Having failed so far, the employers are going to the courts. I am not here to discuss what the courts may or may not do, but I serve notice on them that the Amalgamated cannot be dissolved." Continued applause met this statement.

Frank P. Walsh, former joint chairman of the War Labor Board, told the workers that their present fight was only part of a concerted movement conceived by the employers during the war. "In my position on the War Labor Board, I saw the forebodings and the gatherings of the clouds breaking over you today. There was a determined, specific and definite plan not only to reduce wages but to destroy the power of unionism."

Announcement was made at the meeting of the pledge of a quarter of a million by the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, and the receipt of $30,000 from the Chicago Joint Board.

## Union Smashing Campaign in States

(Continued from page 1)

of Altoona and vicinity must recognize that this is not only a drive to lower the wages of the railroad workers. It is an attack upon Altoona. It is a drive against all the workers in this district. It is part of the fight of the entire class Mr. Attenbury represents against the working class.

"Therefore the Altoona units of the ONE BIG UNION propose the formation of a COUNCIL OF ACTION for the working class of Altoona and vicinity, this COUNCIL OF ACTION to be composed of delegates from all labor unions in the counties of Blair, Cambrai, Clearfield, Bedford, Huntingdon, Indiana, Clarion, Somerset and Jefferson.

"Your organization is requested to elect three delegates to represent you in this COUNCIL OF ACTION, which will convene, to organize and consider plans of action against the wage-cut in Altoona on WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, FEB. 22, 1921.

**"Please supply delegates with proper credentials and send names of delegates elected immediately to the Executive Committee, Altoona Units of the ONE BIG UNION, P. O. Box 284, Altoona, Pa.**

**"The sessions of the Council of Action will be held in Frohsinn Theatre, 9th Avenue and 12th Street, Altoona, Pa., beginning at 10 a.m., continuing all day.**

"Yours for solidarity in this struggle,

"BEN LEGERE, Organizer.

"For the Executive Committee, Altoona Units of the ONE BIG UNION."

## QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN

### Bevin Looking Forward to Big Alliance of Labor Unions in That Country

Ernest Bevin, addressing Clyde transport and allied workers at Glasgow recently, said that if the proposed transport fusion was achieved, it would soon have as allies one union for distributive workers, one railway union and one seaman's union; and this quadruple force would be a powerful machine for progress.

A referendum is now being taken with a view of amalgamating organizations engaged in transport work of all kinds, including hand, horse and power.

## GERMAN UNEMPLOYED MANY THOUSANDS

### Big Export Trade Does Not Help Masses—Millions Working Short Time

Unemployment in Germany has reached terrible dimensions, in spite of the fact that the big producing trusts are able, with the assistance of the low exchange value of the mark, to carry on a profitable dumping export trade. Thus the officially registered number of unemployed is now a little under 400,000, while at least three times that number are believed to be working short time. In Saxony one-tenth of the population is unemployed.

## STINK BOMBS IN COUNCIL CHAMBER

### Communists Chase Reactionaries with Stink Bombs in the City of Berlin

The municipal councillors of Greater Berlin, says Reuter, had to quit their hall suddenly recently.

The public in the galleries had for some time shown indignation at their reactionary policy, and on the defeat of the Communists motion to withdraw the charges against certain electricians accused of sabotage, stink bombs were thrown at the reactionary councillors, who rushed out of the hall.

The Communist councillors remained and sang the Internationale.

### SUNDAY OPEN FORUM

H. W. Watts will speak at the "Open Forum" in the F. L. P. hall, Sunday afternoon at 3 p.m. Subject: "Working Class Obstructionists."

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## Operations Exposed Of Private Detective Agencies in the States

(Continued from page 1)

Berger, who acted as Hoyne's agent in dealing with Chicago business men and carrying out the raids, and to T. J. Cooney, manager of the Thiel Detective Agency.

Admitting that he sent the threatening letters, Bailin pleads that he did not violate the section of the law which assumes that the offender did it for profit. He contends that he did not benefit by this act as he was merely an employee acting under orders of the detective agency.

Daniel A. Uretz, of Chicago, is Bailin's chief counsel. Benjamin P. DeWitt of New York is associate counsel.

The Federated Press will summarize Bailin's revelations in a series of articles to be published on successive dates.

### The Red Raids

These articles will report what Bailin testifies about the Red raids of January, 1920, about the Communist Labor party trials in Chicago in July of last year about the Wall Street "bomb explosion" of last September, about the Chicago post office explosion of May, 1918, and about the threatening letters to public officials.

They will set forth the activities of the private detective agencies through their amazing network of spies, agents' provocateurs and thugs in all radical organizations, and the connection which these agencies have established with law-enforcing officials of the United States Government, of various states and counties and municipalities.

### Big Business Started It

Bailin's testimony shows how the vested interests use these agencies in their war on organized labor, both the conservative A. F. of L. trade unions and the militant industrial groups. His charges sustain the widespread belief that Big Business started the "red crusade" for the purpose of crushing labor and operating all American industry on the basis of the non-union shop.

His conversations with the managers of the agencies reveal the alleged methods practised by them to "shake down" the well to do. The gullibility of the "captains of industry" who put up the funds for the red raids and prosecution as revealed by their detectives' boasts passes all belief. Briefly the method was to collect an enormous slush fund for the raids, to spend this framing-up "plots" through spies in the movements. The business men were then held up for money to pay operatives tracing down the plots. Bombastic letters were then sent to the proper parties with violent hatred expressed for the detective agency prosecuting the raids. The magnates were thus convinced of the value of the agency in ferreting out revolutionists, and contributed additional sums to pay detectives engaged in the quest of the writer of the letters.

Preservers of the status quo who secure business in this fashion cannot be expected to be souls of honor in dealing with their operatives or with their rivals for business. Bailin's testimony shows how the agencies beat down the wretches who act as spies by refusing to refund money expended at the order of the manager, how they dismiss men without rhyme or reason, how they pay employees of the rival agencies to furnish them carbon copies of reports, and how they have spies in the rival offices to keep them informed on jobs secured and sought after.

The picture would be incomplete without details as to the practice of the "stool pigeons" in beating the agencies by padding their expense accounts, by failing to do the work assigned and sending in faked reports, and by drawing pay from several agencies and public officials for the same work.

The story Bailin has to tell is so sordid and so startling that most readers find it difficult to accept his testimony on first sight. He submits with it, however, a collection of documentary evidence which is overwhelming. Still more impressive is the chain of circumstantial evidence which corroborates everything that he states so far as it can be traced.

New York.—Professor Gedeskul, formerly a leading member of the executive committee of the Cadet party of Russia and vice-president of the Second Imperial Duma, and now secretary of the engineers' section of the Transport Workers' Union of Russia, has signed a call to the technical engineers of all countries to ally themselves with the workers of their respective nations.

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