THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

THIRTEENTH YEAR. No. 44. FOUR PAGES — VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1921 — $2.50 PER YEAR

B. C. E. R. MAKES DEMAND FOR WAGE CUT

Would Have Wages of Street Railwaymen Cut 15 Per Cent.

Question of One-man Cars Raised Before Conciliation Board

The conciliation board appointed by the Department of Labor, at the request of the B. C. Electric Railway Company, which claims that a reduction in the cost of living warrants a reduction in the wages of its employees, commenced its work on Tuesday morning.

Mr. W. G. Murrin, on behalf of the company, informed the board that the company was demanding a decrease in wages to the extent of 15 per cent. He also claimed that the one-man car was a settled factor, and it was now only a matter of an agreement with the men. He asked that the board deal with the wages and conditions on the one-man cars, but W. H. Cottrell, representing the men, objected to this being done, stating that the government had not yet approved of the one-man cars.

F. Hoover asked how wages and conditions could be fixed for men on one-man cars, when the extent and nature of the equipment and safety appliances were an unknown quantity. It was finally decided that the matter would be left to a later date. The board is still sitting, and the company is asking that the matter be dealt with as speedily as possible.

The board consists of Mr. W. C. Ditmars, chairman; Mr. A. G. McCandless, representing the company, and Mr. R. P. Pettipiece, representing the men. The representatives of the company before the board were Mr. Murrin and Mr. William Saville, general secretary of the B. C. Electric. The interests of the men were voiced by W. H. Cottrell, business agent; Mr. F. A. Hoover, president; F. E. Griffin, Vancouver, representing New Westminster; F. Ray and T. Butterfield; A. Bayliss and F. C. Wallace of Victoria.

N. VANCOUVER HAS NEW TASK

City Council Says Unemployment Never as Bad Before

We have never been faced with such a situation before. We have had to deal with individual cases of distress, but never with such numbers as at present are unemployed, or words to that effect, were uttered by members of the North Vancouver City Council on Tuesday, when the unemployed waited on that body and requested that work or relief be provided for the jobless workers of the North Shore.

From the above it will be seen that the return of prosperity predicted by many interested people has been somewhat delayed, and that instead of things improving, they are becoming worse.

The unemployed went to the City Council in a body, three members being elected to speak for them, and after the situation had been fully explained from the men's view point, the council promised that the matter would be considered at once.

On Wednesday morning the unemployed were asked to see the city engineer, which they did. That official asked them many questions such as: "How long have you been out of work? How much money have you got, and what wages have you been earning? At the close of the interview, the men were told to report at the barns on Thursday morning, which they did, when about a dozen were set to work at 40c per hour. It is understood that they will be employed for one week and another batch taken on at the conclusion of that time.

A mass meeting of the unemployed has been called for Sunday afternoon. All unemployed workers are asked to assemble at the corner of Lonsdale and Esplanade, and proceed from that point in a body to Larsen's pavilion, which has been loaned to the unemployed for their meetings. A good speaker will address the gathering.

One dollar and fifty cents is the cost for a six months subscription to the Federationist.

MASS MEETING TONIGHT, FRIDAY

Unemployed to Discuss Question of Becoming Organized

The question of unemployment again figured at the meeting of the Council of Workers on Tuesday night. The South Vancouver delegates pointed out that all men must take their turn on the register in that municipality, whether they be returned soldiers or not, with the exception of men with trucks and tubercular wives.

This delegation also reported that a member of the unemployed organization had been appointed to go with Commissioner Gray to see the government at Victoria, and lay the situation before it, with instructions to enlist the aid of Sam Guthrie, H. Neelands and Tom Uphill.

The recommendations passed at the last meeting dealing with the organization of the unemployed will be placed before the mass meeting to be held on Friday night, and figures as to the cost of living will also be submitted.

The secretary was instructed to write to all Labor organizations requesting donations for a Christmas tree and entertainment for the children of the unemployed.

J. Kavanagh will be the speaker at the meeting on Friday night, and J. G. Smith will act as chairman.

C. N. U. X. JOINS INTERNATIONAL

Gen. Secretary Barbusse Sends Greetings to Canadian Veterans

The Canadian National Union of ex-Service Men has been admitted to the International Union of ex-Service Men. This organization is the only one in this country which has been granted membership in this International, which is working for the interests of the victims of the Great War.

The fact that the Canadian organization has been admitted to membership has been conveyed to Secretary Farnham, in a letter written by Henri Barbusse, general secretary of the International, the letter reads as follows:

Aument par Senlis (Oise),
France le 21|10|1921.

Monsieur Jas. Farnham,
Sec. Canadian Nat. Union of ex-Service Men,
61 Cordova Street West,
Vancouver, B. C.

My Dear Comrade: My comrades and myself were very happy to receive your letter. I have to excuse myself for not answering it sooner; but owing to the fact that I had to attend the second congress of the International of War Veterans in Vienna, I did not have the necessary time.

We are glad to see that in that vast territory where you live, there is being formed a phalanx of men whose goodwill equals the conscientiousness of the realities, and the intelligence of the times. Just as you express it in your letter with such clear and nice brevity, there is no war against war other than the one which consists of fighting the capitalist causes of war; and it becomes more and more indispensable that the propaganda against the militaristic scourge, shall take the international form.

I, therefore, consider your organization one of us, and regret that your expression of enlightened solidarity did not take place in time for you to send a representative to our Congress in Vienna. You would have seen how far we understood how to give our idealistic objective a positive and realistic sense, and how much we are working in practical reality to vindicate the position of the survivors, and victims of the war.

You will shortly receive documents which will enable you to understand in detail the spirit, and tendencies which lead our actions in the realm of receiving material benefits, and also how they may be applied in case of future war.

Fraternally to you and yours,
HENRI BARBUSSE,
General Secretary.

Haynesville, La.—About a score of negroes were driven out of town after they had been whipped by a band of white men, headed by police authorities. The negroes were termed "undesirables."

The greatest assistance that the readers of The Federationist can render us at this time, is by securing a new subscriber. By doing so, you spread the news of the working class movement and assist us

PLANS ARE LAID FOR ECONOMIC CONQUEST

Foreign Powers Want China's Raw Materials

Propaganda in Washington Indicates Purpose of Conference

(By Laurence Todd.)
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)
(Washington Bureau.)

Washington. — Propaganda in favor of an immediate alliance between the United States and Great Britain and Japan for control and exploitation of China and the Far East is now in full swing in the national capital.

Some of the cleverest men in the British service, diplomats, advisers, technical experts of various kinds, are here to attempt to mold public opinion in America to embrace the vast scheme of political terrorism and economic conquest which London, Tokyo and Wall Street propose.

Here, in skeleton, is the argument. China is an economic peril to the Western world, so long as she moves towards industrialization. Her people are the cheapest of workers, her raw materials are boundless, and she will undersell and ruin all competitors. For their own safety, foreign powers must develop these raw materials for their own profit, rather than drive the Chinese to develop them for China.

Chinese traditions and the economic pressure upon the individual Chinese do not permit of honesty in the handling of public funds. If China is ever to have good government the three great foreign powers must join in establishing a strong central government, probably a monarchy, and must retain a veto over all expenditures from the Chinese treasury. In other words, China must be made a financial protectorate of the triple alliance of her exploiters.

South China has a government made up of the younger generation of educated Chinese—the men who have been sent to school of Western thought. These men are hostile to the exploiting system imposed by Japan and Britain, and are a discordant element. They do not represent the true spirit of ancient China, upon which her government should rest.

Japan has a right to seize Shantung and Manchuria and Siberia, because her population must eat. Russia has "withdrawn" from Siberia, and that region now offers a fair outlet for Japanese migration and commercial and political domination.

(Continued on Page 3)

FED. AND EDITOR SENT FOR TRIAL

Magistrate Sends Accused Up to Higher Court

The criminal charge against The B. C. Federationist and its editor, for publishing a pamphlet which it is alleged advocates the use of force, violence, terrorism or physical injury to person or property in order to bring about a governmental change, was resumed before Magistrate Shaw at the police court on Saturday morning, and the accused were formally committed to stand trial in the high court.

Thus were concluded the initial stages of the criminal prosecution at the police court extending over several weeks, and commencing with the preferring of the charges by the authorities, the carrying out of the different preliminary formalities at the police court, the hearing of evidence before the magistrate, the arrangements in the High Court for bail and the final committal.

His Worship, addressing Mr. A. S. Wells, the accused, stated the usual formula in such cases prior to commitment: "Having heard the evidence, do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge. You have nothing to hope for or fear from anything held out to you or by any confession of guilt, but whatever you say may be given in evidence against you upon your trial, notwithstanding such promise or threat."

Counsel for the accused, Mr. I. I. Rubinowitz, stated that the accused reserved his defence, and thereupon the committal became effective, making it necessary for the accused either to remain in custody pending the trial in the higher court, or to enter into bail bonds, together with his bondsmen to ensure his appearance to stand his trial, the latter course being followed.

The criminal proceedings having been launched, and having duly passed through the police court, the accused stands committed for trial at the next court of competent jurisdiction, and such trial must take place in due course either before a judge and jury at the assizes or before a county court judge as the accused will determine.

This ends the first chapter in a criminal prosecution which has provoked lively interest in Labor circles representing an important phase in the working class movement locally.

DO YOU APPROVE?

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If so, Send in a New Subscription

POLITICIANS with campaign funds to burn, and desirous of getting their sophistries before the workers, are spending much money in advertising. The Federationist could fill its pages with ruling class views and misrepresentations and receive payment for publishing such matter, if money was the object of the paper. Contracts for large sums have already been turned down owing to the decision of the directors, who have decided that no ruling-class political advertisements will be accepted for publication in the Federationist.

Whether this policy will be to the interests of the paper as a business proposition will depend on the amount of appreciation shown by the workers in extending their support to the paper and its policy. Subscriptions will determine just how much the rank and file appreciate this policy. If finances are obtainable from the workers the financial position of the company is assured. If, however, there is indifference and apathy, then the struggle to keep a working class paper with a clear policy in the field will be great. Never in the history of the working class movement in this country was clarity more necessary. Never was the labor press of more import than at this time, and all the support that the workers can give will not be any too much in the days to come when the class struggle becomes more intense.

We need more readers. We need them to ensure our financial position, and more than anything else we need more subscribers so that the work of working class education can be carried on over as wide a field as possible. Every new reader means additional strength to the working class movement. Every new subscription makes it easier to carry the financial obligations. If the workers approve of the policy of refusing grist from the old line politicians, they can only show it by sending in new subscriptions and by so doing aid the directors in the work of carrying on working class education. ....

FRANCE HAD TO ACCEPT AID

Radek Discusses Franco-German Agreement

Moscow, Oct. 18.—Radek writes in Pravda over the Franco-German agreement: "This agreement is an important fact of international politics and clears the international economic situation, nevertheless Germany places too great hopes upon it while France seeks to frighten England with it. To healthy human intelligence it seems self-evident that France should have every interest in restoring Northern France as soon as possible, but the French capitalists thought different. For them the most important was profit, and with arguments of national economy they sought to prevent the participation of Germany in the reconstruction. France's power has, however, shown itself to be top weak, and German help had to be accepted. In spite of the fact that the agreement contains many unfavorable points the German capitalists are quite satisfied, for they receive huge orders. The economic alleviations for Germany which are entailed, has led to a corresponding deterioration in the German household for the German note press must now print one hundred milliard gold marks to pay the German manufacturers. This question has also an international side. When these seven milliard gold marks are placed upon the account of Germany's total obligations, quite independently of the Entente to whom Germany is under obligations.

From this a great deal of friction will arise in the Entente. The hopes of the German press for new success in this France-German policy are naturally nonsense, for against a policy of understanding between France and Germany which would do much to strengthen Germany the French military circles would protest. The further development of Germany depends upon which group wins in the cabinet, that is, the French policy of Wirth and Rathenau, or the English policy of Stinnes and Stresemann.—Rosta Wien.

Kansas City, Kan.—Local No. 278 of the International Association of Machinists, located here, has decided to appeal to William H. Johnston, president, for a referendum among Kansas machinists calling for a strike in sympathy with the Howat forces on strike. The local has also voted a $100 monthly fund to the miners until Howat is released.

Mahrisch-Ostrau, October 18.—The railway workers in Oderfurt have collected 35,890 crowns for the Russian relief fund.

Patronize Fed. advertisers.

W. A. PRITCHARD'S CHANCES GOOD

Many Meetings Are Arranged for Socialist Candidate

With active committees working in every part of the Nanaimo Federal constituency, the chances of W. A. Pritchard being elected are bright. During the past week-end four meetings were held, one at Victoria for the benefit of Esquimalt, Saanich and Oak Bay residents, who will vote inu this constituency, one at Ladysmith, another at Chase River, and still another at Nanaimo. W. A. Pritchard spoke at the first, while A. S. Wells addressed the other three.

W. A. Pritchard gave a splendid address at Victoria on Sunday last, in which, as usual, he outlined the position of the working class, and left no doubt in the minds of his hearers as to where he stood. Good crowds gathered at Ladysmith, Chase River and Nanaimo, where the Marxian position was explained and current events examined from the viewpoint of the historical materialist.

From this time to the end of the campaign, the candidate and his supporters will be kept busy, as he will speak at Royal Oak tonight, and other meetings have been arranged as follows: Saturday, 12th, Saanichton; Marigold, Monday, the 14th; Cedar Hill, Crossroads, on the 15th, and Tillicum school on the 16th; Thursday, the 17th, there will be a meeting at Duncans, and on the 19th, Chemainus will be invaded, after which Granby, Cedar and Nanaimo will receive attention on the 20th, and there will be a meeting on the 21st at Ladysmith, another at South Wellington on the 22nd; at Five Acres, Nanaimo district on the 23rd; Extension on the 24th; East Wellington on the 25th, and Gabriola Island and Nanaimo on the 27th.

On Saturday next, the 12th, T. O'Connor will speak at Ladysmith. The same speaker will be at Chase River on Sunday afternoon, and at Nanaimo in the evening.

"The newspaper is the plague or black death of the modern world. It is an open sewer running down each side of the street, and displaying the foulness of every day, day by day, morning and evening. Everything that having once happened has ceased to exist, the newspaper sets before you, beating the bones of the buried without pity, without shame, and without understanding. Its pride is that it is the record of facts. But it tells you no fact twice in the same way; for it gorges its insatiable appetite upon rumors. All the hypocrites of the State, of the Church, of the market place, cling together for once in brotherly love, and speak with unanimous voice.—Arthur Symons, "Studies in Press and News."

MOTHER JONES IS ON THE WAR PATH

Will Ignore Judge Anderson's Threats and Organize

Mining Situation Now Overshadows Railroad Question in U. S.

(By Lawrence Todd.)
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)
(Washington Bureau.)

Washington.—Mother Jones, at least, refuses to believe that the leadership of the American labor movement has abdicated in favor of Judge A. B. Anderson, of Indianapolis.

There may be officials in big labor organizations who are "cellshy," but this clear-eyed woman of 92 years, known in every coal camp on the continent for her message of unionism and self-respect and human sympathy, is not one of them. She wants to see the jail, in West Virginia or anywhere else, that can stop her from advancing the hopes of American workers for a share in America.

"It will be better to fill all the jails in all the States with members of the United Mine Workers of America," she said, when news of Judge Anderson's threat to prohibit union activities in West Virginia reached her here, "than permit the destruction of the fundamentals of American government by a judge who should have been off the bench long ago.

"I shall not obey any such injunction. I will go back to West Virginia and keeep at the job of organizing these men. I hope the officials of the United Mine Workers will do the same. For it is the union, and not this Federal Judge, that is maintaining American government in West Virginia. It is the operators that are tearing down the government.

"The miners of West Virginia have a right to organize in order that their children may be nourished and brought up decently. They have a right to organize for justice. The union in the coal fields of West Virginia will not die. We are not fighting against the government, but for the protection of the government. We are its foundation. When we refuse to be enslaved, under any pretext, we are upholding American government. If we were willing to permit the women and children of these mining districts to be robbed of their small share of opportunity in life by the whim of a judge who disregards what America stands for, then we should be fit for slavery.

(Continued on page 3)

J. D. HARRINGTON AT THE ROYAL

J. Kavanagh Addressed Large Audience Last Sunday

The Royal theatre was again well filled last Sunday night to hear the address of J. Kavanagh, the candidate of the Socialist Party of Canada for the South Vancouver division.

In the course of his remarks, the speaker dealt with local and Dominion affairs in an interesting manner. His allusion to the holiday on Nov. 7 as being not only Thanksgiving Day, but also the fourth anniversary of the proletarian revolution in Russia, was greeted with a fine burst of applause. In his examination of the economic breakdown, which is rapidly becoming worldwide, the speaker showed how impossible it was for the schemes now being discussed and prepared by the ruling class, to bring either temporary or permanent relief to the workers. The keen satisfaction shown by the big audiences at the close of the address, was welcome evidence of the mental awakening that is taking place among the working class of Vancouver, and speaks well for the success of the Federal election campaign.

The speaker next week at the Royal theatre will be J. Harrington.

Tonight, Friday, J. D. Harrington will speak at Lynn Valley; on Saturday at K. P. Hall, North Vancouver. Next Tuesday, Nov. 15, he will speak in the Finnish Hall, Clinton and Pender streets, and on Friday, 18th, he will speak at the Chamber of Commerce, 1029 Commercial Drive, Grandview. All meetings will commence at 8 p.m.

Independence, Cal.—After spending four months in the county jail at Independence upon a charge of criminal syndicalism, C. W. Witter, of Bishop, was ordered released upon the grounds of illegal seizure of evidence in securing the indictment. William B. Cleary, of San Francisco defended Witter, and argued the point of illegal seizure. It is the first case of any member of the I. W. W. in the State of California to be released upon the grounds of illegal seizure of evidence. In most cases of the members of the I. W. W. convicted in this state, evidence introduced was illegally seized and allowed into the records. It is believed that this decision will have a direct bearing upon all future criminal syndicalism cases.

MANY RETURNED MEN IN GAOL

C.N.U.X. Appoints Committee to Visit Okalla and Investigate

At a regular business meeting of the C. N. U. X. held Wednesday, Nov. 9, it was decided to appoint a committee to investigate the disposition of the canteen funds. This fund amounts to somewhere in the neighborhood of two million dollars, and in the opinion of the members present, a large amount of this money would be used by reactionary soldier organizations for the purpose of bolstering up these organizations, and in this way deprive ex-soldiers and their dependents of a share of this large sum.

It was reported by a comrade that the prison at Okalla was full, and that a large number of ex-service men are at present being held there for vagrancy. A committee was appointed to visit Okalla on Sunday next to investigate this report.

The S. P. C. has granted the use of their hall for a smoker to be held Monday, Nov. 21. A good concert programme has been arranged. Watch for announcement in The Federationist next week.

The organization will hold an open forum the first and third Wednesday of each month at headquarters, 61 Cordova street west. The speaker and subject will be advertised in The Federationist.

WILL RESIST INJUNCTION

U. S. Workers See Danger in Judge Anderson's Decision

(By the Federated Press)
(New York Bureau)

New York—Officials here of international labor unions, as well as industrial and labor legislation specialists, declare the injunction issued by Federal Judge Anderson in Indianapolis against the "check-off" system in the coal mines should be resisted to the limit, regardless of the immediate consequences.

"The decision of Judge Anderson is not surprising," said Joseph Schlosberg, general secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Garment Workers. "It is merely one more indication of what Labor is facing today.

"Labor has failed to take the firm stand it should have taken against its enemies. The collapse of the railroad brotherhoods has encouraged the capitalists to begin a final effort to crush organized Labor.

"The time has come for the mine officials to show that they have backbone enough to take the penalty, if necessary, of fighting this injunction to a finish. The situation calls for men—not cowards."

Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, declared the reaction from the Anderson injunction must eventually be favorable to Labor. "It is one of the things which must drive Labor into politics," he said, "just as similar court actions in England have driven the English workers to establish their powerful Labor Party."

The injunction was characterized by Roger Baldwin, secretary of the American Civil Liberties Union, as the most reactionary and momentous decision affecting Labor yet made.

"Every legal effort should be made to set it aside," he said, "and if that fails the miners' leaders should ignore the injunction and go to jail so that the case can be carried to the supreme court without delay."

Heber Blankenhorn of the Bureau of Industrial Research, declared the injunction, if enforced, means a return to the days of the jungle in the coal fields, but he added that from his observation of the mine workers it would not be obeyed. Some operators will fight it, he said, and some unions will collect dues independently, while still other unions probably will obtain opposing injunctions.

"Judge Anderson," said Blankenhorn, "has demonstrated again that he is fully entitled to the epithet bestowed upon him by Theodore Roosevelt." (Roosevelt called Anderson a jackass.)

John B. Andrews, secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, said: "The decision cannot result in the interest of the general public. It will tend to provoke extreme action."

Help the Fed. by helping our advertisers.

KAVANAGH HAS A BIG CAMPAIGN MEETING

Plain Truth Is Handed Out to S. Vancouver Workers

Next Meeting Will Be in Selkirk School on 17th

The largest political meeting that was ever held in the Carleton hall, was on Nov. 4, when Comrade Kavanagh held a campaign meeting there. Comrades Smith and Kavanagh spoke on questions affecting the workers, and the audience showed its interest by the numerous questions which followed.

On Tuesday, Nov. 8, another meeting was held in Tecumseh school, and the hall was filled.

Every meeting up to date has been very successful, and the unvarnished truth is handed to the workers on every occasion and no promises of prosperity are made.

The next meeting will be held in the Selkirk school, Twenty-second avenue and Commercial street, on Thursday, Nov. 17, at 8 p.m.

The following meetings have also been arranged for during the month of November:

Nov. 23, Secord school, 61st and Victoria road.

Nov. 24, Brock school, 33rd and Main.

Nov. 25, McBride school, 29th and Culloden street.

Nov. 29, Brock school, 33rd and Main street.

Nov. 30, Sexsmith school, 61st and Ontario street.

Dance Saturday

Don't forget the dance on Saturday night in the Pender Hall, corner of Pender and Howe streets. Good music, a fine floor and every accommodation. Admission, gents 50c., ladies 25c.

An Answer

In answer to enquiries, George Lee of Ladysmith sent in the sum of $21 from the Oyster district, in May, 1921, for the maintenance fund.

FREEDOM OF PRESS DISCUSSED

Good Attendance at Pender Hall Last Sunday

There was a good attendance at the Pender Hall last Sunday, when the subject under discussion was "The Freedom of the Press," J. Kavanagh being the speaker. In opening, he referred to the fact that in the past, it had been the proud boast of the British people that they had freedom of expression, and he admitted that in prewar days, there had been some grounds for it. He then dealt with the change which had taken place on the outbreak of war, when publication after publication had been suppressed. Referring to the year 1917, he stated that when the Czar was overthrown, there was then no objection to the publication of the exposures of Rasputin, etc., and other matters which could be used against Germany, and no restriction on the liberty of the ruling class press to deluge the land with tales of terrorism and slaughter; but there was an objection to telling the achievements of the Russian people in revolt.

He also referred to events during the war which occurred in Canada, when all of Kerr's works were banned, and if a man had a copy of Marx's Capital, published by Kerr, he was liable to imprisonment, but if he had the same work published by the Socialist Labor press of New York, it was no offence.

He concluded by stating that there was never a time when the Labor press was more necessary than today, and appealed for support for it.

A collection was taken for The Federationist defence fund, and many questions were asked before the meeting was brought to a close.

Turin, October 18.—The collection of the Turin Chamber of Labor has yielded two hundred thousand lire for the Russian fund.—Rosta Wien.

Hand your neighbor this copy of The Federationist, and then call around next day for a subscription.

A Mass Meeting

FOR THE PURPOSE OF DISCUSSING THE

Unemployed Question

WILL BE HELD IN THE

PENDER HALL

FRIDAY (TONIGHT), NOVEMBER 11th

COMMENCING AT 8 P.M.

Speaker: J. KAVANAGH. Chairman: J. G. Smith

THE UKRAINIAN WORKERS OF VANCOUVER, B. C.

Present for the First Time in Vancouver, the Play

"HUNGER"

in the Ukrainian Language

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12th, at 8 p.m.

FINNISH HALL, Clinton and Pender Sts.

TO AID THE FAMINE STRICKEN OF RUSSIA

Admission: Gents, 50c; Ladies, 25c;

Dancing from 10 p.m. Everybody come and help the starving Russians

---

Hear the Truth About Russia

JOE KNIGHT

who has just returned from that country, will speak

On Sunday, Nov. 13th

At 3 p.m.—IN THE ROYAL THEATRE

At 8 p.m.—IN THE COLONIAL THEATRE

Collections will be taken for the Famine Sufferers.

THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....November 11, 1921

THANKSGIVING AND RUSSIA

MONDAY last was Thanksgiving Day in this country; it was also the fourth anniversary of the Russian revolution. What the workers had to be thankful for we are unable to see, unless, as some of the papers suggested, they were thankful that things were not worse than they were during the past year. Possibly next year they will also be thankful that, while things have been worse, they might have been even more obnoxious; and food, clothing and shelter even more elusive to the slave of modern capitalism in this country. Be that as it may, the fact remains that instead of conditions becoming better, they are daily growing more and more oppressive and degrading.

* * *

In every country in the world where capital has left its imprint on the lives of its slaves, the anniversary of the Russian revolution was celebrated by the class-conscious section of the working class. To that portion of humanity, the Russian revolution appears at least to be the beginning of the end of capitalism. Ruling class apologists may demonstrate that the Russians have compromised with capitalism and for that reason attempt to prove that the ideas of a communistic form of society is impossible, yet the fact remains that the Russian proletariat is fighting the present system of society, and whenever new policies are laid down and followed, the aim and object of those who formulate them is to conserve the rule of the workers in Russia in the midst of a capitalistic world, and to eventually bring the present system to and end.

* * *

Class struggles are not worked out on theoretical lines; theories may be laid down for general guidance, but they must inevitable be fought out on the ground laid down by the historical development of society and determined by conditions as they arise from time to time. During the past four years, Soviet Russia has had to face conditions which could not be forseen in all particulars, therefore as circumstances, and not the whims of individuals determined, the policies have had to be changed, modified and fitted to suit those circumstances.

* * *

When it is realized that the industries of Russia were not developed, and that primitive methods of production were in use when the revolution took place, and that every capitalistic nation on earth aided and abetted the counter revolutionary forces, as well as carried out an active blockade against that country, it is not to be wondered at that changes in policy have been made, but it is hard to conceive how under these conditions the Russian workers have been able to keep as far to the front of the proletarian movement as they have. Existing as it does in the midst of capitalistic states, whose workers are still content with their slavery, Soviet Russia today stands out to the world's workers as a beacon light. It is a promise of a new day. The heroism of the Russian working class is an example to all working class movement throughout the world. For that they have reason to be thankful, and those who would have had the revolutionary period carried out to a blue print of their lack of understanding, may yet learn that a revolutionist in practice is worth more than all the intelligensia and theoriticians, and if the Russian experience proves this, the workers will have still more to thank the Rusian workers for. In the meantime the least that can be done is to impede any attempts of the capitalistic nations in thir efforts to destroy the workers' first social revolutionary regime.

EMPTY STOMACHS AND TARIFFS

RULING-CLASS politicians must have a great contempt for the intelligence of the average voter, and judging from past experience they have found some grounds for the attitude they assume when addressing their audiences, be it on the public platform or through the press. That the politicians have not yet developed the idea that conditions have changed in the past five years, and that it is possible that the people may at last be using their brains, is evidenced by the advertising matter which is being displayed in the press of the country. One advertisement of the National Liberal and Conservative party should strike the unemployed with great force, for it contains the following passage:

> "The present Canadian Tariff, so far as it affects the necessaries of life, is a very moderate one. It is simply a tariff maintained to keep Canadian factories in Canada employing a steadily increasing volume of Canadian labor and developing Canadian resources."

* * *

In view of the fact that it is only the necessaries of life which affect the workers, and that tariff on automobiles and diamonds and other such trifles which the ruling class are prone to be interested in, do not affect them, it would appear that the present tariff policy of the government has miserably failed to achieve what the National Liberal and Conservative party claims it is designed for. In fact, judging from the number of unemployed in the country today, it would appear that it had accomplished something entirely different to that which it is alleged it was designed to accomplish. Workers by the thousand are unemployed and the steady volume of Canadian labor is to be found seeking relief, and labor is going from, and not to, Canadian factories.

* * *

If, however, as claimed by Mackenzie King, low tariffs, or a policy of lower tariffs than that advocated by the present government would bring prosperity, how is it that Great Britain, with its policy of tariffs to give the slaves of that nation a "free breakfast table," has produced tables in hundreds of thousands of homes which are so near free from food that the workers are starving, while many are without a place to sleep. Surely there must be something wrong when neither high or low tariffs answer the requirements of the workers.

* * *

That something is that tariffs are considered by governments in their endeavor to transact the business of the ruling class. They play no part in the lives of the workers. Let them be high or low, they do not provide clothing and shelter for jobless slaves. It is not tariffs the workers need but the necesaries of life, and if those are not obtained, or only at rare intervals, then it should be apparent that taxes on them have little to do with those who cannot get them. If a beef-steak costs a dollar, and an idle wage slave has ten cents, the steak will not line his ribs. In fact, when the ruling class representatives appeal to the workers on a tariff issue in these days when unemployment is rife, when want stares all workers in the face, and the situation is becoming worse daily, it would appear that they consider that the heads of the workers are as empty as their stomachs, or at least that their brains are doing no more than their digestive organs. Possibly the result of the election will show that the politicians made a correct estimate of the intelligence of the workers; if so, a little more of what they are getting will set their brains to work, and posibly a little later they may also use their gastronomic wants and fill their physical needs. But it is a certainty that tariffs will do neither.

THE SUN AND STARVATION

THE VANCOUVER SUN, in a recent issue, editorially commented on the fact that the human race had never overcome starvation, and stated that this is why people study political economy. Reference is also made to the fact that Premier Lloyd George has declared that the policy of the Imperial Government towards employment, should be that no Briton should starve. The parable of the Master and Servant, which was the basis of John Ruskin's work "Unto this Last" is quoted, in which the master says to his servant, I do thee no wrong. Didst not thou agree with me for a penny? Take that, thine is and go thy way. I will give unto this last even as unto thee." The Sun then states:

> You will never be touched by the tinkling little rattlings of Socialism or the insane ravings of anarchy once you have read the great, vital truths of life as explained by Ruskin, which first brought upon him abuse and repudiation from Church and State, and which at the present day are being adopted and preached, without credit being given to Ruskin. Premier Lloyd George is only now saying what Ruskin said in 1861.

* * *

The study of working class economics, the basis of which is Karl Marx's Das Capital, will show that the wealth of the world is produced by the workers. That every commodity, including labor-power, is produced for sale. That they are sold at their value, and if the slave agrees with his master that a penny, as quoted, is the price of the cost of reproduction of that labor-power, that price expresses its market value. The seller of a commodity, has no kick coming if he receives for it, the market price. He is selling and the buyer of the commodity is buying, and if both agree on the price, there can be no protests on their side when the deal is concluded. The Sun, however, goes on to say:

> Ruskin declares that all the errors of our modern civilization, leaving room for the existence of poverty and starvation, are due to our having for a social foundation one truth and one untruth. The one truth that the poor have no right to the property of the rich. The untruth is that the rich have a right to take at their own valuation the one property of the poor which is Labor.

* * *

Ruskin may not have realized it, but he expressed a truth when he stated it was an untruth that the rich have the right to take at their own valuation the one property of the poor. Economic laws govern the sale of labor-power, just as they do the disposing of potatoes or butter, boots and shoes or gramaphones. But there is one truth that the Sun did not deal with, and that is that the employing class has the right and the power to take the wealth which the workers as a class produce. They buy the labor-power of the workers at a price agreed upon, which is not a matter of individual choice, but is determined by the cost of reproduction of that commodity, and fluctuates around value, sometimes being below and very seldom above, the law of supply and demand being the final arbiter as to the relation of price to value. The labor-power of the worker, however, applied to the machinery of production and the raw materials, creates wealth greater than the cost of the production of the energy expended. The result is, that surplus values are created, the worker receiving the price of his labor-power, the balance being the property of his master. These surplus values are the property of the employing class, and the workers have no right to any of them. They belong to that class which owns and controls the means of wealth production. Not only do they belong to the ruling class, but they must be sold. It is true that much of this wealth created is expended in the cost of government, in the carrying on of wars for commercial supremacy, in which one nation fights another for the privilege of having access to the world's market in which to dispose of its surplus values wrung from the workers at the point of production, but that is not the business of exploited slaves.

* * *

The writings of Ruskin will never stop the "tinkling" of Socialism, which are becoming a roar, and which terrify the members of the ruling class, neither will they stop the insane ravings of a class in society, which while it denounces anarchy, is anarchistic in its tendencies, and receives its plunder from a form of society which creates chaos and misery everywhere it is established. So long as labor-power is sold for so much per hour, or per week, or month, whether the amount be a penny or any other monetary token, starvation must and will exist. The world's statesmen, including Lloyd George, may be today saying what Ruskin said in 1861, but the workers are saying something entirely different to what they said even ten years ago. They are realizing that as long as labor-power is a commodity, that it will be sold as it is today, and the product of their labor be the property of a parasite class in society, which reaps the benefit of the labor of those who produce the world's wealth, while the workers face starvation, because they have produced too much. Starvation is essential under capitalism, and while workers who refuse to work in times of industrial strife—which itself is an outcome of the class antagonisms caused by the class ownership of the means of wealth production—are accused of murdering women and children because the supply of necessities are cut off as they were in New York by the milk deliverers' strike, the ruling class thinks nothing of the sufferings of the workers, who are denied the necessities they have produced, and which cannot be purchased, because they are out of work through the fact that they have produced too much, and the Russian women and children are denied those things which they are willing to pay for, because they have challenged the present system, and are condemned to death because of that fact. The workers, however, are realizing one great truth, and which Ruskin has not pointed out, and that is only by the abolition of human slavery under the disguise of a wage system can starvation be eliminated. That accomplished, no Briton will starve, no worker will want and no politicians will be needed and the anarchy of capitalism will be swept into oblivion.

Premier Meighen sasy that Mackenzie King is avoiding the issues of the election. Will the workers dodge the issue which the government raised in Winnipeg in 1919?

What does it matter whether the country is flooded with foreign-made or Canadian goods if the workers cannot buy them? It is the fact that there is too much wealth in existence which necessitates their hunger and want.

A delegation waited on the government and the leader of the opposition at Victoria on Wednesday for the purpose of securing the defeat of Major Dick Burde's eight hour bill. Every kind of employing class interest was represented on the delegation, and the usual plea entered as to why and how the eight hour day should not be established until all other nations adopt it. In a resolution prepared by the Manufacturers' Association the following passage is found:

> "It is held that industry is recognized as the joint trust of capital and labor, and that they must be employed productively, and to their full capacity. The standard of living is directly proportional to production.

We would like to have it explained to us, how it is, if capital and labor held industry in trust, and productivity determines the standard of living, that the workers have no say so as to when they shall be employed, and that in spite of their productivity, they are being compelled to accept a lower standard of living. We will have more to say on this topic next week.

We take it that the Bishop of Exeter is classed as a good kind Christian gentleman. He is at least a minister of the gospel, and is supposed to be a follower of the "man of peace" who is credited with feeding the hungry multitude. The bishop, however, is very much concerned about the lack of humility everywhere. Everywhere, we suppose, except in ruling class circles, as he states in a "message":

> "Many of our politicians and perhaps ministers of religion are always saying we must not put on the brake, and when a maddened crowd of half-starved people threatens to destroy the order of the country we must not maintain order by strong measures. These strong measures apparently include, if need be, the right to kill.
>
> "We should be clear as to the principle of our Christian religion. With regard to rebellion, one of these principles is that it is "right to kill the men who destroy order."

Evidently the worthy ecclesiastic has different views to the lowly Nazarene who was credited with giving the hungry loaves and fishes; the bishop evidently prefers lead. Such ideas are at least enlightening. It is also well to know what Christianity stands for as laid down by a Christian.

LONDON LETTER

(By Evelyn Sharp)
(Federated Press Staff Writer)

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The industrial situation is no better than when I last wrote. The official figures for unemployment have now reached a million and three-quarters, and this total does not include those on short time.

A storm is brewing on the land, where the lockout of farm laborers in Norfolk is merely expressive of what is going on all over agricultural England—a universal attempt on the part of the farmers to force down wages and the standard of living. This persecution has, however, produced from the Labor Party a draft programme for the countryside, which is being sent to the national executive for ratification, and which makes drastic proposals for the abolition of landlordism, for workers' control, drastic revision of the game laws, and for "better living" as well as "better farming."

The influence of the steady propaganda of the National Guilds League is to be seen in some of the proposals for the organization of this industry, as it is also incidentally, seen in the recent formation of a furniture makers' guild and a tailoring guild, on the model of the National Building Guild started more than a year ago. It is a real step in advance that the Labor Party, in this admirably drafted scheme for nationalizing the agricultural industry, is recognizing that the root of most industrial problems in this country is the antiquated but deeply rooted system of land tenure.

A mining crisis seems also to be developing, which is the natural consequence of the arbitrary settlement forced on the miners by starvation, at the end of their strike last summer. It is alleged by their leaders that the owners are breaking their agreements and cutting wages and in addition, by a technical misinterpretation of the May settlement, using profits that should be used for wages in paying the losses on unremunerative mines. Thus, say the men, they are allowed to earn wages when the owners can make profits, but when the latter have to meet liabilities, they close down their collieries.

The government's four bills for meeting the present industrial crisis did not get a good reception from organized Labor. Roughly, the proposals embodied in them are export credits (to revive the manufacture of home goods), short term loans for local relief works, a new insurance scehme whereby the worker, as well as the employer and the State, will pay another two pence per week, and a measure of tax equalization for London.

With regard to the last, this is looked upon as a complete triumph for the Poplar councillors, just released after six weeks' imprisonment, who by their plucky stand against levying general taxes on an impoverished borough, have brought an old grievance to a head and secured a reform that should have been granted 20 years ago. They have won a still greater victory, for the conference of metropolitan boroughs met this week to consider the immediate relief of the poorer boroughs in a simflar position to Poplar, have agreed to make outdoor relief (enormously increased by unemployment in those poorer districts where the workers mainly live) a central instead of a local charge, which, in Poplar alone, will mean a gain of from £250,000 to £800,000 a year.

George Lansbury, Susan Lawrence and their colleagues, who thus sacrificed their liberty for the sake of the poor, have won all along the line.

A bright spot in the wage-cutting campaign of the employers everywhere is the defeat of the Portsmouth drapers, who, refusing a few weeks ago to pay the minimum rates imposed by the trade board, were upheld in this monstrous course by the local bench of magistrates. Now, however, a threat by a town's meeting to boycott the drapers in question has made them climb down. But this was only one incident in the general attack upon trade boards, on which a commission of inquiry is now sitting, and which, if successful, will rob the poorly-paid worker, the mass of them women, of their strongest weapon against exploitation.

The callous admission has been made in the House of Commons by the British representative at the Brussels International Commission, Sir P. Lloyd-Graeme, that a refusal to consider the granting of credits to Russia was given, failing "the establishment of those conditions upon which credit could alone be given and maintained by all civilized countries."

This, in face of the appalling accounts that continue to reach this country of the Russian famine, gives support to the allegations of the Daily Herald, the workers' independent newspaper, that a concerted effort is being made to use the famine to destroy the Soviet government, and that the first step in this inhumane campaign is to be the cancellation of the Russian trade agreement on the ground that the famine has made this a dead letter.

The answer to this attack upon the trade agreement is to be found in figures issued by the Russian trade delegation, showing that trade is already a quarter in value of what it was in 1914, and is steadily increasing, even without any assistance from the British government. With this assistance, in the form of credits, it would increase still more, and not only would Russia's starving millions benefit, but so would also our own unemployed who could be making the manufactured goods so sorely wanted by Russia instead of starving upon doles here, or walking the streets even without that pittance.

WILL FIGHT AGAINST NEW FOES OF RUSSIA

New Medical Unit of Society for Technical Aid Is Formed

(By The Federated Press.)
(New York Bureau.)

New York.—A "fighting detachment" against the new foes of Russia—typhus, scurvy, malaria and cholera—is being organized here in the form of a medical unit of the Technical Aid Society for Soviet Russia. This new medical unit, comprising six American medical specialists and a director of supplies, is to take with it to the stricken districts of Russia its own ambulance and motor trucks, three of which have already been donated by an American drug firm. The unit is being created at the request of Dr. Somashko, of the Russian Commissariat of Public Health.

The friends of Soviet Russia have appropriated $50,000 for the work of the medical unit, but $150,000 more must be raised within the coming three weeks, the Society for Technical Aid announces, in order to enable the unit to reach the afflicted regions by Christmas. Money, wholesale drugs, clothing, and articles for the care of the sick should be addressed to the Medical Unit of the Technical Aid Society, Room 303, No. 110 West 40th Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES SETTING PACE

Will Have Most War Vessels in 1924, Says Council of Churches

Washington.—In a statement setting forth the fact that the United States government is setting the pace—both financially and in naval construction—in the race of the three great powers, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America quotes these figures on army and navy appropriations:

	1912	1921
Britain	$351,044,000	$1,121,318,000
Japan	93,576,000	282,357,000
U. S.	244,177,000	1,422,752,000

"In 1924," says the council, "under the present building programs the United States will have a total of 21 battleships against 14 by Great Britain—18 if the 4 authorized ships are built—and 8 by Japan."

This refers to new battleships. The new building programs, when completed in 1924, will leave the United States with 531 vessels, including 21 battleships with guns of 14 inches and upwards, 6 battle cruisers, 317 destroyers and 166 submarines. Great Britain will have a total of 403 vessels, an increase of 7 over her present number in these classes. If Japan carries out her building program she will have 142 new ships.

KOREAN PAPER IS SUPPRESSED

First Test of Repressive Law Will Be Made by Editor

(By The Federated Press.)
(Hawaiian Bureau.)

Honolulu.—A Korean newspaper has been suppressed and its editor arrested on a charge of violating the provisions of the press control law, enacted by the recent Legislature. This law was opposed in the Territorial Legislature by all the liberal and progressive elements in the community, with organized labor in the front of the fight. Its provisions are more drastic than the usual run of "criminal syndicalism" laws, making it a crime punishable by a fine of $5000 and five years in the penitentiary for any person to violate the provisions of the following section:

"No person shall write, print, publish or circulate, in the Territory of Hawaii, any written or printed article or matter, in any form or language, which in its nature is subversive of law and order, or which shall advocate, incite, encourage or approve the commission of any act or form of violence or injury to any persons or property, or sabotage, incendiarism, sedition, anarchy, rioting or breach of the peace, or which shall directly or indirectly advocate, encourage or approve the use or exercise of force, fear, intimidation, threats, ostracism, blackmail, or other form of restraint or coercion designed to interfere or which may have the effect of interfering with the right of any person to freely engage in lawful business or employment or the enjoyment of property, or which by deliberate misrepresentation shall be designed to create or have the effect of creating distrust or dissension between the peoples of different races or between citizens and aliens, or which in any other manner shall advocate, incite, encourage or approve any act, purpose or thing contrary to law or the good morals, health, safety or public welfare of the community."

The first test of the law comes in the present case, in which the editor of a small Korean weekly is charged with advising one faction of the Korean colony to use direct action tactics in gaining control of the revolutionary organization or Korean junta which is working for the independence of Korea.

It is understood that the defence will be based upon the grounds of a too literal translation of foreign language idioms, which, in all ideographic dialects, are highly figurative.

WANT MONEY FOR UNEMPLOYED

Labor Members Move Resolution in Provincial House

On Wednesday, the Labor representatives in the provincial house, Sam Guthrie, R. H. Neelands and Tom Uphill, raised the question of unemployment, urging the government to do something now before men became desperate through hunger.

R. H. Neelands moved that the House go into committee to discuss the unemployed question, and in so doing, stated there were more people idle than there were a year ago.

Sam Guthrie stated that the workers were not idle because there were not enough machines to produce the things needed, but because of their class ownership. He insisted that the government vote some money to care for the unemployed during the winter, and stated that it was not enough that the unemployed should be referred to and then forgotten.

Tom Uphill, in his remarks, stated that he was surprised that the unemployed were able to remain quiet and warned the government that hungry men were angry men. He also stated that it was no excuse to say that the unemployed from the interior were coming to the coast to escape the winter weather in that part of the country, and said it was the duty of the State to care for the unemployed.

Premier Oliver moved the adjournment of the debate.

O. B. U. Statistical Department

The G. E. B. of the O. B. U. has, in co-operation with the Winnipeg Central Labor Council of the O. B. U. formed a statistical department.

The need of such an organization has often been commented upon by propagandists, etc., in the past, but no real effort up to now has been made to provide it.

The general executive board therefore, wishes local units, councils and individual members to co-operate with the board by sending in newspapers and other clippings dealing with hours, wages, child labor, production, conditions, crops, etc., from any country. If an article in a magazine or book comes your way which you cannot clip, send in the name to the secretary.

The board has already obtained a large number of books and other printed matter from the government and other sources, but wishes also to get a mass of data which will be useful to speakers and propagandists. Members and sympathizers are urged to co-operate with the general executive board in this undertaking.

Address all matter to 449 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

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DR. BRETT ANDERSON, formerly member of the Faculty of the College of Dentistry, University of Southern California, Lecturer on Crown and Bridgework, Demonstrator in Platework and Operative Dentistry, Local and General Anaesthesia.

Pittsburg, Kan.—In accordance with the wishes of Alexander Horat and August Dorchy, all Missouri miners under the jurisdiction of District 14 have returned to work. It was explained that inasmuch as the miners were directing their fight on the Kansas Industrial Court law, no object can be served by Missouri miners also striking.

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Lumber Workers' News and Views

CARRIDEN BAY
Dempsey's Camp 2

There are about 65 men working in this camp. Conditions are fair; double-decked bunks are being used, and the grub is nothing to brag about, although the writer has eaten worse in dozens of camps in this province; wash-house and two shower baths provided, but the men have to furnish their own towels and toilet soap.

Sentiment in this camp is strong for industrial organization, and quite a number of the workers are paying up their back dues with the intention of putting the organization on the One Big Industrial Union map. All class-conscious workers here intend to push organization forward and make it what it should be.

Five members volunteered as camp organization committee, and the next report is expected to show a great improvement in so far as the organization of the camp is concerned.

Wages are about the same as the average camp; from $2.80 to $5.60 per day and board is $1.20 per day.

This is not a highball camp at present, but what this and other camps will be in the future, the workers alone can answer, and they had better get busy and educate themselves, pay up their back dues, and take an active part in the organization, instead of howling and whining about officials running the union. If the officials run the organization, why do not the workers take action? Why did the majority of the Lumber Workers drop out and refuse to pay their dues? Did they understand their class position? No, emphatically no!

When things were running good, they let George do it, and now they are, like cowards, making excuses, and flimsy ones at that.

However, they will soon receive an awakening. The general organizer, the big Bull of the Woods, will bring them out of their dreams and then they will fall over themselves trying to find a way out of their miseries. The doughnuts will hang higher than ever this winter, and the elusive job will live up to its name.

Fellow workers, in the lumber industry your duty lies in being an active member in the Union of all the workers in the industry in which you work, and in lining up with the rest of your class.

Get in and do your bit for the workers industrial democracy; don't be cowardly slaves; don't whine and howl; don't let George do it; do it yourselves, and help make this world a place fit to live in.

Yours for industrial freedom,
DELEGATE 32.

The boost in the lumber industry is beginning to have an effect on the psychology of the men in camp; signs of life are beginning to manifest themselves, and it is up to the active members of the organization to take advantage of this changing psychology.

Several letters have been received from camps during the past week, and concentrated effort upon the part of the active membership will undoubtedly result in the organization getting into its stride again. There is hard work ahead for every members of the Union, and every one must do his bit in order to obtain for the workers in the woods a decent standard of living, which they are a long way from getting at present.

There may not be sufficient active men in all camps to call meetings right away, but a nucleus of an organization can be formed in every camp for there is not a camp where there are not a few good Union men, and these men can get together and form a plan of action.

If this is done, the time will come when the boss will be forced to allow the men to hold meetings; the boss, through organization, is getting at least the market price for his commodity, and it is up to us to organize and demand the market price for our commodity, and until we can do that, we will have to quit talking about running industry for ourselves.

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On Saturday morning from 7 to 11, We will sell our famous Alberta Creamery Butter at 3 lbs. for....$1.18

BACK BACON
On sale, Slater's Famous Sugar Cured Back Bacon, nice and lean (not peameal). Reg. 45 1-2c, special, Fri. and Sat., lb...35 1-2c
Whole or half. They only weigh about 8 lbs. each.

On sale, Slater's Famous Boneless Roll Bacon. Reg. 3 lbs. for $1.10. Special, 3 lbs. for 90c

BUTTER SPECIAL
The Finest Butter that comes out of Alberta. On sale on Saturday morning from 7 to 11, 3 lbs...$1.25

LARD—LARD—LARD
On sale on Saturday all day, Burns' Pure Shamrock Lard. Regular 25c lb. Special, 2 lbs. for 35c

EGGS ARE CHEAPER
New Laid B. C. Fresh Eggs, doz...75c
B. C. Storage Eggs, dozen 55c
B. C. New Laid Pullet Eggs, doz...55c

PICNIC HAMS
On sale Friday and Saturday, our Famous Sugar Cured Picnic Hams, nice and mild, and lots of meat on them. Regular 28c lb., special, per lb. 23 1-2c

FRESH MEAT DEPARTMENT
On sale Friday and Saturday, Slater's Famous Pork Butts, practically no bone and weighing from 5 to 8 lbs. Regular 35c lb., extra special, lb. 26c

LISTEN
Owing to the tie-up of the railroads this week, Pork is very scarce, but we have been able to get a small consignment of our No. 1 Government Inspected Pork Shoulders through, and we are going to sell them at the same price as last week. Special, lb....21 1-2c
Phone orders early for above.

Nice Pot Roasts from, lb. 8c
Nice Oven Roasts from, lb...12 1-2c
Good Boiling Beef from, lb. 8c
Quality Rolled Roasts, per lb. 20c

EXTRA SPECIAL
Legs of Real Lamb on sale Friday and Saturday, any size cut, extra special, lb. 26 1-2c

LAMB SHOULDERS
EXTRA SPECIAL
On sale Friday and Saturday, genuine Fresh Killed Lamb Shoulders—this is genuine lamb, not mutton—weigh about 4 lbs. each. Special for Friday and Saturday, lb. 15 1-2c

LEAF LARD
On sale, Genuine Leaf Lard, government inspected. Regular 20c lb. Extra special, lb. 15c
Slater's Sugar Cured Sliced Streaky Bacon, per lb. 40c
Slater's Sugar Cured Sliced Streaky Bacon, per lb. 45c

HAM SPECIAL
Slater's Famous Sugar Cured Genuine Hams—kind legs—very mild and nicely smoked, weighing from 10 lbs. each. Special, lb. 39 1-2c
Half or whole.

SPUDS—SPUDS—SPUDS
Finest Highland Spuds, 100-lb. sack, delivered only $1.35
You should stock up spuds now.

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Plans Are Laid for Economic Conquest

(Continued from page 1)

Britain and Japan are "preserving peace" in the Orient. If the United States does not like their alliance, which has been mutually profitable, then let the United States join them in an agreement which will be even more satisfactory.

Finally, America should give up her "vague idealism" about the morality of political and economic conquests as practised in the Orient. If America is not going to war against Japan on this moral issue, let her be respectful and cooperative in the job of getting what can be got from the Chinese.

Disarmament is a ridiculous notion, so long as Britain must import food and so long as France remembers Germany's invasions of her soil.

That, in substance, is the British official and unofficial propaganda with which Washington ballrooms and tearooms are buzzing.

The Japanese are steadily increasing the number and variety of their own propagandists, but they work in close association with the British, and have a fine sense of strategy in letting the British put forward the more brazen suggestions. British and Japanese alike are uncomfortably aware of the coldness of the American people towards the diplomacy practised at Varsailles. If this Washington conference is to be made another conference on dividing-up of the loot of the World War, only the most heroic measures of propaganda can offset the resentment which the people of the United States will convey to the American delegates. Public opinion may jolt Harding and Hughes and Root in Washington where it failed to disturb Wilson in Paris. British and Japanese imperialism is in serious jeopardy. Its defence will be elaborate and insidious. That it will cost much gold goes without saying.

Mother Jones Is On the War Path

(Continued from page 1)

"West Virginia will be organized. No judicial decision which favors any one class over another class can prevent it."

So serious, indeed, is the danger seen in the threat made by Judge Anderson, that it may for some time eclipse the railroad issue as the main topic of debate among trade union officials at headquarters. If the coal miners may be enjoined from organizing their unorganized associates, the textile workers can be treated in precisely the same fashion, on the same legal pretext of attempted restraint of trade. And the metal and lumber and building trades can be likewise brought under the same yoke. If Anderson prevails, the American Federation of Labor is dead. Some new and less open and naive form of organization will perhaps spring up, meeting the harsher conditions with tougher resistance. The union men around Samuel Gompers wonder whether the Supreme Court of the United States and the President and Congress of the United States will join with Judge Anderson in welcoming the change.

Milan, Italy—The Italian Socialist Party has passed Serrati's motion, which forbids the Socialist Party in parliament, 123 strong, to co-operate with the government. The motion does not expel the Reformist Right Wing for its past cooperation with the government, and the party thus remains outside the Third International, which makes expulsion a condition of admission.

Jackson, Minn.—A. C. Townley, president of the Nonpartisan League, is serving a sentence of 90 days for violation of the Minnesota sedition law in the Jackson County jail here. He was sentenced several years ago but carried the case to the United States Supreme Court. That body recently refused to review his case.

SCHEIDEMAN ONCE MORE SWINGS TO RIGHT

German Social Democrats Play Reactionary Role

The Red Flag and the Class Struggle Forgotten at Goerlitz

(By Ida Glatt.)
(For the Federated Press)

Paris.—The German Social Democrats, the most powerful political party in Germany, meeting in Goerlitz, Silesia, decided to form a coalition government with the Deutsche Volkspartei at the head of which is Stinnes, Germany's combination Rockefeller-Schwab-Gary.

The resolution came as a total surprise to everyone outside of the convention as well as to more than a few on the inside of it. Even the conservative German press was amazed. For 30 years the Social Democratic party had held firmly to the famous Erfurter Program, refusing to enter a coalition with the bourgeois parties. More than that, the Social Democrats had shown a tendency towards closer relations with the Independent Socialists.

The murder of Erzberger, believed to have been engineered by the reactiouary Right, seemed to have drawn all parties of the Left closer together as the huge mass demonstrations participated in by Majority Socialists, Independents and Communists alike indicated. Therefore, everyone looked for greater things from the Goerlitz convention. Even among Majority Socialists the charge was made that the executive board of the party had engineered this coup towards the Right without consulting the membership.

One remembers, too, that at the last convention of the Social Democrats in 1920 at Cassel the party solemnly declared it could not possibly consider a coalition with the Deutsche Volkspartei. The resolution for the coalition was passed with 290 ayes and 67 noes. Phillip Scheidemann, who had vowed to heaven against forming a coalition with the Deutsche Volkspartei at the Cassel convention in 1920, wound up the debate with a flowery speech—in favor of the coalition this year.

The organs of the Deutsche favor of the coalition, though it is Volkspartei declared themselves in favor of the coalition though it is hard to see just how they harmonize their constitution with that of the Majority Socialists. The platform of the Deutsche Volkspartei declares its aim to be the re-establishment of the "glorious colors, black, white and red." The fact that the parliamentary faction of the Deutsche Volkspartei accidently met at Heidelberg simultaneously with the convention of the Social Democrats at Goerlitz was one of those fortunate circumstances that enabled Stresseman to declare to his hearers that he could answer the question as to whether the Deutsche Volkspartei was willing to enter a coalition with the Majority Socialists with a clear "Yes."

Not only was the red flag not given its former prominent position at the Goerlitz convention, but even the words "class strngle" was no longer heard. The colors of the republic, black, red and gold, now displace the red flag, while the idea of "combining on a broad basis" took the place of the class struggle.

The Independent Socialists have stated that this new coalition makes it impossible for them to unite with the Majority Socialists.

JUNIOR LABOR LEAGUE NOTES

A very interesting and instructive discussion developed at the educational meeting of the Junior Labor League last Friday evening. A new book was introduced to be used as a text-book for future meetings and, if last week's meeting is any criterion, there is a really worth-while series of educational meetings "coming up." On Friday next, Nov. 18, the social committee will have charge, and already an interesting programme has been announced, in which a mock trial will be a feature. This social will provide an opportunity for any newcomers to come along and get acquainted. Young people will be made welcome and notice should be taken of the fact that the meeting place has been changed to the club rooms, 52 Dufferin street west.

The Spartacus (L. L. L.) won their third consecutive game last Saturday by defeating Victoria Road Juniors, 3 to 2. They will play Riverview Juniors tomorrow at Robson Park, 3.30 p.m. The team is second to in the alliance, and is getting plenty out to "root" for it.

The librarian is appealing for friends to donate books to the league library.

There will be no meeting of the J. L. L. tonight. For information regarding league matters, phone Fair. 1610 or Fair. 3023L.

Change in Japanese Policy.

A change has lately occurred in the Japanese attitude towards the inhabitants of the Primoria district. Japanese papers write over the possibility of a speedy resumption of business relations between Japan and the Republic of the Far East. Japanese employers are making concessions to the workers and have introduced an eight hour day. The Japanese troops are almost completely revolutionary. In some detachments all the soldiers are Communists. The eight hour day has also been introduced in the harbor of Nikolajevsk. The relations between these revolutionised soldiers and the inhabitants is good. The Japanese troops state that as soon as they return home they will carry out the same revolution as the Russians have done.—Rosta Wien.

The Free Trade Policy

(By Helen Augur.)
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

Moscow.—The policy of the free trade adopted this spring by the Soviet government is of profound significance. It is an acknowledgement that human lives are more important than revolutionary principles.

Today the Soviet government is functioning precisely as any government in Russia would function in order to survive. It is fulfilling these functions with a devotion and a depth of sacrifice possible only to a government born out of the revolution of a great people.

Russia came back home this spring from a seven years' battlefield in which she had poured out her best blood not once, but a score of times. She found closed factories, empty grain bins, and a bureaucracy sapping the strength of the government. It is a terrible thing to think that the greatest agricultural country in the world is starving to death, but even without the blows of the famine, that is happening here. In areas of normal rainfall, Russia is now producing only a fourth of a normal crop. Steel plows are broken and rusted, and the surface of the earth is being scratched with rude instruments of wood bound together with wattles.

The breakdown in transportation contributes to the condition of starvation, to a degree exaggerated by the great distances of the country and its weirdly-scattered manufacturing centres. Food, fuel, engines and skilled labor, the four corner-stones of industry, had almost been battered from under Russia's economic structure by the merciless blows of war.

After three and a half years of revolution the crimson had faded from its hastily-erected wooden monuments and triumphal arches, and the glow of the ardor had faded from the hearts of many who were fighters in the red October days. Life was inconceivably hard for everybody, and for the government employees who were asked to bear the heaviest burdens of all, like sometimes seemed impossible to endure. As the exactions of war lightened there came a natural relaxation on the part of many of these weary people. Sabotage, favoritism, graft grew up. The government was the only power in Russia which could command an automobile, release a man from a prison or death sentence, or provide a loaf of bread. So a preposterous number of "sisters, cousins and aunts," and brothers, fathers, uncles and friends, began to attach themselves to the already overloaded government, exactly like swarming bees climbing over each others' bodies to find a hold, a place to cling.

The country's life industrially was almost at a standstill, politically it was a deadlock.

Then the "little man in the Kermlin" sat down and wrote one of the frankest documents of this extraordinarily frank regime. It was a thesis on the free trade policy, which the Soviet government had decided to adopt. Here it is in substance:

Socialism is the next step forward from capitalism. In Russia, in spite of the political revolution, we haven't the industrial conditions which will make Socialism possible. We have at present existing in the same state five economic forms, patriarchal, petty-industrial, private capitalistic, state capitalistic and socialistic. We must encourage the latter two forms as against the petty-industrial element, which in 1921 is the strongest of the five, and so build up under the protection of the workers' government a form of state capitalism, which will be the first rung in our ladder to Socialism.

Because of our broken-down industry and because of the unwieldy size of the state machine we must build up something to function between the government and the peasants. We will allow the peasant to sell in the open market everything above a set requisition. We will allow traders and manufacturers, big and little, to fill the needs of the peasant for manufactured goods. As a government we will hasten the development of our natural resources by giving strictly regulated concessions to foreign capitalists.

"Want and penury are such that we cannot at once restore large factory production on a state capitalist scheme," said Lenin. "Therefore, we must help to a certain degree in the restoration of petty industry, which does not demand machinery, nor large supplies of raw materials, fuel, foodstuffs, but which may immediately render a certain amount of assistance to the peasant's economic management and increase his production. What will result from this policy? The restoration of the petty bourgeoisie and capitalism on the basis of a certain right of trading. This is undoubtedly so. It would be ridiculous not to see it.

"But there is no danger for the workers' power so long as the workers hold firmly in their hands the political power, the means of transport, and the basic industries."

Free trade is here. All through the country shops, restaurants and little home factories are open and busy. The markets are thronged, and there is plenty of food to buy in the cities which have been hungry for four years. Undoubtedly many of the country's vexing problems are being solved by the new policy, and there is stimulation to the peasants in the knowledge that all they produce will not be taken by the government agents to feed the army, the factory workers and the rest of those who used to receive the government rations or pyok.

But free trade is bringing with it a series of new problems. To mention only three:

The commissariat of finances is forced, because of the restoration of the money basis of life, to build up the value of the ruble. It had been proceeding on the policy of making money a practical joke (and succeeding well), now it is suddenly forced to reverse the whole process. This dilemma will be discussed in a future article.

The government is also beset with the problem of giving the factory and government workers ever larger money wages in order to ensure them a living. This is very difficult in this year when every available ruble must be spent to relieve the famine, and undoubtedly it will mean that most of the workers will continue to be "free traders" themselves half the time in order to earn a living, and work for the government the other half.

The peasants who come into the towns to pay their food requisition to the government see the new petty bourgeoisie well clad, well-fed and smug. They do not understand why they must still be poor, with plenty all about. Lenin is an economist. He can wait 50 years for a Communist state, if he feels it is necessary. But the simple peasant who marks the waiting between sowing and harvest in months, not years, does not understand why the revolution could not lift, all at once, the ancient burden from his shoulders.

LETTERS TO THE FED.

Editor B. C. Federationist—Sir: At a meeting held recently in Vancouver under the auspices of the F. L. P., a question was put to the speaker in connection with the position of the agriculturist under a Communist regime. The speaker had been dealing with the Russian situation, and had drawn the attention of the audience to the manner in which the Russian peasantry had succeeded in their progress, owing to the fact that they had grasped the idea of the two classes—the bourgeois and the proletariat. Although he specifically laid it down that it was impossible to draw a close analogy between Russia and Canada, the speaker made it clear that, in his opinion, the lines of action and of thought followed by the Russians should be those of the workers in Canada. His reply to the question mentioned, was that the agriculturalists formed but a small proportion of the workers of Canada, and that in any case, even admitting them to be a 50 per cent. proportion, their dependence of the town worker was greater than that of the town worker on the agriculturist, and that, therefore, in effect, they might be neglected, and that they would, under Communist regime, have to bow to the will of the town worker.

Now, to myself, a neophyte in the doctrines of the F. L. P. and, on the other hand, an adherent of the cause of agriculture, this reply is an unsatisfactory reply, and productive of question.

In the first place, it occurs to me that, geographically, at any rate, the agriculturists are, always will be, a very considerable portion of Canada; in the second, that, when it is brought down to facts, the agriculturists can exist, as they did in the days when there were no cities, without the products of the town, although it is impossible to deny teh inter-dependence of market facilities; in the third, that, unless a tyranny of non-representation in the legislative assembly is to be imposed upon them, a very reasonable proportion of the legislators appointed under the suggested regime must be opposed to, or at any rate ignorant of the very ideals preached by the Communist Party.

It is in no carping spirit of debut in a spirit of enquiry. To meet, structive criticism that I write this, at the first acquaintance with the F. L. P. in Canada, a blank negation such as this is, to say the least, discouraging; and it is in the hope that you, sir, or one of the leaders of thought in the F. L. P. in Vancouver, may expound to me the intentions of the party in this matter taht I address myself to you.

I am, yours faithfully,
PATRICK F. HOWDEN.

Paris, October 18.—On motion of the Communist member, the Municipal Council of Puteaux voted five thousand france for the Russian relief fund, and an equal amount for the striking textile workers workers in Northern France.

Vancouver Unions

VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—President, R. W. Hatley; secretary, J. G. Smith. 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. L. White; secretary, R. H. Neelands, P. O. Box 66.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS—If you need bricklayers or masons for boiler works, etc., or marble setters, phone Bricklayers' Union, Labor Temple.

CANADIAN NATIONAL UNION OF EXSERVICE men meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 61 Cordova St W., at 8 p.m. Jas. Farnham, Secretary-Treasurer.

GENERAL WORKERS' UNIT OF THE O. B. U.—President, H. Grand; secretary, C. C. Miller. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday in each month in Pender Hall, corner of Pender and Howe Streets. Phone Seymour 291.

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S Association, Local 38-52—Office and Hall, 152 Cordova St. W. Meets first and third Fridays, 8 p.m. Secretary-treasurer, T. Nixon; business agent, P. Sinclair.

LUMBER WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION OF CANADA—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. J. M. Clarke, general secretary-treasurer; legal advisers, Messrs. Bird, Macdonald & Co., Vancouver, B. C.; auditors, Messrs. Buttar & Chiene, Vancouver, B. C.

FEDERATED SEAFARERS UNION OF B. C.—Formerly Firemen and Oilers' Union of British Columbia—Meeting night, first and third Wednesday of each month at 108 Main Street. President, Dan Carlin; vice-president, J. Whiting; secretary-treasurer, W. Donaldson. Address, 108 Main Street, Vancouver, B. C. Victoria Branch Agent's address, W. Francis, 567 Johnson St., Victoria, B. C.

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECOrators and Paperhangers of America, Local 138, Vancouver—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 148 Cordova St. W. Phone Sey. 3491. Business agent, R. A. Barker.

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, W. Tucker; financial secretary and business agent, C. Anderson. Phone Seymour 291.

CANADIAN SOCIETY OF CERTIFIED STEAM ENGINEERS, LOCAL No. 2, New Westminster, meets every first and third Friday in the Labor Temple, Royal Avenue and 7th Street. Engineers supplied. Address Secretary, 1040 Hamilton Street, New Westminster, B. C. Phone 503Y.

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, F. A. Hoover, 2409 Clarke Drive; recording-secretary, P. E. Griffin, 447—6th Avenue East; treasurer, E. S. Cleveland; financial-secretary and business agent, W. H. Cottrell, 4308 Dumfries Street; office corner Prior and Main Sts. Phone Fair 3604R.

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

WORKERS' COUNCIL, VANCOUVER, B. C., meets every Tuesday evening at 8 p.m. in the O. B. U. Hall, 804 Pender St. W. Secretary, E. Horsburgh, Pender Hall.

THE NEW WESTMINSTER BRANCH of the O. B. U. meets on the third Wednesday of every month. Everybody welcome.

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, C. Siverts; vice-president, R. Elliott; secretary-treasurer, E. S. Woodward, P. O. Box 302, Victoria, B. C.

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

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AMONG the many items offered in this sensational selling event are some of special import to the smart dresser. Ties, for instance, are shown in a dazzling array—beautiful stripes and subdued patterns, Persian and Oriental effects—all silk neckwear in latest New York shapes. One special line that until the sale opened was $2 is 95 cents. Stanfield's "Green Label" Ribbed Underwear, regular $1.75, is now a dollar. Penman's No. 71 the famous wool-and-cotton wear—in separate garments, at a dollar. Combinations in fine elastic rib—the $4 kind—are $2.65. Sox that were 65c are 3 for $1. Soft Fancy Shirts with French cuffs—values to $2.50, are a dollar.

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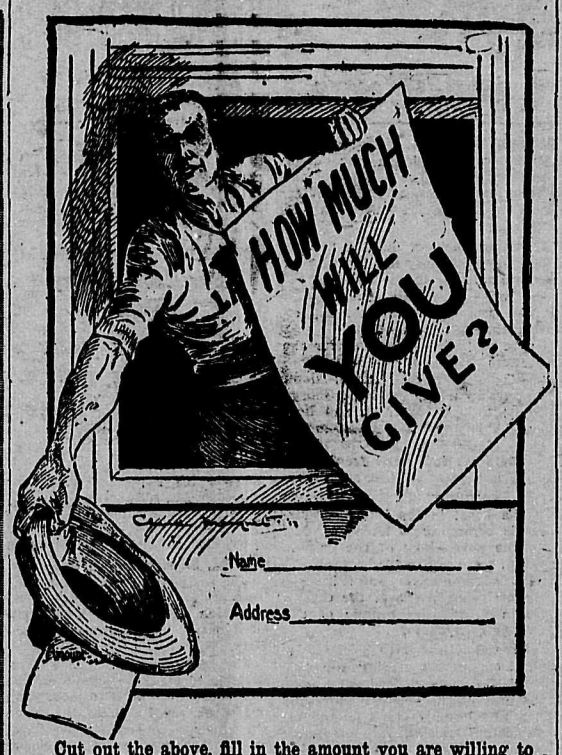

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:

Previously acknowledged	$346.59	E. A. Damon	2.00
P. F. Howden	1.00	J. C. Blair	2.00
W. Staples	5.00	Mrs. H. Campbell	2.50
S. Lotzker	2.00	W. Little	5.00
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A Friend	5.00	Proceeds from Dr. Curry's Lantern Lecture	5.13
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Pender hall Sunday meeting	23.40		
			$429.12

Studies in Evolution Begin

IN SPITE of many other attractions on Thanksgiving evening, a good-sized audience heard Dr. W. J. Curry at the Pender Hall, compare the two conflicting stories of the origin of man and the world.

He only very briefly cited the main conclusions of science on the subject, as this would be taken up in its historical order after the Biblical narrative was examined.

The speaker showed that the "God theory" of Creation was centuries older than the Jews, and that there was proof that not only were many tales of miracles borrowed from older mythologies, but that Jehovah had been the tribal protector of more ancient people, and through social-economic forces had become the spiritual war-chief and protector of the Israelites, his "chosen people."

The speaker assured his audience that he wished always to deal with religion in a sympathetic and scientific manner, and that all elements of truth and all that really stood for human progress would endure, and would be defended to the best of his ability, and he wished to know what other kind of religion was worth preserving?

Science is but organized knowledge, the results of experience, experiments, deductive and inductive analysis. According to the "law of substance," matter is uncreatable, and cannot be destroyed. The universe is eternal in duration, and infinite in extent, but from the great nebular and vast systems of suns and planets to the atom and electron, there is eternal motion and change, while the scientific world agrees with John Tyndall, who said, "I see in matter the potentialities of all life processes."

Science is the child of the modern brain, and has only gained its present position by waging a desperate warfare with organized religion and the Christian church.

The speaker then read and quoted some of the stories of Creation, as expressed in the first chapters of Genesis, and asked the old question, "Where was God? What was He doing before He made the universe? What did He make it of?"

According to the Bible, it was less than 6000 years since the Creation. The third chapter of Luke's gospel traces the 70 generations between "Jesus the son of Joseph" (as was supposed), and "Adam the son of God," now 70 generations even when some of these ancestors lived over 900 years.

Spiritual Beings the Product of Dreams

This is the theory advanced by science. When primitive man slept and when in his dream he was again his friends or enemies, he believed his spirit left his body and actually realized these experiences; but he returned to his body while the spirits of the dead remained away.

In these dreams these dead men, and especially the chiefs of his tribe, were more powerful than when in the flesh. They could operate through lightening, tempest, plague or through beneficent forces as sunshine, fire or food, and so to gain the friendship and protection of these good spirits, "burnt offerings," or roasted meat praise and prayer began, and the evolution of ritual and priesthood began.

Even Christianity today contains many elements handed down from primitive man and his dream, Gods and Devils, as described by Grant Allan in his work, "The Evolution of the Idea of God."

The speaker showed that these accounts of Creation were childish because the product of primative man and of a pre-scientific age, and yet the old book to those who read with understanding instead of blind faith, may be a storehouse of great value, and a source of inspiration indicating progress.

From the God who cursed man for eating of the Tree of Knowledge or the brutal war-chief who commanded Joshua's savage atrocities, to the God of Isaiah and Jesus, was an evolution indicating a great advance on the part of those who "made their gods in their own image."

We may have no right to ridicule the story of the Creation, but we should, after centuries of civilization, have reason to be ashamed of sending our children to schools where their plastic minds may be filled with savage fancies instead of facts regarding the problems of life.

During the question time, the speaker was asked how it was, if the Bible was but the mythology of Jesus, it still functioned as the book "to swear by," and was "the guide of faith and conduct."

The reply was that religion for the masses had an economic value to the master class. The slave owners of Egypt, Greece and Rome supported religion and a priesthood. The text now chiselled in the pillars of the cathedrals of Moscow is, "Religion is the opium of the people," and when people's minds are doped with fears of hell and hopes of mansions in the sky, they will never agree on how to be happy or have decent conditions of living here below, and will never even know the cause of their misery.

Next Monday "The Miracles and Morals of the Bible" will be the subject.

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THIS VETERAN SAYS ABOLISH CAUSE OF WARS

International Union of Ex-Service Men Gathers at Vienna

Salvation for Workers When They Help Themselves

(By Olga Misar.)
(Fo The Federated Press.)

Vienna.—"Every reasonable man must see that war can only end with the system which caused it and that therefore our fight must be against capitalism and imperialism," said Henri Barbusse in his opening address at the second congress of the International Union of Ex-Service Men and War Victims, just held in Vienna.

The congress was composed of delegates from France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, England, Switzerland, Czecho-Slovakia, Bulgaria and Austria, each delegate representing 10,000 members. The sessions were held in the old town hall. The Mayor of Vienna received the convention and in his welcoming address praised Barbusse who had fought for peace and Jaures who died for it.

The business of the convention resolved itself into three subjects; the present condition of war victims and former combatants; the fight against war and militarism, and the conflict with capitalism. The congress voted that the Union of War Victims should take up anti-militarist propaganda, that it against all wars offensive or defensive, and that it should be ready in case of mobilization to oppose war by the most radical means and to act in concert with organized workers.

On the first evening of the congress a great public meeting was held in the town hall. Thousands of people thronged the hall and stood in masses outside of it. They had come chiefly to see Barbusse, and it was touching, to note the boundless confidence with which they looked up into his face and listened to his words in a language in which most of them could not understand. Their suffering, careworn faces all expressed the hope that he would help somehow.

Barbusse spoke to them in the hall and outside in the square. He said:

"I am only giving a voice to your own thoughts and am as deeply moved as you are. But salvation will only come when you and all working people have learned to help yourselves."

Barbusse, who is the author of "Under Fire" and "Light," is also founder of the Union of Ex-Service Men. Believing that the men who suffered most from the war were the ones who would work most energetically against a repetition of such a catastrophe and would unite their efforts with those of the working classes, Barbusse organized an international movement apart from political parties, which has found enthusiastic support from the ex-soldiers of all countries.

The first congress was held in Geneva last year.

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THE PSYCHOLOGY OF MARXIAN SOCIALISM

Recognizing the psychological forces that operates in modern society, and the necessity of the workers having an understanding of these forces, Comrade H. Rahim has written a little book entitled "The Psychology of Marxian Socialism." This work is offered for sale at 50c per copy, and can be obtained from The Federationist office.

In a preface to this work, Comrade W. A. Pritchard says:

"Psychology, as a science, has developed only within the last decade. Consequently it can be considered as being (as yet) in its infancy. Much of value has been written by men eminent in the scientific world, and much more will undoubtedly yet be written.

"The appearance, however, of this present publication by my friend and comrade, H. Rahim, denotes a radical departure in this particular line, since so far as can be ascertained, no attempt has hitherto been made to treat the question in the light of Marxism, i. e., from the special standpoint of the interests of the proletariat. Such an attempt, while undoubtedly lacking in many particulars, should prove of inestimable value to the studious of the working class burdened with a knowledge of the gravity of the whole social question and desirous of using all situations as levers to effect class consciousness in the world's workers.

"The value of psychological factors in the ever present fight with the working class, sems to be somehow instinctively felt by the masters. Certain it is that no apparent opportunity is ignored by them in erecting and maintaining institutions calculated to keep the workers in mental subjection. The power at present of the cinema, the press, etc., for social progress or social reaction is recognized by all thinking people. Is a policy, not publicly popular, in the interest of definite financial and industrial barons desired? Three days of careful and calculated "news headlining" in a subsidized press and, hey presto! that which before had been treated with indifference, or perhaps hostility, is now conceived as being unalterably in the interests of the nation at large. Such an instance occurred at the time of Clemenceau's second rise to the premiership of France during the late war.

"The propensity to imitation innate in mankind and the power of suggestion are not yet seen with all their possibilities by many workers otherwise conscious of their social status.

"In heralding this work by a native of India, who has received some training in the special sciences in his "own" country, and being aware of the difficulties "our" language may possess for such an one, I bespeak at one and the same time, charity for any literary shortcomings and an attentive and courteous audience for his viewpoint."

In the event of the first book meeting with a ready sale, it is the intention of Comrade Rahim to follow it up with another. Quantities of 20 copies or over can be obtained at the rate of 35c per copy postpaid. Single copies, 50c postpaid. The second book, "Conscicusness, Class Consciousness, Social Consciousness," is ready for the press, but its publication will depend on the manner in which the first book is received.

SUPREME COURT JUDGE SETS ASIDE DECISION

Denies Writ of Attachment Against Russian Representative

(By The Federated Press.)
(New York Bureau.)

New York.—Justice George V. Mullan, of the New York Supreme Court, has set aside the order granted about ten days ago directing Charles Recht, attorney in fact for the Russian government here, to submit to examination in a suit brought by M. Wulfsohn & Company, fur dealers, to recover $500,000 in furs the firm alleges were seized by the Soviet government. Justice Mullan also denied a warrant of attachment, previously issued, against the funds of the Russian government which might bein the possession of Mr. Recht as its attorney.

"I think that is altogether too far fetched," said the court in denying the writ of attachment after Mr. Recht declared he had never had any funds of the Russian government in his possession.

The order for examination was vacated because the action was brought against "the Russian Social Federated Soviet," which is not the name of the Russian republic.

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ONLY DIFFER ON HOW TO DO IT

Italian Workers Are a Unit in the Class Struggle

(By Ralph Winstead.)
(For The Federated Press.)

Chicago. — Francesco Alo, the veteran Italian Labor organizer of the Federazione Dei Lavoratori Della Terra (land workers), whom I interviewed recently, had in his talk mentioned the attitude of the Italian workers towards dual unionism. It was so strange that I thought I had not acquired the full meaning.

"Do you mean to say," I asked, "that unions that are strong enough on a job to keep off the unorganized workers will allow members of another union to work with them without taking out a card in the dominating union?"

He smiled and said: "It often happens in Italy. For the class feeling is much stronger than the feeling of sectionalism, as compared with America. Of course, things are not perfect in Italy. There are some old prejudices among the more ignorant. The capitalists have sought to keep north and south at odds, but this is being overcome.

"In unions the big divisions are caused by differences in methods of fighting the class war. It is as though there were cavalry and infantry fighting side by side against the enemy. The main thing is to fight."

"And how does it work?" I asked.

"Better than you would believe. Strikes or battles are nearly always called by the job committees. When a fight is on in one job or one industry, it is the strike committee that has the power to direct and not the officials. So, suppose that a shop employed 500 men; 350 might belong to the Confederation and 150 to the Syndicalist union. It would be impossible to use one union to 'scab' on the other, for in the shop committee is minority representation. On the committee would be one syndicalist for two federationists. The action would be taken against the boss and not against each other. It is quite simple.

"Of course, there is occasional friction. But as a general rule the shops are either for one union or the other.

"We are slowly organizing by industry. The tendency is to do away with craft forms altogether and unite in industrial unions. But the shop committee is the real basis of the labor movement. Because of them there is little opposition to the changes in industrial form. The questions that are raised are of efficiency. It is being recognized that it is better for the workers in one industry to be united together than for those of one craft or of one locality. Many industrial unions have been formed. More will come.

"The main thing in our country is to have a fighting organization. The fighting organization must use the shop committee system for action. The shop committee system with minority representation and real discipline and spirit make dual unionism of little advantage to the boss in any way."

What about your neighbor's subscription?

SUGAR PLANTERS ARE HOSTILE

Kick Workers of Honolulu Out of Their Halls

(By George W. Wright.)
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

Honolulu.—Kicked out of their meeting halls by summary notices to vacate, the Central Labor Council and eleven unions affiliated with the A.F. of L. have been forced to seek temporary quarters until relief can be obtained by the erection of a suitable building on property not controlled by the plantation interests or those under the planters' domination.

When the delegates of the Central Labor Council met at Kamehameha Alumni Hall the other night they found that the hall had been cleared of all furniture, their charters taken from the walls and the banners and other property of the different organizations piled up in an anteroom. The Council was forced to meet in a small committee room in the rear and there they received the first notice of their eviction, together with a bill for that night's rent. Similar notices have been sent to all labor organizations meeting in this hall and the same action has been taken against those meeting in Carpenters' Hall, the home of all the smaller unions.

This campaign of eviction is understood by all the organizations to be in retaliation for the stand taken by labor unions against the sugar planters' pet scheme for the importation of Chinese coolies into Hawaii. It is cited as an example of the tactics to which the sugar interests have resorted in their efforts to coerce labor into an endorsement of the measure now before Congress.

The trustees of the Bishop Estate, who control the property of the Kamehameha Alumni Association, are among the most influential of the plantation-missionary group and are able to exercise what amounts to a practical dictatorship of the industries of the territory, and they are using this power ruthlessly to crush organized labor, reduce wages, and replace citizen workers with orientals.

The workers, however, are resisting to their utmost. The movement to build a labor temple is gaining impetus and everywhere it is becoming apparent that if labor expects to hold its ground it must break down all racial barriers and reorganize upon an international basis.

TWO SPEAKERS AT DREAMLAND

T. A. Barnard Gave the Workers a Few Facts Last Sunday

Successful meetings have been since last week in support of the candidature of Tom Richardson, Labor Party candidate for Vancouver South, at Marpole, where Mrs. T. A. Barnard, New Westminster; Dr. W. J. Curry and Tom Richardson were the speakers. At West Point Grey, Mrs. Lorimer, C. S. Cassidy all spoke along the lines laid down by the Labor Party platform.

An excellent meeting was again held at Dreamland last Sunday evening. Comrade R. C. Higgins, of New Westminster, was chairman and in his opening remarks, gave an interesting account of the origin of our present system of currency and banking, but advised the audience that the currency was only one of the "blessings" of capitalism, and if the workers wanted to get rid of the system of production for profit, it could be done by intelligent effort by the whole of the working class.

T. A. Barnard, of Nanaimo, in his address, pointed out a few facts in the cry of our ruling class politicians for more prosperity, tariffs, etc., that none of these things were of any permanent benefit to the workers. The return to normalcy was impossible under capitalist production. All attempts to solve the unemployment problem, together with other economic questions connected with it, are nothing but wasted effort under our present social system. The fault of the present choatic state lay not with the capitalists, if the workers would so direct their intelligence towards the ending of the system of capitalism; and inaugurate a system of production for use only, therein lay the way to their emancipation.

The rally was a huge success, over 100 adults being present. A first class concert, refreshments and a dance, at which the orchestra of the Junior Labor League provided the music, was an excellent evening's entertainment. The campaign committee at their last meeting, tendered votes of thanks to the Civic Employees for their donation of $50 and the Sheet Metal Workers for their donation of $10. Other good meetings were held at Collingwood Picture House Tuesday evening, and on Wednesday at McKenzie school. At both these meetings the candidate was assisted by Mrs. Lorimer and Mrs. Corse. The speakers at Dreamland next Sunday will be Mrs. Corse and Comrade A. McInness.

A whist drive with refreshments and a dance will be held at 148 Cordova street west, Saturday first.

McINNIS' POSITION CLEARED UP

Contractors Swear That Horton Charges Are Untrue

Some time ago a letter was received by the Vancouver General Workers' Unit of the O. B. U. in which J. McInnis was charged with attempting to reduce carpenters' wages. This Mr. McInnis denied, and the denial was published in the Federationist. Mr. McInnis has requested the publication of the following affidavit so that his position will be clearly defined:

CANADA
BRITISH COLUMBIA
TO WIT:

In the matter of the allegations made about my endeavors to cut wages in the letter written by Ed Horton under date of June 29, 1921, to the secrtary of the O. B. U., Vancouver, B. C.

We, A. P. Anderson and John Gaul, contractors, both of the City of Prince George, in the Province of British Columbia do solemnly declare that we are all personally acquainted with one John McInnis, contractor, of the city of Prince George, B. C.

That we, the declarants, are each and all contractors in the City of Prince George, B. C.

That we, the declarants, have each separately read a copy of the letter, stated to have been sent to the Secy. of the O. B. U. by one Ed. Horton, in which he states that John McInnis, contractor, approached us other contractors, to have all men thrown out, and to reduce their wages, once last fall and again in June, 1921.

That we, the declarants, know nothing whatever about any such action taken by Mr. McInnis, and that he did not approach us, either separately or collectively with any such suggestion or proposition, and that in our opinion the statement as contained in the above letter is a deliberate falsehood, and very unfair to Mr. McInnis.

And we make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effects as if made under oath, and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

Dated before me at the City of Prince George, in the Province of British Columbia, this 18th day of August, A.D. 1921, T. J. Shearer, a Notary Public in and for the Province of British Columbia.

A. P. ANDERSSON.
JOHN GAUL.

MORE SUPPLIES FOR SUFFERERS

Second Cargo Leaves New York for Russia

(By The Federated Press)
(New York Bureau)

New York.—One hundred thousand dollars' worth of condensed milk, beans, meats, cocoa and clothing was aboard the steamship Elzasier, of the Belgian Line, when it sailed October 25 with the second cargo of relief supplies for the famine sufferers of Russia. The supplies were furnished by the American Federated Russian Relief Committee, representing the Friends of Soviet Russia, the New York Volkszeitung and a la group of American workers. T Amalgamated Clothing Workers America contributed 2,000 coa 2,000 pairs of trousers, and so tailoring machinery. Their sha in this cargo amounts to almo $50,000.

The first shipload of relief su plies sent by the American Fede ated Russian Relief Committ left Philadelphia on the steamsh Magnus, of the Susquehanna Li on October 15, bound for Petr grad.

The International Ladies' Ga ment Workers' Union and the Fu riers' Union are among the oth organizations which are strain every nerve to assist the committ in collecting money and suppl for the famine sufferers. The L. G. W. U., at a recent conferen of all the New York locals, vo half a day's pay for the relief fu despite the slack conditions in t trade, and the Furriers' Unio 7,000 members here — althou they are just recovering from prolonged strike—are giving th pay checks for four hours' wo to their joint board for famine lief.

Lincoln Steffens is executive s retary in charge of the work the Famine Relief Committee, w offices at 47 West Forty-Seco Street. The committee is co-op ating with the Russian Red Cr through wich its supplies are tributed.

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TUESDAY—Workers' Council.
WEDNESDAY—Trades and Labor Council.
SATURDAY—Dance, 9 to 12.