THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

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Hoover Plays with the Lives of Millions of Russian People

Aimed to Destroy Independent Relief Organizations and to Prevent Show of Solidarity with Russian Workers—Sabotaged on Relief from Congress

(By Morits J. Loeb, for the Federated Press)

[Editor's Note:—The following is an article by the secretary of the Chicago division of the Friends of Soviet Russia, on Secretary Hoover and Russian relief]:

JUST what is Herbert Hoover's game, in his relations with the Russian relief work, is no longer a mystery. When the first news came of the American offer to give relief to Russia, and when it became known that the American Relief Administration under Hoover would be the medium by which the relief would be distributed, it was natural for every friend of the Russian revolution to have grave doubts as to the sincerity of the American offer. The evidence of Hoover's part in the bloody defeat of Soviet Hungary was all too horrible and unanswered. It was natural that Hoover was suspected of planing another counter-revolutionary plot.

Those who gave out the warning had perhaps too little confidence in the political sagacity of the Soviet authorities. Hoover has not been able to duplicate his Hungarian adventures in Soviet Russia. He was too wise to make the obvious offer offer of bread at the price of the revolution. But those who mistrusted Hoover and felt that there were some ulterior motive that moved him and the American administration to make the offer of relief had plenty of ground for their suspicions. The part Hoover has played in the Russian relief has been what could have been logically expected from his past record.

To those who did not know the inside story of the $20,000,000 appropriation it appeared that the American government had suffered a great change of heart and was really beginning to recognize the great debt that the American government people owe to Soviet Russia. It was too much to take it for granted that politics would play a part in the matter, that the agricultural bloc of Congress would get thrown to alleviate the domestic political situation; it was not to be expected that the Russian government should be forced to pay double freight rates to American ship owners for transporting the grain. All this is the common run of wholesome American politics.

Need Was Great

What did not come to the light was that Hoover had it on competent authority that the immediate need in Russia was for at least $150,000,000. Working from that figure Hoover rallied the liberal forces of the country to support an appropriation of that amount and would have been successful in getting it across. Evidently working under advice from a wiser political head than his own he suddenly ceased his efforts and shortly afterwards Harding's message was sent to Congress asking for the twenty millions only.

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INDUSTRIAL UNIONS ARE FAVORED BY WORKERS

W. Z. Foster Says Sentiment of Rank and File Is Definite

Efforts to Be Made to Fuse Railway Unions

(By the Federated Press)

Chicago—"In all the cities of the East and Middle West, I found an overwhelming sentiment among the workers for the amalgamation of the multitudinous craft unions into a few industrial unions and infusing them with real fighting spirit. That is their only hope for successfully repulsing the 'open shop' drive of the employers." This is William Z. Foster's summary of his observations on a speaking tour of several months.

Foster expressed great enthusiasm over the prospects of the Trade Union Educational League, of which he is secretary. While travelling he made preparations for the work of the League in stimulating trade union activity. The Labor Herald, the League's organ, will appear on March 1 instead of Feb. 1, as originally proposed.

After the establishment of its miscellaneous groups of active trade unionists in several hundred cities and towns, which will take place in March, the League will immediately turn its attention to the inauguration of a national movement for the amalgamation of all the railroad unions into one compact body. Foster, who is himself a railroad worker, says:

"The railroad companies are driving back the organized workers, and taking away from us one hard-earned concession after another. This is because they are solidly united, while we are not. They have one closely-knit organization, whereas we are divided into 16 craft union fragments. Unless we are intelligent enough to combine our forces, complete defeat and the annihilation of our unions will inevitably result. The logical necessity of the railroad situation, so far as the workers are concerned, is the complete amalgamation of the 16 railroad unions into one organization. Whoever cannot see that is asleep at the switch. Once truly united, the vast army of railroad workers will be invincible, and can laugh to scorn the attacks of the Atterburys."

It is the purpose of the railroad men in the League, Foster says, to raise the issue of amalgamation in every railroad union and centre in the country. He declares that the rank and file are for such a programme, and will give it their hearty support. Similar movements will be set afoot as rapidly as possible in the groups of craft unions in the other big industries.

The League, Foster says, is purely a voluntary educational body. It collects no dues from individuals nor per capita tax from organizations. It is not affiliated to any union, nor does it allow unions to affiliate to it. The League is strictly opposed to all forms of dual unionism, and is in favor of working out the Labor problem through the remodelling and reinvigorating of the old trade unions.

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STATE MACHINERY COLLAPSES IN STRIKE

Anti-Union Coal Operators Were More Powerful

Mine Workers of Virginia Chattel Slaves in All But Name

(By the Federated Press)

A subcommittee of the United States is soon to make a final report of its recent investigation into the causes of the coal mine troubles in the West Virginia fields during the last two years. The hearings before the committee have been published in two large volumes, containing more than 1000 pages of closely-printed testimony.

The facts contained in this report condensed from the important testimony, will be presented by the Federated Press in a series of articles prepared by the American Civil Liberties Union, 138 West Thirteenth street, New York City, of which the following is the first.

More than 100 witnesses testified before the committee. They included miners who were evicted from their homes because of their union activities; mine owners in whose hands is concentrated the police and economic power which is in constant use against the unorganized mine workers, and impartial observers who recognized the necessity of bringing a peaceable and just end to the recurrent West Virginia mining wars.

These articles will present the West Virginia situation from the viewpoint of those who regard as supremely important the maintenance of civil rights which the United States constitution guarantees, but does not afford.

Total collapse of the state governmental machinery, and imperative necessity for immediate federal intervention honestly and fearlessly designed to bring about peace and liberty in the non-union coal

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REFORM POLICIES CAUSE DEFEAT OF WORKERS

W. Z. Foster Writes on Conditions in Europe

Says Leaders of Labor Failed in Task Set Them

(By the Federated Press)

Chicago—"In Germany, England, Italy and France, the basic cause of the workers' defeat in the revolutionary crisis was the same—reformist policies and leadership," says William Z. Foster, in a new 64-page pamphlet entitled "The Revolutionary Crisis of 1918-1921 in Germany, England, Italy and France," published by the Trade Union Educational League.

"The destinies of the Labor organizations involved were in the hands of men who failed in the supreme test," he continues. "Although doing lip-service to the revolution, these officials were reformers at heart, products of the long years of slow revolutionary advance by Labor before the war. They had no faith in the workers' ability to control society alone. Their point of view was essentially capitalistic, and their whole experience predisposed them to a policy of compromise and half-way measures.

"Psychologically they were utterly incapable of leading the masses victoriously to the overthrow of capitalism. It was perfectly natural that as the revolutionary movements developed in the various countries, these reformist leaders should either deliberately sabotage them or barter them off for petty reforms, as happened in all the countries noted. The first great revolutionary effort of the European working class was defeated, not by the capitalists, but by the pseudo-Socialist leaders."

This is the principal reason for the failure of the revolution to spread throughout Europe, accord-

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HINDU DELEGATE HAS WARM TIME

Audience Questions His Right to Represent People of India

Admits Gandhi Is Pledged to Commit No Violence

(By the Federated Press)
(New York Bureau)

New York—Srinivasa Sastri, appointed by Great Britain to "represent" India at the Washington arms parley, started to answer questions at the close of a speech he made here in the "Town Hall" under the auspices of the League for Political Education. Right away a man in the audience asked:

"Are you a British agent?"

Sastri hesitated a moment, then declared he was not.

"You lie," came a voice from the audience.

Whereupon Sastri repeated his denial, and said if anyone said he lied he would stop answering questions. There was an uproar for a few minutes, but finally a woman asked whether there had not been violence in India on both sides.

"Yes," he replied. Then, in answer to another question he admitted that the followers of Gandhi were pledged to commit no violence while "governments always use force to put down attempts against them."

"Who do you represent in Washington?" someone demanded. "Who appointed you to go there?"

"I have been deputized to go to Washington by my government," he evaded, "just like every other delegate to the Washington conference," adding that he represented the views and ideals of the "liberals" and "the millions outside the 'liberals' who hold the same opinions."

At that point, the chairman, recognizing that things were becoming embarrassing for the speaker, adjourned the meeting.

In the course of his regular speech Sastri predicted that within ten years India would become "a dominion within the British Empire, enjoying the same rights and the same measure of self-government as Canada and Australia.

He laid the blame for "much of the present unrest" on the treatment of the Sultan, and the blame for the treatment of the Sultan he placed not upon Great Britain, but upon the Allies.

"In 1918," he said, "Lloyd George who had been trying to get Mohammedans to enlist, promised that if the Sultan were defeated he would be left in power in Asia Minor. Under that promise they enlisted. That premise was not kept, but it was not because of Britain but because of the action of the Allies."

After the meeting was dismissed because of the "rude" questions asked Sastri, he was escorted to a taxicab and driven away under an escort of mounted policemen.

London—The secretary of the Tipton unemployed committee, an ex-soldier, states that the conditions of the Tipton people are worse than those of British prisoners of war in Germany.

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Dissatisfied with Present System of Unemployed Relief

Conference Appoints a Permanent Committee of Twenty-five to Place Demands Before Authorities—Demonstration to Be Held on Sunday, February 26th

OVER 100 delegates from some 40 different organizations, attended the general conference on unemployment in the First Presbyterian Church on Monday afternoon. There were also present about the same number of spectators in the gallery, and the rear portion of the main floor. The session lasted from 2 till 6 p.m.

The net results were embodied mainly in three resolutions, which read:

Resolution No. 1. Whereas, the unemployed situation is of a national character, and is one that cannot be handled satisfactorily by municipal bodies; and whereas, the extremely low scale of relief now being given is tending to lower the standard of living of the entire wage working population; be it resolved, that we call upon the Federal Government to assume the management of the unemployment situation on a national scale, and that the basis of relief be work at trade union rates or full maintenance on the scale laid down in the Labor Gazette.

Resolution No. 2. That a permanent committee of twenty-five (25) be elected from the conference for the purpose of presenting the decision arrived at by this conference before the proper authorities, and devise ways and means of enforcing said demands; and further, to conduct a thorough investigation, draw up plans for re-organizing the system of relief distribuption for the unemployed, this committee to be empowered to call and arrange for future conferences of various organizations of Greater Vancouver for presenting the results of their investigation in regards to relief and organization of the unemployed.

Resolution No. 3. That this conference instruct the committee of twenty-five (25) to arrange a parade and mass meeting for February 26, 1922, of all organizations affiliated with this conference, and send out invitations to these organizations to help make unemployed Sunday a brilliant success.

W. H. Cottrell called the meeting to order as provisional chairman, with Mrs. Booth officiating as secretary pro tem., both offices being subsequently confirmed by a vote of the meeting on the motion of Delegate E. Burns.

While the credentials committee examined the standing of the delegates and tabulated results, the chairman briefly outlined the proposed plan of procedure, and then called on delegates from various districts to disclose the situation as they found it.

A General Review

Delegate Floyd led off with the statement that the present undertaking had sprung from the inability of previous committees to deal effectively with the situation. The intention now was to endeavor to do something of permanent benefit, in some shape or other, to the unemployed and the Labor movement as a whole. The committee in charge had been working night and day during the past five weeks,

(Continued on Page 3)

FRENCH SAILORS SEIZE VESSEL

Steward Is Insulted and Crew Make Common Cause

In a late January issue, the London Daily Herald publishes the following unique story of working class activities:

Paris—A remarkable story of a mutiny on a French liner, which recalls in some respects a famous mutiny on a French warship in the Black Sea, is told in a Marseilles telegram.

The steamer Amazon, with 500 passengers on board, left that port last September, and the tale of her troubled voyage has now reached France.

When the ship was nearing the coast of Ceylon, a dispute arose late one night between a steward and a first-class passenger, and the steward refused to serve the latter any longer, on the ground that he had been insulted. Another passenger, who intervened with caustic comments on stewards in general, came under the stewards' ban also.

The dispute spread, and the whole of the crew and the engine-room squads made common cause with the insulted man.

In the morning the captain was requested by the representatives of the Sailors Union on board to order the second passenger off the ship at Colombo, and on his refusal, the sailors, engineers and stwards took possession of the ship.

The union representatives informed the captain that henceforth their orders only would be obeyed, and that the vessel would not continue its voyage until the offending passenger had been put ashore.

No work was done aboard, and efforts at intervention by the French consul at Colombo proved fruitless.

Finally, a telegram came from the headquarters of the men's union at Marseilles, informing the mutinous crew that negotiations were in progress with the shipping company and in the meantime the voyage should be continued.

Only then did the mutiny come to an end.

In spite of the company's promise to the contrary, certain of the ringleaders have been put under open arrest.

LAY MEN OFF BY THE HUNDRED

Distress Rife in the Drumheller Valley Mining Districts

The unemployed situation in the Drumheller Valley is being accentuated by the laying off of miners at practically all the mines in the district. Men are being laid off by the hundred. The Monarch mine laid off 40 men at one clip, the Mid West has cut down its crew to one-third; the A. B. C. Newcastle and Junior, are cutting down, and it is the intention to cram all the married men into the A. B. C. Many other mines are also having their crews cut down, and the condition is becoming serious.

The lockout at the Callie or Drumheller mines still continues, one scab quit after working 22 days and received the sum of $2; another was fired after working a considerable time, and found that he was compelled to give an I. O. U., as he had gone in the hole, and owed the company money.

The City Council and other organized bodies are putting on a dance to raise funds for the relief of the distressed.

DR. CURRY TO SPEAK SUNDAY

Propaganda Meetings to Be Held in the Pender Hall

The Workers' Party held another very successful meeting on Sunday last in the Columbia Theatre, the speaker being A. S. Wells.

Dealing with the new policies of Soviet Russia, the speaker stated that men like Ramsa y MacDonald, a reformer, had classed Lenin with themselves, and dubbed him a reformist. Sketching the conditions from the industrial and political viewpoints, he showed how Lenin and his colleagues were dealing with realities and not theories. Backing up his arguments by quotations from Albert Rhys Williams and W. Z. Foster, Lenin and Marx himself, the speaker claimed that Lenin could not be classed as a reformer, but was a revolutionist in action who recognized with Marx that men make their own history out of conditions as they find them, and that a social revolution can only be brought about after a political revolution and with much work, which would take time.

On Sunday next Dr. J. W. Curry will be the speaker, and it has been decided to hold propaganda meetings in the Pender Hall in future. All efforts will be made to accommodate as large an audience as the hall will allow for.

HALF MILLION UNEMPLOYED

Italian Union Treasuries Are Depleted and Cost of Living Rises

(By the Federated Press)

Milan, Italy—The Minister of Labor's official estimate of 500,000 Italian unemployed is considerably below the actual number out of work, labor men here declare. They point to the detailed figures of August 31, 1921, when the government reported 435,194 jobless, of whom 99,268 were women. Some 50,000 workers in addition were employed only two to four days a week, the August report stated. Since then, according to official statements, the situation has become far more acute.

The International financial depression is only partly responsible for the enormous proportion of jobless. Another large factor has been the long continued drought, which has wrought havoc with the water power plants. Electric current is largely used for manufacturing, because the Italian peninsula is practically devoid of coal.

The summer drought and the light snowfall so far this winter have combined to reduce the level of the mountain streams that have been harnessed for water power, so that factories have been compelled to institute a four or five-day week.

The cost of living continues to soar. In October potatoes rose 2.74 per cent., butter 4.17 per cent., milk 30.3 per cent., eggs 20 per cent., pork 2.32 per cent. Other staple foods are regulated in price by the state.

The unemployment relief fund of 1,300,000,000 lire, authorized by the government, has been almost exhausted. The trade unions have emptied their treasuries, with the exception of the metal workers and the printers, who have had fairly steady work.

SEAMEN QUIT CANADIAN SHIP

Refuse to Work with Non-Union Man and Are Sent to Gaol

On Monday last, twelve seamen refused duty on the S. S. Canadian Winner, one of the Canadian Government vessels. The cause of this action was that they refused to work along with a colored man named Telford. While the press has persisted in claiming that the men took this action because Telford is colored, the men make a very different statement, claiming that Telford is a non-union man and stayed on his ship when the seamen on the C. G. M. M. ships struck last year against a reduction in wages.

When the men refused duty, and tied the ship up, the captain swore out information and had the men arrested. On Wednesday they were tried and sentenced to serve four weeks in gaol.

While the chief objection to Telford was that he was a non-union man, the men also claim that his habits were objectionable, and that he entered the country against the immigration laws. The Federated Seafarers' Union of British Columbia has the case in hand, but owing to the present state of the labor market it was thought that any attempt to call a strike on all the ships would not assist the cause. Efforts, however, will be made to have the convictions quashed, and as the union has not any great financial backing, funds are needed for the defense. All contributions should be sent to W. Donaldson, 108 Main Street, Vancouver, B. C.

GEO. HARDY TO SPEAK ON 19TH

Late General Secretary of I.W.W. Will Give Views on Russian Famine

The local committee of the Friends of Soviet Russia, the official relief committee for famine-stricken Russia, has arranged for George Hardy, late general secretary of the I. W. W. to speak at the Columbia theatre on Sunday, Feb. 19, at 8 p.m.

George Hardy is well known on the Pacific Coast of British Columbia. He was secretary of the Miners Liberation League in Victoria following the coal miners strike on Vancouver Island. He was an active trade unionist in the Capital City, and sat on the Central Labor Council.

Hardy approaches his subject from an entirely different angle, from the viewpoint of a man who have been active in the trade union movement, not only in America, but all over the world.

His sojourn in Russia at the time the famine set in, makes him an authority on this phase of the international problem, and he is now taking time from his other activities to place before the workers on the American continent, the great need of Soviet Russia through the crisis caused by the famine.

Organization Meeting

Local 844, of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers will hold a special organization meeting on Sunday, Feb. 12, at 2 p.m., in the Labor Hall, 319 Pender Street West. All engineers are urged to attend.

COMMITTEE OF 25 MEETS TONIGHT

Will Deal With Recommendations Made by Conference

The committee which was appointed at the unemployment conference on Monday last has made arrangements to meet tonight (Friday) in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Gore Avenue and Hastings, at 8 p.m. The following comprise the committee:

W. H. Cottrell, Street and Electrical Employees Division 101.

Mr. Jackson, P. Floyd, Mrs. Priestley, South Vancouver unemployed committee.

G. Hardy and J. Nixon, Carpenters' Brotherhood Local.

Mr. Head, Burnaby unemployed committee.

Mr. Barr, C. N. U. X., South Vancouver Branch.

Mr. Lewis, Mr. Hawkes, North Vancouver unemployed.

Mrs. Thomas, New Westminster unemployed.

A. J. Crawford, P. Bengough, Vancouver Trades and Labor Council (Int.)

Mr. Harris, Mrs. Booth, Vancouver Central unemployed.

Mr. Gordon, Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union.

A. Johnson, G. A. U. V.

Mr. Taylor, Carpenters Amalgamated No. 1.

A. Glover, Federated Seafarers' Union of B. C.

Mrs. J. A. Clarke, Mrs. M. Percival, New Era League.

Mrs. Woodsworth, Peace and Freedom League.

Mrs. Lorimer, Mrs. Graham, Women's Auxiliary of Unemployed.

Mr. Harris, Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders' Union, Local 194.

It is expected that the committee will deal with the recommendations of the conference, and make arrangements for the holding of a demonstration.

PREMIER MAY RAISE OBJECTION

Unofficial Report So. Vancouver Relief Rate Not to Be Sanctioned

While the North Vancouver City Council has decided to give the same relief to the unemployed married men as is being given in South Vancouver, it has been stated unofficially that Premier Oliver will not sanction the South Vancouver rates of relief.

The unemployed organization is being welded into shape, and is closely following the lines of the South Vancouver organization. Premises have been secured at 126 Second Street West, as the council chamber was too small for the meetings. The women are also organizing, Mrs. Horsburgh consenting to act as chairman during the preliminary stages.

It has been reported that amongst those seeking work, there are a large number of returned men, the estimate being that at least 38 per cent. are returned soldiers.

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HOLD BAZAAR AND DANCE FOR FED

Technical Aid Society Appreciates Services Rendered

In another column will be found an advertisement of a bazaar and dance to be held by the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia. This function has been organized by the comrades of that body as an appreciation of the services rendered them by The Federationist. All the surplus will be contributed to ease the financial burdens of the paper that in their opinion is the best exponent of working class needs in Western Canada.

Craftsmen and others of a mechanical bent, women with nimble fingers who are agreed that this estimate of The Federationist is the correct one, are asked to contribute small articles that may be sold at the bazaar; such cotnributions can be left at The Federationist office, Room 1, 342 Pender Street West.

Propaganda Meeting

The C. N. U. X. is holding a propaganda meeting in the C. N. U. X. hall, 61 Cordova Street West, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 14, at 8 p. m. Good speakers. All ex-service men invited.

Try your neighbor for a subscription.

WEAK NATIONS ARE STILL PAWNS

Organ of Canton Government Says China Got Nothing

(By the Federated Press)
(Washington Bureau)

Washington—"Instead of peace, the Washington conference has given China the sword," says the China Review, organ of the Canton government of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, is a leading editorial published here. "The conference is now drawing to a close. Up to the present moment, China has regained none of her lost rights. So far as China is concerned, the conference might as well never have been called. Perhaps the Shantung question would have been less muddled. At any rate, the manner in which this question has been handled by the conference has not only failed miserably to bring about a satisfactory settlement, but has brought on further civil strife in China."

Speaking of the methods employed here to sidetrack the Shantung issue, the editorial says: "The delegates from China soon discovered that a conference of the powers in Washington was very little different from a conference of the powers in Paris, or anywhere else. Before long they also learned that a conference of the powers including China did not mean that China was to have a voice in the deliberations. They were further awakened to the fact that 'secret diplomacy' had lost none of its virtue, and weak nations were still regarded as mere pawns on the international chessboard.

"China hoped to have her case heard at Washington in open court. She knew that with secret sessions and secret proceedings ruled out, public opinion in this country would force a recognition of the justice of her claims. But even now the Shantung issue was permitted to be brought before the conference. What a sad disillusionment."

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.

Whist Drive and Dance

Under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of the O. B. U. and the Federationist Booster Committee

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Whist, 8-10 —ADMISSION— Dancing, 9-12

Ladies 25c Gents 50c

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Will Hold a Meeting in

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Sunday Night

At 8 p.m.—Doors Open 7:30

Speaker: Dr. W. J. CURRY

Questions Discussion Collection

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In Aid of the B.C. Federationist

WILL BE HELD IN THE

CLINTON HALL, Cor. Clinton and Pender Sts.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 18th

ADMISSION: Gents, 50c; Ladies, 25c

Ladies bringing contributions of work for the bazaar will be admitted free.

THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....February 10, 1922

RETURNING to "normalcy" must be an interesting proposition to farmers if government statistics are anything like accurate. For instance, we learn that in the year 1921 farmers of of this Dominion raised thirty-seven and a half million bushels of wheat more than they did in 1920. Crop averages, however, were not as high in 1921 as they were in 1920, but the press informs us that the crop averages bear no relation to the drop in total values, one press dispatch states:

AID THE PROLETARIAN VANGUARD

"But the fall in crop averages bears no relation at all to the drop in total values. From the marketing of their field crops alone, the Canadian farmers had to accept a reduction of five hundred and twenty-four million dollars from the prices of 1920, and these were eighty-two millions less than the 1919 figures.

"These huge figures mean that the crop grower has suffered a 40 per cent. drop in the price of his product since 1919, although, in this time he has put in 30 per cent. more work and has increased his yield 17 per cent., reckoning increased yields because of increased areas put under crop. The farmer's dollar of 1919 looks much less like thirty cents than three dimes of current coinage."

* * *

Growers of cereals, however, are not the only ones who have suffered. A correspondent, from a fruit-growing area, writes and informs us that in the district in which he resides, and which is situated in British Columbia, enough apples to supply a whole town were dumped owing to their being no market for them. These facts are decidedly interesting when it is remembered that the confusionists proclaim to all the world that what is needed to restore prosperity is more work. We should imagine that the farmers put in more work to raise some thirty-seven millions extra bushels of wheat, and fruit growers, evidently, were not lazy when they raised, in one small locality, more apples than would supply a fair sized city, which they had to dump. A market would appear to be more desirable than more work.

* * *

While the farmers of this country are suffering for the lack of a market for their produce, Russia is facing a famine. So prejudiced is the ruling class of this country that it would sooner see its producers starve than the workers of Russia given succor and aid in their hour of distress. The same can be said of the United States, and perhaps more emphatically of France. While Great Britain cannot ship foodstuffs to Russia, she can supply that country with the agricultural machinery necessary to the raising of foodstuffs in that country, but this is not done; not because trade cannot be resumed, but because capitalist nations do not like the reign of the workers in Russia.

* * *

John F. Sinclair, a Minnesota banker, who has made a tour of Europe, writing in the Nation, gives a word picture of the old world, which is expressed in his opening sentence, wherein he says: "European civilization, built by fifteen hundred years of work and struggle of three hundred million men and women, is dissolving. There are no forces now at work strong enugh to arrest the approaching disaster." Referring to Europe generally, he says:

"She is sick very sick, and has been growing worse, not better, since the armistice. How much lower can the living for the middle and lower classes go before the thing collapses? Surely not a great way further. And, if the system does collapse. Europe cannot support half of her population. Then what will happen to the surplus 150 millions of people? These surplus people, the average ordinary kind from every land, cannot march overland to vacant lands, for except eastward they are surrounded by water. To the east lies the land of Russia, guarded by the finest and largest army in Europe. To the west lies the Atlantic. Granted that this vast horde could arrive safely at a place of embarkation, how many ships would be necessary to transplant 150 millions during a twelve months' period when the crash comes? Just fifty times as many as are available in the world today. The plain fact is, then, that millions of these people would die of starvation and they would continue to die until a more primitive type of social organization had totally destroyed the surplus population." He also states:

"European money is so debased that it is becoming harder and harder for her to purchase from countries like us whose currencies are expensive. It will be necessary for Europe to save Russia in order that Russia can save Europe. Russia before the war raised enough to supply Europe; and in trade Europe furnished to Russia machinery and finished products. And so it must be again. Europe cannot long continue to purchase in America. It will mean lower and lower prices for American farmers for live stock, cotton, corn, and wheat. But we may as well face conditions as they are. Europe's food salvation is Russia. So the blackade must be lifted."

* * *

Wheat is a drug on the market in Canada. Corn is being burnt in the United States while millions starve in Soviet Russia for these very things. Blinded by class hatred, the rulers of the earth would sacrifice millions so that they may defeat the workers who have dared to challenge the rule of the present capitalistic despotism. But what are the workers of this continent doing? They are suffering, and largely in silence, particularly is this so in the agricultural regions. They should, however, be clamoring for the resumption of trade with Russia. They should be putting up a fight for the famine sufferers of the Volga regions who need the wheat and corn which is a drug on the market. But while the proletarian front is in danger, not from the attacks of the white guard forces, but from famine, the agricultural workers of the American continent and the industrial workers of Great Britain and France, and even the United States, are starving in silence when there is a market for their products and a working-class movement to be strengthened by a united demand and enforcement of the opening of trade with Soviet Russia. Social revolutions are not accomplished in days, weeks or months, but by years of effort, and the most vital front of the Proletarian social revolution is Russia. Then let us to the task of aiding our comrades who have held that front. Let us work to the end that by the supply of foodstuffs the Russian proletariat may further advance the social revolution. It is a task worth while and one that we cannot avoid if we are in line with the coming change.

ON Tuesday last, one of the evening papers carried a news item, which indicated that in the East it was considered that unemployment in Vancouver was acute. Of course this was denied and a statement to the effect that Premier Oliver was going to Ottawa for the purpose of dealing with the unemployment question, was indignantly repudiated. In fact, it was pointed out that the head of the Provincial Government was going to Ottawa to deal with much more vital issues, namely, freight rates. Premier Oliver is credited with stating that he was not going to Ottawa to deal with the unemployed, but, as stated by the paper in question, the Premier's chief mission is to secure equal freight rates for British Columbia.

WHEN DO WE EAT? THE QUESTION

* * *

We suppose that no one but an agitator would for a minute suggest that Vancouver had an unemployment problem; in fact, all the "facts" would disprove any such attempt to besmirch the name of "our" fair city. Have we not already provided bull pens, or cold storage, for the single men who are without jobs? Are we not providing for many married families, and have we not a relief department which cares for the needy. Then, if this is so, how on earth can Vancouver have an acute unemployed problem. It is nonsensical, and the rate charged by railway companies on wheat to Vancouver, so that this commodity can be shipped out of the country through Canada's greatest port, to such places, outside of Soviet Russia, where there is a demand for it, is of necessity of vital importance and must precede all other questions in the scale of importance.

* * *

The organized workers of this city, along with many other "undesirable citizens," will, however, persist in claiming that there is an unemployed problem. So insistent have these people become, that they persuaded the City Council to instruct the Mayor to select a number of officials and citizens for the purpose of presenting the case of the unemployed to the Provincial Government. Of course the premier of this province realizes that this is only a minor question to the cost of freight on needles or some other much-needed but inaccessible commodity; but Alderman Pettipiece, in spite of the statesmanlike powers of Alderman Scribbins who is the guardian of the bull pen at Hastings Park, will persist in his efforts to have the unemployed, "who do exist," cared for. His persistence takes the form of proclaiming that the handling of the unemployed question is all wrong and that men should be paid in cash for work done, and a sufficient number of days' work given to each of the mythical unemployed so that they can live outside of a bull pen. Reeve McLean of Burnaby also takes the same position as does Alderman Pettipiece.

* * *

The conference on unemployment which was held in St. Paul's Presbyterian Church on Monday last, when more than a hundred delegates assembled to deal with the unemployed situation, is another proof that there is no acute unemployed situation. These people, representing all kinds of organizations, from returned men's associations, women's leagues and trade unions, evidently do not know just what they met for. The Premier might have had the newspaper referred to send a representative to this gathering, to give them some information on the cupidity of the leader of the opposition, or the lack of statesmanlike ability of working-class representatives in the Provincial House, or deliver a lecture on the futility of taking drugs to fill an empty stomach. The delegates would then have had something of vital importance to discuss. If these topics were not acceptable, he might have appeared in person and demonstrated how the freight on cheese was precluding the workers from getting ham and eggs. But the Premier was too busy. He was no doubt collecting data on a most vital topic, and that was, if he had to go east and pay his fare according to the freight rates on cheese, how many years would he have to remain in office before he could raise the price? No wonder our chief executive officer complains that he has too many chores to do.

* * *

But while the premier and other dignitaries will not admit that there is an unemployed question which is acute in Vancouver, many hungry citizens consider it acute enough to appoint a permanent committee to take the matter into further consideration and to stage a demonstration with the object of securing more relief for the jobless slaves of this part of the world. Fat "statesmen" may ignore the situation, but if the organized workers of this city realize their responsibility, the conference last Monday will only be the stepping stone to further activities on behalf of the unemployed of this city and district. The slogan of the organized workers of Vancouver should be, "Organize the unemployed and employed workers, so that those who are without the means of existence can compel the authorities to give them work at trade union rates of wages or full maintenance." The demonstration which was suggested should be organized for this purpose, and every labor organization should take part in it and confound the so-called statesmen who place more importance on the cost of shipping a barrel of salt herrings or a bale of hay over the railroads of this country than they do on providing food for the needy. Work or full maintenance for the workers is of more importance than the cost of shipping surplus values in the shape of commodities to different parts of the country or world. The question, "when do we eat?" has much significance to the workers these days, and is a vital question to them, and organized labor must see that the jobless do eat.

STRANGE as it may appear, reformists attempt to make Lenin appear as a reformer, while so-called left wing Socialists would have us believe that the Third International, which is supported by Lenin, has laid down arbitrary rules which must on no account be departed from and must be obeyed like the laws of the Medes and Persians. Lenin is, however, in spite of those who from two different angles would discredit him, a Marxian, and the Third International has recognized that infallibility of any particular line of action cannot be conceded. Lenin proves his position when referring to the new policies of Russia. He says:

LENIN, THE THIRD, AND TACTICS

"Socialism is impossible without large capitalist technique constructed according to the last word in science, without systematic state organization subjecting millions of people to the strict observation of a uniform standard of production and distribution of products. We Marxists have always said this, and it is hardly worth wasting even two seconds in arguing this point with people who do not understand it, like anarchists and the greater part of the Social Revolutionaries."

* * *

Losovosky, in his introduction to the Red Labor International, which is a manifesto of that body to the world's workers, says: "There are no infallible methods of struggle; everything changes in accordance with time, place and circumstances." This would not appear to us to be a statement of a dogmatist, but of a Marxian who recognized the fact that there is only one unchanging law and that the law of change.

* * *

On more than one occasion Lenin has pointed out that the backwardness of industrial development in Russia would be a retarding influence in the proletarian struggle to bring about a new social order in that country; he has also stated that it would be easier in the highly industrial developed countries to carry on the social reorganization after the political revolution than it was in Russia, all of which points to the fact that Lenin is a Marxian in action as well as in theory.

* * *

A party of action, which recognizes the position of the working class and the necessity of winning the workers to the revolutionary movement, must recognize that all its efforts must be directed so that they are in accord with the tendencies of the times and in line with conditions. Retreat may at times be necessary in order to consolidate labor's forces, while action should only be taken when the circumstances are favorable to the workers, and some advantage can be gained.

* * *

For a considerable time the workers have been faced by the programmes of working-class political parties which were negative documents and confined to dogmatic statements. Yet it is the members of these very socialist parties which now claim that the Third International is dogmatic, and the reformists who favor reform, are welcoming with glee the changed policies of Soviet Russia, which they claim strengthens their position.

* * *

Naturally, the workers, with the mental confusion which permeates the so-called intellectuals ever before them, are also confused, and only by a workers' party taking action in line with the Marxian position and attempting to make history out of the conditions which are to hand, can they be won over to the proletarian movement. Dogma will not aid in this task, but active participation in the struggles of the workers and intelligent effort will remove the doubts of the rank and file, and secure class action on the part of the workers. This line of action may be classed as reformist tactics, or it may be scorned by the theoriticians who do not like action, and whose only objection to the Third International is that it calls for active participation in the class struggle, but it is the only line of action which can succeed when the struggle for emancipation has passed out of the text and copy-book stage and become a reality.

Penetration Tactics

WE suffer from revolutionary inbreeding. We discuss new topics, but they remain—topics. Some imp of the perverse sits at the radical ear and whispers against improvements in practice. We make an industry of the things we are about and though giving glad welcome to new thought we form into petty competing groups, hawking small slanders and resisting change.

Where is the observant among us who can say that we are supplying much more than a hippodrome and catering to an habitual crowd for a collection revenue and selling literature which barring its sensational features is never read? Are we not after all a circus with a trained patronage who come to us regularly because for the particular evening we have a greater "attraction" than others on the local boards? Note the hand-clapping. See how it rises as our performer dances perilously close to the manacles and jail-doors and waltzed away again in the subsiding applause.

We have been carrying on this way for years. One "centre" is much like others. We arrange a small meeting offering some local speaker, by simple announcements. We get the same small crowd that we have had a hundred times before. Next time we have a flying emancipator but with little platform "stock." We put out a hand-bill this itme, and get the same hand-bill crowd we had when we put out the hand-bill before, at a large hall. Now we have a celebrity. He has been both in jail and in Russia. Our "house" will get a kick out of just seeing him. We will take the auditorium or the skating rink for this. We print a large quantity of throw-aways and we put up window cards. We pay for a little space in the newspapers and get our "attraction" interviewed in advance of the date. We fill the auditorium. But it is the same one per cent. of the population. If we have an overflow it is the same bunch that came late and overflowed before when we had an overflow. We develop a narrowed mutualized perspective pointing always inward, and we cease to be able to form any other world around us. . . And we give Moscow a false census of the state of our advance!

This is not knocking. It is taking stock. We do well. We must continue to do what we have learned so well how to do. But let us supplement it by spreading out tan-like into the mass that has never been near us, the mass that will break us down in crisis, or that may be neutralized, or that, enlightened, may join us for the supreme moment.

W. Z. Foster is preparing this in a splendid way for the trades-unions. He probably does not hope for a majority of union members, perhaps not more than a control group in the few members who attend the union meetings. We need not interfere there. Many of us will be in that work the most important so far attempted. But where are the workers who do not attend the union meetings, and the unorganized workers and those who for one reason and another are excluded from union membership? And the non-strike workers and the arts and professions. And the capitalists themselves into whose ranks certain avenues of intelligance will be required as time goes on.

Say we have fifty militants in our centre or in any given centre. Make forthwith fifty group classifications in the non-revolutionary mass. Some will require subdivisions. Now assign your militants each to his specialized task of penetration, acquaintance, invitation and propaganda and hold to survey. There is a subtle flattery in vested responsibility and each coming with his report should vitilize things in an innovative way.—Bruce Rogers in the Worker, New York.

Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia

To the working class of British Columbia, we address this appeal.

A large portion of the workers of this province have more or less realized the hardships, suffering and sacrifices the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia have been compelled to endure for more than four years to defend the "First Workers' Republic" established in the world, against the military and economic attacks of all the large capitalistic powers of the world. The result being that today Soviet Russia finds herself in immediate need of technical aid to reconstruct her broken down industries and agriculture.

To attain their objective, the supreme council of National Economy of Soviet Russia has appointed a representative with headquarters in New York to work in conjunction with the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia in Canada and the United States, to organize groups of industrial and agricultural workers to go to Soviet Russia for work on the economic front.

Therefore, it is necessary to enable these groups to be of the greatest possible benefit when they arrive in Soviet Russia, that they should be equipped with the most modern machinery to carry out their task of technical aid for the "Workers and Peasants Republic." The Vanconuver branch of the society for technical aid to Soviet Russia, having formed a group of agricultural workers who are willing to leave for Soviet Russia in May of this year, appeal for funds to supply this group with more machinery than they otherwise could purchase.

Fellow workers and comrades: Give as liberally as possible. Remember Soviet Russia's economic struggle against capitalism is her hardest fight. Her struggle is yours. She has shown you the road out of economic slavery. Do your utmost to aid the Workers and Peasants Republic in their hardest and final fight against capitalism.

"Workers of the World, Unite!"

Kindly forward all contributions to the secretary, M. Piroshko, 771 Prior Street, Vancouver, B. C.

LETTERS TO THE FED.

Disappearing Independence

Editor B. C. Federationist: Dear Comrade—The now fast disappearing independence of the agrarian, is ever showing itself in their ranks, and yet, in these prairie provinces, there is at least 97 per cent. who do not know the cause of their increasing misery. Away out here on this almost barren desert, with little fuel, a scant supply of provisions, with insufficient wearing apparel, these slaves are groping in the dark. If these workers only understood this system, and all the hardships that goes with it, that Socialism is the only solution of the economic problem that confronts the civilized world today. What a curse it would be to the gods of capitalism, what joy to the gods of Labor. During this last election, we were blessed, or cursed, with a great array of Labor fakirs calling themselves progressive; those gentlemen are just as misleading as any of their predecessors, so far as those who toil are concerned; they used high tariff, low tariff, and no tariff at all, anything to snare the farmers' vote.

It may be surmised that they, too, are trying to land a position, to gather the crumbs, that so frequently are dropped from the masters' table, as a token of their sincerity, in keeping the slaves in subjection. In their chaotic condition, and ever growing worse, the question arises how best can the gospel of Marxism be spread among these workers, comprising 56 per cent. of our population in Canada.

Those words: Workers of all countries unite, are beautiful ones; without this our emancipation is hopeless. When we have capitalism of all countries against our class, except Russia, what is left? War with all its sorrow, suffering and destruction; waste under the system seems to be a benefit, and brings a short period of prosperity to practically all those engaged as slaves; enriching the master; maimed, sickness and death, to practically all those engaged in killing their brothers. This is the safe and sane system that is proclaimed by the politician; the system, the clergy shrieks from the pulpit; the system, our judiciary cuorts are governed by. Comrades, let us stop to think, and listen; we will surely hear the onward march of the proletarian mass. The chains that bind us today will be broken, and the workers of the world set free. Then and not until then, can we expect to enjoy those good things we have produced in such abundance, instead of being denied the right to work for a miserable existence as the bourgeois society permits, in what they term normal times. Let us hope for that not far distant day, when peace on earth and goodwill towards men, will not be mere platitudes. The above Yuletide phrase means nothing under this system, a slogan such as hell on earth would be more appropriate. Yours fraternally,

A. B. HENLEY.

Foremost, Alta.,
January 28, 1922.

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Reformist Policies Cause Defeat of Workers

(Continued from page 1)

ing to Foster. With a wealth of detail the pamphlet analyzes the German revolution, the Triple Alliance fiasco in England, the metal workers strike and the ensuing white terror in Italy, and the great May Day, 1920, strikes in France, with the consequent struggle between the reformists and revolutionaries for control of the French trade union movement.

This pamphlet is the result of extensive studies made by Foster on his recent trip to Europe as a correspondent for the Federated Press. He studied the German revolution at first hand in Berlin and many other cities in Germany, and was in London during the Triple Alliance affair. The chapters dealing with the movements in Italy and France were compiled from exhaustive information gathered from Labor men and other sources in both these countries.

It is said to be the first comprehensive study of the post-war upheaval in Europe that has been published in English or any other language.

Seattle.—By unanimous vote the Central Labor Council has endorsed the Brookwood school, Katonah, N. Z. The institution as a resident training centre for writers, speakers and organizers in the farmer and labor movements.

London.—The amalgamation of the National Society of Dyers and Finishers and the Yeadon and Guisley Factory Workers' Union with the General Union of Textile Workers came into operation last week.

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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. R. 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 EX-SERVICE 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, R. 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 38-57—Office and Hall, 153 Cordova St. W. Meets first and third Fridays, 8 p.m. Secretary-Treasurer, T. Nixon; business agent, P. McLair.

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. 8256. J. M. Clarke, general secretary-treasurer; legal advisers, Messrs. Bird, McDonald & Co., Vancouver, B. C.; auditors, Messrs. Butler & Chiene, Vancouver, B. C.

UNITED FEDERATED SEAFARERS UNION OF B. N. A.—Formerly Firemen and Oilers' Union of British Columbia—Meeting night, first and third Wednesday of each month at 103 Main Street. President, J. Williams; vice-president, R. Morgan; secretary-treasurer, W. Donaldson. Address, 103 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. 5491. Business agent, R. A. Parker.

O. B. U. UNIT PIPE DRIVERS, WOODmen 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, 2nd and 3rd Mondays at 10.15 a.m. and 8 p.m. President, F. A. Hoover, 3409 Clarke Drive; recording-secretary, F. E. Griffin, 127—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 2604R.

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

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

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

PRINCE RUPERT CENTRAL LABOR Council, O. B. U. Branches: Prince Rupert District Fisheries Board, O.B.U.; Metalliferous Miners' District Board, O.B.U. Secretary-treasurer, P. O. Box 217, Prince Rupert.

TO CIRCULATE A PETITION

Calgary Jobless Object to Charitable Organizations

The unemployed of Calgary, dissatisfied with the methods of handling relief work in that city, have decided to circulate a petition throughout the city for signatures. The petition reads:

"We, the undersigned voters of Calgary, hereby protest against the action of the City Council in accepting the proposals of the Board of Public Welfare, and the placing of three aldermen on that board.

"We demand that the administration of unemployed relief be immediately taken over by the City Council, in accordance with their statement to that effect of Jan. 9, which was as follows:

"'Relief should be handled by the City Council with the co-operation of other bodies (organized labor and unemployed.)'

"We further demand that no more funds be given by the City Council to any charitable organization for the relief of workers, but that all relief requiring the expenditure of public monies be administered by responsible parties elected by the people."

In addition to the above petition, it was decided to protest against the unsanitary conditions at Victoria Park, where the unemployed are housed.

Many men have been offered work at from $10 to $15 per month on farms. These offers have been refused, and Fair Wage Officer Harrison was interviewed on the matter, in view of the fact that it was agreed that the labor bureaus should decide as to what was a fair wage for single men who were offered work on the farms. Mr. Harrison asked the representatives of the unemployed to agree to ordering the men to accept these wages, but they refused to do so, owing to the agreement arrived at in January, and contended that the next move was up to the Labor Bureau.

There is much unemployment amongst women workers, and a number of women workers have organized and will seek to organize all unemployed women, and the wives and daughters of unemployed men.

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

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Lumber Workers' News and Views

All the men working in the logging camps at Merritt came out on strike last Sunday. The men are demanding the eight-hour day and a minimum wage of four dollars per day.

All the camps on this line are owned by the Nicola Pine Mills Co., Ltd., but the company does not operate any camps. All the logging is let out to contractors, but the company backs the payroll, so it really amounts to the company being in a position where it can hire or fire any of the men. The only part of the woods operated directly by the company is the "jammer" or log loader. The "jammer" crew came out along with the men in the contractors' camps, and everything is tied up. The company's mill just opened up a few days ago, and as there is only a very small quantity of logs on hand at the mill it will mean that the mill will have to close down in a very short time. This company is the only outfit which handles bull pine to any extent, so the company will not be able to secure any assistance from the Mountain Lumbermen's Association. There are about 200 men affected; but the situation looks good for a successful strike.

The above is a summary of the report of the strike, which arrived here two days ago, and it serves as an ample illustration that the men working in the interior camps are alive and kicking.

The Kamloops office asks for the financial assistance of all active workers in the lumber industry to enable them to win this strike. If the men working at Merritt succeed in winning this strike, and they must and will succeed, it will mean the establishment of the eight-hour day in that part of the country. For that reason it is imperative that all workers in the lumber industry assist them. This strike must be won, but it will not be won on sympathy; the men must be furnished with sufficient food to enable them to hold out long enough to bring the company to terms. All fellow workers who have a few dollars to spare are requested to send as much as they can either to their nearest branch office or else direct to the Kamloops office of the L. W. I. U., Box 812, Kamloops, B. C. Let us by our united action prove in a concrete manner that we are behind the men on strike.

As a warning to those who may be foolish enough to desire to go to Merritt in search of a job, we say, "Keep away from Merritt; there are men on strike there, and it may be bad for your health if you were to go."

Reports are at hand that the Alberni Pacific Lumber Company at Port Alberni have reduced the wages of the fallers and buckers working for that company. The fallers and buckers were working by the piece, receiving 70 cents per thousand and a five-cent bonus. The company is attempting to reduce the price to 60 cents per thousand and a five-cent bonus. The fallers and buckers are demanding that the old rate be kept up, or else that day wages be paid; day wages preferred. In all probability there will be trouble in this camp before long, and all lumber workers are requested to keep away from this camp until further notice. Give these men an opportunity of making the company kick through with day wages.

"Keep away from Merritt, B.C."

"Keep away from Port Alberni, B. C."

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Have you ever tried one of our Famous Pork Shoulders for your week-end roasts? If not, you are missing something good. We will have them on sale on Friday and Saturday. They only weigh from 4 to 8 lbs. and they are all Alberta grain-fed Pork. The regular price is 25c lb. Special for Friday and Saturday, lb. ...16 1-2c

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Cooper's Seville Orange Marmalade on sale on Friday and Saturday. Regular price of this marmalade is 35c, but Slater says we have to reduce the stock. Friday and Saturday, 4-lb. tin....60c

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State Machinery Collapsed in Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

fields of West Virginia, are the outstanding features of the published Senate committee hearings on the causes of industrial war in that state.

The testimony shows that the State governmental machinery collapsed because of the ownership or control of coal fields and operations by the most unscrupulous and lawless anti-union force in America—the United States Steel Corporation and the Pennsylvania Railroad, either directly or through their subsidiaries.

The State of West Virginia has abdicated in southern West Virginia in favor of private armies of deputy sheriffs and outside detective agencies.

The police power of the State has been handed over to, or usurped by, the courts of the State through the interpretation of certain laws which make the mine worker in fact, if not in name, a chattel slave.

The testimony before the committee showed that in Mingo county 1500 miners have been locked out for more than a year and a half. These locked-out miners and their wives and children have been living in tent colonies supplied to them by the United Mine Workers of America. This organization has spent more than $2,000,000 in supporting these locked-out mine workers and their families.

Mingo county has been invaded three times by federal troops. On each of these three occasions, the senate committee was shown, the State authorities appealed for federal soldiers, while it was still within their power to have brought about conditions which would have resulted in conferences between representatives of the miners and the mine owners. This they refused to do.

Stop Relief

In addition to federal military intervention, injunctions have been issued freely to the mine operators to prevent the lawful activities of the mine workers unions. The courts have even forbidden the shipment of relief supplies to the Mingo miners, as well as enjoining the union miners in that district from persuading their fellow workers to join the organization of their craft.

The leaders of the union miners in West Virginia are under heavy bonds on charges of "treason" and "inciting to riot." In this most recent attempt to strangle the miners union by "framing" its leaders, the hand of the same group of men is visible who subsidize and direct the army of deputy sheriffs in Logan and the other anti-union strongholds.

Underneath and behind these facts, what did the senate committee find to be the causes and the issue?

The senators found that the mine owners did not want the issue peaceably settled, and the miners do want it peaceably settled.

They learned that the 1500 men living with their families in tent colonies were evicted from their homes because they joined the United Mine Workers' local.

The miners in Mingo, Logan and other non-union West Virginia counties do not ask for union recognition. They have not asked higher wages, shorter hours, or even improved working conditions, much as these things are justified.

The coal operators, on the other hand, attempted to make these the issues. Before the senate committee they sought to avoid—but without success—the issues the miners presented. And now a nation-wide publicity campaign is being conducted by the operators and their agents, based upon meagre and adroitly selected bits of testimony given by their own witnesses. Newspapers throughout the country are being flooded with "literature" and leaflets purporting to set forth the "real" causes of the struggle. A steady stream of "coal facts" is issuing from what is known as the "Logan Mines Information Bureau in Charleston, W. Va. This bureau is maintained and financed by the various anti-union operators, who also publish The Miners' Lamp, a weekly paper freely circulated among the unorganized workers.

Realise Truth

Nevertheless the record shows that the operators and their spokesmen realise the truth and justice of the miners' contentions. That fact is made clear by the following:

The most influential operator in the unorganized field where the lockout is in effect, W. H. Coolidge, admitted frankly to the committee that the issue was whether a miner had the right to join the union.

The operators' chief counsel, Z. T. Vinson, told the senators that that was the issue, and declared point blank: "We will not permit organization in southern West Virginia."

The attorney general of the State E. T. England, told the committee that a union man or organizer was "persona non grata" in Logan County, and when discovered, is ordered out of the county at once by the subsidized deputy sheriffs under Sheriff Don Chafin.

The head of the notorious Baldwin-Felts detective agency boasted that his organization has played an important part in Mingo county since the lockout was declared. A self-confessed Baldwin-Felts operative, C. E. Lively, described his operations as a Labor spy and "agent provocateur" in West Virginia.

During the hearings S. Untermyer, nationally-known lawyer, one of the largest personal stockholders in the United States Steel Corporation, brought out during the hearings the influence of the Steel Corporation and the Pennsylvania Railroad in maintaining the anti-union policies of the West Virginia coal operators. Sheriff Chafin of Logan County, told the committee of his own private army of deputies whose business it is to keep out of the county persons held by the operators to be "undesirable."

Senator Sterling asked Vinson, the operators' chief counsel whether any "restrictions" are placed upon miners who come back and seek work in the mines?

"Only the restriction of being non-union," Vinson replied. "They must not affiliate with the union."

Now, who is Coolidge, the biggest operator in the anti-union field? It was Coolidge who during the hearings referred to miners who have joined the union as "highwaymen and robbers," who hurled epithets at the miners and flatly refused to consider any proposition whereby the controversy may be peaceably settled. Coolidge's attitude pretty accurately represents that of the combined operators assocaitions. Coolidge, besides being chairman of the board of directors of his company, is a director in more than twenty other corporations. In politics he says he is a republican. "More business in government and less government in business" is his daily motto, he told the committee.

Union miners wishing to come to Logan County therefore must first get a permit from Coolidge. Coolidge maintains that the First Amendment to the Constitution gives him the right to keep them away. And he has a private army to enforce his interpretation of that amendment.

Yet it is Coolidge and his associated coal operators who have shown that they have the power to continue the ruthless campaign against the women and children of the miners who join that organization.

Dissatisfied with Present System of Unemployed Relief

(Continued from page 1)

appealing to all the different locals of organized labor in Vancouver to send delegates to this convention, realizing that it was only the workers who were capable of solving the problem—a menace to society as a whole and the working class in particular.

"Unemployment is with us to stay," he asserted. "This job has got to be taken hold of by somebody, and that somebody is the workers."

J. Hawke, of North Vancouver, spoke briefly of the state of affairs on the North Shore, placing the number of unemployed and dependents at 1165. Fully one-third of his organization consisted of returned soldiers.

G. Stock of Lynn Valley, submitted a short written report on his district, where the North Vancouver Workers Protectiove Association was up against the old story of "readjustment of finances," etc., when demanding work at union rates of pay.

Delegate J. J. McDonell, representing the single men, spoke of the 760 men driven to Hastings Park as the recipients of charity, given two days' work per week, and their $6.40 earnings taken back from them for their board—leaving 50c per week! Yet most of them fought for their country and were willing and able to work. They protested against being classed as outcasts, and demanded the right to live as citizens.

1200 Idle in South Vancouver

A South Vancouver delegate reported 1200 unemployed in more than 40 trades. Married men and dependents made a total of 5000 in need. They were in arrears with their taxes, threatened with the cutting off of light and water, and with the loss of their little homes. About 4620 lots had fallen to the municipality during the past three years.

H. Harris (Vancouver) gave estimates of the number of unemployed in the city, though he said it was "hard to get any data whatever" from the city hall. Only that morning, men sent to organize were classed as "agitators," and some men were "fired." On this occasion, however, through having "one good man on the council," they had been "forgiven."

Walter Head, of Burnaby, reported that the men in his district had only just organized. The reeve and council appeared to have met them sympathetically, but J. H. McVety was credited with having taken it on himself to block the way. The unemployed and dependents were estimated at 2500. They had stated they were getting sick and tired of the word "dole;" they were only getting back something out of the surplus they had piled up. (Applause.) They had themselves to blame, however, for not organizing before. The reeve was now trying to provide four days' work a week instead of two; otherwise they would have to "take matters in their own hands, and demand something of what they had produced before."

Women's Experiences

Mrs. Priestley spoke briefly of the experiences of the women who took turns in relief work. In one case, they found an old lady of 73 with her daughter of 50, who "hadn't any coal in the house," and were in fact destitute. In some places they found babies lying dead.

A "reverend" delegate briefly supplemented Mrs. Priestley's remarks.

The chairman then pressed for the assistance of those present, to try and solve the situation. "We recognize that it's a big proposition, and needs the coolest heads if we are going to do anything."

The credentials committee having now finished their scrutiny, the names of the delegates and their organizations were read out and accepted. Only accredited delegates were permitted to take part in the subsequent discussions, the chairman and secretary being confirmed in office at this point as before mentioned.

There was a short but spirited discussion as to the time limit for each speaker. One delegate thought two minutes quite enough for "concrete suggestions only." Another suggested a 10 minutes latitude; and a third five minutes. The prospect of 105 delegates at five minutes each caused some merriment; but the five minutes limit was adopted.

A belated delegate—Mrs. Thomas of New Westminster—was given a brief opportunity to report on conditions in the royal burgh, where she said the unemployed had not yet really got organized. Up to date, nobody had been turned away on applying for relief, but no work had been provided except pipe-line work at 40 cents an hour, involving considerable outlay for equipment and expenses of going out. The mayor had said that if this kind of work was turned down no other kind of relief would be forthcoming. This was not a rosy prospect, for men with no blankets at home even. "We want to get busy to clean up the dirty insects lots we have in New Westminster," the speaker somewhat ambiguously declared. She deprecated the false shame of those in need. "If the men would only come forward and show their poverty from top to toe, we should get on much quicker," she said.

The decks having thus been cleared for action, Mrs. Booth now presented the main resolution, insisting on the national character of the unemployment problem, the failure of local measures to deal with it, and the obligation of the Federal Government to take control.

Delegate Harris, for the married men, spoke in support. If the government has set $90 as the necessary subsistence rate for a family, they should demand nothing less. Union men stand for union wages for their own sake.

Groceries in a Sack

Delegate Jackson, South Vancouver, approved of the resolution. He repudiated the assertion that the city had given $300,000 to the unemployed, comparing the figures for South Vancouver, where much more had been done owing to the fact that they were organized. He was scathing of the practice of "handing out groceries in a sack," putting the men in a "bastile," and so forth. "I've been in the unemployed army now twelve months, and I don't see how I'm ever going to get out of it," he said. "For my wife and babies I'm going to fight, and they shall eat."

Delegate Drayton noted how the officials "soothed them a little by telling them what they are entitled to," and then take opportunity to "dock them a little" when they get a chance.

Delegate E. Burns (Longshoremen), declared a solution "impossible, as we are at present organized." The only thing was to "try to alleviate the situation a little." He was in favor of the resolution.

Delegate T. Burns, also from the Longshoremen, spoke in favor. The Dominion Government had escaped their responsibility. They alone were responsible. They raised millions for war, and called men to fight for freedom and democracy, with all sorts of inducements on their return to civil life. That promise had not been kept.

The situation could be met if the Dominion Government were honest enough. The unemployed could be set building houses on confiscated land—given five acres apiece and made self-supporting.

A suggestion that something might be substituted for "union rate of wages," led the chairman to remark, "To my mind, it doesn't matter very much just what the resolution says." The thing was to bring pressure on the government and keep in touch.

The main difficulty was that, when practically destitute, they organized; till then, they hid their poverty and kept away. The manner in which the doles were handed out conduced to this. The unemployed could not organize themselves properly. They were too busy seeking a meal. They had no funds.

Those who were employed, and professed to take an interest in the situation, might outline "some scheme by which the whole unemployed can be registered, and the situation put up to the government as it really is."

Relief should be handed out to a decent manner. "The more degrading they make the work, the harder it is for you to go after the work. The humiliation they put you to minimizes the extent to which they will have to give relief."

On resuming the chair, he put the resolution to a show of hands. Carried with one dissentient.

Call for Committee

Mrs. Booth read the second resolution, calling for the election of a committee of 25 to put the situation to the government.

The first delegate in support, declared the resolution was a good one. In the past they had not been successful. They had now to get down to business.

Delegate Floyd declared it absolutely necessary that something should come out of this conference. "Unemployment is with us to stay," he said, "until the end of this system. We've got to stop throwing smoke screens over things that stop our way."

He deprecated the sectionalism and the apathy of the last seven years, and declared: "That resolution you have heard just now is absolutely essential."

Delegate Nixon, from the Carpenters, said it was a waste of time for the unemployed to go before any governing body today and expect to get results. The last election had shown how much power there was behind labor—organized or unorganized. They must get the other bodies forming part of the social system as it exists today.

Power of Fear

"Labor unions are not apathetic," he declared. "Last year we had the power of fear—that the wolves might be on them this winter. Two organizations blocked the way: the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Radical Labor Movement." Organized labor had worked for five solid months.

Delegate Jackson, of South Vancouver, challenged the last speaker to show results. "We are collected here from organizations of every description—because nothing has been done in the past. We can see the weaknesses of the past—and we can dodge them. Shut down the works; shut down the railroads; and where are the politicians? In the workers' hands absolutely. Certainly we can do nothing—if we want to do nothing. Stand up like men! We've been on our bellies long enough."

Delegate Harris said that in South Vancouver they had started to organize betimes; so they could come to a meeting and then go back to work without opposition. "If this 25 had been in session, and we had been told we had been fired, they would have squashed that immediately." He urged "Get together" in the city of Vancouver; get organized, employed and unemployed.

The motion to elect a committee of 25 was now put and carried, nem con.

Delegate Crawford, of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council (Int.), now demurred to further action without first reporting back to their organizations.

Delegate Geo. Hardy (Carpenters), declared for supporting the resolution and going ahead with organization. "The Central body has done nothing to organize the unemployed," he said. "The resolution is in perfect order and should be adopted unanimously."

Delegate E. Burns also declared for immediate action; otherwise they would accomplish nothing.

The chairman declared the way now open for nominations, and a delegate suggested that those who had not yet been in touch with the situation should get on the job. The nominations were speedily made; several declined, including J. Kavanagh and J. G. Smith; additions made up the number required, and the committee of 25 was duly elected.

Wanted Demonstration

Delegate O'Neill moved that a mass demonstration be held on the last Sunday of this month.

Delegate Hardy remarked that he did not anticipate a favorable reply from the Federal Government, but "before we give them a chance to reply, I do not think we should demonstrate against the government." The matter was shelved while Ald. Pettipiece was allowed the privilege of making a statement re his week-end visit to Victoria with an "influential" delegation, to press for action. Oliver and Scribbens were to take the matter up in person at Ottawa without delay, he reported. Meanwhile, if Reeve McLean of Burnaby was officially confirmed in his view that four days' work could be given instead of only two, there would be nothing to prevent Pettipiece from taking it up with Ald. Gibbins as chairman of committee.

The men who had "downed tools," having been reinstated, except about 12, he would be glad to know further particulars. The suggested four days a week was about all they could expect. He was for government work. A former appropriation of $1,300,000 was understood to be still available for public works in the various provinces. Scribbins would see what could be done. It appeared that the government had limited the power of the municipality and the province to levy taxes. "The only people who can take it out of the big fellows is the Dominion Government." There was not a scarcity of food; but the corporations had got it under lock and key. The government commandeered in war time as a state necessity; they could commandeer now if they desired.

The mass meeting motion was now taken up again, and a warm discussion ensued, making the last hour of the session as strenuous as the preceding. An amendment proposed to refer the matter to the committee.

Delegate Jackson was strong for demonstration of their ability to organize, and demand recognition. "By all means stay with the first motion," he urged.

The chairman was more than dubious. "We had parades eighteen years ago, and you're starving yet," he said. "Just to parade your misery! There's nothing to it. To report to a mass meeting—it doesn't amount to a row of beans."

Need Mass

Delegate Beard (central unemployed) said the parade "will give encouragement to those organizations which have tried to do something for the unemployed. We will need that mass behind us. We will see who is with us."

Delegate Hardy discounted the psychological effect of a parade as liable to effervesce and disappear within a week or two. "Your politicians use those sort of arguments just before election," he said, "but not five years before."

Mrs. Booth was emphatically in favor of the parade—with bands at the back and bands at the front! "Parade unemployment with all its degradation and all its humiliation," she advocated. "Have an Unemployment Sunday."

Another delegate said they could only demonstrate with misery. "Any action but a state of coma," he urged. "Parade every Sunday—and the Red Flag raised!"

Delegate Harris was in favor of the parade, "because the government does not want it." He did not intend his children to starve, nor to keep them "half and half" as at present—half living and half dead!

A woman delegate suggested, "Hold it all over Canada."

Another woman delegate said: "I would like to see as many women in this parade as men. I am fully in sympathy with this parade, as, if we sit down and take the milk and water they give us, we shall never get anything else."

Mrs. Clarke suggested sounding the organizations on the matter first.

Another delegate favored the demonstration only on condition—to hear the report of the committee as to what they had accomplished.

Delegate E. Burns said a mass meeting had only a psychological effect. The majority had accomplished very little. He also stipulated something "definite"—such as the reply of the government.

Finally an amendment to the amendment was carried, instructing the committee to arrange for a parade on Feb. 26.

J. Kavanagh added a suggestion that the clergy be asked to call attention to the unemployment situation on the same date.

Delegate O'Neill further suggested that the use of the Tabernacle be asked for in case of the weather being unfavorable.

Seattle—Sewing circles in every residential district of this city are being formed as part of the clothing relief work undertaken by the Friends of Soviet Russia. These circles will meet once a week and give an entire day to mending and making new clothing for the destitute Russians.

C. N. U. X. Headquarters

The Office and Reading Room of the Canadian National Union of Ex-Service Men is located at 61 Cordova Street West, first floor (rear). Secretary can be found there any time.

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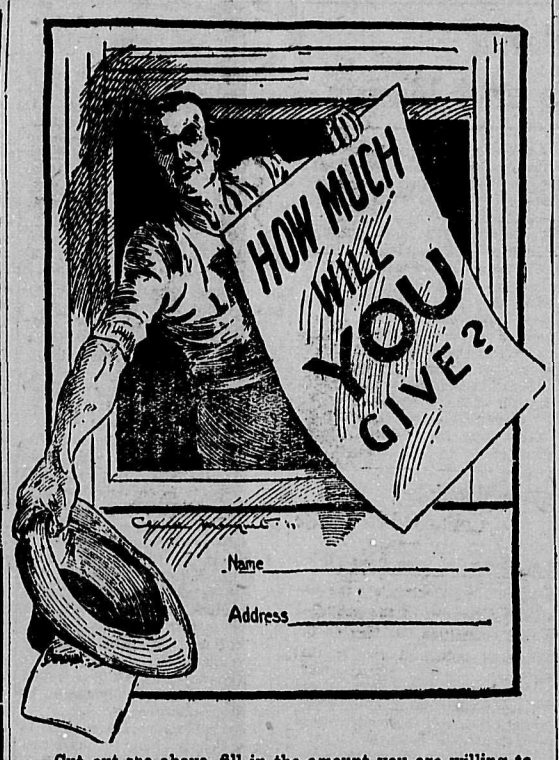

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:

Previously acknowledged	$811.72	M. L. Hale	5.00
C. J. Norman	5.00	E. G. & A. B.	5.00
E. Campbell	5.00		$831.81

TEXTILE WORKERS TO QUIT WORK

Rhode Island Workers Will Resist Wage Cuts

Providence, R. I.—Twenty thousand textile workers in Rhode Island will go on strike without warning, according to a statement made by Thomas F. McMahon, International president of the United Textile Workers of America. This action will be taken as a protest against the recently announced intention of employers to reduce wages approximately 20 per cent., he said.

This decision was arrived at by a meeting of the Rhode Island Textile Council, attended by representatives of nearly all of the textile councils in Rhode Island, which voted the ultimate authority in calling the strike to McMahon, and empowered him to select whatever date he should choose.

McMahon made the following statement:

"All I want to say is that the same programme as mapped in the South by myself will be mapped out here. There I named the date, and neither press nor public officials knew when the day came until the blow was struck. The same policy will be carried out here.

"We are determined to fight this cut in wages in our own way, and we propose to be the judges of the corporation or corporations that we intend to hit when in our opinion the time is ripe.

"We have the full endorsement of the American Ifederation of Labor in nation and state for any action we may take to resist the attack of the employers' union."

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Dr. A. BROWN

AND

Dr. W. J. CURRY

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Sunday, Feb. 12th

—IN THE—

EMPRESS THEATRE

Commencing at 3 p.m. Doors Open at 2:30

DR. R. TELFORD IN THE CHAIR

The Brown-Curry Debate on Creation and Evolution

THIS SUNDAY THE DOCTORS WILL FEEL THE PULSE OF THE AUDIENCE.

HALF-AN-HOUR before the doors opened, hundreds were crowding the sidewalk. Dr. Brown had many of his supporters from the First Baptist Church, where for many years he has conducted the Sunday School classes and discussions tending to show the weakness of Darwinism and the strength of the story of Creation as told in Genesis. The subject being: "Resolved, that the Biblical story of Creation, is more reasonable and more in accordance with established facts than the Darwinian or Evolutionary theory."

The audience and his opponent expected Dr. Brown would take up the Biblical story, and show how smooth and closely it paralleled with established facts. Instead of that, he, after making the preliminary remarks, began reading his manuscript. This together with occasional comments, comprised his part of the entertainment.

It was not the proofs of the Mosiac "creation" which the champion of authority dealt with, but rather the names and statements of various alleged scientists, who had never accepted evolution, or had, after endorsing its philosophy, abandoned the same. So the case, according to Dr. Brown, resolved itself into confidence and authority; first faith in these alleged statements of these biologists, the most of whom were never heard of by his opponent; and secondly, confidence in Dr. Brown's statements being correct. But the most suspicious feature of this side of the debate was when Ernest Haeckel was declared to have renounced Darwinism, after having given his life to original research on biology, and after publishing the world's probably greatest works on the science and philosophy of Evolution.

"The Wonder of Life," "The Riddle of the Universe," and his crowning work, "The Evolution of Man," are productions which make Haeckel the peer of the greatest minds of the age.

Yet, according to Dr. Brown, Ernest Haeckel had said: "Most modern investigators have come to the conclusion that the doctrine of Evolution and particularly of Darwinism, is an error and cannot be maintained." Where this was found, Brown never told the audience.

Even Darwin and Huxley had made a "confession" abandoning the most of evolution, and, of course, as the champion of the church stated, the only alternative is Creation, and therefore the Biblical story of Creation has in this indirect way, been endorsed by the scientific world.

Thus has the prodigious efforts of modern science, which attempted to dethrone Jehovah and His word, failed and the "warfare of science" has after all, been waged in favor of Revelation, as given to the ancient Jews through Moses and the Prophets. This is what the champion of the church attempted to show on Sunday.

Dr. Curry Replies

The defence of Evolution was taken up by Dr. Curry, who began by denying that Haeckel, Huxley or any well-known biologist ever renounced their belief in Evolution. What is uncertain and perhaps will be understood, said he, is the exact methods by which nature operates in changing organisms. But we must remember that while "revelation" has been with us several thousand years, the science of geology and Darwinism is only the product of the last two or three generations, and yet instead of being an "abandoned theory," the principal of development from Star-dust to social systems is being more firmly established every day.

Perhaps the strongest assault on the Golliath of Creation was the reading of a letter received from Prof. Chas. Hill-Tout, well known in British Columbia, and a man who has specialized on biology, and has formulated and presented some most important propositions bearing on the descent of man.

In this letter, Prof. Hill-Tout declares that today every university worth the name teaches Evolution and even the theological colleges admit its basic principles.

He ridiculed the idea of Haeckel and Huxley abandoning results of their life work in favor of theology, and Dr. Curry declared it equal to the "recanting" of Voltaire and Thomas Paine on their deathbeds, but any means is justified in saving this type of religion, apparently.

Not only had evolutionary science revealed the origin of species and of worlds, but even the origin and Evolution of the gods had been analyzed. This, said the speaker, holding up Grant Allan's "Evolution of the Idea of God," explains where Osiris and Brama Zens and Jupiter came from and Grant Allan has specialized on the Jewish divinity, showing he was borrowed from older religions.

He told how Grant Allan, Herbert Spencer and others had, through their investigations of primitive tribes and mythologies, discovered how our savage ancestors had, through fear and ignorance, and dreams of dead comrades and chiefs, formulated a world peopled by ghosts or spirits, who had power of good or evil over the tribe. Through the prayer and praise and sacrifices to these dead chiefs, the medicine-men and later the priesthood had evolved, and they remain to this day. The supernatural is essential to the master class, and is the foundation of the church, said Dr. Curry.

Numerous churchgoers had the shock of their lives and being mixed up with proletarians and members of the unemployed army while they heard these discussions going on was an experience they will long remember.

This coming Sunday, the weakness of the Biblical story of Creation and the proofs of Evolution, will be presented.

Between twenty and thirty lantern slides will be shown on the screen. These will present specimens of fossil remains of comparative anatomy of embryology of apes and non-missing links, and will show how man may create new forms of life.

FEARS GERMAN COMPETITION

Milder Attitude of Great Britain Determined by Business Reasons

(By the Federated Press)

Frankfort, Germany—The milder attitude of England toward Germany's inability to make full reparation payments is declared by the Frankfurter Zeitung to be dictated by business considerations only. This liberal journal quotes Lord Birkenhead, British lord chancellor, to confirm its statement.

"We are to be put on a business basis again for the sake of Anglo-Saxon foreign trade, which sorely needs cutomers, and fears that the continuance of our financial distress will force our prices down still lower so that no nation will be able to compete with us in the world's markets," it remarks.

"The object of the new English policy is to enable us to buy American and British goods again and to raise our standard of living sufficiently to weaken our international competition.

"Our new position will be more tolerable than our present state, yet it will be hard enough. The principal gain will be that our reparation payments are to be scaled down to our ability to meet them, not to be kept at a figure that constantly invites invasion because it is impossible for us to meet it.

"This gain is not yet won, because French policy differs from that of England. In order to save their face, the French must keep up the bogey of the German menace and maintain the post-armistice policy of the mailed fist."

Seattle—To collect a $5 poll tax from Washingtonians, civil authorities have spent more than $1,000,000. The total realized by the tax has been $2,596,,842.

OPEN SHOP PLAYS HAVOC

Hawaiian Workers Compelled to Unite Against Enemy

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

Honolulu, T. H.—The havoc worked among Hawaiian labor unions, white as well as others, by the "open shop" campaigns of the planters, who played one race against the others, has forced the formation of the United Workers of Hawaii, an organization that refuses to recognize the color lines.

The regular usions are few, and their membership is decreasing as a result of the punishment inflicted by the planters because of their opposition to the importing of Chinese coolies into the territory. Wages have been cut without material reduction in the cost of living. The evictions of the unions from their halls, which occurred last October, led to the leasing of the upper floor of a factory as a union hall.

The United Workers seeks to amalgamate all existing unions in a league to function outside the F. of L. with jurisdiction only the Hawaiian Islands. In addit to craft autonomy it provides f the organization of local branch and, industrial units of mix trades. It takes in all races on basis of equality.

The movement has met wi strong opposition from the da papers, which are the organs the Chamber of Commerce and t sugar planters, but rapid grow seems certain. The Japanese L bor union and the Filipino Lab union, representing a combin membership of approximately 3 000, are willing to affiliate, whi the more conservative of the whi unions are waiting advice fro their internationals.

The affairs of the league will administered by a board consist of an equal number of represent tives from each racial-econom group, regardless of the number members, thus maintaining a b ance of power between the rac The new organization has deci on nominal dues, $1 to join, a 25 cents a month.

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CHILDREN TO JOIN CRUSADE

Will Seek to Secure Release of Political Prisoners in U. S. A.

(By the Federated Press)

Washington—Organization at St. Louis of the Children's Crusade, made up of the children and wives of political prisoners, who are to come to Washington and present to the department of Justice and the president the facts in the individual cases of these politicals, is attracting the notice alike of government officials and amnesty advocates here.

The department has professed its willingness at all times to hear new evidence concerning any individual case in the list of these prisoners. The movement started at St. Louis by Kate Richards O'Hare, Mrs. Walter Reeder and Mrs. Stanley J. Clark proposes to furnish the facts and to bring material witnesses here to face the attorney-general and the President.

The plan is to assemble in St. Louis all possible of the women and children of the families of the political prisoners, and to send them in a body from town to town toward Washington, a meeting to be arranged by the friends of amnesty in each town so visited. Each meeting will be asked to raise funds sufficient to pay the fare of the crusaders to the next stopping point.

Upon their arrival in the national capital, the crusaders will appeal to the President and to the attorney general at the first possible moment that interviews can be had. They will probably remain here as long as funds for their maintenance are available, or until the President has signified his willingness to act on the new evidence.

What about your neighbor's subscription?

Hoover Plays with Lives of Millions of Russian People

(Continued from page 1)

With many of the facts unknown and with the general belief that the $20,000,000, together with the $10,00,000 that Hoover had forced the Soviet government to give, would be sufficient to meet the immediate needs. Those who were still so suspicious as to continue to doubt Hoover's good faith, contented themselves by believing that Hoover would confine his work to the "peaceful penetration" of Soviet Russia, letting the American food and example of efficiency serve as a propaganda weapon to wean the Russian workers from Bolshevism.

Hoover's Motives

But Hoover had more up his sleeve than the peaceful penetration" of Soviet Russia. Besides Besides the satisfaction of his own personal ambitions and the increasing of his own political prestige, Hoover had one other trump to play. He conceived the highly civilized plan of creating the illusion that all the relief needs were being filled by the American Relief Administration with its $30,000,000. His purpose was to destroy all the independent relief organizations, thereby preventing the greatly needed additional relief and also preventing a demonstration of brotherhood and solidarity for the Russian workers, on the part of the American people from manifesting itself.

To do this Hoover took to his bosom the only non-radical Russian relief organization which was operating on a large scale, the Friends' Service Committee, or "Quakers," and helped them organize a special committee of liberals for a great national drive. He let it be tacitly understood that the relief would have to be greatly augmented if the Russian famine situation was to be alleviated to any great extent. The response that came from the first appeals of the enlarged Quaker drive was tremendous. A former chairman of the special organization gave out the information that the receipts were increasing at the rate of about $10,000 a week, that each successive week of the drive brought in $10,000 more than the preceding week.

Flashes the Knife

Having gained the confidence of the Quaker organization, Hoover flashed his knife. The word came from sources very close to Hoover that the American Relief Administration had the Russian situation well in hand and that other outside help was unnecessary. Influential members of the Friends' special committee were so informed. Wealthy persons of liberal leanings who could have been expected to support the Russian relief work were told that nothing further was necessary. Hoover's propaganda did a good job. In a short time the receipts of the Friends special committee had dropped off to almost nothing. Shortly afterwards it was anounced that the special committee would discontinue its collections and would only continue its present work in Russia until the funds now on hand were exhausted.

[Editor's note.—The American Friend's Service Committee, 20 South 12th street, Philadelphia, is still appealing for funds for its work in Buzuluk county in the state of Sumara, a region as large as the state of Indiana, with a population of 618,976, of whom 252,100 are children under 14. Twelve American Quakers relief workers are at work in this area and three additional workers are en route.]

Hoover had lived up to his fair name. The situation as far as he was concerned was now well in hand. He was geting credit for performing a great humanitarian work. About seven-eighths of the starving workers in the famine stricken districts would go on starving. The Soviet Government would be accused of not giving the proper support to the American Relief Administration. Hoover's prestige as a great executive thing would be lovely.

A Free Hand

The Friends special committee was ditched and there was left no active organization in the field to carry on a campaign. Hoover had a free hand to do with Russian relief pretty well what he liked. Hoover, posing as the savior of the starving Russians, was in reality taking the bread out of mouths of the starving babies, men and women of Russia.

In spite of all Hoover's crafty work to keep the friendly sentiment of the American people toward Russia from crystallizing and taking active form, another organization calling itself the American Committee for Russian Famine Relief was formed to raise funds and materials, particularly foodstuffs, from the American people generally. This organization is officered by the liberal element and announces a policy of propaganda for the recognition of the Soviet Government, both economically and industrially. Its distribution will be through the Russian Red Cross.

Senator France of Maryland is one of its sponsors and already ten U. S. Senators, many Congressmen and Governors, and hundreds of mayors, clergymen and educators, have accepted appointments on the national advisory committee. Hoover no sooner was informed of this new move than he got busy again and attempted to kill the organization in its birth. Propaganda has been made alleging the radical character of the organization. Apparently this has failed of its purpose.

Gets Hysterical

Now Hoover is beginning to get a little hysterical and has sent a telegram to the headquarters of the American Committee for Russian Famine Relief, which he gave out to the press, making the plea, ". . . that as a matter of national pride, if for no other reason, American relief work in Russia should be done by Americans," or in other words, by Hoover.

At the same time insidious propaganda is being spread against the working class relief organizations. The Friends of Soviet Russia, the most active and successful of these organizations, is being made the special target of these thinly veiled attacks which have as their apparent object the destruction of the organization. Hoping to damn the Friends of Soviet Russia in the eyes of the workers, its name has been connected with the Communists. Failing on this score to scare off support, the attempt has been made to discredit the organization by spreading lying rumors that the money collected is not being used for relief work but is devoted to propaganda purposes.

To its everlasting credit, the New York "Nation" in its issue of January 18, has effectually scotched these dirty rumors with an editorial calling attention to the fact that any organization which can raise such a great fund ($500,000), entirely from the working class in this period of unemployment and widespread attacks on the labor movement, with an overhead of only 5 per cent., can boast of a brilliant record of achievement.

Just what Hoover's game is, is no longer a mystery. It is not the openly counter-revolutionary game he played in Hungary, neither is it the peaceful penetration with which he is being credited. Hoover's game is to play with the twenty million odd lives that are at stake in the Volga valley to the end that the Russian Soviet Government may be weakened as much as possible. Just now he is finding most effective, the method of creating the illusion that he has the situation well in hand, to the end that the American national conscience may be quieted and that not more than a fraction of the necessary relief can be given.

The job before the American working class is sufficiently obvious. The work must be kept going with an ever-increasing intensity. Every element of the working class must be swept into the work and every worker must be made to realize that his great duty is to give and get others to give for the relief of the famine sufferers of Soviet Russia.

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San Francisco—The Rank and File Federation of Workers has adopted a resolution asking the governor of New York to pardon Jim Larkin, as "an Irish political prisoner," all of whom in England have already been freed.

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WILL YOU HELP?

Send what you can to MRS. C. SUTHERLAND, 804 Pender St. W., Secretary of the Local Branch of the Friends of Soviet Russia.