# THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

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## OUR OBJECTIVE FOR 1922

THE development of capitalistic society is daily compelling the workers to face new and unexpected situations. Events follow one another at a pace heretofore undreamed of, and the international complications are daily becoming more and more important to the world's workers. Current events must be interpreted from the working-class viewpoint. This can only be done by a virile and competent labor press.

Happenings in the labor movement throughout the world also have a great significance for the workers of all countries, and this form of news can only be disseminated by a press dedicated to the interests of the working class. In order that proper and effective work can be done along these lines, working class publications must have greater support from the workers. Service costs money, and as the struggle grows keener, those papers which are devoted to working-class interests find the struggle becoming harder and the difficulties of financing greater as the days go by.

The Federationist has given, and will give, as far as its finances will permit, the best possible service along the lines referred to. But the present situation is not satisfactory. We are in debt. We need money so that we can give better service. The service can only be improved if our finances are augmented. As pointed out in previous issues, the need of the moment is more and more subscribers, as well as donations.

The objective set for the year 1922 is an increased circulation, the liquidation of our debts, and a greatly improved and larger paper. This objective, however, can only be obtained if we increase our circulation one hundred per cent. We have realized for a long time that we can never reach our goal unless our readers will back us up. Our present subscribers are sufficient in numbers to make our task an easy one if they will assist. Thousands of Federationist boosters throughout the country can do work that could never be attempted by the few men who have the control of the paper, and as the Federationist is a working-class paper, with only one mission, that of serving the working class, we appeal for the support of all members of the working class who realize their position in society.

## WORKERS PARTY FORMED IN U. S. A.

### Issues Manifesto Outlining Aims and Objects

### Over Thousand Delegates Present at Closing Session

(By The Federated Press)
(New York Bureau)

New York.—Holding that the Socialist party is "moribund" and the Farmer-Labor party merely "reformist," the convention of the Workers' Party of America has completed its organisation with the adoption of a program and the election of a national central executive committee. The "manifesto," which was formulated in informal caucuses, was adopted by the convention without a dissenting vote, as follows:

"1. To consolidate and develop the existing organizations into organisations of militant strength against capitalism, permeate the trade unions with truly revolutionary elements; mercilessly expose the reactionary labor bureaucrats, and strive for revolutionary leadership.

"2. To actively participate in the elections, conventions and general political life of the country, and through its representatives in the legal and executive offices of the government, to unmask the fraudulent capitalist democracy and help mobilize the workers for the final struggle against the common enemy.

"3. To lead in the fight for the immediate needs of the workers and to broaden and deepen their demands and develop out of everyday struggles a force for the abolition of capitalism.

"4. To work for the establishment of a workers' republic."

A separate labor program was adopted calling upon the radical elements to abandon their efforts to split trades unionism, and instead to concentrate upon winning over the existing trades union organizations.

The national central executive committee consists of seventeen members and seven alternates. The members are: Alexander Trachtenberg, New York; Ludwig Lore, New York; James P. Cannon, Kansas; J. Louis Engdahl, Illinois; J.

(Continued on Page 3)

## TYPHUS CLAIMS HEAVY TOLL

### Soviet Government Makes Heroic Efforts to Combat Disease

By Anna Louise Strong ("Anise")
(By Cable to The Federated Press)

Moscow.—Typhus is increasing daily in the dread Samara district and has not yet reaped the greatest part of its toll. For two months now it has been ravaging the famine-swept districts of the Volga. In a typical village of 9000 population the deaths were as follows: September, 150; October, 1000; November, 1500.

The Soviet government is making heroic efforts to combat disease and famine, using resources sorely needed for education and all forms of advancement.

Everything must now wait until the famine is overcome, however. Even the Soviet aid is insufficient though supplemented by relief from all parts of the world. While in Samara I saw a relief train from Harbin in far-away Manchuria sending aid to the stricken.

Relief workers of all nationalities agree that philanthropy is only saving a small minority. Only government credits can save the majority.

I have fully recovered from the typhus and left Samara recently for Moscow, due to the splendid care I received in the hospital.

**Auxiliary to Meet**

The Women's Auxiliary of the O. B. U. will hold its regular meeting on Friday, January the 13th, in the Pender Hall. As the nomination of officers will take place at this meeting, all members are requested to attend.

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

## CHICHERIN SENDS NOTE TO GREAT POWERS

### "Tende[illegible] Solicitude" for Rus[illegible]s Welfare Is [illegible]trusted

### Suspicio[illegible] Will Remain Rega[illegible]g Washington decisions

Prov Library Dec 21

New York.—"The government of the workers and peasants of Russia affirms that the 130 million people of Russia will not permit others to force their will upon them or to treat them as the voiceless objects of their decisions." In other words, in a note addressed to the American government, Commissar of Foreign Affairs Chicherin has served notice that the Soviet government will not acquiesce in any decision affecting Russia taken by the Washington conference without consultation with the Soviet government.

"It is only with the greatest indignation that the people of Russia view the statement that the great powers are taking it upon themselves to safeguard Russia's interests," says Chicherin in his note, which is published in the January number of "Soviet Russia." With scathing irony Chicherin exposes the pretense that the interests of Russia will be "safeguarded" by the imperialist conference.

**Distrusts Solicitude**

"During the last few years," he writes, "Russia has had sufficient experience of the 'solicitude' of the great powers. Her interests are now to be guarded by the same governments that have been bleeding her, sending the tsar's generals against her, trying to strangle her by a ruthless blockade. The laboring masses of Russia understand full well that when these powers undertake to solve for Russia questions involving the interests of Russia, these questions will be decided on considerations entirely foreign to the interests of Russia and to the detriment of the people of Russia. . . .

"No matter what public agreements will be concluded in Washington, there will always remain the suspicion, almost the certainty, that secret agreements have also been made, directed against Russia, and as a result an additional element of mistrust, suspicion, and complications of all kinds will be introduced into international relations."

This not is one of three which the Soviet government has already addressed to the American government and the other powers, protesting against the pretended "settlement" of questions affecting Russia by the Washington conference. None of these communications has ever been made public at Washington.

According to the Portuguese paper A Batalha, the Portuguese trade unions have collected $3272 for the famine relief in Russia.—Rosta Wien.

## NEW AGREEMENT WILL BE MADE

### Street Railwaymen Decide by Majority Vote to Accept Award

By a vote of 814 to 503, the Street Railwaymen of Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria have decided not to strike against the putting into effect of the award of the conciliation board, which means a reduction in wages.

On Saturday last, a mass meeting was held in the Broadway theatre, to consider a letter from the company, which stated that the award of the conciliation board would be put into effect on Jan. 1. This was altered later by the company to take effect on Jan. 5, so that the men would have time to vote on the question in the three cities.

The men decided at the mass meeting that a referendum vote should be tayen in the three cities on Tuesday, Jan. 3, on the question: Are you in favor of a strike? With the understanding that should the question be answered in favor, the strike would be called on Thursday, Jan. 5. As already stated, the vote was adverse to the strike, and a new agreement based on the award will be entered into immediately.

## GERMAN STRIKE IS THREATENED

### Will Resist Railroad Proposals of Hugo Stinnes

Berlin.—The German railroad unions have threatened a complete tieup if the government surrenders to the ultimatum of Hugo Stinnes under which the railroads are to be made the private property of the big German industrialists in return for private aid in restoring the national credit of Germany.

Organization of the railmen have met in various centers and passed resolutions of protest and resistance to the Stinnes proposal, which has since been declared unacceptable in its original form by Chancellor Wirth.

The federal union of technical employes of the railroads have taken a strong stand against public surrender of the roads in a meeting here.

A general strike is demanded by the representatives of the Bavarian railroads at Munich in a resolution which states that "no means must be left untried in the battle to save the railroads from the great capitalists." Full support is promised to the national organization.

The union of administrative railroad officials of Baden took similar action at Carlsruhe.

All classes of railway employes are united in their opposition to private management of the roads. Even if the government were willing to meet the demands of Stinnes, the veto by the rail employes would be sufficient to prevent realization.

The German railroaders are organized into a federation of closely dovetailed unions that run a perfectly closed shop in all departments, including the groups that are classified as "administrative" in the American Plumb plan for management of the railroads. United action by these federated unions in their own field dictates the policy of the government in railroad matters.

**GET A NEW SUBSCRIBER**

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

Seattle. — Hopeful Americans may regard the armament conference as a real step toward disarmament, but naval officials at Bremerton navy yard don't. Rear Admiral John A. Hoogewerf, commandant of the yard, recently told the Chamber of Commerce that he expected enhanced operations of the yard, rather than a diminution of work.

## T. O'CONNOR AT THE ROYAL

### Socialist Party Conducts Classes at Headquarters

Exceleint propaganda was heard at the Royal Theatre last Sunday night when R. iKrk and T. O'Connor were the speakers for the Socialist Party of Canada. Dealing with the various questions now before the Washington Conference, particularly those relating to the clash of interests in the Orient. Comrade Kirk showed a thorough grasp of his subject. His address was followed with much interest, and a new field for reflection and study was opened for working-class cholars.

The contribution of T. O'Connor was essentially sound and conclusive. He said quite a lot in the very short time at his disposal.

Next Sunday T. O'Connor will be the speaker and all workers are urged to attend the classes held on Sunday afternoon and Thursday evening each week at headquarters, 157 Cordova Street West.

## NO SOLUTION TO PROBLEM

### Winnipeg M. P. Gives Unemployed Little Hope

With little prospects of a Happy New Year, the unemployed met as usual last Sunday. The spirit of the men was, however, shown, when without dissent, a motion was passed pledging support to the Street Railwaymen if they should decide to strike against a wage reduction.

J. S. Woodsworth, M. P. for Centre Winnipeg, being present, was asked to address the meeting, after one of those present had requested the committee to give him such information as could be obtained as to the unemployed situation in Vancouver. In opening, he stated that the unemployed of Winnipeg were organizing, and had requested him to convey their greetings to the unemployed of Vancouver. Referring to the unemployed in Winnipeg, he stated that the larger number were men with families, and that more adequate relief had been given them last year than perhaps in any other city. This year, when the harvesters began to return, about two months ago, the unemployed had started to organize, many of them having had to sleep in the sand-pits and the situation was desperate, but later the immigration hall was thrown open to the single men, and in order to get rid of these men, the policy of shipping them out, east and west, was adopted, as it was cheaper to ship them out than it was to keep them.

The speaker, however, expressed doubts as to what would be done in the future, for the idle workers of the Prairie Capital, as he stated nothing was being done to solve the problem.

Speaking of the situation throughout the country, he stated it was bad, but the workers of Calgary were organizing, and the need of the moment was co-operation throughout the country on the part of the unemployed, and suggested that the unemployed should demand work or a decent standard of living from the state, not rock-breaking.

Continuing, the speaker stated that he did not expect for any real solution outside of a complete change in the social system, and that only ameliorating measures could be put into operation under the present system.

In concluding, he asked for full information as to the local situation, and stated that he would do all he could at Ottawa to have the situation relieved, but pointed out that he did not expect to be able to do but little.

At the close of Comrade Woodsworth's address, the general situation was discussed, the relief being given in South Vancouver being compared with that paid in the city, and one speaker suggested that the member for Centre Winnipeg should secure information for himself from the relief officer, as no one here seemed to know just what rates, if any, had been set for married men.

Alderman Scribbins again came in for some criticism, and one delegate stated that the committee had always been opposed by him, except on one occasion, this being when cash instead of groceries was asked for.

It was decided to forward a letterr to Ottawa outlining the conditions here generally, and particularly at Hastings Park. It was also decided to hold another meeting on Sunday, Jan. 8, and to change the time to 2:30 p.m.

Seattle.—Frank Walklin, author of the Montesano Fair Trial pamphlet, and special writer for the Union Record, died here recently after suffering a five month stroke of paralysis. Walklin, formerly connected with progressive newspapers in the East, came West at the time of the Montesano trial to cover the great labor case for the Union Record.

Later he became city editor of that paper, a post which he held until seized by paralysis following a slight surgical operation in which nerves in the spinal column were severed.

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

## KIDDIES HAVE A GREAT TIME

### Council of Workers Xmas Tree and Entertainment a Great Success

The efforts of the Council of Workers to provide some little enjoyment for the children of the unemployed at Christmas time were a decided success, some eleven hundred children being catered for at the First Presbyterian Church on Thursday, December the 29th, and that number of kiddies partook of the good things provided for them, in the shape of food, and in addition, received fruit, candies, nuts and last but not least a suitable toy.

The crowd was so large that the Church had to be used for the purpose of entertaining the children who could not be accomodated in the hall, which was used as a dining room. There were eight sittings of 135 kiddies, and one sitting of children and parents.

The committees in charge of the various arrangements were kept busy all day, and when the kiddies began to arrive before four o'clock, they were kept on the jump until near to nine o'clck, when the last smiling kiddie had left for home, comforted for the time being by the good things which had been provided, and happy because of the gift received.

The dinner served to the children consisted of roast beef, bread and butter, cake, cocoa, nuts and fruit. Other forms of entertainment were also provided by willing helpers, who recited or sang songs as the occasion arose, many of the kiddies joining in and giving their aid by contributing to the programme. That they had a wonderful time was evident to anyone who saw them, and that the efforts of the Council to give a little cheer was not wasted was indicated by the smiling faces and shining eyes of the kiddies.

The committees in charge of the various parts of the programe were as follows:

Committee in charge of toys: Mesdames Horsburgh, Drummond, Sutherland, Booth, Cook and Kemp.

Entertainment committee: Mesdames Booth, McMurtrie, Hawke, Cameron, Messrs. Sullivan, Cook, Bate, Miller, Greenwood, Reid, McMahon Smith, Spicer.

Refreshment committee: Mesdames Beard, Drayton, Smith, Larson, Frankow, Tether, Irving, Carr, Wells, Lorrimer, Cantrell, Wollans, Curry, Rathbone, Greenwood; Messrs. Law, Frankow, Kavanagh, Drayton, Pegg, Padgham, Floyd.

The church was kindly lent by the Rev. Richmond Craig.

**A Contrast**

Philadelphia—Antony J. Tienesky was convicted here of passing a banknote which had been "raised" from $2 to $10. He was sentenced to ten years in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta. In the same court, on the same day, Frank W. Hoover and Andrew Detweller, assistant disbursing officers of the Emergency Fleet Corporation at Hog Island, were convicted of stealing more than $10,000 of government funds. Each one was sentenced to a year and a day in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta. The latter two men admitted that they staged a "fake" holdup of Detweller while he was on his way to Hog Island with the payroll, in an effort to prevent their thefts being discovered.

**EVERY READER CAN HELP**

Every reader of The Federationist can render valuable assistance by renewing their subscriptions as soon as they are due, and and by inducing another worker to subscribe. It does not take much effort to do this. Try it.

Ottumwa, Iowa.—Women garment workers employed at the Hardscog Manufacturing Company and American Mining Tool Company are on strike in protest of an announcement of a wage reduction which the women assert amounts to 20 per cent. of their present wage. A total of 20 women, all those employed in the two establishments, are out. They declare that their strike has the sanction of the union's New York headquarters.

## HUNGER STRIKE IN GERMANY

### Strikers Demand Amnesty or Conviction of Conspirators

Berlin.—The hunger strike begun by political prisoners at the Heiligenstadt prison has spread to the Narhausen and the Herne penitentiaries and other places where the Communists and sympathizers convicted as a result of the March, 1921, uprisings are confined. The strike has three aims, so far as can be learned through the strict censorship maintained by the government.

The policy of concealment by the government is believed to be inspired by a hope that the German internal differences might be healed. Publicity for the hunger strikers would interfere with this aim.

The strikers demand amnesty for themselves as long as the monarchists, participating in the Kapp uprising of March, 1920, remains at liberty. Failing amnesty they demand prosecution and conviction of the Kapp conspirators. The third aim is to secure better treatment while in prison.

Communist deputies in the Reichstag have been forbidden to visit the hunger strikers. All physicians, except the regular prison doctors, have also been banned. The ban is strictest at Torgau and Lichtenburg.

Max Hoelz, the Communist leader in the 1921 revolt, who was sentenced to a long term in the prison at Munster, is seriously ill, unable to sit up in bed, according to the prison doctor.

**C. N. U. X. General Meeting**

The first general meeting of the C. N. U. X. will be held at 61 Cordova street west, Vancouver, B. C., on Jan. 5, 1922; the meeting convenes at 8 p.m. All members in good standing are entitled to a seat, and to fully participate in the business of the meeting. All members are requested to attend.

Pravda writes over the gift of six million francs by the French government for the famine relief: "In the imperialist war the Russian army saved the French in the decisive battle on the Marne by their advance into East Prussia. In the old war Russia had six million dead. The French government wanst to pay its debts. For each dead man they are paling a franc, which today has a value of thirteen kopeks in gold.—Rosta Wien.

The Japanese press points out that the evacuation of the district of Eastern Siberia cannot be started until after the conclusion of the Washington conference. — Rosta Wien.

## OXFORD EDITOR IS SUSPENDED

### University Heads Do Not Like His "Red" Views

London.—The Oxford University authorities have suspended the editor of the "Free Oxford," a fortnightly journal described as "a Communist Journal of Youth." In an editorial, the editor observes that Oxford is thus "again branded as a center of bourgeois class education and nothing else," and recalles that both Shelley and Lenin had their college careers cut short, the one by being sent down from Oxford for his revolutionary writings, and the other by political imprisonment.

"We are now free," he concludes, "to struggle for the day when the portals of Oxford and her sister universities . . . shall be thrown open to our comrades of the working-class."

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

## THOUSANDS OF WORKERS ARE HELD

### Rumanian Reign of Terror Still Holds Sway

### Radical Workers Forced to Labor Under Terrible Conditions

(By The Federated Press)

Bucharest. — Several thousand Rumanians, charged with belonging to radical trades unions or to the Socialist and Communist parties, both of which are under the government ban, are being held under forced labor in the salt mines of OcubeMars, Doftana and Slanic, awaiting trial. A large proportion have been held from six months to a year without trial, some without being told of the charges against them, according to Albert Bodulescu, who is attempting to keep a record of the fate of all who are in confinement.

The most accurate information has been gathered about radicals held for trial in the fortress of Jilava, near Bucharest. These prisoners, instead of working in the salt mines, are ordered to clear and drain the swamps in the vicinity and are also employed in the primitive sewage and draining works of the capital.

In one year, September, 1920, to September, 1921, according to figures published in The Auora, 333 Socialists and Communists were committed to the fortress to await trial. Of these, 30 were taken away again, condemned to hard labor in the salt mines; 121 are awaiting appeal, 32 have been held over six months in "preventive arrest" without charges, 36 have been released without trial and 114 are awaiting sentence.

They are confined in groups of 12 to 18 in damp underground rooms, without blankets or linen, underfed, and prevented from receiving food from friends, though many have not even been convicted. Four are under 18 years of age. Even are held for attending a trades union congress sanctioned by the government; four are held for "having manifested their intention of attending"; four for being brothers of convicted Communists. Two deputies elected to Parliament are among the prisoners in this fortress.

An example of the ferocious sentences imposed by the Rumanian reaction is the four years' hard labor in the salt mines imposed on the 18-year-old student, Leonhardt, who was found guilty of ringing the church bells on the eve of the general strike.

Newport, Ky.—The steel workers here who have been on strike for some time, have been enjoined by United States District Judge Cochran of Covington, Ky., from "interfering with" the Andrews Steel Company (part of the steel trust). The company has posted machine guns on its premises. Strikebreakers and labor spies are on the job.

## NANAIMO HELPS FAMINE STRICKEN

### Good Sum Raised by Holding a Masquerade Ball

The great Dominion Hall at Nanaimo was packed to the doors on Monday night, when a masquerade ball was held for the benefit of the people in drought-stricken Russia.

The whole thing was a success beyond the expectations of the most optimistic; good prizes were given, mostly subscribed for by the merchants and business men in Nanaimo, and not the least pleasing feature was the splendid spirit shown by most of the prize-winners returning their prizes for the good of the cause, a spirit that was typical of all contributing.

It is not known at this time the exact amount of money raised, but several hundred dollars are assured.

Dancing was kept up till 3 o'clock Tuesday morning, after which a very tired committee of both men and women workers went home worn out, bnt nevertheless very happy, feeling that a good day's work had been done for a good cause.

Patronize Fed Advertisers.

## NO LIMITATION TO AIRSHIPS OR GAS

### Experts Leave Conference After Showing Folly of Land Armies

### Naval Toys Not Popular —New Weapons Ready for Use

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

Washington.—Obsolete weapons of war will be scrapped, to some extent, and the world will have groped a few paces forward on the road to disarmament, as the result of the Washington conference, which is now going to pieces amid mutual recriminations and statements of alibi.

Big warships, which are worthless for the next war, have been dropped. The conference has marked their passing, and may possibly have hastened it by some years.

Submarines, which are regarded by the Germans, who tried them, as a failure, are to be retained until the rest of the governments shall have come to the same conclusion. The French militarists, whose almost superstitious awe of the submarines has been craftily employed by Premier Briand, have wrecked Hughes' hopes of a general naval limitation by their refusal to stop building this probably worthless means of national blood-letting.

**Poison Gas**

Aircraft, which are today the undoubted master of all effective weapons, will not be brought under limitation by the conference. They will continue free to distribute tons of poison gas and poison liquids over cities and hospitals and camps in the next war. The experts on aircraft and land armaments are leaving here for home—British, French and Italian—with the understanding that at some future time the land and air warfare problem will be taken up in a new conference in Europe.

Some of the experts have been so indiscreet as to talk of the folly of land armies in an age of the wholesale spreading of poison gas from airplanes. They have asked whether the modern rifleman in

(Continued on page 3)

## WANT EIGHT DAYS A MONTH

### South Vancouver Unemployed Will Present New Demands

At a regular meeting of the Council of Workers held on Tuesday evening, a letter from the Winnipeg unemployed was read, which stated that a workers' council had been formed, and a constitution drafted and adopted. It was also stated that good progress was being made.

The South Vancouver delegates reported that they were going in for eight days work a month for the married men instead of five as at present, and the same scale of relief as they were receiving at the present time.

A resolution was passed calling for the Council of Workers to hold a parcel drive for Famine Stricken Russia. The secretary was instructed to take the matter up with the Secretary of the Relief Committee and work in conjunction with that body.

After a lengthy discussion on the unemployed situation had been indulged in the meeting adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening.

**Woodsworth at Nanaimo.**

J. S. Woodsworth, M.P. for Centre Winnipeg, will speak in the Dominion Hall, Nanaimo, at 7.30 p.m. on Sunday next. A large crowd is expected to turn out to hear him.

The Petersburg relief committee has taken in 515,000,000 roubles for the famine sufferers in the course of the last month.—Rosta Wien.

It is reported from Novonikolajevsk that the restoration of the most important telegraph lines in Siberia has been completed.—Rosta Wien.

## A Mass Meeting

**Of the Unemployed and Employed Workers**

WILL BE HELD ON

**SUNDAY, JANUARY 8th**

At 2:30 p.m.

IN THE PENDER HALL

ALL WORKERS ARE INVITED TO ATTEND

## Meetings in O.B.U. Hall

804 PENDER STREET WEST

**For the Coming Week**

SUNDAY—Irish Self-Determination League
TUESDAY—Workers' Council
Irish Self-Determination League
WEDNESDAY—General Workers
FRIDAY—Women's Auxiliary
SATURDAY—Dance, 9-12

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....January 6, 1922


## THE NEW YEAR AND THE SLAVE

THE BEGINNING of the New Year was, as usual, the occasion for much noise and blatant nonsense, not that noise and confusion are not to be found at any other time, but they are more pronounced, in so far as the common herd is concerned, at this particular season. The opening days of 1922, however, found the world in chaos. Millions are starving, other millions are undernourished, and on the line of actual want, and yet we have been told by "prominent business men," that the new year holds much promise for the people of this country.

* * *

As stated on previous occasions in these columns, hope is the lot of the workers. They are for ever living on expectations, but their fond dreams are never realized. To many, their masters' voice in the shape of a siren, or whistle is the objective in life; others dream of having a "home of their own" and a steady job, but even such moderate desires remain unfulfilled for the majority of the wealth producers of this country. Yet if we scan the returns of the profits of industry we find that "we" have indeed been prosperous during the past year. What matter it if the "we" who imagine they own the country are hungry, if the country, which is their masters, has been prosperous and huge profits reaped from their industry. Are we not a great people? We sure are. Look how little we slaves can exist on!

* * *

A survey of the world today, however, offers little hope to the slaves of modern civilization. At best it can only offer them a job, a job at reduced wages like the Street Railwaymen, or other workers who have been so prosperous that their income for the following year is already taken care of, and reduced so that they may not amass too much of the wealth which destroys incentive.

* * *

The year 1922, has little in store for the workers, except perhaps a greater dose of that misery which has been the lot of the wage slave in increasing quantities as the years have rolled on, and for that reason the only wish we can offer at this time is the wish that the workers of this country will take such steps as will bring them into line with the revolutionary working class movement, and so bring that day so much nearer, when we can say, the world is the workers,' and they can now enjoy the fruits of their toil; any other wish would be but pious nonsense and hypocrisy.

## THE CLASS STRUGGLE

FROM PLATFORM after platform, it has been stated that the class struggle is a struggle for political power. This is, however, only half a truth. The final phase of the class struggle must of necessity be a struggle for political power so that a new social order may be established, but the class struggle itself has an economic base which must be reckoned with. It is essential that this basis of the class struggle be understood, or the development of the struggle between capital and labor, cannot be properly estimated and its progress realized.

* * *

Feudalism gave birth to capitalism, but not before the political war had been waged and won, and the political fight was based on conflicting class interests. The rising bourgeoise, being desirous of securing power so that its interests should be furthered, while the old Feudal barons and their supporters opposed the encroachments and political aspirations of the new order because it was discerned that their immediate interests were jeopardized by the demands of the rising capitalist class. The political struggle, however, grew and became more intense as the interests of the rising bourgeoise grew greater, and the necessity for power in order to overthrow the old order became more and more apparent. The basis of this struggle was, however, not an ethical one, but one based on the economic interests of the warring factions in society.

* * *

The present class struggle is the result of warring economic interests. The working class is compelled to sell its labor power to a class in society which owns and controls the means of wealth production. In selling that labor-power, the workers realize that there is a power which is oppressive, and as the system develops, so the manifestations of class antagonisms which are the result of the system, become clearer. Strikes occur. They may be small or large, but as the system has developed, so the strikes against the encroachments of the ruling class have become greater and more widely extended. The workers have organized; they have sought to have their interests protected by parliament. All these moves have been fought by the ruling class, because of the fact that they attack the interests of those who benefit by the present system.

* * *

Industrial conflicts are phases of the class struggle, and as they become more and more intensified, the ruling class has recognized this fact by the persecution of active industrial organization officials and members of the workers' organizations. Strikers have been either thrown into prison or beaten by clubs. Particularly has this been the case in the United States, and one has only to take a look at the coal fields of Virginia to realize the class nature of the conflict which is raging in that country, and to recognize that this struggle must continue until such time as it reaches its final stages when the concentration of both sides will be directed to the struggle for political power.

* * *

Today the workers on this continent, while engaged in a struggle with the present ruling class over the question of wages and conditions, have not yet realized where that struggle is leading them to, and the cause of it. W. W. Craik, in his work on the British working class movement, says:

"As a consequence of capitalist development, the industrial organization of the workers acquires a new significance in relation to the re-organization of society on a democratic industrial basis. As long as the trade unions did not look beyond the protection of their craft interests, as long as they contented themselves with living in and for the present, then the Socialists might well feel that industrial organization, as such, could offer no real help in the revolutionary task of accomplishing Socialism. Now, however, the greater capitalism has forced upon the working class problems which make the present intolerable and compel it to take issue with the system itself. Its future can no longer lie in the past or remain in the present. It can only find even immediate relief by going forward beyond the limits of the capitalist control of production; but for this task, i. e., the democratic control of industry, industrial organization is indispensable. Moreover, such a task demands the re-organization of the unions into industrial unions. The re-organization of the unions is thus a constituent step in the re-organization of society."

If the writer of the above is correct, and we think he is, then the everyday activities of the workers must of necessity be the concern of the class-conscious revolutionary movement.

* * *

In other words, the class struggle is not a definite and positive move on the part of one class against another, but a progressive and culminating movement of an enslaved class against its oppressors, which the ruling and exploiting class resists at all turns. The workers, however, are being compelled to extend their activities and will eventually take part in a concentrated political movement for the final conquest of power, which will give them the opportunity of establishing a new order. But, as the struggle on the part of the workers in their daily lives, in the struggle for an existence, is a progressive one, and one which must grow more and more intense, then the political expression of the movement must aid the workers in their daily efforts against the ruling class. The class struggle is not static. It is in a state of flux. The workers make a step forward, and then again they retreat, but never behind the position they left in their forward move. They are ever, by circumstances, being driven to the final step in the struggle; the struggle for political power, and the overthrow of capitalism, and consequently the political party of the revolutionary working class must take a hand in the directing and aiding of the workers in their daily efforts, so that when the final struggle comes, they will be as well prepared as possible for the task of freeing themselves. The class struggle is now on; it has many aspects; it is never stopped, and it is a progressive struggle with a final stage to be yet reached! its earlier and elementary progress cannot be ignored or viewed with indifference by those who understand the Marxian theory, for in aiding the workers in their earlier efforts, they are playing a part in the struggle which is essential to bringing about, as soon as possible, the freedom of the human race.

## SOPHISTRY OR OPTIMISM

IF PRESS reports, to the effect that President Harding wishes more international conferences, and still holds the belief that disputes between nations can be settled by a face to face talk between the leading men of these nations, are true, then President Harding is either an optimist of the optimists, an artist in sophistry, or an incredible idiot, who should be in leading strings, instead of at the head of the United States, as the President of that country. The conference itself, has revealed the jealousies that exist, and the disputes which have arisen over the question of armaments, should in themselves prove that while the competitive system exists, the spoils will go to the strong; to those who have the might to hold that which they have and grab that which they desire.

* * *

President Harding is also credited with saying, (for public consumption, we presume), "Nearly every war would be prevented if the nations really understood the standpoint of each other." We are not exactly amazed at this statement, but certainly cannot imagine how he could expect that it would be taken at its face value after the experience gained by the activities of the League of Nations, which body is supposed to be composed of the representative leading men of the respective nations who were mostly concerned in making Germany pay, but who, owing to the fact that the economic interests of their respective countries clashed, have not yet been able to settle the terms of payment, and did not even realize what making the Hun pay for the war meant.

In spite of ruling class sophistry, every nation knows the other's standpoint, and that is, we are going to get all we can, and while the getting is good. The differing economic interests will not allow the nations to get together. The same differences which produced the late war still exist, and only differ in degree and with some change in the balance as between the different nations, but they still provide plenty of material for the basis of a new war, one which will be even more deadly anl terrible in its consequences, if the workers do not step in and say we will have none of it, and while that day is much to be hoped for, it still does not appear near enough to prevent another conflagration, owing to the struggle for the spoils, which after all, are the profits wrung from the hides of a slave class.

## CIVIC ELECTIONS

A MUNICIPAL election now faces the people of Vancouver; unfortunately the workers will play but little part in it, owing to the fatalistic policy of the political movement in the past. While recognizing that the emancipation of the workers will never come through taking part in municipal or any other elections, the fact remains that we are still living under capitalism, and municipal bodies are playing their part in the obstruction of the workers in their every day struggles, and also in the efforts made to educate the working class.

* * *

During the year 1919, the powers of municipal bodies were very plainly demonstrated in the City of Winnipeg. At that time, we pointed out the necessity of the workers taking part in all elections, including those for city councils, school boards and even parks boards. Recent events in Vancouver have still further emphasized this necessity, for during the past year, the public parks have been denied the workers; children in the schools have been taught the most arrant nonsense regarding working class activities without let or hindrance, and the city council has supported, as a body, all reactionary and restrictive movements against the workers.

* * *

While unfortunately, at this time, we are unable to take any very decided stand in the coming civic elections, there are, however, two Labor candidates who have as yet not been members of the city council, and at least they would be better than the old aggregation, and could be depended on to have more sympathy with the unemployed and the active workers who desire to use every means to educate the workers to their true position, in society.

* * *

While recognizing that working class representatives on municipal bodies could not materially improve the condition of the workers, they could at least act as a negative influence when restrictive measures were proposed, and could uncover the real intentions of the city authorities. Space will not permit us at this time to deal extensively with the subject, but before the next civic election, we hope to be in a position where we can explain the situation, and take a definite stand with respect to candidates who will be in the field as the representatives of a workers political organization, which will function as such.

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The latest move amongst the nations who won the war, has been made by Lloyd George, who says he will play with France, if she gets rid of the most of her arms. Playing safe evidently.

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Another panacea for the ills of Europe has been found. It is a plan to set the world's finances straight. Somebody has got a big job on, but Europe may die before it is finished.

---

Lenin has once again been placed at the head of the executive of Soviet Russia. This in spite of the opposition of the ruling class of the world, who, through its newspapers, has had him assassinated "teens" of times, deposed as often as possible, and hiding in Germany or some other country more times than a cat has lives. The Vancouver Daily Province, realizing the futility of killing a man who won't stay dead, suggests that it is just as well that he was re-elected. We think so, too; he seems to be on to his job, as all the powers of the capitalistic world have found out to their cost.

---

What it cost Great Britain to win the war is very plainly shown in the figures of the decline in trade which were recently published by the London Daily Herald, which reports that the November figures as compared with last year are as follows:

Comparing the 11 months of this year with a similar period of 1920, imports show a decline of no less than £793,149,778. Comparative totals of exports for the same period disclose a drop of £595,116,972—a total trade decline of £1,388,266,750. On the export side of the ledger, which is the side which shows how "prosperous" a country is, we find that the following figures appear:

On the exports side nearly the whole of the decline in November, 1921, which reached a total of £56,470,152, is accounted for under the head of articles wholly or mainly manufactured, which amounted to £52,599,123. Of this total cotton yarns and manufactures were responsible for over 17½ millions, while other large decreases were woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures, totalling over seven millions; and iron and steel and manufactures thereof, over six millions.

With figures like these before them, there is little wonder the British people are wondering who won the war?

# The Writing on the Wall

(By H. Glynn Ward)

A REVIEW

THIS is the title to a piece of fiction in which the author warns the world in general and B. C. in particular, that the "yellow peril" is a living menace. It takes some 300 pages to do this, and in course of the telling we learn many things. How dope is smuggled into the country, for instance, and for our delectation a dope joint is described. Then an elopement is staged, the entire white population is deliberately poisoned by the wicked Chinks, and finally B. C. is bombed by Jap airoplanes. As a book it is fearfully strung together, and there are more thrills than are usually provided by the movies in an afternoons sitting.

There is no story, but there is a chain of incidents which serve as pegs on which to hang tit-bits of racial jealousy, as a matter of fact the book is a rehash of the stuff quite common a century back, when the average Britisher believed himself to be the peculiar and particular representative of the Deity.

Strangely enough though, the only villians in the piece save one, according to our author, are Britishers; the Asiatics, who are spoken of as "scum" are portrayed as hard working, frugal, persevering, and "beating us at our own game," evidently they are possessed of the virtues peculiarly required in B. C.

The purpose of the book is all that matters, however, and palpably the author designs an attack on what is known as the "Asiatic invasion," in this purpose the book is a pitiable failure, for it is nothing more than a warehouse of prejudice dressed in the tawdry tinsel of ignorant fanaticism. The enlightened man in the street will smile broadly when he reads that this is a white man's country, and he will recall that the Red men from whom the land was originally stolen is still with us. The French robbed him and we held up the French. We still have the loot, and it is loot despite the sophistries of diplomats and parsons.

I would advise the author to take a course in history, especially the history of his own country—I am presuming that he is British—and he will have difficulty in finding anything more exciting than a persistent record of grab and graft on behalf of the ruling and possessing class; Ireland, India and Africa are examples, and our statesmen have these countries in mind no doubt when they say with holy oily unction, "what we have we'll hold," which is only another reading of the German, "might is right."

The fences of nationalism and racial prejudice have been erected and are kept in order by church and State, priest and politician, for no other purpose than the prevention of international brotherhood, about which they rave at times, and from which they have devised the idea of a God Fatherhood, whatever that may mean. That God may be the Britishers God, and if the missionaries are right, the God of the "Jap" and the "Chink," but as for a common brotherhood when trade is in question, well,—verb sap.

How long are we to be pestered with this cant?

The Asiatics are stealing our trade, we are told, and we enjoined to quit and go back to Asia. England has planted colonies in every corner of the earth with and without the permission of the natives, and trade has followed the flag. We have taught the native to work in their own country, now ours by "annexation," on their own land, now ours, because with their labor it may be made to produce a profit for us. Of course we did all this for their good, it is the process of civilisation, but—and trade has followed the flag, our trade, our flag, the native have no trade, and had no flag until we gave them ours.

And now the Asiatic is doing as we have done, according to our author. We must have degenerated, and yet sauce for the goose is good for the gander, if we were righteous in what we did, in what is the Oriental guilty? What would happen, think you, if the "Jap" and the "Chink" turned us out of their backyard, or refused us admission? Damned impertinence, and we should rant about their open door for us.

If the Hindoo claims India as his "God's country" and screams "India for the Hindoo" is he not doing exactly as we do, and if we tell him to go home, may he not suggest that we practice what we preach?

It is too late to fan the flame of racial hatred, one common tie will soon circle the earth. Men of every race, creed and colour are learning that national differences are the invention of the dollar God, Moloch, and that they have been the supine tools used against their brothers. The common people are learning that passion, superstition and ignorance have always been the whips to bring them to heel. Our author writes luridly about Asiatic immorality; it may be even worse than he paints and then there is a credit balance to the Oriental, when the white man's conduct in Asia is taken into consideration. His tone is that of the Britisher in Asia, who while sneering at women said by the parson to be his wife's sister, yet builds a harem and furnishes it with them. It is a rich joke, is this Pharisee kink.

Our authors imagination is fertile, but he lacks perspective as he does information. His book was written to sell, but as a vehicle of instruction it is not worth the paper it is printed upon. If Mr. Ward wishes to render his country service, let him inquire who is behind the plots and intrigues and resultant wars which have deluged the world with blood, and still threaten. He will find men pulling the strings to whom nothing is sacred except money, who have no God save Mammon, and who care not a straw for country only in so far as it enlarges their bank account.

Open the windows please, let's have fresh air.

# INCREASE IS TAKEN AWAY

## North Vancouver City Council Reverses Previous Decision

The North Vancouver City Council has gone back on its word. In spite of the fact that at a meeting of that body a short time ago it was decided to grant the unemployed engaged on relief work another five cents an hour, at a meeting of the council held on Tuesday evening, owing to the men quitting work when they learned that they were only to get the 40-cent rate, it was decided that that sum would be paid in future, and the men had to return to work.

On Tuesday the men engaged on the clearing of Mahon Park learned that they were only to receive the 40-cent rate. They decided to quit and go and see the city authorities. On the way to the municipal hall they passed a road gang, who also quit. The mayor was seen, but he intimated that he could do nothing without the council, and he agreed to arrange a meeting for 2:30. At 2:30 the men turned up, but there was no council in sight; they returned at 8 p.m., but the council chamber was closed, and it was later learned that the city fathers had by a special motion, decided that the 40-cent rate would remain effective.

# World News in Brief Paragraphs

San Francisco.—The attempt of the Pacific division of the Southern Pacific Railroad to cut wages 10 per cent has not yet been successful, the conference between the railroad and its employees having broken up with both sides appealing to the United States Labor Board. The men feel that they are entitled to a raise rather than a reduction and have a brief to that effect.

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Boston, Mass.—Four hundred copies of Will Irwin's book, "The Next War," have been returned to the publishers, E. P. Dutton & Co. of New York by the Boston Central Labor Union, on the ground that the binding was done by an unfair firm. The copies had been sent to the union for free distribution among the delegates, having been paid for by persons interested in disarmament, who planned to distribute them widely among American workingmen.

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Vienna.—"Austria's new political and commercial treaties with the Russian and Ukrainian Soviet Republics were signed here December 6. In an interview Dr. Grunberger, Austrian Minister for Trade, characterises the treaties as of the first importance.

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Vienna.—Four Hungarian Communists, Rudas, Kiraly, Vago and Landler—who have been fugitives since the fall of Bela Kun, have been ordered to leave Austria in three days. A hint is dropped that the remaining Hungarian Communists in Austria may receive a similar order.

The police continue their persecution of the Communists, and the authorities have again confiscated the Communist newspaper "Rote Fahne."

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Chicago. — Unification of the Slovenian, Croatian and Servian Socialist party has been perfected at a conference held in Belgrade, according to a radio received here by the Slovenian daily Prosveta from its Belgrade correspondent. The leaders in the conference were Korac, Lapcevic and E. Kristan.

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Oakland, Cal. — Carpenters' Union No. 36 of this city has definitely withdrawn from the Alameda County Building Trades Council, after the latter had refused to accede to certain demands of the union leading toward an industrial form of organization.

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Seattle.—Emil Herman, former State secretary of the Socialist party, returned to his home in Everett recently from Leavenworth penitentiary, where he spent more than three years on an anti-militarist charge. He was tendered a warm reception by both Seattle and Everett workingmen.

# REPRESSION RIFE IN INDIA

## 600 Non-Co-operators in Gaol—Unrest May Reappear

London.—More than 600 "non-cooperators" in India are now in prison. These include C. R. Das, the very moderate president-elect of the forthcoming Indian National Congress, as well as other prominent members of the non-cooperation movement, which sprang into existence owing to the dissatisfaction of Indian Nationalists with the semblance of self-government conferred upon them by the Government of India Act, aggravated by the horror of Amritsar.

Under Gandhi they take pledges against violence, but refuse to join in the state welcome to the Prince of Wales or to cooperate in any way with the British Government in India. Four prominent members of the Imperial Legislative Assembly of India, thought not non-cooperators themselves, have issued a statement saying that the British repressive policy now inaugurated may produce outward calm, but the forces of unrest are bound to reappear in a new and aggravated form.

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Men's Fine Shoes, from $10.00 to .....$6.00

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Headlight Overalls, striped, for .....$2.50

Heavy Weight Blue Headlight for .....$3.00

W. G. R. and Cluett Peabody Collars .....20c

Men's Combination Underwear from, suit .....$2.50

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


# OIL LEASES

TAKE NOTICE that I, JOHN SIDNEY ANDERSON, Broker, Vancouver, B. C., intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal, petroleum and natural gas over the following described property: Commencing at a post planted on the tidal flats at Sturgeon Bank about 80 chains west of the South West corner of Lot 29, Sea Island, Richmond Municipality, N. W. D.; thence south 80 chains—thence west 80 chains—thence north 80 chains—thence east 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing an area of 640 acres more or less.
LOCATED November 8, 1921.
JOHN SIDNEY ANDERSON.

TAKE NOTICE that I, JOHN PERCY HOOPER, Broker, Vancouver, B. C. intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal, petroleum and natural gas over the following described property: Commencing at a post planted on the tidal flats at Sturgeon Bank about 80 chains west of the south west corner of Lot 4, Range 7, Lulu Island, Richmond Municipality, N. W. D.; thence south 80 chains—thence east 80 chains—thence north 80 chains—thence east 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing an area of 640 acres more or less.
LOCATED November 8, 1921.
JOHN PERCY HOOPER.

TAKE NOTICE that I, JOHN SIDNEY ANDERSON, Broker of Vancouver, B. C. intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal, petroleum and natural gas over the following described property: Commencing at a post planted on the tidal flats of the foreshore or bank of Point Grey, New Westminster District, about 160 chains north west of District lot 514, Point Grey—thence south 80 chains—thence east 80 chains—thence north 80 chains—thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement.
LOCATED November 9th, 1921.
JOHN SIDNEY ANDERSON.

TAKE NOTICE that I, JOHN PERCY HOOPER, Broker, Vancouver, B. C. intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal, petroleum and natural gas over the following described property: Commencing at a post planted on the South East corner of Section or Lot 26, Township 4, Richmond Municipality, New Westminster District; thence West 80 chains—thence north 80 chains—thence East 80 chains—thence South 80 chains, to point of commencement.
LOCATED November 10th, 1921.
JOHN PERCY HOOPER.

TAKE NOTICE that I, JOHN PERCY HOOPER, Broker, Vancouver, B. C. intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal, petroleum and natural gas over the following described property: Commencing at a post planted on the tidal flats at Sturgeon Bank about 80 chains north of the South West corner of Lot 17, Sea Island, Richmond Municipality, N. W. D.; thence west 80 chains—thence north 80 chains—thence east 80 chains—thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing an area of 640 acres more or less.
LOCATED November 8, 1921.
JOHN PERCY HOOPER.

TAKE NOTICE that I, JOHN PERCY HOOPER, Broker, Vancouver, B. C. intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal, petroleum and natural gas over the following described property: Commencing at a post planted on the tidal flats at the south west corner of Lot 314, Point Grey Municipality, N. W. D.; thence west 80 chains—thence north 80 chains—thence east 80 chains—thence south 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing an area of 640 acres more or less.
LOCATED November 9, 1921.
JOHN PERCY HOOPER.

TAKE NOTICE that I, JOHN PERCY HOOPER, Broker, Vancouver, B. C. intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal, petroleum and natural gas over the following described property: Commencing at a post planted on the tidal flats at Sturgeon Bank, about 80 chains west of the South West corner of Lot 17, Sea Island, Richmond Municipality, N. W. D.; thence south 80 chains—thence west 80 chains—thence north 80 chains—thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, containing an area of 640 acres more or less.
LOCATED November 8, 1921.
JOHN PERCY HOOPER.

TAKE NOTICE that I, JOHN SIDNEY ANDERSON, Broker, Vancouver, B. C. intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal, petroleum and natural gas over the following described property: Commencing at a post planted on the tidal flats at Sturgeon Bank about 80 chains west of the north west corner of Lot 21, Range 7, Lulu Island, Richmond Municipality, N. W. D.; thence south 80 chains—thence west 80 chains—thence north 80 chains—thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, containing an area of 640 acres more or less.
LOCATED November 8, 1921.
JOHN SIDNEY ANDERSON.

TAKE NOTICE that I, JOHN SIDNEY ANDERSON, Broker, Vancouver, B. C. intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal, petroleum and natural gas over the following described property: Commencing at a post planted on the tidal flats at Sturgeon Bank about 80 chains west of the South West corner of Section 28, Range 7, Lulu Island, Richmond Municipality, N. W. D.; thence south 80 chains—thence west 80 chains—thence north 80 chains—thence east 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing an area of 640 acres more or less.
LOCATED November 8, 1921.
JOHN SIDNEY ANDERSON.

# COMMUNIST BAN LIFTED

## German Minister Will Still Have Power to Exclude

Berlin.—The official Prussian ban issued by the minister of the interior in June against the appointment of Communists to any office has been lifted by the new minister, the Socialist Severing, who has, however, retained the power to exclude from office under certain conditions either Communists or other extremists.

Severing's new order acknowledges that the original ban was unconstitutional.

"The exclusion of Communists from appointive office violated Article 130 of the federal constitution which guarantees freedom of political opinion to officeholders," says Severing's new ruling. "The order of last June is therefore rescinded.

"However, if the candidate has by overt act attempted to achieve political ends by violent revolution or intends doing so by violence the ban against him is to remain in force for the safety of the state."


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# Lumber Workers' News and Views

## Lumberworkers Industrial Union of Canada—Coast Branch

**Call to Convention to be Held on Monday, January 9th, 1922.**

MANIFESTO.

WHAT ORGANIZATION WILL ACCOMPLISH

As an illustration of what can be accomplished by even a sign of organised effort upon the part of the loggers, we would like to point out the following facts:

During the winter of 1918-1919 the boss loggers announced their intentions of cutting wages $1.50 per day when the camps started up in 1919, but the loggers decided in January, 1919, that they would organize themselves for the purpose of raising their wages and standard of living in the camps.

This was accomplished, as any man working in the camps during that time is well aware of, the boss was compelled to build new bunkhouses, bath houses, and dry houses; furnish blankets ands sheets, improve the quality of the food and cooking in the camps, and raise wages $2.00 per day. This happened when the loggers were united.

THE EFFECTS OF COUNTER ORGANIZATION.

Duing 1920 the boss loggers got busy and organized his forces to destroy organisation, and this is what he has partly accomplished by working inside our organization and using a part of our membership (who were either paid, or had ulterior motives) and the actual labor spy to destroy the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada.

There was also the trouble arising out of the piece work system introduced by the boss which the membership did not understand, therefore allowing themselves to become divided on the question.

They have succeeded to the extent that they are able to keep the majority of the active members out of camp by "Hick's blacklist," and by shipping men to the coast from all over Canada.

THE REMEDY.

In order to regain what we have lost by the bosses stool-pigeons, and the disgruntled part of the membership we will have to sink our personal differences and investigate the "piece work system" the "black list," and the method of educating the men who have been shipped out here from all over Canada.

To do this we are calling a mass convention to be held on January 9th, 1922, to be composed of the membership and delegates elected from camps on the following basis of representation:—

"All members to be seated must be fully paid up to December 31st, 1921."

"The Executive shall appoint a temporary committee who shall examine all cards, and all members fulfilling the above requirements shall be seated and the committee discharged."

"The convention shall then elect a committee who shall examine the cards of all members and delegates who have not been seated, and report their findings to the convention, who shall act upon them."

"The convention to be open to members only, and the convention shall be the authority of the organization while in session."

"The usual committees shall be elected from the floor of the convention."

Signed on behalf of the Coast Executive,

WALTER HEAD,
Coast Branch Secretary.

GENERAL CONVENTION CALL

The general convention of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada will be held at 61 Cordova Street West, Vancouver, B.C., on the 16th day of January, 1922, the convention convening at 10 a.m.

The basis of representation will be one delegate for the first two hundred members, and one additional delegate for each succeeding two hundred members, or major fraction thereof.

Signed on behalf of the General Executive Board,

J. M. CLARK,
General Secretary.

Compensation Board cheques now await the following: L. S. Hartlin, claim No. 79895; Emil Kauppi, Finlander, claim No. 67,-663; George Kearney, claim No. 71586; Frank Gray, claim No. 71,-429; Patrick Flynn, claim No. 70,-999; Wm. Campbell, claim No. 77,-025; Charles Anderson, claim No. 81826; Edwin Anderson, claim No. 82447; Thomas Nickelson, claim No. 81986; Daniel McDaid, claim No. 56677; Ed. K. Glomset, claim No. 28110; John Ellsenger, claim No. 57364; Gordon McBain, claim No. 64956; James Olund, claim No. 65742; Tod E. Nesbitt, claim No. 69990; James McNaughton, claim No. 65220; Donald Wm. Thorburn, claim No. 59944; Alfred Welin, claim No. 63324; Michael Solomon, claim No. 72146; Nik Schyck, claim No. 85429; George Albert Smith, claim No. 82630; Aubrey White, claim No. 79684; Frank Parker, claim No. 78312.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of George W. Pond, please communicate with general headquarters, 61 Cordova street west, Vancouver, B. C.

EDMONTON

Frazer Lumber Co.'s camp:—Wages, $20 per month for experienced bushmen; three swampers fired a few days ago for not being experienced men.

Phoenix Lumber Co., out of Red Deer: Tie camps, 15c per tie; skidding of ties 2c per; accommodation of the poorest. Trying to get Government Health Inspector out there to condemn the camps.

Burt Mt. Lumber Co. at Coalspur: Hiring men at $30 to $40 per month. Some tie makers going out next week. Accommodations none too good, but considered to be the best outfit in the country this winter.

McPherson's camp and Hargwen: Wages from $2.25 to $2.50; board $1.20.

No signs of opening up any new work so far, but the coal mines are taking on a few men.


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# LETTERS TO THE FED.

A Letter from Kamloops

Editor B. C. Federationist: In pursuance with a suggestion to let you know of things in this locality, which are of interest to the workers, and your readers generally, I write you this letter.

We have organized an economic class in order that those of us who care to do so, may meet and study and discuss the problems that confront us. Last winter, some 20 of us studied Engles' "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," Marx's "Value, Price and Profit," and Leckie's "Economic Causes of War," and the results of that study were so satisfactory that we are repeating the work this winter.

We are now taking up "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," and the discussion which enues, the different views held and developed are not only interesting but profitable. We meet each Tuesday night at 7:30 in the Loggers Hall.

This is one of our activities. We have organized a Labor Party to get action along the political lines. We made our influence felt in the last election in the defeat of the government candidate and by that action, although it was not carried on by the party officially, we have drawn the agricultural and industrial workers closer together, which is the thing to be desired on several accounts.

The workers elected a man who was nominated by the agricultural workers, and though the press claim him as a "Progressive" candidate, he is only pledged to the Progressive platform in that it stands for "true democracy." Mr. McBride is really an independent.

Now, a municipal election is pending, and the Labor Party has three men in the field for aldermen, and have indorsed the candidature of Mr. Colley for mayor. We hold it is high time in every municipality, provincial riding and Dominion constituency, that working men should be aspirants for office as the machinery of government is breaking down from top to bottom under the financial lead which the working class is carrying.

Our activities are not confined to the educational and political aspects alone. About a year ago we organized a Co-operative store in Kamloops, and opened o grocery business on May 1, 1921.

This venture into the realm of business has been successful from the start. Our management has been careful and efficient, and our business the first year showed a fair measure of profit.

Should our membership give the store the loyalty that such an organization deserves from the working class, our permanent success is assured, and all we need is a volume of business to warrant the enlargement of our enterprise to carry goods of other kinds. Thus the Co-operative store will stand between the people and an excessive price for necessaries which we must have in order to live.

Situated as we are, on the main line of the C. P. R., we see the unemployed situation as perhaps some others do not. For a period of nine days during the month of November, an average of 62 were counted beating their way west over the C. P. R. alone. All were not counted at that. Work now being done is bound to shut down as the winter advances, and the situation is bound to become worse as time goes on.

This is the situation, briefly from a working class angle in Kamloops, and I thought it might be of interest to the working class readers of the Federationist, and if it is worthy of insertion in the paper, I will thank you for your courtesy in printing it.

Yours for the greater general understanding of our problems.

A. R. B.

T. A. Barnard's Letter

Editor B. C. Federationist—Sir: I was rather agreeably surprised at the tone of your editorials this week, following T. A. Barnard's letter, and so soon after the election debacle. It must mean that we have learned from the election, that we can not adopt an extreme uncompromising attitude, and at the same time gain any great number of readers or adherents to our cause.

Regarding the Federationist election policy of not advertising other than S. P. C. candidates, some of us feel that an exception should have been made to the nominees of the F. L. P. at any rate in constituencies, where there were no candidates of the Socialist Party, such as at New Westminster, where Pettipiece was running, and we think, helped along with our own propaganda considerably.

As a new year's resolution, could we not agree to give and take a little with other Labor bodies, and at election times get together and agree on mutually assisting candidates and letting the Socialists contest some seats and the F. L. P. others. In the municipal fields, divide the slate so that not more than the total to be elected, are nominated from the workers. To me the above seems to be in line with the spirit of Left Wing Communism, an infantile disorder, and I believe it will pay us to get the workers half-way or even less to our way of thinking, when it will be easier to make them into good Socialists; whereas, by attempting to make them into real class-conscious Socialists at one fell swoop, often has a tendency to restrain a man from joining us. As you say, we must work within unions or other parties of workers instead of as if appears that we are talking to and being applauded by the same small minority of voters all the time.

From yours most sincerely,

W. MACKIE.

# JUNIOR LABOR LEAGUE NOTES

To-night (Friday) the Junior Labor League will hold an educational meeting at 929 11th Ave. E. Members and others interested are invited to be on hand at 8 p.m.

Thursday, December 29th, the league held a whist drive and dance, the proceeds of which were allotted to the benefit of the J. L. L. and Spartacan F. C. The affair was a success in every way and will be repeated on Tuesday, Jan. 12th, at Cotillion Hall. Dancing and whist will ensure everyone a good time, so a large turnout is expected.

The football team meets Beaconsfield at King Edward High School to-morrow afternoon at 2:30. Any further information may be obtained by phoning Fair. 1610 or Fair. 1444.

# JAPAN'S AIMS ARE REVEALED

## Shows Her Real Intention With Regard to Siberia

(By The Federated Press)

Washington.—Japan's treachery to her promise to get out of Siberia is again indicated, on the eve of Siberian discussions by the Far East committee of the Washington conference, by the terms of her demands upon the Far Eastern Republic, cabled to the Chita government's delegation here, and by the statement from the government of the Far Eastern Republic that Japan proposes a ten-year tobacco monopoly in Vladivostok, to be granted by the Merkulov bandits now in charge of that city under Japanese guns.

"At the Dairen conference," the message says, "Japan presented demands. . . . That Japanese subjects be given equal rights and privileges with citizens of the Far Eastern Republic; abolition of all laws limiting the rights of Japanese subjects; destruction of the fortifications in Vladivostok and the Maritime Province, the right of Japan to maintain military guards in the Far Eastern Republic.

"Acceptance of these demands would mean that the republic became a Japanese colony. The Washington conference not only has not limited Japanese agressiveness in the Far East, but it seems to have given the incentive to Japan to seize Russian territory. . . The Japanese are carrying on negotiations for a loan of 5,000,000 yen to the Merkulovites, for which the Japanese are to get machinery, the Vladivostok docks and a tobacco monopoly on Vladivostok for ten years."

## No Limitation to Airships or Gas

(Continued from page 1)

his trench has not become as obsolete as the savage with his bow and arrow. They even ask how the tanks are to be sure of their own usefulness in the next war, if aircraft can pour down from the skies a great blanket of heavy gasses which can enter every slightest crevice of the tank and kill its crew at the first breath of poison.

Breaking Up

French delegates, under instructions from Briand, have run the conference ashore, and it is breaking up. Briand is playing the game of European mastery with Lloyd George. He holds one possible trump—the right to build submarines in which French conscript seamen, whose lives would be counted off before they left port, might sink a great many enemy ships in the event of war with Britain. The British will not sacrifice their own seamen in submarines, and anyhow they stand to lose their merchant ships if submarines are retained. They have tried to rule out French submarines here on a moral and humanitarian plea. Foiled in this, they seek a compromise. Briand refuses. He waits for Lloyd George to "come across" with the defensive military alliance which is the goal of the French government just now in preparation for the collapse of its continental system of anti-Russian states.

British and Japanese diplomats, alarmed at the probable defeat of their Four Power treaty in the Senate, have been busy behind the scenes. Now Tokyo announces that Japan's dignity will not permit her to accept a guaranty of her own security from the other three powers, and hence the Four Power treaty will be modified to apply only to her possessions outside Japan. After this face-saving concession it is hoped that the Senate will ratify the agreement. In that event Japan will still be boss of Shantung and Korea and Siberia.

Hughes is in a state of mind where, as one wit remarked, "he is once more geting the election returns from California." He sees the breakdown of the hopes placed in him for early general reduction of armaments and the removal of causes for future wars. The causes for a new war have been increased, if anything, and Briand and Lloyd George have called a conference of their own, with Russia and Germany included, to deal with the economic situation upon which the fate of Europe depends. They have used the Washington conference as long as it suited their ends; now they discard it, leaving their envoys to see it decently adjourned.

Historically, this conference at Washington will mark the beginning of the end of ruinous investment in armaments in time of peace. Fifty million dollar ships will not be popular in future, as naval toys. And it will probably mark the beginning of a series of conferences among the dominant powers of the earth, which will gradually establish the international habit of discussing further reductions in armament and in military preparation of all kinds. But it will do nothing toward the liberation of the peoples of the Far East, and nothing toward the abolition of wars.

It merely leads up to the meeting of the British, French and Russian diplomats in the economic conference in February. After that conference we shall know whether peace is in sight in Asia.

You may wish to help The Federationist. You can do so by renewing your subscription promptly and sending in the subscription of your friend or neighbor.

# "The Parting of the Ways"

OWING to the recent split in the Socialist Party of Canada, the following statement has been issued by those members who are dissatisfied with the attitude of the party in Vancouver:

The "Great War" marked the limitations of capitalist imperialism, no further expansion being possible, save at the expense of one or other of the predominant rival imperialisms, and divided the capitalist world into two great warring camps in order to decide as to which of the imperialisms, British or German, should be predominant. The result of the struggle—of the destruction of millions of the working class—of the productive efforts of that class for many years—was the rising into predominance of a new Imperialism, that of the United States. Not only were the capitalist interests divided, the mask was also torn from the majority of the Socialist parties of the world, revealing them in their true light. Social patriots who had assumed a pose as revolutionaries by the mouthing of revolutionary phrases.

The split between the revolutionary Socialists and the Social-Patriots has been still further extended as a result of the proletarian revolution in Russia and the institution of the proletarian dictatorship. The mouthings about the negations of democracy because of the dictatorship, indulged in by the leaders of the so-called Socialist parties, has stamped them as the reactionaries they really are, and in every country under capitalist rule can be observed the rising tide of working-class discontent.

The old Imperialisms are breaking down, hastened on their downward path by the revolt of the toiling masses in the colonial dependencies. The financial magnates of the United States are now the arbiters in world politics and are busy endeavoring to restore the social balance in order to maintain domination over the exploited masses of the world. Increasing repression of the working class by terroristic methods, the depression of the standard of living in order to obtain cheaper commodities, the boycott and blockade of Soviet Russia, are events which mark the progress of the ruling class towards unchallenged dominance.

The dislocation of industry and commerce is world-wide. Millions of members of the working class are unemployed and compelled to exist upon such doles as they are able to force from their capitalist masters. With half the world starving because of a lack of foodstuffs, the workers of the other half are starving because of a surplus. Capitalism cannot exist without markets. The only market which can absorb the products and allow industry to operate is the war market. This then is what we have to face. War! with the destruction of members of the working class, with the chaos, confusion, and suffering of working-class life intensified a thousand-fold. This—or revolution! In the face of this task which confronts the working class, we find less revolutionary spirit among the toilers of this North American continent, even among those organized in labor unions, than is found among the exploited masses of other nations. No excuse, however plausible, no mouthing of revolutionary phrases, can alter the fact that the Socialist parties of North America have failed to bring into being a revolutionary organization of the working class.

The Socialist Party of Canada, one of the clearest of the Marxian groups on this continent, which has carried on educational work for many years, but which has not attempted to guide the working class in its struggles against its capitalistic masters, has now been faced with the question of affiliation to the Third International. Upon this question of affiliation, of going forward into the working masses in order to organize them for their revolutionary task, the party has split.

In the face of a regrouping of our Imperialist masters in order to maintain world domination, accompanied as it is by a world-wide attempt to still further enslave the working masses, those whom we have hitherto looked upon as revolutionary Marxists, refuse to accept the task which the International Communist movement has laid before them.

To them the academy is preferable to work among the masses. In the academy let them stay. That is the real position of the party—an academic institution; not a political party of the working class. While in the past we have worked with those who have voted against the Third, we can do so no longer. Their path, their attitude of non-participation in every day affairs of the workers leads to sterility. We refuse to follow that path. In a period of social changes, of class upheaval, we refuse to shirk the burden which historical development has placed upon us. As a political party of the working class we will endeavor to do that work which has hitherto been neglected.

To the alliance of the capitalist rulers must be opposed an International revolutionary working class. The issue before the revolutionary working class is the Third International and proletarian control, or the 2½ International and compromise with the exploiters. To us the road is clear. We will go forward with the revolutionary workers of the Third International. The road is hard, but the goal is worth all the hardships of the task before us. Let the slogan of the Communist manifesto become a reality, "Workers of all countries unite, you have nothing to lose but your chains."

Signed on behalf of twenty members of the S. P. of C.

J. KAVANAGH,
J. G. SMITH,
R. W. HATLEY
A. S. WELLS.

# MANY HAVE BEEN MURDERED

## Ruthless Policy of Political Murder Exists in Germany

(By The Federated Press)

Washington.—How ruthless has been the policy of political murder instituted in Germany during the past three years against Communists and other radicals by the reactionary parties is told in figures published in a pamphlet which has reached here from Berlin.

Since January, 1919, the reactionary partisans have killed 319 persons for purely political reasons. In the same time the Communists are credited with having killed 16 of their enemies.

There are 184 murders listed as "fatal accidents," 81 as purposely shot, 30 as shot while escaping, 12 executed after court martial, 7 lynched in prison, and 5 killed by bombardment of an open city. The Communists shot 10 in reprisal, arbitrarily killed 5 others and court martialed 1 victim.

This does not cover the defense and taking of Munich, when the Communists killed 12 reactionaries and the latter, upon gaining control, shot down 505 besides those killed in actual fighting. What the German reactionaries call a "fatal accident" includes the bayoneting and smashing of the skulls of 22 radical prisoners in one group.

German courts have inflicted 8 capital punishments, 1 life sentence and 239 years in prison for the 16 Communist murders. For the 319 murders committed by the reactionaries they have given 1 life sentence and 31 years' imprisonment.

EVERY READER CAN HELP

Every reader of The Federationist can render valuable assistance by renewing their subscriptions as soon as they are due, and and by inducing another worker to subscribe. It does not take much effort to do this. Try it.

Albert Lea, Minn.—A sensation was sprung when an affidavit made by Charles Dowd and other strikers, acknowledged by Dunn, attorney for the strikers, and filed with County Attorney J. O. Peterson, charging Arnold Christenson and Charley Dobsloff, heads at the Albert Lea Packing Company, with an attempt to get picket men on duty around the plant to drink moonshine whisky, which they believed was to get the pickets drunk so they would commit violence and their cause would be lost.


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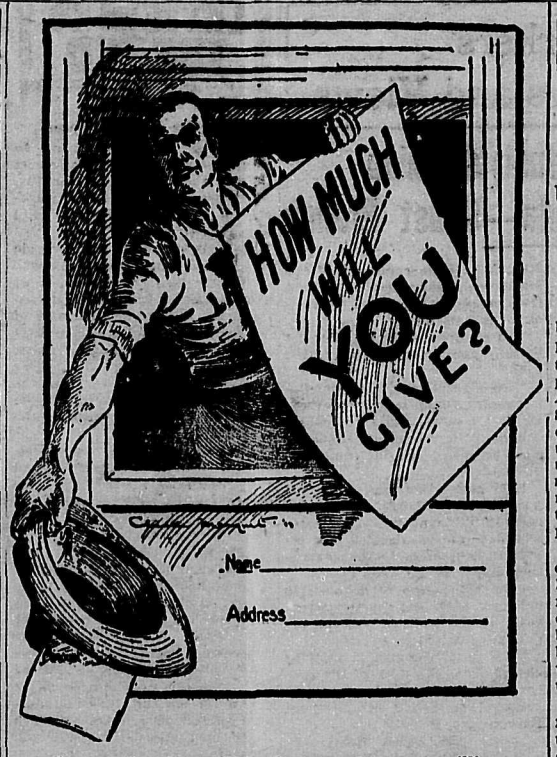


Cut out the above, fill in the amount you are willing to give to the defense of The Federationist, and forward it along with your contribution to the B. C. Federationist, Ltd., 342 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B. C. The money will be needed if adequate defense of the paper is to be made.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:**

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| D. B. McDonald | 1.00 | M. Lazzars | 2.00 |

# MAKES BITTER DENUNCIATION

## U. S. Senator Scores Brutality of Allied Nations

(By the Federated Press)

Washington—In language more bitter than ever before has been heard in the senate in criticism of the treatment of the Russian Republic by the governments of the Allies and of the United States, Senator Borah marked the passage of the $20,000,000 Russian famine relief appropriation by an indictment of the crime of these governments against Russia, and by a demand for immediate recognition of the Socialist Federated Soviet Republic.

"The Allies," he said, "established a system of cruelty and of inhumanity, the like of which has not characterized this war or any other war. It was the treatment based upon the narrow, intolerant, bigoted policies which have wrought havoc to all Europe during the past three years.

"We are greatly moved today by recounting the fact that in Russia there are hundreds of thousands of children dying for want of food; and properly we are moved. I recall the fact, however, when the inhuman and intolerable blockade, after the armistice, was established against Russia, at which we connived; when hospital ships carrying medicine and sustenance and relief to the citizens of Russia were kept out of the ports of Russia. We paid no attention to the dying children of Russia at that time, and raised no voices in their behalf.

"We cannot escape a part of the responsibility for the condition which exists today in Russia; we owe it not only to humanity, but to charity, to change our policy. They have a government in Russia which has existed four years—the only government set up after and as a result of the war which has been able to maintain itself single and alone even against the connivance and conspiracy of the other governments in Europe. France, upon two separate occasions, has assisted in sending military expeditions into Russia for the purpose of further harrassing, disturbing and demoralizing the situation in Russia. The English government has connived at the policy which has been pursued, and the government of the United States has either connived at it or has refused to raise a voice in condemation of it.

"If I had my way about it, I would recognize the government that now exists in Russia. I do not care whether you call it a Bolshevik government or what you call it, it is the government de facto. We did business with the old Czar government for 150 years, and a more cruel, inhuman and bloody government never existed upon the face of the earth. . . ."

Borah argued that if America had treated Russia fairly two and a half years ago, the Russian children would not now be dying like flies, and the bitterness and bloodshed of these years would have been avoided. He reminded the senate of the propaganda reports carried every 30 days in much of the press, to the effect that the Russian government was in collapse.

In the course of the debate, Shields of Tennessee opposed the bill on the ground that the suffering in Russia had not been sufficiently proven. Wadsworth of New York wanted part of the money used to give college educations to Russian youths—"of the kind of education which we Americans believe is sound and wise and civilizing." Dial of South Carolina, a textile manufacturer, moved to cut the appropriation in half.

Watson of Georgia suggested that if the United States would recognize the Russian government, the latter could raise funds at once from the wealth of the Baku oil fields sufficient to feed all of her starving people now and forever.


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# An Appeal to Left Wing Members of the S. P. of C

The provinsional organization committee of the recently formed Workers Party of Canada, has issued the following appeal to the Left Wing section of the Socialist Party of Canada:

Comrades—The begining of the world revolution, as the aftermath of the Great War, either floundered or completely shattered the Socialist parties everywhere. Out of the debris there evolved a new revolutionary force, the Third International, guiding the world proletariat to the fulfillment of its historic mission.

When the first glamor of the Russian revolution faded away; when it became apparent and generally understood that it was not merely a Russian revolution in a national sense, but was the beginning of a new era, an epoch of revolutionary struggle, then Socialist parties felt it incumbent upon themselves to declare for or against this new epoch.

Declaration for, meant allegiance to the Third International; declaration against meant an agreement, open or veiled, with the old Second, or its successor, the Two-and-a-Half International. A neutral position was impossible.

The revolutionary wave, which shook the well-organized Socialist parties, could not leave unscathed even the somewhat self-centred S. P. C.

Your party had always declared itself a revolutionary Marxian body. It eschewed the Second International and boasted thereof. The Second, declared the S. P. C. was a mish-mash of reformistic organizations, without revolutionary purpose. For two years, after the November revolution, you pursued the even tenor of yonr way, while other American Socialists parties were killed, as was the S. D. P. of C., or irretrievably broken, as was the S. P. of A., on the question of alignment with the Third International.

The quietude of your party was rudely broken in the beginning of 1921, by various of your members declaring that the question of affiliation with the Third International should be discussed in the columns of the Clarion. This was ceded to the membership by the D. E. C., and for almost a year various opinions have been put forward—for and against affiliation. From the first it was evident that the majority of the intellectuals of the party were against, while, on the other hand, among the lesser known lights, it soon became evident that the feeling was distinctly in favor of affiliation.

The D. E. C. finally decided that a referendum should be taken, but not before some dissatisfaction had been expressed at the delay.

The results of the referendum is now coming through, and Vancouver local, undoubtedly the stronghold of the party, has voted 87 against affiliation, with 24 comrades in favor, these figures excluding, of course, those members not in good standing.

A split is now inevitable. Th educationists will reorganize an continue their philosophical wai ings. But you—the Left Winger who stood out clearly and square for the Third, what will you do?

We, the provisional organizatio committee of the Workers Party o Canada, know the place for you We ask you to line up with us, t give us your weight, your suppor in order to fill the crying need o the day, a working class party o the masses.

You, the Left Wing section, hav already set a shining example t the general membership. If yo come over, others will undoubted follow your lead, for you but ex press the general feeling of th rank and file.

We appeal to our militant com rades of the S. P. of C. You ca not remain any longer with a mor bund party that refuses to recog nize the historic mission of th workers, and it's own mission o leadership. It is not a party o Action and Struggle. It is but a educational sect whose aim is t make all workers 100 per cen Marxian, an admirable expressio but one which puts them out o touch with the masses of the work ers.

The revolutionary tide is swee ing the world, its velocity varyin it is true. Any moment the wav may break. Will it find you un prepared, unorganized?

The W. P. of C. is here. We in vite you to link up with us. Th act would join the revolutiona forces from east to west of Canad Out of the political chaos of th past has now evolved a stron party of struggle. If we live, we are successful in our task, the all the storm and travail throug which we have passed in politic evolution will have been wort while.

If you decide to break indefinit ly, and come into our ranks, the we welcome you. On the othe hand, if you decide to know mor about us, our party convention which will take place in March, i open to you, information concern ing which can be obtained from ou secretary, W. Moriarity, 8a Grang Avenue, Toronto.

Signed: F. J. Peel, F. C. Custance T. Buck, J. MacDonald, A. Lyon J. T. Hill, J. Boichuk, M. Buha W. Moriarity, Provisional Organ dation Committee, W. P. of C.

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# THE EVIDENCE OF THE ROCKS

THIS will be the subject next Wednesday evening, when Dr. W. J. Curry will continue his course on Evolution. Illustrations of the various stratas of the sedimentary rocks will be shown with some forms of life peculiar to the age.

The development of coal measures and chalf cliffs will give the audience some idea of the vast ages during which life was evolving on the planet. A brief review of the last subject "The Origin of Life," will be given.

For those who have not yet attended, this will be a good time to start coming. Meeting at F. L. P. Hall, 148 Cordova street west.

# - LONDON LETTER -

(By Evelyn Sharp)
(Federated Press Correspondent)

LONDON—(By Mail)—It would be well for the British Government if it could at this juncture conceal from its left hand what it is doing with its right. For, while it is offering peace to an Ireland that has successfully resisted its domination, it is goading Nationalist Egypt into becoming another outraged Ireland.

Lord Allenby's letter to the Egyptian Government, following upon the rejection by the Egyptian delegation of the Foreign Office terms of settlement, confirms the British military occupation of Egypt, which Great Britain is pledged in honor to have terminated before now (during the war in point of fact), and destroys Egypt's hope of independence or self-government for an indefinite period. The effect upon Nationalist Egypt is, of course, what the effect upon Sinn Fein Ireland was of the breakdown of the old Home Rule movement in 1914.

A policy of passive resistance—Sinn Fein for Egypt, in fact—involving a strike of civil servants, a general strike, and a boycott of British goods, has already been determined on. Whether passive resistance will lead on in time to armed resistance, as it did in Sinn Fein Ireland, will rest entirely with the British Foreign Office, who have it in their power to turn Egypt into a friend or a bitter enemy, and at present seems resolved on the former course.

In India also, the repercussion of the Irish peace treaty is likely to be a strengthening of Nationalist opinion, and for reasons similar to those responsible for Egyptian unrest. Lord Reading's original pacific policy is gradually turning into the usual suppression of free speech and search for sedition in every assembly of Indian politicians.

This month, the numbers of unemployed in Great Britain reach a total of nearly two millions, which means, at a moderate estimate, that about one in six of our population is living at a starvation level. Not less destructive of industrial prosperity is the continued capitalist attack upon wages and standards of living, wage cuts alone up to the present time affecting some 7,000,000 people (including dependents).

The striking memorandum, just issued by the new General Council of the Trades Union Congress, is a fine document of refusal on the part of organized labor to "accept the theory that the proper function of industry is to provide a bare living for the worker and an opportunity for wealth accumulation for the employer." The worker, it says, "has a moral right to claim improvement in working conditions," and this claim cannot be resisted legitimately "until every form of privilege is abolished and all artificial costs on industry are removed."

The memorandum proceeds to point out the economic delusion of proving that greater, not less, output results from shortening of the working day. This is proved incidentally also by experience in Russia, where, since the Revolution, better organization of industry, coupled with the workers' improved working hours, have raised the output even above that of prewar times—the enly European country, I believe, of which this can be said.

The statement of the General Council, representing as it does at least 6,000,000 organized workers, is a timely one, for the attack of the employing class upon wages and conditions is only part of the general uneconomic policy of governmental economy, in which the Ministries of Labor, Health and Education, have been specially signalled out for drastic economies.

Berlin (by mail).—The international conference of societies for the relief of Russian famine, just held here, has struck a very different note from that of the government conferences at Geneva and Brussels. The participators in the former were really interested in relief, whereas the latter were thinking only of Tsarist debts.

The most moving speech came from Mr. Cottrell of the Society of Friends, who said that Communists, far from being favored in food supply, took their chance with the rest. Several Communist officials with whom his committee deals have died. England, he said, bore a full share of blame for the catastrophe, because of her subsidies to Kolchak, who ravaged the area where the famine is now worst.

Sacramento, Cal.—James Roe, 67 years old and crippled, has been convicted of criminal syndicalism, the jury being out only 15 minutes before finding the "dangerous" prisoner "guilty." Austin Lewis, attorney for Roe, has served notice of appeal. Walter Wismer, also held here on a criminal syndicalism charge, is to be tried on January 23.

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

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

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

LUMBER WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION OF CANADA—An industrial union of all workers in logging and construction camps. Coast District and General Headquarters, 61 Cordova St. W., Vancouver, B. C. Phone Sey. 7856. J. M. Clarke, general secretary-treasurer; legal advisers, Messrs. Bird, Macdonald & Co., Vancouver, B. C.; auditors, Messrs. Butler & Chiene, Vancouver, B. C.

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

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

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

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

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY Employees, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets A. O. F. Hall, Mount Pleasant 1st and 3rd Mondays at 10.15 a.m. and p.m. President, F. A. Hoover, 2409 Clarke Drive; recording-secretary, F. E. Griffin, 447—6th Avenue East; treasurer, E. S. Cleveland; financial-secretary and business agent, W. H. Cottrell, 4308 Dumfries Street; office corner Prior and Main Sts. Phone Fair 3604R.

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 3 p.m. President, C. H. Collier; vice-president, E. H. Gough; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, Box 66.

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

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

## Provincial Unions

VICTORIA, B. C.

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

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

PRINCE RUPERT CENTRAL LABOR Council, O. B. U. Branches: Prince Rupert District Fisheries Board, O.B.U.; Metalliferous Miners' District Board, O.B.U. Secreary-treasurer, P. O. Box 817, Prince Rupert.

# The Movies at Hastings Park

THE fame that has been created for the unemployment camp at Hastings Park is now reaching far and wide. From as far as Montreal comes the news that the authorities of that city are becoming interested in the stunt as perpetrated at the above-mentioned institution. It is really not at all surprising after all that the Sun and other journalistic luminaries of Vancouver have said about the camp, that the "wise men of the East" are interested. The same journals that one day will wax fulsome in their praise of what passes for food to the men and the next day publishes reports of "complaints" by the men at the camp over said matter; that says in one issue that everything is satisfactory and then reports "mutinies" by those supposed to be satisfied, that lauds on occasion the cleanliness of the men and camp, and then announces that the men are "lousy;" that state, to the effect, that the men are only too eager to work, and later that the men are lazy and wont work, may beautify the horizon back east. But those who have followed the rainbow advertisements of this "the last Great West," and now find themselves stranded at the park, fail to see the colors that are painted.

As before stated, certain people in Montreal are eager to learn the art of dealing with the unemployed. Having tried various schemes, from giving the men a certain time to leave town, to shipping them like cattle to the prairies, and from cutting wood to breaking rock, or filling the jails with the unemployed, the authorities in the different cities, are in a quandry as to what next to do. To such people, the Hastings Park device looks like a panacea. That is if the local press does the scheme up in a palatable form, and so far as the Sun is concerned, it has been done brown.

One day last week, the men "doing time" at the park were witnesses to an attempt by a newspaper to capitalize their conditions. They were assembled in the dining-room for the mid-day meal. It was not long before they were conscious of a lady mounted in a prominent place with a camera. It is said that she was there in the interests of a Montreal newspaper. When, as it was thought, the stage was set, the men were asked to face the camera. Contrary to this request, however, the scene became a pandemonium with protests being raised from all parts of the spacious room. If the machine had a handle on it, it might have taken a moving picture in fine shape, for there was movement everywhere. As a picture of what was intended to be a set of men with contented faces, it was a failure. The men very soon impressed the manipulators that they had come there to eat, and not to pose as movie stars. If they had come with the camera later on in the day when the too frequent "pork and beans" were placed before the men, there is no telling what might have happened.

Attempts, such as the above, to capitalize the unemployment conditions in the city, only serve to reveal the depths that the capitalist press will lower itself to, in order to find an apparent basis for its campaign of falsehood. It would be well for the unemployed in other cities to also learn of the conditions at Hastings Park. They will no doubt be reading in the press of the cities in which they also are unemployed, the fiction that we have to read about this institution. One reason alone for them learning the facts, is that they will be enabled to combat any attempt to duplicate Hastings Park in other cities. The people who alone can give the facts, are the men who today, through economic circumstances rather than choice, are inmates of that institution. The writer would therefore on behalf of the committee representing the men, advise the unemployed in other cities to write to The Federationist for the actual facts of the situation, in which case they will receive an authentic statement from the men themselves at Hastings Park.

ONE OF THE INMATES.


# The Psychology of Marxian Socialism

(By H. Rahim)

A work that all students should read. Can be obtained from the

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# Whist Drive and Dance

UNDER JOINT AUSPICES OF THE
JUNIOR LABOR LEAGUE AND SPARTACAN FOOTBALL CLUB
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THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1922

WHIST AT 8:15 DANCING 9 TO 12

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Everything Modern
Rates Reasonable


# 20,000,000 Famine Stricken People in Russia are Grappling With Death
# HOW MANY CAN YOU RESCUE?

We Eat, but on the Volga Hunger Front Millions of Men and Women and Children are Dying of Hunger.

Your Duty is:
SEND A LITTLE FOOD FOR AT LEAST ONE HUNGRY SOUL

We are Dressed, but on the Volga People Cover Their Naked and Exhausted Bodies with Rags.

Your Duty is:
SEND SOME CLOTHES FOR AT LEAST ONE EXHAUSTED BODY

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