THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

THIRTEENTH YEAR. No. 48. FOUR PAGES — VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1921 — $2.50 PER YEAR

HUNGRY WORKERS DISCUSS THEIR NEEDS

Cambie Street Meeting Last Sunday Was Lively One

Individual Effort Useless —Organized Effort Advocated

Vancouver's "poverty parade" on Sunday afternoon was of diminished dimensions, though the weather was fine. The falling off was attributed to various causes. One was the Joe Knight meeting down town at the same hour. Another lay in the fact that the single men were now being "taken care of" (a convenient expression) at Hastings Park. Still another was suggested by Comrade Kavanagh during the meeting: that the mass of the working class are still handicapped with feelings of "bourgeois shame;" don't like people to know they are hard up; like to look as if they owned something; whereas they never owned anything in their lives. Then there was the general consideration that ordinary people are apt to get "fed up" with things —even with poverty parades.

Whatever the cause or causes, only about 200 men and half-a-dozen women joined in the procession; a similar number adding themselves to the gathering at Cambie Street, when for upwards of an hour they dealt with various reports, suggestions, complaints, and motions bearing on the necessities of the moment, interspersed with reminders that these temporary measures took them no further ahead and that they must inevitably take over the business of production eventually as the only possible solution. J. Kavanagh was acclaimed chairman, while J. G. Smith acted as recording secretary.

Individual Action

Matters particularly affecting the desperately destitute and the 200 men at Hastings Park were first reported on as having been taken of with Relieving Officer Ireland without much result. One comrade, however, recommended individual applications in extreme cases, as Ireland would meet them half way.

"Individual applications are no good," Kavanagh declared; "organized applications are necessary." He ridiculed the idea that unemployment insurance and other blessings would be showered down from heaven immediately after the elections were over. "They will not do anything more than you can compel them to do. As individuals you can compel them to do nothing."

A military funeral passed at this stage of the proceedings; and Kavanagh emphasized his point by reminding his hearers how they had been organized when they were "engaged in the delightful process of slaughtering their own kind." The funeral band went on solemnly playing "Nearer to Thee!"

"The biggest organization on the face of the earth is the military forces," Kavanagh continued. "You have got to organize in order that you may get the wherewithall to eat."

"I'll tell you what we do," interposed a husky delegate from South Vancouver; and he straightway told 'em, in vigorous language. "Call their bourgeois bluffs; call them!" he urged. "Shut the job down and come in, in a mass. Make 'em come through or KILL YOU—and that calls their bluff."

Hungry a Menace

J. G. Smith next took a hand. "D'ye think they give you relief because they don't want your wife and child to go hungry? Nothing of the sort!" he exclaimed. He noted how relief had been "shut down" repeatedly by Oliver and Gillespie—and gone on just the same. "A hungry working class is a menace to the class that own," he pointed out. "According to the amount of strength you display, is the way they treat you."

He rubbed it into his hearers that, when they were employed, they were too busy "looking after the business of the people who own you, body and soul;" that they kept expecting things to open up "after the turn of the year;" that they were "always looking for a Moses" and would never think for themselves.

Next Tuesday, you are going to vote for something you don't want and get it, rather than vote for something you want and not get it," he said. "And then you're going to squeal."

Somebody now asked as to the

(Continued on Page 3)

HAVE ARRANGED FOR FOOD DRAFTS

Individual Parcels Can Now Be Sent to Famine Sufferers

New York.—Arrangements have been completed by the American Federated Russian Famine Relief Committee whereby the Russian Government will permit the sending of food to private individuals in Russia and the Ukraine (not including Siberia, Turkestan and Caucasia). Such individual relief will be carried on by the sale of food drafts which will be redeemable in standard food parcels delivered to the individuals named by the senders.

Three sizes of parcels will be provided, one to cost $10, one $18.50, and the third $25. Each will contain concentrated foods—all that can be bought and shipped for the money paid, at current wholesale prices, and the prices paid will cover all charges for ocean freight, insurance, Russian and other railroad freight, the cost of handling and delivering, and a minimum portion of food for general relief which the Russian Government requires be donated for the privilege of sending private relief to an individual or family.

In all cases notices will be sent to the designated beneficiary that food has arrived and is ready for delivery, and the recipent signs a receipt which will be returned to the donor.

The sale of the food drafts has been begun at the New York offices of the Federated Committee, Room 303, 110 West 40th Street. Application blanks will be sent upon request.

The dinner of soup and black bread given here by the Russian Famine Relief Fund of the American Quakers' organization yielded funds which will buy a meal for 75,000 children in the famine districts, the committee has announced.

TAG DAY FOR UNEMPLOYED

Council of Workers Calls for Volunteers to Assist

The regular meeting of the Council of Workers was held on Monday night this week owing to there being a hard times dance in the hall on Tuesday.

An unemployed committee delegate reported that she had been out to Hastings Park, to look over the arrangements made for the unemployed, and that she had been informed that she would have to obtain permission before she would be able to go through again.

The city council committee on unemployment has agreed to recognize a committee of the unemployed, this committee to take up with Mr. Ireland any questions that may arise.

J. R. Knight in addressing the meeting asked that a permanent committee be appoined for the Famine Relief of Soviet Russia as clothes were badly needed, and this committee could handle all such matters. The old committee was instructed to continue the work.

In view of the tag day having been granted by the City Council for the purpose of raising funds for an Xmas tree and entertainment for the children of the unemployed, the Secretary of the Council, Mrs. Horsburg, would be pleased to have the help of any woman worker, all willing to assist are requested to meet at the Pender Hall on Tuesday afternoon at 3 p.m. At this meeting all arrangements will be made, and it is hoped that there will be a large attendance. Tag day will be held on Dec. 24.

Donations for the Xmas tree and entertainment will be gladly received and acknowledged by Mrs. Horsburg, 804 Pender St. West.

Several meetings have been held recently in Vancouver and vicinity for the purpose of securing funds for the Famine sufferers of Russia. The local committee reports that after all expenses have been met the following amounts are available for this purpose.

Royal Theatre, Sunday, Dec. 4th, speaker J. R. Knight	$174.14
New Westminster, Speaker J. R. Knight	13.26
Pender Hall, Speaker P. P. Cosgrove	183.61
Total	$371.01

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

BATTLESHIPS WILL BE USELESS IN TEN YEARS

Naval Disarmament Will Be Ineffective, Says Aviator

Giant Aircraft Will Be the Future War Machines

A short time ago the London Daily Herald published the following interesting news item:

M. Pierre Flandin, president of the First International Aviation Congress, and, until recently, French Under Secretary of State for Air, made the following arresting statement to me to-day in the course of a conversation on the future military aircraft:—

"Within 10 years from now batleplanes will have so developed that all battleships now afloat or in course of construction will be rendered useless."

"Then you share the opinion of M. Breguet that Mr. Hughes' scheme of naval disarmament is ineffective to prevent war?" I asked.

"Yes," replied M. Flandin.

In explanation of the above statement I am able to quote today certain important passages from an article by M. Louis Brequet, who is the leading French aircraft inventor and manufacturer, and which he is preparing for publication shortly in a scientific review. "The aeroplane of tomorrow," says M. Breguet, "will kill the battleship, and existing war navies will be rendered useless by their slowness and vulnerability,, and be forced to remain in port."

Immense Speed

He also predicts giant aircraft with a speed of 240 miles an hour, 10 times the speed of the fastest warship. From the military point of view giant airplanes, 100 tons in weight and having engines of 12,000 h.p. and a speed of 240 miles an hour, will prove formidable engines of war. A fleet of such machines, armed with guns of moderate calibre, could sweep an enemy's merchant shipping from the sea.

These same machines, equipped with 30 aerial torpedoes of one ton each, could destroy the most imposing hostile fleet with unheard-of ease and rapidity. Their very speed would render them practically invulnerable to the anti-aircraft weapons carried by heavy cruisers.

Submarines would be equally helpless under the fire of giant battle-planes.

Finally, the question of cost: the price of one heavy cruiser would manufacture about 100 giant battle-planes.

POOR SHOWING IN ELECTION

Socialist and Labor Candidates Meet Defeat at Polls

From a working class viewpoint, the election has been a disappointment. Five Socialist Party of Canada candidates were entered in the race, W. A. Pritchard in the Nanaimo riding, R. B. Russell in North Winnipeg, J. D. Harrington in Burrard, J. Kavanagh in South Vancouver and T. O'Connor in Vancouver Centre, none of whom were elected, although it had been expected that Pritchard would *make the grade*.

There were also a number of Labor candidates of many shades in the field, only two, however, being able to get elected, J. S. Woodsworth in Centre Winnipeg, and W. Irvine in Calgary, the latter being of the lighter shades, and far from being a revolutionist.

W. A. Pritchard polled 3983 in Nanaimo, but was defeated by a large majority, although his vote was larger in the south end of the constituency than had been expected.

In Burrard, J. D. Harrington, according to the latest reports, received 2797 votes, while T. O'Connor received 1604, and J. Kavanagh who in addition to the ruling class candidates had an opponent from the Labor Party, in the person of Tom Richardson, polled 748 votes, the Labor candidate receiving 2638. J. B. Russell was defeated in North Winnipeg by about 500 votes.

New York.—"The best and most tremendously needed thing American women can do is to help save Russian babies from starvation until Russia has a normal wheat crop and her industries are reorganized," says a niessage just received here from Miss Lucy Branham, who has arrived in Paris after one of the most extensive tours of Russia yet made by an American. Miss Branham made the tour as a representative of the American Woman's Emergency Committee, which has been engaged in relief work in co-operation with the Quakers. She will return soon and make a complete report to the Americacn Friends' Service Committee on the activities of the Friends' Organization in Samara.

Try your neighbor for a subscription.

We Need Help, Not Sympathy

THE FEDERATIONIST every week receives letters of appreciation, but letters bearing good wishes and praise do not pay printers' bills; it needs cash for that.

One comrade writing from up country has the right idea. He writes: "I am at this time engaged in a canvass of this district on behalf of the Fed., and I am expecting to boost the sub. list to some extent." He also enclosed a money order for $12.00 for subscriptions already sent in and asked for sample copies for distribution.

Practical assistance, such as given by the comrade referred to, is more than praise. While kind words and appreciation are at all times acceptable, a little real work on the part of our readers would remove a load of worry and make the lot of those responsible for the production of the Federationist so much the easier.

Can we not look for more letters bearing the news that new subscribers are being sought? Is it not possible to swell the number of readers of the Federationist and at the same time give an increased revenue? It is up to our raders; they can do it, and no one else.

WOULD TRADE WITH RUSSIA

Senator France Wants U. S. to Enter Trade Agreement

(By The Federated Press)

New York.—There is no more important task to be performed than of re-establishing friendly relationships between the republic of the nited States and the republic of Russia," says Senator J. I. France in an article in "Soviet Russia" for December. "A commission should be sent at once to Russia to confer with the Russians concerning all points of dispute between the *United States and Russia, to settle* amicably all points of difference, to adjust the question of Russia's outstanding obligations, with a view to recognition by the United States of the Russian government when satisfactory arrangements have been made.

"The recognition of Russia by the United States would enable Russia to go into the money markets of the world to borrow two billions of dollars which she should expend at once for the purchase of immediate necessities. The purchase of a large portion of these necessities from the United States would go far towards the revival of business here.

"I am convinced, from what I have observed in Russia, that the present government will not be overthrown, since it commands the confidence and support of the Russian peasants who constitute the overwhelming majority of the Russian population.

"This government will retain its Soviet form, but it will be a Communistic government as we understand the meaning of that word. It will, rather, tend to be a government socialized to the extent that Germany was prior to the war. The railroads, the public utilities, the natural resources, and all enterprises which are charged with public use, will be operated by the government, while large and small manufacturing concerns and business enterprises of a private nature will be carried on with private capital by individuals."

Senator France's statement is one of several statements by Americans who recently returned from Russia which appear in a symposium in reply to the following question which "Soviet Russia" asked them to answer for the benefit of its readers:

"As the result of your own observations in Russia, what do you consider the most important thing for readers of 'Soviet Russia' to know about that country?"

Among other contributors to the symposium are William Z. Foster, Hulet M. Wells, Lewis Gannett and Marguerite Harrison.

Beaumont, Texas — This Texas town does not seem inclined to yield its primacy as a respecter of mob law. The most recent exploit of its citizens was the lynching of Harry Cade, a negro, in the forest about twenty miles away. Three hundred men are said to have participated in the attack. Cade is accused of having attacked a little girl.

Seattle — Nearly $4000 have been raised for the Friends of Soviet Russia Relief Fund in five weeks, John C. Kennedy, chairman, announced recently. More than $150 was taken in at a concert at which musicians of the city donated their services.

SOCIALISTS LOSE FOUR MEMBERS

Belgian Communists Play Part in General Election

(By The Federated Press.)

Madison, Wis.—The Socialist Labor Party of Belgium lost four members of pralament in the general election, according to a telegram received here by Mark Somerhausen, former secretary to the Socialist Minister of Justice. The results were as follows: Catholics 82, a gain of 9; Liberals 33, loss of 1; Socialists 66, loss of 4; Flemish Autonomists 4, loss of 1; War Veteran 1. *One Nationalist and one* "Middle Class" were not returned.

Somerhausen, when interviewed as to the causes of this loss on the part of the Socialists, said:

"The Socialist loss is to be explained by several reasons. It is first a symptom of the universal reaction which has had earlier and stronger effects in other countries than in Belgium. A second cause is the defection of the Communists, who have not gained one seat, but may have, by a displacement of very few votes, caused the loss of several seats.

"But the main reason is, I think, the radical position taken by the Labor Party in the matter of international policy.

"Restriction of armaments and co-operation with the young German democracy was the labor platform. In a country which suffered for five years under the German oppression, the hatred, and especially that new fear of which Briand's speech was the expression, are very strong, particularly in the working classes who have the greatest share of suffering.

"Against that policy of international reconciliation advocated by labor, Catholics and Liberals united under the banner of nationalism, hoping to conquer ten Socialistic seats. The results of the poll show that the Labor Party resisted pretty well that offensive of "100 per cent. Belgians.' As before the elections, no party has a majority."

Somerhausen has also received word that three ships have been added to the co-operative fleet on the North Sea, so that now five fishing vessels fly the red flag there.

Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia

Of 24 prize-winning numbers at the bazaar held on Nov. 6th, the following remain to be claimed: Nos. 807, 136, 139, 264, 205, 177, 208. These prizes can be had from Secretary *M. Piroshco*, 771 Prior Street, on presentation of the coupons.

WANTED.

Will George Nelson, last heard of at Lake Sasketoon, Alberta, please communicate with Tom Johnson or E. J. Robinson, Box 18, Cranbrook, B.C.

(By The Federated Press.)

Tacoma, Wash. — Recently a *kind-hearted employer here sent* out an appeal of 139 of his fellow employers to meet to consider the menace of unemployment which, he claimed, was ruining the morale of workingmen.

When the "conference" opened the kind-hearted employer showed up. So did another. And also a third. But that was all.

The other 137 failed to put in their appearance.

FRANCE TAKES GERMANY'S PLACE

Encourages Strife and Militarism in Europe

W. F. Dunn Gives Impressions of World Conditions

W. F. Dunn, of the Butte Bulletin, who has just returned from a visit to Soviet Russia and European countries, in an interview with a Bulletin representative gives his views on the general situation in the following words:

"No one can view the economic and political chaos prevailing in western and central Europe today without feeling that the social organism we call industrial civilization is in great danger; so grave is that danger that is the present imperialistic rulers of Europe retain power much longer, the dark ages man come again.

"Of all the nations taking part in the world conflict," continued Mr. Dunn, "Russia is the only one that has a government which is really trying to correct the evils caused by the war, and the evils of the capitalist system which caused the war, and the more disastrous peace. This the Russians are doing, although encountering the implacable opposition of the imperialists of the world. In Germany, France, Italy, Poland, England, Belgium, Spain, Portugal and the little paper republics set up by the allied imperialists, all the energies of the governments are being expended in the suppression of the revolutionary movements of the masses and in military adventures designed to enlarge their territories at the expense of their neighors. France has taken the place of Germany as the foremost imperialistic nation on the continent, and the bankrupt government of France maintains the largest army in western Europe, and encourages and supports the strife between a half-dozen little nations, hoping by creating dissension to finally dominate Europe. She has nothing to fear upon Germany—no more than the United StSates has to fear from Mexico—but she plays upon the fears and prejudices of her own people that she may be allowed to follow her militant policy. There is no power *on earth that could drive the Ger*man people into another war of conquest,, even if Germany had the money and the natural resouces which she has not. The German people, even though there is little unemployment in Germany, are slowly starving to death. When I was in Germany, the top wages paid to the most highly skilled mechanic were 40 marks per day. Of this the government took 10 per cent in taxes. A loaf of bread costs 7 or 8 marks. If the wage-*earners in the United States* were receiving $5 per day and had to pay a dollar for a loaf of bread, they would be then in the same position as the German wage-earners. The enemy of the German people is the German social-democratic government, and the German people know it. Only by joining forces with the most, reactionary elements in Germany do the social-democrats retain the power they acquired by betraying the German social revolution in 1918. It is the *most contemptible* government in Europe, and the weakest.

Allies Support Them

"Te little border nations set up

(Continued on Page 3)

UNEMPLOYED MEET COUNCIL

Object to Military Discipline at Hastings Park

On Monday afternoon the unemployed committee appeared before the City Council for the purpose of placing the resolutions passed at the Cambie street meeting on Sunday before the city fathers.

The committee took the stand that 75 per cent. of the men who were forced by economic circumstances to accept relief work at Hastings Park, where returned soldiers who had suffered from military discipline for four years, and did not intend to allow the Salvation Army to place them under the same conditions in "Democratic Canada," and on these grounds objected to the Salvation Army being placed in charge at Hastings Park.

The question of free speech and assembly was also taken up, and it was pointed out that even these were placed in the control of the Salvation Army, and the men refused to have their misery and degradation exploited by the largest organized bummery that ever existed under capitalism.

The question of payment in cash was also taken up, as the mayor had promised on Cambie street grounds that this would be done, but was not in effect, so far as the single men were concerned.

The reply of the council was that in view of there being so many men around, the city had to be safeguarded for payment of board and room, but that the city council would be willing to meet a committee of the unemployed to settle all complaints and differences as they arose at Hastings Park.

LARKIN MAY BE RETRIED

Appellate Court to Hear Motion on Dec. 13th

(By The Federated Press)

New York.—The motion for a retrial of Jas. Larkin, now in prison for alleged violation of the New York "criminal anarchy" law, is to be heard by the Appellate Court on December 13, according to information from the office of Frank P. Walsh, in charge of the case. Larkin is now in the Great Meadows prison at Comstock, N.Y.

A statement of the James Larkin Defence Committee, 53 Jane Street, New York City, calls attention to the renewal active interest being taken in Larkin's release by officials of Irish-American organizations as a result of demands made by the workers in Ireland. Two Irish labor papers which were suppressed during the Terror have been re-born in Dublin, and their first issues call for action looking to a speedy release. A new paper, organ of the Irish Socialist party, and edited by Rody Connolly, son of James Connolly, sounds the same slogan.

Recent letters sent by Larkin from prison to old friends working on the quays in Dublin virtually caused a cessation of work while they were being read. A photograph of the prisoner taken in Sing Sing is being circulated in Ireland and a number of "Larkin Correspondence Committees" have been formed there to keep his mail bag full. Motion picture operators in Ireland arranged to flash at each performance the photo of Larkin and the words: "Write your leader, who is serving ten years' penal servitude in an American jail."

His address is "James Larkin, No. 5909, Box 51, Comstock, N.Y.

Get your workmate to subscribe for The Federationist.

J. KAVANAGH AT THE ROYAL

Propaganda Meetings of Socialist Party Will Be Continued

When the three candidates of the Socialist Party appeared on the platform at the Royal theatre last Sunday, there was not a vacant seat in the house, and the interest displayed would have indicated a greater vote on election day.

Whatever the result of the election, the candidates placed the situation before those assembled without any attempt to catch votes.

T. O'Connor dealt with the development of Canada and the source of the wealth enjoyed by the ruling class.

J. Kavanagh pointed out the necessity of parliamentary action as a means of education, while J. D. Harrington explained the working class position under capitalism. Many questions were asked and answered by the candidates, and a very interesting meeting was brought to a close at 10 o'clock, and not a minute was wasted during the two hours which was devoted to an exposition of the working class philosophy.

On Sunday next J. Kavanagh will be the speaker, and it is expected that even though the election is over, the propaganda meetings of the party will be well attended and the interest created be maintained.

San Francisco.—Some indication of unemployment conditions in California may be gained from a report just issued by the Southern Pacific Railroad showing that during October 20,634 persons were put off trains for "stealing" rides; 11,631 of these being in California. The vast majority of these men were unemployed easterners on their way to possible but not probable jobs on the coast.

F. C. Parsons, D. C. M., M. M., will address a meeting under the auspices of the C. N U. X. Friday, Dec. 9, on "A Private's Experiences South Africa to the Dardanelles." The meeting will be held in the C. *N. U. X. hall*, 61 Cordova street west, commencing at 8 p.m.. Especial invitation to ex-service men.

NOTICE TO UNEMPLOYED

All unemployed workers who have children are requested to send in the number of children they have, their ages and sex, to the Secretary of the Children's Xmas tree and entertainment committee, 804 Pender St. West.

LENIN REPLIES TO HIS MANY CRITICS

Defends New Policies Formed to Meet New Conditions

Says Russian Workers Always Retreat to Chosen Ground

The following dispatch from a special correspondent of the Daily Herald was published in that paper recently, it is self explanatory:

"Moscow.—Lenin has replied in the 'Pravda' to the attacks of those who have been representing the new economic policy of the Soviet Government as an abandonment of basic principles.

"'Until the proletariat triumphs finally,' he says, 'reforms are corollaries of the class-struggle, and after victory they are necessary as a breathing spell, absolutely legitimate and indispensable for recovering the strength exhausted in impetuous progress.

"'Victory furnishes the requisite moral and material strength—sufficient force for further clashes with the enemy, and sufficient moral courage for making timely retreats at a chosen moment.

"'We have retreated as far as State Capitalism. We now retreat to State control of commerce.

"'Yet we always retreat to a chosen position.

"'There are symptoms indicating the possibility of entirely ceasing this retreating movement in the not far distant future. The more conscious and united and fearless we are in making necessary retreats, the quicker we shall arrive at the stage of ceasing to retreat and resuming the energetic march forward.

"'The new policy is based on the endeavor to stabilize and stimulate petty commerce and industry, and, by exercising control, gradually to convert them to the larger use of the entire republic.

"'In relation to our previous methods, it implies a certain measure of reformism. This provides the Mensheviks and others of our traducers with arguments for pretending that there has been a recantation on our part of revolutionary principles. That is the merest sophistry. In fact the true *revolutionary applies all means to* attain its ends.

"'It is a most dangerous temptation for the true revolutionary to exaggerate revolutionism, forgetting all bounds and practical limits. It is fallacious to think that all circumstances and conditions can be invariably treated in the revolutionary way. Revolution can employ quite digerent means. Russian experience proves it.

"'The Peace of Brest-Litovsk was something worse than reform*ism. Yet it is now universally* recognized that we were right then in all our tactics.

"'Our task is still enormous. The absolute achievement of our revolution has been the routing of the bourgeois democracy, which gives us legitimate cause for satisfaction.

"'The proletarian party has three different tasks:—

"'Firstly the revolutionary ending of imperialistic war by unmasking it and forcing the cessation of butchering between two sets of capitalist bandits.

"'This we have done, but to make it universal requires revolution in several advanced countries.

"'Secondly, the creating of the Soviet system as the expression of proletarian dictatorship.

"'History has closed on the old chapter of bourgeois parliamentarism, and is opening now on one of proletarian dictatorship. In this field we have yet a great deal to accomplish, and every one of our material and moral achievements will be accompanied by a corresponding improvement of our Soviet system.

"'Thirdly, our principal and most essential task is to revive trade and industry, and to give such revived petty, private enterprise a national trend.

"'Commerce is our main lever, whereby we will surely and quickly found the economic and social foundation for Socialism.

"'This may sound paradoxical; yet economically commerce is no farther removed from Communism than from patriarchical petty peasant agriculture.

"'Commerce will strengthen the ties between the proletariat and the peasantry, immediately reviving rural economy in this ruined country, and invigorating industry so as to enable us to proceed with larger plans and electrification on a larger scale.'"

A PARADE AND MASS MEETING

Of the Unemployed and Employed Workers

WILL BE HELD ON

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11th

Parade leaves Pender Hall at 2 p.m.

Meeting at Cambie Street Grounds 3 p.m.

In the event of unfavorable weather the meeting will be held in the Pender Hall

ALL WORKERS WILLING TO ASSIST IN THE

TAG DAY

—TO BE HELD ON—

December 24, for the Christmas Tree and Entertainment for the Children of the Unemployed

Are Requested to Attend a Meeting to Be Held in the PENDER HALL at 3 p.m. on TUESDAY, DEC. 13

Women Workers Are Especially Invited

WHIST DRIVE and DANCE

Under the Auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of the O. B. U.

Thursday, December 15

PENDER HALL — **804 Pender St. W.**

Whist 8 to 10 — Dancing 9 to 12

Gents 50c — **Good Music** — **Ladies 25c**

THE B.C. FEDERATIONIST

Published every Friday morning by The B. C. Federationist, Limited

A. S. WELLS.....Manager

Office: Room 1, Victoria Block, 342 Pender Street West
Telephone Seymour 5371

Subscription Rates: United States and Foreign, $3.00 per year; Canada, $2.50 per year, $1.50 for six months; to Unions subscribing in a body, 16c per member per month.

Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....December 9, 1921

THE ELECTION is over, the ins are out and the outs are in. Two sections of the ruling class have fought a battle at the polls, and aided by the workers, one section has won. The position of the workers, however, remains the same. Jobless slaves are still looking for a master, and hungry stomachs still cry for food, and while it is true that the new government has not yet assumed and taken over the powers conferred on it by the electorate, it would be worse than useless to expect that there will commence a period of prosperity, because of the fact that a Liberal Government will control, instead of a conglomeration of the political nondescripts which make up the National Liberal Conservative Party.

THE ELECTION AND THE WORKERS

* * *

While Liberals are rejoicing, and the supporters of the late lamented government are wondering how it happened, it would appear, to those interested in the working class movement, that it was about time the workers woke up and put their house in order. With less than 80 working class candidates of all descriptions in the field, many of which were more or less duplications, the situation from a workers' point of view would appear to call for some little consideration. The election has proved, without question of doubt, that politically the workers of this country lack organization, and the members of the working class have shown an ineptitude, which were it not tragical, would be farcical. Suffering as the wealth producers are from poverty in the midst of plenty, it could at least have been expected that some intelligent effort would have been made by the workers to express their dissatisfaction at the conditions which prevail; this, however, was not the case.

* * *

Split into numerous factions, the workers are, politically, like a ship without a rudder or compass. Industrially they are in much the same position. With a world torn by war and privation, and the class struggle ever becoming more and more intense, the Canadian workers are floundering in doubt and indecision.

* * *

From time to time specious platforms have been drawn up by so-called workers' parties. They have invariably failed, and the pseudo working class political parties have been greeted by the workers with contempt. The political movement has also, at all times ignored or slammed the industrial movement, ignoring the fact that the basis of any political organization must be on the economic or material interests of a class or section of the community. The workers first meet the master class on the job. It is there that the class antagonisms are first manifested, and any political party of the workers which ignores the activities of the wealth producers on the industrial field, must of necessity become an anachronism, and fail to appeal to the workers.

* * *

The great thing, as Engels said, "is to get the working class to move as a class; that once obtained, they will soon find the right direction." This, however, in this country, has not yet been attempted. The working class movement, must of necessity, as pointed out by Engels, be one of successive phases. He also gave it as his opinion, that Socialists should go in for any general working class movement, accept its fact founded starting point as such and work it gradually up to the theoretical level by pointing out how every mistake made, every reverse suffered, was a consequence of mistaken theoretical orders, in the original programme.

* * *

With the industrial movement refusing to move, and the political movement of the working class a negligible quantity, the workers of this Dominion might well at this time sit back and review their achievements. They might reflect on the fact that only two workers have been elected to the Dominion House, and while the election of men to parliament alone, will never emancipate the working class, yet the vote of the workers in elections act as a guage to the development of the class consciousness of the workers, and if the recent election is any indication of the progress made during the past ten years, then at least it is time that some steps were taken to bring the working class movement in line with the needs of the moment, which are daily becoming greater as the class struggle nears it final phase, when the workers will be compelled to fight, not as separate individuals on even units, but as a class, for the control of the means of wealth production.

THE PREMIER of Great Britain, Mr. David Lloyd George, has according to the press, won another great victory. As usual, his "victory" was achieved by compromising. In other words, his victory is a hollow one, and was forced upon him by the circumstances prevailing, and which consisted of the strength of the Sinn Fein movement, and the economic position of the nation of which he is the head. When the Irish negotiations are considered in their entirety, it will be readily realized that the British cabinet has repeatedly backed up, and this aspect of the case was very ably summed up by Lincoln Colcord in the Nation recently, when he pointed out, that there was no political necessity for the British government to seek a truce and commence negotiations with the Sinn Fein, it having the backing of the House of Commons behind it, and even the Labor Party silent on this "great" question. He then goes on to say:

IS THE IRISH QUESTION SETTLED

"Economic necessity, however, fully covers the case and satisfies the unknown factors of the equation. Coercion in Ireland was beginning to be too expensive an enterprise for the British to carry on. We have no direct news of Great Britain's financial condition, that is, as the government views it; but from events and statistics the inference is plain. Within six months, the Mesopotamian enterprise has been abandoned, and the trade pact with Soviet Russia has been signed. There are no more troops for intervention in Russia; there are no troops to support French policy on the Continent. Affairs in India are alarming, and that chiefly on the economic side. Latterly, the swing of British policy toward a better understanding with Germany over the question of reparations has been marked; a swing; it should be noted, in opposition to the military policy of France.

"All these are evidences of drastic British curtailment; and curtailment means a difficult decision and a critical effort, for it always is unpopular. British trade figures tell a serious story; the export trade for the past year was half of what it was the year before. British shipping never has seen such a period of depression. The unemployment figures are formidable, in view of the economic background against which they stand. Over and above these considerations, we have the fact of British enthusiasm for disarmament, a fact which may be held suspicious as a political manifestation, but which finds a simple explanation in economic terms."

If Mr. Colcord's summing up is anything like correct, and we think it is, then we once again have the economic or material factor determining the policies of nations, and also deciding the fate of political movements.

* * *

The Irish question is, however, not settled by the acceptance of the terms of the Sinn Fein by the British Government, or the British Government's terms by Ulster. Forces have been created during the Irish nationalist struggle which will not be settled or disbanded by the agreement arrived at. History is replete with instances of large economic interests bringing to their aid forces with which they had little in common, and in Ireland the Labor movement has been a power in the struggle of the Irish Nationalist movement. The more astute of the Labor men realized that as long as the Nationalist fight continued, there was little hope for the workers' struggle which must be waged, and they organized their forces to settle the question of the moment.

* * *

But the Labor forces have gained in strength and knowledge of tactics in the struggle, and even with the country freed to some extent from British domination, the workers are not free from capitalism. The Irish government, that has yet to be created, will of necessity be a class government, and the coming struggle in Ireland will be between the ruling class and the workers. Thus we find that as the Irish question is settled, it immediately raises its head again in a new form, and while the settlement arrived at between the Sinn Fein movement and the British Government, is but a symptom of the breaking up of the greatest empire the world ever saw, and the demise of capitalism, the class struggle is yet to be fought out to a finish and the ground in Ireland is now prepared for the workers of that country devoting their efforts to that conflict; once again indicating that nothing can be settled under capitalism which is based on the contradictions and inevitable struggles and antagonisms which that system creates.

CONDITIONS in Great Britain are in a state of chaos. Millions are unemployed and on the verge of starvation, while many more never know just when they will be thrown on to the industrial scrap heap. Press reports indicate that amongst the hungry there is an awakening going on one news item stating that the words unemployment and communism are synonymous. While all kinds of causes for this state of affairs have been advanced from time to time, and different cure-alls have been advanced, the deputy minister of Labor of this country has given us another reason for the state of unemployment, and still another cure. He states that Great Britain is overpopulated, and that immigration within the British Empire is to be encouraged to relieve the situation.

OVERPOPULATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

* * *

It is suggested that the British unemployed will be able to seek a means of livelihood and independence in other countries. Judging from the reports coming from all parts of the Empire, including those from different parts of Canada, the independence they are likely to gain by immigrating to other lands, is such as obtains in Vancouver and other large cities in this country, and that is the right to get in on the bread line, or accept a hand-out in the bull pen at Hastings Park.

* * *

Overpopulation does not exist in any part of the capitalistic world. That condition can only obtain when the land is incapable of supporting the people. But this condition does not exist in the British Empire. True it is that the people are starving, but that is not due to the inability of the people to produce the things necessary for their sustenance, but due to the fact that they have produced too much food, clothing and other necessities. Food there is in abundance; clothing is a drug on the market, in fact there is more than enough to feed all the people of the world were it distributed, but that is impossible under the present system.

* * *

A survey of the world will demonstrate that unemployment prevails in every capitalistic country. If overpopulation is the cause of this condition, how is it that Canada, with millions of acres of land unoccupied, and while fertile, lies unproductive, has its unemployed problem? Millions of bushels of wheat are stored in the elevators and flour is in the warehouses, yet people are hungry; hungry because the product of their toil is owned by a ruling class in society, which controls the means of wealth production, and access to the necessities of life is denied by that class and the rules of the game under the present system. Immigration will not solve this question; only the transformation of the means of wealth production into common property will give to those who produce, life in abundance and in that day immigration will lose its luring charms which are but as a mirage to the traveller in the desert of capitalism, and never materializes.

China is evidently objecting to being partitioned to suit the big four and may yet cause an upheaval in the East.

Farmers in Canada will now expect prosperity, but the election of members of parliament will not upset any economic laws and raise the price of wheat.

Canada's able young statesman does not seem able to overcome that record of statesmanship which he acquired in the Provincial elections some time ago.

Now that Mackenzie King has intimated that he will choose his cabinet from all ranks, including the farmers and "labor," it will be interesting to watch the scramble of Labor skates for a chance to serve "their country."

On Wednesday, after the results of the election were known, one local newspaper stated "that there would be many new faces in the Commons." It failed, however, to announce that the same type of ideas would be carried there by the same type of boneheads.

About the only satisfaction we can get out of the election is the fact that Premier Meighen was defeated at the polls. Senator Robertson, that political pick-up, is, however, safe in that sanctuary of the political has-beens, the Senate, from which he dare not emerge to test his fate at the ballot box.

Once again the fallacy of attempting to settle industrial disputes by concilliation or arbitration proceedings has been demonstrated in the case of the Street Railway employees of the coast, two reports being sent to the Minister of Labor. As the majority report is submitted by two representatives of the employing class, it can easily be assumed that the company won.

Confirmation of the reports of Labor men who have visited Russia are contained in a report of the Russian Commission of the Near East relief, a committee composed of men who could not under any circumstances be described as being red or even sympathetic with the Socialist movement, referring to the peasants, this Commission says:

"It is the observation of this Commission that there is no tendency whatever on the part of the peasant farmers of Russia voluntarily to reduce their production to a minimum, for any reason whatever. They are today, and they have been throughout, eager to cultivate the maximum land at their disposition and for the cultivation of which they still have equipment. This Commission is well aware that this finding may upset a preconceived idea of the situation in Russia today which is current abroad. It is, however, true that this Commission has seen the land being plowed and sown in the heart of the famine area, in anticipation of a crop next year, when those who were plowing and sowing the land in question were actually living on bread made of flour of acorns, "soosak," sunflower seeds, and millet and when they were consciously facing a failure of even this inadequate form of nourishment by January 1, 1922. This Commission wishes to record here its conviction that the gradual decrease of the area of cultivation in Russia has been due to the causes given here in set forth, namely, to the old system of land tenures which automatically limited the agricultural equipment of the country; to the inability of the peasant farmer for the past seven years to increase his agricultural equipment; to the depreciation and destruction of agricultural equipment, loss of draft animals, and lack of man power due to war conditions; and, finally, to the droughts of 1920 and 1921; and that it has not been due in any appreciable measure to a voluntary reduction of production on the part of the farmers themselves, for whose industry, and courage in the face of adversity this Commission has the highest admiration."

Theses of the Executive Committee of the Communist International on the Washington Conference

I. The Washington Conference.

The Washington Conference, called by the American Government for the settlement of Far-Eastern problems, and the limitation of armaments, is the next of a series of vain attempts made by capitalist society to find a way out of the inextricable contradictions which the imperialist world war so strikingly revealed and so deplorably failed to solve. The conception of a Central Europe, the illusion of a League of Nations, have both failed. German capitalism, as well as English capitalism, have successively proved incapable of so organising the capitalist world, as to perpetuate the exploitation of one nation by another, and still simultaneously abolish armaments and dispell the danger of war. At this moment, three years after the close of the war, and two years after the conclusion of peace, Europe presents the picture of a cage, in which beasts contend for the possession of the fleshless bone, under the supervision of trainers of animals, who at times throw them a new one, and at other times assail them with the whip. :Now that victorious capitalism has so splendidly proved its ability as the organiser of the world, the United States of America, which participated in the attempts to establish a League of Nations at Versailles, and subsequently refused to join that very League of Nations, their own handiwork, are now once more taking the initiative to attain a settlement of the problems of the Pacific Ocean so intensely important to them, namely, the settlement of the conflicts in Eastern Asia. Proceeding from the shores of the Pacific Ocean, they desire to grapple with the problem of the limitation of armaments as a general international question. All this is to be achieved at the Washington Conference. This attempt will fail, just as all the preceding ones have failed. At best it can only result in a revised grouping of the nations, and further intensification of the prevailing contradictions. This is proved by the indentity of the impelling forces in the United States, England, and Japan, as well as by a concrete circumscription of their conflicts.

II. The Return of the United States of America to Europe.

The United States of America withdrew from the League of Nations, first, because England, possessing six votes, had made itself dominant in it; secondly, because the American capitalists did not desire to assume any responsibility for the territorial boundaries of the world as patched up at Versailles; thirdly, because the republican capitalist coterie wished to utilize the disgust for intervention in European affairs felt by the petty bourgeois masses, in order to drive the democratic capitalist clique from the government trough. And yet the United States of America were unable to retreat from the sphere of world politics. The capitalist of Europe and the Allies are indebted to them to the extent of twenty billions of dollars. The development of the European conflicts was decisive, not only as to the possibility of the debtors being able to settle their debts, but also as to the ability of the United States to maintain the industries that arose during the war. Although a part of American capitalism presumed in 1919 that its prosperity was not at all dependent upon the economic development of Europe, the crisis that raged during 1920 and 1921 impressed upon the consciousness of even the American farmers, that America cannot export its products to Europe, in case European industry continues to deteriorate and decay. It is for this reason that the United States participated in the settlement of the question of the German reparations, that they are taking a hand in solving the Upper Silesian problem, the problem of the famine in Russia. In short, the United States of America have returned to the Council of the Allies, that real representation of victorious world capital which has reduced the Council of the League of Nations to a mere dummy. The United States of America are now attempting to obtain control in the Allied Council, and to that end are taking advantage of the difficult position of their English competitor.

III. The Position of England.

To secure victory, English imperialism enlisted its colonies in the war, and the latter were greatly strengthened industrially by the war. In 1917 it granted them the privilege of a voice in the determination of the foreign policy of the British Empire. Now, it must really allow them this right of co-determination, because it is unable alone to meet the expenses of the maritime armaments it deems necessary to maintain its position as against the United States of America and its own Allies, Japan and France, and because it is compelled to reckon with them as powerful factors. Great Britain has made way for the Federation of Great Britain with the self-governing capitalist English colonies whose foreign interests do not coincide with those of their mother country. Whereas English imperialism desires to maintain the alliance with Japan, in order to have an ally in case of a conflict with the United States of America, and in order to be able to play the role of intermediary between American and Japanese imperialism after having added fuel to the American-Japanese contradictions, young Canadian capitalism, on the other hand, growing ever more dependent upon the United States of America, by virtue of its adjacent position, is unable to bear an injury to its relations towards its powerful neighbour. At the Imperial Conference Canada declared itself against the renewal of the Alliance with Japan, and refused to consider itself bound in case of such an eventual renewal. To Australia, Japan represents the only possible opponent, and America an ally in case of a conflict with Japan. The South African farmers will have nothing to do with international political conflicts. Owing to these facts English imperialism has lost its freedom of movement as against the United States of America.

Increasing economic competition between Great Britain and the United States confronts both with the problem of whether such competition in the unwholesome atmosphere of unsolved international political conflicts, will not lead to an increase of armaments, and subsequently to a new world war. In such a world war the position of Great Britain will be far more dangerous than it was in the world war of 1914 to 1918. On the one hand she would be unable to rely completely on her colonies; and on the other hand she would probably find an enemy in France, whose attempt to dominate entire continental Europe by a system of vassal states such as Poland, Czecho-Slovokia and Roumania, as well as her Oriental policy, engender increasing conflicts with Great Britain. English imperialism aided in crushing not only the maritime, but also the military power of German capitalism. The disarmament of German capitalism promoted French militarism to a decisive factor on the continent; and this decisive factor will, in view of the development of distance guns, aeronautics and submarines, be able, in alliance with the United States, not only completely to blockade England, but even venture landing in England. In the face of these circumstances, the English government feels compelled to attempt arriving at a conciliation with the American government. The object of such an agreement is the formation of an Anglo-Saxon capitalist trust whose centre of gravity is to be located in America. And Japan is expected to pay the price of this trustification.

IV. The Isolation of Japan

During the late war, Japanese imperialism succeeded in extremely enriching itself, at slight cost, as a furnisher of war materials to the Allies, and by taking advantage of the fact that the war prevented England from adequately supplying industrial products to its colonies. After diplomatically preventing China's participation in the war in the beginning, Japan wrested Kiou-Chau and the province of Shantung from German imperialism, and occupied that territory. She fanned the flames of internal strife in China, availing herself of the opportunity to assume the position of an organizer, but in reality of a ruler of that great Empire which is gradually emerging from feudal dissension into unity, under the leadership of the bourgeois South. The results of the world war make the permanent possession of these fruits of Japanese victory rather questionable. The defeat of Germany, the elimination of Russia, as an imperialist factor, capable of allying herself with Japan for common predatory expeditions, make Japan completely dependent upon England's aid as against the United States of America.

(To be continued)

THINKS REMEDY CAN BE FOUND

Professor Boggs Pleases Ruling Class Audience by Sophistry

"I believe that the present economic order should remain," Dr. Theodore Boggs told the Kiwanis Club at the close of a quick-lunch talk at the Hotel Vancouver, Thursday, Dec. 1st, on the matter of unemployment, because remedies can be found within the present order and are now being worked out."

This conclusion was naturally well applauded by the 200 business men who formed the audience, being far more welcome to their ears than his previous pronouncement that "unemployment constitutes a very severe indictment of the present system."

"Our present industrial order stands convicted," he had reiterated; "unless unemployment can be eliminated, the present system is indefensible."

Asked privately afterwards if the redemption of the existing order was to be achieved by such remedies as he had mentioned in his address, e. g. government Labor bureaus and unemployment insurance, Dr. Boggs at once admitted "No." He had in mind a plan now being submitted to the legislature of Wisconsin, whereby the cost of unemployment would be treated as a legitimate charge on industry by the levy of one dollar per day on the business men of the community for every man out of employment.

Dr. Boggs added that he had not had time to include this latest scheme in his list of "possible remedies" presented to the Kiwanis Club.

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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.

Superior, Wis.—The "uprisings" in Soviet Karelia, which were featured in the metropolitan press, are merely local attacks by white Finnish bandits, says a cable received by the Finnish daily, Tyomies, from its Stockholm correspondent. The attacks were subdued almost instantly, the correspondent adds.

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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 organized 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 and 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 organization, 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.

COAST

Dempsey's Camp 2.

At a meeting held at the above Camp the question of cancelling back dues up to Sept. 30th was discussed, and after a lengthy discussion the following motion was passed by a large majority:

"That we, the organized members of Dempsey's Camp 2, protest the action of Headquarters in cancelling back dues, and that this resolution be published in the Fed.

Signed Delegate Card No. 57504.

France Takes Germany's Place

(Continued from Page 1)

by the allies as buffers against Bolshevism—Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Jugo-Slavia and Czecho-Slovakia—are supported by the money, munitions and credits of the allies. The same is true of Poland, which is nothing more or less than a French Protectorate. The armies of these bubble nations on parade cannot be told from English or American troops, for their uniforms, belts, knapsacks, shoes and general equipment are all of English or American manufacture. Even the buttons with the national emblem have not been changed. Last August the Polish soldier received three marks a day, and a cigarette costs three marks. Even at that the soldiers were better off than the workers, and this gives a fairly good idea of the economic conditions in Poland, which in turn are a fair sample of conditions in all of Central Europe.

"The currency systems of the European nations are a nightmare. No one in Europe can afford to keep money. The only thing to do is to spend as soon as one receives it, because it constantly depreciates; sometimes with startling rapidity, as in Germany last October when the mark dropped from 126 for a dollar to something like 180 for a dollar in four or five days. Under these conditions it is impossible to carry on the business of capitalism, which is production for exchange. As a consequence industry and trade have almost ceased to exist in whole territories, nothing with which we are familiar.

Hopeless Misery

"Europe is a welter of starvation and hopeless misery with the rulers retaining their power solely by military dictatorships; constitutional governments exists in no nation involved in the world struggle. The mailed fist has burst through the veil of democracy everywhere.

"Only such revolutionary organizations as the communists and the syndicalists of Europe have a program which can prevent a return to the dark ages. They are conducting the most energetic kind of educational campaign among the working masses, a campaign designed to enable the workers to take over and run both government and industry in the interests of the masses. The only other alternative is the wiping out of industrial civilization.

900,000 Communists

"The communist party of German has something like 900,000 dues-paying members, and is the most powerful influence in the German labor movement. They are devoting most of their efforts at present to the younger element of the German workers and it is this element that is the greatest constructive force in Germany as well as the other nations. The war left only the old men and the youths of Europe. It is the rising generation that has the courage and the revolutonary intelligence to build a new order on the ruins of the old, and in the most of Europe nothing but ruins are left. The syndicalists, while differing from the communists on certain questions of policy, also have tremendous influence with the workers and accept a compromise with capitalism. The surprising thing for an American is to hear the question of revolution freely discussed among the workers, who are all committed to the necessity for the overthrow of capitalism, after coming from a country where it is generally believed that capitalism is the only attainable goal.

Trade with Russia

"Trade with Russia affords the only means of temporarily stabilizing production and exchange in Europe, and trade between the Scandinavian countries, Germany and Russia, is increasing. It is only from the United States, however, that Russia can obtain the commodities she needs in the great quantities she is prepared to absorb. It is appropriate to remark here that with the exception of Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland, countries of little economic importance, Russia has the only government in Europe that is not in hourly danger of being overthrown by a revolution. It is the strongest government in Europe today and any criticism of it must be based on the premise that it is too strong rather than too weak. The Soviet system is in Russia to stay; Lenin and Trotsky, Lunarchsky, Kameneff, Bucharin, Radek, Zinoviev and the rest of the all-Russian executive could die tomorrow, but the form of government, or administration based on councils of farmers and wage-earners, having its roots in the masses, would still be there. In addition to being the strongest government in Europe the Soviet government is the only government that is trying in every way possible to so raise the average level of intelligence that no government, as we understand the term, will be necessary.

Tremendous Task

"Russia's position in the world can be summed up very briefly. The capitalist nations must either conquer her completely or recognize her and trade with her, and so far, the would-be conquerors of the Russian people have found early graves. It is hard to conquer people who, armed only with sabers, charged and conquered armored trains as the Russians did when they defeated Wrangel and Yudenitch. The Russians are faced with the tremendous task of rebuilding a national industry which three years of imperialistic war, the incompetency of the czaristic and Kerensky governments, the two and a-half years of blockade, and invasion after invasion, has practically destroyed. They are making better progress, despite the almost unbelievable handicaps, than any government in Eurpoe.

"It is little wonder that the militarists, diplomats and financiers of Europe are meeting in Washington to devise ways and means of retaining power. They will not be able to bring order out of chaos, and the best thing that can happen in Europe—indeed the only thing taht may save Europe—is a series of revolutions that will disarm the militarists and place the power in the hands of the masses. It is either revolution or progressive decay with endless sufferings."

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Last Saturday we were sold out of our famous Pork Shoulders, and a bunch of our customers were disappointed. This Friday and Saturday we have secured an extra consignment, so come early on Friday and get your pick. They only weigh from 4 to 7 pounds each. Special for Friday and Saturday, per lb. 15 1-2c
Slater's Choice Pot Roasts from, per lb. 10c

Slater's Choice Oven Roasts from, per lb. 12 1-2c

Slater's choice boneless Stew Beef, 2 lbs. for 25c

EXTRA SPECIAL
Our famous Leaf Lard on sale Friday and Saturday. Special, 3 lbs. for 45c

PROVISION DEPT.
BACON SPECIAL
On sale Friday and Saturday, our famous Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, half or whole slabs. Extra special, per lb. 34 1-2c

BUTTER—BUTTER—BUTTER
Our famous Alberta Creamery Butter, fit for any table. Special, 3 lbs. for $1.20

BUTTER—BUTTER—BUTTER
We have a few tubs of choice butter, weighing from 23 to 35 lbs., which we are putting on sale Friday and Saturday. Special, lb. 31 1-2c
The above is good butter.

LARD
The very finest of Pure Lard on sale Saturday at 2 lbs. for..35c

Slater's famous Picnic Hams, per lb. 19 1-2c

SLATER'S FAMOUS ROLL BACON
On sale Friday and Saturday—no bone; no waste; all meat. Special, 3 lbs. for 95c

Slater's famous Spuds—Per sack, delivered $1.45

ORANGE MARMALADE SPECIAL
On sale Friday and Saturday, finest Orange Marmalade. Special, 4-lb. tin 63c

Finest Jap Oranges, per box 85c

Finest Marmalade, No. 2 tins..45c
Large Prunes, per lb. 15c
Fine Prunes, 2 lbs. for 25c

Choice Dairy Butter, 3 lbs. for....$1.00

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FOUR BIG STORES

LOCAL Y.M.C.A. IS UP AGAINST IT

Business Deserts It and Religious Propaganda Fails

"Sh!" The Y. M. C. A. in Vancouver has failed in its function. So much so that its failure to survive appears to be a natural corollary.!

So much so, in fact, that the business interests it was intended to serve have lost interest in it. Consequently it is pecuniarily embarassed.

So much so that, having lost its ambitious Georgia Street undertaking, it is now about to lose its two-by-four quarters on Cambie Street unless something is done. "Quick!"

In desperation, a dozen or so of the representatives of Spencer, Malkin and similar interests were got together a few days ago and urged to save the situation before all was lost. The plan suggested was to raise the necessary $21,000 by twin subscriptions—two at $1500 each, two at $1000, and so on.

Chris Spencer and Melville Dollar are understood to have been settled on as the leading "twins" —at $1500 apiece. That is, of course, if the other six-sevenths of the required amount is forthcoming from other quarters—which appears problematical.

There's no doubt about it. The "Y" has failed. It got a bad name in France and it makes but feeble appeal to the public here. Its religious propaganda doesn't go; and "Red" philosophy has infected even the few habitues still to be found within its walls.

It is so hard up that "Service, not Pelf" has been imposed on it as a guiding principle—even in the matter of its clerical help.

Hungry Workers Discuss Their Needs

(Continued from page 1)

numbers of families destitute in Vancouver. Kavanagh said it could not be known, for reasons given. Smith noted, however, that an insurance ad. gave government figures to show that "93 per cent. of the people in this country die destitute."

Numbers Die Destitute

"Seven out of every hundred do not die destitute, he added. "If any of you think you're in that odd seven, you'll wake up one of these days." (Laughter).

Kavanagh added: "And don't forget, while you are about it, that you live destitute as well as die destitute."

It was further pointed out that, while the unemployed were eating up the supplies, they were not producing; they were thus being virtually condemned to starve to death. If they attempted to produce, the state would step in to prevent it.

"Sooner or later, you have got to take control of the means of production. You'll have to do it; as sure as I stand here." Hence, get organized.

A motion was made, and carried, that men working on the watershed be relieved to give them a chance. The South Vancouver comrade made another vigorous contribution to the discussion. "They can't give you work. What you want is something to eat. There's 50,000 bucks there for you to eat. Get it! What you want is REST and NOURISHMENT." (More laughs).

A comrade was troubled about the non-cooperation of union men. Kavanagh said the remedy was not to "scab on the man who's working," but to "drive upon the resources of grub." The enemy was the ruling class and the system.

Smith thought the point raised was a good one. He slammed labor officials spending their time in trying to get Gale or Stevens elected—"and the workers wanting to eat."

Another motion endorsed was that the single men at Hastings Park be paid their $0.40 in cash, and allowed to eat where they chose. It was said that Mayor Gale's assurance on that point was not being lived up to.

A final resolution called for the removal of the "Salvation Army grafters" from control at Hastings Park; Comrade Kavanagh remarking playfully on "Casting insinuations on the followers of the lowly Nazarene." (Laughter.)

- LUXURY -

(By Evelyn Sharp, in the Daily Herald)

IT was a tiny cupboard of a room in a London basement. Probably, in the days when Byron-crescent was inhabited by people who went out in sedan chairs, accompanied by link boys, it had been one of their wine cellars. To-day, at a rent of three-and-sixpence a week, it was the home of the woman who sat shivering on the edge of her bed, the only possession she had not pawned. To-morrow, a married couple were moving in, and she was moving out. For Elizabeth had been workless eleven weeks, and her credit, even with a fairly lenient landlord, had expired.

There was no fireplace, but in the state of Elizabeth's finances this was no loss. Her face would have been comely enough if it had not been greenish-white and drawn with hunger; her hands, seamed with cracks, had acquired a sort of unnatural refinement. But it was neither hunger nor cold that caused the tremors that shook her from head to foot; Elizabeth had reached a spiritual crisis that bore her beyond the reach of material suffering.

* * *

She had sat like that for two hours, ever since Davey had looked in on his way to Martinson's. She could see him still, standing there in the doorway, telling her with his lips that there was a vacancy at Martinson's and he was off to apply for it; telling her very much more than that with eyes that seemed to burn in the cavernous hollows of his cheeks. It was considerably more than eleven weeks since Dave lost his job—on the eve of the day that was to have been their wedding-day.

He had come into the room for an instant before going to Martinson's. She could feel his arms round her now, could hear the words of fierce entreaty in her ears. If he got the job, that would mean an end to their months of waiting. They could marry at once, and live in their attic over the way until their debts were paid. But if not? If not? There were more than 7,000 men and women tramping the streets for work down their way.

She thought of the father and mother now dead, who had brought her up so carefully in the little sweet shop at Balham, one of many to go bankrupt in the early days of the war. They died before that happened; in their youth they had never had to face the problem that racked her now. Right and wrong had always been a simple matter to them, as it was to her in the plenteous days of her childhood. At Balham, in a little world that was divided so neatly into righteous and unrighteous, the flesh and the spirit had never had to come into conflict.

"Oh!" she cried bitterly to the soiled walls of her cellar. "Goodness isn't a virtue; it's a luxury!"

* * *

But the upbringing had given her a standard, as luxury sometimes does in other ways. But for that, Davey's victory had been won before now. And Dave had a standard, too; otherwise, he might have carried her by storm, long ago, and chanced her forgiveness afterwards. So the thing dragged on, week by week; and every meeting became a battleground of the emotions.

"Why can't we take it lightly, as others do? We'd be happier far if we didn't love one another so much," moaned Elizabeth, stumbling upon a half-truth in her mental gropings.

But that did not bring her any nearer to a decision. The minutes fled by; and Dave, like an impending fate, was coming back from Martinson's for her answer. If he did not get the job, what then? God! What then?

She knew from his dragging step, as he came down the greasy stone stairs, that he had not got it. She had known all the time that he would not get it. When the greatest thing in life depends upon a chance in a thousand, it is the nine-hundred-and-ninety-nine that romp in and win every time.

While he fumbled with the latch, she wondered with the desperation of the cornered fugitive how she was going to keep him at bay when his arms threatened once more to crush the strength out of her, when passion swept them both beyond the realm of reason. Suddenly, her whole being rose in rebellion against that state of life to which—oh, surely not God!—had called her. In that moment of revulsion she hated Davey.

Then he came in, and her unhappy eyes raised to his rested for a second of time upon his face, so full of disappointment and—something else, something curiously gentle and afraid. It baffled her; it bore no sort of relation to the distorted vision she had of him before he came into the room; it left the walls she had built up against the fury of his onslaught crumbling before him.

She had forgotten that Dave, too, had a standard; and it broke her down.

London.—Sir Robert Horne, Minister of Labor, was howled down by unemployed when speaking at Whitechapel recently. "I sincerely doubt," he said "whether the rights of free speech remain in England . . . When freedom of speech is denied to any section all hope of freedom and liberty is gone."

In answer to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Shortt, Home Secretary, said the other day that more than thirty persons had been proceeded against this year for "seditious" speeches.

If you want some sample copies of this paper for your neighbors, call around to the office and get them.

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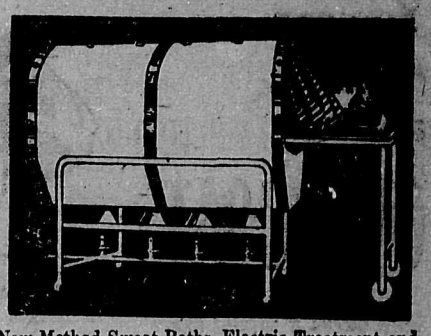

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Cloth Edition, De Luxe, $1.00. This whole edition of 2,000 copies is a Christmas gift to the sufferers by famine in Russia. Every copy sold means a whole dollar to them and much education to the buyer.

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"It will do a wonderful work in this the greatest crisis in all history."—Truth.

THE REWARD OF INDUSTRY

Inventor of Cash Register Dies Owning Just $40.00

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

New York.—Charles Zallud, who invented the first cash register and discovered processes by which modern newspaper fast color printing became possible, is dead here. When his funeral expenses are paid from the proceeds of several small insurance policies, his estate will have been wiped out. Men who have become fabulously wealthy as a result of his inventive genius —and lack of "financial genius," did not attend his funeral, or even send condolences.

When he died he had just $40 in cash, which he had saved from his salary as designer and draughtsman for the Printing Press Manufacturing Company.

Zallud, according to his niece, Mrs. Elizabeth Eiterman, was studious, spent his evenings at home, and had been employed by R. Hoe & Company fo 30 years.

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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.

Financial Statement of Local Committee for Famine-Stricken Russia

Working Women's League of South Vancouver	$ 1.00
Sheet Metal Workers	10.00
U. B. of Carpenters Local 452	5.00
Women's Auxiliary O. B. U. Victoria	25.00
General Workers' Unit O. B. U., Vancouver	25.00
Camp Workers, Menzies Bay	59.50
Women's Auxiliary O. B. U., Vancouver	15.00
Plasterers' Local 89, O. P. & C. P. I. A.	10.00
Canadian National Union of Ex-Service Men, Vancouver	5.00
Members of I. L. A., per Mr. Thomas	15.00
Collection at mass meeting Sept. 9	79.64
Collection at mass meeting Sept. 18	65.40
Collection at mass meeting Oct. 16	30.00
Collection at Dr. Curry's Lecture	17.04
Receipts from dance at Pender Hall, Sept. 23	87.40
Receipts from Finnish Hall concert and dance	13.81
Sums less than $2.00 in secretary's books	7.35
By Mail—	
Three comrades in Smithers	6.00
Wm. Clarkson, Beaverdell	5.00
A. J. Turner	5.00
Swamper	2.00
F. Cox	2.00
J. Kift, Calgary	3.00
E. J. Mackie, Sicamous	2.00
A. Laing	5.00
Mr. Lechance	2.00
Mrs. K. Campbell, Port Haney	2.50
By Receipt Books—	
From Members of Street Railwaymen's Union—	
By H. J. Paeper $12.50	
By J. Cortie 16.22	
By E. J. Kermode 53.81	
C. M. Stewart 70.65	
	$ 154.19
Collected by—	
W. Bate	71.45
Chas Anderson	10.25
J. Kavanagh	214.55
S. Lotzkar	58.00
Mrs. Speed	7.35
Mr. Drayton	1.60
Mr. Tether	12.20
A. Padgham	10.50
L. Lotzkar	14.00
J. M. Clarke	14.00
J. Halliday	7.50
F. Farnham	8.00
Topi Hayha (Finnish Workers)	100.25
Gordon Campbell	10.00
Mrs. Larson	4.00
Dr. Curry	5.00
E. Gagnon	.50
Mr. Reid	1.00
Mrs. McGregor	10.00
Mrs. Horsburgh	21.00
Mr. Priestley	3.50
Mr. Sada	10.50
C. R. Dickson, Sicamous	10.00
E. Macleod, from workers at Gibson's Landing	88.00
Collection in milk bottle at Pender Hall	7.14
Total receipts	$1,360.13
Expenditures	
Mimeograph paper	$ 1.70
Stationery	1.05
Receipt Books	13.75
Minute Book	.20
Stamps and Registering Books	5.92
Telegrams	6.22
Total expenses	$28.84
Total receipts	$1,360.13
Total expenses	28.84
Balance	$1,331.29
November 2nd, sent to Winnipeg	1,100.00
Balance	$ 231.29

We, the undersigned, hereby wish to certify that we have audited the financial books and found the above statement to be a correct summary of the committee's finances.

JAS. FARNHAM,
B. SPEED,
CHAS. ANDERSON.

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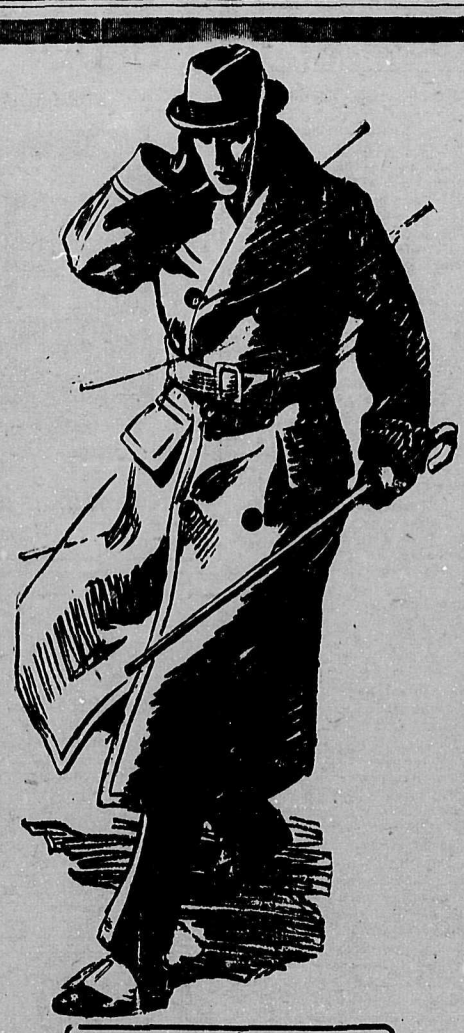

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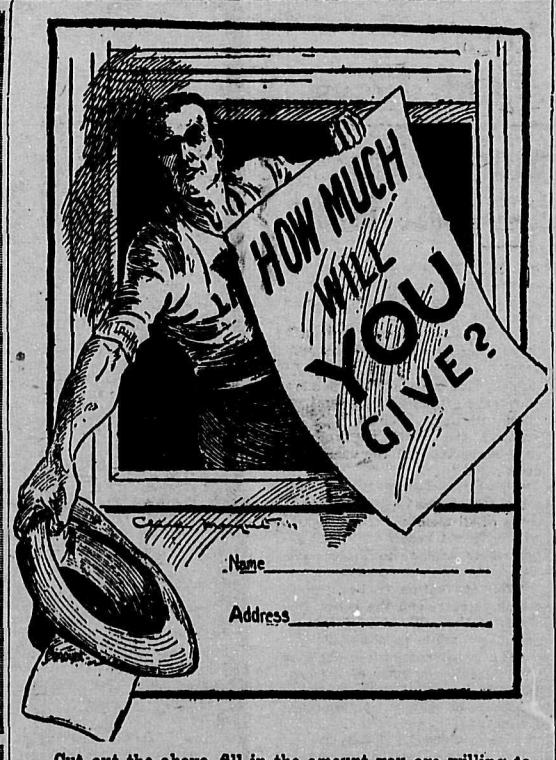


Cut out the above, fill in the amount you are willing to give to the defense of The Federationist, and forward it along with your contribution to the B. C. Federationist, Ltd., 342 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B. C. The money will be needed if adequate defense of the paper is to be made.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:

Previously acknowledged	$587.87	Campbell's Camp, Cardero Channel	9.00
N. Lafgren	1.00	Can. Nat. Union of Ex-Service Men	10.00
F. Knowles	2.00	Gust Hanson	1.00
W. L. Forrest	5.00	J. Hieta	18.10
W. Beattie	2.50		
D. Kennedy	2.50		
P. Donohue	1.00		$639.97

CHILDREN ARE NOW EDUCATED IN RUSSIA

People Make Great Sacrifices for Rising Generation

J. R. Knight Scores Blockaders of Soviet Russia

A fair-sized crowd turned out last Sunday afternoon to hear J. R. Knight speak on Soviet Russia in the Royal Theatre. His address was closely followed, and at the close a collection of $232.89 was taken up.

In opening Mrs. G. S. Corse, who occupied the chair, referred to the suffering of the Russian people, and said it was hardly possible for the workers in Canada to reconcile themselves to the comforts which they had when the conditions in Russia were realized. She pointed out that the speaker had been in that country, and consequently could give a tue picture of the conditions. She also appealed for a generous response.

In opening, Comade Knight stated that it was necessary to look back over past history in order to get a proper perspective of the conditions in Russia. He pointed out that the statement, that the famine was the result of the actions of the Soviet regime, was not true, but that for the last seven years Russia had been in a state of war, faced with counter revolutionists supported by allied capitalists, and the marvel is that in spite of all these obstacles the Soviet government is stronger than ever.

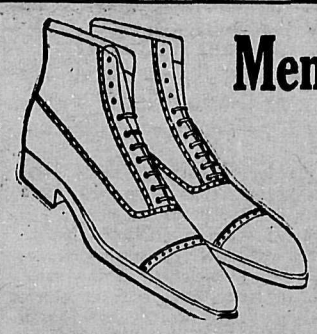
Referring to the educational system in Russia, he stated that what amazed visitors was the sacrifices which had been made by the people who are only obtaining a bare existence, for the sake of the children, yet the children are well fed and the educational system is a marvel in view of the difficulties which had been faced in the providing of new text books, containing different ideas to those in use in the reign of the czar, and the enormous requirements of the children, who for the first time had an opportunity of receiving an education.

As an instance of the loyalty of the people of Russia to the Soviet government, he gave a picture of the way all classes of people in Petrograd went out to meet the forces of Yudenitch, who went out against the Tanks of British make, and all the modern weapons of war with anything they could lay their hands on, thousands of them, many of whom were opposed to the Soviet form of government, but still determined to secure a victory for the workers and the revolution. He pointed out that Yudenitch was defeated by the solidarity of the workers and peasants, and the capitalistic mercernaries of the world were unable to destroy the Soviet regime.

Dealing with the famine in the Volga, the speaker showed how this region had only been free from the counter revolutionists since 1918, and that the blockade of the "Christian nations" which caused the shutting out of the medical supplies and the necessities so badly needed through the years of the war, was the real cause of the present distress, as it was the blockade which prevented other parts of Russia being able to produce to the full, parts which could have taken care of the people in the famine area had it not been for the blockade and the counter revolutionists.

In conclusion, he gave extracts from the reports of eye witnesses who had seen the sufferings in the Volga regions, and paid a tribute to the courage and fortitude displayed by the Russian people all through their terrible sufferings so that they could save the revolution, and then appealed for money to save the lives of the many sufferers who could yet be saved with the necessary assistance being given by the workers.

After the collection many questions were asked and answered.



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Vancouver Unions

VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—President, R. W. Hatley; secretary, J. G. Smith. Meets 3rd Wednesday each month in the Pender Hall, corner of Pender and Howe streets. Phone Sey. 291.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNcil—Meets second Monday in the month. President, J. R. White; secretary, R. H. Neelands, P. O. Box 66.

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

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

GENERAL WORKERS' UNIT OF THE O. B. U.—President, 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. Biro, Macdonald & Co., Vancouver, B. C.; auditors, Messrs. Buttar & Chiene, Vancouver, B. C.

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

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECOrators and Paperhangers of America, Local 138, Vancouver—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 148 Cordova St. W. Phone Sey. 8491. Business agent, R. A. Barker.

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

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

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY Employees, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets A. O. F. Hall, Mount Pleasant 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 2 p.m. President, C. H. Collier; vice-president, E. H. Gough; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, Box 66.

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

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

Provincial Unions

VICTORIA, B. C.

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

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

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 217, Prince Rupert.

- LONDON LETTER -

(By Evelyn Sharp.)
(Federated Press Staff Writer.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.—At the very moment of Great Britain's official, and sentimental, welcome to Mr. Hughes' proposals towards naval disarmament, the negotiations over Great Britain's withdrawl from Egypt are on the point of breaking down. Even Adly Pasha, the leader of a small supra-moderate minority in Egypt, whose right to negotiate the mass of the Egyptian people have denied all along, as he does not represent their nationalist views, has been obliged to reject the British terms, which include the retention of British garrisons in Egypt practically until we choose to remove them, although we are pledged by the agreement of 1882 to evacuate Egypt, and Lord Milner accepted this obligation in his admirable report on Egypt, two years ago.

Labor very naturally asks what is the use of our sending delegates to Washington to talk of peace when we provoke war in Egypt by holding by force what does not belong to us and what ought to have been restored to the Egyptian people some years ago.

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It is faintly encouraging, meanwhile, to find labor everywhere waking up to a sense of its power and of the enemies that menace it. In Czecha-Slovakia, organized labor is fully aware, in spite of official denials, that the treaty just concluded between Prague and Warsaw is levelled against Soviet Russia, and preparations are being made to resist the transport through Czecho-Slovakia of munitions intended for use by Poland against Russia.

In Germany, where the Varsailles treaty bids fair to cheat even the victors of their spoils by throwing the whole nation into bankruptcy, the Alliance of German Industries, under the leadership of Hugo Stinnes, who is making large fortunes out of cheap and underfed German labor, proposes to save their country by taking over all nationalized industries and State servicts, running them as private trusts, and completely destroying the workers' control of industry so far as this has been established since the German revolution. German labor is fully alive to this attempt; whether it can succeed in frustrating it in face of the greed of those foreign powers who are thus forcing Germany into bankruptcy remains to be seen.

Again, what is the use of talking peace at Washington when allied policy in Europe lays the seeds of future wars?

In Italy, organized labor has obtained a complete victory, by means of the general strike, over the Fascisti, the armed "volunteers" originally used with the connivance of the government against labor, and the remnant of their forces had to be conducted through Rome under police protection to the station, at the end of their annual congress which had brought them there, fully armed and aggressive towards the workers, five days before.

In Russia, Lenin's fine statement on Soviet policy is as honest as the attacks of his traducers are dishonest. He plainly admits that the Russian Government has had to retire from its extreme Communist position owing to the refusal of the western governments to allow the Russian experiment a fair chance, and that it has had to make concessions to foreign capitalists and to its own traders and peasants. But the Russian Government survives and is true to its Communistic principles and means to establish them when it can—those are the salient points to remember abount what is called the Soviet "compromies."

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No more acutely true picture of labor conditions in England just now could be seen than was afforded by the spectacle of the thousands of workless and starving men and women who marched to lay their wreaths on the Cenotaph at Whitehall on Armistice Day.

The wreaths bore the inscription—"To the victims of Capitalism who gave their lives for Rent, Interest and Profit. From the survivors of the Peace who are suffering worse than death for the same unholy Trinity." The banners carried by them bore such legends as "We are the unknown warriors" — "1914 Star: 1921 Starvation" — "They died that we might live—in poverty." And on the breasts of many of the marchers were the pawn tickets of war medals and countless household necessaries, all pawned for food.

Bystanders were affected even more by the pinched faces in the procession; the marchers were probably remembering that Lloyd George had said "Never again shall the gaunt spectre of unemployment stalk through the land," and had just prorogued parliament after passing schemes for providing possible work for at most 30,000 men out of nearly two million unemployed.

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The Material Basis of the Universe

This was the subject considered in the F. L. P. hall last Wednesday evening by Dr. Curry in his studies on evolution.

He showed that the opinion of modern science is that matter in its eternal and universal process of building and destroying, is the cause of all phenomena and that force, whether seen in mechanical process, in electric or radiant energy, in heat, or mental and intellectual activities are but manifestations of that mysterious thing called matter, the eternal source from which all things come.

Matter, then, is not the dead thing supposed by the old materialists, not something waiting for a creator to breathe in it the breath of life. The modern conception is in line with Professor John Tindall when he said, "I see in matter the potentialities of all physical and life processes."

Illustrations of nebulae and fixed stars or suns were shown on the screen; some of these showed countless luminous points which are world centres similar to our sun, thus demonstrating part of the universe vastly larger, more inspiring and mysterious than the ancient Jews or Bible-makers dreamed of.

From Haeckel's "Riddle of the Universe" was described the two great classifications of matter ponderable and imponderable substance known to us as solid liquid or gaseous and is represented by matter that can be weighed or analyzed.

Then there is that imponderable substance termed ether, equally real and important, yet incapable of analysis. This is known to exist because its absence is unthinkable. For instance, a couple of hundred miles above the earth, the air comes to an end, and yet something is beyond, and this something is ether, the medium which conveys light and heat from the sun, which is nearly one hundred million miles away. Light travels 168,000 miles a second. Ether also conveys electric force at a much greater speed than light travels; it operates in wireless as well as through the ordinary electric currents. Ether also occupies the space between the eliments or molicules of ponderable matter.

The speaker explained that matter was in constant state of motion or vibration and that constant change is a universal law of nature. Force and energy or properties of matter, gravitation, coesion and chemical affinities are forms of force or attraction which tend to bring matter together, and were it not for repelling powers of energy which tend to separate substance, this attraction would result in all matters fusing together in a lifeless form.

The inconstructability of matter and energy are now recognized by science. Mechanical energy, such as a waterfall, may be transformed into electrical power and that into light or heat or back again into mechanical power, but the sum of energy and matter in the universe is constant.

The Three Stages of Thought

These were divided into anthropomorphism, metaphysical and materialistic. The first came from the childhood of our race and means "man-shaped" gods. These were supposed to have come down from heaven as Jehovah did, and to have created the universe, the centre of which was the earth. According to Bible writers, mind was the creator of matter. This is the theological or dualistic concepts, and they are still with us.

The second stage is where we give up this "personal god" theory or belief in what Haeckel calls "the gaseous vertebrate" as god.

This second stage postulates the "absolute mind," the impersonal and infinite spirit of love, truth, justice, etc., deified, and prayed to by our Christian Scientists, theosophists, etc.

These people have moved far from the crude superstitions of our fathers, but have no intellectual basis. They live in a fool's paradise, a psychic nebulous light, but often for a time enjoy a state of intoxication; they are out of the dust and off their knees, being part of the "great absolute mind of the universe." They are above matter. The scientific position which will ere long be taught in our schools and colleges, as they are teaching it today in Soviet Russia, and known as materialistic monism.

Next Wednesday this subject will be reviewed and extended and the origin of the solar system will be considered.

Meeting starts at 8 o'clock every Wednesday the first of the month.

F. L. P. MEETING AT DREAMLAND

Campaign Committees to Meet Monday to Settle Affairs

Crowded meetings marked the close of the campaign of the Labor candidate in Vancouver South. The meeting at Dreamland will be held as usual on Sunday evening, the speakers A. MacInnes and J. Hacking.

A meeting of the campaign committee will be held next Monday evening at headquarters, 148 Cordova street west, at 8 p.m.

All members having subscription books are requested to hand them over to the campaign manager at their earliest convenience, in order that the audit committee can get to work. The committee wishes to thank all those who rendered service in distributing literature and manifestos and acting as scrutineers during the election to remember that a rally will be held at headquarters on the evening of Jan. 1, 1922, and the question of nominating a candidate for provincial vacancy is likely to be discussed, and decided upon.

The many friends of Thomas Richardson, the candidate in Vancouver South, will learn with regret that he has been confined to his bed since last Sunday evening, a breakdown occasioned by the inclemency of the weather during the later stages of the campaign.

Comrade W. R. Trotter is also confined to his home as a result of being badly shaken up in the recent train smashup in Oregon. Mr. Trotter was on his way home from Indianapolis at the time of the accident. The whist drive will be continued at headquarters on Saturday, Dec. 10, at 8 p.m.

JUNIOR LABOR LEAGUE NOTES

The Junior Labor League will meet tonight at 6262 Chester street south, Vancouver (one block east of Fraser), at 8 p.m. The educational committee will have charge of the meeting, which will also discuss the advisability of forming a South Vancouver branch of the league. Young people between the ages of 14 and 25 who are interested in this meeting are welcome to attend.

The Spatacans (J. L. L.) defeated Cedar Cottage Juniors last Saturday in a hard-fought match. The score was 4 to 3. They play Beaconsfield in the first match of the cup ties tomorrow.

The regular monthly social will be held next Friday, 8 p.m. at 3343 Windsor street, half a block north of Kingsway. A good time is anticipated, and as the "Christmas draw" is an item on the programme, it is hoped that there will be a large attendance of members and fritnds. The annual Christmas social will be held on Dec. 24. Another event that should draw a big crowd is the whist drive and dance to be held in Cotillion Hall, on Dec. 30, for the joint benefit of the Junior Labor League and the Spartacan Football Club. For information regarding the league, phone Fair. 1610 or Fair. 3032L.

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

FIGHT DID NOT END IN ELECTION

Socialist Work of Education Must Be Still Carried on

The final meeting in Comrade Kavanagh's campaign was held in the Mackenzie school, on Monday, Dec. 5. The hall was filled and a decided interest was shown. Comrades Smith and Kavanagh spoke on the real issues of the election, and stated, that after the election was over, they would still be speaking where the workers gathered together. The other candidates would wait till the next election.

Now that the "issue" has been decided, it is possible to realize the amount of work that has to be done in Vancouver South. Some 600 names of workers are on the unemployed register and the majority of these have asked for a continuance of the present system. They'll get it. It is now the duty of every active worker to line up and be prepared to do his part in carrying the message to his fellow workers. It should be possible to hold workers' meetings every week, and this will have to be done. The fight did not end with the election; let us throw ourselves into the fray with renewed energy, with the knowledge of the workers position in society instilled in the minds of the working class, the efforts of the "wind bags" prior to an election will be futile.

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ITALIAN STRIKE IS SPREADING

Every Capitalistic Paper Shut Down When Printers Strike

(By The Federated Press)

Chicago.—The great strike movement of Italy, which began with the walkout of metallurgical workers and seamen two weeks ago, now includes all the printers of the nation except those on labor and radicl papers, and as a result every "capitalist" paper is shut down throughout the length and breadth of Italy, according to reports received here. Anyone wanting news of the stirring events now taking place has to read the papers endorsed by organized labor.

The general strike of the printers began a few days ago in retaliation for the murder of Muller and Girardi, the secretary and executive board member of the printers' organization in Trieste. These unionists were shot down on the streets by Fascisti after their local went out in the general strike called in sympathy with the local metallurgical workers. At once a general strike call was sent out from the national headquarters in Milano of the Federazione del Libro, the printers' union.

This organization includes all the workers inside the mechanical departments of a printing or publishing plant. It is one of the oldest and best organized unions in Italy.

RUSSIA'S RED ARMY WAS TOPIC

J. Knight Explains Its Formation and Uses to C. N. U. X.

A packed house greeted Joe Knight at the Royal Theatre on Friday last when he gave an eloquent address on "The Red Army." The meeting, which was presided over by W. Bennett, was under the auspices of the Canadian National Union of Ex-Service Men, and was a live one in every respect, and the words of Comrade Knight were closely followed.

The speaker traced the difficulties encountered in forming the Red Army when they had to depend on the Czarist officers, and had to have special agents with them to see that they did not sell out to the enemy. In the face of great obstacles, they built up their own general staff from the Communists, until they were able to act independently of the old regime. But not only was the Red Armyl built up as the finest fighting machine in the world, but, at the same time, they were being trained and educated so as to form an industrial army that could be used effectively when peace was declared. Under capitalism the demobilizing of an army is a delicate operation, as it has nothing to offer the ex-soldier but soup kitchens, charity and unemployment, but under Soviet rule, the demobilizing meant releasing men from destructive work so that they can be used constructively in the building up of the nation. Under capitalism the returned soldier is a nuisance; under the Soviet rule he is welcomed to the industrial life as a factor in lightening the burdens of those who toil.

Comrade Knight gave a vivid picture of a parade of a portion of the Red Army down one of the streets of Moscow, how, marching along with rhythmic swing, they passed the Red Flag of Russia floating in the breeze, but, to th surprise of the foreign delegat present, no salute was offered to no cheer was raised, but a litt farther down the street wa stretched a banner bearing th words, "Workers of the worl unite," and then it was they s luted and cheered, showing th the educational work of the Co munists in the army had bor fruit and that these men knew f what they were fighting.

Questions and answers clos one of the best meetings held far this winter.

HEROES ARE NOW DISILLUSIONED

Found Making Morocco Safe for Spain No Sinecure

(By the Federated Press)
(New York Bureau)

New York—Eighty-three men who went from here to Spain to risk their lives, to make Morocco safe for Spain, are back in New York, disillusioned and bitterly condemning the false pretense by which they were lured to offer their services as fighters for a foreign nation. Instead of the beautiful dancing girls rushing out of the Moorish harems to play with the American "officers of the Foreign Legion;" instead of the commissions the Spanish recruiting officers told them they would be given; instead of the fine uniforms and free rations and fine wine and cigarettes; instead of the glory and panoply of war against a small and retreating army, when they landed at Ceuta, on the African coast opposite Gibraltar, they found their pay would be 60 cents a day American money, out of which they would have to buy their uniforms, their rifles, ammunition and their food after which, barring fines and such they might save 2 cents a day.

There were 148 young men in the party which landed. There were just eight who remained. The others—those who did not return to America—are scattered all over Spain, earning a living by planting onions, sweeping out bullrings and doing other jobs to earn their passage money home.

One of the 83 who returned was Lieut. George N. Dimond, 38 South Fifth street, Brooklyn, who won the Croix de Guerre and the Distinguished Medal in the world war. When he arrived in Africa he was told he would have to enlist as a private.

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(By H. Rahim)

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