THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

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RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT MOST STABLE IN WORLD IS OPINION OF J. R. KNIGHT

Canadian Recently Returned from Russia Portrays in Vivid Language the Struggles of the Russian People for Freedom—Makes Eloquent Appeal for Assistance for Famine Sufferers—Sum of $1090 Is Realized

With twenty pounds of his lost avoirdupois recovered—lost during his recent four months' stay in Russia—Joe Knight was still sufficiently ascetic of force and figure to typify in a measure the heroic suffering of the starving millions for whom he pled with arresting eloquence before packed crowds at the Royal and Colonial theatres last Sunday afternoon and evening. Though not really tall, the spareness of his grey-clad form seemed to add a fictitious cubit to his stature, as he stood erect before his audience or swayed lithely hither and thither with impassioned gesture, his keen but kindly eyes flashing fire from the shadowed depths of thin clean-cut features, topped with a crown of already greying hair. "The greatest thing that ever happened to me"—was how he described his visit to Soviet Russia.

"The workers of Russia have been suffering for you," declared J. G. Smith, as chairman, at the afternoon meeting. "You cannot suffer with them; the only way you can help them is by sending funds in order for them to get what is necessary for them to continue."

J. Kavanagh sounded a similar note in a like capacity at the evening gathering. A collection was taken on each occasion, the two amounting to $1090.90. Questions were also dealt with.

"It is very difficult to understand just how much the Russian workers have accomplished," began Comrade Knight, "unless we first take into consideration the tremendous difficulties they have had to overcome. In spite of all the obstacles in their way—brought about by war and counterrevolution—they have established institutions taht are a foundation for future freedom." He spoke of the wonderful solidarity of the people as a tremendous thing, and declared: "Of all the administrations in the world, the most stable today is the administration of Soviet Russia." (Applause.)

They had already entered on their fifth year—years of fighting, of actual war—since November, 1917; and they had previously lost 7,000,000 killed in the European war. There was great misery in Russia previous to the overthrow of the Czar's autocracy; as to the press claim that it was due to the Soviet administration, the speaker wondered "how they can have the supreme gall to make that assertion."

Trotsky and Lenin Take Hold.

Continuing, he briefly narrated how, on Nov. 7, 1917, "Trotsky and Lenin took hold of Russia and have held it in their hands ever since." How Kerensky came and promised to give the people what they demanded—and failed. How the party of 'no compromise' arose and taught the peasants that if they wanted land, they must take it for themselves by throwing off the landlords; the workers that, if they *wanted the factories, they must do* likewise; and the soldiers that, if they wanted peace, they must settle with their own exploiting class. Then how they had been assailed by Kolchak and Denikin, by Yudenich and Wrangel, and by Polish aggression, backed by capitalist gold. "During these four years, they have been fighting on all fronts."

The speaker had himself seen the great aviation ground of Moscow, with its "up-to-date murder machines"—over 200 of them—not one made in Russia! There they were the products of the various capitalist countries, captured from Kolchak, Denikin and the rest; sent against Russia in the vain hope of a possibility of weakening the morale of her people. "Russia faces the world with fortitude," *he said, "and with the knowledge* of a strength that will see them through." (Applause.)

The Red army was a very significant institution. Not thirsting for blood, they still recognised a need and stood ready to fight the invader. They had done more to bring solidarity between the peasant and the city worker than any other

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NO HELP FOR SINGLE MEN

Hon. H. H. Stevens to Be Asked for Solution of Unemployment

There was a large attendance of delegates at the Council of Workers meeting held on Tuesday night, and from the calling of the meeting to order to adjournment there was lots of life and discussion.

A communication from the Committee of the Privy Council, outlining the Federal unemployed relief policy was read and ordered filed, the secretary was also instructed to send copies of this letter to all organizations affiliated with the council.

The delegates appointed at the mass meeting of the unemployed last Friday, reported that the city council had been interviewed with respect to the supplying of work or relief for the unemployed and that they had been turned down flat, the committee of the city council taking the position that only married men should obtain relief.

South Vancouver delegates reported that relief was being given in that municipality every Tuesday and Friday. Ten dollars to married men and one dollar for each child, six dollars to single men and ten dollars to men supporting their parents. This relief has nothing to do with relief work.

There was a very lively discussion as to what could be done for the unemployed and it was finally decided to appoint a committee to arrange for the Hon. H. H. Stevens to address a mass meeting of the unemployed, on the Cambie Street grounds if possible, and if not, in the Pender Hall, on Saturday afternoon. The minister of Trade and Commerce to be asked to outline what steps could be taken to relieve the unemployed. *A collection will be taken up at the* meeting for the Council of Workers, which receives no per capita tax and depends on voluntary contributions.

It was reported that some trouble had been encountered by the committee entrusted with the advertising arrangements for Joe Knight's meetings for the Famine Sufferers of Russia, and that Con Jones had refused to allow advertising to be placed on his premises, and the delegate reported that in the Grandview district a man named *Meston had torn down the* bills from the post outside of his store.

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

THREE MEETINGS FOR KAVANAGH

South Vancouver Socialist Candidate Sure to Go to Poll

J. Kavanagh's campaign manager has stated that there is no doubt as to the Socialist candidate going to the polls, as the local committee has already collected more than enough money to cover the nomination fee.

Three meetings have been arranged for during the coming week, the first on Wednesday at the Second school at 61st and Victoria road, the second on Thursday, at the Brock school, 33rd and Main. The last will be held on Friday, at the McBride school, 29th and Culloden. All three meetings will commence at 8 p.m. sharp.

With the day of election drawing nearer, the contest in South Vancouver is warming up. On Tuesday all five candidates addressed the veterans, Kavanagh, as usual, explaining the issues of the election from a working class viewpoint. *All members of the committee are* working hard, and hope to see their efforts crowned with success.

C. N. U. X. Smoker.

The C. N. U. X. is holding its first Smoker, Monday, November 21st. A good concert programme has been arranged.

Smoker will be held in the S. P. of C. Hall, commencing at 8 p.m.

Prince Rupert Helps

The Prince Rupert Russian Famine Relief Committee has to date collected the sum og $818 for the famine sufferers. The Deep Sea Fishermen have donated $100 but this amount has not yet been received and is not included in the above sum.

TO DEMAND WORK OR NECESSITIES OF LIFE

Unemployed Appoints Committees to Look After Interests

Subsistence Level Is Based on Figures of Labor Gazette

Between 400 and 500 jobless workers assembled in the Pender Hall last Friday night at the call of the Council of Workers, to discuss the question of organizing the unemployed, so that their interests could be taken care of in the winter months. The result was the election of two committees of 12, all members of which are to be unemployed workers, the second committee acting as a feeder to *the first in the event of members* of that committee obtaining employment. It was also decided to send four members of the committee to act as delegates at the meetings of the Council of Workers.

In opening, Chairman J. G. Smith outlined the objects of the meeting, and stated that the Council of Workers had appointed a committee to investigate and bring in a report as to the amount necessary to maintain the idle workers. This committee, he stated, had gathered from the figures given in the Labor Gazette, that married men on relief should receive $27.50 per week, and single men $20. The committee also reported that men should receive when working not less than $32.50. These figures, according to statistics to be found in the Labor Gazette, being the lowest amounts on which men can live.

J. Kavanagh, in opening his address, pointed out that it was Armistice Day, and that in spite of the ideals which the men who had fought for democracy held, the war was a commercial one, and that conditions are now worse than they were before the war period. Referring to Russia, he stated there is want in that country, but everybody is in need, while on this continent, there is want on the one hand and riches on the other.

Continuing, he stated there are *six and three-quarter million peo*ple idle in the United States, and in Canada there is at least one million, including women and children affected by unemployment, yet there are millions of bushels of wheat in the granaries. He referred to the fact that Germany was paying off her indemnity by sending commodities to Great Britain and other Allied countries, while the British miners were idle, because the coal operators of the British Isles could not compete with coal produced in Germany. He pointed out that farmers were burning corn in the United States because there was no market for it and that less wheat was sown last year than the year before, because the price was too low.

Referring to the conscription of men in 1917, he pointed out that *those left to carry on industry* could produce all that was necessary to feed those left behind, and at the same time produce munitions, food, clothing and shelter

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THREE SPEAKERS AT THE ROYAL

Socialist Party Will Have All Candidates on Platform

Although there were several counter attractions in the city last Sunday night, a good sized audience assembled at the Royal theatre to hear the case for the Socialist Party of Canada.

J. Harrington was the speaker of the evening, his address being full of interest and bright humor. Dealing with the popular issues being put forward by the orthodox political parties in order to catch votes, he pointed out that an extensive advertising campaign was of the greatest importance to those who had something to sell, like Beecham's Pills or anything else. The attitude of the working class voter on election day was as unreasonably stupid towards his own interests as at any other time. The development of a class-consciousness in the minds of the workers *was the task which called the So*cialist Party into the present campaign, the most vital need of the age. In the meantime, by listening to the mouthings and cheap political thunder of professional spell-binders, the working class would get all that they ever did or could get under capitalism, and that was the wage slave's portion; hard work and pauperism. The speaker urged his audience to put their energy into the present fight; the revolutionary movement being the only hope of the working class

Outside meetings held by the Socialist candidates are being well-attended, and valuable work is being done.

Next Sunday night at the Royal the speakers will be J. Kavanagh, T. O'Connor and J. D. Harrington. A meeting of great interest can be expected.

Tonight, J. Harrington will speak in Grandview, at the Chamber of Commerce, 1029 Commercial drive on Tuesday, November 22, a meeting will be held in the King Edward High School. On Wednesday, November 23, T. O'Connor will speak in Pender Hall, 8 p.m.

FRENCH WORKERS HAVE IDEAS ON "LIBERTY"

Make Things Unpleasant for American Diplomats

Ten Thousand Troops at Sacco-Vanzetti Demonstration

(By Ida Glatt)
(For the Federated Press)

Paris, Oct. 23.—(By Mail.)—I have just returned from the Paris Sacco and Vanzetti demonstration. The Paris workers demonstrate with lyric enthusiasm. It was quite evident that the French government disapproves of lyric enthusiasm, for a goodly part of the French army was mustered out to keep the workers from "lyricising" in front of the American embassy, where Myron T. Herrick, United States ambassador, might be disturbed during his Sunday afternoon nap.

The horizon blue uniforms of the French regular army with their *gray metal helmets formed a strik*ing contrast to the navy blue, red-braided cape uniforms of the Garde Republicaine whose white metal helmets sport a long horse's tail as decoration. Detachments of cavalry, infantry and motorcycle police gathered together to keep Mr. Herrick from having bad dreams about Sacco and Vanzetti. All the way down the Avenue de Grand Armee from the Place de l'Etoile, waves upon waves of workers rolled to the place of meeting—the Porte-Maillot, surrounded by the *French army. Ten thousand troops* to keep ten thousand workers away from the American embassy! A bit expensive!

Marcel Cachin, head of the Communist faction in the Chamber of Deputies, mounted the tribune and cried, "Shall the United States satiate its dollar god with the blood of our two Italian comrades, Sacco and Vanzetti?" A thunder of "never" arose from the crowd.

"Sacco and Vanzetti are doomed to the electric chair by the ferocious capitalism of the United States," began Monmoussou, of the revolutionary Syndicalists, and again the workers yelled their opinion of "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Vaillant-Couturier spoke next—a fiery Communist orator—demanding justice on behalf or the two *Italians. His speech was interrup*ted with boos and hisses for the

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KNIGHT LEAVES FOR RUPERT

Many Meetings Are Arranged for in Province

J. Knight left on Monday for Prince Rupert and Anyox where he will address meetings under the auspices of the Russian Red Cross and on behalf of the famine sufferers of Russia.

Many other meetings have been arranged for different parts in the province the arrangements to date being as follows: Nanaimo, Sunday, November the 27th. Cumberland, Monday the 28th. Ladysmith, Tuesday the 29th. Victoria, the 30th. Westminster, Thursday, December the 1st., and Vancouver on Sunday the 4th.

Miss O'Brennan to Speak

The Self-Determination for Ireland League has been successful in securing Miss Kathleen M. O'Brennan to speak on Sunday night at the Pender Hall. Miss O'Brennan is a journalist of note, and is credited with being a brilliant speaker. A large crowd is expected to turn out to hear her on the Economic and Social Vision of Young Ireland.

Dance Saturday

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

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

LABOR MEMBERS GIVE THEIR VIEWS

Need for Assistance of the Unemployed Is Emphasized

Warehouses Full of Goods and People Hungry, Says Neelands

The Labor members in the Provincial House have had something to say on the mud-slinging that has been going on in that place of decorum *during the past week. On* Monday night, Sam Guthrie said he had listened to members on both sides of the House "slinging mud at each other," and he was not surprised that the government was bringing in an Executions Act, as he was sure that someone would be hung up. Ruled out of order in seeking to read extracts from a book, the speaker seriously warned the members he would read several volumes both on the eight-hour and the unemployment questions when these matters came up more specifically.

In regard to mothers' pensions, he stated he had been forced to believe that politics had been playing with this measure, and that there were some people who could get pensions for others when others who did not have a "pull" failed to *do so.*

"That is not right," interjected a voice.

Mr. Guthrie responded that he had the proof.

The unemployment question, not having been settled in the House, Mr. Guthrie supposed he could not refer to it, but he could, he said, refer to the causes of it. The reasons given by history were that the human family did not know how to produce enough. Today, however, they were not compelled to be poor, for there was no difficulty in producing the things they wanted.

Mr. Guthrie queried what the men got who fought in the great war. Nothing, but to be thrown on the scrap heap, he said. He would not be surprised, he stated, if something more serious should happen *unless something were done for* the unemployed. Tariff reform, talked about by both the contending parties in the forthcoming election, was pure buncombe, and as regards the issue in the House, he asked that it should discontine mud slinging and get down and do something for the unemployed.

R. H. Neelands, speaking on the

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MRS. CORSE FLAYS THE GOVERNMENT

Mrs. Woodsworth and T. Richardson to Speak at Dreamland Sunday

The Federated Labor Party had an excellent meeting at the Picture theatre, 26th and Main street, last Sunday evening. Comrade C. S. Cassidy was in the chair, and in the course of his remarks, stated that it gave him the greatest pleasure to appear on the platform to help Comrade Richardson in his *campaign, and urged the electors* of Vancouver South to do all in their power to elect Richardson, as he had proved himself a capable fighter for the workers.

Mrs. G. S. Corse, in her address, which occupied 45 minutes, informed the audience that she had it on good authority that 80 per cent. of the members of the House at Ottawa was composed of lawyers and other members who there represented the interests of the owning class of this country, and if they looked for any improvement in the conditions of the working people, while such a state of affairs lasted, then they would look in vain. The speaker referred to the recent campaign for a woman senator at Ottawa from British Columbia, and stated that in her opinion, any decent-minded woman should not as*sociate with any senator as a pro*test against their action during last session in refusing to raise the age of consent to an act to prevent assaults on young girls. Dealing with a statement of Mr. Ladner, of the Mongrel Meighen Coalition government, that they had nothing to be ashamed of in their record, the speaker asked if the spending of $189,000 in prosecuting the workers in Winnipeg, who only asked for the right of collective bargain-

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RAILROADMEN TO GET WAGE CUT

Camouflage Decision by Stating Road Not Involved in July Move

U. S. Railroad Labor Board Starts Another Slashing Process

(By the Federated Press)

Chicago—Following closely upon the solemn assurances given the chiefs of the Railway Brotherhoods that no more wage cuts were in prospect—for a time at least—the United States Railway Labor Board on Wednesday did what many union Labor leaders expected, started another wage slashing process that must inevitably revive nation-wide strike plans.

Over the protest of A. O. Wharton and W. L. McMenimen, Labor members, the board cut rates of pay for virtually all classes of railroad employees of the New Orleans & Great Northern Railroad Company of Mississippi. The announce*ment camouflaged the decision by* declaring that this particular road was not a party to the case involving the wage increase of July 1 last.

Simultaneously with the announcement of the wage cut, the National Industrial Traffic League, composed of the big shipping interests of the country, in convention here, adopted a resolution urging the railroads to press their claims for further wage reduction as a basis for freight rate readjustment.

This action is expected to make *it possible for the railroad execu*tives to barnstorm the Railway Labor Board with demands for further hilarious wage cutting, and at the same time plead, "'It ain't us as wants it, but ye gods! what would you do? Blame the shippers!" The resolution of the shippers urges that "all employees of carriers be reduced in wages to a point corresponding to the salaries and wages in other lines of work," whatever that may mean.

Under the Railway Board's ruling, train and engine service employees were returned without qualification to the rates of pay in effect March 1, 1920, but rates for shop crafts and roundhouse laborers were specified by the board class by class and station agents were similarly rated.

The decision said the road's rep*resentatives testified to an operat*ing deficit of $500,000 for 1920, and a further operating deficit of $95,000 for the first half of 1921, together with deferred maintenance of $400,000, accumulated since the ending of Federal control.

All classes of employees on the road, the decision said, except maintenance of way forces, declined to accept the reductions of July last or rates proposed by the roads. The dissenting opinion filed by Wharton differed from the minority decision "with particular reference to the manifestly unjust and unreasonable treatment accorded shop employees in the decision and the indefensibly low rate established for laborers.

"By this decision the board has

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A NEW TWIST TO AN OLD PROBLEM

Proposal to Cancel War Debts Must Intlude Russia

(By The Federated Press)
(New York Bureau)

New York.—A new twist has been given to the proposals which are being industriously circulated for a reduction or complete cancellation of the interallied debts. The proposal of the British National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce to call upon the British government to start such negotiations, according to the *London Daily News, comes* at the "interesting" moment when the Russian government has conditionally proposed to pay the debts to other nations incurred by the czaristic regime.

"We believe," the London Daily News is quoted as saying, "that when, as now seems inevitable, a conference is called to consider the question of interallied debts, it will be impossible to avoid including Russia in any scheme of cancellation that is accepted if there is real intention to admit Russia to the comity of nations."

Persons here who have followed closely the diplomacy of recent years in which the Russian Soviet statesmen have outgeneraled the allied and American politicians at almost every point in such negotiations and interchanges as *have taken place, point out that* this may be one more instance in which Moscow has seized the psychological moment and again availed itself of the confused and opportunistic efforts of world capitalism to extricate itself from the financial net in which it has entangled itself. They assert that any attempt at debt repudiation by France and England and the other allied and "associated" nations which is not made to include Russia, will be a confession of insincerity; and further that it would involve financial juggling which could not fail to end in disaster.

STREET RAILWAYMEN PRESENT THEIR CASE TO THE CONCILIATION BOARD

W. H. Cottrell Shows That Fight Is Between Large Corporation and 1500 Employees—Ridicules Idea That Present Conditions Make a Laughing Stock of Mr. Murrin—Points Out That He Is Successful Manager

On Tuesday morning the representatives of the Street and Electric Railway Employees of Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, began to lay their case before the Conciliation Board, appointed by the Department of Labor, on request of the B. C. Electric Railway Company, which is now in session to decide whether the contention of the company to the effect that a wage cut is now in order, is correct or not. W. H. Cottrell opened the case for the men, and stated that he would prefer to deal with working conditions, than the cost of living and wages. Although there has been considerable cross-firing during the proceedings, this is not a personal matter between *Mr. Murrin and myself.* It is a question between a large corporation and 1500 of its employees. On the one hand, a large corporation, seeking to obtain its labor at the cheapest rate, and have the working conditions cut to the most economical basis possible, and on the other hand, 1500 employees seeking to maintain fair wages and decent working conditions.

A large corporation, so large in fact, that neither the city nor the Provincial government can begin to think about buying them out at *the present time. This is even more* far-reaching than that. Mr. Murrin has made the statement that "the cost of living in Vancouver is the lowest in Canada, and the wages the highest." The street railway companies over this continent are well organized. In their secret councils and conventions, they discuss ways and means of getting special privileges. It is a part of their business. They are always asking for special privileges and pleading special consideration. They want special consideration so that they shall not be subject to the ordinary rules governing rates of pay for overtime, etc. They will explain that their business is different to the ordinary industries, and it should be given special consideration, and that it is such a pleasant thing to work for a street railway company that they should not pay high wages to their employees.

Mr. Murrin has very cleverly tried to convey the impression of a poor downtrodden company dominated by its employees, and that because of the wonderful conditions these men have demanded and obtained, as he himself has expressed it to the board, he is the laughing stock of other managers of street railway concerns, but, Mr. Chairman, this is not a fact. Mr. Murrin is a success. As a street railway manager, he is a decided success, and no one knows that better than himself. He may for purposes of his own try to give this board a different idea, but because of the economical system under which the B. C. E. R. Co. is run under his management, and in spite of the organization and conditions the men work under, or perhaps I *should say, coincident with the con*ditions, Mr. Murrin is an outstanding, efficient, successful street railway manager, and accepted as such in the street railway world. These things are discussed, and I know of them. I have been to many different cities on this continent, and as a street car man, I naturally take considerable interest in the systems under which the cars are run when I am in another city, and from my observation, I know that the Vancouver system will compare favorably with any other city on the continent. There is less time wasted in operation than in other cities, and the men are efficient. The company is run on the most economical basis. In dealing with the question of time and a-half for Sunday work, Mr. Cottrell presented the following statement *to the board:*

We claim the same consideration in this respect as other workers in this city and vicinity.

It is generally conceded that as far as possible, Sunday be considered a day of rest, and as little work as possible be done on that day.

The Sunday observance is general in Canada today, and is appreciated

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UNEMPLOYED ARE ORGANIZING

North Vancouver Jobless to Hold Another Meeting on Sunday

Last Sunday the unemployed of North Vancouver held a meeting on the Esplanade opposite Larson's Pavilion. Fellow worker Coote was elected as chairman and secretary and a start was made towards organizing the unemployed of the North Shore city.

Two speakers, J. Dennis and A. Kirk were in attendance and close attention was paid by those present to what they had to say on the position of the working class.

On Monday, a number of the idle workers waited on the City Council, and a strong protest was made against the discharge of a worker for speaking on the job.

On Sunday next there will be a meeting in the K. P. hall and good speakers will be in attendance and the work of organizing will be advanced another step. Every unemployed worker on the North Shore is invited to attend this meeting.

O. B. U. GENERAL WORKERS

The referendum ballots on the *amendments to the Constitution*, adopted by the third annual convention of the O. B. U., can be secured at Pender Hall. All members are requested to attend the next regular meeting, Nov. 23, so that the vote on the referendum may reflect the wishes of the membership.

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

ATTORNEY-GENL. GIVES ANSWERS

Replies to Sam Guthrie's Questions on Fed. Prosecution

On Wednesday, Nov. 9, Mr. Sam Guthrie, M. L. A. for Newcastle riding, asked the attorney general the following questions:

1. Was a criminal prosecution commenced against Mr. A. S. Wells, editor of the B. C. Federationist at Vancouver, in the month of September, 1921, upon the charge of publishing a pamphlet entitled "Left Wing Communism, an Infantile Disorder?"

2. Was the said pamphlet—namely, "Left Wing Communism, an Infantile Disorder"—prior to publication in Vancouver, published in the United Kingdom with the full knowledge of the British government and without the authorities in Great Britain taking the exception to such publication?

3. Was the said pamphlet, prior to puglication in Vancouver, published in other countries and in the United States, with the full knowledge of the governments of said countries and without the authorities in such countries taking the exception to such publication?

4. For a considerable time prior to the present prosecution, did such pamphlets have government mailing facilities in Canada and the United States?

5. Has there been any other and if so, what instance of criminal prosecutions instituted in British Columbia for entertaining or publish*ing political opinions?*

6. Is the minister aware that Mr. A. S. Wells, the defendant in the above-mentioned proceedings, is an active leader of Socialist thought in British Columbia?

7. Is there any connection between the political beliefs of Mr. Wells and the present prosecution?

The replies given by the attorney general were as follows:

"1. No prosecution was instituted by my department, but might have been by Vancouver city police, as a communication received from Ottawa to the effect that the pamphlet inquired about contravened section 97B of the Criminal Code, was referred to the chief of police, Vancouver, on Aug. 29, 1921.

"2. No record.
"3. No record.
"4. No record.
"5. *No record.*
"6. No official information.
"7. No.
"8. A duty is imposed on the police to prosecute for all violations of the Criminal Code.
"9. Answered by No. 8."

Smoker and Concert

UNDER AUSPICES C.N.U.X

Smokes – Eats – Drinks

GOOD CONCERT TALENT

S. P. C. HALL, Corner Dunlevy and Pender

MONDAY, NOV. 21, 8 p.m.

ADMISSION 75 CENTS

A Mass Meeting

Of the Unemployed

WILL BE HELD ON THE

CAMBIE STREET GROUNDS

On Sunday Afternoon

at 3 o'clock

The committee appointed on Friday, November 11, will make a report on its activities.

Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia

Dance and Bazaar

—WILL BE HELD IN THE—

FINNISH HALL, Clinton and Pender

SATURDAY, NOV. 26, 8 p.m.

$50.00 worth of prizes will be distributed. Everyone purchasing a ticket will have a chance.

Gentlemen 50c — Good Music — Ladies 25c

THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

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A. S. WELLS.....Manager

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....November 18, 1921

WITH a great flourish, and scare headlines, the press during the past week informed us that the Disarmament Conference has decided to scrap a large number of capital war vessels. What we have not been told, however, is of more importance than the "great news" which was spread over the world for the purpose of diverting the attention of the people from the real objects of the conference. For instance, we have not been told that many of the greatest naval experts are of the opinion that capital ships have already been scrapped by the development of new methods of warfare. We have not been told that the late war demonstrated the possibility of future wars not being fought on battle fronts, but that the civilian populations of the warring countries would be the object of attack, and the places where munitions, chemical or otherwise, are being manufactured, will be at all times objectives of the enemy.

SOME THINGS WE WERE NOT TOLD

* * *

Another factor that has not been pointed out, is that capitalist nations confronted with ever-increasing expense for the upkeep of armies and navies, and due to the curtailment of markets, are also faced with an ever-decreasing amount of surplus values produced by the workers, and compelled to seek relief, as all armaments, unemployed doles and other costs of governments, must be met by the employing class. If, then, the nations which are today facing curtailed markets, recognize that any future wars will be waged against the civilian populations, the scrapping of capital ships will in no way decrease armaments or the destructive forces, for the price of one capital ship, such as built by the British Government, namely, $40,000,000, would provide a flotilla of aeroplanes which would be much more effective in the new methods of warfare than would enormous war vessels. Tear gas, and numerous other chemical products which science is now producing, will be more effective in reducing a civilian population to the point of submission, than would capital ships which could only shell the coast towns. Munition factories do not usually happen to be located at points on the coast, but are as far removed from the danger of naval attacks as possible, and to reach these objective points, aeroplanes are far more effective engines of destruction.

* * *

Wage slaves who are rejoicing because a few obsolete ships are to be discarded for more effective means of destruction, can, however, take what satisfaction they like out of press reports as to the fall in steel stocks, which immediately followed the announcement that capital ships were to be scrapped. They may see their emancipation in the fact that shipbuilders are already predicting added unemployment when the naval holiday is in effect; when not only the shipyard workers, but all other workers, incidental and necessary to the building of ships, including miners, both coal and metalliferous, and other workers are thrown out of work because the ruling class has decided to cut out the waste in preparing for, and carrying on war. They may, as J. R. Clynes, a British Labor M. P., has done, conceive the idea that the workers will be placed at producing the necessities of life instead of destructive forces; that the surplus values which heretofore have been wasted by the ruling clas in the destruction of human life, will be put to producing those things which the workers now lack. But if they do allow any such foolish thoughts to encumber their minds, they will very soon realize that they have been living in a fool's paradise.

* * *

Every nation is already producing more than the home market can consume. The foreign market is today glutted more easily and much more quickly than ever. The competition is keener, and the workers cannot be constantly employed for these reasons. The only available market of any magnitude left is China. It will only be a market for a short time, and of necessity must become a competitor for supremacy in the world's market, for, as foreign capital, be it British, American, French or any other brand is invested in that country, so must the capitalistic methods of production be instituted and developed until the market is destroyed and a powerful and efficient competitor created. Thus do all the golden dreams fade away in the light of the truth. Capitalists or their representatives may scheme in Washington; workers may dream dreams, but the development of the present system of society can only bring greater misery to the working class, and the day of the emancipation of human kind from wage slavery so much the nearer. Human progress cannot be delayed. The disarmament conference will decide nothing. It will not settle commercial jealousies. It cannot emancipate the workers or make their burden lighter. That is a job for the working class and will never be accomplished by hysterical press headlines, promises of relief by capitalistic diplomats and humbugs, or under the present system of society. In the meantime the representatives of the capitalistic class at Washington, having created a smoke barrage, are now in secret conference, and dealing with the real objects of the conference, which is the division of the spheres of influence in the last market and field of investment. China, which, when developed, must of necessity add its quota to the forces which are bringing the present system to an end.

NO class of labor in British Columbia has been subjected to worse conditions than lumber workers. Laws which were enacted to protect these men are more observed in the breach than in their enforcement. During the time when the Lumberworkers organization was strong, efforts were made to have these laws enforced with some little success, but even then, dilapidated bunkhouses and unsanitary conditions were encountered. Long hours were worked, and even the laws regarding the payment of wages were openly and flagrantly violated. Legislation which has at various times been introduced with the object of restricting the hours of labor in this industry, has invariably been opposed by the lumber barons, all manner of reasons, logical or otherwise, being advanced to show that the shortening of the hours of labor would cripple this industry. Some few years ago a prominent lumberman of Victoria, at a meeting held in the city hall, took the position that it was essential that Asiatics be employed in order to compete with the producers of Washington and Oregon, when no Asiatics were employed in this industry in the states referred to.

THE LUMBER WORKER AND EIGHT HOUR LAWS

* * *

The same old reasons are now being trotted out by the lumber barons as to why the eight hour legislation introduced by Major Dick Burde should be opposed. Dire results are predicted if the hours of labor are shortened. Competition of other parts of the world is advanced particularly as to why this legislation should not be enacted, yet the fact remains that eight hour conditions have been established in other industries which have also to compete against other countries which have not similar regulations in effect.

* * *

The provincial house is composed of representatives of ruling class interests. Those interests are organized to perfection. When the lumber barons see that their profits are likely to be affected by legislation, the word goes out that it must not be enacted. Usually their wishes are heeded, for they are the power, or at least a part of the power, behind the government. One of these lumber barons when speaking in opposition to the proposed legislation, stated "that there would be a material increase in the export lumber trade this year and restricted hours of labor would diametrically oppose such progress." Reference was also made to the competition of the United States. With the low wages prevailing in the lumber industry in this province and with Asiatic labor available, if the lumber barons cannot compete with the U. S. which has no large amount of Asiatic labor to fall back on, and it is necessary for the lumber worker to work ten hours a day, live in unhealthy bunkhouses and without any sanitary conveniences, the lumber industry of this province must be in a bad way.

* * *

Whether the builders of magnificent homes on Shaughnessy Heights from the profits secured from the hides of the lumber workers are facing poverty or not, the lumber jacks are faced with conditions which are so bad that their lives are one long round of misery and toil. Denied the comforts of modern civilization, isolated in those regions where the population is scarce, and compelled to live and sleep in buildings which are not fit for cow barns, insecure in their employment, blacklisted if they protest against living like animals, these men have every incentive to take a little more interest in their own welfare. Politicians who jump at the crack of their master's whip, cannot aid them. Legislation when passed will not be effective unless they are organized strong enough to enforce their wishes. Capitalism decrees that the lot of a slave shall not be a happy one, but the slave who will not fight for his existence is not worthy of any help. In the past the lumber worker has demonstrated that he can organize and fight, his present apathy is bringing him worse conditions, longer hours and a lower standard of living. His life will be the more degrading as he allows his inaction to be taken advantage of by the employers. The only way in which the lumberjack can resist the further encroachments of capitalism, is by organized effort. When he has attempted and succeeded in putting up an effective fight against the present gouging tactics of the lumber barons, he may then be able to turn his attention to securing a new vantage ground, but if the eight hour legislation becomes law it will not aid the man in the woods unless he has the power to enforce it, as the employing interests are strong enough to over ride the legislative enactments, when there is no opposition to their activities. The moral should be obvious. If there is anything to be got that is worth while under capitalism it will have to be fought for and held by organized effort.

THE Vancouver Daily Sun suggested on Friday last, that Armistice day would have been more suitably observed by two minutes of hard work, than by that period of silence and hush. The Daily World informed us in an editorial that Lloyd George sounded an optimistic note, and also took the position that that had the central powers won the war, the conquered nations would, on their own showing, have been in a state of sevitude beside which the unemployment and partial disorganization would be as nothing. The World quoted those lines so often used when the conditions of the returned soldiers are being sidetracked, namely:

POPPIES, MISERY AND KEEPING FAITH.

"If ye break faith with us who die,
we shall not sleep though
Poppies grow in Flanders' Fields."

And then made the following statement:

Let no one forget that the most authoritative statistics in the World War show that 10,000,000 were killed in battle, and many more millions perished through the indirect causes of the conflict, and that the war's actual cost to those nations participating totalled $186,000,000,000.

* * *

As yet we have to learn who won the war. Certainly British workers who did some of the fighting won nothing if the World was correct when it reported that half a million returned men in Great Britain are now out of work, and that medals won by deeds of valor are reposing in pawnshops. We do not know just how the returned men, who are idle in this country, like the suggestion that two minutes hard work should have been indulged in instead of silence as an observation of the day on which peace was declared, but did not come into existence. We do not know how they like the hypocritical references of a capitalist press to their dead comrades who gave their lives because they thought they were fighting to make the world safe for democracy and to make it a fit place for heroes to live in. But we do know that millions were destroyed in a war which settled nothing. That men who fought that they might live are now compelled to starve, accept doles, or line up in bread lines; that loved ones who were left behind to fight their battle through life by those who lie in Flanders' fields are living in straightened circumstances and war crippled workers are daily and hourly suffering from the horrors of capitalism; that the world is a worse place to live in in spite of their efforts to make it better, and that hunger and want are on every hand apparent and, as stated in the Press, there is no relief in sight.

* * *

Those members of the working class who suffered in Flanders fields and returned can keep faith with their comrades. They, with their fellow workers of all nations, can and will, make the world a better place to live in, but it will not be by selling imitation poppies. It will be by their efforts to create a new society. The ruling class, which promised so much, can never keep faith with those who hoped for better things because its interests are bound up in the perpetuation of human slavery, and as long as that exists, those ideals which so many of the workers thought they were fighting for, can never be realized. The sacrifice was great but unavailing, the workers will, however, keep faith with those who have gone before in the struggle for human freedom. They will, because of necessity, bring about a state of society where two minutes work or silence will not be necessary for the observation of a peace day which means nothing but betrayed hopes, shattered ideals, and broken bodies, but the freeing of humanity will be celebrated every day by those who produce in the enjoyment of the product of their toil. The happy laughter of well fed and cared for children, freed from the horrors of war and starvation, will be a pean of joy which will be all sufficient to demonstrate that at last humanity is free, and the mission of the working class accomplished. Speed the day.

A perusal of the legislation passed by the present administration will prove which class in society it represents.

Premier Meighen says that in his twelve years of public service he has been true to Canada. Workers who do not own Canada, and are jobless, will no doubt appreciate the great sacrifices which the premier has made for those who do.

If the policies of ruling class politicians are the panaceas which they claim they are, how is it that after election day is over the same old conditions, only more degrading, are always faced by the workers?

Ten thousand men out of work in Toronto, says employment officer. Premier Meighen says the policy of the government is to keep Canadian factories going and an ever-growing stream of Canadian labor employed. Something wrong with the policy somewhere, for it doesn't seem to work as intended.

Mr. H. G. Wells says an American and an Englishman care for their countries because they believe that they belong to them. He also states that a Japanese cares for his country because he thinks he belongs to it. The Jap would appear to be pretty nearly right; if the country does not own him, at least those who own it do. The American and the Englishman are sure out of luck if they happen to be working men, as they own nothing but their labor power and there is little demand for that these days.

One way to disarm is to get rid of the arms. The capitalistic way is to throw away the obsolete ones and get more efficient weapons, as the following items will show:

The U. S. Chemical warfare experts say that a new and more deadly gas has been perfected of which three drops on any part of the body will bring instant death. Picture aeroplanes dropping tons of this stuff upon defenseless women and children in large cities. Think of the great possibility of infecting a whole nation with deadly germs, such as the Spanish "Flu" or worse, and wiping out a nation at one stroke.

A new machine gun, electrically controlled, with three barrels, is capable of firing 2,000 rounds in one minute in any position desired. This gun can be operated one mile away, thus protecting its operator from attacks.

Street Railwaymen Present Their Case to the Conciliation Board

(Continued from Page 1)

by all workers as a day of rest, and a day on which they can foregather with their family and friends.

We recognize that on that day in particular, in order that the public may take advantage o fthis day to the full extent, that the street car service must be maintained, and that although we would prefer to be with our families, participating in the rest day, we must of necessity carry on on Sundays as on other days. But for all that we consider that the generally accepted plan of extra pay for Sunday should apply to us as to all other workers. It is true that we have one day off in eight, but we certainly do not consider that this in any way compensates for the loss of our Sundays. We cannot take advantage of this day to anything like the same extent as we could on Sundays. Children home from school, etc.

Mr. Murrin has said that these men have exceptional advantages. This may be true, but it is also certain that there are many disadvantages.

I would like to give you an outline of the hours worked by both night and day men, so that you mya be able to picture these conditions.

He said: Mr. Murrin has referred to these men having finished their work by 1.30 p.m. Yes, Mr. Chairman, that is so, but consider these men's runs from the beginning of their day? They get up at 3 or 3.30, leave home at 4 or 4.30, start out with their cars from 4.40 a.m. Night men start at 2 or 4 p.m., getting off any time from 12 p. m. (midnight) to 3 a.m., and Mr. Murrin says these men are aristocrats? If there is anything aristocratic about this job, it must be going home with the milkman in the morning.

Mr. Cottrell also pointed out that if a member of the Typographical Union worked seven days a week, he would get double time for the seventh day, and that Mr. Murrin had stated that if he could arrange the running sheet that another 200 men could get off on Sunday, and that cars were put on in order to take workmen to their work, this be denied, and stated that the company had to be shown that the public would have to pay for these cars, or they would not be put on. Mr. Murrin, who was evidently upset by the logic of Mr. Cottrell's arguments, insisted on interjecting his views during the men's representative's presentation of the case, and the chairman requested him to just make notes and not interrupt.

Minimum Wage.

The minimum wage clause, which is supposed to take care of the extra men and guarantee them a subsistence, was then dealt with. Mr. Cottrell pointed out that extra men are at the convenience of the company at all times, and if not there at the specified reporting times, are classed as sleepers, and thereby forfeits the six months' guarantee. This clause was granted by the conciliation board of 1919.

Mr. Cottrell, continuing, pointed out that the company keeps as small a number of men as possible, with a $70 per month guarantee. These men must earn every cent of this. They must report at the company's specified times each day, and put in more time than do the regular men. In some cases, they report at 5 a.m., and do not get through their day's work until 12 p.m. He also stated that Mr. Murrin would reply, well, they rely on the goodness of the job for the men to turn up at reporting times.

Spread-Over.

Dealing with the spread-over clause, Mr. Cottrell pointed out that this clause was essential in order that the men could complete a day's work in a reasonable time, and continuing said:

I have referred, Mr. Chairman, in dealing with the Sunday extra time, to the fact that even the best runs are worked under abnormal conditions, when compared with most other occupations. But in dealing with the street railway work, and the abnormal working hours, one of the most aggravating features, and one that is an outstanding grievance to the men employed on platform work, whether it is Vancouver or any other part of the continent, is the spread-over time between runs that is necessary to complete a day's work. We have obtained a clause in our agreement that has to a considerable extent eliminated this grievance, and we strenuously oppose any alteration to this clause. We have had considerable experience of this spread-over work, and our experience has taught us that the only way we can safeguard ourselves against working abnormal hours, is this spread-over clause, which not only keeps the spread-over within reasonable limits, but also compensates a man for working such broken time. Before the Conciliation Board in 1919, we were compensated to the extent of full time for all spread-over over ten hours, but at the 1919 Conciliation Board, we mutually agreed to reduce it to the present clause, and we do not think there is any justification for a further reduction. This statement was put in as an exhibit.

Continuing, Mr. Cottrell pointed out that only 25 per cent. of the runs were being paid, spread over rates. Without these rates, the men would be compelled to work at all times to complete the eight hours which is a day's work.

Mr. Murrin stated that he did not agree and suggested that it was an ideal clause for the men, and stated that the making up of a sheet on an eight-hour day was different to one on a nine-hour day.

Mr. Cottrell, in reply, showed the chairman a copy of the 1915 agreement, and stated that the men could not afford to drift back to the previous conditions, and said that Mr. Murrin would not grant the men anything unless it was specifically provided for in the agreement, and has used every argument previously to get this eliminated.

Mr. Murrin pointed out that the men had the whole of the middle of the day to themselves. Mr. Cottrell replied yes, he certainly has the middle of the day to himself, and now you would have him work the whole time for you for nothing, and insisted that street railway work should be on the same basis as other employment.

New Fare Boxes.

On the supposition that the new fare boxes do not take up as much of the time of the men when turning them in as did the old ones, the company is endeavoring to have "box time" pay eliminated. Mr. Cottrell pointed out that the men must spend time at relieving points to secure proper supplies, and that in transactions which covered $30 to $40, the men must be careful and take time or lose money. Mr. Hoover pointed out that five or six conductors could be seen at a time getting change and supplies, and that they must have green ticket, settlers' tickets, coppers, nickles, dimes, etc., and this takes time.

Mr. Cottrell, dealing with the extra 5 cents per hour for car barn men working from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., said that the men were regular night men, but working on other shifts was different.

Mr. Pettipiece, questioning Mr. Murrin: Do you mean to tell me that you are kicking at paying 3 or 4 men an extra 5 cents for working on a graveyard shift? Mr. Murrin offered to concede this to men going to work after 5 p.m.

The question of wages paid to men greasing the curves and points was then brought up, and Mr. Cottrell pointed out in reply to Mr. Murrin's statement that old men could be secured to do this work at lower wages, that he evidently did not know much of track greasing, and that old men could not bend their backs to do this work. He also pointed out that they worked seven days a week.

Mr. Murrin stated that it was the intention of the company to do away with coupon reports under the one-man system. Mr. Cottrell took the position that the payment for these reports was right in principle.

Conditions of freight men were next dealt with. The company urging the signing up of freight crews for one month.

Evidently the company is seeking to eliminate all the old privileges, if such they can be called, as they are seeking to have passes limited to the city, payment of overtime rates in the shops, and protests against the business agent doing business during working hours, and overtime for greasers all cut out, the men's representatives in all cases opposing the taking away of these conditions. The case is proceeding, and the men expect to finish their case today.

Mrs. Corse Flays Government

(Continued from page 1)

ing; who raided the homes of numerous workers who dared to raise their voice against the government; the government who in 45 minutes passed legislation which abrogated even the limited rights of the working people, which had existed since the passing of Magna Charta; could Mr. Ladner point with pride to these facts, and ask for their endorsation by the electorate of Vancouver South, then she hoped that he would be repudiated by the people of the riding. Commenting on the statement of General Odlum, that there was lots of prosperity in the interior, Mrs. Corse asked the general for some of that prosperity to be brought to South Vancouver, where it was much needed. There is no prosperity for the working people possible under this system, said Mrs. Corse, for she had found out as the wife of a working man, that those who worked for wages were always broke.

Comrade McInnes followed with a short address on the lines of that men and women, when they studied the so-called science of politics, soon found out that it was only a waste of time, and took up the study of political economy, instead. All present day governments could only reflect the prevailing mode of production. In primitive man, we found a being who had enough intelligence to get himself and his dependents enough to eat, if the worker of today is to be judged by that standard, then he compared unfavorably with his predecessor. The crowds that lined up at the hall on Fraser avenue, were not there for the purpose of securing a free ticket to view the "art treasures of Europe;" they were there for the purpose of procuring temporary access to sustenance, not because it was their fault, but because of the system of production for profit, and the system itself could not last any longer than the workers permitted. Production for profit had outgrown itself, and must be replaced by production of things for use of those who produced them.

At Secord school on Monday evening, a well-attended meeting was held. The candidate, Tom Richardson, for Vancouver South, gave an excellent address, and said that he was not out for vote catching, that whether it meant losing votes or not, he stood for the abolition of the system. He was absolutely opposed to militarism of any kind, and in or out of parliament, would continue to oppose anything that is the negation of all useful effort.

Richardson Meetings for Next Week

Tuesday, Prince of Wales school, King Edward avenue, Shaughnessy Heights.

Tuesday, Moving Picture house, Collingwood East.

Wednesday, Lloyd George school, 67th avenue west and Cartier, Marpole.

Thursday, Lord Kitchener school, Blenheim and 19th avenue, Dunbar Heights.

Friday, Edith Cavell school, Ash street and 16th avenue west.

Friday, Moberly school, Fraser avenue and River road.

Whist drive, dance and refreshments at 148 Cordova street west, on Saturday, at 8 p.m. Study class Sunday at same address, 3 p.m.

Speakers for next Sunday at Picture theatre, 26th avenue and Main street, are Mrs. J. S. Woodsworth and Tom Richardson, Labor candidate, Vancouver South.

Sydney, N.S.W.—Several hundred flour-milling employees are out of work. The principal reason for this is that the flour mills are unable to dispose of their stocks at the prices offering. There are large stocks of flour and offals in the various mills of the country, and until this is sold the mills will remain idle.

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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 Flatework and Operative Dentistry, Local and General Anaesthesia.

Seattle.—Workmen employed by the local park board on non-hazardous work receive full pay when injured, but employees engaged in dangerous occupations receive only $23 a month. The situation arises from the functioning of the State workmen's compensation act, which sets that sum as the amount to be paid to workers injured in hazardous jobs but which alows local bodies to use their own discretion in allowing recompense to other workmen.

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Lumber Workers' News and Views

COAST DISTRICT NOTES.

The time for the holding of the Coast Convention is drawing nigh and apart from a few camps which have been carrying on in spite of the frowns of the boss and a few others that have come to life recently, the chances of holding a delegate convention are very slim.

One large camp quite recently came to life and held meetings but the Lord hardened the heart of the boss who frowned on the attempts to build up the Organization and since that time no less than three Delegates have left the camp for various reasons.

There is a refreshing sign, however, of many camps containing the nucleus of an organization, letters are received from many camps expressing the willingness of the active minority to get in the firing line and make a determined atempt to start things going, another large camp during the past week started off on high and now has a live delegate who states that chances are good for getting results.

The intolerable conditions prevailing in most camps must inevitably bring about a reaction, and from present indications the pendulum has started on its return journey.

Letters have been received from most of the camps of the Whalen Co. at Quatsino and there are a respectable number of active Union men in those camps. Fellow-Worker Cleary was killed at Camp 10 and they had a runaway when moving Donkey and Donkey broke loose, went down the hill, and disappeared in the Chuck, but fortunately no one was hurt. Reports received would indicate that camp conditions are fairly good, one camp being extremely tickled with the cook, thus indicating that the boss is wise in realizing that the nearest road to a man's heart is through his stomach.

The wages being generally paid in the camps are not sufficient to maintain a human being especially if said human being has others to support besides himself, we wonder how some of our masters who are building $18,000 houses would make out on $2.80 a day with steamboat fares amounting to as high as 30.00 return, and paying $1.20 a day board, those are the conditions that many of their slaves are working under, and they are maintaining a blacklisting agency to crucify any slave that has the temerity to protest against such intolerable conditions.

If there is no opposition to this ruthless reduction of the standard of living there will undoubtedly be further reductions in the very near future.

What answer are the camp workers going to give to the boss and his hirelings at this time, when he threatened them with reductions in the fall of 1918 they replied with an Organization that made him jump sideways and what they did then they can do again, so it is up to every man to wake up and once more take a lively interest in his Union.

In a short time a convention call will be issued and while it may not be found possible to have a delegate Convention a mass convention will be surely held and all fully paid up members, and any Delegates that represent a camp will be entitled to a seat.

At this Convention, ways and means will have to be devised to carry the fight into the enemy's country and in the meantime every effort must be put forth to keep the Organization on a stable basis.

The question confronting us is, are we going to allow the boss and his satellites to make door-mats of us, or are we going to get up on our hind legs and scrap back, the answer to that question lies with the men in the camps, and the answer to that question will determine whether they will be treated like human beings or like animals when the camps open up full blast next spring.

Slater's

THE HAM, BUTTER and EGG KINGS

NOTICE

We make special deliveries to all parts on Friday and Saturday FREE OF CHARGE

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We have a special consignment of our Fresh Pork Shoulders for Friday and Saturday; government inspected; extra fine quality. They only weigh from 4 to 8 lbs. Special, lb.....19 1-2c

Quality Pot Roasts from, lb. ..10c
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We will have on sale Friday and Saturday the finest Boneless Rolled Roasts we have had for months; any size of a roast cut. Special, per lb. 20c

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On Saturday morning we will sell our Fine Alberta Creamery Butter at 3 lbs. for $1.18
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Have you tried Slater's Famous Boneless Roll Bacon. It is mild and sugar-cured. It certainly is the best value we have. Special for Friday and Saturday at, 3 lbs. for.....$1

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On sale this week-end, Slater's Famous Sugar Cured Streaky Bacon; very mild; in half or whole slabs; the half slabs only weigh from 5 to 8 pounds. Reg. 42c lb. Special, per lb. 35 1-2c

ANOTHER BUTTER SPECIAL
We will sell our finest No. 1 Alberta Creamery Butter Saturday morning from 7 to 11. Special, 3 lbs...$1.30

LARD SPECIAL
On Sale Saturday Morning from 7 to 12 noon.
Burns' Finest Shamrock Pure Lard. Regular 25c lb., special, 2 lbs. for 35c

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Slater's Famous Sugar Cured Picnic Hams, weighing from 4 to 8 lbs. Regular 28c lb. Special, per lb. 23 1-2c

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On sale Friday and Saturday, our Famous Cottage Rolls; boneless; weighing from 5 to 8 lbs. Regular 36c lb. Special, per lb. 29 1-2c

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Eagle Milk, per tin 22c
Finest Marmalade, 2-lb. tins, only..45c
Nabob Sultana Raisins, 15-oz. packages for 25c
Nabob Pickling Spice 10c
Kellogg's Corn Flakes, 8 for 30c
Finest Green Peas, 3 lbs. for 25c
Finest B. C. Small White Beans, 3 lbs. for 25c
Finest Split Peas, 2 lbs. for 25c
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Russian Government Most Stable in World, Opinion of J. R. Knight

(Continued from page 1)

factor in Russian life. Three years ago the peasants had every reason for refusing to give up their produce and get nothing in return. Today they stood solid with the Red army, having seen what the White Guard meant—what capitalism meant—when the Donetz coal fields were destroyed and when even the simple implements of husbandry had been piled up and burned.

"Naturally the peasants understood what Kolchak and Denikin meant. They gave to Russia what has made the greatest army in the world; over 65 per cent. of the Red army are peasant lads."

The speaker dwelt with glowing enthusiasm on the educational institutions provided not to kill, but to develop the best that was in them. "Never did I realize how much I had been robbed of in life," he declared, "before seeing the intelligent faces of these peasant boys, hitherto steeped in superstition and the traditions of autocracy.

Wonderful Bond

There was a wonderful social bond between these people—a certain one-ness and enjoyment of life together. They realized not only what Russia meant to Russia, but what it meant to the working class of the whole world. They were willing to sacrifice for the army to protect their commonwealth, the children to develop under its watchful care, and the artists to foster its aesthetic life. For these three privileged classes the great mass of the people suffered on slender rations, for the good of the whole of Russia. Such was their ideal.

With decreasing rations, they bore the marks of three years of malnutrition. Yet, said the speaker, "if you saw the children of Russia, you would perhaps understand why in Russia they can sacrifice and suffer. Even in our United States, with all its grand institutions and its wonderful Christian civilization (laughter), you cannot produce such children as they have today in barbarous Russia." (Applause.)

He described one wonderful building, near Moscow, formerly owned by a Belgian capitalist, and now housing over 200 children, who could be on their cots and enjoy the works of art on the panelled ceilings, or go swimming in the lake or dancing on the pier.

"If this is violating the sacred rights of private property," he said, "more power to such violation,' 'and the house rattled with applause.

The teachers in Russia were not simply interested in a curriculum, but in studying the children individually and developing their special aptitudes. The children were selected and placed in schools specializing in the line each was most naturally fitted for; this in addition to the ordinary elementary education. Thus in three short years Russia had the whole world beaten—"stands on a higher plane educationally than any nation in the world."

With a mass of ignorance for their heritage, the barbarous Bolsheviki had laid the foundation for the "prolet-cult"—where those who never had a chance in childhood might be given a chance. Comrade Knight spoke of his visit to a prolet-cult theatre with Tom Mann. "I'll never forget that day," he said. Even Tom Mann's eloquence failed him; he could only say, "By gum!" again and again, at what he saw.

Child's Paradise

Another glorious children's paradise was at Sakol-niki, once the playground of the Czar and now the happy home of thousands of young children. On Sundays would come their parents—cars packed full of them—to see the kiddies; spare and emaciated, they would testify with smiles of joy, while tears streamed down their faces, "We'll starve a little bit more—for the sake of the children."

"The Soviet administration lives in the hearts of the Russian people because of established facts," said the speaker, "and can never be destroyed there."

Comrade Knight found another wonderful scene in the Red Square at Moscow at the Third International Congress; 35,000 Red Guards standing at attention—then the march past of soldiers who had once been peasants and workers. "Then came the prisoners of war—a most wonderful spectacle! Germans who refused to be repatriated; prepared to fight to the last drop of blood for the revolution! A French regiment; Americans; now Bolshevist soldiers; Red Guards that were once British soldiers, and a few Canadians! Prisoners of war, marching proudly as part of the conqueror's army!

"Hard going," admits one of them, a Cockney, "but I know what it is to be looking round London for a job. There's something here that appeals to me. We know that when peace comes and production runs smoothly, we shall share in the abundance, as we have done in the spareness."

"How could you help but be conquered by these people?" exclaimed the speaker. That big smile of the Russian, with a certain sadness always about it; asking: "What did you want to fight us for? What did you get out of it?" Treated like human beings, the prisoners got just what the Red army would get; they came to love the Russian people, as any that were there were bound to do.

As to the crushing of the opposition, Knight gave an instance in the proceedings of the Moscow Regional Soviet, where a Menshevik in the opposition was allowed to "call down" the Soviet for an hour and a half on end. Then two Mensheviks were appointed to a most important committee of food supply. One refused to sit; within two weeks he was recalled by his constituents and replaced.

"Every man and woman in Russia must carry a work card," the speaker said. "If you are without that work card, you are indeed out of luck. Not only you don't get a vote, but you don't get anything to eat." (Applause.) The medical and other professions all come under the rule.

Touching on "how hungry people get in Russia," the speaker mentioned a scrap of black bread which he put in his pocket, because he could not eat it. With straw sticking out of it—for even the sweepings had to be utilized—it "looked as if it wanted a haircut." Two weeks later, a visitor to his room eyed it wistfully, received it eagerly, and stood breaking it like a stone on the corner of the table and putting it into his mouth.

All Treated Alike

Thus they were prepared to suffer, if necessary, to escape 100 years of wage slavery. High and low fared alike; otherwise the Soviet administration would not last five minutes. "They know they get all there is to get. They suffer through no fault of the administration, but through the capitalist gold behind the counter-revolution."

Outside there was the "cordon sanitaire," and behind that the Christian civilization movers, waiting for Russia to weaken so that they might own and exploit that country. But she refused to bow the head and take the bread that meant the sacrifice of her institutions.

"She can never be conquered—never!" the speaker declared; and there was another ratle of applause. "Because she is wise. She knows that these people that talk of not using force are ready to use force on any occasion. And so she has her Red army ready."

In closing, Comrade Knight spoke of the new calamity that had fallen on these heroic people—the vast grain territory, from the Volga to the Caspian, burnt out with drought. "Not a blade of grain."

"They did not appeal to you, even then," said the speaker. "They appealed to the Russian people.' With tears streaming down their faces—for they were nature's children, not hypocrites, and did not disguise their feelings—they read the proclamation: "Comrades, we have another enemy, the drought! Give of your need and we will fight this thing through."

Next day, they drew their beggarly starvation ration—gave it back for the famine relief of the stricken district—and walked out without a bite! "A thing beyond your comprehension," the speaker observed.

Evening Meeting

It was naturally supposed that, at the evening meeting, Comrade Knight would give practically a replica of the afternoon's address; and those who had heard it (and contributed) were urged to stay away and "let the other fellow go tonight." As a matter of fact, at the Colonial in the evening, it might have been an entirely different speaker with an entirely different address—even more engrossing, if possible, than the earlier one.

Comrade Knight started out in itinerary fashion, and told of various experiences on his way to Russia, as well as after he got there. He remarked on the Soviet enemies having the audacity to speak of "propaganda," since the "propaganda of capitalism has been everywhere evident."

On the boat, for instance, there was a gentleman—apparently a million-dollar gentleman"—addressing Russians and Lettish people returning home; pointing out what an atrocious country Russia was. His own brother had come to an untimely death there.

He met with poor success. The men asked him if he had ever worked himself; suggested that his brother had met his death through refusing to work, and further intimated that, if they had had the handling of the situation, he would possibly have shared his brother's fate. (Applause.)

Girls for Sale

Another kind of capitalist "'propaganda," however, was in evidence in Latvia and the other Baltic provinces, outside Soviet Russia. At one point, a young boy wanted to sell the visitors a newspaper. As it was in the native tongue, the travellers had no use for it; and the boy failed to make a sale. "Want a fine girl?" was the young merchant's next proposal, and, sure enough, there were a couple of girls at hand—sixteen years old or less. Comrade Knight remarked that it was the first place he had struck, "where the schoolboys are pimps and the schoolgirls are prostitutes."

Latvia was under the "protection" of capitalist countries, and then along the street was it one of droskies, with girls begging for buyers—their English vocabulary apparently consisting of the one appealing word: "Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!"

Working as stevedores, etc., were only old men and women. The young men were gone; gone to make a conscript army of 40,000, although the whole population was only one and a quarter million. Latvia was controlled by the great Christian powers of the world; it might one day make a good jumping-off place for another attack on Russia.

The slovenliness and spiritlessness of the conscript army, and the general degradation and poverty, were accentuated by the swagger and luxury of the officers and the bourgeoisie. The men and women of Latvia looked with a glad smile at the Russian flag, floating over the embassy. There, as in Esthonia, Lithunia, etc., their hearts' beat in unison with Moscow. "The day is not far distant when, right to the Baltic, they will be under one flag—the flag of the Russian Soviet Republic." (Applause.) It is an unnatural division that cannot stand, and but waits the day when these people are strong enough to push the interlopers out.

Comrade Knight noted the vast difference in the atmosphere on entering Russia. The Red Guards on the train—their smartness, their fluency with the English language, the clock-work discipline, the medical inspection by a young woman doctor with black hair and spectacles, the Russian border-camp with its fine intelligent young fellows, speaking two or three languages, and all knowing why they are in the Red army, the barrack-room wonders, including the ubiquitous "Red Guard" picture with its legend: "We will not bend."

That was the real life in Russia. Not merely a picture and a motto. It represented the live spirit of the Russian army and the spirit of the whole of the Russian people, peasant and worker. "There's something that grips you. You feel you are one of them."

Yet there was never a word of blood-letting or wanting to fight. Teachers to instruct them, "so that when the dire necessity is no more, they can in the industrial field soon place Russia in the forefront." Such was the psychology of Russia.

Among the civilians again, there was their smiling welcome—the eager participation in the contents of the lunch-basket, so that "in 15 minutes there wasn't a bite;" the crowds of little children to have a look at the foreigners—their intelligence and self-possession—their knowledge of the world outside, and of the weird stories that were circulated about themselves. With four years of their system of extensive and intensive education, said Knight, "they have a childhood that is on a higher plane than any that we have in the world."

No Chinese Soldiers

As to the "mercenary Chinese army," by which the Russian people were supposed to be held in thrall (vide capitalist press), Comrade Knight said that he never saw in Moscow a Chinese soldier in uniform. Y t they had Germans, English(etc., etc., in the Red army; why not Chinese? (Laughter and applause.) But they were certainly not at Moscow, where they were reported as figuring in suppression of "a strike that took place in the papers, but never in Moscow itself." (More laughter.) On arrival at Moscow he was immediately disillusioned. Any time of the night or day, you can walk about Moscow without fear of molestation, without ever seeing a liveried policeman to look after you.

"Why is it that this country takes such a grip of you?" Knight exclaimed; going on to tell how laughing girls and women came around and made him say the names of things in Russian. Just human beings behaving humanly. "I'm only trying to tell you what those people are. They themselves enjoy a social life. There's a bond between them that we are not used to. It's something beyond our ken."

"There is force in Russia," he said, "make no mistake about that. If they had not force, then the forces of capitalist countries would have crushed them long ago. They have a dictatorship of the proletariat." (Applause.) But no armed guard was necessary for Lenin. There was not a being that could be hired today to hurt him. The people would take him in hand.

Knight himself witnessed a popular rising of ominous significance when a railway accident, involving several deaths, was suspected to be the work of counter-revolutionaries. It looked for a time as if not a counter-revolutionist in Moscow would be left, and the authorities had to take special measures to assure the people that the affair was an accident pure and simple.

This railway, with its 150 miles an hour, and the great power plant of Moscow, were cited by the speaker as evidences of the genius of the Russian people. He glowed again over the beautiful school they had built, and a beautiful dining-hall for the workers with its orchestra, etc.—so different from the "Transcona" arrangements at Winnipeg, say, with the worker standing at a cold street-corner, chewing a beef sandwich for his lunch.

"Can you wonder that they are prepared to sacrifice when they know they too will be able to enjoy the material things of life later on, as they do the aesthetic things at the present time? Many things knit those people together in solid support of their Soviet administration.

"Do not have doubt, men and women THEY WILL NOT BEND, But we have to see that they do not suffer more than is necessary."

In his final appeal, Comrade Knight gave a vivid account of the taking of Kronstadt, when the situation had become a real menace to Soviet Russia. The incredible heroism of those white-sheeted figures, swarming over the ice in the very teeth of destruction, made a story that would read more like a chapter from the classic myths of antiquity than a page from the actual history of modern days.

A few questions were asked and replied to after each meeting. Only one of them evidently came from the hostile camp, and it more like a harangue, indicating the Soviet for "killing" a doctor who had made invaluable discoveries and yet was refused the few scraps of food necessary for the maintenance of his life.

Comrade Knight pointed out that the whole policy of the Soviet gave the lie to such a story, and declared that it had no basis, "only the basis they have for all their slanders."

It was announced that Knight was to be in Vancouver again shortly, when comrades would probably have a chance of hearing him again.

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$8, $9, $10 values—Dress Boots in black calfskin and mahogany and brown side; all sizes and cut at one price of $4.95

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French Workers Have Ideas on "Liberty"

(Continued from page 1)

country to which France had once presented the Statue of Liberty.

Apropos of the Statue of Liberty a Sacco-Vanzetti cartoon appeared in l'Humanite the other day. In the background is a jagged skyline representing the skyscrapers of New York. The Statue of Liberty appears in the harbor. Across the ocean on the French shore stands a worker with his hands to his mouth, megaphone fashion, shouting across: "Hey you! Are you really Liberty without any bluff? Well, then, liberate Sacco and Vanzetti or get off your pedestal!"

The United States has received a lot of free advertising in Europe through the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Everywhere in France the workers have been standing outside of the American consulates demanding: "We want justice for our brothers, Sacco and Vanzetti." And the American ambassadors have had to listen in spite of the French army and police which sought to make the walls of their embassies soundproof.

The Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration in Marseilles was followed by 17 arrests. In Roubaix, way up in Northern France, where a fierce textile strike has been raging for ten weeks, the workers have found time to demonstrate for their two Italian brothers. At Sainte Ettinne, Cherbourg, and Brest, Sacco and Vanzetti demonstrations have given the European worker ideas of the United States not found in the Mary Antin type of narrative with which the Atlantic Monthly was wont to fill its pages. If you try to banish from their minds the picture of the States which somehow resembles Spain dur the Inquisition, they say:

"Is it true that Debs is still in jail for speaking against the war?"

"When are yo gonig to release our brother, Jim Larkin?"

"Is it true that the I. W. W. are jailed merely for being members of a revolutionary organization?"

"Is it true that Tom Mooney is serving a life sentence on a frame-up?"

Then if you still have any wind left in your sails they begin on Sacco and Vanzetti. How annoying it is not to be able to keep one's skeletons in one's own closet? I am sure the American ambassadors are finding it so and the rest of us too become hopelessly confused explaining the reason for the use of company detectives, state constabulary and the injunction in Labor disputes.

Then they take you to task for the ferocity of the West Virginia mine owners. As our late President Wilson would say, "It is much more comfortable to live with men whose minds run along with mine."

Washington.—Milk dealers in Washington are making 48 per cent. profit on the price of the milk and this is responsible for the high cost of this food necessity, according to Congressman Lampert of Wisconsin, a member of the District of Columbia committee.

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

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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, F. Sinclair.

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

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

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

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

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

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY Employees, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets A. O. F. Hall, Mount Pleasant 1st and 3rd Mondays at 10.15 a.m. and 8 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

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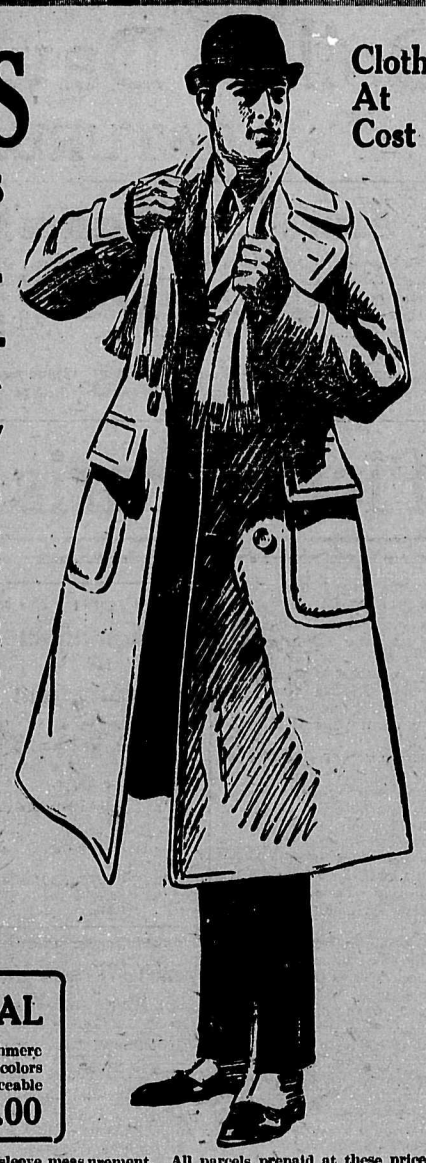

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Dr. Curry's Lecture.

Owing to the pressure on space, a report of Dr. Curry's lecture in the Pender Hall last Monday night has had to be left over. Another lecture will be given on Monday, the proceeds to go to the Federationist Defense Fund.

JAP ALLIANCE IS FORMED

Will Make Efforts to Expand in Southern Pacific

(By the Federated Press)

Sydney, N. S. W.—Word received at the Australian bureau of the Federated Press indicates that Japan is making a desperate effort to expand her activities in the Southern Pacific ocean.

Eight large Jap companies have formed an alliance with this end in view. Included in the alliance are the following: The Nichinan Trading Company, the Dai Nippon Beer Company, the South Sea Trading Company, the Japanese Rubber Company, the N. Y. K. Steamship line, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and the South Seas Mail S. S. Company. The union is capitalized at one million yen and the objects are set out as "the recovery of Japan's trade in the South Seas, which was shaken up by the economic depression to its ante-bellum prosperity."

JOURNALISTS TOLD ONLY ONE SIDE

Sugar Planters Prevent Truth of Situation Being Told

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

Honolulu, T. H.—The sugar planters who are trying to induce Congress to do away with the Asiatic exclusion laws and grant permission to import Chinese coolies to supplant the organized Japanese and white workers, loosed their propaganda on the American newspaper proprietors in a clever way.

Many publishers visited Honolulu for the World's Peace Congress. The local daily got out a special 52-page edition in honor of the occasion. The edition was devoted almost exclusively to propaganda in favor of the Chinese coolie bill now before Congress, known as H. J. Resolution 171.

The visiting journalists were told in sensational articles that the sugar industry would be wrecked unless Congress granted the planters the desired relief.

During an entertainment given by Japanese in honor of the Press Congress delegates, K. Kawasaki, a Japanese business man, attempted to correct some of the alleged misstatements in the special edition. He was describing the causes of the plantation strike of 1920, and its relation to the present labor shortage. Kawasaki asserted that the strike was purely economic and not nationalistic in character, and then referred to the emergency Labor bill.

Frank Cody, publisher of the Hilo Post Herald, chairman of the meeting, promptly stopped the speech and the American publishers heard only the planters' side of the coolie propaganda.

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World News in Brief Paragraphs

Seattle.—A bazaar held here for the Russian relief fund netted $1213 for the starving people of the Volga districts. More than $3,000 has been collected to date for the Russian relief branch of the Friends of Soviet Russia.

Sydney, N. S. W.—The scheme for the starting of the chain of daily labor newspapers in Australia is well under way, and the collecting of the levy from all Australians unionists—$2.50 from male adults and $1.25 from females and juvenile unionists—is now taking place. Meetings are being held throughout Australia and special committees are busy explaining the scheme. It is expected that most of the money required will be in hand by the end of the year.

London.—A great deal of excitement has been shown in a section of the press over the outspoken defense of birth control by Lord Dawson, the king's physician, at the Church Congress. But it has not been suggested that he should be prosecuted for his remarks.

Last March, however, a working man, J. W. Gott, also championed the cause of birth control, in Birmingham. He was prosecuted, sentenced to three months' imprisonment, his stock of literature was destroyed, and he was ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution.

London.—At an educational conference held on October 15 by the Nottinghamshire Federation of Labor, R. C. Radford of the Workers' Educational Association stated that in Nottingham 1400 to 1500 children were released from school at a time when 15,000 adults were signing at the Labor Exchange, last Christmas.

"I am told," he added, "that within a fortnight all these children had found employment. Unemployment will not be remedied by putting children into factories and keeping adults out."

New York.—Only one home in eight in New York City is owned by the family living in it, according to figures received here from the Federal Census Bureau. In the Borough of Manhattan—the most thickly populated part of Greater New York—the percentage of residents owning their own homes is only 2 per cent. The word "home," it is explained, for the purpose of the census, is taken to mean "the abiding place of a single family."

Bucharest.—In order to support Take Jonescu in his plans against the Russian-Roumanian peace the French paper "Excelsior" publishes a sensational report over the war preparations of the Red Army on the Dniester against Roumania. The official Bucharest reports, however, declare this French statement to be untrue. Take Jonescu has been once more unlucky with his reports from Paris.—Rosta Wien.

Posen.—"Kurjer Poznanski" reports: During 1921 the sugar production of the twenty-four sugar factories in Posen amounted to 12,500 trucks. 2900 trucks were retained for the inland market and the remainder was sold to foreign countries and the proceeds applied to the payment of the Polish debts to France for arms and munition which had been delivered.—Rosta Wien.

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

WORKERS PRESS FACTOR IN ITALY

Workers Get Their Ideas From Their Own Papers

(By Ralph Winstead)
(By the Federated Press)

Chicago — Francesco Alo, the Italian Labor leader, whom I interviewed in Chicago, told me how the Italian workers evolved their own press, their own social institutions, and their own culture to that today they think in terms quite foreign to the rest of the population.

"In every city, town and village in Italy there are workers' groups. They have supplanted the social life of the bourgeois institutions with a social life of their own. They have study clubs and lecture courses, they have plays and dances, athletic clubs, co-operatives and singing societies. They have open forums and debates, but most of all they have a workers' press.

"The workers' press in Italy is very important. More than anything else the spirit of the workers is bound up in it. No worker ever thinks of reading the employers' papers. Those workers with capitalist or enslaved minds, do not read much of anything. When they gain a taste for reading they become the upholders of the workers' cause.

"How it is possible to originate and direct all this wide range of activity from dancing and singing societies to lectures an study classes?" I asked.

"The workers' press is, of course, the big factor. But you see the centre of the militant workers' life is the chamber of Labor, the union hall. You must know that the Italian middle class do not mix greatly with the workers. The workers have found their own methods of entertainment. The militant ones have, because of their activity, become the active ones in organizing the dances, the societies for singing and gymnastics and the study clubs and lectures. They have not withdrawn into little groups of their own, but have taken the initiative into their own hands in all the social groups of the whole workers' community.

"So it is that the songs that are sung are revolutionary songs. The speeches that are made are revolutionary speeches and the plays that are given are of social value. Even the most indifferent of the dancers and merrymakers move through an environment of revolutionary thought and ideas. When the days of action come, they are with the militants, for their minds are not filled with the false ideas of the bourgeoisie.

"It is true that in each locality much planning and much thinking is necessary to get interest aroused in the drifters. But in each city of size there is some sort of workers' meeting each night in the week, sometimes many on the same night.

"Working class spirit is created. It does not just happen. In America the start has been made. It will grow with time and effort."

SENATOR WATSON REPEATS CHARGES

Exposes Autocracy in United States Army

(By The Federated Press)

Washington.—Senator Tom Watson of Georgia, once vice-presidential candidate on the Populist ticket, is about as popular as smallpox in official Washington these days. His reiterated assertions that United States soldiers in France were hanged without trials has kicked up a rumpus which threatens to mar the harmony and serenity of "Armistice Day," when the burial of an "unknown hero" at Arlington Cemetery is to be celebrated with regal pomp.

When Watson, in the course of a Senate debate, casually declared that American soldiers had been hanged in France without the formality of a trial, he was at once challenged by several Republican reactionaries of the "100 per cent." variety. This stirred up the old war horse from Georgia and he is now reiterating his charges and broadening them to cover the field of military autocracy.

The Senators who had demanded that he substantiate his charges insisted that he do so behind the closed doors of a committee room, but Watson says he made the original accusation on the floor of the Senate and he intends to produce the proof there in the same manner.

"Is it a crime to criticize the general staff of officers of the army?" Watson demanded. "Have we now reached the point that militarism reached in Germany, where no citizen dared criticize the army and where no member of the reichstag dared raise his voice against any measure if told by the chancellor that the kaiser desired it to pass? Have we reached that point? If so, tell the people."

Watson is not in the least degree awed by the majesty of the Senate and it is very evident that he intends to make good on his charges. Every morning for several days he has risen on the question of personal privilege and read into the record parts of the country commending him for his stand and offering to produce proof of his assertions. Watson also bluntly talks about profiteering, "the selfishness of our "heroic allies," the brutality of many American officers, and other unpleasant topics. All of this makes racy reading for the allied diplomats in Washington and is causing the administration much embarrassment. There is no way of silencing him and he seems likely to go on repeating his charges until the disarmament conference actually is in session. Watson is no respector of persons and before he is finished the American public may have a more adequate idea of what really transpired in France than they ordinarily get from politicians' speeches or Saturday Evening Post Fiction.

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WANT POLITICAL PRISONERS FREED

New York Unions Demand Immediate Amnesty

New York—In answer to the resolution of the American Legion that Eugene V. Debs and all political prisoners be kept in prison, the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York has sent to President Harding a demand for immediate amnesty for all these victims of war hysteria. The telegram to the president says:

"Organized labor of Greater New York has unanimously indorsed a resolution petitioning you as president of the United States to see to it that political amnesty is immediately granted to Eugene V. Debs and all other political prisoners. Strong sentiment prevails for this action on your part. Every other country that took part in the late world war has released those who were incarcerated for their political beliefs during the war and organized labor of this city feels that our government should not lag behind in doing the same."

The Labor Council at the same time, on the occasion of Debs' 66th birthday, sent the following greeting to the imprisoned leader at Atlanta:

"Organized labor of Greater New York extends to you on your 66th birthday its hearty congratulations and sincerely hopes that the president of the United States will commemorate your birthday by ordering your release."

C. N. U. X.

T. O'Connor, Socialist candidate for Vancouver Centre, addressed the members of the C. N. U. X. on Wednesday night at the Loggers' hall, and the intense interest manifested was proof that the workers have a desire to understand their class position. The subject was "Industrial History," and he traced the development of the tool from the simple to the complex, and explained that the chief historic events that have been brought about by the economic changes in society. Present day ills were shown to be the direct result of our present mode of production, and could not be abolished until the wage system was abolished. Many questions were asked, and many members took advantage of the open forum. The C. N. U. X. intend holding these meetings the first and third Wednesday of each month; next meeting, Dec. 7. The speaker and subject will be announced later.

To Demand Work or Necessities of Life

(Continued from page 1)

for those engaged in warfare. He asked what is wrong now, and, continuing said: During the war we could eat better than we can now when the conscripts are back and prepared to take part in production, and if men could be conscripted in 1917, why not conscript the wealth now? Pointing out that with lower vitality produced by a lower standard of living, the workers cannot fight for their interests, he urged that pressure be brought to bear on the authorities to find the wherewithal for the maintenance of the idle during the coming winter months, and pointed out the necessity of maintaining the union rate of wages and the highest standard of living.

The chairman, at the conclusion of the address, pointed out that last winter the idle were told about the work that was to be started, but never materialized, and told those present that the matter was now in their hands. The committees, as outlined above, were then elected.

The committee was instructed to see the city authorities and demand work for the unemployed, or full maintenance at rates laid down by the committee and based on the Labor Gazette figures of the cost of subsistence. The committee was also instructed to call meetings as occasion arose.

Just as the meeting was about to be adjourned, a worker, who stated he was speaking for many Eastern workers, who had recently been shipped from the East to the harvest fields, and had been told to keep going West, asked that the workers of Vancouver should not show any ill-feeling towards them. The chairman replied by stating that if they acted as men, they would be welcome and treated as any other workers were.

Politicians Scored by Labor Members

(Continued from page 1)

budget, protested at being forced to listen to the usual brand of politics of the old line parties.

Citing the pleas at the spring session for beer for the poor working man, and the claims made that if he could only get that his emancipation would be complete, Mr. Neelands claimed that the eight-hour bill was more important and of more vital interest than was the glass of beer, yet he found that the same parties who were last spring urging the "beer clause" were now aligned with the forces opposed to the eight-hour bill.

Recalling the slogan, "Produce and save," and the national campaign in support thereof, the member for South Vancouver stated that while production had been stimulated, the methods of distribution were not. Warehouses were full of goods, and yet the people were deprived of them because it was impossible to get to the individual what had been produced collectively. He cited the case of a veteran farmer on Lulu Island, who could get but $9 per ton for potatoes from the wholesaler, who sold to the consumer at $22.

"Sometimes some of us refer to a revolution, and the people get excited and dub us Socialists, agitators, Bolshevists, but is there any wonder under existing conditions? Is it any wonder that there is a revolution in the minds of the people who are beginning to think and use their intelligence?"

Mr. Neelands also referred to the Stettler Cigar Company, to which a loan of $25,000 had been made under the Department of Industries Act, designed to aid residents of the Province, and discharged all its male help and engaged females at wages below the standard of the Minimum Wage Act, and, in addition, the company benefited through that loan in its operation of a factory in the East.

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Railroad Men Get Wage Cut

(Continued from page 1)

decreed that a laborer who has heretofore generally received a rate higher than that paid a section laborer shall now be paid a wage of $9.30 for a full time week." Wharton's dissenting opinion said, "a wage that is below the minimum established by various agencies as being sufficient to support one worker and many of these are men of families.

"Is it just or reasonable that a journeyman mechanic who is required to serve a four-year apprenticeship shall have his earnings for a full month's service cut from $174.40 to $122.40, while certain other classes of employees, some of whom are unquestionably less skilled, retain all of the increases granted them during the period of Federal control?"

He presented a table of rates of pay in passenger service showing reductions of $1.80 a day by this decision and declared that other classes of shop crafts "are likewise the subject of discrimination as compared with the treatment accorded station and train forces.

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