

# BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

INDUSTRIAL UNITY: STRENGTH

Official Organ Vancouver Trades and Labor Council (International)

POLITICAL UNITY: VICTORY

FOURTEENTH YEAR. No. 43

FOUR PAGES

VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1922

\$2.50 PER YEAR

## SAM GUTHRIE SEEKS THE WORKERS' WELFARE

### Opposes Immigration Plans of the Provincial Government

### Says the Schools Should Be Where the People Want Them

Sam Guthrie, Socialist member for the Island riding of Newcastle in the Provincial House, has made his mark in the present session, and along with his colleagues, R. H. Neelands and Tom Uphill, has waged war on the government on behalf of the workers of the province. Speaking on the immigration policy of the government, Guthrie said it was no remedy for unemployment to bring in more people. He asserted that behind the colonization scheme was Sir John Willison, of the Canada Colonization Association, who had never been a friend of Labor, but who had stated that it was the high wages paid to labor which was responsible for high freight rates.

Continuing on this subject, he asked why it was the government did not place the unemployed on the vast waste lands which it was intended to populate with people from other countries? He pointed out that in spite of the promises of the politicians during the war, that there were 500,000 acres of land which had gone out of cultivation in England since the great slaughter, and he suggested that those behind the emigrant policy of Great Britain should place the unemployed on these vacant lands.

In speaking on the charges made against the minister of Mines, by the Mining and Engineering Record, which alleged that the minister was mixed up with the \$500,000 P. G. E. campaign fund, and suggested that the ruling of the speaker was not one which he had arrived at himself, but one which was dictated to him. The speaker objected to this statement, and insisted that he had made the ruling without interference. But the member for Newcastle insisted that if the charges were not true, then the minister had recourse to the courts for libel, and stated that if it had been the premier who had been charged, he would have taken it to the courts, even though he only obtained 25 cents damages.

The miners' representative had also something to say about schools, and insisted that the people should have a say in what locality they should be placed. He instanced where in one instance, a school had been established within 500 yards of a place where tons of death-dealing explosives were stored, contrary to the wishes of the trustees.

## GREAT NORTHERN HAS TROUBLE

### Engineer Refuses to Take Out Engine Without Headlight

The strike of the local railroad shopmen in the Great Northern shops, is still on, all members of the organization standing pat, but prospects of the men going back under union conditions are brighter, as the company is still having trouble with both men now employed and equipment.

Recently an engine 1066 came in, and she had a broken frame. Another job for the Vancouver Engineering Works, and the local was delayed five and a half hours.

The engineer on the local was asked to take his engine out without a headlight, and when he refused, he was told that there was no man available to fix it, he replied, "then send for the men who are on strike; they will fix it." A man was put to work on the headlight, but after spending three hours on the job, had to leave it and another man was put to work before any light could be obtained.

Reports from Hillyard, Wash., indicate that things are in bad shape at that point. One scab who was at work there evidently had heard of "Judas," as he tried to commit suicide, but failed to hit his head, which he fired at. Possibly the reason he missed it was because it was not in the proper place, was the suggestion of a local striker.

At the Vancouver roundhouse, there are two replacement men who should be conversant with the story of Judas. One of them has been a minister, and the other a Sunday school teacher, but it is easier to take the material things than to face death, and consequently they have made their choice, and have become agents of the employers as well of Christian churches.

### A New Lecturer

Dr. Curry has decided to introduce a new lecturer at his series of lectures in the W. P. Hall on Thursday next. The speaker will be F. L. Farrington, who will speak on "The Infinitely Little as Revealed by the Microscope."

### Professor Angus to Speak

Professor Angus, of the University of British Columbia, will be the speaker at the Open Forum on Sunday afternoon in the W. P. Hall, 303 Pender Street West. His subject will be, "Germany in 1922."

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## UNEMPLOYED FORM NATIONAL BODY

### Meeting in Manitoba Is Representative of All Parts

### Vigorous Campaign to Organize Unemployed To Be Carried On

The Manitoba Association of Unemployed, sent out a call for a conference of unemployed bodies several months ago. On Sunday, Nov. 19, the conference took place in Winnipeg. Delegates were present from Moosejaw, Calgary, Winnipeg, Toronto and Halifax. The Hoisting Engineers Union of Winnipeg and the central executive committee of the Workers Party of Canada, sent fraternal delegates. From other cities there came resolutions for the consideration of the conference, with the explanation that lack of funds prevented them sending delegates.

The reports of the delegates, the letters received, and the resolutions submitted from the various industrial centres recorded the bitter experiences of the unemployed workers last winter. The degrading conditions in the feeding stations established by the municipal governments where the unemployed workers were herded together like cattle, stirred the resentment of every one present against the capitalist governments responsible for these conditions. The useless toll involved in the work test which the unemployed had to perform before receiving a pitiful supply of food, which was in many cases unfit for eating, is condemned by all unemployed bodies. These things lay the foundation for the determination of the unemployed workers to organize to prevent a repetition of the terrible conditions of last winter.

At present the unemployed situation is not as acute as it was last year at this time. The boom in the building industry during the summer absorbed many workers. The great demand for labor by the farmers because of the huge harvest employed many of the migratory workers, and numerous workers from the industrial centres. The transportation of the grain to the (Continued on page 2)

## UPHILL URGES AMENDMENTS

### Cites Cases Where Miners Are Denied Needed Compensation

On Thursday last in the Provincial Legislature, T. Uphill, Labor member for Fernie, speaking to the budget, at considerable length, dealt with the Workmen's Compensation Act, drawing particular attention to a case in his constituency of a man who suffered the loss of a leg in a mining accident a few years ago. Upon recovering sufficiently, he resumed work in the mine, and his compensation was commuted, receiving thirty cents per day on account of his disability. On making application this year for a new artificial limb, he was informed by the board that the purchase of artificial limbs which might be required from time to time, had been taken into account, and was included in his life pension—the magnificent sum of 30 cents per day. "I would like to know," he said, "what amount he would have received as compensation for loss of leg if they had not taken this into consideration."

Another case is one of a young man who lost his life during the session of last year. No compensation was granted on account of his father being able to work at that time. The parent, however, was sick about seven months later, and is at present an inmate of Tranquille Sanitarium. Application has been made for assistance, but none is allowed on the ground that there is a boy working. It is hard for this boy, who is working to assume the responsibility of supporting his mother and two younger children through the family being deprived of the earnings of the older boy, who was killed. Mr. Uphill claimed that a case of this nature should receive special consideration at the hands of the board.

The Fernie member quoted the following telegram and resolutions from Fernie Miners Union: "Calgary, Alta., Nov. 20, 1922. Thomas Uphill, M. P. P. Parliament Bldg., Victoria, B. C. Have received many communications from Vancouver Island miners, demanding immediate meeting of B. C. Minimum Wage Board. Have communicated with minister of mines on this matter, and up to date, he has refused to call board together. Was not notified by the mines department of my appointment until I communicated with Sloan on the subject, some nine months after the election. W. A. SHERMAN, President Dist. 18, U. M. W. of A. "Whereas, we cannot see any reason for the passing of legislation if the same is not put into effect, and whereas, the taxpayers of the province of B. C. have paid for an election which cost hundreds of dollars, namely, the Coal Mines Minimum Wage Board, and whereas, the appointment of the (Continued on page 2)

## Labor Members Force Two Divisions On the Question of Unemployment

### Speaker Rules Both Motions Out of Order—Attorney-General and Premier Claim the Matter Not One of Urgency—Government Is Sustained by Close Majority in Spite of Labor Men's Efforts to Aid the Needy in Province

BRITISH COLUMBIA has only three working class representatives in the local House, but they made things hum on Tuesday, when they insisted that the unemployed should be considered. R. H. Neelands, member for South Vancouver, started the ball rolling when he read the following wire from the South Vancouver unemployed:

"Harry Neelands, M.P.P., "Victoria. "Instructed at unemployed meeting advise you municipal authorities refuse assistance. Ask you demand overment immediate action, provide work, or full maintenance. Unemployed en masse meet commissioner ten Wednesday morning. Anxious to have Government reply. If possible your presence Wednesday morning. Reply. "J. Wood, "South Vancouver.

Having read the above telegram on a point of privilege, R. H. Neelands and colleagues in the House put up a strenuous fight to have the unemployed question considered. But their efforts were defeated by the Government leaders.

Attorney-General Manson took the position that the question was not one of privilege, and that the only way in which the member for South Vancouver could get it before the House was that it was a question of urgency. The government, he stated, had not been neglectful of the situation in South Vancouver.

Mr. Bowser, leader of the Opposition, called the Attorney-General to order, and the chief law officer of the Province admitted that he was not in order in discussing the question.

Tom Uphill, Labor member for Fernie, stated that it was in order, and that the Labor members were trying to preserve public order.

Sam Guthrie, Socialist member for Newcastle, demanded that the rules of the House be suspended in order that the matter be discussed, but the Premier objected to the motion. He should leave the decision to the speaker. The speaker, however, ruled the motion out of order, but as soon as this decision was given, Sam Guthrie appealed against the decision of the speaker, and a division was taken, the vote being as follows:

Yeas—23  
Clearhue, Jackson, Perry, Yorston, MacDonald, K. C., Anderson, Farris, Hart, Oliver, Manson, Sloan, Campbell, Ramsay, Henniger, Kergin, Mackenzie, I. A., Buckham, Whiteside, Smith, Mrs. Barrow Sutherland, Pattullo, MacLean.

Nays—18  
Hanes, Neelands, Guthrie, Uphill, Wallinger, McRae, Catherwood, Pearson, McDonald, A., Esling, Schofield, Duncan, Burde, Hunter, Hincliffe, Jones, Bowser, Pooley.

Building Permits  
Nov. 23—2326 Wall Street, Perry & Huber, dwelling, \$2000; 1789-91-95 Robson, J. E. Wright, stores, \$4900.  
Nov. 24—90 Cassiar St., Miss M. Smith, dwelling, \$2000; 416-18 Hastings East, M. J. Horle, store, \$4500; 3175—5th Ave West, Cook & Hawkins, dwelling, \$3500.  
Nov. 25—1225—23rd Ave. East, Miss R. H. Smith, dwelling, \$2000.  
Nov. 27—2475 York, M. A. J. James, dwelling, \$8000; 516—18th Ave. East, R. H. Nelson, dwelling, \$3000; 137 Pender West, J. W. Frost, alterations, \$3000; 3513 Albert, C. S. Hatfull, dwelling, \$2200.  
Nov. 28—2097 Comox, N. B. Archibald, dwelling, \$5000; Foot Robson, J. Barwick, factory, \$4500; 542-44 Powell, A. Rigg, store, \$3000; 650 Chilco, R. Jarrett, dwelling, \$2000; 2660 Balaclava, A. V. Gardner, dwelling, \$2500; 2690 Balaclava, A. V. Gardner, dwelling, \$2500; 1181—22nd Ave. East, A. Kopec, dwelling, \$2000.

Would Tax Capital  
R. H. Neelands, Labor member for South Vancouver, suggested in the House, when discussing the school and educational system of the province, that the government should levy a tax on the reserve funds of corporations. Naturally, the government did not accept the suggestion.

Lecture on Red Army  
Pictures of Soviet Russia and Red Army Will Be Shown  
Interest in Soviet Russia, after five years of power, is keener today than it has been since the revolution.

The work of Soviet Russia at the Allies at all their conferences, pleases the workers if the remarks of present time, in spiking the guns of the average worker is to be taken as any criterion. The Russians are doing the same for the Lausanne conference now as they have done for the others.

However commendable the efforts of the Russian workers they have under-taken, the building of the red army is perhaps their greatest accomplishment.

Born in hardship and nourished by famine and war, the Red Army stands today as the finest example of a fighting machine—a machine that has implanted fear and terror in the hearts of all enemies of the working class.

Pictures of the Red Army will be shown at the lecture to be delivered at the W. P. Hall, 303 1/2 Pender St. West, on Monday night, Dec. 4, and at Carlton Hall, Collingwood, Tuesday, Dec. 5. These slides have never been shown in Vancouver before, and every one who is interested, will be welcome.

South Vancouver Unemployed to Meet  
At a meeting of the South Vancouver unemployed, held on Thursday, it was decided to hold a meeting in the Picture theatre, at the corner of 49th and Fraser Avenues, on Sunday afternoon. The meeting will commence at 3 p.m. J. S. Woodworth will be the principal speaker, and Tom Richardson will act as chairman.

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

Endorse Pettipiece  
The Plumbers and Steamfitters of Vancouver have endorsed the candidature of Alderman R. P. Pettipiece, and also showed their appreciation of his services by donating a sum of money for the campaign fund.

Line Up for Political Unity  
So far as can be learned at the time of going to press, the Typographical Union, the Sheet Metal Workers, and the Carpenters, have elected delegates to the united political front conference, to be held on the 8th of December. It is expected that other unions will fall in line as soon as their meetings are held.

The regular meeting of Local 452, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, held on Monday evening, was not only well attended, but most interesting. Many subjects of interest to the members were discussed, including the amendments desired to the Workmen's Compensation Act, and dual unions. The discussion on the latter question brought out the fact that with two unions in the city covering the carpenter craft, a reduction of wages had been effected on the grain boats, which are plying from that port.

A communication was received from R. H. Neelands, M. L. A., for South Vancouver, which intimated, that at least the Labor members of the Provincial House were in favor of providing for compensation for accidents to men who are not at present covered by the act, and are designated as casual labor.

The civic election was also discussed, and Alderman Pettipiece's candidature for re-election endorsed, when the recommendation of the Central Labor body, which included an endorsement of his candidature, was adopted.

The Federated Labor Party announces an F. L. P. election rally, in I. O. O. F. hall, corner Sixth and Main, Saturday, Dec. 9, 1922. Five-minute speeches by Ald. R. P. Pettipiece, Trustee MacInnis, W. J. Downie, Dr. Lyle Telford and J. S. Woodworth, M. P. Concert programme 8 to 9:30. Dancing 9:30 to 12; refreshments. Collection will be taken.

Be sure to notify the post office as soon as you change your address. Buy at a union store.

## NEELANDS OPPOSES IMMIGRATION SCHEME

### Says Unemployed Should Be Placed on the Land

### Scores Educational System Operating in the Province

Protest against the plans of the Dominion government announced on Thursday, the 23rd, to let down the immigration bars of this country, was made in the Legislature on Friday last, by R. H. Neelands, Labor member for South Vancouver.

Mr. Neelands read the press dispatches from Ottawa, declaring that they made it clear that it was not to be farmers alone who were to be brought in, but workers generally, for the industrial field as well as the agricultural. In view of the large number of unemployed throughout the country, he declared such a policy to be the height of folly. He said that if the government were to undertake a policy of assisting people already here to get on the land by utilizing the money, proposed to be expended on bringing immigrants to this country, for that purpose, numbers could be found who are willing to avail themselves of such an opportunity.

As for the importation of female immigrants as domestics, Mr. Neelands said that it would be much better to leave them alone if they were only brought here in order to offer something better to people in the upper strata of life.

Many students attending the university of B. C., Mr. Neelands declared, were only wasting their parents' money and their own time and are taking the places there of young persons who really should be educated, because they have the capability for it, although they lacked the money.

Too many school buildings throughout the Province were put up as monuments of architecture rather than houses of learning, and this, he declared, was the reason why many communities found themselves in financial difficulties through over-spending. He said that it was not so much the quality of the buildings, but the quantity of the learning which was given that was important.

## J. S. WOODSWORTH SPEAKS ON SUNDAY

### Member for Centre Winnipeg Will Address F. L. P. Meeting

J. S. Woodworth, M. P., of Winnipeg Centre, will be the speaker at our meeting on Sunday, Dec. 3, at 3 p.m.

Those who wish to hear Comrade Woodworth, will be well advised to take this opportunity, as he intends to cover as much of the Province as possible in addressing meetings before the summoning of parliament, which may happen at any date. Comrade Woodworth has been very busy addressing meetings in the East, and has also spent some considerable time in educational work among the miners of the Maritime Provinces. He has now come from the Winnipeg Civic campaign, where his assistance has been of considerable value in the election of an I. L. P. member to the office of mayor, and other members of that party as aldermen.

Dr. Lyle Telford, who was the speaker at last Sunday night's meeting, gave a well-prepared address on the "Psychology of Social Unrest," and said in part: On the two primitive instincts of man, first self-preservation; second, race preservation, these two instincts being so closely interwoven that one is not easily judged as to where the one influence begins and the other leaves off, but that the instinct of self-preservation may be so completely controlled that the individual may give up his life in support of any principle that he may deem worthy of such a sacrifice. The fulfillment of demands aroused by such instincts will arouse the lowest forms of life to put up the most ferocious struggle. There are two factors which play very important roles in stimulating the two primitive instincts; one is hunger, and the other is fear.

There are fields other than the battlefield where real men and women can be of real service to the cause of suffering humanity, and the courage required will be of a higher form than that required to face the unseen bullet of an enemy.

Our present form of government, the speaker believed, owes its existence to a certain form of insanity. It has been touched upon by men who have mental afflictions. There are two types which he chooses to call "Liberalism and Conservatism." The affliction is the result of the lack of study on the part of some, lack of ability and the great need of the necessities of life, on the part of others. In the case of a few, this form of government has served to fulfill the requirements of the two primitive instincts in no measure way; and while it may create a certain tranquility in the minds and hearts of these few so-called fortunates, it serves in no way to quiet the multitude today. Our modern press was shown as the tool of the monied interests, the dispensation of what is termed justice by our modern courts was analyzed to its detri-

## UNEMPLOYED OF VICTORIA ISSUE MANIFESTO

### Attempt to Get in Touch With Other Bodies

### Demand the Union Rate of Wages for Relief Work

That unemployment is rampant in Victoria is evidenced by the activities of the unemployed organization in the Capital City. At a meeting held recently, it was decided that a committee should be appointed to get in touch with the other unemployed bodies in the Dominion, and to secure concerted action by the "out of works." The following manifesto was adopted:

"The unemployed of Victoria and district, recognizing the fact that it is through no fault of their own that they are thrown out of employment, but that this is the natural result of the operation of our commercial system;

"Recognizing also that their suffering is not caused through lack of the necessary quantities of food, clothing, etc., in existence—there being abundance of these things on hand everywhere;

"Recognizing also that it is impossible for them, either individually or collectively, to remedy this state of affairs, and that it therefore becomes the duty of the civil, municipal, provincial or federal authorities;

"Hereby make the following statement of claims as representing the minimum they are entitled to in a civilized community:

"(1) Maintenance in comfort for all men, women and children who, through enforced idleness, are unable to provide for themselves;

"(2) All relief work to be paid for at union rates; those employed agreeing to render in so far as they are physically able, full value in labor for the amount received;

"(3) A public meeting place to be provided free for the unemployed, with accommodation for supplying something to eat and drink for those in immediate need;

"(4) The passing of an 'Unemployed Insurance Act,' the minimum insurances payable to be the official figure for the maintenance per family given in the Labor Gazette."

### Will Speak in Nanaimo

Sam Guthrie and R. H. Neelands, members of the Provincial House for Newcastle and South Vancouver respectively, will speak at Nanaimo on Sunday, Dec. 3. The topic will be: "The Present Session at Victoria."

## TRADES COUNCIL WANTS TO KNOW

### Submits Questions to All the Candidates for Civic Honors

The following is a list of questions submitted to all candidates for municipal honors by the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council executive, following the instructions given at the last meeting. The first five questions are applied to the candidates for the City Council and the School Board; the balance only apply to candidates for aldermanic honors.

Question No. 1. Are you in favor of the abolition of property qualifications for all municipal and civic offices?

Question No. 2. Are you in favor of the insertion of a clause in all contracts let by the city, covering the eight-hour day and the forty-four-hour week, and the union rate of wages?

Question No. 3. Are you in favor of all civic work being done by day labor, and the abolition of contract work wherever possible?

Question No. 4. Are you in favor of the eight-hour day and the forty-four hour week, with the union rate of wages paid to all civic employees?

Question No. 5. Are you in favor of giving preference in the awarding of contracts to firms that recognize the right of "collective bargaining" to their employees?

Question No. 6. Will you, if elected, do your utmost towards the installation of more comfort stations in this city?

Question No. 7. Are you in favor of the abolition of the garbage tax?

Question No. 8. Are you in favor of a municipal-owned hydro-electric plant?

Sacramento, Cal.—Figures compiled by Louis Bloch, statistician in the office of the State Labor Commissioner, show the growing industrialization of California. From 1914 to 1920 the value of the state's manufactured products increased 177 per cent. Wage-earners make up 13.9 per cent of the population of Oakland, 11.8 per cent of San Francisco and 10.2 per cent of Los Angeles, it was shown.

The crying need of our age is for men and women with vision enough to see a new order of society arising out of the present chaos, concluded the speaker.

The doctor's lecture will be printed in a local magazine, which is published monthly.



S. D. MACDONALD  
President Prince Rupert Trades and Labor Council, who appeared before the Government last week seeking amendments to working class legislation.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

Published every Friday morning by The B. C. Federationist
Business Office: 1129 Howe Street
Editorial Office: Room 306-319 Pender Street West

Editorial Board: P. R. Bengough, R. H. Neelands, J. M. Clark, George Bartley.

Subscription Rate: United States and Foreign, \$3.00 per year; Canada, \$2.50 per year, \$1.50 for six months; to Unions subscribing in a body, 15c per member per month.

Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY, December 1, 1922

Mrs. M. E. Smith and Immigration

SPEAKING ON THE P. G. E. question, Mrs. M. E. Smith, M. L. A. for Vancouver, expressed the opinion in the House last week, that she was in favor of completing the railroad. She referred to it as a baby left on the doorstep of the government, and stated that she would vote for its completion so that it could be reared to healthy manhood.

Evidently Mrs. Smith imagines that prosperity comes to a country through immigration, or she would not have made the suggestion that the period of prosperity, between the years 1896 and 1911 was due to the number of people who came to the country.

We do not know whether the honorable member for Vancouver has been asleep since the year she referred to or not, but we do know that about that time there was a large influx of immigrants with money in their jeans.

There has been a considerable amount of water pass under the bridges of the world since 1911. There has been a world war, and what is even more important, a collapse of capitalism.

So far as Canada is concerned, immigration will not aid the farmers, who are at present unable to sell their wheat. It will not assist the fruit growers, who have left their crops rot because it did not pay them to send it to the wholesalers, who could not dispose of it.

The "Sun" Economics and the Divinity

WE OFTEN WONDER what the average worker thinks of his morning or evening paper, at least that part which is supposed to be inspired and written by an individual who is "educated," walks in a discreet manner, and associates with "nice people."

We had gathered the idea, before we read the editorial in question, that the Bible stated that man should live by the sweat of his brow, but we were amazed when we read the following passages, which in themselves, are a contradiction.

It is startling but true that in the next few generations, unless the system is changed, mankind will be confronted with the task of choosing between humanity and prosperity.

The lower classes must be held down to increase the prosperity of the upper classes, or the work of social elevation must go on and all classes go down to economic damnation together.

Jesus of Nazareth was the first individual born to preach the theory that all men have equal rights. He was the first to suggest that the lower orders had as much right to cultural privileges as the higher orders.

But on the statement of the Sun, we are informed that the equal rights idea promulgated by the lowly Nazarene, is heading the world to economic disaster. But might we ask which is the educated class in modern society? The workers do not attend the university; they have no objections to the lower kinds of labor; in fact, they seek a "job" no matter how low it may be.

happy. They have never dodged the lower forms of labor, while their masters have had the education and have "cultivated a distaste for work" of any kind, yet they live; they have rights which their power gives them, and which the seekers for the lower kinds of labor do not possess.

Capitalist Spleen and a Working Class Representative

IT IS NOT OFTEN that The Federationist plumes itself on its aggressiveness or its "scoops," but in view of the editorials which have appeared in the local press dealing with a member of the British House of Commons, to wit, J. T. Walton Newbold, member for Motherwell and Wishaw, we must at least recognize that we have stirred something up which does not fit very nicely with capitalistic press hack writers' opinions.

At least two of the Vancouver dailies have been compelled to vent their spleen on this "inoffensive" member of the "mother of parliaments," and have endeavored, editorially, to discredit him.

It might well be pointed out, that this capitalistic tirade against a member of the working class, is not a tirade against a nonentity, but is a well-directed and organized attempt to discredit a member of the working class who stands out like a red light in a fog.

One capitalistic sheet in Vancouver, states editorially, that he appeared in rags. Another sheet refers to his garb as a disguise. We would, however, like to point out that no revolutionist imagines that it is necessary for him or his followers to roll in the gutter in order to show their distaste of the present system.

The Labor members of the British House of Commons, may have overstepped the bounds of bourgeois decency. But at least they have only voiced, in vigorous language, the pent-up feelings which have been repressed for many years, and which are but the cries of the working class against the intolerance of a ruthless ruling class, which has extracted the uttermost from the members of the working class from which they sprang.

Newbold may have appeared in rags, but of one thing we are certain, he was never dirty; either personally, or in his thoughts. He is a man amongst a bunch of pigmies. A man with a vision. A man who knows, as the ruling class will learn, in the British Isles, ere the present parliament is dissolved.

"It is high time for me to put an end to your sittings in this place which you have dishonored by your contempt of virtue and defiled by the practice of every vice. Ye are a penitence crew, and enemies of good government. Ye are a pack of mercenary wretches, and would, like Esau, sell your country for a mess of pottage; or, like Judas, betray your God for a few pieces of money. Is there a single virtue now remaining amongst you? Is there one vice you do not possess? Ye have no more religion than my horse. Gold is your God. Which of you have not betrayed your conscience for bribes? Is there a man amongst you that has the least care for the good of the commonwealth?"

Ye are grown intolerably odious to the whole nation—ye were deputed here to get grievances redressed. Are not yourselves become the greater grievance? Your country, therefore, calls upon me to cleanse this Augean stable by putting the final period to your iniquitous proceedings in this house, and which, by God's help, and the strength he has given me, I am now going to do. I command ye, therefore, at the peril of your lives, to depart immediately out of this place. Go! Get out! Make haste, you venal slaves! Begone! So take away that shining bauble there, and lock up the doors."

Possibly the tirades which have been written by the hirelings of the capitalistic press have been inspired by the fear that out of the British Labor movement may appear a man with the courage of a Cromwell, and the determination to place the people in control of their own destinies, and remove them from the slavery which is now only too evident. While the capitalistic class may fear such a happening, the workers of the world will welcome such an event, and whether in rags or in velvet, they will acclaim their own freedom by giving credit to the man who showed them the way, and at the same time places himself in the position of danger when all forces of reaction attempt to stem the tide of progress.

WILL ENSURE SAFE DELIVERY

F. of S. R. Take Steps to See Parcels Are Guarded

[By F. S. R. Press Service] Some trouble having been encountered by those who have sent relief packages to individuals in Soviet Russia, owing to the customs regulations, the Friends of Soviet Russia will make every effort to assure safe delivery of all packages sent in accordance with the Soviet laws.

In accordance with this ruling, the F. S. R. office has announced that it will be glad to get the names and addresses of all persons in Canada and the United States whose packages have been held up awaiting payment of duty charges.

Many complaints and enquiries have reached the organization from people who have sent food and clothes through the post office only to find that they could not be delivered without payment of large amounts.

All communications on the subject should be addressed to the national office, 201 West 13th Street, New York, and should be accompanied by the following statement, signed by the person who sent the package: "I, the undersigned, certify that the package sent through the post office on.....(date)....., and addressed to.....name and address.....did not contain any luxuries and was intended exclusively for the use of the addressee, and not for sale, speculation or other form of trading; I ask to free the package of duty."

STANDARD OIL IN AUSTRALIA

State Legislature Amends Laws to Suit Big Corporation

[By W. Francis Ahern] (Federated Press Correspondent) Sydney, N. S. W.—American oil interests, thought to be the Standard Oil Co., are trying to secure foothold in Australia. For some time they have been following experimental operations in various parts of the continent.

The West Australian State Legislature (anti-Labor) has recently amended its mining act. Many of the amendments are believed to have been inspired by Standard Oil. The South Australian State Legislature (also anti-Labor) now proposes to adopt still other of their suggestions.

An Australian petroleum expert says: "It is a remarkable thing that no matter where the field is or how good the prospects, something happens to stop the boring operations when the American experts come on the scene."

Manchester, N. H.—The textile strikers in this city are returning to work. The strikers at Suncoo have voted to return under the 64-hour week. The returning men are pinning their faith to the report that the State Legislature will pass a 48-hour act.

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UPHILL URGES AMENDMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

said board, has been appointed approximately for two years, without the board functioning in any respect; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that this meeting of Gladstone Local Union, No. 2314, U. M. H. of A., demand that this board be called together for the purpose for which it was constituted."

He then accused the minister of Mines of appointing this minimum wage board for miners for purely political purposes, and drew attention to the fact that a miner from Fernie district being selected by the miners of B. C. at an election costing the government over \$1100, instead of one from the minister's constituency, probably had something to do with the failure of the board to function.

Mr. Uphill then referred to his hardy annual, the building of Corbin road and endeavored to obtain from the minister of Public Works an answer to his question as to whether or not he had any intention of constructing that road. The question being repeated, no reply was received from the minister.

Mine rescue work was also referred to by the speaker. San Francisco—Another police raid on the headquarters of the Marine Transport Workers of the I. W. W. has led to the arrest of 10 members on vagrancy charges.

Tokio—Machinists' wages in Japan are less than one-third what they were during the war. Instead of the \$5 a day earned four years ago, the average wage for a good machinist is \$1 to \$1.50 per day.

Johannesburg, S. Africa—Two more Rand strikers have been sentenced to death by the special court, on a charge of having murdered an officer of the defense force last March, during the general strike.

Grand Forks, N. D.—North Dakota's state flour mill and grain elevator has begun operation, 23,000 bushels of grain having been bought for the opening. One unit of the mill, with a capacity of 1000 bushels daily, has been put into use, and two more units will soon be ready.

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Vancouver Unions

VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR Council—President, R. H. Neelands, M.L.A.; general secretary, Percy B. Bengough; office, 805, 515 Pender St. W. Meetings in Labor Hall at 8 p.m. on the first and third Tuesdays in month.

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

BAKERY SALESMEN, LOCAL 871—Meets second Thursday every month, 819 Pender St. W. President, J. Brightwell; financial secretary, H. A. Brown, 2849 Burns St.

JOURNEMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL Union of America—Local 120, Vancouver, B.C. Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in each month in Room 319, 319 Pender Street West. President, C. E. Herrick, 71 Hastings St. E. Secretary, A. R. Jani, 820 Cambie St. Shop phone, Sey. 2702. Residence phone, Doug. 2717B.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF Bootmakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, Local 194—Meets first and third Mondays in each month. President, F. Wills; secretary, A. Fraser, Office Room 108-119 Pender St. W. Office hours, 9 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 5 p.m.

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

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and Joiners, Local 462—President, W. Dunn; secretary, Geo. H. Hardy, Office: Room 304, 819 Pender St. W. Meets second and fourth Mondays, 8 p.m., Room 5, 319 Pender St. W.

CIVIC EMPLOYEES' UNION—Meets first and third Fridays in each month, at 148 Cordova St. W. President, J. F. W. Pender St. W. Secretary, W. Colmar, Treasurer, Geo. Harrison, 1335 Woodland Drive.

FEDERATED LABOR PARTY, 148 CORDOVA St. W.—Education, 2nd and 4th every Sunday evening, 8 o'clock. Business meetings every Wednesday evening, 8 p.m. Postoffice, chairman, E. H. Morris; secretary, J. Bennett, corresponding secretary, P. O. Box 503.

CITY FIREFIGHTERS UNION No. 13—President, M. McDonald, No. 1 Fire Hall, Secretary, C. A. Watson, No. 3 Firehall.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT Employees Union, Local 28—441 Seymour Street. Meets first and third Wednesdays at 8:30 p.m. Second and fourth Wednesdays at 8:30 p.m. Executive board meets every Tuesday at 3 p.m. President, W. Colmar, Business agent, A. Graham. Phone Sey. 1681.

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. Butcher & Chelms, Vancouver, B. C.

MACHINISTS LOCAL 692—President, Ed. Dawson; secretary, R. H. Keefe; business agent, P. Bengough. Office: 809, 319 Pender St. W. Meets in Room 3, 319 Pender St. W., on second and fourth Tuesday in month.

MACHINISTS LOCAL 182—President, Leo George; secretary, J. G. Keefe; business agent, P. Bengough. Office: 809, 319 Pender St. W. Meets in Room 3, 319 Pender St. W., on first and third Thursdays in month.

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS and Paperhangers of America, Local 126, Vancouver. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 148 Cordova St. W. Phone Sey. 3491. Business agent, R. A. Barker.

PILE DRIVERS, BRIDGE, WHARF and Dock Builders, Local No. 2404—Meets in Labor Hall, 319 Pender St. W., every 2nd and 4th Friday at 8 p.m. Jas. Thompson, Financial Secretary.

SAILORS' UNION OF THE PACIFIC, 135 Cordova St. W., P. O. Box 571. Phone Sey. 8708. Meetings every Monday 7 p.m. P. Hockaday, Business Agent.

FEDERATED SEAPARERS UNION OF B. C.—Formerly Firemen and Oilers' Union of British Columbia. Meetings first Tuesday and third Friday of each month at 318 Cordova St. W. President, R. Thom; vice-president, R. Morgan; secretary-treasurer, W. Donaldson. Address: 318 Cordova St. W., Vancouver, B. C. Victoria Branch Agent's address, W. Francis, 567 Johnson St., Victoria.

INTERNATIONAL UNION STEAM AND Operating Engineers, Local 844, meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., Room 307 Labor Temple. Secretary-Treasurer, N. Green, 953 Hornby St. Phone Sey. 7043B. Recording Secretary, W. Chandler, 1631 Fell Ave., North Vancouver.

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JOURNEMEN TAILORS' UNION OF America, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Monday in each month, 8 p.m. President, A. E. Gatenby; vice-president, Mrs. Dolk; recording secretary, C. McDonald, P. O. Box 503; financial secretary, P. McArthur, P. O. Box 503.

SOCIETY FOR TECHNICAL AID TO Soviet Russia, Vancouver branch, meets first and third Sundays each month, 2 p.m., at 61 Cordova St. W. For information write to branch secretary, S.T.A.S.F., 61 Cordova St. W., Vancouver, B. C.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 226—President, Wm. Skinner; vice-president, A. Tucker; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, P. O. Box 66. Meets last Sunday of each month at 2 p.m.

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Lloyd George's Resignation

And Its Significance to the World's Workers

[By Karl Radek]

AFTER BEING sixteen years in the British government and six years at its head, Lloyd George has handed in his resignation.

His resignation is the result of the vote in the Carlton Club, the organization of the leading circles of the Conservative Party.

This Club, the financial and capitalist oligarchy of Great Britain, has by a two-thirds majority, pronounced in favor of an immediate election, in which the Conservative Party has decided to take part as an independent party. And this suffices in a country which calls itself democratic, to bring about the resignation of the prime minister, Lloyd George, the only bourgeois politician in Europe, who shows the faintest understanding of the international situation.

The overthrow of Lloyd George appears as one of the greatest historical events. Its importance can only be estimated when one attempts to portray, at least in general outline, the political development of England during the last thirty years.

Petty-Bourgeois Radicalism Against Imperialism

Lloyd George, the son of a village school master—brought up by his uncle, a shoe maker in a remote corner of Wales—grew up in circles of petty bourgeois radicalism. The peasants, shopkeepers and hand workers of Wales belonged to the non-conformist Baptist church. They opposed the dependence of the church upon the State; they were petty bourgeois democrats. Lloyd George was drawn into the excitement of the discussions and struggles against the payment of taxes to the State church. His uncle, a shoe maker, was a Baptist preacher, and Lloyd George prepared himself for the same calling. As, however, the Baptists required that their preachers shall engage in work, he was sent to a small provincial lawyer. And after practical acquaintance with the profession he prepared himself for examination. At the same time he toured the country as an agitator. From his childhood on Lloyd George lived under conditions of the greatest poverty. And until recent years he has remembered in thoughtful hours, the misery and the hard work of his mother, who after the death of her

husband had to bring up her children. These recollections were also the source of his efforts after social reform.

In the year 1890, in his twenty-eighth year, he was elected member of parliament for the constituency of Carnarvon, in which he was educated. At the same time he worked in a barrister's office in London, and lived with a colleague together in one dwelling. He was so poor that he was unable to practice as a barrister, solely because he did not possess the necessary money to buy his robes. His friend at that time relates, that never in his life had he heard such blatant accusations against the capitalist order as he heard from Lloyd George during these years.

When Lloyd George appeared in the political arena, England was passing through a very severe inward crisis. The period of the Manchester school was over, the period in which the whole of the English bourgeoisie stood for free trade, for liberalism and for peaceful relations with all countries. German competition and the development of American capitalism, pushed the bourgeoisie on to the open road of imperialism.

During the period following the reform of the customs in the year 1846, England was the only strong capitalist power and she could rely upon the success of her cheap wares. The English bourgeoisie was therefore against the annexation of new colonies, against protective duties. Now, however, when the policy of protection was actually adopted in all European countries and in America, when England, in competition, there increased in England the effort after retaining the English colonies for English industry through a policy of protection. At the same time there increased the need for a strong fleet to defend the existing, and to conquer new colonies.

At the head of this movement which won the English bourgeoisie, stood Joseph Chamberlain. The Boer war was a result of this policy. Lloyd George entered as its strong opponent. During the Boer war he fought strongly against "Jingoism," against the "religion of blood and iron," against "the religion of imperialist robbery." He repeatedly spoke at meetings in the face of the enraged crowds and even

placed himself in danger of being mobbed.

The policy of Chamberlain did not achieve its aims. The opposition of the agricultural population of the English colonies who desire industrial products regardless of where they come from so long as they are cheap, is one of the chief hindrances to the economic union of English imperialism.

The interests of the broad masses of the English workers and of the English petty bourgeoisie developed in the same direction. The English petty bourgeoisie, apart from the high standard of capitalist development in England, occupied a higher position than the petty bourgeoisie of other countries, thanks chiefly to the cheapness of the most necessary articles of consumption. The "cheap breakfast" appeared as the means by which the bourgeoisie dampened the aspirations of the English working class. The policy of Chamberlain threatened high prices and the working masses were against this. Supported by the broad mass of the petty bourgeoisie and the workers, the English commercial bourgeoisie, the English textile industrialists, who owing to the cheapness of their products had succeeded in retaining the world markets, took up the fight against the imperialist policy of protection. Manchester, the chief centre of the textile industry, fought against Birmingham and Sheffield, the centre of the metal industry, against the chief basis of imperialism.

In the year 1904, the policy of the liberal bourgeoisie and of petty bourgeois radicalism was victorious. Lloyd George, one of the proponents of this policy entered the government as president of the Board of Trade. In 1908 he occupied one of the most important offices in the government, the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, where he remained until 1916. The first years Lloyd George spent in this office belong to his heroic period.

(To be continued)

Unemployed Form National Body

(Continued from page 1)

Unemployed workers caused great activity on the railroads and in the coal mines. As a consequence, the government Labor Gazette is able to report a decrease in the number of unemployed workers. But there is no indication that this situation will last very long. The harvesters are coming back to the cities with very little money in their pockets, because of the poor wages paid on the farms, the building boom has petered out, and the railroads have started laying off men because the annual busy season has finished. Therefore we can expect that in the next few months the army of unemployed will swell in numbers, and the question of securing food, clothing and shelter will be the main question before thousands of workers.

Only by the organization of the unemployed workers will it be possible to squeeze relief for those workers from the capitalist money bags. The step towards the organization of a National Association of Unemployed Workers was a very necessary step, and has at least been taken. This will bring unity into the activities of the unemployed workers, and save a lot of waste effort. But the foundation of the movement must be the unemployed workers themselves, organized into definite associations in the cities ready to act in their defence against the capitalists who, by shutting down their factories, condemn the workers to starvation and misery. With this object in view, the conference instructed the committee to carry on a vigorous campaign for the organization of the unemployed workers.

The conference took a definite stand on the question of the relations between the Unemployment Association and the trade unions. The idea that the unemployed workers should scab on the trade unionists by accepting work at wages below the trade union standard, is simply playing into the hands of the bosses, who are eager to use the unemployed workers to lower the wages of all workers. The trade unions to prevent the bosses from using the unemployed workers to batter down their standard of living, must co-operate with the purpose of organizing these workers for the securing of food, clothing and shelter for them and their dependents. There can be no rivalry between the trade unions and the associations of the unemployed workers. On the contrary, there must be the fullest co-operation between these working class bodies for their common protection from the attacks of the capitalists on the standard of living of the entire working class. The committee appointed by the conference to carry on the work will invite the executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to appoint a member to sit on the national committee of unemployed. In every city the trade unions will be urged to send delegates to the unemployment committees. In this way, the unity of the bodies will be assured until such time as the trade unions make one of their objectives to struggle for the relief of the unemployed workers as a necessary action for the protection of the entire working class.

The programme of the National Association of Unemployed Workers is the only one possible under the circumstances. Unemployment is chronic while capitalism lasts. The last imperialist war weakened the economic foundation of the present system, and the efforts of the capitalist politicians at "reconstruction" has only pushed capitalism deeper into the ditch. The periods of unemployment will grow longer in the future with only short periods of industrial activity between them. The only way to abolish unemployment is to abolish the present system of production, based upon the capitalist ownership of the means of wealth production, and the exploitation of labor. Until the working class can accomplish that task, the unemployed workers must struggle to secure enough to live on. Therefore the national association put its main demand: Work at trade union rates of wages or full maintenance. As a method whereby the government can provide work, it is suggested that the government immediately foster trade with Soviet Russia. If it is necessary to maintain the unemployed because work cannot be found for them at the trade union rate, then the government must institute an unemployment pay system such as applies in Great Britain. The money for this purpose can be secured by stopping the payment of interest on war bonds of over \$500 in amount, and by the other methods by which governments usually raise money.

Every worker must recognize the necessity of the organization of the unemployed workers. The trade unions must co-operate to accomplish this task. Either the unemployed workers will be organized and be tied to the common struggle of all the workers, or they will be a disorganized mass used by the capitalists to lower the wages of the working class.

The conference appointed a committee consisting of T. Robertson, chairman; E. Hancock, secretary; I. Levi, L. Morris and T. Wright, Moosejaw Trades and Labor Council. Every local association of unemployed workers should get in touch with the committee as soon as possible, so that when the army of unemployed grows larger, the machinery for organizing them will be in readiness. And instead of the unemployed being looked upon as the castoffs of society, they will be welded into a real army for the purpose of securing relief.

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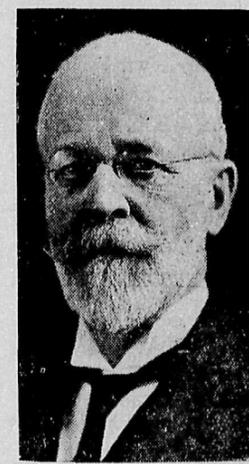
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workers, or they will be a disorganized mass used by the capitalists to lower the wages of the working class. The conference appointed a committee consisting of T. Robertson, chairman; E. Hancock, secretary; I. Levi, L. Morris and T. Wright, Moosejaw Trades and Labor Council. Every local association of unemployed workers should get in touch with the committee as soon as possible, so that when the army of unemployed grows larger, the machinery for organizing them will be in readiness. And instead of the unemployed being looked upon as the castoffs of society, they will be welded into a real army for the purpose of securing relief.



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LUMBER WORKERS' NEWS AND VIEWS

The Eight-hour Bill and the Loggers

THE local press carries a news item to the effect that Major Burde, M.L.A. has again introduced in the provincial Legislature a bill for a compulsory eight-hour workday in British Columbia. This is the third occasion on which Mr. Burde has brought forward this bill, and doubtless it will be treated this time in the same manner as it has been treated in the past.

Whenever this bill is introduced in the Legislative Assembly a herd of boss loggers, like a flock of vultures intent on guarding their prey, head for Victoria to prevent anything being done that may, either now, or in the future, encroach upon their profits. Not that there is much danger of the present bunch who are in power doing anything that may interfere with their profits, because the Liberal government, under the leadership of our "chin-whiskered" Premier, only represents those who own and control the timber resources of this Province. It is true they may prate millions of platitudes to the working class, but just the same both groups worship the same God, the same Holy Trinity—Rent, Interest, Profit. However, it is very evident that the boss loggers intend taking no chances, because, as usual, they have a special delegation in Victoria trying to prevent the "chosen representatives of the people" from falling victims to the propaganda of Major Burde, or any of the other members who may support the bill.

The "Timber Industries Council of B. C.," which is the industrial union of the logging camp, saw mill owners, and lumber dealers on the B. C. Coast, are always particularly active against the eight-hour day; more so than any other body of employers, and there is a reason why they should be. All saw mills, and also a few "hay wire" logging camps up the Fraser Valley are working ten hours, and they do not want to lose the profits which will accrue to them from the two hours of extra toll by their "hands." They are taking no chances on the stories that a worker produces as much in eight hours as he does in ten, neither are they concerned over the labor clause enacted by the League of Nations, that a universal eight-hour workday be established.

There are also other reasons why the "Timber Industries Council" does not desire to see an eight-hour workday enacted for this province. While at present it is true that almost all camps are working eight hours, yet there is always the future to look to, and they still entertain hopes of seeing the logging camps on the Coast running ten hours. One of the reasons always put forward by the boss loggers against a compulsory eight-hour act is the statement that they would not be able to compete with the lumber from the State of Washington. Probably there is much truth in that statement, because their scab hiring agency has blacklisted most of the experienced loggers in B. C., and as a large number of these men are now in Washington, they are able to get out more logs in a shorter space of time than can be done by the semi-experienced loggers they have now in B. C. There is no doubt but that as soon as an opportunity offers the lumber barons will try to re-introduce the ten-hour day in the logging camps in B. C. They tried it in several cases last year, and they will try it again as soon as they have a sufficient surplus of wage slaves on the lumber market.

At present, efforts are being put forward to augment the stock of logging slaves on the Coast. From information lately to hand it appears that the Loggers' Agency (Hicks) is trying to hire men at Edmonton and other points in Northern Alberta, for the Coast camps. If they are successful these "extra" men will serve the double purpose of reducing wages, and, if at all possible, increasing hours.

The November issue of the "Pacific Coast Lumberman," official organ of the Timber Industries Council, carries an excerpt from the "Cowanhan Leader" in which it advocated the policy of "importing" men from Great Britain to work in the logging camps on Vancouver Island. This article states that if these sturdy sons of Old England were given "three months intensive training in the ordinary routine work in the woods, they could hold their own with all comers." The writer then refers to the British born pioneers "who hacked out homes in old Ontario. He forgot, however, to point out that the working class of Britain has advanced considerably since the days when the Scottish Highland farmers were driven out of their homes and forced to go to Eastern Canada in order that the British landowners could turn their crofts and farms into sheep runs and afterwards into deer parks.

There is no doubt but that the representatives of capitalism at Victoria will vote down the eight-hour day. It would be futile to expect anything else, and probably the only thing to be gained by bringing it forward will be again to bring it before the workers of B. C., and once again put their alleged representatives on record. Our work lies in another direction, namely that of so building up our organization that it will matter not whether they pass an eight-hour act or not. Our work is to produce an organization that will not ask for eight-hour legislation, but will take it, and many other things besides. The only thing that any government recognizes is force, and when we have force enough we will take the eight-hour day, and finally, with the assistance of our fellow workers in other industries, and in other parts of the country, we will help to take over, and help to operate, the lumber industry. Let us to our work.

CRANBROOK, B. C.

The convention of the Cranbrook Branch of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada will be held in the Lumber Workers' hall at Cranbrook on December 22nd, 23rd and 24th, commencing at 10 a.m. The convention will be a mass gathering of all members and delegates from camps, and the last day will be open for all workers in the lumber industry, whether members or otherwise, for a general discussion on the labor movement.

On behalf of the Cranbrook Branch Executive, J. L. PETERSON, Sec.

COAST BRANCH

The convention of the Coast Branch of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada will be held in the Loggers' Hall, 61 Cordova Street West, Vancouver, B. C., commencing January 3rd, 1923, at 10 a.m. The convention will be a mass gathering of all members and delegates from camps.

On behalf of the Coast Branch Executive, J. M. CLARKE, Sec.

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## CHINESE SINGLE OUT THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

### Students Make Protest at Holding Federation in Peking

### Claim That Church Aids Capitalistic Exploitation

[By Bill Maxwell] (Federated Press Correspondent)  
Pekin—Singling out the Christian church as the enemy of humanity and progress in China, the Non-Christian Students Federation has been organized in opposition to the World's Christian Students Federation. A special protest is made by these Chinese students against the holding of the Christian Federation in Peking.

The text of the manifesto against the Christian church reads in part: "We oppose the World's Christian Students Federation because we want to protect the happiness and welfare of humanity. We now wish to publish our real attitude so that the public can know it."

"We know that Christianity and the Christian church have created many evils and committed many sins in the history of mankind. This we are not concerned with for the present, but they are now still creating evils and committing sins and will do so."

"We know present society is a capitalistic organization. On the one hand the property-holding classes who eat without work, on the other hand the propertyless classes who work but can not eat. Present day Christianity and the Christian church is the evil devil who helps the former to rob the latter class. This devil, namely, the present day Christianity and the Christian church, is our enemy. We cannot but fight a decisive and deadly battle against it."

"The capitalists of all nations, no matter whether they are English or American, Japanese or French, are taking steps, one following the other, to rush into China to carry out their plans of economic exploitation. And present day Christianity and the Christian church is the vanguard of this exploitation. The various capitalist nations who are establishing Christian churches in China have as their object nothing more than to tempt the Chinese people to welcome capitalism. These nations who have established the Y. M. C. A. in China have as their object to suck the blood and fat of the Chinese people. Therefore, we oppose capitalism and at the same time we have to oppose the present day Christianity and the Christian church which supports capitalism and which cheats the common people."

"The World's Christian Students Federation is the progeny of present-day Christianity and the Christian church. They are preparing to call together Christians from all over the world and hold a conference here. They are going to discuss how to uphold world capitalism and how to extend capitalism to China. We brand this conference to be a conference of robbers, humiliating and polluting our youth, cheating our people and robbing our economic resources. Therefore, following our inner impulses we are organizing this federation to declare war upon the conference."

"Students, young men, workers! We must oppose them when we see these bloodhounds of the capitalists holding a conference to discuss our fate!—The Non-Christian Students Federation."

Patronize Fed. advertisers.

## TIGER OF FRANCE APOLOGIZES TO U.S.A.

### Make Attempts to Cover Up French Ruthlessness

### Also Appeals for Help for French Militarism

[By Harry Godfrey] (Federated Press Correspondent)  
New York—Georges Clemenceau, the man who did to Germany at Versailles what Bismarck did there to France when Clemenceau was young, has made to America his apology for French ruthlessness and his plea for America to help French militarism.

And Clemenceau chose well the auspices under which to make his plea. For the organization which brought the ex-premier to America is a body known as the Council of Foreign Relations. It is this "council" which is managing Clemenceau's tour of American cities—the tour on which he has refused to debate the peace treaty with Jean Longuet, former French-deputy, who is speaking to the workers of America while Clemenceau is addressing the nation's money bags and imperialists.

If the newspapers know who or what this council is they apparently have decided the knowledge is a good thing to keep to themselves. All that is publicly known of it is contained in a very brief and astonishingly unenlightening statement of its aims, which says:

"Its membership, made up of men of many professions, is limited in number, as a body would be unwieldy and freedom in discussion would be lost." The council, the short statement adds, "is not a trade organization nor has it any connection with any political party. It simply is a group of men concerned in spreading a knowledge of international relations and, in particular, in developing a reasonable American foreign policy."

The ex-premier's Metropolitan speech received probably more advance publicity than any address which has been made in America since the war. But when, in the course of the speech, a Greek importer arose and asked:

"How about the French alliance with Turkey," the questioner was grabbed by two husky detectives and hustled to the sidewalk.

Nobody knows how many billion dollars were represented in the Metropolitan meeting. If the income tax collector could have stood at the doors and called off, as they left, even the incomes reported by the men and women in that audience, it would have taxed the capacity of a battery of adding machines to cast up the total.

But through all his speech was an ever-recurring denial of French imperialism and French militarism. Over and over the man who dictated the Versailles treaty seemed to feel it necessary to repeat that the French rulers had no thought but of maintaining peace.

"They are preparing war again," he charged against the Germans.

A little later he spoke of the League of Nations. He said that since he came to America he had talked with a man who said:

"Arrange your matters with England and we will interfere."

The man was not the president of the United States. He was not the secretary of state. He was not a high government official. He was a banker, Clemenceau said.

Then came his plea for intervention of America.

"Well, whatever may happen," he said, "the intervention of America—in what way I leave it to you altogether for the moment, the way."

And in all the hour and 32 minutes of his speech he neither answered nor attempted to answer the charges—already borne out by events—that the peace of Versailles could not be enforced, and that the peace treaty, imposing on Germany the same sort of terms a victorious kaiser would have imposed on France, was the cause of most of the misery and hopelessness in Europe.

## MINERS TO STRIKE DEC. 1ST

### Demand Recognition of Organization and Will Fight for It

Reports from District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, which includes all the coal fields of Eastern British Columbia and Alberta, indicate that there will be a strike on December 1.

President Sherman has stated that the coal operators in the Edmonton fields refuse to recognize the organization, and that while the men have done all possible to avoid trouble, the employers have done everything to cause a dispute.

The organization of the miners in the Edmonton fields has made great headway recently, and the men are determined that the organization shall be recognized in the local field.

Readers of The Federationist I wish to call your attention to the fact that I, Alderman Frank E. Woodside, am a member of the Western Federation of Miners, and have been since 1896. I was a member of the executive when the eight-hour day for metalliferous miners was passed by the Provincial government, which established the eight-hour day in B. C.

As an old-timer in the Labor movement, I solicit your support for reelection in the coming civic election on December 13th. (Paid advt.)

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Ladies' Patent Leather one-strap Slippers; one model has low napper heel, and another a medium height Cuban heel. They are both good looking shoes. Our special price, pair.....

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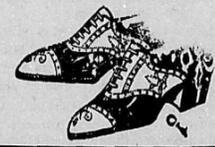
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## WORKERS OPPOSE IMMIGRATION SCHEME

### Australians Are Opposed to Machinations of Hughes

### Trades Unions Claim There Is No Room for More People

[By W. Francis Ahern] (Federated Press Correspondent) (Australian Bureau)

Melbourne, Australia—The Australian prime minister, W. M. Hughes, in an official statement, says that \$180,000,000 is to be spent in a comprehensive immigration scheme, by which in the near future new settlers will arrive in Australia at the rate of 100,000 per annum. The immigrants will be settled in the various States of the Australian Commonwealth as they arrive.

Already arrangements for settling the new arrivals have been concluded between the Federal government, controlling the scheme, and the various State legislatures. The British government is a party to the scheme. The initial cost of settling the new arrivals, \$5000 per head, is to be assumed by the three governments—British, Australian Federal and the State government concerned.

There is much opposition to the immigration scheme. The trade unions claim that as there are thousands of unemployed in Australia, they should be absorbed in industry before any immigrants are introduced. Further, they fear that local workers will be displaced to make room for the new arrivals, since the governments are pledged to provide the immigrants with work.

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

## "Not Tonight, Dearie"

The offering at the Empress next week will be found on well-timed for foggy weather, and judging from rehearsal reports, will be one of if not the best of a number of excellent productions.

"Not Tonight, Dearie" deals with three couples who want to be married. The first are Frank and Dolly. The second are Frank's father, who has never seen Dolly, and supposes his son is at college, and Dolly's mother, who has never seen Frank, and thinks her daughter is almost anywhere but where she is. The third is Dorothy Madison, of the Folies de Paris, and Rosenheimer, her manager. Fate brings them to the same inn, on the same night. Dorothy's necklace disappears and all kinds of ludicrous complications arise before affairs are straightened out and the couples accomplish their original purposes.

"Not Tonight, Dearie" is designed to get laughs by the hundreds, and it gets them. It's lines have the up-to-date Broadway twist. It's situations fairly spill one over the other.

The Empress management announce through our advertising columns a new scale of prices; "timely prices," they call them, and there is little doubt that the several thousand weekly patrons of the popular stock theatre will appreciate this "falling into line" in the way of prices and so, not only continue their weekly visit, but prevail on a few of their friends to accompany them.

## EMPRESS

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## The Chiropractic Bill

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Dr. Lee Edwards, Medical man and Chiropractor of Omaha, U.S.A., will address a Mass Meeting at the Colonial Theatre, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, on behalf of the Chiropractors.

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