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ORGANIZED LABOR PROTESTS AGAINST EMPLOYERS' PROPOSALS

Vancouver and Victoria Trades Councils Strenuously Oppose Proposed Amendments to Minimum Wage Act—Say Changes Suggested Are Ruthless and Would Deny Women Right to Live as Human Beings

IN terms which could not be misunderstood, representatives of the Vancouver and Victoria Trades and Labor Councils voiced their opinions last Friday on the employers' proposals with respect to the amending of the Provincial Minimum Wage Act.

The delegation consisted of P. R. Bengough, Mrs. Mahon and Mrs. Dolk of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, B. S. Woodward, B. Simmons and S. G. Pease of the Victoria central labor body.

Referring to the proposals made by the employers, the representatives of labor pointed out that they were no more or less than ruthless proposals to take away all semblance of safeguard for female workers. They also pointed out that even with the act as at present constructed, there were not too many safeguards for women workers, and that even these were violated.

The following is the written text of the statement presented by the joint delegation to the Minister of Labor, Hon. A. M. Manson, at the Parliament Buildings, at Victoria:

Purpose Forgotten

"In the first place we would respectfully submit that the very purpose of the act has been forgotten or ignored by the Manufacturers' Association in drafting the changes they propose. The purpose of the act is to prevent the exploitation of female labor at wages insufficient to provide the essentials of happy life. The purpose of the proposed changes is obviously to facilitate such exploitation. One after the other the safeguards contained in the present act are ruthlessly thrown aside and in their place are offered a series of amendments which if adopted would reduce the act to the status of a meaningless farce. The welfare of the employee was the main consideration of the framers of the present statute, and it is still the guiding principle of legislators, it would be fatal to substitute the clumsy proposals of the Legislative Committee of the British Columbia Division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association for the well-conceived safeguards contained in the present act.

"A Retrograde Step"

"Consider for instance the attack made upon the board as at present constituted and the proposed substitution of a board consisting of two representative employers of female labor and two representative female employees. It is quite obvious that the two female employees would not be free agents, and would but very ineffectually strive to maintain the rights of their fellows. If any changes are considered desirable in the constitution of the board, we would suggest that the three present members be retained, and that one employer and one employee representative be added. The latter should be selected by the Provincial Executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. To per-

SUMAS LAKE JOB IS DISCUSSED

Steam Engineers Willing to Talk Amalgamation

The Engineers held their regular meeting on Thursday, Nov. 2, at which there was a fair attendance, and several new members admitted, and quite a lot of interesting discussion.

A letter was received from a member reporting a poor state of affairs at the Sumas Lake reclamation work, an investigation is to be made. The letter intimated that the business agent of the Steam Shovel and Dredgers is supplying engineers for this job, and engineers working below the scale and longer than an eight-hour day for straight time.

This matter was discussed in conjunction with the report of the delegates to the get-together meeting of the Trades Council, and it assisted greatly in forcing the members to instruct their delegates to the Trades Council to oppose the affiliation of dual organizations. At the same time the delegates were instructed to support any move having for its objective the removal of any objections to the affiliation of any other bona fide labor unions.

The meeting was of the opinion that a dual organization was a standing menace and the application of such to the council would be a sign of recognition. They were therefore of the opinion that the best way to treat these organizations was to ignore them and let them perish in their splendid isolation. Local 844 is willing to talk amalgamation at all times, but owing to the fact of there being so many organizations of engineers they cannot for the moment contemplate recognizing but one organization of engineers; they feel that it is bad enough to be divided according to craft, without countenancing any further division within the craft itself. At present there are at least five organizations that are attempting to claim jurisdiction over some, or all certificated engineers, and in the opinion of Local 844, "Enough's enough, but too much is plenty."

mit two employers to sit at the same table with two unprotected female employees would be a retrograde step that would incur the opinion of the large majority of the board.

Against Mutilation

To consider further the proposal to delete the board of right to inspect payrolls and other records and to demand sworn statements at will from employers concerning wages, hours, and other conditions of labor. Without such powers the board would be quite unable to prevent and detect breaches of the act and such breaches would be committed with impunity. We desire to enter a most emphatic protest against any such mutilation of the board's powers. In this connection we would strongly urge that the keeping of standardized payrolls and records be made compulsory on all employers of females in the province.

Downward Revision

"The proposals to hold meetings for the consideration of wages and conditions only on request in writing from bodies of employers and groups of employees would appear to us to be inspired by a desire to effect a downward revision of wages regardless of the cost of living. Employers would have no hesitation in making such demands in writing but employees would be able to exercise no such freedom. We would ask you to consider very earnestly the position of employees who should venture, over their own signatures, to take the initiative in demanding an increase of wages. The machinery of the Manufacturers' Association is known to be working very efficiently and it would be difficult indeed to remove the fear of the employees that such activity would result sooner or later to their disadvantage. The present act gives the board power to initiate proceedings for the fixing of wages without such written demand, but requires a demand in writing for the reconsideration of a wage when once determined. This latter clause should be amended to permit the board to raise wages at any time that such increase is necessitated by an increase in the cost of living.

Keynote of Situation

"The proposal to permit the Board to fix wages of female labor without taking into consideration the cost of living is surely the most daring and impudent proposal ever made to a board which holds in

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STRIKERS' FUTURE LOOKS MUCH BRIGHTER

Twenty-four New Railroads Sign up with Organized Labor

Great Northern Has "Its Own Union" with All the Trimmings

The situation of the Railway Shop crafts strike is looking brighter each week. The last report, dated Oct. 27, is that 24 railroads signed up during the week, making a total of 129 up to this date.

Below is a copy of an application form of the Great Northern Railway Co. for employment by the replacement men. In it will be seen the liberty and latitude these loyal servants enjoy when going into the world to help their fellow-men.

"In consideration of your placing or keeping me upon the payroll of your shop craft employees, and permitting me to enter or continue in your employment, I agree to, and do hereby, join the association or organization of Shop Craft Employees of the Great Northern Railway Co. I also agree to withdraw from membership in any other shop craft employees, and agree that I will not become a member of any such organization, while remaining in your employment.

"I also agree to the deduction from my wages of the sum of \$1 as initiation fee for membership in the above organization, and likewise to the deduction of such dues or assessments as may be levied by my local district committee or by the employee members of the system joint board of adjustment, provided that neither the dues nor the assessments are levied by the local committee or by the employee members of the system board of adjustment shall exceed the sum of 25¢ in any one month, or such other limit as may be determined in accordance with the constitution of this organization; and provided further, that the initiation fees, dues or assessments so deducted, shall be paid over to the committees or officers of this organization, entitled to receive the same, under the provisions of said constitution."

There are, at the local roundhouse and local yards, twenty of these men, and one wonders how many of our Vancouver citizens can look on these twenty with anything but contempt.

This Is in the U.S., but It Is "US" Too



GERMAN SMALL TRADESMEN CRUSHED

Middle Class Is Now Facing Same Problem as Proletariat

Purchasing Power of Savers Has Been Hit Very Hard

[By Louis F. Lochner] (European Dir. Federated Press) Berlin—One of the most moving figures in Germany today, and one whose plight is among the saddest is the so-called "Kleinstrentner." There is no exact equivalent of this term in the English language; I must define it by circumspection. The "Kleinstrentner" is the small tradesman, or professional man, or artisan who through the years before the war, accumulated enough money so that, under ordinary conditions, he would have been able to enjoy a quiet, old age, free from economic cares. For the most part he has invested his money in a bank. In many cases, too, he has bought a little real estate. He has little to do with commercial paper or with speculative investments. All he wanted was for his savings to bring him ordinary legal interest, from which he then hoped to live for the rest of his days.

Fall of Mark

With the catastrophic downward course of the German mark, this man or woman has been hit terrifically. The purchasing power of his accumulated marks is almost nil. His savings at the bank are

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NEELANDS AGAIN URGES AID FOR IDLE

Scores Immigration Plans While People Starve

Opposes Suggested Minimum Wage Law Amendments

Harry Neelands, member of the Provincial House for South Vancouver, speaking to the Speech from the Throne, on Tuesday, again referred to the unemployed question. He said he considered it important enough to refer to upon A.E.L. occasions, and that the degree of unemployment did not enter into the case, as it is just as serious to an individual out of work as it is to thousands who were with him. While our object is elimination of the system which caused the condition, in the meantime it is the duty of the governing bodies, Federal, provincial and municipal, to alleviate as much as possible by undertaking public works.

He said workers were largely responsible themselves, as if they had the ordinary intelligence of an insect commonly known as a bee, they would throw out the "drones," and eat the food which they had provided.

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SAM GUTHRIE DEALS WITH MINE DISASTER

Says Investigations Are Whitewashing Stunts

Socialist Member Deals With Problems of Labor

Sam Guthrie, Socialist member for Newcastle, caused considerable heart-burning in government ranks on Tuesday, when he referred to the mine disaster at Cumberland, in which 18 men lost their lives. He stated, that at the entrance to every mine, there is a notice in large type, which reads: "Safety First," but what really comes first is coal, which means profits. He also gave a resume of the history of mining disasters, and pointed out that in the year 1909, thirty-two men were killed at Extension; nineteen men were drowned at South Wellington, and that shortly afterwards, twenty-two men were killed in the Reserve mine near Neelands, and that the latest disaster at Cumberland was the cause of the death of eighteen miners. He stated that the investigation into these disasters were nothing but whitewashing arrangements, and that in the Cumberland disaster, the whole investigation was

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MOTHERS' PENSION ACT UNDER FIRE

Tom Uphill Raps the Minister of Public Works

Urges Amendments to Workmen's Compensation Act

Tom Uphill, Labor member for Fernie, added his quota to the discomfiture of the government when speaking to the speech from the throne during the past week. His remarks were more confined to local affairs than Sam Guthrie's or R. H. Neelands', but they struck home. He stated that he could not, like the member for Nelson, congratulate the Minister of Public Works on what his department had done, for he stated that little had come to the Fernie district. He referred to the plans which the Minister of Public Works had produced, but intimated that all there was to it was the plans and no work or roads. He gave instances of road work which had been promised, but which had never been started. He invited the Minister of Public Works to visit his district and laid special emphasis on the needs of Corbin.

Referring to the Mothers' Pension Act, he stated that this act had been passed to catch the women's votes, but that many women had been denied the benefits of the act. Continuing, he said it was absurd to say that a person owning property to the value of \$1,500 is

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B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY AGREEMENT DISCUSSED BY TRADES COUNCIL

Protection for Street Railway Men Urged—One-man Car Under Criticism—Alderman Pettipiece in Clash with Alderman Scribbens—Trades Congress Is Urged to Appoint Provincial Executive

THE usual procedure of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council meetings was varied on Tuesday evening, by the introduction of delegations, and the discussion of matters which are not usually looked upon as being within the purview of Labor organizations. The meeting was, however, one of the best and most interesting that has been held for some time, the B. C. Electric Railway agreement with the city being the centerpiece, and Vice-President Bartlett, who presided, in the absence of President Neelands, who is attending to his legislative duties at Victoria, had his hands full in handling the meeting, and the various matters under discussion.

Street Railway Agreement

The debate on the B. C. Electric agreement was started by Delegate Pettipiece, under the order of new business, when he asked that W. H. Cottrell, business agent of the Street and Electric Railwaymen, be asked to give his views.

Business Agent Cottrell stated that he was not there to speak, but to listen, as he had been informed that the matter would be discussed, but he was not there to discuss it, but to hear what was said.

Delegate Pettipiece then went into the history of the negotiations which had been carried on between the city and the company, and stated that by a vote of five to three, the City Council, in May last, had given an extension to the six-cent fare until December 15 of this year, and had also sanctioned a clause in the agreement, which says in effect, that in the event of the city and the company not being able to arrive at an agreement, a tribunal shall be appointed by the government at Victoria to adjudicate on the dispute. He stated that he had opposed this tribunal, and had supported an arbitration board, and that the mistake had been made by the City Council when it was in the premier position and could have dictated the terms.

Referring to the agreement submitted by the company a few days ago, Delegate Pettipiece stated that the company had agreed to a compromise, and would accept a four-year agreement instead as originally suggested, one for five years, and that the council now stands five to three in favor of the agreement.

Workers Interested
Continuing, he stated that the workers were interested in the agreement, as it provided for the spending of \$960,000 by the com-

ALBERTA WORKERS MOVE TO UNITY

New Central Council for Political Action Is Formed

All Branches of Labor Join in Securing United Front

[By E. E. R.]

"We are making history in the Labor movement of Edmonton tonight," was the way in which newly-elected President Geo. Latham of the Central Council of the Canadian Labor Party, described the meeting of delegates who gathered in Labor Hall on Monday, Oct. 30, to bring Edmonton Labor's new political organization into being.

225 delegates representing an affiliated membership of 3400 were in attendance and practically every organization of Labor in Edmonton industrial, political and educational, was represented. Some of the organizations which have affiliated are: The Canadian Labor Party, branch No. 1, Edmonton Trades and Labor Council, Workers Party, Ukrainian Workers Party, Labor Church, People's Educational Society, and practically all trade unions in the city, including Division 796 Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, machinists, printers, carmen, carpenters, bricklayers, metal workers and others.

To Unite Labor

The meeting was the result of an effort put forth by a provincial committee, composed of the executive of the Canadian Labor Party, branch No. 1 and the Trades and Labor Council, to bring into being a central council of Edmonton Labor for political purposes. All Labor organizations, industrial, political or educational were invited to participate and the response was great beyond even the fondest hopes of the provisional committee. Apparently tired of the disparity of Labor in Edmonton on the political field in the past, trade unionists and other Labor bodies grasped at the opportunity of uniting all organizations by affiliation with one central council for political action.

Provisional Committee Reports
The report of the provisional committee was the first important (Continued on page 4)

pany on work if it was ratified as it now stands, and that he had agreed, that if the company would let it go to a plebiscite, and if this course was pursued, it would do away with the necessity of an appeal to a tribunal appointed by the provincial government, if adopted by the people. He also stated that Mr. Murrin had said that he could put the six-cent fare up to any tribunal and get it ratified.

Referring to the effect of the fares on the position of the 1600 employees of the company, Delegate Pettipiece stated that any reduction of fares would place the company in the position that the first objective would be to take it out of the hides of its employees, and for that reason, he urged that the agreement be ratified. He regretted that the Street Railwaymen were not represented on the council, but took the position that if the agreement was ratified, the position of the Street Railway employees, as far as wages were concerned, would be ensured. He also stated that as he was pledged to the Federal Labor Party, he would have to support the plebiscite in the City Council.

Ald. Scribbens Aims Views

Alderman Scribbens, who was present, asked for the floor, and his request was granted. He stated that he agreed with Delegate Pettipiece as to the need for the affiliation of the Street Railwaymen with the council, but considered that the council had come to a hasty decision on the six-cent fare, when it had decided to oppose the new agreement on that basis. He also stated that the Street Railwaymen had informed him that if the fares were reduced, wages would follow suit, and it was for this reason he had taken the stand he had in May last.

Referring to Alderman Pettipiece's attitude, he stated that Alderman Pettipiece had voted for every clause of the agreement, until the one for the appointment of a tribunal was reached, and he could not swallow this, and had voted against the entire thing for that reason. He urged the support of the agreement, because it was in the interests of the company's employees, and all other workers, because if the wages of the Street Railwaymen were cut, all other workers would have the reflection of that cut in their conditions.

Pettipiece Denies

Alderman Pettipiece denied that he had voted for all clauses, and stated that the company had shied clear of the arbitration provisions which he proposed. He also stated that if the people were willing to wait for four years, as the company was now willing to compromise on the length of the agreement for arbitration, then he was; but if his view had been adopted in May last, then the board of arbitration would have set in December, 1922.

Delegate Nison asked if there was any agreement that the wages (Continued on page 3)

CELEBRATE REVOLUTION

Historical Event Recognized by Vancouver Workers

The joint whist drive and dance held under the auspices of the Workers Party, the South Vancouver Labor League, and the Society for Technical Aid for Soviet Russia, in the Clinton Hall, on Nov. 7, the fifth anniversary of the Russian Proletarian Revolution, was a decided success.

Some three hundred people gathered together to celebrate this historical event, and all present had a good time. The chief features outside of the enjoyment which cards and dancing give, was the speech made by George Tether, and the singing of the "Red Flag," which are not usual events at whist drives and dances.

Referring to the Russian Revolution, Comrade Tether said in part: It is only five short years ago that the Russian workers took the step which freed them from the rule of their masters; they have been five years of suffering and misery, but the Russian workers are free.

Referring to the counter-revolutionary forces which had operated against the workers, he pictured the sufferings which had been caused by the blockade of Soviet Russia and in conclusion, urged his hearers to drop their pitiful utterances and to join in the working class movement, so that aid could be given to Russia and the needs of the world's workers supplied.

Building Permits

Nov. 3—2528 Turner St., Wong On, dwelling, \$2000.

Nov. 4—1001 Pender West, R. P. Forsward, dairy, \$7000; 2235 Bayswater, P. Johnston, dwelling, \$3000.

Nov. 7—403 St. Catherine's, Jns. Edgerton, dwelling, \$2500; 2181 Fifth Ave. East, F. Henderson, dwelling, \$2500; 2151 Grayville, H. D. Crawford, dwelling, \$2500.

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

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World
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The New Terror Is "White" Not Red

FOR A CONSIDERABLE time the people have been fed on "Red menace news" by the capitalistic press. A new menace has now arisen. It is the white terror, which is best exemplified by the Fascisti in Italy. Law and order is the stand-by of the ruling class, but law and order is not very much considered by the class which enacts the law when the power of that class is threatened, and in Italy, as in the United States and Great Britain, the ruling class is determined to rule no matter what the cost may be. Power and domination is all which a ruling class needs, and given that power and domination, the slaves of the present order are made to comply with their master's needs.

When the workers of Russia took steps to rid themselves of their masters, they were likened to inhuman beasts, who had no human instincts. Their acts were termed the acts of barbarians. When the counter-revolutionists, plotting with the capitalistic nations, were arrested and goaled, howls arose from every government the world over, and even so-called Labor men made their protests against the acts of the Soviet government, but they never protested against the activities of the Fascisti in Italy. Oh, no; law and order prevailed there. Law and order, as the workers too well know, which was the law and order of the ruling class.

The Fascisti in Italy is the White Terror. It is the last resort of a ruling class in its extremity. Its activities are peculiar in view of the sacred regard which the employing class has for "private property," and because of the fact that the property of the workers in the shape of labor halls and other buildings devoted to working class activities, are destroyed without let or hindrance. The "law" not recognizing any sacredness in the property of working class property. The following, taken from an international press statement, is sufficient to show how the "Bloodless Revolution" of Mussolini was carried out:

"Where in the whole of Europe, in the whole world—except in Mexico and some republics of South and Central America, is there a country like Italy which has been ravaged by the Fascisti, where under the connivance of the government and in utter disregard of law, Co-operative stores, trade union quarters and people's houses are systematically burned down, town halls captured, the resignation of the authorities enforced, the priests driven away, unpopular persons banished and propaganda carried on by the revolver? In Italy alone has this culmination of reaction been reached." Thus is the situation described, not by a Communist organ, but by Italia, the paper of the Catholic Party.

There are many people, who while they see the activities of the White forces in other countries than their own, imagine that such activities as have been indulged in by the ruling class in Italy, could never be tolerated in the lands in which they live. But Great Britain has a lesson for the workers of all British dominions. In fact, Lloyd George, puppet and unprincipled tool of the ruling class of the British Empire, has been discarded after he had served the purpose for which he was selected, and the ruling class has now taken control of the situation without any middleman entering into the scheme of things. In other words, the White Guard of Great Britain has assumed control, and the workers of the British Isles must from now on expect that the Black and Tans, which were employed in Ireland, will now be used against them. Fascism is not an Italian product. It is the product of capitalism, and will be the method used by the ruling class the world over, as predicted by Jack London in his "Iron Heel," when the workers show fight, and the Italian workers showed fight when they took the factories and operated them in 1920. Boring from within has been looked upon as a real menace to the Labor movement when the radicals have been the bormers, but the boring inside the trades unions in Italy has been for some time a ruling class proclivity, and the sooner the world's workers realize that there are two kinds of boring, one in the interests of the workers, and the other for master class interests, the sooner they will be able to organize to combat a united International White Terror.

Speaking of the attack on the workers in Italy by the Fascisti, Terracini has the following to say:

The attack began in the night of Aug. 3. The plans had been carefully laid out, the aggressors were armed with all the weapons of modern warfare, and protected by the forces of the State against any resistance. Ten thousand men against Ancona, 20,000 against Parma, 15,000 against Milan, 15,000 against Genoa, 500 against Livorno, equipped with machine guns, aeroplanes, cavalry, provision and ammunition wagons, artillery and tanks. The State troops remained a "neutral witness" to the struggle. But the workers rose to the defence, led by the Communist organizations.

Wm. Z. Foster, in his work, "Revolutionary Crisis of 1918, of 1921. In Germany, England, Italy and France," written in 1921, depicts the real Fascisti in the following words:

The method of the Fascisti is calculated organized terrorism. They aim to paralyze the workers with naked fear and to

destroy every semblance of organization and independence among them. Murder, arson, rape, kidnapping and the systematic violation of every right, human and civil of the workers, are the means they use in their work of destruction. One of their favorite tactics is the so-called "punitive expedition." Commonly this horror developed as follows: For some real or fancied grievance, the Fascisti would decide to punish the workers in a certain town. To this end they would assemble their cohorts from the surrounding country, sometimes to the number of many thousands, and then make an armed, automobile raid in force upon the ill-fated community. Then they would proceed to brutally shoot and beat men and women, destroy working class property, and generally act as thugs until their fine "patriotic" instincts were satisfied. When the invaders departed, usually there would not be a stick or a stone of anything relating to Labor left standing. Such "punitive expeditions" happened in scores, if not hundreds of Italian cities and towns, particularly in the industrial north. They have resulted in the death of large numbers of workers and the destruction of many Labor temples, co-operatives, newspaper plants, etc. A recent estimate calculated the ravages of the Fascisti as follows: Workers killed, 400; wounded, 3500; Labor temples, etc., destroyed, 150.

If the above words do not stir the workers of this continent and inspire them to organize, then we can only say that the workers will never organize, and will eventually become the prey of the White Terror, and be destroyed.

Intellectuality and Action

VANCOUVER has for some time, in working class circles, been considered the centre of gravity, the hub of the universe, and the home of the intellectuals. But intellectuality, without action, has brought the workers of British Columbia just what could be expected, and that is nothing. Just as the men who went to France were told that "nothing was too good for them," so the workers on the coast have been told that nothing could be done for them; but conditions must eventually force them to take action.

While it is hardly good taste to knock one's own town, even though the individual may not own a stick in it, and all that he can call his own is on his back, even though it may be lousy or dirty with the grime of ages, yet the fact remains that Vancouver is not where it should be in the working class movement. It has too many intellectuals, and too few men who realize that action counts. In other words, the intellect of certain individuals has become the only source of joy to those beings and the working class movement, instead of being the objective of their efforts has become subservient to their great knowledge and learning.

While not deprecating knowledge, realizing that knowledge, if applied, is power, we recognize that working class activities can only be stimulated when knowledge is applied to the movement of the workers. Therefore, the example set by the workers of Edmonton in starting a move for a united political front, appears to us more useful than the stored-up knowledge of some self-satisfied individuals on this Coast, who are afraid to move for fear of their knowledge being questioned.

It may be claimed that the move made in Edmonton is not scientific; it is, however, a move, and if the effort put forth results in the working class of Edmonton getting a move on, then we have no fear as to the results. As previously stated in these columns, the workers can only learn by experience, and the experience they get by moving will be greater than any lessons they can learn by sitting at the feet of high priests, be they Socialistic or theologians.

The Dual Union Questions

SOME MEMBERS of organized Labor in Vancouver imagine that dual unionism does not retard the movement in this city. But facts cannot lie, and the situation is so serious that any man who has the right idea as to the objects of the working class movement, which must of necessity be, that the workers must be united, must see that the dual organizations which exist in this city, must be eliminated, and a real unity brought about by the members of these organizations being absorbed by the recognized Labor organizations, and later by the amalgamation of the craft unions into industrial unions.

W. Z. Foster sums the situation in the following words:

Since the dual programme was outlined, almost thirty years ago by DeLeon, it has wasted a prodigious amount of invaluable rebel strength. Tens of thousands of the very best militants ever produced by the American Labor movement, have devoted themselves to it wholeheartedly, and have expended oceans of energy in order to bring the longed for new Labor movement into realization. But they were pouring water upon sand. The parched Sahara of dual industrial unionism has swallowed up their efforts, and left hardly a trace behind. The numerically insignificant dual unions of today are a poor bargain indeed in return for the enormous price they have cost.

But industrial unions cannot be brought into being while in local circles throughout the continent, dual local unions exist. Dual unions are not necessarily national organizations, but they prevent the organization of the workers in the local cities in which they exist as do the national dual unions prevent the organization of the workers on national lines. The first necessity is local organization, and if the organized workers of Vancouver will for a time devote their attention to this part of the work of Labor organization, they would be able to play a greater part in the international working class movement.

THE GREETING OF A SCAB

Little Girl's Action Saved One Man from Ignominy

From Great Falls comes a story of a worker who deserted the strikers and went back to work. When he returned from work on the first night of his venture in scabbery, his little six-year-old daughter that always ran down the street to meet him, failed to appear.

He wondered at this, and as he entered the gate to his home saw her sitting on the stoop. Always before she had run to meet him, and pour out to him the happenings of the day. But this time she did not look at him, and she did not speak to him.

Finally the father opened the conversation, "Why don't you talk to me tonight, little girl? Why didn't you come to meet me?"

"Papa, are you a scab?" she enquired. "At school today the other children wouldn't play with me. They said that my father was a scab. Are you a scab, papa?"

The father didn't answer. He didn't try to explain. But next morning he did not go back. He reported at strikers headquarters and told the secretary, "that little girl of mine made me realize the terrible thing I was doing. I'm with the boys to a finish from now on. God, but I'll be glad to be able to tell her her dad is not a scab." Butte Bulletin.

MANY CALLS FOR ARBITRATION

Three Boards Sit on Railway Labor Dispute Cases

By John Robur
Ottawa, Can.—There have been 15 labor disputes on the Canadian railways this summer and fall which have led to application for boards of investigation under the Industrial Disputes Act. This measure provides for compulsory arbitration before a strike or a lockout takes place. There has been neither a strike nor a lockout on the Canadian railways this summer and up to the present time only 11 boards have been appointed, though in two instances the dispute has been withdrawn from the board in its early stages. Four applications for boards are still before the department of labor, but they involve relatively small bodies of employees. Every application for a board of investigation has come from the employees.

The most critical dispute in Canada, as in the United States, was that between the shompen and the companies. In this connection three boards sat to deal with disputes on the Canadian sections of the Michigan Central, the Pere Marquette, and the New York Central. All three United States roads agreed to suspend reductions in pay pending the hearings. The boards did not settle the disputes but their reports formed bases for further negotiations which preserved peace. In the case of the New York Central there was a unanimous report that the company agreed to accept Canadian rates of pay and conditions. Reduced wages went into effect in all cases.

The Canadian railway systems long refused to suspend reductions in pay and the sitting of the board in this case was accordingly delayed. Finally pressure by the Dominion Government secured a qualified assent, the companies reserving their legal rights, and the board proceeded. The hearing was in the end inconclusive, not settling the main issue at all, but merely postponing the coming into force of the reductions from mid-July to mid-August. Negotiations for a permanent agreement are still on.

The real result of the board incident was to bring out a government interpretation of the law which forbade a reduction in pay until after a board had reported on an assertion by the railways of their right to make reductions without waiting for a board. This is a question that has not been settled by the courts.

Four boards have dealt with disputes relating to railway clerks, freight-handlers and associated crafts. In the case of the Canadian Pacific and the Pere Marquette the men were represented by the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station employees. In the Grand Trunk the men belonged to this organization and to the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, while the Canadian Brotherhood was sole representative on the Canadian National.

The boards which sat in the Canadian National and the C. P. R. disputes reported against reductions, with the companies' representatives dissenting, while on the Pere Marquette the cut was postponed and left to negotiation or the U. S. Railway Labor Board. On the Grand Trunk the reduction was postponed, and the final report on the board has not yet been made. The C. P. R. has refused to accept the report and is insisting on a cut. Negotiations are still on with the Canadian National.

A dispute between the Canadian railways and their maintenance or way men, for which a board was appointed, was settled by direct negotiations. In the case of the C.P.R. telegraphers, the company withdrew the proposed reduction and the board did not sit. The report of a board which investigated a dispute between the C. P. R. and its telegraphers, etc., on British Columbia lakes, has not yet been received. Two of the boards yet under consideration were applied for by steam shovel and dredgers on the C. P. R. and C. N. R. It is not likely that boards will be appointed. The other two yet to be dealt with have been applied for by the parlor and dining car employees of the C. P. R. and the G. T. R.

Organized Labor Protests Against Employers' Proposals

(Continued from page 1)

trust the well-being of the girls of the province. Such a proposal is an attempt to destroy the very intent of the act. The words in the present act which the employers would thus delete are contained in Section 7 and read as follows: "On request of the board, it shall be the duty of the conference to recommend to the board and estimate of the minimum wage proper in the occupation or industry in question, and adequate to supply the necessary cost of living." If these words are permitted to be deleted the whole act might be repealed without loss to female employees of the province.

Degrading Servitude
"Another daring and destructive suggestion is that all restrictions shall be removed in regard to the number of apprentices and unskilled assistants who may be employed at less than the minimum fixed for skilled employees. Evidently the employers hope to fill up with this class of cheap labor to the detriment of those who by service and merit have earned their right to the full minimum fixed by the board. We feel sure that this proposal will carry conviction to the Minister of Labor that the Legislative Committee of the B. C. Division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is more than anxious to reduce female employees to a position of degrading servitude than to assist in the enforcement of an adequate Minimum Wage Act.

In conclusion we would say that in our opinion the present board has sought to discharge its duty to the working girls of the province and has been scrupulously fair in its decisions. We think that a paid board giving full time to the act and its enforcement might perchance display more initiative than can reasonably be expected from an honorary board. Nevertheless it is a pleasure to bear testimony that in our opinion the board has regarded its duties as a sacred trust and has functioned in the best interests of the girls of the province. All changes should be examined very carefully to ascertain whether they are or are not inspired by a desire to exploit those whom the act would protect."

Neelands Again Urges Aid for the Idle

(Continued from page 1)

The powers that be advocate immigration as the solution, while the fact of the matter is that, according to the Sun of November 4, in ten years 200,000 people had left B. C., and also that farmers who had operated ten, twenty, and some thirty years, were appealing through representatives meeting the agricultural committee of the House, for financial assistance, by way of loans to help them out of their difficulties.

Dealing with the P. G. E., he stated that from his observation he was of the opinion that there was no justification for its inception, and that instead of inefficient workers being the cause of its present predicament, it stood as a monument of colossal stupidity or rascality on the part of those responsible for its construction. However, as a medical man had lately been appointed as its minister, perhaps some improvement in the patient might be looked for.

He also urged improvement in Mothers' Pension and Workmen's Compensation acts.

Referring to the Minimum Wage Act, he said a few weeks ago a gentleman by the name of McIntosh, one holding opinions from an employers' point of view which he held by a representative of the workers from their point of view.

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BUILDING TRADES HAVE FEDERATION

New International Association Created at Vienna

(By the Federated Press)
Vienna, Austria—An International Federation of Building Guilds has been called into life here at a meeting of representatives of building guilds from Italy, Hungary, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Luxembourg and Holland. Inasmuch as the social building guilds of the various countries enumerated have all been founded by the trade unions and are enrolled by them, it is expected that this formation of an International association will further strengthen the solidarity between the workers of all countries of Europe.

The international body will act as a clearing house of information concerning new ideas in inexpensive home building, labor saving devices, means and methods of providing homes for the worker of limited means, and the like.

HEARST BUYS UP ALL PAPER

German Papers Cease to Publish While American Controls Supply

(By the Federated Press)
Berlin—Wm. Randolph Hearst is profiting from Germany's economic plight by buying up all the German paper necessary for printing his numerous dailies throughout the United States. This is the contention made by the Book Publishers exchange of Germany.

According to the exchange, every Hearst newspaper that you may chance to take into your hand, might well bear the label, "Made in Germany." This readiness of foreign concerns to outbid native consumers of paper has the effect of driving paper costs within Germany even higher. The result is that innumerable smaller newspapers have had to cease publication of late, and that the publishing business is a bad way generally.

The Book Publishers Association is making representations to the German government to curb the sale of paper to foreign concerns. would class him as an agitator and probably any his admission into the province, attended a meeting of the Manufacturers' Association in Vancouver and pointed out how his organization operated across the line—urging manufacturers of B. C. to do likewise. He believed his ideas had been adopted, and as a result representatives of the manufacturers had waited upon the government with a view to amending the Minimum Wage Act. He pointed out the little chance the employees would have before a board constituted as they requested. He also insisted that before any change was made in the act that organized labor be consulted. (The Attorney-General interjected to say that organized labor had already been consulted.) Mr. Neelands replied, saying that he hoped the representations they made would not be overlooked in the matter.

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FISHERMEN FLY THE RED FLAG ALL MUST WORK FOR THE STATE

Six Belgian Steamers Are Now Using Workers' Emblem

Brussels, Belgium—Six Belgian fishing steamers are now flying the red flag on the North Sea. These are ships owned by the Belgium Co-operative Union, an enterprise owned and controlled by the workers.

The co-operative movement of Belgium has four main centres. The first and most important of these is housed in the "Maison du Peuple" of Brussels, famous throughout the world as a centre of working class endeavor. In the case of Ghent and of Jolmout, the buildings of the Socialist newspapers, Vooruit (Forward) and Progres, respectively, are also the co-operative centres. At Liege the Union Co-operative du Pays de Liege not only has a main building, but there are 200 branch stores and 200 smaller People's Houses.

One of the recent things undertaken by the Belgian workers through co-operative effort is the erection of model workers' hospitals and clinics, in which the members are given inexpensive medical treatment. There is now a hospital or clinic in practically every large industrial centre.

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Bulgaria Has Law Which Provides for Compulsory Labor

(By the Federated Press)
Sofia, Bulgaria—Bulgaria has a law that makes it compulsory upon people to work a certain length of time for the State, just as formerly they had to serve in the army. Thus a young man when he reaches the age of 20, must serve the common interest for a period of eight months; girls upon reaching their sixteenth year, for a period of four months. In addition, all males between the ages of 20 and 50, and all females between 16 and 30 must give 10 days' work every year to the district in which they live.

The men work off their time by engaging in the construction of roads, canals, water works, railways and dams by draining swamps, laying or stretching telephone and telegraph wires, building schools, and the like. The women engage in sewing and other household pursuits for the public institutions, such as hospitals and the like. Everybody, from the premier to the humblest citizen, is subject to the law.

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These dances are held for the purpose of educating the workers to demand the union label on all purchases. The transportation trades are participating in this month's dance, profits to go to the Trades Council building fund.

WHITE BOLSHIEVISM NOW PREVAILS IN ROME

Renegade Socialist Is at Head of the Fascisti

Workers Compromised, But Ruling Class Is Adamant

(Federated Press Correspondent)
Washington.—"White Bolshievism" is what students of Italian politics call the Fascisti movement, now dominant at Rome. And leaders of the clan who have been asked to form a ministry would not deny the phrase.

Benito Mussolini, dictator of the Fascisti, was until a few years ago editor of an Italian newspaper. During the world war he deserted the Socialists and gave his support to the war party. Since that break his shift to the extreme right has been very rapid.

For a time Mussolini called himself a republican. But middle ground and personal obscurity are intolerable to such a man. With the return of peace his ambition faced a crisis; the government needed him no more and the working class remembered his name only to call him traitor.

Then he came under the influence of Alberto Targui, once an individual anarchist, but of late a convert to monarchist imperialism. Targui soon made Mussolini see that fame and fortune for them both lay in the direction of violent agitation in favor of an Italy restored to her ancient glory and dominion.

United with Mussolini and Targui in this ambitious project are Guido Bodrecca, former editor of the anti-clerical L'Asino; Edmondo Rossoni, once a violent direct actionist, resident of America and editor of Il Proletario; and former syndicalist Bianchi.

The year 1920 gave birth to the present Fascisti. In response to a violent lockout by employers that year, the workers seized the plant and continued production. This act showed how easily the workers might become masters of the whole land if they had desired. Instead of seizing power, however, the workers compromised on a legislative plan that was to give them increased authority in the factories.

To defeat that programme the Fascisti came into being. Mussolini, Targui and the other renegade radicals saw their opportunity, and by playing upon the fears of the owning classes they have ridden into greater prominence than they ever knew before, as chiefs of an exaggerated Ku Klux Klan which with cheers for the king, sets the torch to workingclass property, proclaims its purpose to annex Greek, French and British territories and murders all men who stand in the way.

It is a mistake to think that the government has feared the Fascisti during these past two years. Its ranks are filled with the sons of generals, politicians, chiefs of police, landowners and others whose youthful imaginations are inflamed by the promise to restore the ancient Roman empire. And if its foreign programme has been ridiculous its raids against the working class have made it popular with all the reactionaries.

Small shopkeepers have rejoiced to see the Fascisti attack and destroy the co-operative societies, Catholic and radical alike, and for this the abolition of their business rivals the little business men have contributed freely to Mussolini's war chest.

Every passing day makes it harder for the Italian masses to get bread. The lira is at its lowest level—2½ cents. Mussolini must either use his new power to feed the people and restore the lira or find that his entrance into office was a march toward the grave of the whole Fascisti movement.

HUNGARY HAS LABOR MEET
For First Time Since 1914 Metal Workers Hold Convention

(By the Federated Press)
Budapest, Hungary—For the first time since 1914, the Iron and Metal Workers National Union of Hungary this fall held a convention. The war, revolution and later the white terror regime of Admiral Horthy, have thus far interfered with the regular holding of annual or biennial conventions.

The congress voted unanimously to continue its affiliation with the Amsterdam trade union movement—the International Federation of Trade Unions. It voted, further, to resist all attempts of the bosses to arbitrate the 48-hour week, even though this will with certainty mean a general lockout in the whole metal industry in the near future.

What conditions still prevail in Hungary may be judged from the fact that this convention, as indicated by the name, had first to obtain a permit from the police to meet, and had to submit to the indignity of having police detectives attend the proceedings.

The present membership of the union is 50,000. Before the war it was 30,000; by 1918 it had reached a high water mark of 80,000; after the fall of the Bela Kun Soviet regime that number was cut in half, and now it is gradually on the upgrade again.

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.

ISSUE CALL FOR A CONVENTION

Eleven Thousand Local Rail Unions to Discuss Amalgamation

(By the Federated Press)
St. Paul—Eleven thousand local railway unions have been sent a call to attend a national railroad amalgamation conference, to be held in Chicago, Dec. 9. The call is issued by O. H. Wangerin, secretary national committee to amalgamate the 16 standard railroad organizations, with headquarters at 411 Dakota Bldg., 54 W. 7th St., St. Paul.

The call reads in part: "The time has now come when the railroad men of the United States and Canada are ready to amalgamate the many unions into one mighty organization. On July 1, 1922, our committee submitted for approval of the 11,000 railroad local unions the method of amalgamation since famous as the Minnesota plan. This plan, with its departmentalized form, gives the fullest protection to the separate craft interests, yet at the same time unites the entire body of railroad workers in unbreakable solidarity. The response in favor of the plan has been overwhelming.

"The shopmen's strike, with its tragic spectacle of nine unions pushing while the other eight makes amalgamation more imperative than ever. To stop secessionism and devise a method of consolidating all unions as speedily as possible is the big problem for this conference to solve. The conference will also deal constructively with the closely related problems of amalgamation and strengthening the metal trades generally.

All local unions or local systems and federations are entitled to two delegates each. Bring credentials with you and notify the secretary (Wangerin) in advance. All delegates are requested to contribute \$2 to the conference fund.

"Brothers, beware of dual unionism."

REAL REASON FOR RED RAIDS

Police Give Truth as to Reason for "Red" Raids

(By M. A. DeFord)
(Federated Press Correspondent)
Oakland, Cal.—The prosecution in the trial of the five communists here has offered in testimony a copy of William Z. Foster's Syndicalism, bearing marks which show that it was introduced formerly in the trial of Anita Whitney. It is claimed by the police that this book was seized at Communist Labor party headquarters in 1919.

Police Inspector William E. Kyle, who led the raid in which the defendants were arrested in 1919, was asked by James F. Dolson, one of the defendants, if it was not true that he had received two copies of this book from the United States Steel Corporation, and had planted it at Communist Labor headquarters and one in Miss Whitney's home. The judge refused to allow the question to be answered. "We seized a large part of the literature we seized not in violation of the law," Kyle stated, "but we took it so as to mess the organization up and their propaganda."

The defense forced Kyle to acknowledge that files of The World Socialist party weekly, dating back to 1911, had been seized without search warrants and burned without court order; also that most of the magazines and papers seized were at the time open for sale on newsstands in Oakland and San Francisco, and that one of them, The Liberator, the Oakland police had been enjoined by court order from interfering with.

John G. Taylor, formerly state secretary, Socialist party, later state secretary, Communist Labor party, and twice Socialist candidate for mayor of Oakland, who is out on parole from San Quentin on a criminal syndicalism charge, was subpoenaed by the prosecution, but made a bogus witness. The district attorney tried to force him to state that the Communists had endorsed the I. W. W., but he vehemently denied this, stating that the national convention had several times refused such an endorsement while praising his heroic anti-war stand of the organization.

Meanwhile the stoop pigeons Coutts and Diamond, and the state's new find—first used in Sacramento—W. E. Townsend, are waiting in court, ready to testify in prosecution can find someone to connect the communists with I. W. W. So far no one has been found to perjure himself in this regard, and so the familiar tales of burnt haystacks and copper nails, recited in all former criminal syndicalism trials, have not been heard.

Taylor's testimony further showed that the raid had been marked by great brutality, one man being pushed through a glass door. The judge refused to allow Dolson to bring out the fact that there was blood on the floor after the raid, but a good deal of evidence of the police cruelty got across.

Open Forum
On Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock Dr. Walter Sturdy will answer the arguments put up by Dr. Petersky, as against Chiropractic, in the Workers' Party Hall, 303 Pender Street West. It is expected that the hall will be crowded to capacity and all those who desire to hear the other side of the story are requested to be on hand early.

Dr. Curry's Lectures
On Thursday, November 16, Dr. Curry will lecture in the Workers' Party Hall, 303 Pender Street West, on "The Basis of the Universe." This lecture is one of a series and all those who have heard the previous lectures and are interested are invited to attend.

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STILL PRACTICING SLAVERY IN PACIFIC

Australian Government Is Recruiting Slaves from New Guinea

Territory Captured from Germans Now Slave Plantations

(By W. Francis Ahern)
(Federated Press Correspondent)
Sydney, N. S. Wales.—The Australian commonwealth government is still openly practicing slavery in some of the islands in the Pacific ocean taken from Germany during the early part of the war.

It was admitted recently in the Australian Parliament that during last year 110 natives were recruited from the mandated territory in ex-German New Guinea for labor in the phosphate works on Nauru and Ocean Islands which were also captured from Germany.

Those two islands are owned jointly by the British, Australian and New Zealand governments, who divide the profits arising from the sale of the rich phosphate deposits there. The Australian government administers the islands on behalf of the three governments.

It was also admitted in the Australian Parliament that the wages paid to the recruited slaves were \$1.25 per month for males and \$1 per month for females and boys under 16.

For this miserable sum of money the male slaves are entitled to slave for 240 hours per month, while female slaves have to work 192 hours every month for the lesser wage they receive.

Of course, the unfortunate natives are not openly seized as slaves. They are "recruited" on their distant island homes, asked to sign indenture papers in the belief that they are going to make a big pile of money. Great care is taken to prevent them learning exactly what "recruiting" means till they are transported to the slave centres, from which there is no turn till the three-year term of engagement is expired.

It should be stated, of course, that the government provides every slave with a blanket six feet long, a wooden bowl, a wooden spoon, and a box with a lock thereon. But this free gift can hardly be called compensation for the scandalously low wages sanctioned by the Australian government as adequate remuneration for their laborious work.

Yet in the face of the above facts, the head of the Australian commonwealth government recently announced that the natives in the ex-German islands in the Pacific ocean now under the care of the Australian government were being generously treated and that their welfare was the first consideration of the government.

Alberta Workers Move to Unity

(Continued from page 1)

Item of business to come before the meeting, and after setting out the manner in which the delegates had been called together, and the reason for the proposed central council, the report recommended that the delegates resolve themselves into the Central Council of the Canadian Labor Party, and proceed to elect officers. The recommendations of the committee were adopted after a short discussion, and Chairman D. K. Knott called for nominations for president.

Latham Elected
Geo. Latham, D. K. Knott, J. Lakeman, James East and J. H. Miller received nomination, and after three ballots, Geo. Latham, who represented the Trades and Labor Council, was declared elected. Mrs. M. Mellard, of the Workers' Party, was chosen as vice-president; E. E. Owens, plumbers, secretary; J. B. Yule, typographer, assistant secretary, and Elmer Foper, Printing Pressmen, treas.

President Latham was warmly received when he took the chair, and expressed his appreciation of the honor bestowed upon him. He felt that the success which had resulted from the efforts of the provisional committee had already well repaid them for their work.

Nominating Convention
It was decided to hold a nominating convention to select candidates for civic offices, on Saturday evening, Nov. 11, in a hall to be decided upon by the executive. There was some discussion as to who should constitute the nominating convention, some delegates contending for attendance of the whole affiliated membership, and some for representation of the delegates of the Central Council. A motion finally prevailed to the effect that the nominating convention should be composed of all members of organizations represented at the Monday evening meeting, who could show credentials or membership cards at the door.

As a late hour was reached before the long agenda had been completed, the meeting adjourned to reconvene on Tuesday, when the constitution of the Central Council will be dealt with, and permanent committees appointed.

During the balloting on officers, Chairman Knott called upon Aid. East, Frank Scott, Dr. Crang, Geo. Latham, Mrs. Mellard and others to address the meeting. All expressed their appreciation of the splendid attendance and enthusiasm. Mrs. Mellard struck the keynote of the meeting when she appealed to all present to lay aside all petty differences and untidily advance in the interests of the workers.—Alberta Labor News.

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

Tom Richardson on British Labor Says Unemployed Labor Men Will Be of Sane and Safe Type

A well attended meeting of the Labor Party was held last Sunday evening, at 148 Cordova Street West, when Comrade Tom Richardson delivered a comprehensive review of the British political situation. The speaker, Comrade Richardson, said that he was not unmindful of the fact that he and his audience were over 6000 miles from the scene of the conflict, yet there was no doubt in his mind but that the representatives of capitalism in the Old Land were greatly alarmed at the rapid growth of socialism among the members of the Labor Party. Referring to the slogan adopted by Lloyd George in the 1918 campaign, about "hanging the Kaiser," and making Germany pay the full cost of the war, Mr. Richardson said that Lloyd George had shown the agility of the super-quick change.

With regard to the recent war scare in the Near East, and the statement of Lloyd George, that it was necessary for the preservation of Christianity, Comrade Richardson quoted H. N. Brailsford, editor of the New Leader, the official organ of the I. L. P., in an article dealing with the Near Eastern question, said: "When Lloyd George speaks of Christianity, he means oil." Another article in Professor Hobson's book, "The Problems of a New World," has this to say of Lloyd George. He believes that Lloyd George is a sincere man; he is not a principled man; he is a non-principled man. The speaker continuing, said, that the cause of the elections was the revolt of the Conservatives against the domination of Lloyd George while there seemed to be a split among the representatives of high finance and big business. There was one thing sure, that where there were Labor and Socialist candidates of outstanding ability contesting a seat, there would be found a concentration of capitalist interests. If there were any Labor candidates returned unopposed, they would be of the safe and sane type. Com. Richardson anticipated that the Labor Party would be in the next parliament of a more verile and presenting in the widest sense, the intelligent working class type representative of Socialism and of Internationalism.

On Sunday next, Nov. 12, the speakers Mrs. J. S. Woods, worth and Mrs. Hayward of Seattle, Pettipiece, candidate for alderman 1933; W. J. Downie, candidate for school trustee, 1933.

TOM RICHARDSON ON BRITISH LABOR

Says Unemployed Labor Men Will Be of Sane and Safe Type

A well attended meeting of the Labor Party was held last Sunday evening, at 148 Cordova Street West, when Comrade Tom Richardson delivered a comprehensive review of the British political situation. The speaker, Comrade Richardson, said that he was not unmindful of the fact that he and his audience were over 6000 miles from the scene of the conflict, yet there was no doubt in his mind but that the representatives of capitalism in the Old Land were greatly alarmed at the rapid growth of socialism among the members of the Labor Party. Referring to the slogan adopted by Lloyd George in the 1918 campaign, about "hanging the Kaiser," and making Germany pay the full cost of the war, Mr. Richardson said that Lloyd George had shown the agility of the super-quick change.

With regard to the recent war scare in the Near East, and the statement of Lloyd George, that it was necessary for the preservation of Christianity, Comrade Richardson quoted H. N. Brailsford, editor of the New Leader, the official organ of the I. L. P., in an article dealing with the Near Eastern question, said: "When Lloyd George speaks of Christianity, he means oil." Another article in Professor Hobson's book, "The Problems of a New World," has this to say of Lloyd George. He believes that Lloyd George is a sincere man; he is not a principled man; he is a non-principled man. The speaker continuing, said, that the cause of the elections was the revolt of the Conservatives against the domination of Lloyd George while there seemed to be a split among the representatives of high finance and big business. There was one thing sure, that where there were Labor and Socialist candidates of outstanding ability contesting a seat, there would be found a concentration of capitalist interests. If there were any Labor candidates returned unopposed, they would be of the safe and sane type. Com. Richardson anticipated that the Labor Party would be in the next parliament of a more verile and presenting in the widest sense, the intelligent working class type representative of Socialism and of Internationalism.

On Sunday next, Nov. 12, the speakers Mrs. J. S. Woods, worth and Mrs. Hayward of Seattle, Pettipiece, candidate for alderman 1933; W. J. Downie, candidate for school trustee, 1933.

A get-together social of the party's friends and adherents, will be held in the Oddfellows' Hall, Mt. Pleasant, Saturday, Dec. 9. Particulars later.

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

EMPRESS
Hastings St. East—Phone Sey. 2492
WEEK OF MONDAY, NOV. 13

"Three Weeks"
MISS CLARA BEYERS
(Her Re-appearance as "The Queen" Miss Margaret Marriott, Mr. J. Anthony Smythe, supported by The Associated Players)

ORPHEUM
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOV. 13
MCKAY & ARDINE
PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH
NEAL ADEL
COUNT PERROTTI AND MISS TRIX OLIVER
JUGGLING NELSONS
McGARR & OLIGO
CONLIN & GLASS
Nights, 8:00-9:15
Twice Daily, 2:30 and 8:20

DANCING
Every Mon., Wed. and Sat. Evenings
THE NEW ALEXANDRA DANCING PAVILION
804 HORNBY ST. Opp. Court House

NAVY SERGE SUITS
Made in smart dressy styles, from splendid quality serges of good weight and body. The values are surprising, so look them over.
\$25 \$32.50 \$39.50
C. D. Bruce
LIMITED
Cor. Homer and Hastings Streets

London—A harness maker, charged with stealing a cake from a shop, asked the magistrate to send him to prison for the winter, on the ground that he was out of work and found the poorhouse degrading. There was no other charge against him, and he bore a good character.

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

The Unlucky (?) Thirteenth
Returning to Vancouver after an absence of several years, comes Miss Clara Beyers to once again associate herself with dramatic stock. Miss Beyers last appeared here at the Avenue Theatre, and on Monday next, the 13th, opens at the Empress, in one of it not the greatest "hit" she ever made in her career. "Three Weeks" will be the offering of Miss Margaret Marriott and the Associate Players, and Miss Marriott remembering the huge success of Miss Beyers as "The Queen" in "Three Weeks," willingly has conceded and welcomed her fellow artist to the city by agreeing with the management in selecting the play that will give Miss Beyers an opportunity of her almost unparalleled performance, which is remembered by many Vancouver stock fans, that of "The Queen." While it is generally conceded that the company at the Empress is well up to requirements, and that the productions leave nothing to be desired, there is no doubt that the addition of Miss Beyers to the company will be welcome, and should establish the

Players still further in public favor. "Three Weeks," from the pen of Eleanor Glynn, is well known both to book readers and theatre goers, and affording as it does, with its wealth of intense dramatic situations, romantic and indeed all the goes to make a play that will live forever, should make a history of the Empress next week that will long be remembered.

At the Orpheum
James P. Conlin and Myrtle Glass are progressive vaudeville artists. They themselves are thoroughly established in that players haven public approval. Everybody who goes to vaudeville knows that Conlin and Glass are synonymous with good entertainment, and just as regular as the seasons come and go they have a new vehicle.

This year it is a miniature musical comedy called "The Four Seasons," and "The Four Seasons." This is a little comedy romance the story and lyrics of which were written by Harry Breen and the music by Mr. Conlin, and the argument is in spring they're engaged; in summer they're married; in autumn they quarrel, and in winter they are reconciled. If there were a fifth season, the story might be longer and possibly it would end with a divorce.

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