

The Canadian Labor Advocate

With Which Is Incorporated THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

Seventeenth Year. No. 51

VANCOUVER, B.C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1925

Twenty Pages

5c A COPY

Xmas Abroad

"PEACE on earth and goodwill towards men" still remains an empty sophistry for the toiling millions in almost every country. Christmas 1925, like its late predecessors, finds the various capitalist nations rent with international trade rivalries, and their workers suffering under the biting lash of industrial enslavement.

The war which was to usher in a new era of peace and goodwill has brought nothing to either victor or vanquished but unprecedented suffering. In victorious Britain millions of workers, reduced to a state of dire poverty, tramp the streets in a vain search for a job, and its, to them, concomitant—bread.

In defeated Germany unemployment is growing daily, and the workers standard of living has been reduced to the lowest subsistence minimum. The wealth they produce flows into the coffers of Wall Street bankers.

In la belle France the crash of the franc and the crumbling of her financial structure is accompanied by the boom of her canon, as the imperialist rulers of that country wage a merciless war of aggression on the Moroccan and Syrian tribesmen. Her sons of toil are being murdered in the interests of "spheres of influence".

In Italy the workers have had the last vestige of freedom torn from their hands. Their trade unions have been annihilated, and their co-operatives destroyed. Except for an underground communist publication, no newspapers but organs of Fascism exist. Dictator Mussolini reigns supreme.

In all the states created by the imperialist powers as a buffer against Bolshevism, a white terror rages, and atrocities are perpetrated upon the workers that makes the Spanish Inquisition appear like a pink tea party.

In India and China women and children toil 12 and 14 hours per day for a few cents in order to add to the treasures of a handful of British exploiters.

In Japan the rising tide of working class activity is meeting with brutal repression. Japanese imperialists are using the same methods against the organizations of labor that the former rulers of Russia did.

In the Union of Soviet Republics alone has any effort been made to usher in an era of peace, and they have been able to make a start because that is the land where the workers rule.

In looking around the so-called civilized world of to-day, we find that the poor have been wantonly robbed by the rich of every blessing of which force and fraud could possibly deprive them.—J. Morrison Davidson.

Christmas in Canada

ONE has but to pick up a copy of any of our daily papers to be reminded of the colossal tasks Labor must accomplish before Christmastide can mean anything but a hollow mockery to thousands of our class in this country of "Western progress" and "unbounded natural resources." Usually news of hunger and want is suppressed, but at Christmas time the most dire cases are heralded abroad in an effort to evoke the sympathy of the charitable minded; but why hungry children should exist in a country replete with foodstuffs is not mentioned, and for very good reason, so far as the ruling class is concerned.

A few short weeks before the day of "goodwill towards men" we find the editor of The Vancouver Star advocating the formation of a "reception party" to drive out of town the men who have garnered Canada's wheat harvest. To him, as to many others of his ilk, "goodwill" is circumscribed by economic considerations.

What Christmas means to hundreds of these men is evidenced by the following two newspaper dispatches, culled from the columns of The Vancouver Province:

"Winnipeg, Nov. 28.—Without work for several months, and carrying his grief in an empty stomach, was too much for W. M. Moore. When picked up by a police officer on one of Winnipeg's principal thoroughfares he was showing a shirt as the sole protection to his lower limbs. Moore confessed he had sold his pants for thirty cents to get a meal."

"Toronto, Dec. 15.—With one lone penny in his possession, unemployed and despondent, William Jackson, 45, leaped over the Bloor street bridge to the cement pavement 125 feet below and met instant death on Sunday. He had been out of work since returning from harvesting this fall at a farm near Saskatoon."

But for men such as these Canada's wheat crop would rot in the fields, and yet so callous and brutal is modern society that treatment such as this is meted out to them. For hundreds it is suicide or a three-month term in jail for vagrancy. An alleged peace on earth for one day, and at best a precarious existence for 364; and then they have the brazen effrontery to speak of the "Red Menace" and "Labor agitators" going around the country causing trouble! Any organism having the rudiments of a backbone would fight against conditions such as these.

Nor should we forget that a number of men in the province of Alberta face a term in jail because they had the spirit to struggle for a living wage. The mine owners may throw a few cents to give a hungry child a meal, but what of the thousands who have been impoverished through their greed? And what of these miners themselves, their wives and families; what must "goodwill towards men" sound like to them?

Labor in Canada, like Labor in all other places, need look for no aid outside of itself. Our task is plain. We must so organize and solidify our forces that the ancient Yuletide festivities mean something more to the impoverished millions of our class than the present empty sham. For this we must and shall work, meantime

To All Our Friends and Patrons We
Extend the Seasons Greetings

Xmas at Sea

CHRISTMAS at sea, aboard a Canadian government vessel, is pretty much like Christmas in a workhouse, except that if in the latter place one has a chance of getting something of the seasonal bounty doled out by a charitable organization.

The Yuletide season aboard a C. G. M. M. ship is one that merits a description by Dickens. The government providers evidently believe that there must be proper stomachs for particular food, and show this distinction in the victuals served to the officers and those given to ordinary members of the crew.

Here is how the crew of the "Canadian Miller" fared for their Christmas dinner in 1924, as told by a fireman on that vessel:

Leaving Vancouver about December 6, we had our Christmas dinner at sea. It was a day of all days. Christmas day aboard a C. G. M. M. vessel is a day of Exclamations, Exclamations, and chiefly Expectations, the latter, which sorry to report (though not surprised) did not come up to the mark.

I helped to carry the memorable Christmas feast from the galley to the crew's quarters aft on the ship. For course No. 1, the first "Peggy", or mess-boy of the Black Gang, carried the soup, which in honor of the festive season had been christened "Cream of Tomato," but by the time it reached the men's quarters it had lost its flavor and resembled green pea soup more than tomato. Nevertheless it was consumed with gusto by the hungry men before the other two "Peggys" appeared on the scene with Course 2, which purported to be fowl.

Since the two mess-boys had missed their share of the pseudo "Cream of Tomato" soup, the crew stood aside to give them first chance at the fowl, after which they helped themselves. Four members of the crew who happened to be in the galley washing their plates, returned to find the fowl consumed, and their hopes of a Christmas dinner very slim. They protested to the cook on the shortness of the crew's Xmas dinner, and were met with the usual demand: "Where do you think you are, at the Hotel Vancouver?" At that time they averred they would have been glad to be ashore near a "coffee and—" emporium, where at least they would have been able to buy something in the way of a Christmas dinner.

On return to their quarters they found the crew wondering at the lack of bones in the fowl, when one of the "Peggys" brought forth a bone the size of which determined that the C. G. M. M.'s Christmas fowl was nothing less than pork.

Canadian Asbestos Companies Form Trust

(By Federated Press)

MONTREAL.—The directors of the various asbestos companies of Canada have completed plans for a merger and the price of asbestos has gone up. The consolidation will include all producing mines in Quebec, except three controlled by American firms which produce raw material and manufacture it into finished articles. The chief promoters of the merger, Dillon Read & Co., New York, have made "a satisfactory arrangement with the three independent firms to prevent dumping surplus products on the markets." Quebec furnishes about 80 per cent of the world's asbestos.

Russian Soviets Plan To Build More Shops

MOSCOW.—In view of the fact that we shall soon have arrived at a point when all existing factories will have been utilized to the full, it will be necessary to proceed with the construction of new factories and works in Soviet Russia. Thus, for example in Stalingrad a tractor factory will be built with an annual output of 10,000 tractors; in the Urals a wagon factory with an annual production of 5,000 wagons; in the central industrial district a factory for textile machines with an annual output of 6,000 weaving looms. Further, it is planned to build five large iron foundries in the various ore districts and in the Donetz territory eight new coal pits are in preparation.

We should teach our children nothing which they shall ever need to unlearn; and we should strive to transmit to them the best possessions, the truest thought, the noblest sentiments of the age in which we live.—Dr. Felix Adler.

Campus Mussolini Gets Quizzed on Militarism

NEW YORK.—Compulsory military training is not a subject for students of the College of the City of New York to think and write about, President Sidney L. Mezes rules, and the American Civil Liberties Union is asking why the ban on student thought. The college president made his rule against further articles on compulsory military training in the student paper after an overwhelming vote of students was registered against the training. Felix Cohen, editor of The Campus, took the vote through the paper.

Forrest Bailey inquires for the American Civil Liberties if Mezes intends preventing "the student paper from publishing articles in general in which exception is taken to the attitude of the college authorities on vital student issues?" He also asks if the college receives a congressional appropriation for military training and if this makes the training compulsory.

T. U. C. Emphasizes Need For Solidarity

LONDON:—A cheque for £200 has been received by Mr. W. M. Citrine, acting Secretary of the Trades Union Congress, from the Amalgamated Society of Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers and Kindred Trades in aid of the Bombay Cotton Mill strikers.

In an appeal to its members the Trades Union Congress points out that any support given from this country to the Indian strikers is not only an act of international solidarity but also of self-preservation, as the fact of cheap production in India will serve as a weapon for the employers in this country in any time of industrial crisis.

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Polish Govt. Tortures Workers and Peasants

WARSAW.—For months all prominent trade unionists, all White Russian workers and peasants who are under suspicion, subscribers to the reformist press, radical bourgeois teachers, are being arrested, thrown into prison and "examined." How such an "examination" is carried on is shown in the following descriptions:

"The victims were taken to the hospital, completely undressed and taken into a room with carefully covered windows, where several higher police officials awaited them. The first question was 'Are you a Communist?' If the answer was no, the hands and feet of the prisoner were fettered, an iron stick put between the fetters of the hands and feet, and thus, in a cowering position, he was drawn up to the ceiling. In order to bring back the consciousness of fainted victims, salt water mixed with urine was poured into their throats and glowing pins pushed under their fingernails. . . . If a worker or peasant confessed, however, to be a Communist, then water was pumped through his nose into his stomach till he got very big. Then the policeman sat on it and asked the tortured who their leaders were and other questions."

As a supplement to these horrors, it must be mentioned that among the tortured were old women and men, even children, who had been arrested instead of their relatives whom the police could not find.

What is war? I believe that half the people who talk about war have not the slightest idea what it is. In one short sentence it may be summed up to be "the combination and concentration of all the horrors, atrocities, crimes, and sufferings" of which human nature on the globe is capable.

—John Bright

Employers and Workers War on Convict Goods

NEW YORK.—The second year's campaign against convict goods that the Union Made Garment Manufacturers' Association is making in connection with the United Garment Workers' Union begins with the manufacturers' decision at the convention just held in New York to appropriate \$75,000 for the drive.

Kate O'Hare was the original driving force against convict goods and the spectacular demonstrations she organized in the labor movement showed the manufacturers the possibilities before them in getting rid of the cheap convict competition.

It is estimated that 22,641 convicts were producing goods for the open market in 1923, valued at about \$44,000,000. Of these, about 8,000 were producing clothing of various kinds valued at more than \$18,000,000—chiefly goods requiring little skill, but the kind of monotonous application to the machine that a convict, driven by threat of punishment can give.

Ontario Farmers' Co-op. Has Successful Year

TORONTO.—Showing a net surplus of \$60,708.87 for the organization, a statement recently issued here indicates that the Ontario United Farmers' Co-operative Company, of which J. J. Morrison is secretary-treasurer, has completed the most successful year since the farmers' movement became a factor in provincial politics.

A dividend of three per cent. has been declared, which is considered equivalent to a dividend of nine per cent. on the effective capital.

The two most profitable branches of the organization, according to the annual report, are the creamery and the egg pool.

Auto Makers Amass Stupendous Profits

A year of peak profits has increased the wealth of the owners of 11 automobile companies over \$1,000,000,000, according to a survey of the industry by Wall Street Journal. This gain in wealth marks the success of the high speed exploitation workers that characterizes the industry.

The combined profits of the companies for the first 9 months of the year amounted to \$179,209, a gain of more than \$100,000 over the same period in 1924. And Henry Ford is not in the Such profits have increased market value of the stock to just under \$900,000,000 a year to nearly \$2,000,000,000 today.

Paris Authorities Find Small Fascist Arsenal

PARIS — Thirty-one revolvers and three blackjacks belonging to the "King's Peddlers" (Camédu Roi) were seized by the Paris police following the arrest of a man in a gymnasium here.

Lefebvre, the manager of the gymnasium was caught as he was bringing out this small arsenal. He admitted upon being questioned that the bundle contained revolvers and that he was carrying them to the office of the newspaper L'Action Francaise.

The Action Francaise in its columns declared that it was a party gathering and that the members of the association were engaged to carry arms to protect themselves against "assault."

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Teaching Profession Is Poor Money-Getter

WASHINGTON—Measured by "money-getter" standards of today, the teaching profession is not a "pay-business." A study of the cost of preparation for this profession made by graduate students in Columbia University, and published in the December Monthly, issued by the United States bureau of labor statistics, shows that this cost is excessive, when measured by money returns. It was found that the average expenditure for absolutely necessary items connected with securing a degree of doctor of philosophy ranges from \$7,500 to \$8,000, according to the time spent in post-graduate work. The average salary, about 18 cents per hour of teaching and with the highest degree in the profession, varies from about \$3,400 in the small universities or colleges, to \$4,000 at the most in the large institutions.

Britain May Reduce Civil Servants' Pay

LONDON:—Over 10,000 Civil Servants met at the Albert Hall recently to protest against the threatened cuts in wages. Three overflow meetings were held at which another 10,000 were present. It was declared that out of 100,000 Civil Servants, half were on less than 60s. a week, 88 per cent less than £200 a year, and only 12 per cent more than £100 a week. The following resolution was passed unanimously condemning the "ill-informed and prejudiced attacks in certain sections of the press and elsewhere directed against the Civil Service staffs and their conditions of employment: Drawing attention to the fact that less than 50 per cent of Civil Service receive full compensation for the rise in the cost of living: Pledging the Civil Service staffs only to resist to the utmost any further attempts to depreciate the Civil Service standards of remuneration, but to prosecute all available means the claim of a reasonable standard of life for all those who served the state."

Soviet Russia Plans To Develop Agriculture

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—The people's commissariat for agriculture has decided to organize during the economic year 13 factories for 30 flax picking stations for flax and hemp and also seed farms for flax and hemp with an area of 5,000 dessiatins. 2,600,000 rubles have been granted for these enterprises. The finance commissariat has been able to satisfy the request of the Agricultural Bank of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic proposing granting 2,000,000 rubles for the supply of agricultural machinery and 325,000 rubles for land distribution. According to a plan of the agricultural commissariat, 15,600 tractors are to be distributed throughout the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic in addition to a considerable quantity of tractor accessories.

That there are men in all countries who get their living by and by keeping up the quarrels of nations is as shocking as it is true; but when those who are concerted in the government of a country make it a study to sow discord and cultivate prejudices between nations it becomes the more unpardonable.—Thomas Paine.

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Tell-tale Pages of History

AUSTRALIAN Labor's first candidates in 1886 were ferociously assailed by the united daily press. They were badly beaten at the polls. They were branded as audacious, loud-mouthed uprooters of law and order. They were treated as politically leprous. All through the 90's Labor's leadership was abused and attacked as inimical to society, as "forces of disorder and disruption," as everything foul and filthy. To the end of the nineteenth century this cyclonic besmirchment and vilification proceeded.

The twentieth century opened with all that Labor stood for still singled out for denunciation and misrepresentation, even while much it stood for had been accepted as wise, true and just.

Any study of the evolution of Labor in Australia reveals that in every fight with vested interests, wealth and monopoly, in every crisis in national affairs, the press and other predatory pillars of capitalist society have attempted to inflame passion and panic against it.

History has but repeated itself again and again, as it is today repeating itself, in the hue and cry against reform and reformers marching determinedly onward in the quest for security and liberty for the people. And again and again it has been proved that

Freedom's battle once begun, Though baffled oft, is ever won.

In the teeth of fearful and ruthless malice, hatred and all uncharitableness, Labor's measures and Labor's men have gained victories, yet never credit for accomplishments (often appropriated by others, with the battle won)—only abuse for their damned audacity in pressing forward to achievement beyond achievement.

If the people as a whole had longer memories, if the generations which know not Joseph but read the splendid annals of their own class and country, if the press and publicists honored the truth and dared to tell it, it would be understood today from the borders to the seas that the unclean thing of scorn and treason Labor is now represented as—and presented as—is but the old, old ghoulish tale dressed up anew, yet merely sound and fury

signifying nothing other than resistance to progress and the lust to kill it.

A little work by Frank Anstey sheds brilliant illumination on what he terms "the good old days."

The Labor candidates of 1886 stood on a policy of anti-sweating legislation, abolition of plural voting, legislation of eight hours. They were termed "a festering sore."

In 1884, Mr. Anstey shows us, a Royal Commission on working-class conditions reported, among other things, that children of eight and nine years of age were employed in factories; that many of them had never seen the inside of a school; that these children were worked ten to twelve hours a day; that hundreds of young girls were worked ten to fifteen hours a day; that tailresses worked fourteen to sixteen hours a day for a bare livelihood; and that eighteen children were found working in one room 11 feet square. But nothing was done. The "Age" then said: "The idea of regulating wages by law is absurd."

There are many heart-rending disclosures. "In New South Wales, Inspector Burkett said: "I have been in this district (Newcastle) nine years and know firms that have never paid a penny in wages. As soon as a girl asks for wages she is dismissed."

Of the Kanaka trade: "The blackbird Daphne (of Melbourne), a 48-ton boat, was fitted up with leg-irons and all the approved appliances of an African slave dhow. She had 120 men and women crammed in her hold. The space was so insufficient that it was only possible for a number to lie down if the others stood, and all were very sick from standing or lying in their accumulated filth."

At the time one Australian daily said: "They (the Kanakas) die from poor feeding, bad water, insanitary houses, and from overwork. . . More than half of the Kanakas die in Queensland from horrible diseases. The Kanakas call it the "Die, Die Country—all day fourpence."

"For forty years black labor, accompanied by kidnapping, rape,

piracy, and cold-blooded murders, went on in Australia without prohibition or punishment. The black slave traffic in Australia only came to an end when the Labor movement had become a power in the land."

In these pages of the past we find that there is no social advancement in Australia until Labor appears on the shameful scene. It is brought home forcibly that the labor legislation in which the "Nationalist" newspapers now glory is due to Labor—gained not with the aid of the newspapers, but in spite of their brutal onslaughts.

As one reads Anstey's little work the hair stands on end with the sickening disclosures of financial swindles, land scandals, bribes, the oppression and exploitation of the workers, and the tyrannies of sweaters and squatters.

There are hundreds of Trade Unionists now living who can remember that to be a member of a Trade Union was to be black-listed, boycotted, driven from pillar to post in search of a job, victimised, intimidated, half-starved and jailed.

Says Anstey: "Many of the younger generation ask, What have the Labor Party and Unions done for the workers?"

Well, due to such agencies—never to be let go—are the standard of subsistence and the protectiveness of organization and legislation—even the popularising of the social legislation the "Nationalists" now promise—that have made Australia the acclaimed of the world.—Australian Worker."

No fact about human nature seems so certain as that our honest convictions of right and wrong are apt to be largely shaped by our interests. Slave-owners fervently believed slavery to be right, but not because they first reasoned it out on abstract grounds, and then became slave-owners.—M. R. Cohen.

If you do not remedy the evils which produce thieves the rigorous execution of justice in punishing thieves will be in vain.—Sir Thomas Moore, 1480-1535.

Boss Protects Workers' Eyes Because It Pays

NEW YORK:—(FP)—Workmen's compensation laws make it bad business for an employer to let his workers be needlessly injured, it was brought out at a joint meetings of the American Museum of Safety and the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness.

"I'll be perfectly frank," Harry Benson, manager of the Pullman Company factories at Buffalo, told the convention; "I didn't take humanitarian motives into consideration in compelling our men to wear goggles. It was a cold-blooded money proposition, for every time a workman loses an eye we lose \$3,300."

Fifteen thousand of the blind persons in America lost their sight in industry and 7,000 workers in Pennsylvania lost one eye each in recent years, speakers brought out.

Rail Workers Assured Of Adjustment Boards

WASHINGTON.—Agreement between the chief executives of the fifteen standard railroad labor organizations and a committee representing the Association of Railway Executives, upon a bill which will be substituted in Congress for the Howell-Barkley rail labor bill, has resulted from three days of conferences in Washington, following upon months of negotiations.

Train crews, shopmen, telegraphers, clerks, trackmen and all other classes of railroad workers included in the associated standard unions are to be given representation in boards of adjustment. The only point left for settlement when the conferences broke up was whether chief train dispatchers should be brought under the provisions of the scheme, or whether—as the Pennsylvania and other companies maintained, they were to be regarded as company officials.

Thus far no definite answer is given to the question as to what shall be the recognition given in these adjustment boards to the shopmen's federation, which is continuing the strike begun in 1922 and to the company union in the shops, which is a plaything of the management.

Soviet Union Buys Much German Goods

BERLIN—The Union of Soviet Republics has used up 75,000,000 of the 100,000,000 marks of the German credit extended her in buying agricultural machinery, pig iron, tons of paper, leather and pharmaceuticals.

The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics has purchased 40,000 tons of pig iron, 10,000 tons of paper, large quantities of leather, chemicals, pharmaceutical products and agricultural machinery.

The Soviet trade commission which has placed these orders in Germany is laying plans for the purchase of goods to exceed by many times the amount of credit that was extended her. The union needs about 3,000,000,000 rubles (\$1,500,000) worth of products and Germany will get a goodly share of this trade since she was one of the first to enter into a commercial treaty with the union.

The most important lesson in modern warfare is the fact that a knot of men—financiers, profiteers, and politicians—can capture the mind of a nation, arouse its passions, and in the name of patriotism impose a system of slavery.—John A. Hobson.

Let us battle with Fate, and uproot this sad scheme of things, which giveth crowns to fools and fears to the wise.—S. Khuda Bukesh.

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Japanese Workers Defy Government Militarists

IO, Japan—Despite all bar- thrown in the path of the se workers, they assembled in a convention of the Prole- Party to lay down a pro- under which they can rally panese workers in a strug- against the capitalists of Japan he imperialist powers that trenching themselves in the ast.

of the first acts of the con- was the discussion of the sive measures taken by the department of the interior t this organization of the ese workers. The organiza- as decided to fight the attack government under its "peace vation act."

department of the interior es the Proletarian Party be- of the militant stand ex- d in the following program d which masses of workers allying:

national ownership of land. legal approval of the privilege orkers and farmers are able rk in their movement in

a case of strike, the workers allyally defend themselves from yers.

enforcement of 8-hour work

High taxes on various forms pital.

uarantee of minimum stand- living for unemployed.

Abolition of the house of

Abolition of the peace preser- act, under which the de- ment of interior has been able repressive measures against g class organizations.

Reformation of the general re bill that the age limit be reduced to 18 years of age.

Absolute reduction of the and navy.

Supreme Court Lets Murderers Go Free

IE — During the recent e about plots to assassinate scist dictator, Benito Musso- ne trial of the two fascist rers, Rossi Filippelli and ill, for the murder of the t deputy Matteotti was held. e two murderers who had nder the instructions of ni, were found not guilty ye set free.

y of the Italian papers ex- the opinion that the "com- hich was "discovered" was a bind so that the workers y would not have their at- on the trial and also to be s a means to pass more re legislation so that the fas- ctator could have more than Caesar ever dreamed having.

Prussian Bill Is Now Many's Richest Man

By Federated Press) LIN.—Wm. Hohenzollern, y no longer be the big Germany by divine right, capitalist standards he is rmany's biggest man, for urn of all his property, the Prussian state is re- to have decided on, will aim the richest living Ger- The ex-kaiser's property is at \$300,000,000. An of- an annual income of \$300,- ade by the Prussian gov- t was curtly refused and urn of his whole property led. Wages of German s average about \$400 a

scribe to the Advocate.

Fascisti To Terrorize Groups in Other Lands

ROME.— Premier Mussolini and his fascist hordes not satisfied with the dictatorship over the workers in Italy are planning to extend their conrol over Italian workers in other countries.

In an official communication of the fascist government to its representatives abroad, it instructs these representatives to open up clubs where Italian workers will meet and listen to fascist commands.

All of the Italian ambassadors, counsuls and ministers are instructed to immediately begin the organization of these fascist groups in foreign lands. Workers, who are opposed to the fascist dictatorship see in this plan a means which the Italian fascist dictator will use to stifle the opposition and exposures of the dictatorship by workers who escape his rule. These clubs will undoubtedly be used as a means o disrupting union meetings and as committees to terrorize fascist opponents.

Chile Appeals Against American Imperialists

WASHINGTON.—The govern- ment of Chile appeals to the league of nations against the refusal of Gen. Pershing, chairman of the Tacna-Arica plebiscite commission, to hurry up the election which will determine whether that disputed region of nitrate deposits shall belong to Chile or Peru. By challenging the supremacy of Washington as the arbiter of destiny for the western hemisphere, Chile may wreck the prestige of the United States in Latin America.

One of the consequences may be a financial boycott on Latin American governments that uphold Chile. In the past, Chile has borrowed money in London, but in recent years many loans have been floated in Wall Street Now she needs further loans. That is the trump card held by Washington. Nevertheless, the state department does not want the revol to start. Chile might be able to get along, like Russia, without Wall Street money for a few years. And in that period she might create a strong anti-Washington entente south of the Rio Grande.

Roumanian Peasants Get Long Jail Terms

BUCHAREST, Roumania — The secret military tribunal at Kishenev has pronounced sentences of from two to twenty years at hard labor against 85 of the Bessarabian peasants and has "acquitted" 200 of the defendants. These peasants were tried for their participation in an uprising against the iron rule of the Roumanian boyars.

It is not known as yet what the fate of the other 200 peasants who participated in the Tatarbounar uprising will be. The decisions of the court are guarded with the utmost secrecy and it is with utmost difficulty that any news of the sentences can be learned.

Labor Union Fined For Refusing Card To Scab

CLEVELAND.—(FP)—A former unionist has won a \$6,000 court award against Structural Iron Workers Local 17 based on the Cleveland union's refusal to recognize him as a union workman. He had violated union rules and had been fined \$999 by the local. A permanent injunction forbidding the union to interfere with his egorits to obtain work was also granted.

SOUTH AFRICA

According to information received from the National Executive of the South African Association of Employers' Organizations, Johannesburg, in various countries announcements are being made that South Africa is in want of masons, engineers, printers' operatives, and workers of other trades. Workers who have emigrated to South Africa on the strength of these rumors have been exposed on arrival to bitter disappointment, and that after they have sacrificed all their money to pay their fares. Immigrants who have had labor contracts before they started have been informed when they arrived that they must accept wages lower than the standard wages of the country.

BRAZIL

An Act controlling the press was passed in 1923. This makes liable to imprisonment all who venture the criticize the government in a newspaper. Under the provisions of this Act, several journalists have been arrested within the last two years, and several papers have been prohibited. For three years the centre of the country has been subjected to strict martial law and the harshest political dictatorship. The censor even goes so far as to open all postal despatches to and from abroad, and the privacy of letters is scandalously outraged.

RUSSIA

Since the beginning of 1924 the number of members and candidates of the Communist Party of Russia has increased from 446,089 to 741,117, of whom 339,636 are candidates or probationary members. Of the total membership, 58 per cent. are manual workers, 25 per cent. are peasants and 17 per cent. clerical workers. A year ago there were in the factories only 39 Communists to every 1000 factory workers. Today there are 115.

FRANCE

The National Union of French Teachers which has a membership of about 80,000, recently held its annual congress in Paris. At this congress it was decided, by 180 votes to 6, to affiliate to the French Trade Union Federation. The idea of solidarity with the other workers has made great headway among the 100,000 French teachers, most of whom have not until now been organized in trade unions. They will demand better wages and if refused go on a protest strike.

GUATEMALA

On October 19, 1925, the Government of Guatemala and the Mexican and General Corporation, Limited, entered into a contract which permits the Corporation to bring a maximum of 3,500 natives of India to Guatemala to work as laborers on the Corporation's plantations.

CUBA

The Congress of the Anarcho-Syndicalists of the Cuban Trade Union Movement, which was announced with so much flourish, has ended in a fiasco. The Conference was mostly attended by unauthorized representatives, and it broke up in great confusion.

SPAIN

Because of a scarcity of work in the Naval shipyards at Ferrol, the company operating the yards had to discharge part of the personnel. This action has resulted in much complaint by those affected.

Men ought to conduct themselves as brothers, one to another. —Count St. Simon, founder of French Socialism.

Plan To Send Labor Delegation To Russia

CHICAGO:—(FP)— Delegates from unions of carpenters, machinists, painters, printers, needle trades and others, numbering 22, organized into a permanent committee to join in the national movement for sending a labor mission to investigate conditions in Russia. Peter Jensen of the railroad machinists was elected chairman and T. P. Lewis of the painters secretary of the committee. It is known as the Chicago Committee for a Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia with its address at 3451 Beach St.

Committees are active in New York, Detroit, Cleveland, Boston, Philadelphia and other centers where Pres. A. A. Purcell of the Intl. Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam) made his appeals for world trade unity. The British and Russian unions have been most active in the unity campaign.

Big Business Mocks Co-operative Effort

WASHINGTON.— Co-operative activity in marketing and supply, in the United States, goes in waves, and only with these recurrent "bursts of enthusiasm," says the report of the committee on methods of distribution to the nationwide business mass meeting which took place on Dec. 14 and 15 in Washington. This report is called a study, and was drawn up by L. H. D. Weld, of the commercial research department of the Swift and Co., of the big three meat packers. In general it points to the chain store and giant commercial houses as the logical type of modern marketing, and denies that any fundamental change can be made whereby the middleman will be eliminated.

"Co-operative marketing," says Weld, "exists primarily in the field of agriculture. Few manufactured products are marketed co-operatively, except butter, but many manufactured products are purchased co-operatively by the farmers. The first great co-operative wave was during the Granger movement of the '70's. In spite of these ups and downs the general tendency of the movement is decidedly upward."

Real Estate Men Try To Keep Down Wages

MIAMI, Fla.—(FP)— To keep wages and clerical salaries from rising above the pre-boom scale, the Miami realty board, composed of the principal local land speculators, has prevented a precedent by arranging to give school teachers rooms below the standard level of rents. If the board of education had raised teacher wages to meet the increased cost of board and room, other city employes and privately employed workers would have cited the teachers as an example to follow. So the real estate men put a newly built apartment at the disposal of the school board at a rent that covers all carrying charges including interest and depreciation. As a result the realtors lose nothing except the profit on the rent payments of 40 teachers. They gain the difference between high rents and low wages on the rest of the working community.

There is no borough-monger so corrupted, or office-seeker so base, or money-grabber so greedy, that he does not dub himself a patriot and everyone who differs from him a traitor to his country.—Joseph Chamberlain.

South African Natives Chained and Starved

CAPE TOWN, South Africa— Since the recent revolts by the native workers in South Africa, the police service here has tried to mollify discontent by a greater display of activity in prosecuting employers for cruelty to workers. The result has been illuminating.

Here are two cases, typical of many that are now dimly coming to light.

At Eshowe, a European sugar planter was charged on twenty-three counts of cruelty to natives in his employ.

The most terrible stories of beatings, kickings, imprisonment, and starvation were told.

According to the evidence the overseers were armed with sjamboks (rhinoceros-hide whips) and kerries (knobbed sticks).

On completion of their daily tasks the natives were locked up in cells for the night. All were dressed in uniforms of sackcloth.

The court room was strewn with the instruments used by the employer, including chains, padlocks, sjamboks kerries, handcuffs, and lashes.

A verdict of guilty on all twenty-three counts was found, and the magistrate, remarking that it was a very bad case, imposed a series of fines. As it was found that no wages had been paid to the natives, the employer was ordered to pay \$1100 as wages due.

In a case at Somerset East, a native was charged with desertion (i.e., leaving the farmer for whom he had no option, as he received insufficient food.

The magistrate elicited from the farmer that the rations of the native and his family of five dependants was three pounds of mealies a day, and once a week when slaughtering took place he was given the pluck and trotters of the animal, but not the tripe or head. In addition he received a wage of 8s. a month. He was in debt to his master to the extent of 24s.

"Do you consider 3 pound of mealies and nothing else sufficient food for a family of five?" questioned the magistrate.

"Well," he never complained," the farmer replied. The native was ordered to return to the farm and work off his debt, and the master advised to give him a more adequate allowance of food.

Labor Bodies Fight Against Injunctions

CHICAGO — (FP) — Full steam ahead is the instruction given by the Chicago Federation of Labor to its officials in the fight to sustain the constitutionality of the injunction limitation law passed by the 1925 Illinois legislature. Judge Denis Sullivan, Chicago's injunction czar, had knocked out the statute in a decision a week earlier and the case goes to the Illinois supreme court on appeal early next year.

Peaceful picketing of an unfair department store was construed by Sullivan as contempt of an injunction issued a year previous to the passage of the law. The law was intended by the legislature to prevent the judicial ban on peaceful picketing. Sullivan imposed fines and jail on nine members of the Retail Clerks Union 195.

The Illinois State Federation of Labor is asked by the Chicago Federation to join in the campaign to have Sullivan reversed by the supreme court. Both federations worked hard to have the law passed.

It is dreary to be unable to respect nothing but one's self.—Fr. Hebbel.

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Labor's Voice in Literature

Rogues and Rebels

By A. T. JACKSON

MID the hurly-burly of raids and prosecutions for seditious conspiracy, it is useful to be reminded that there have been governments before that which includes Sir William Joyn-Hicks and agitations before present "Red Scare."

In their respective days "Puritan," "Nonconformist," "Quaker," and "Reformer" have all been terms used to excite the horror of the perfectly ignorant and thoroughly comfortable classes; and "Communist" or "Bolshevik" as a form of popular political abuse freely takes its place at the end of a long historical queue, which includes all these with the more modern "Jacobin," "Republican," "Chartist," "Socialist," and "Syndicalist."

And at each stage it has been inevitable that the mere fact of their being prosecuted in the same courts should cause those denoted by these terms to be associated in the popular imagination with high-tyranny, gaol-breakers, murderers, and other "aristocrats" of the me.

R. W. Postgate has long been known for his ability to recall and recount episodes, incidents, and personalities of past struggles for political and social emancipation. It is at his best in this new volume in which he gives stories of trials for witchcraft, murder, robbery, fraud, piracy, treason, and sedition. Of criminals of the more orthodox sort he gives the classics: Jack Sheppard, Jonathan Wild, John Thurtell, and Charles Peace. A selection of political trials recalls Titus Oates and the "Popish Plot" scare; the "sedition" of the American colonists; the Cato street conspiracy; and the Chartist insurrection at Newport in 1839.

Of these nearest to our own we stand the Chartists; and the story of the Newport insurrection is its lessons for us today.

Indignant at their desertion by middle-class reformers whom they had helped to win the franchise in 1830 working-class radicals rallied under the banner of the Charter and demanded political reforms that would give them the sort of a say in the government.

Peaceful agitation and petitioning having failed, the bolder of them were naive enough to take the bold words of the middle-class reformers before 1830 as their model and began preparations for armed struggle.

An attempt by the South Wales artists — mostly miners — to save the town of Newport ended in failure and the physical-force party collapsed.

The collapse was aided by the fact that the relatively few numbers of the genuine physical-force party were proved to be well stocked with police spies, and that the failure of the insurrection itself was ensured by the deliberate information given by these at crucial moments.

The Chartist rising was, in fact, provoked by the government and provoked deliberately in order to be crushed by a premature explosion which, given time, would have proved far too strong to hold back.

Spies played a greater part in the earlier incident of the Cato street conspiracy in 1820. The story is obscure in its details because the evidence appears to have been suppressed. But what is certain is that the government

of Sidmouth and Castlereagh secured their tenure of office and the predominance of the oligarchy in whose behalf they ruled by the systematic creation by their agents of secret insurrectionary conspiracies which (by means of these agents) were "discovered" in that nick of time, and an excuse found for savage repressions of every expression of working class discontent.

In the case of Cato street, a government spy, Edwards, persuaded a group of angry radicals eager for revenge for Peterloo to entertain the idea of falling fully armed upon a cabinet dinner and slaughtering those whom they held morally responsible for the "Manchester massacre." When all were gathered together ready for the attack—upon a dinner that was never held—police officers arrived in force and captured the lot, with their arsenal of antique weapons. One policeman was killed in the scuffle.

After the trial, but not until five men had been hanged, it became clear to all that the whole thing was a "frame up" from beginning to end. The cynical iniquity of the government roused a storm of fury among the reformers, and the general public shared the common hatred for the spies and informers who had done men to death in this dastardly fashion.

The spies went everywhere in terror of assassination—and in time the panic begotten by the first "exposure" of the conspiracy turned into a hurricane of hatred for Sidmouth, Castlereagh, and all his works.

The reformers rallied in good number round the gallows on the day of the execution of the Cato street conspirators, and tried by repeated cries of "murder" to shame the authorities into a reprieve. They failed. Two years later when Castlereagh's body was being borne to Westminster Abbey—after he had obliged his enemies by cutting his own throat—an immense crowd greeted the coffin with roars and roars of frantic cheering.

That men should want to fight for freedom is natural. That governments should defend themselves is natural. Is it natural and inevitable that they should employ spies to create the "plots" they wish to suppress?

It is always useful, it seems, to terrify the opposition, and a big prosecution seems inseparable from any political advance.

Review of "Murder, Piracy, and Treason; A Selection of Notable English Trials" By Raymond Postgate. (J. Cape, London, \$2.50).

Freedom From Servitude

NO man is in any sense free, either in politics, religion, or science, as long as he is enforced dependence upon some other man for the opportunity to earn his livelihood. No individual or political rights are secured without security and equality of economic opportunity. Equality before law and institutions must be based upon equality of opportunity and access to the resources which Nature, our common mother, gave to all people in common. If the state permits a few men to own the earth, then these few own the rights, liberties, and well-being of the people who must live upon the earth.—Professor G. D. Herron.

Say you saw it advertised in the "Advocate".

Labor Urged to Fight for Legal Recognition

By ESTHER LOWELL (Federated Press)

THE fight of the United Mine Workers against Judge McClintock's decision in West Virginia, that the union is illegal, is an illustration of American labor's need for more substantial legal recognition than the Clayton Act affords. That American trade unions exist by force of necessity and by grace of social acceptance, not by legal pronouncement is brought out by Solomon Blum in his careful analysis of Labor Economics (Henry Holt & Co., New York, \$3.50).

Judge McClintock ruled in granting an injunction to West Virginia bituminous coal operators that the union had operated since 1898 in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act and was therefore not entitled to the protection the Clayton Act is supposed to give trade unions. The case illustrates Blum's comment on the Clayton Act, which the American Federation of Labor hoped would put trade unions beyond danger of the "combination in restraint of trade" theory. Blum says: "Never has a more futile legislative gesture been made nor have higher hopes been wrecked by judicial interpretation. . . . Since the passage of the Clayton Act, the courts have in reality become the legislators."

From Blum's study it is evident that American unions may yet face more severe trials for alleged illegal conspiracy and suffer more crushing blows from American courts. A current writer warns British unions that they may find their whole legal basis suddenly swept from under them and British labor has the Trade Union Act of 1913 definitely establishing the legality of trade unions. Blum shows how the unions, British and American, have developed in spite of prosecutions for illegality and he gives some indication of what unions in this country are forced to do regardless of their flimsy legal acceptance. The injunctions issued against unions make them virtually illegal and yet unions continue their activities in some form despite them, as the West Virginia miners can well testify.

Because the worker is inseparable from his labor power, which is sold in the market, Blum sees Labor Economics a distant field from business economics. He makes a thoughtful study of forces operating in our economic life: private enterprise motivated by profits; and "the purposeful activity of society in modifying or annihilating private enterprise" through the labor movement from conservative to radical groups. He examines more fairly than most economists the theories and practices of the labor movement in its broadest and narrowest aspects and gives observations well worth the attention of all students of the movement and of those actively working in the movement.

Blum holds his place as professor of labor economics in the university of California between the extremes of a well-developed School of Commerce, training youth for big business and dollar diplomacy, and an equally well-developed Social Service Training School which has a virtual monopoly on all state and municipal as well as charity social welfare jobs in California. Blum somehow retains his equanimity between these opposites and succeeds in letting considerable light into the heads of the less dense of his students. Labor can count him as one of its friends, though he will not be uncritical as a friend.

Subscribe to the Advocate.

Purges for the Highbrow

By CHAS. ASHLEIGH

Review of "Literature and Revolution," By Leon Trotsky.

A FAIR amount of sardonic amusement may be extracted from the perusal of the reviews of this book, which have appeared in the capitalist papers. The bourgeois critics, for the most part, dismiss the substantial portions of the book which are devoted to a materialist examination of literature and to the formulation of a Marxian criticism. They seize with pathetic eagerness upon those sentences where Trotsky treats of the style of an individual author.

That they can understand! If Trotsky says Jones is ungrammatical, or that Smith's rhythms are poignant, how avidly the critics seek the opportunity to quote his remarks, quite approvingly, in order to show that they are tolerant enough to recognize critical perception, even in a Bolshevik.

But the more sensible ones have ignored the trenchant and illuminating statement of the Marxian viewpoint; they have ignored it because they can neither understand it, nor counter it. The few who have tried to do so have provided us with a more genial entertainment than we usually gain from their placid columns.

This is the first considerable attempt to apply the Marxian criterion to the post-Revolutionary art of Russia—at least, the first attempt which has been translated into English. And it is very badly needed.

It was probably also badly needed in Russia. For Trotsky here tackles the question of proletarian art with skill and courage, and he shows us that there can be no proletarian art.

For the rule of the proletariat is different from the rule of any preceding master-classes in history. It seeks, not to perpetuate its rule, but to end it. It recognizes that its domination is but a transitional, necessary prelude to a classless society; and, in the ten, twenty, or thirty years of its reign, its efforts are all directed to its own abolition.

During that short period, then, says Trotsky, its manifestations are principally political; its atmosphere is that of the bivouac. And under such conditions the chances for a proletarian art to develop, as feudal or bourgeois art developed, throughout the centuries of increasingly solidifying feudal or capitalist dominance, are nonexistent. Socialist art—the art and literature of the Communist classless community—is another matter, and is distinct from proletarian art. As to what that art will be we can have no conception, or, if we have a conception, it is valueless speculation.

Undoubtedly there will be a growth, the fertility and quality of which will exceed all previous periods, but we cannot foresee its characteristics.

Trotsky's arguments will undoubtedly inflame the members of the "Kusnitsa" (Forge) group of proletarian poets, the Revolutionary Futurists, the Proletcult Group, and others; but his reasoning appears unassailable. Not that he denies that the proletarian groups may eventually contribute something of value towards the revolutionary literature of the future.

But that remains to be seen. In the meantime, says Trotsky, the main cultural task of the proletarian dictatorship is not the canonization by the Russian Communist Party of this or that small and somewhat self-centred and limited group, claiming to represent "real" proletarian art, but the immense preliminary labor of liquidating illiteracy.

Also, it may be that the untrained, militant, and unself-conscious village and factory correspondents are the precursors of a new form of expression, rather than the groups of "proletarian poets."

Trotsky deals searchingly with other tendencies in Russian literature: the Serapion Fraternity, the Neo-Classicalists, the "Fellow-Travelers," and with the Marxian scalpel lays bare the bourgeois nerves beneath the aesthetic cuticle. His examination of Russian Futurism is a splendid piece of critical analysis, so adroitly does he show us that the revolt of the Futurists was the rebellion of Bohemians, whose art-forms were not yet recognized by bourgeois society, and who were caught by the Revolution while their creed was still unpopular, thus rendering it comparatively easy for them to harness themselves to the Revolution.

The origins of Futurism were in the Bohemian cabaret rather than in the factory or the working-class tenement.

In this book we now possess an essay in the application of Marxism to the consideration of the arts. It should do much to clarify this question, and to instruct those quaint persons who maintain that, while the analytical method of Marxism may be applied to sociology, to political history, and to morals, art is esoterically above and beyond the conditions which modify all other social phenomena.

A word of commendation must be added for the translation. It is refreshing to have an English rendering which really gives us Trotsky's muscular, but flexible style, and which avoids these cumbrous carelessness in translation which spoils us for so much of the writings of the Russians. "Sunday Worker."

British Rule in India

By ESTHER LOWELL

(Federated Press)

SOME of New York's workers may have housing troubles comparable with the wretched conditions of workers in Bombay, India, but certainly the proportion of sufferers is far greater in the Indian city. I have seen Italian and Greek tenement districts in New York where the filth is piled over a foot deep in the streets with little children playing in it. But A. R. Bennett-Hurst tells in Labor and Housing in Bombay (P. S. King & Son, Ltd., London, 10s. 6d.) of equally foul streets that are narrow alleys between the chawls, or tenements of Bombay workers.

Four persons to a room is average in Bombay and sometimes there are six families in one 10x12 room. Numbers of the workers live in huts made of the sides of 5-gallon oil tins. Others live in corrugated iron sheds built by the Bombay Improvement Trust, which is attempting to alleviate crowding in unsanitary tenements and is building new chawls. High rate of sickness and death follow for Bombay workers. The infant death rate was 667 per 1000, the highest in the world, for 1921. The English author mentions that Indian working mothers feed their infants opium pills to keep them quiet while they go out to work. Ballendra N. Ghose, Hindu political exile in charge of Friends of Freedom for India organization, says that he has himself seen British government agents direct ignorant Indian working mothers to give their babies the dopey white opium pills.

With the Marine Workers

(Conducted by W. H. Donaldson, Secretary Federated Seafarers of Canada.)

SEAMEN'S ACTIVITIES

LAST Friday's issue of the Vancouver Star in a front page article under the heading of "Canadians Go To Sea," states that two reporters worked their passage from the port of Montreal on the S. S. Canadian Planter, and report that the conditions were good, and better than working ashore. We are positively certain that the reporters must have had credentials while they were on board, and that the C. G. M. M. would do their best to show the reporters a good time as far as work and food was concerned. It would be interesting to the reporters from Montreal to know that a crew had to do without food for nearly ten days and go without the usual supply of rations on the S. S. Canadian Importer and many others of the C. G. M. M. fleet. Men have been imprisoned with regularity for fighting for better food, etc. The reporters evidently must have been treated extra good, hence the squawk, boosting the C. G. M. M. Since the Canadian Government Merchant Marine have been running ships on the Coast of British Columbia, they have lowered the wages of the seamen and the conditions are abominable. No overtime and an eight hour day is unknown with the exception of the firemen and oilers, who have to work overtime without pay and very often threatened that if they do not do it that they will be put in jail for refusing duty.

A boost was given to the port by the statement that there were all kinds of seamen ready to man a ship at a moments notice. This is a little reminder from Mr. Hooper, who is the authority down in the Gospel Institute on Seaton St. Probably that individual will be looking for another tag day to build larger premises for the seamen, hence his report of so many seamen flocking to the Seamen's Institute, where many of the strike breakers came from when the seamen were trying to get better conditions aboard the C.G.M.M. vessels in 1923. We certainly know a few who were told that if they did not go in any of the

Government boats that they would not need to call at the mission. When the S. S. Canadian Volunteer came round from the East Coast to operate on this Coast, the C. G. M. M. tried to operate the boat with less men than was on the ship on the East Coast. Some of those that went out on the boat for two trips were from the Seamen's Institute. The Seamen's Saturday Night Tea Gardens.

Mr. Louis Hooper the guardian at the Seamen's Institute evidently supplied the seamen for the benefit of the Daily Star photographer. We might mention that he should have been more careful to see that the proper nationality of the victims were put under each photograph. One of them is listed as a German who is really Irish and another blow to the "brawny Scots," is, that one of their tribe is called a Dutchman. Probably the same reporter has been to the institute that made a passage on the Canadian Planter, and put in a glowing false report regarding the conditions on the Canadian Government Merchant Marine ships.

Mail List

Bell, A.; Bates, H.; Crocker, L., Christmas parcels; Flynn, M.; Henderson, C.; Hannah, T.; Hammill, B.; Jones, N.; Knox, A.; Mackay, J.; Matthews, R.; McDonald, J.; Odgen, A.; Starr, J.; Warren, S.; Worrall, W.

Hospital Notes

Three members of the S. S. Wairuna are still at St. Pauls Hospital getting treatment. The ship has left for New Zealand, and when the men are well they will be returned to their home. Something different from the tactics of the C. G. M. M. who very often take men from Vancouver and pay them off at Montreal, leaving them to shift for themselves.

Three members of the organization shipped on the S. S. Wairuna and expect to be returned to Vancouver at the expense of the New Zealand Steamship Company.

James Kennedy, who shipped on the S. S. Waitemata on Sept. 28th, returned last week on the S. S. Niagara, and had all his expenses paid, including his wages, until the arrival of the S. S. Niagara at Vancouver. Conditions that have been obtained by the Federated Seamen's Union of New Zealand, and which the Federated Seafarers' Union will always strive to maintain, by shipping nothing but Union men. We heard that the Delegate of another Union, presented men to go on the S. S. Wairuna, but the men were not able to satisfy the delegate aboard the ship that they were union men. Therefore the men from the Federated Seafarers Union were given the jobs.

Dawes' Plan Fails To Improve German Trade

BERLIN.—The Dawes plan is 'saving Germany'. Thousands of jobless men and women tramp the streets of Berlin and other German cities looking for work. Soup kitchens for the long lines of pauperized workers are set up in the working class districts. Prostitution flaunts insistent invitation everywhere. A tidal wave of bankruptcies is beginning. This is the 'stabilization of capitalism' resulting from the Dawes plan.

During November a new high record of bankruptcies was made the figure being 2,158. An estimate of twice that number is made of those settled out of court. More than 5,400 drafts were protested during November. No less than 60 per cent. of all companies announce no dividends at the close of the year's business and many are shutting down, even the great firms like Krupp, Thyssen and Mannesmann are shutting down part of their works.

The official or registered unemployed figure is going away up. It stands now at 500,000. The estimated unemployed is twice the registration figure, of 1,000,000, with at least 2,000,000 working only part time. The merchant class faces disaster in the Christmas trade, only the cheapest lines being saleable and only the small genuine upper class in the market for costly purchases. The poor cannot buy. The middle class buy little and cheap, the middle class being slowly reduced to the same economic level as the proletariat.

Anti-Evolutionists On Another Crusade

NEW YORK: — George H. Washburn, Boston millionaire and friend of the late William Jennings Bryan, led the advance guard of his "Bible Crusaders" into Tampa, Florida, Monday, November 23rd, to begin a campaign "to seek legislation curbing the teaching of the evolution theory on the ground it undermines faith in the Bible."

Mr. Washburn has donated \$100,000 to the campaign and asserts that he will give as much more if it is needed. The "Crusade" will move over Florida in ten days and then proceed north. It hopes to gather momentum as it goes. In Washington a national headquarters will be established.

Evangelism, radio and a new magazine, "Crusader's Champion," will be the instruments of propaganda.

The "crusade" is an early move in the coming legislative sessions. Organization of forces in Kentucky, where the American Civil Liberties Union has been asked to cooperate with local opponents of the anti-evolution forces, is practically complete. Announcement that an anti-evolution bill will be offered in Congress has been made by several representatives.

Wilson's Protege Hired To Fight Seamen's Act

(By Federated Press)

CLEVELAND.—Newton Baker, one of Woodrow Wilson's cabinet members has been hired by the Lake Carrier's Assn. a steel trust subsidiary, to fight the seamen's act in congress. Baker will try to kill provisions for manning boats with trained seamen and making the three-watch system compulsory. The Lake Carriers want permission to use green college boys during the height of the season and to institute the 12-hour day. Baker was secretary of war while 500 military objectors were subjected to brutality and inhuman punishment in army prisons during the war for democracy.

Notes From the Camps

THE lumber interests are still carping about "safety measures" to reduce the number of accidents in the woods. This is not done with any idea of making the work less dangerous, but purely to reduce the cost to the lumbermen themselves. The amount they have to pay for compensation assessments is troubling them, and they desire to have it reduced. It is not safety appliances that is required in the woods, but rather an ending of the present speeding up methods, where the workers are not given sufficient time to get out of the way of danger. That of course is something the lumber interests are not likely to make any change in because it will not pay.

From Seattle comes word that the lumber industry is back in the same position it occupied this time last year—an overproduction of logs.

Statistics show that new business is away below production, and that shipments are below new business. This means that once again the working logger has worked himself out of a job, and that whether the winter be a "green" or a "white" one he will have to endure a period of enforced idleness. The lumber industry has worked to capacity for about six months this year, which serves to show the extent to which this occupation is developed beyond present needs.

The Mountain lumbermen intend concentrating this winter upon efforts to reduce the cost of logging, and are busy collecting data to enable them to introduce more efficient methods.

Reports from this section of the country are to the effect that men are a drug on the market and that wages are about \$2.50 per day, with \$1.20 deducted for board. Apparently it will matter little whether the lumbermen are successful in introducing efficiency measures. The cost of labor will be so low that they can afford to carry on in a hit and miss fashion.

Eastern lumbermen are reported to be up in arms against the flood of B. C. lumber that is entering the Eastern Canadian markets, and are demanding that they be protected against this competition. Mass production on the Pacific Coast has so reduced the selling price of lumber that Eastern firms can not compete against it, and still the lumbermen in the West claim that they are unable to pay a higher rate of wages.

American Legion Hired To Break Police Strike

LA GRANGE, Ill.—Twenty-five members of the La Grange post of the American legion acted as strikebreakers when the police of this Chicago suburb walked out on strike in protest against the forced resignation of their chief. "The American legion has responded nobly in this crisis," village trustee W. M. Galvin said in lauding the successful strikebreakers. "Within a few minutes after part of the police force quit we had legionnaires patrolling the streets."

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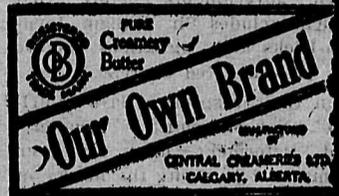
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Old Country Labor News

BRITISH CABINET'S SCAB PLOT

LONDON—The government has now perfected its secret strike-breaking machinery. Last June, the tory cabinet decided to form a skeleton organization which was to maintain a supply of food and other necessities in case of "national emergency"—which, of course, is the tory term for a strike. This was the extension of the practice, used by previous governments, of appointing a civil commissioner, whose business is to maintain the necessary organization in working order. Under the present government, Sir William Mitchell-Thomson, the Postmaster General, occupies this position.

In a recent speech, Sir William Dymond-Hicks, Home Secretary, patron saint of the O. M. S. and godfather to the Fascists, stated: "The government organization for maintaining the supplies of this country is in existence to-day in every corner of the land."

In the house of commons on Thursday the Home Secretary was pressed by Labour questions to reveal that communications, enclosed in double envelopes and marked "secret," had been sent to town clerks, inviting applications to the organization. He also admitted some government officials were engaged as full-time organizers in the work, besides a number of volunteers.

It is now stated that the country has been divided into ten districts. Over each district presides a district civil commissioner. These ten district commissioners are directly subordinate to the civil commissioner. The district commissioners have almost unlimited powers for taking drastic action in case of strikes.

These district commissioners have under them a host of other "shadow" officials, ready to take their posts as soon as the "emergency" arises. These include rail-

way traffic inspectors and assistants, road traffic inspecting and control staffs, numerous officials in connection with food supplies, and so on. All these persons have been already appointed, but the whole affair is essentially an "underground" movement, and will only be brought to light when it is operated.

Besides these anonymous knights of capitalism, the various government departments throughout the country are also placed at the disposal of the district commissioners.

It will be remembered that the Fascisti in Italy have inaugurated a system of having provincial and city dictators, or commissioners, appointed by the central government, who have supreme power in their respective localities. This secret organization of the tory government resembles this, especially in the dictatorial powers of the district commissioners.

Another interesting question— which we believe the government will not hasten to answer—is: "how many of the district commissioners, and other subordinate officials, are also members of the O. M. S.?"

Disquieting rumours are current in Labour circles that, in many cases, the anti-strike organization of the government is identical with the organization of the O. M. S.; and also that a number of the officials of this skeleton organization are also members of the Fascisti.

Labour should demand to know all the facts about this secret conspiracy of the government against the unions. A secret organization has been formed, with its agents and officials, in all parts of the country. It is a secret government blacklegging society, and is probably manned by members of the O. M. S. and other Fascist bodies.

Labour must be vigilant and prepare.

Try To Recruit Bus Workers For Scabs

LONDON:—A leaflet has been distributed among the conductors and drivers of the London General Omnibus Company, inviting them to become members of the I. G. O. Co. Division of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary.

The appeal is signed by one H. Lansdown, Commandant, who states that the object is to hold parades and drill competitions. All those enrolling for three years get a uniform and equipment.

"Equipment," we presume, means the bludgeon with which the driver or conductor who joins will be expected to smash the heads of his fellow drivers or conductors if there is a transport strike.

Clause 6 of the leaflet is specially interesting. It says: "It ought to be distinctly understood that a member of the Reserve is under no obligation to do police duty except and until the Commissioner of Police declares that an emergency has arisen in which the services of this support to the regular police are required for the preservation of law and order."

Marauding of Royalty Disliked By Farmers

LONDON:—Two Buckinghamshire farmers seem to have successfully scandalized their bucolic neighbors by protesting against the Whaddon Chase Hunt entering a particular field for the third time.

The Prince of Wales happened to be among the "followers," and the aggrieved farmers have apparently had to explain that their objection to having their crops spoiled by a lot of idlers was not intended as an "insult" to his Royal Highness.

The Ministry of Agriculture, which is always to the fore with suggestions for guarding crops against leather-jackets and other insect pests, might try its hand at dealing with the ravages of the pink-coats, who, it is reckoned, cost the country something like £40,000,000 a year.

British Communists To Redouble Activities

LONDON—In a manifesto issued by the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain following the sentencing of twelve Communists in "Old Bailey," the committee states that the capitalists of England encouraged by the decisions of the Liverpool labor party conference against the active Communist workers, have attempted to destroy the Communist movement in England.

The manifesto calls upon the Communists to redouble their activities in the trade unions, local labor parties and in the factories in order to defeat the aims of the capitalist class in Britain.

Bosses Demand Huge Reduction in Wages

LONDON:—Three thousand five hundred members of the Waterproof Garment Workers' Union employed in the Manchester and Warrington area were locked out on November 16.

The dispute arises from the employers' demand for a 25 per cent. reduction in wages, to take place as from November 1. The workers rejected this demand, and, subsequent negotiations proving abortive, the employers declared that there would be no more work available at the old rates of wages.

Imperial Bombs Used To Convert Indians

LONDON:—The news of 54 days' bombing campaign against Indian frontier tribes, at the beginning of this year, has just come to light, in an account published by the "London Gazette."

This example of the noble way which our betters are bearing the "White Man's Burden," and carrying to the heathen the blessings of Christianity, is best shown by quoting from the despatch of Sir Vice-Marshal Sir Edward Ellington. Sir Edward says:—

"The tribesman is reluctant to admit that the fighting strength of his tribe has been reduced by the killing of his young men, so his losses are usually concealed."

However, the humanitarian Vice-Marshal adds:—

It is not likely that the actual casualties were many, nor is it desirable that they should be, provided that the enemy can be brought to terms without."

During the campaign, the reports state, several villages were set on fire, some towns destroyed, and a number of tribesmen bombed. In the end all the tribesmen capitulated, and paid fines to the British.

Their fervent love and loyalty towards the Empire is now assured.

I rejoice at every effort workmen make to organize. I hail the Labor Movement; it is my only hope for democracy. Organize and stand together. Let the nation hear a united demand from the laboring voice.—Wenell Phillips.

Alliance Calls For Mutual Co-operation

LONDON—One of the new clauses in the final draft of the constitution of the Industrial Alliance, which was officially issued on November 13, is as follows:

"To create through a Trade Union alliance a means of mutual support, and to assist any or all of the allied organizations (a) to defend hours of labour and wages standards; (b) to promote or to defend any vital principle of an industrial character, and take such steps for mutual co-operation on economic and industrial matters as may from time to time be decided upon."

Foreign Office Holds Up Exports to Russia

LONDON:—"Russia is ready to place £15,000,000 worth of orders in Britain alone," declared M. Frunkin, Russian Foreign Trade Commissioner, in an interview with a daily paper.

"All we ask is that Britain gives us the same terms as to prices and credits as we obtain from other European countries including France, Italy and Germany."

"Nothing but the British Foreign Office stops our business exports from coming over. The orders we are prepared to place in Britain are chiefly for coalmine and oil works machinery, engineering machinery and tools, electrical plant, and equipment for the timber industry, paper mills, and chemical works."

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Slavery in Portuguese Africa

THE report prepared for the League of Nations by the American Commission of Industry into labor conditions in Angola, shows that the system of "recruited labor" in Portuguese Africa is really the same thing as slavery. The report says that the system of state forced labor gathers in its grip not only able-bodied men, but the sick and feeble, the women, and even the little children; some are sent to work on roads, and some are put upon the railroads, and some on plantations. Professor Ross gives, as illustrating the general system, the following incident: "The planter told them that he had 'bought' them off the Government, that they were his slaves, and that he did not have to pay them anything. They got only their food and a receipt for their head tax."

Evangelists' Evidence

The Commissioners spent an evening with three young natives evangelists, and record in the report the essential parts of their evidence, the most recent of which was as follows:

"Five weeks before 200 natives arrived from N— headed by a white, escorted by three soldiers. They had been sold by the officials at N— to a coffee-planter, who had paid 27,000 escudos (\$675) for them. They were quite thin, and eleven died on the three days' march. If they dropped on the march no one was allowed to stop and cover them with earth. "Why waste time on these worms?" Of the 200, 30 were sick at the county seat and four died."

Transported

Many of the natives are shipped overseas to the cocoa islands of San Thome and Principe, whence, we are told, "none ever return." The brutal floggings and the widespread corruption also find a large place in the report. The Commissioners witnessed again and again the sufferings of the women—in one place they counted 99 persons, nearly all women and girls, carrying clay in baskets; of these 13 of the women, with huge baskets of clay, had also tied on to their backs their little babies. "Twelve of the gang were too young to be mothers."

Flogging

In a passage on flogging, Professor Ross says that "on the plantations some die from being made to work after having been weakened by flogging. I saw the hands of the village headman all swollen from the infliction of the palmatorio." And in another part of the report he says:

"Next morning early the chief saw them bring this man out of prison with his hands too swollen to close, give him a hoe, and set him to work on the road. An armed capado stood over him and kept him steadily at work. He was weak from lack of food, and could hold the hoe handle only between thumb and palm."

The Commissioners conclude their appalling story with the following sentence: "The rise of the system of State requisitioning of native labor and State leasing of this labor to private parties frees the white man of all temptation to acquire ownership of the labor he needs."

There is not an existing institution in the world of civilized humanity which cannot be profoundly modified or altered or abolished in a generation. There is no form or order of government or of the dominion of force which cannot be removed out of the world within a generation. There is no ideal in conformity with the principles of civilization dreamed of by any dreamer or idealist which cannot be realized within the lifetime of those around him. — Benjamin Kidd, in "The Science of Power."

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Textile Industry in China Smashing Italian Co-operatives

By JAMES DOLSEN)
 fact that all stages in the transition from primitive hand to the most highly developed capitalist industry may be seen in large areas in China is fully from a study of economic conditions as officially reported. The modern large-scale production takes place chiefly in the ports and large cities of the coast and the interior places, even of great importance and may, like Peking, be characterized by a large number of small establishments in which a few masters and apprentices work under the direct supervision of the master. Indeed in the major cases the owner toils side by side with his employees.

Rug Industry at Peking
 of the thousands of workers in Peking, designated as kung, there are hardly a score of any consequence. Most of them employ under 100 workers and are only partly modern. In the rug industry, for example, there were in 1920 a total of 354 establishments. Of these, 100 of these which were well known to the public the largest employed 200 operatives and 8 apprentices. The use of a very large number of apprentices as compared with skilled workers is shown in fact that the third in size hired 70 apprentices to 30 trained workers. Another place employed 100 operatives with apprentices. Another had but one craftsman with 31 apprentices.

Apprentices were from 13 to 20 years old and their term ran for 3 to 5 years. They received their food and lodging and a meagre allowance at the end of each year. Operatives were paid 20 cents a month for each kung they made, being required to contribute 30 kung a month. A kung is a square foot of rug woven in Peking and the same number of

simplest rug factory requires an investment of less than \$100 and is operated by the proprietor with a few apprentices in a native shack.

Other Industries in Same Stage
 Other industries in Peking are in the intermediate stage. Out of 100 cotton mills only three employ over 100 employees including apprentices. There are innumerable printing plants but only of any size. Of the seven iron works the most important had 450 workers and 170 apprentices. The other had over a hundred workers.

The making of glassware is an important business. There is a large factory with 350 workers. The rest are very small family affairs using hand labor only. The manufacture of glassware has been known to the Chinese for thousands of centuries yet the plants are generally small, using the crudest and most primitive methods. The largest employs 20 craftsmen and 110 apprentices. Two hosiering mills out of the 76 of any size. At that time the modern flour mills were closed because the imported flour from America was cheaper, an interesting illustration of the way in which the more efficient, high-wage labor of our own country, financially exploited with capitalist control of huge sources of capital can drive out of a native industry its own home production.

Child Workers Preferred
 The largest industrial establishment seems to have a branch of the Anhua Match company. Here 1,000 were employed. Of these 500 were children engaged in the packing department where it was stated they were preferred to adults "not because of the cheapness of their labor, but because of the fitness of their hands." However, the fact of their working at less than half what the adults get evidently played a considerable part in their selection. The

The actual position of co-operation in Italy was well illustrated by the reduced scale on which was celebrated International Co-operation Day on July 4 of this year. What, on this day, had Italian Co-operators to show to their brothers? A cemetery of ruins!

By hundreds, the fine edifices, created by the sacrifices of thousands of nameless workers and peasants, have been burnt out and levelled to the ground. The few that escaped this fate have been captured, and are now illegally controlled by Fascist raiders, captured in many cases by the small town shopkeepers, who for years had hatched vendetta against the prosperous co-operative stores.

Ruthless Suppression
 Characteristic examples of Fascist methods have been the decrees by which the Government, scorning every principle of public and private justice, suppressed the shareholders' meetings and nominated Government trustees to manage the property of those two splendid specimens of Italian co-operation, so long the admiration of all competent observers—the Co-operative Union of Milan and the Sailors' Co-operative of Genoa. The first of these, founded about 30 years ago, was taken control of by a commissioner nominated by the prefect. Accompanied by police officers, this worthy took possession of the property and headquarters of the society, declared the managing board dissolved, and dismissed, for the sole reason that they were not Fascists, blameless officials who, from its origin, had given to the institution devoted and enthusiastic service.

The financial and economic consequences of proceedings so madly tumultuous and illegal can easily be imagined. Even if there had been—which there was not—a question of bad management by the properly elected directors of the society, according to the Italian Mercantile Code remedial measures could have been taken in hand only by the general meeting of the organization itself.

Branches Sold
 In July this invading manager, after two years of dictatorial administration, for the purpose of giving an appearance of legality to proceedings arising out of business relations with third parties, not members of the society, called a general meeting of the organization, to which meeting, judging from other similar events, there will probably be admitted only members recently joined and disposed to approve all the violent measures which have been taken. One can today see the disastrous consequences of eliminating the old co-operative personnel, and of replacing them by the representatives of private merchants prepared only to ruin the society. The warehouses and cellars, amongst the most extensive in Italy, the printing works, the restaurant, and twenty-five branch stores situate in central positions in Milan have been sold to competing traders.

It is well to remind English Co-operators that the shares of the C.W.S., Manchester, purchased many years ago by Luigi Buffoli, the excellent founder of the Union of Milan, have also been sold. It would certainly be interesting to know the opinion of the

Sonhoshin Brewery, the only Chinese-owned one in northern China, has 270 operatives and 200 apprentices. The Peking Electric Light company, which employs 290 men, accords the best working conditions and wages. Its employees receive from \$10 to \$70 a month with their meals. There is a pension for the injured and 30 per cent. of the net profits go to the workers as a yearly bonus. A great Manchester organization on this subject.

The old members, however, remaining faithful to co-operative principles, assembled in Milan on July 9 and passed a resolution, declining to accept any responsibility for the management of the society by the Government commissioners, inviting all brother members on to attend the meeting of the 12th instant, owing to the ascertained impossibility of freely and peacefully discussing matters previous to the election of the Society's officials, and demanding the calling of a general meeting in conformity with the rules of the Co-operative Union.

Eliminating Shipping
 Everybody knows of the magnificent effort made by the seamen of Italy. For long years they consented to the withholding of a portion of their wages, and by this means they accumulated a fund amounting to sixty million lire—when the lira was at par—with which they purchased nine cargo boats which they named after nine pioneers of the Italian working-class movement.

After a vain effort to obtain control of the management of this society by introducing armed hooligans to the general meeting of the society at Genoa, here also competing companies obtained from the Government the nomination of a commissioner who tried by every means in his power to destroy, for the benefit of these competitors, the splendid creation of the solidarity of Italy's seamen. Against Captain Giulletti—initiator and inspirer of the co-operative—all weapons were used, from libellous pamphlets to revolver attacks. At the same time the shipping companies obtained the elimination of the co-operative from the Government's subsidy list for public maritime service. The Garibaldi had made an agreement with the Government for 30 years, by which agreement the Government would have saved during the period several millions of lire. Ultimately the commissioner in this case found himself in great difficulties, and sent in his resignation. In the case of this society, also, the devotion of the old sailor co-operators will salvage the organization.

The Molinella Case
 I have left till last the Molinella case, because this has received more notice in the European press.

In the magnificent Bologna region—not long reclaimed from swamp and marsh—the peasants of the countryside had formed a great co-operative of producers and consumers, endowing it, at great cost, with the most up-to-date agricultural machinery.

All this has been partly destroyed and partly taken over by the landed proprietors, all Fascists naturally, against whose extortions had been founded to fight, and had fought for 20 years, the Co-operative di Consumo Molinelle.

This picture of the present state of co-operation in Italy would be incomplete if it were not pointed out that hand-in-hand with this process of destroying hundreds of consumers' co-operatives, goes the continued raising of prices to consumers, a process which the co-operatives would to a certain extent at least have been able to check.

The producers' co-operative, a characteristic Italian formation, broken up on its native soil, is rising to a new life in the Argentine and in France, where groups of political refugees, an undying faith in their hearts, have formed public utility co-operatives of notable importance.

This is the new Italian political emigration, and it is one which not unworthily carries on the traditions of the great Italians who, inspired by the indestructible passion of Giuseppe Mazzini, prepared the liberation of their country."—"Foreign Affairs."

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Editorial Page

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Capitalism's Weekly Pageant

Trafficking In Human Flesh

Export of Jobs

By LELAND OLDS

ONTARIO FARMERS have gone on record as being opposed to military training in schools, and are requesting that physical training be substituted. That is all very well in its way, but apparently it never occurred to these sons of the soil that it is a display of the shallowest kind of thinking to oppose militarism, and yet at the same time uphold an economic system from which war, rapine, and slaughter inevitably result. The best way to kill a tree is cut it down instead of lopping off its branches.

SOUTH AFRICA, it is reported, intends to deport to a penal labor colony all members of the community who refuse to work. Unemployment is reported to be rife in that country, so where the jobs are coming from appears somewhat obscure. About the only time compulsory employment is possible under capitalism is when a few millions of men are engaged in the pastime of killing each other, and destroying laborers' products wholesale. It is not recorded whether Smuts is in danger of being presented with a pair of overalls.

THE C. G. M. M. Ltd. is stated to have made a profit this year. If the empty stomachs of the sailors on these ships be any criterion, the profits should be considerable. One red herring between two men for supper helps quite a little in lining the bondholder's pocketbooks. But then Mackenzie King told us that he had not intention of letting the railway profits be eaten up on the ocean.

WHITE TERRORISTS in Roumania are living up to the reputation their kind have acquired in recent years. A military guard recently received a ten year's sentence for spitting on the ground in the sight of Queen Marie. Because he was a Bessarabian it was inferred that it was done as a protest against the court-martial of 386 peasants in that country. It is unfortunate Marie cannot be presented with a brigade of "snoos" chewers.

HARRY STEVENS throat has broken down as a result of his excessive trumpeting during the recent election, but the leather-lunged "Gerry's" vocal cords are still in perfect order. If Harry's voice gives out he will be in a serious predicament. It is his sole asset.

VISCOUNT OECIL apparently was asleep during the European war. He has just woke up to the fact that the rulers of Europe put more trust in powder than in God. Cromwell discovered the advisability of doing the same thing some centuries ago. In fact no one can point to a time when that state of mind did not exist even among the most Christian nations.

Working men everywhere are becoming aware that they are being exploited for the benefit of others, and that they own themselves and their labor. The achievement of such economic freedom stands in prospect—and at no distant date—as the revolutionary climax of the age.—Helen Keller.

CANADA'S chief claim to imperishable renown should be the stupendous crop of masterly liars she has produced in her brief period of national life and the ability of her ruling class to fool all the people at least part of the time. On September 30th of this year a group of British newspaper editors, who had been invited to Canada by E. W. Beatty, president of the C.P.R., for the avowed purpose of increasing the flow of immigration to this country, declared before leaving Montreal for home that they would do everything in their power to "make known to young men the splendid opportunities that await them in Canada."

On the same day the Vancouver City Council decided to broadcast notices all over the prairie provinces warning workers to keep away from here when the harvest was over, as no unemployment relief would be given.

On October 6th Relief Officer Ireland reported to the City Council that two men had been sent to cover the prairie provinces with these notices, and that their total cost to the city would be within \$600.

On November 21st, some six weeks' later, an advertisement, measuring 17 by 10 inches, appeared in the "Regina Morning Leader," describing Vancouver as a city blessed with a "gracious climate" and "picturesque scenery"; a "cosmopolitan city," where all nationalities rubbed shoulders; a city of "world famous" theatrical artists, and possessing a plethora of schools and churches wherein the newcomer could have the minds of his children trained and his own soul repaired.

This advertisement, which was inserted and paid for by the Greater Vancouver Publicity Bureau, ends up with the following appeal for more people to come here and share in our joys: "You will see this city in the midst of phenomenal development. You'll be thrilled with the activity of building and shipping. The huge ships, flying flags of all nations, will be something to remember—a panorama of Western progress and industry."

At the top of this advertisement is an alleged picture of Vancouver harbor, showing trains and ships loading and unloading—to all appearances a hive of industry.

On December 7th the "Regina Morning Leader" carried a similar advertisement, inserted by the Lands Department City Hall, Victoria. Apparently the Victoria aldermen are audacious enough to carry on their propaganda in their own name, which, after all, is something in their favor.

Both advertisements are of such a nature that anyone who credited their accuracy could not imagine this city as anything but a place where industry was booming and employment in abundance could be secured.

Doubtless our publicity hounds will assert that these pictures were inserted for the purpose of increasing Vancouver's "winter tourist" industry, but if that be the case, why the reference to building and shipping activity, and why the alluring allusion to "Western industry?" Surely bent backs, calloused hands and perspiring brows do not come within the confines of "tourist attractions?" One cannot imagine such scenes attracting anyone except those that Vancouver's military editor (who achieved fame during the late war through his efforts to abolish the soldiers' rum ration) calls "undesirable tourists," i.e., workers looking for a job.

One wonders what those members of the City Council who are also members of the Publicity Bureau have to say in defense of their conduct of, on the one hand, inducing these men to come here by pouring into their ears honied tales of unprecedented prosperity, and, on the other hand, when they arrive, and cannot find the promised wealth, refusing to give them aid? One also wonders to what extent this propaganda is subsidized by the C.P.R. and C.N.R., who are the chief beneficiaries of this traffic in human flesh?

It matters not to these well-fed but useless members of human society what hardships, torture and physical suffering are inflicted upon those they inveigle here with their glittering tales. Their sole consideration is enhancing their own wealth, position and power. Only by sweeping these salaried loafers and their effete institutions into the discard will the working class be able to forever end their misery and suffering.

CONQUEST of German economic territory by the American financial empire is proceeding at an amazing rate, according to a Berlin correspondent of the London Daily Herald. He cites conservative estimates indicating that American capital in Germany, exclusive of the Dawes loan, is rapidly approaching the half billion dollar mark.

These loans at high rates of interest will probably be converted into shares of stock because they cannot be repaid when they mature. Conversion to shares means control.

A recent example of this transfer of control to American financiers is the capture by Harriman-Anaconda copper interests of Germany's zinc production. The German government is still wrangling with Harriman over this coup but American bankers have the power to force a satisfactory settlement.

The Daily Herald correspondent also makes the important suggestion that along "with this American policy of economic penetration into Germany runs a definite Wall Street policy of using Germany as an agent for American economic penetration into the Soviet Union. It is no secret that the \$25,000,000 credit which was granted to Russia by German banks was partly provided by American banks."

The international outlook of American capital appears in an interview given to Mussolini's paper, Il Popolo d'Italia, by C. W. Barron, owner of The Wall Street Journal and other financial papers.

Barron frankly favors the shipment of American ore and coal to Italy to be made into steel in Italian mills "because her people have a lower level of wages than we have in the United States and she could make steel cheaper than we can make it." Cheap transportation of the raw materials can be had by Italian ships because Italian sailors are also low paid.

Here is open advocacy of a shift of jobs from the United States to Italy. If bankers can't keep down wages here by importing Italian labor they can export some of our employment to Italian workers in Italy, financed, of course, largely by American capital; for Barron believes "that financial and banking relations between the United States and Italy are going to be very much closer and that in due time millions more of American money will flow into Italy."

A. F. of L. Reaffirms Stand On World Court

(By Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—American adherence to the world court is one of the positive demands of the American Federation of Labor.

Press reports to the contrary, sent out from Washington by some of the special correspondents who are conducting anti-court propaganda under orders, are challenged by the official statement made by the executive council of the Federation on Nov. 20, at the close of its quarterly session.

This statement was the text of a resolution adopted by the council as follows: That inasmuch as former conventions of the A. F. of L. have endorsed a world court, that we reaffirm our adherence to the principles of the world court; that we urge continuance of study by President Green of

all proposals submitted or subject to Congress; that President Green, keep the executive council continually advised and informed regarding his progressive studies and that he be authorized to further the participation and adherence of the United States in a world court under such conditions and with such reservations as in his judgment and that of the executive council shall seem best to protect American wage earners and our citizens, at the same time promoting international peace and world amity through a world court.

"Further, that all city and federations of labor be advised of this action; that they be fully informed of subsequent decisions of the executive council on this subject, and that they be requested not to take any action on this subject contrary to the decisions of the American Federation of Labor."

The man is mechanically getting. We may learn little value of fortune by contemplating the person on whom Heaven is pleased to bestow Steels.

UNION DIRECTORY

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

FEDERATED LABOR PARTY—111, 319 Pender St. West. Meetings 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. R. H. Neelands, Chairman; Morrison, Sec.-Treas.; Angus Mac 3544 Prince Edward Street, Vancouver, B.C., Corresponding Secretary.

Any district in British Columbia desiring information re securing support or the formation of local branches, communicate with Provincial Secretary J. Lyle Telford, 524 Birk's Vancouver, B.C. Telephone 36 1882, or Bayview 5520.

BAKERY SALESMEN, LOCAL—Meets second Thursday every in Holden Building. President, J. well; financial secretary, H. A. ron, 761 18th Ave. East.

OIVIO EMPLOYEES' UNION, I 28—Meets first and third Friday the month at 145 Hastings W., p.m. President, R. K. Brown, Charles St.; secretary-treasurer, Harrison, 1182 Parker St.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECT UNION, Local 145, A. F. of Meets in G.W.V.A. Hall, Seymour Pender Streets, second Sunday a.m. President, E. C. Miller, 997 son street; secretary, E. A. Jan 921 Nelson street; financial sec W. E. Williams, 921 Nelson street; ganizer, F. Fletcher, 921 Nelson

THE FEDERATED SEAFARERS UNION OF CANADA—Headquarters at Rooms 6, 8 and 7, Flack Bu 148 Hastings Street W., Vancouver. Tel. Sey. 8698. President, Robert Vice-President, David Gillespie; Treasurer, Wm. H. Donaldson, V Branch, Room 11, Green Block, Street, Victoria, B.C. Phone 190

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. President, R. P. Pettipiece; vice ident, C. F. Campbell; secretary urer, R. H. Neelands, P.O. B Meets last Sunday of each month p.m. in Holden Building, 16 Hast

PRINCE RUPERT TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 418—President, Macdonald; secretary-treasurer, Campbell, P.O. Box 689. Meets Thursday of each month.

THE CANADIAN Labor Advocate With Which Is Incorporated THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOR

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY By the Labor Publishing Co. Business and Editorial Office 1129 Howe St.

The Canadian Labor Advocate is a national weekly newspaper, giving of the farmer-labor movement in

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- WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT -

Urge Women to Organize

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The International Federation of Trade Unions reports that the International Committee of Trade Union Women has issued a call for the renewal and increase of efforts to organize women wage workers.

The committee, which represents women trade unionists of Belgium, France, Denmark, Germany and Great Britain appeals to all women workers to join the union organizations of their trades. After directing attention to the bad conditions of employment and the low wages of women in many industries, the call, which is addressed to organized workers everywhere, says:

"The International Committee of Trade Union Women appeals to the organized workers of the whole world, and earnestly entreats them to renew and increase their efforts to draw into the trade unions all women wage earners. In all industrially developed countries, the women workers form a considerable part of the wage earners and as the great bulk of them are unorganized, and their wages are both absolutely and relatively low, they constitute a permanent danger to the working conditions of the whole working class.

"The organized male workers consider it their bounden duty to spread the idea of the necessity of trade union organization among their male colleagues. But some of these workers do not think it necessary to work likewise for the spread of this same idea among women workers whom they regard only to often, not as colleagues, but as extraneous elements in economic life, since they have not yet rid themselves of the opinion that the proper share of woman's work is the home. This mistaken idea has not yet been dispelled even by the fact, which every unprejudiced human being can see for himself, that in all industrial countries large numbers of women are compelled to earn their own living for the whole of their lives.

"This mistaken conception it is that prevents the preparation of the mind of the daughter of the

family for the recognition of the necessity of trade union organization. What the family has omitted to do, in the case of women entrants into employment, is often similarly neglected in the workshop. Working men must share the responsibility for the meagre organization of working women, and it is to that extent their own fault if women workers now form an obstacle to the successful activities of the trade unions.

"So far in no country are the conditions of labor of women in accordance with the value and the importance of their work. Women workers are still unconscious and often unwilling undercutters of wage standards.

"This state of affairs will be altered when women workers begin to be more active in the trade union movement. The attainment of that position is the object of this appeal. The undersigned committee members were, in drawing it up, fully conscious of their responsibility as members of the International Committee of Trade Union Women, and they issue it in full faith in the mighty power of trade union ideas and ideals.

"Forward, then, to the work of organization! Win over the women workers for this idea.

"International Committee of Trade Union Women:

"Helen Burniaux, Belgium; Jeanne Chevenard, France; Henriette Crone, Denmark; Gertrud Hanna, Germany; Mary Quaille, Great Britain."

Scab Trainmen's School Organized By Bosses

(By Federated Press)

BALTIMORE.—A school for scab trainmen has been started by Pres. Byers of the Western Maryland, since the members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen on his road have refused to work in place of members of the Locomotive Engineers and the Locomotive Firemen now on strike. No formal strike of the B. R. T. membership has yet been declared but Byers is getting ready.

I have not a doubt that our present trade unions will be the skeletons of the future social order.—Gronlund.

Want Children Trained Into Humble Servility

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Fifteen hundred teachers of vocational training, representing high schools rehabilitation schools, and the vocational training department of some of the largest industrial and commercial corporations in the country gathered at the convention of the National Society for Vocational Education, at the Hotel Statler, here.

What the purpose of this convention is may be readily understood from the utterances of some of the outstanding figures at the convention. "We must never neglect to teach the idea of service," said Vernon Riegel, state superintendent of public instruction. "As long as the idea of service is not taught, there will be discussion between employer and employe."

The chief problems of the convention are how to train the country's youth to be efficient slaves and how to make them like it. Said O. W. Rosenthal, president of the Builders Association of Chicago and director of the National Association of Building Trade Employers, "We do not care how much training you give the apprentices in pounding nails or handling saws. What we want are men who will come to us trained in the right spirit, the right frame of mind, men who will come to us in a spirit of willingness, men who are willing to make sacrifices."

This jovial representative of the class for whom all the vocational training in the public schools is carried on, further bewailed the fact that in Cleveland the apprentice who wants to work in the trade has no choice other than to join the union in his respective trade. "I do not say that this is either good or a bad situation," he said, "I simply present it as a situation for vocational teachers to think about.

In private, however, Mr. Rosenthal admitted that he was of the opinion that the closed shop was un-American and that workers ought to be permitted to have some "choice as to whether or not they wanted to join the union.

Plan National Body To Fight Militarism

NEW YORK:—A nation-wide organization to fight compulsory military training in the colleges is forecast by the controversy arising out of the action of authorities of the City College of New York during the past week, in barring the further discussion of the subject in the college paper, "The Campus."

The action of president Mezes in notifying Felix S. Cohen, editor of "The Campus," that publication of articles on military training must stop, followed a vote conducted by "The Campus," which showed overwhelming sentiment against such training. Discussion of the vote led Assemblyman Cuvillier to accuse the students of cowardice. Captain George L. Darte termed each student who voted against military training a "potential traitor, influenced by Communistic propaganda."

Cohen replied that Cuvillier was incompetent to judge the situation, being ignorant of the facts and Dean Frederick B. Robinson of the School of Business of City College characterized Darte's charges as merely "silly."

This social structure of red mud, This edifice of slime, Whose bricks are bones, whose mortar's blood, Whose pinnacle is crime. —Francis Adams.

WE certainly appreciate the way our Christmas business is coming; it's better than last year.

- Men's Ties in fancy boxes, 50c to \$2.00
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Naval Armaments After World War

THE economic ruin in Europe after the war and the desire on the part of the various Admiralties to take stock of their war experience before undertaking the construction of new armaments has, during the first years following the war, caused a certain stoppage in the work of naval shipyards. Only America and Japan (which hardly suffered at all from the war) commenced to carry out their colossal ship-building programmes, vying with each other for the first place in the Pacific Ocean naval forces.

The Washington Conference

In 1921 the Washington Congress took a decision to bring the American fleet up to a strength equal to that of the strongest fleet in the world, i.e., the British fleet. Great Britain in reply published its new programme, which included the construction of four new superdreadnoughts. The Japanese Government drew up the famous programme known as the "8-8," according to which the fleet should include eight first line battleships and eight super-dreadnoughts not more than eight years old. This tremendous programme was to have given Japan almost the second place among the fleets of the world. The Japanese cruiser Takao appeared as an unprecedented giant of 45,000 tons, with a speed of 34 knots, and fitted with eight 17-inch guns. Such is an example of the naval construction activities that began to take place almost directly after the peaceful declaration of Versailles.

In 1921 America, considering the correlation of forces of the different Powers at that time to be very advantageous for her, convened the Washington Conference in order to "fix naval armaments at definite and stable dimensions." Great Britain, the U.S.A., France, Japan and Italy sent their representatives to this conference. At the opening of the Conference, President Harding delivered a remarkable speech, in which he declared that "our Conference bears witness to the awakened conscience of the civilization of the 20th century. The wearied world is thirsting for new relations, and humanity demands a stable peace."

Colossal Naval Construction

The results of the work of this "awakened conscience" at the Washington Conference were that it was decided that Great Britain and the United States might possess 525,000 tons in large battleships, Japan 315,000 tons, and France and Italy 175,000 tons. With regard to cruisers, torpedo-boats and submarines, here the "awakened conscience" already placed no limit to the total sum permitted for displacements, although the representatives of Great Britain tried to come to an agreement for the complete curtailment of submarine construction which for the British themselves are a dangerous weapon against trade.

There have been two more conferences on the question of limiting naval armaments since the Washington Conference; in 1923 the Conference of South American Republics in Los Angeles and in 1924 the Conference of the minor naval Powers at Rome. Neither of these conferences arrived at any result.

Meanwhile Great Britain no longer threatened by Germany, and no longer faced with the new rivals with whom agreement had been arrived at in Washington, set about carrying out colossal naval construction. The imperialist interests of British capital in the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean compel British strategy to concentrate all its attention just on the Mediterranean Basin, the key to all the most important traffic routes: Gibraltar, Malta, Suez,

Perim, Aden, Singapore, Hong-kong.

British Super-Dreadnoughts.

For this, further construction of large battleships was necessary. Great Britain, having already at its disposal 22 battleships (i.e., battle-cruisers and dreadnoughts) with 15-inch and 13.5-inch guns, at the commencement of 1923 laid down the keels of two new super-dreadnoughts in the shipyards of Armstrong-Whitworth & Cammel Laird—the Rodney and Nelson—with a tonnage of 35,000 with 16-inch artillery (9 guns each); in addition Great Britain has begun the construction of 11 cruisers and a number of torpedo-boats, aircraft-carriers and submarines. Already at the commencement of 1925 she has the following warships ready:

Battleships 22 (not including two under construction).

Cruisers 52 (in addition to those being constructed, the new programme—July, 1925—provides for 18 additional cruisers).

Aircraft carriers 8.
Torpedo boats and destroyers 207.

Submarines 66 (besides those under construction and included in a new programme).

Old Units Scrapped

It is necessary to remark that all figures and data in these tables concern the most powerful and up-to-date warships, for between November, 1918, up to 1923 the British have sold for scrap 35 battleships, 82 cruisers, 375 torpedo-boats, 101 submarines and 240 other boats, with a total displacement of 1,600,000 tons. In this manner, the present British fleet is absolutely free of any out-of-date warships. All those which have been accumulated during the years of the war and preceding the war have now been discarded.

France, threatening and threatened by Great Britain in the Mediterranean, which connects her up with the French colonies, is here threatened also by Spain and Italy, who in 1923 concluded a "naval agreement directed against France aiming at protecting the freedom of the Mediterranean." The French imperialists are not lagging behind the continued naval armaments of their rivals. In this connection we have the absolutely categorical statement of Doumergue himself (in his Cherbourg speech in 1925) where he said: "The desire for peace has induced France to conserve naval strength in a condition corresponding to the world position of the Republic and the necessity for safe-guarding the tremendous coast line and the colonial dependencies."

Building New Warships

In addition to 6 battleships, 5 cruisers, 53 torpedo-boats and 46 submarines, France has fixed a ship-building programme for 6 cruisers at 10,000 tons each, 3 cruisers at 7880 tons, 21 destroyers at 2326 tons and 36 torpedo-boats at 1430 tons, and also 52 submarines.

The U. S. A., no longer constructing her pre-Washington giants, has now at her disposal 18 battleships (of which three were launched in 1920-21, armed with 16-inch guns), 31 cruisers, 267 torpedo-boats and 56 submarines have been launched since the war. Not content with this, the Government has presented a draft bill to Congress for the construction of eight more 10,000 tons cruisers.

Japan has at its disposal 10 battleships (of which two were launched in 1919-20 with 16-inch guns), 8 cruisers, 21 light cruisers, 84 torpedo-boats and the same number of submarines. She is continuing to increase the fleet by adding new cruisers and torpedo-boats. By 1928 the Japanese fleet should include 25 large new cruisers as against 10 new

cruisers (launched since the war) of the U. S. A.

No Change Since 1914

Italy, which economically considers herself almost an island state, completely dependent upon sea communications, declares quite openly as to the necessity for occupying "a corresponding position on the Mediterranean paths essential to her." Possessing already 5 battleships, 9 cruisers, 61 torpedo-boat destroyers and 41 submarines she is putting through a new construction programme for 1923-28, during which period the Government should construct 5 cruisers of 10,000 tons each, 20 large destroyers and 20 large submarines.

Spain, which has friendly naval relations with Italy and which already possesses 2 battleships, 3 cruisers, 3 light cruisers, 10 torpedo-boats and 10 submarines, is building two more cruisers, three destroyers and six submarines.

We will not trouble to consider the naval armaments of the minor states, since the picture becomes quite clear without this. Naval armaments after Versailles are being carried out at just the same rate as they were during the preparation for the 1914 war.—International Press Correspondence.

How Britain Rewarded Her "Glorious" Heroes

Here is an interesting comparison showing how the British government rewarded the heroes of the recent world war. The following column shows what the British "brass hats" were rewarded and what the ordinary privates got:

	Per week
Permanently disabled	40/-
Totally paralysed	40/-
Sent mad	40/-
Blinded	40/-
Lost right arm	36/-
Lost leg	32/-
Struck dumb	32/-
Lost nearly all leg	28/-
Struck deaf	28/-
Lost left arm	28/-
Lost half leg	24/-
Lost most of left arm	24/-
Lost less than half leg	20/-
Lost one eye	20/-
Lost toes above knuckles	18/-
Lost right thumb or 4 fingers	16/-
Lost left thumb or 4 fingers	12/-
Lost 2 fingers	8/-
Lost toes below knuckles	8/-
	Per year
Admiral Beatty	£100,000
Admiral Jellicoe	50,000
Admiral Madden	10,000
Admiral Sturdee	10,000
Rear-Admiral Keyes	10,000
Vice-Admiral de Roebuck	10,000
Commander Tyrwhitt	10,000
Field-Marshal Haig	100,000
Field-Marshal French	50,000
Field-Marshal Allenby	50,000
Field-Marshal Plumer	30,000
Field-Marshal Wilson	10,000
General Rawlinson	30,000
General Byng	30,000
General Horne	30,000
General Robertson	10,000
General Birdwood	10,000
Lieut-Col. Hankey	25,000
Air Vice-Marshal Trenchard	10,000

—From Lansbury's Weekly

The confiscators and expropriators are the capitalists. They it is who confiscate the property of all the toiling classes—wage-workers, small producers, working farmers, etc. Socialist society will put an end to confiscation.—Karl Kautsky.

The social problem of the future we consider to be how to unite the greatest individual liberty of action with a common ownership of the raw material of the globe, and an equal participation of all in the benefits of combined labor.—J. S. Mill.

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Short Story

The Fire Fighters

HERE was a city in which a tremendous fire was raging. The sections had already been burned, and a multitude of men, women and children were sheltered from the fire by the fire. The fire was spreading rapidly, every house in the city seemed in danger. The inhabitants were making the most strenuous efforts to quench the flames. They were organized under the direction of the Mayor. Their method was to pump cans of gasoline into the burning buildings. The air was rent with explosions. The heat was so intense that brave young men were killed in great numbers as they obeyed the orders of their leaders, nobly reckless of personal safety, fought the fire with gasoline.

The entire population appeared to have one absorbing interest—put out the fire. Women and men worked to keep up the supply of gasoline. People whose belongings were still a long way from the fire felt that their homes were endangered and did their utmost to help.

Devotion to the common cause was stimulated by the eloquent words of certain men, who went away and that, speaking on a Moral Atmosphere of Throwing Gasoline at a Fire."

Some of the speakers appeared to be Christian ministers, and one said, "Go to it, in the name of Christ. Undoubtedly He would be with you, a gasoline can in each hand, were He on earth today."

Others wore caps and gowns, and were evidently college presidents and professors. They talked bravely: "Gasoline is not chemically an ideal fire extinguisher, in the present circumstances the only extinguisher available. Use it without stint, or there will not be a house left in the city."

Such use was made of a stirring slogan the Mayor had felicitously improvised—he had a magnificent command of language—when he called on the citizens to put out the fire: "To Make the City Safe for Domesticity."

There was a very small group of the inhabitants who seemed more or less out of sympathy with the prevailing sentiment and the general endeavor. Several of them were quite excited and rushed about shouting at the top of their voices: "For God's sake stop throwing gasoline into the flames. Gasoline is not a fire extinguisher at all. It only makes the fire worse."

The police arrested the men promptly, and put them in jail, though not until some of them had been roughly handled by impatient citizens.

Members of the little band of dissenters remarked bitterly: "The fire was started by men who have no line to sell. They have fooled the people into the notion that gasoline is a fire extinguisher."

All others said: "The city will be destroyed. There will not be a house left. But what of it? The houses were for the most part not to live in. The city was very badly planned. Good riddance to it."

The little group grew smaller and smaller. There were very few left when the ministers and the professors had pleaded for absolute united citizenship. One had said with moving eloquence: "Don't you want to make the city safe for domesticity? Only you do. You must admit that the home is the dearest spot on earth. Are you not grateful for the house you live in, if it is standing? Don't imagine that all will escape the general destruction that is certain to come unless this terrible fire is put out. Of course we shall put it out, whether you do your part or not. But how ashamed you will feel when through the self-sacrifice of your fellow-citizens the city is indeed made safe for domesticity, if you did not help. You will have to face a mortification as great as that of the nobleman to whom Henry IV. said, "Go hang yourself, brave Crillon—we conquered at Arques, and you were not there."

"But," answered some of the recalcitrants, "we cannot believe that gasoline will save the houses. It seems to us that it will guarantee their destruction."

A famous college president, director of a Society for the Study of the Prevention of Fires, made a crushing reply:

"It was entirely proper," said he, "for you to express that opinion prior to last Thursday at 9.30 p.m. But at that moment when the City Council—in the election of which you have a vote, remember—decided by a vote of 16 to 2 that gasoline is the only fire extinguisher available under present circumstances, then it became your duty as a loyal citizen to accept the lawfully reached conclusion of the constitutional authorities—and do your part in saving the city by the method they chose."

"To insist on your own private judgment in a time like this when the homes of the city are imperilled is nothing less than treason."

"It is disloyalty—to your own home—to the homes of the city—to the brave gasoline hurlers who have already given their lives to make the city safe for domesticity—to the moral order—to God."—Henry W. Pinkham in "Australian Worker."

Pass this copy to your shopmate and get him to subscribe.

Migratory Workers On the Stage

By ESTHER LOWELL

The migratory worker and the hobo take the stage at the 39th Street Theatre, New York, in Maxwell Anderson's dramatic version of Jim Tully's book, "Beggars of Life." The jungle is there with its tin can cookery and snooping railroad dicks. The players hop a freight and ride through the second act inside a box car. The kangaroo court in the box car tries a young migratory worker for being respectable, "sleeping in bed at night and going to restaurants." Oklahoma Red wants the boy's girl, who is travelling to escape the clutch of the law for slaying her betraying step-father.

It's not gay Broadway's usual tune, this hobo plays. Well might the dapper little man from the orchestra circle say in his cultured accounts to the lady wrapping her rich fur cloak around her, "You have to be in just the mood, you know, to see it." Another comfortable business man remarks, as his wife expects, that "so much swearing is," etc. But the play successfully captures a glimpse of the life of a part of society which seldom gets the front page story and even more rarely comes realistically to the attention of the financially more favored parts of society. Those self-styled "best people" never actually see the migratory workers or even the workers in the shops which finance their fine living. The nearest they can come to seeing those workers is in such a play as this Outside Looking In.

Don Juan has no place in the fight for a workers' world despite his phrase "For the love of humanity" flung at a beggar with a coin. So says Edmond Rostand in his play "The Last Night of Don Juan," which the Greenwich Village Theatre is offering New York audiences. He who flits from one love to another, never creating nor taking his place in the world's work, is not the workers' friend, says Rostand. The dramatist has the devil put Don Juan in a puppet show to play eternally before a mocking world.

Pioneer Thoughts

SURPLUS LABOR

THE DARK AGES

THE wage worker sells to the capitalist his labor force for a certain daily sum. After a few hours' work he has reproduced the value of that sum; but the substance of his contract is that he is to work another series of hours to complete his working day; and the value he produces during these additional hours of surplus labor is surplus value, which costs the capitalist nothing but yet goes into his pocket.

That is the basis of the capitalist system which tends more and more to divide civilized society into a few Rothschilds and Vanderbilts, the owners of all the means of production and subsistence, on the one hand; and an immense number of wage workers, the owners of nothing but their labor force, on the other.—Friedrich Engels.

BUSINESS ETHICS

INDUSTRY is so organized that no one can work without getting a job from someone else. No one can get a job without applying to the people who have charge of the jobs. And the owners of the jobs have organized industry, not for the use of mankind, not for the service of men, women, and children, but solely for profit.

Business men are not in business for their health. No one denies it. The more they make, the better they can live, the more luxury they can wallow in the more furs and motor cars and opera boxes and chorus girls they can sport. The more money they make, the more power they have.

It is not to be wondered at that the business man who makes most money leads his clan, that business men will bend every effort in one direction only—that is, to make ever more money. Therefore, all business policy tends in the direction of money making. Nothing else matters.

One result of this is that a race of men is developed who specialize in sharp practices. "You gotta hand it to him," "Well, he put it over"—these are expressions of genuine admiration of business men by others who have one yardstick with which to measure achievement.

In time (and not so long, either) we find that there has been developed an aristocracy of wealth, of sharp practices, or "cleverness." These sharp practices become the morality of life, taught as virtues in the schools and "success" magazines, and the one who gathers wealth becomes the successful one. Nothing matters but the acquisition of wealth. The end is the sole object of society.—William M. Feigenbaum.

Productivity of Labor

IF our workers could only get rid of the silly notion that they are born into this world to "work" it would be a good thing for them. If they will reflect upon what happened during the war, and upon the way in which a few people engaged in actual productive work, fed, clothed, housed, and in every other way provided for the many millions withdrawn from useful labor—and not only provided for their personal needs, but also supplied them with munitions of war, at the same time as they kept the home fires burning—they may begin to realize that a working day of two hours, with Wednesday and Saturday off each week, would amply suffice to provide for all the material needs of mankind in freedom.—The London Commonweal.

Don't forget! Mention the Advocate when buying.

THE literature of Europe, shortly before the final dissolution of the Roman Empire, fell entirely into the hands of the clergy, who were long venerated as the sole instructors of mankind. For several centuries it was extremely rare to meet with a layman who could read or write; and, of course, it was still rarer to meet with one able to compose a work. Literature, being thus monopolized by a single class, assumed the peculiarities natural to its new masters. And as the clergy, taken as a body, have always looked on it as their business to enforce belief, rather than encourage inquiry, it is no wonder if they displayed in their writings the spirit incidental to the habits of their profession. Hence, literature, during many ages, instead of benefiting society, injured it by increasing credulity, and thus stopping the progress of knowledge. Indeed, the aptitude for falsehood became so great that there was nothing men were unwilling to believe. Nothing came amiss to their greedy and credulous ears. Histories of omens, prodigies, apparitions, strange portents, monstrous appearances in the heavens, the wildest and most incoherent absurdities, were repeated from mouth to mouth, and copied from book to book, with as much care as if they were the choicest treasures of human wisdom. That Europe should have ever emerged from such a state is the most decisive proof of the extraordinary energy of Man, since we cannot even conceive a condition of society more unfavorable to his progress. But it is evident that, until the emancipation was effected, the credulity and looseness of thought which were universal unfitted men for habits of investigation and made it impossible for them to engage in a successful study of past affairs, or even record with accuracy what was taking place around them.—Buckle, in "History of Civilization" (published 1857).

Rulers Never Creators

THE rulers of a country have, under ordinary circumstances, always been the inhabitants of that country; nurtured by its literature, bred to its traditions, and imbibing its prejudices. Such men are, at best, only the creatures of the age, never its creators. Their measures are the result of social progress, not the cause of it. This may be proved, not only by speculative arguments, but also by a practical consideration, which any reader of history can verify for himself. No great political improvement, no great reform, either legislative or executive, has ever been originated in any country by its rulers. The first suggesters of such steps have invariably been bold and able thinkers, who discern the abuse, denounce it, and point out how it is to be remedied. But long after this is done, even the most enlightened governments continue to uphold the abuse, and reject the remedy. At length, if circumstances are favorable, the pressure from without becomes so strong that the government is obliged to give way; and, the reform being accomplished, the people are expected to admire the wisdom of their rulers, by whom all this has been done.—Buckle, in "History of Civilization" (published 1857).

THE PUBLICATION OF THIS PAPER IS MADE POSSIBLE BY THE FIRMS WHICH ADVERTISE IN IT. WHEN MAKING PURCHASES PATRONIZE THEM AND TELL THEM WHY.

The Hour Has Struck

THE hour has struck—the battle hour
When Labor's truth and right
Must match themselves in battle power,
Against the frauds of Might.
The time has come when Labor must,
Be it on sea or land,
Wrest more than life's supporting crust,
From Mammon's miser hand.

The hour has come—that splendid hour—
When ev'ry heart should leap,
To man the people's battle tower,
And bugle them from sleep.
For who can say that Freedom's cause
And Freedom's fame is sure,
When Midas can defy our laws,
And men in jail immune.

Too long has Labor toyed with Greed,
Too meekly and unwise;
For now, as always, Money's creed
Is barren but for lies.
Too long has Labor humbly let
Its foes unsmitten go,
Though Labor's foes were never yet,
To harry Labor, slow.

The hour has struck—'tis Labor's chance
To rouse and rule the world,
To lead in Science's advance,
With one proud flag unfurled—
To point where nations yet shall be,
When war and greed are dead,
And Love shall stand with Liberty,
And no true heart be bled.

J. K. McDOUGALL.

"Anise" Describes Soviet Life

IN RUSSIA the factory and workshop is the centre of all organized social life, Miss Anna Louise Strong, who has just returned from the Soviet Union, told an audience of Vancouver workers that crowded the Royal Theatre, on Sunday night, last. Not only, continued the speaker, is the Russian factory a place where work is done, but it is also the place where workers and children's clubs are established, where the elections to the city soviet are held, and also the place where students are selected for the universities. All students entering Russian colleges must have the endorsement of their trade union.

Miss Strong depicted life in Russia under the regime of the Tsar, and told how even the church was made into an instrument of repression. It used to be customary for a factory worker who failed to attend church to be fined 5 kopeks, 3 of which went as a reward to the spy who did the informing.

During the war, just previous to the revolution, the exploitation of women in the factories was particularly cruel, causing even the most backward to question the "divine" origin of their enslavement.

With the coming of the first revolution (Kerensky) all the Mensheviks did was talk. The sole active group trying to do anything for the workers was the Bolsheviks.

The speaker then went on to describe the life of the peasantry under the old regime, and showed that to a very large extent ancient patriarchal institutions obtained. Frequently three families resided in one home, consisting of the grandparents, their sons, and their son's families. The aged grandfather was always head of the "family", who had the right to beat even his grown up sons. In many cases the land was insufficient to maintain the group and then extra land was rented from the lord.

With the coming of the revolution this state of affairs had been greatly changed. It was no longer necessary to pay toll to the revolution, newspapers were unknown in the peasant village, but the Communist Party had organized reading huts, and supplied them with books, newspapers, etc.

At present, the speaker said, there still exists a dearth of schools. In some cases the school were running three shifts per day. Teachers were also scarce, as the old bourgeois teachers objected to learning peasant children, but this difficulty was gradually being overcome as more teachers were graduating from the ranks of the workers.

Miss Strong described life in the children's colony, with which

she is connected—John Reed Children's Colony, on the Volga. With the money collected on her last trip to America they had built a school clubroom, and now efforts were being made to establish an American Vocational School, for giving technical training.

A total collection of \$182.75 was taken up at the two meetings which Miss Strong addressed in the Royal Theatre. The total expenditures amounted to \$75, leaving a balance of \$107.75, which will be forwarded directly to the John Reed Children's Colony on the Volga.

C. L. P. Activities

On Sunday night next, Mr. H. H. Waddington, of the British Labor Party, who has just arrived in this country, will speak at the Canadian Labor Party's open forum in the Royal Theatre, on "Economic and Social Tendencies in Great Britain". The meeting will begin at 8 p.m.

The C. L. P. Choir meets on Wednesday night at 8 p.m. in the Sprott Shaw Building. Ladies especially invited to attend.

Montreal Workers Seek Old-Age Pension Bill

MONTREAL—Efforts will be made by the Montreal Trades and Labor Council to have the Provincial government ratify an old age pension scheme.

Last meeting of the Council endorsed an executive recommendation that the Secretary be instructed to circularize all members of the provincial legislature asking them to endorse the decision of the last International Labor Conference at Geneva re workmen's compensation, and that a commission be appointed to put the measure into operation.

Some delegates attacked the recommendation of the executive on the ground that but little headway was ever made by sending delegations to interview the government, what was wanted was more direct, energetic activity on the part of the workers themselves.

Many politicians of our time are in the habit of laying it down as a self-evident proposition that no people ought to get free until they are fit to use their freedom. The maximum is worthy of the fool in the old story who resolved not to go into the water until he had learned to swim. If men are to wait for their liberty till they become wise and good in slavery, they may indeed wait forever.—Macaulay.

F.L.P. In Summerland Start Winter Classes

Summerland Local F. L. P., has drawn up a very interesting schedule for the winter months and the meetings have been very interesting and instructive. The programme is as follows:

- Dec. 14 Man and the Machine..... Jack Logie
- Dec. 21 Social Evening
- Jan. 4 Business Meeting
- Jan. 11 Co-operationA. J. Beer
- Jan. 18 Social
- Jan. 25 Evolution of the State..... W. Simpson
- Feb. 1 Business Meeting
- Feb. 8 Working Class Education
- Feb. 15 Social
- Feb. 22 Labor's Attitude Toward Religion Mrs. Ingles
- Mar. 1 Business Meeting
- Mar. 8 Evolution of Languages and Names A. J. Beer
- Mar. 15 Social
- Mar. 22 Psychology of Labor
- Mar. 29 Man and Superman

Plans are already under way for next year's Summer School which will be held from August 15 to 29, and for the definite launching of the College. The favorable weather has enabled the workers to make many improvements to the grounds and equipment and new projects are being contemplated. In addition to the regular Monday meeting a class in public speaking has been organized and meets every Friday night.

Unity Call Causes Furor in Montreal

MONTREAL—Trade union unity is causing quite a furor here. The recent conference of the Quebec section of the Canadian Labor Party adopted a resolution, the latter portion of which reads:

That in the opinion of this convention one of the strongest bulwarks of world peace would be the unification of the international trade union movement on a world wide scale in an all embracing trade union internationale, along the lines proposed by the British and Russian trade union movements."

The Montreal Trades Council, which is affiliated to the C. L. P., discussed the question at its last meeting, certain delegates taking the stand that the Communists and Reds had slipped something over on them.

President Foster stated that he was not opposed to a single trade union internationale, but the Ottawa meeting of the Trades Congress had refused to have anything to do with it, and the C. L. P. had no right to try and commit the Council to taking a stand on the question. In his opinion it was a question for Europe and not for North America. When Europe had decided on the matter it would be time enough for this country to consider it.

Delegate Spence in reply pointed out that in reality it was Russia the delegates objected to, and not to the subject matter of the resolution itself.

The matter was finally disposed of by the Council "receiving the report" which Mr. Foster, president of the Council, said, "did not in any way commit the Council to the views of the Canadian Labor Party."

Meantime a number of workers are discussing the trade union unity who otherwise might not have heard of it.

O Heavens, if we saw an army ninety thousand strong, maintained and fully equipped, in continual real action and battle against Human Starvation, against Chaos, Necessity, Stupidity, and our real "natural enemies," what business it were!—Thomas Carlyle.

Opulence and Beggary Canada's War Legacy

MONTREAL—Canada has broken practically ever promise made to the men who fought in the Great War, declared Lieut.-Col. R. L. Calder, M. C., addressing a big gathering of ex-service men "If the fifty thousand men who fell arose from their graves I would not like to be the ruling powers in this country and say, 'We have kept faith.' Monuments and tablets have been erected all over the country to honor the dead and gratify the pride of the donors, but for the widows and orphans of the fallen, and the maimed men, little enough has been done."

About the time Calder, one of Canada's most famous lawyers, was saying this, Clifford Lipton, former Federal Minister of Interior, was telling an Ontario audience "that 50 per cent of Canada's soldiers who fought in the war, had, on their return, to choose between migrating to the United States or becoming recipients of public charity."

Yet the war produced in Canada a fine crop of millionaires.

Fear Red Nest Exists In Toronto University

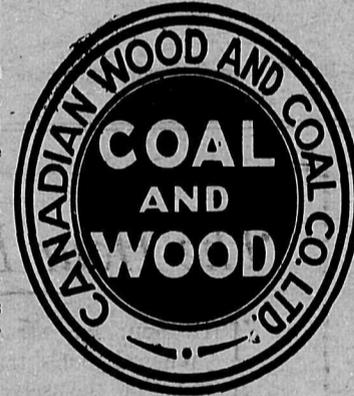
(By Federated Press)

TORONTO—The Financial Post of Toronto is having editorial fits because Prof. Sidney Fay, the dominion's most distinguished historical authority, declared in College Assembly hall:

"The prosecution of Communists is, I believe, both silly and dangerous. Russia's biggest accomplishment has been to produce a great realist in Lenin."

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Help the Miners of Alberta Now on Trial

TORONTO.—“Counsel refuses to continue unless we have \$500 tomorrow morning. Twenty-six defendants and six witnesses must have board and room in Calgary. Wire \$1,000, or \$1,000 if possible.”

The above appeal was received recently by the head office of the Canadian Defense League, in Toronto, from the men who were arrested in the coal miners' strike in Alberta last summer, and who are now facing trial in Calgary. The amount of the League's treasury at the time the appeal was received was \$200, and this sum was immediately forwarded, in the promise to send more.

The appeal itself requires little comment. These workers are in difficulty because they refused a wage cut and fought to maintain a decent standard of living for their wives and children.

The League appeals to workers, and working-class organizations in Canada, to rally to the assistance of their fellow miners in Alberta. They are without means of support and need all the help they can get.

Send all donations to Florence Custance, Secretary-Treasurer Canadian Defense League, 211 Milverton Blvd., Toronto, Ontario.

Alberta Miners Sent to Jail

CALGARY, Alta.—Twenty-three men and boys, and one woman were arraigned in criminal court here, on charges arising from the Drumheller strike of last summer. These charges were returned divided into 12 cases, before Judge Boyle.

In the first case 8 men were charged with unlawful assembly, were found guilty, and 2 discharged because of insufficient evidence. Five of the convicted received the maximum sentence—one year in Lethbridge.

The other received six months suspended sentence.

In the second case six boys were charged with “watching and being” (picketing) for the purpose of compelling the owners of the A. B. C. mine at Drumheller to employ members of the Deer Miner's Union, only with besetting certain men for the purpose of preventing them from working at the same place.

All six were found guilty, 5 of them received two months in Lethbridge jail, while the sixth, Albert Renners, the boy who was shot in the back by the police during the strike, received six months suspended sentence. The remainder of the cases will be up early in January.

In the two cases that have been heard peremptory no challenges were allowed the defense, although the Crown was allowed to do so, and in the first case exercised this right. In the entire jury panel but one man was a laborer, and he was challenged by the Crown. All the others were business men and retired farmers in the Grain Exchange.

At this point was particularly stressed by the Defense lawyer in his address to the jury, when he said: “This is a class jury. You do not belong to a different class from these boys. There is not one of their class on this jury.”

The nationality question and citizenship of the defendants were dragged into the case, but questions were asked Jesse Gege, manager of the A. B. C. mine, about his nationality, although he is of German descent, and were the scabs asked as to their nationality.

Efforts were made to connect the Young Communist League with the case, and an attempt was also made to prove that the Deer Miner's Union was of a revolutionary character, directed from Moscow.

The usual array of operators, company officials, and police were present in order to help secure a

verdict of guilty. The Judge allowed very few points of law or objections to questions, and almost invariably sustained the prosecution.

In some of the remaining cases to come up no jury trial will be allowed, the Judge ruling that these are cases of assault and obstruction of police, and that this comes within the provisions of the North West Territories Act of 1874.

About fifty people are involved in these cases as defendants and witnesses. The postponing of some of the cases until January has added to the expenses. Several of those who have been sentenced are married men with children. Already some \$3,500 has been spent by the defense, and it will require \$10,000 more to see the other cases through.

More funds are urgently needed to help defend these working class fighters.

Chicago Workers Seek Higher Rate of Wages

(By Federated Press.)

CHICAGO.—Wage demands bulk large in the week's grist of Chicago labor news. Typographical No. 16 has requested the Chicago Newspaper Association to reduce the 7½ hour day now in force to a straight 7-hour day or 42 a week, with 39 hours for the third shift on dog watch. All shifts are to have 45 minutes for lunch with pay. An increase of wages to \$68 a week for day men will probably be asked. The present rate is \$58.10, expiring May 22.

City fire fighters organized in the Firemen's Association of Chicago, an A. F. of L. organization, are asking for a flat \$300 a year raise to be met by making the big tax dodging corporations come across. The basic pay for firemen is now \$2200 a year. City engineering employees also want a raise.

Five national railroad unions are contracting movements for pay raises in Chicago where the U. S. rail labor board sits. While the demands formulated by general chairman in conference require membership approval in some instances it is expected that practically uniform demands for restoration of the 1920 work wage scale will be pushed. The unions are the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Fireman & Enginemen, Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Switchmen's Union of North America.

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The Menace of the Ku Klux Klan

(By JOHN PICKENSHOVEL)

POSTERITY may yet concede its gratitude to the labor press of this city for the fearless stand it has taken in opposition to the newly introduced "thrill from the land of thrills," the Ku Klux Klan. It is true to a certain extent, that altogether too much publicity has been given to its formation. But be that as it may, unless what has to be said is said at its inception, the movement is likely to assume proportions that may give serious trouble later. There appears to be a tendency to treat the matter with ridicule and contempt, and it must be admitted that there are good and sufficient reasons for doing so.

It must be remembered that many organizations have been treated as a joke when started. Our own movement, the labor movement was first treated with contempt and ridicule, but it has grown nevertheless to a position of world-wide importance. Who knows but that the new movement which has come into being in our midst, may also travel the same route from ridicule to universal recognition. Because a newly born babe is unable to use a blacksmith's hammer, is no reason for doubting that it may be able to do so later. For that reason, while it may seem painful to some, the writer thinks that discussion on the subject should not only be continued, but continued in all seriousness. Months back it was mooted in certain quarters of the city that the octopus was about to reveal itself. This occurred about the time the Janet Smith agitation was at its height, whether or not there was any connection with that incident one is at a loss to know. But now that it has made its appearance it is well for us to make a study of it.

The Ku Klux Ad.

The writer has before him the half page advertisement published in a recent issue of the Province, and which purports to give the objects and purposes of the organization. It is clothed in such obstruse phraseology that makes it as great a collection of misleading and contradictory statements as ever was printed in the English language.

In the same paragraph as it preaches the brotherhood of man, it maintains the supremacy of the white race. In fact throughout its entire barbed-wire verbiage, the whole document reeks with racial hatred.

It is strong in its faith in the Bible of the "Pilgrim Fathers," which tends to show that in importing this outfit from the United States it has forgotten to leave its phraseology behind.

According to them, the Koran and other books that are believed in by British subjects in India and other parts of the British Empire must be discarded, as must also such scientific works that differ with the theories of the Bible. The Bible is the only religious book to be read, and Protestantism the only religion to be believed in, to be a citizen of this "invisible empire," which is claimed by them to be the greatest organization in the world. We might conclude from this that the British Empire comes second. When we recollect that the Protestant faith holds a minority position numerically in the Christian religion, it goes to show the hollowness of this with their other claims. It says: "the Ku Klux Klan has many enemies, so has the church." What church? There are many other churches that this supreme "white race" who they are sworn to defend, are members of.

Religion in Schools

They advocate the return of the Bible to the public schools as a "remedy for the imported evils which threaten the moral life of

our nation." Well, it so happens that the "land of thrills" where this public imposition emanates from and where the Bible is read more than any other book, has more crimes, and in fact enough "evils" to export to other places than in countries like India where the Bible is read by a very small portion of the population. In fact, they tell us that so many of the other books are so powerful for evil "that if they take hold of them and remove them from the schools, it has created the friendship of every patriotic citizen." We have been led to believe that the school is one of the "institutions" established by our Anglo-Saxon fathers and which they are sworn to preserve, yet they propose to invade public property and remove the books placed there by regularly constituted authority. Yet in spite of this suggestion, the provincial legislature votes down a resolution condemning such an organization.

A Klansman's Honor

In describing the Klansman, it is claimed that "his honor is above suspicion." Well, if that is so, why is it necessary for him to conceal his identity by the use of a hood? He is sworn to protect the weak from oppression by the strong. It is not so long ago that we read of a case in one of the middle states, where the same hooded knights removed a defenceless old woman from the sanctity of her home and took her to a secluded place and tried to force her to disclose the whereabouts of her husband—very strange behavior for men "whose honor is above suspicion."

"A Klansman is sworn to uplift the human race," we are told. According to accounts, quite a number of people in the United States were "uplifted" by these benefactors—uplifted on a rope to a tree. By the time they "uplift" the whole human race they will have completed quite a job.

They are also going to see to it that the immigration laws will prevent the admission of all "undesirable aliens." Should any freethinkers and atheists, Socialists and Communists ever land in Canada, they will very speedily be deported by orders of the authorities at Shaughnessy Heights. It is very significant that the parliament buildings for this "invisible empire" should be at Shaughnessy Heights, a place made notorious by the Janet Smith scandal and a district held to be beyond suspicion by our alleged representatives at Ottawa and Victoria.

Sound in Mind?

It is also significant, if not amusing, that in the same district where these gentry write the laws giving "supremacy to the white race," the majority of the domestic and other employees are Orientals. Its "citizens" are supposed to be "sound in mind," yet he is supposed to sign his own death warrant in the form of the "Application for citizenship" when he swears that he will willingly accept "whatever penalty your authority may impose." If the weak are to be protected, there is a good case of weakness for protection. The public and its servants have also room to be protected if they allow this outfit to run wild.

It is reported that the klan has already invaded the provincial legislature. Yet some of the members claim that they are impotent to deal with it. The government will even allow these people to enter the country as "tourists." Wouldt they allow a Communist or other radical to enter the country as a "tourist"? It is highly questionable.

When Frank Browne, the labor member for Burnaby introduces a simple resolution opposing this organization the house votes it

down because it considers itself impotent. There are none so impotent as those who will not act, and it goes to show that this embryo empire has stronger support among our alleged representatives than was originally thought. To be consistent they ought to dissolve the house and retire to the new government house at Shaughnessy Heights where resides the rest of the human race "uplifters."

A government is supposed to have power. If the present government is powerless to act or will not use what power it has to curb this movement, then it should resign its position so that the people who are supposed to be supreme will have an opportunity to elect a government that will act and act promptly before this "invisible empire" takes from the people what little liberty they have.

INDIAN VILLAGE RAVISHED WITH FIRE AND SWORD

IN Rajputana, in Central India, on the borders of Alwar and Jaipur States, there took place in the end of May a serious shooting affair, when, according to the version of the state authorities, three were killed and four were wounded.

The trouble arose under extraordinary circumstances, which have only just become known. Its origin was the increase of the land tax. Long famines have undermined the Indian villagers' prosperity and any increase bears hard upon the poverty-stricken agriculturists.

Protest Meetings

They held protest meetings, sent representatives to the state authorities, and some time ago the Maharaja—who represented the Indian Princes at the Imperial Conference of 1923—sent a commission of inquiry. It met the leaders, discussed the situation and returned. The people thought that something tangible would come out of this.

The most extraordinary incident then occurred, reports the "Kesari," a leading Swarajist organ of Poona. Some days later, without a warning, one company of the Imperial Service Troops of the state, armed with the Inspector-General of Police and the Sessions Judge in charge of the division, went to the village, took charge of the main water supply and arrested the leaders.

Fired on the Crowd

On signs of protest from the people, the military fired on the crowd and they dispersed in the neighboring jungles. The houses were set on fire and the whole place practically burnt down. The military being in charge of the water, nothing could be done to save the houses. It is stated that dead bodies were either burnt or otherwise disposed of in the forests near by.

The editor of the "Pratap" of Cawnpore, having heard of this incident, sent a representative to Nimuchana, the scene of the firing, but the state authorities prevented his reaching the spot.

Other influential Indians have since tried to get some light thrown on this extraordinary affair, but, so far, the only response has been a report from an official commission, which declares that, under the leadership of agitators, these villagers were arming to rise against the state.

This reports admits that the cottages were burnt down, but offers the remarkable explanation that they were set on fire by the old-fashioned muzzle-loading weapons with which the villagers are declared to have opened fire on the military.

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Labor Universities In Russia

(By SCOTT NEARING, Federated Press.)

KHARKOV, Russia.—"Universities train the generals and other high officers who command the affairs of modern society. If the workers ever expect to take control of the world they must have their leaders trained in the universities."

This is the educational proposition laid down by Jean Riappo, chairman of the higher education committee of the Ukraine. Riappo supports his contention by pointing out that in czarist days there were three kinds of schools in Russia, the common schools for the children of workers and peasants, the high schools for the children of the little business men and the universities and technical schools for the aristocracy and the masters of industry. This system produced an ignorant working class and a highly trained ruling class of landlords and capitalists.

In Czarist Days

In 1913-14 the universities and technical schools of Russia contained 64 per cent. aristocrats and children of the big business men, 30 per cent. children of small business men, 4 per cent. children of peasants (who made up over four-fifths of Russia) and 2 per cent. of children of the workers.

"Universities gave the training to the class in power," Riappo argues, "and this training was a great source of strength to the Russian rulers. The universities were a big element in maintaining a czarist dictatorship."

After the 1917 Revolution

Then came the revolutions of 1917. By 1918 there were no aristocrats left in the universities, but in their places the children of the new-rich class of business men made up the great body of university students. In 1920, 70 per cent. of all Russian university students belonged in this class.

"Here was a real danger. The workers and peasants of Russia had taken possession of the economic machinery and of the government, but the training for the exercise of power was being given, not to the children of workers and peasants, but to the sons and daughters of business men. We were threatened with the same danger that overtook Germany—a dictatorship of the new-rich business class."

Training Workers

Riappo continued: "We had to act quickly. Workers were not ready to enter the universities. They could not get ready, officially, as they had never gone even through the elementary schools. So we created the workers' faculties (rabfacs); sent the men there direct from the factories and in three or four years had them ready for the university courses. Some of these factory workers did their eight hours in the shop and then did four or more hours in school, five evenings a week. In other cases their unions paid their way through the rabfacs and the men gave full time to study.

"At the same time we built up a system of technical schools in the factories and in the industrial centers. Today, in the Ukraine, 75 per cent. of the students in these technical schools are the children of workers and peasants.

Workers' Education Increase

"Between the rabfacs and these technical schools we have solved our university problem. In 1920 there were only a few more children of workers and peasants in the universities than there were in 1917. By 1924, 24 per cent. of the university students were from peasant families and 18 per cent. from workers' families. In 1925 workers and peasants made up 56 per cent. of the university student body. This fall the percentage is about 65 per cent.

"There are three landmarks," Riappo concluded. "Aristocrats, 1914, 64 per cent. of university students; small business men's children, 1920, 70 per cent.; and in 1926, workers and peasants, 65 per cent. That shows the swing of the pendulum. The workers and peasants of Russia have taken economic and political power. Their sons and daughters, in the technical schools and universities, are learning the art of using that power for the benefit of themselves and their children."

Riappo smiled. "You, in the United States," he said, "accuse us of being undemocratic in our education. Undemocratic? Perhaps, but we are also wise. We are safeguarding the workers' republic by seeing that the workers get the training necessary to protect their own interests. That means university education, and we propose that the workers keep what they have gained by learning how to use their power efficiently."

MAN AND MACHINE

MAN is made for something better than disturbing dirt. All work of that kind should be done by a machine. And I have no doubt that it will be so.

Up to the present, man has been, to a certain extent, the slave of machinery, and there is something tragic in the fact that as soon as man had invented a machine to do his work, he began to starve. This, however, is, of course, the result of our property system of competition.

One man owns a machine which does the work of five hundred men. Five hundred men are, in consequence, thrown out of employment, and, having no work to do, become hungry and take to thieving. The one man secures the produce of the machine and keeps it, and has five hundred times as much as he should have, and probably, which is of much more importance, a great deal more than he really wants. Were that machine the property of all, every one would benefit by it. It would be an immense advantage to the community.

All unintellectual labor, all monotonous, dull labor, that deals with dreadful things, and involves unpleasant conditions, must be done by machinery. Machinery must work for us in coal mines, and do all sanitary service, and be the stoker of steamers, and clean the streets, and run messages on wet days, and do anything that is tedious and distressing.

At present machinery competes against man. Under proper conditions machinery will serve man. There is no doubt at all that this is the future of machinery, and just as trees grow while the country gentleman is asleep, so will humanity be amusing itself, or enjoying cultivated leisure, which, and not labor, is the aim of man—or making beautiful things, or reading beautiful things, or simply contemplating the world with admiration and delight, machinery will be doing all the necessary and unpleasant work.—Oscar Wilde.

CASUALTIES OF INDUSTRY

LONDON.—No fewer than 198 workers, exclusive of seamen, were killed in the mines, railways and factories of Britain during the month of September.

In addition, 46 British seamen lost their lives on the seas during the month.

By itself, capital is inert. It is dead labor which can revive only by sucking, vampire-like, the blood of living labor, and which lives and thrives with all the more vigor the more blood it absorbs.—Marx.

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Murdock Will Explain Canadian "Lemon" Act

(By Federated Press)

WASHINGTON:—At about this time of year, when Congress is getting back to work, Washington is annually visited by a series of national conventions, congresses and conferences of business men who know precisely what they want. They hire a hall, engage the secretary of commerce, the secretary of the treasury and the secretary of labor for speeches, and sail in to re-establish "less government in business, and more business in government."

For example, there is the convention of the American Mining Congress, due to open its barrage with discussions of taxes, wages, trustification and other problems.

How mine companies should treat labor is the theme of Secretary of Labor Davis, S. D. Warriner of the anthracite operators' combine, Harry N. Taylor of the bituminous operators, and former Minister of Labor Murdock of Canada. Murdock will explain the Canadian compulsory investigation law covering industrial disputes. Davis will tell how he has tried to adjust mine strikes in the past four years—a story that could be ruly recited in about twenty-five words. Then Warriner, who is largely responsible for the present lockout of the anthracite miners, tell of the greed of the coal miner and the long-suffering generosity of the heroic operator.

After the copper companies that have smashed the unions and the coal companies that are now trying to do so have duly adopted resolution asking Congress to protect and encourage their industry, and after a generous tonnage levy has been voted, to maintain their lobby in Washington for the coming year, the delegates will disperse. Their hotel rooms will be taken by the next set of business spokesmen who have a similar mission.

Sell Shares in State Police Advisory Board

(By Federated Press)

CINCINNATI:—Ohio, the battleground for state police lobbyists and their hitherto victorious opponents, is being combed by a New York cash-and-carry gang calling itself the Publicity Bureau for State Police inc. By Patient use of the telephone books in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus and other cities, the state police agitators are seeking from their New York offices at 2126 Broadway to separate every Ohio citizen of means from \$50. In return for his \$50 the Ohio gentleman becomes a member of "our honorary advisory board," as chairman Charles M. Averill puts it in his come-on letter.

Strikes and radicalism—by which any labor activity is meant—are given as urgent reasons for supporting the state police propagandists.

"We are engineering an important drive to sell state police to the entire nation," the \$50 selling letter says. "Thirty-three states have no state police have no state police whatever and 15 states about half enough."

An additional function of the state troopers is specified as acting "effectively in case of war or a radical outbreak."

Between robbery and monopoly the difference appears very great, but it consists of two things, both of which are quantitative only. They are the rulelessness and illegality of the former as contrasted with the civility and legality of the latter. The principle of a procedure is not changed by mollifying the method. The motive is the same.—Ward.

Send in your subscription today.

Unrest In New Zealand

By W. FRANCIS AHERN (Fed. Press Staff Correspondent)

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — Throughout New Zealand there is seething discontent among the wage-workers, organized and unorganized. This discontent is due to several causes—namely, economic, insecurity, bad conditions of employment, and the wages now being paid not being sufficient to maintain a fair standard of living. Added to the foregoing, there are the conditions of employment. In many industries there has been no improvement in the conditions of employment for a number of years.

The primary cause of the industrial discontent at the present time is the low basic wage. It cannot be expected of a worker to be contented when he finds that after working the whole week round he cannot buy a sufficient amount of the necessities of life for his wife and children. The basic wage rate is \$18.48 for a 44-hour week,

\$19.32 for a 40-hour week, and \$20.16 for a 48-hour week. This has just been increased by 2 cents per hour, making the rates \$19.36, \$20.24, and \$21.12 for a 44, 46 and 48-hour week respectively, but the workers cannot get this increase until their union secures it by application to the arbitration court.

Recently the New Zealand Alliance of Labor demanded a commission to go into the question of providing a higher basic wage, but the government refused to appoint the commission, contending that a higher basic wage was not permissible—that industry could not carry it. Since arbitration seems to have failed them badly, the New Zealand workers are devoting more attention to the question of organization on industrial lines, feeling sure that when industrial organization completely displaces craft organization they will secure some improvement in their economic position.

World Protest Saved Rakosi From Gallows

CHICAGO, Ill.—The world protest against the latest intended murder debauch of the Horthy government of Hungary has saved the lives—at least for the present—of Mathias Rakosi and over one hundred members of the independent Socialist Party who were arrested with him.

Rakosi was People's Commissar in the short lived Workers Republic of Hungary. After the return of the capitalist government Rakosi was arrested and sentenced to death. He was saved however through the intercession of Russia and exchanged for Hungarian prisoners in the hands of the Russian army.

When Rakosi returned to Hungary to aid in reorganizing the trade unions, he was re-arrested and charged with treason. He was to be tried by court martial and executed within a few hours after sentence was passed.

A storm of protest that swept around the world drove terror into the heart of the Hangman Horthy. When Rakosi finally appeared for trial the court martial declared itself incompetent to sit in judgment on the defendant.

Of all the classes that stand face to face with the bourgeoisie today, the proletariat alone is a really revolutionary class. The other classes decay and finally disappear in the face of modern industry; the proletariat is its special and essential product.—Karl Marx.

Pacifist's Message Much Too Hot For Christians

(By Federated Press)

CLEVELAND.—Not one Cleveland church would allow Wilfred Wellock, English pastor and pacifist to speak in its confines. Wellock, a member of the British Labor party who spent two years in prison during the world war for his refusal to bear arms, was barred because he declares that "the only way to stop war is to quit fighting."

He is appealing to individuals to refuse to shoot down their fellow men and ridicules placing confidence in governments to avoid war. Although nearly every Cleveland preacher declares he advocates peace, it was felt that Wellock's message bordered too much on treason to be heard in a church of Jesus.

Demand Investigation Of Jap Deportations

SALEM, Ore.—The Japanese government has demanded an official investigation of the deportation of Japanese sawmill laborers from Toledo, Ore., last summer. Unemployment was a factor. The \$125,000 damage suit filed by the Japanese against several Toledo citizens will be tried in the Federal court at Portland.

White men have been doing the work ever since the deportation. Company officials had charged that whites were unwilling to do the work and Japanese had therefore been employed.

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