THE CANADIAN

LABOR ADVOCATE

With Which Is Incorporated THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

Seventeenth Year. No. 45 — VANCOUVER, B.C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 6, 1925 — Eight Pages. — 5c A COPY

Provincial Library

Professor Hokum's Korner

Kanadian Klowns' Konclave

THAT band of half-wits, the Ku Klux Klan, who have been so successful in terrorizing several districts in the Southern States, are establishing a Canadian headquarters in Vancouver. A week ago the editor of The LABOR ADVOCATE received the following communication, written on the official Klan stationery:

"1690 Matthews Ave. W.,
Vancouver, B.C.

"Editor Labor Advocate:

"Sir—Friday, October 29th, 1925, being the FEARFUL DAY of the WEIRD WEEK, of the DREADFUL MONTH, of the year of the KLAN ONE, Kanadian Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, an informal reception will be held at the IMPERIAL PALACE, 1690 Matthews Avenue, West, at 8 p.m. ALL GENII, DRAGONS, HYDRAS, GREAT TITANS, and FURIES, GIANTS, EXALTED CYCLOPE, and TERRORS, will be present to meet under the kindly light of the FIERY CROSS which will illuminate the KLAVERN.

"You are personally invited to attend. Upon presentation of this letter at the door, the holder will be conducted to the AULIK of the IMPERIAL KLAZIK, who will be glad to give details as to the objects, ideals and purposes of the Kanadian Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

"Done in the executive chambers of HIS EXCELLENCY, the IMPERIAL KLAZIK, in the IMPERIAL PALACE, in the IMPERIAL CITY of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, Dominion of Canada, on the day and date above written.

"By His Excellency,
"L. L. POWELL,
"IMPERIAL KLAZIK, INVISIBLE EMPIRE,
"KANADIAN KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN."

Was Darwin right?

King Government and Railways Plot to Bring in More Immigrants

THAT Mackenzie King and his cohorts are plotting with the railroad companies to flood Canada with immigrants, at a time when there is insufficient employment for those already here, is evidenced by the following excerpt from the "Railway Trainman." This item reads:

"Immigration to Canada, from the British Isles in particular, has been the subject of numerous conferences of the prime minister and other members of his cabinet with Sir Henry Thornton of the C.N.R. and E. W. Beatty of the C.P.R. The railway executives have been urging strongly a more intensive campaign for the promotion of immigration and arrangements are being made for the co-ordination of activities abroad, having in mind the stimulation of the movement to Canada of classes especially adapted to work on the land.

"The Hudson's Bay Company, which has been so prominently identified with Canada's past in the old fur trading days, and which still maintains fur trading posts in Canada's Far North and new-fashioned departmental stores in Canada's western cities, is also to take measures to promote immigration and land settlement in Canada. A subsidiary company has been formed, to be known as Hudson's Bay Company Overseas Settlement Ltd., and while preliminary arrangements are expected to take a little time, it is likely that the organization will begin to function early in 1926. The company will be associated with important British steamship interests for the transportation of farm laborers and settlers.

"Hon. James J. Davis, U.S. secretary of labor, when recently in Montreal, gave it as his opinion . . . that . . . in fifty or seventy-five years Canada would have fifty or seventy-five millions of people. Hon. Mr. Robb, Minister of Finance, and formerly Minister of Immigration and Colonization, who spoke at the same luncheon at which Mr. Davis was present, pointed out that immigrants did well in Canada, and cited the cases of Premier John Oliver of British Columbia, Premier Greenfield of Alberta, and Premier Dunning of Alberta, all of whom had come to Canada as immigrants."

General Strike Ties Up Chile

BUENOS AIRES, Argentine.—A general strike for 24 hours as a protest against the fraudulent election engineered by the military dictatorship which acts as a tool of Wall Street imperialism recently tied up the city of Santiago in Chile, while 20,000 workers in mass meeting demonstrated their refusal to recognize the election as valid and demanded its annullment. Censorship in Chile prevents truthful details from being sent by usual telegrams.

The military dictatorship brazenly sets aside the popular will of the people, and every effort to express mass discontent is suppressed with martial law, which not long ago sent a dozen loyal and fine working class leaders of the Nitrate Miners' Union to the horrible prison exile on the bleak, rocky and storm-swept islands of Terra del Fuego, at the southernmost extremity of the continent.

This military dictatorship ignored the civil government to such an extent that its functioning was impossible, the case of the Nitrate Miners' Union leaders being an example, in which, although acquitted of charges brought against them in the civil courts by the nitrate mine owners, they were seized by the military, given a partial "trial" by court martial, and sent to the island prison.

It is understood here that this affair had considerable to do with the resignation from office of the president of the "Republic" of Chile, Arturo Alessandri, who would no longer share responsibility for the conduct of affairs.

This resignation naturally resulted in a call for an election, but the military dictators conspired to defeat any choice by the people, among whom the organized unionists are a decisive factor. Under the astounding excuse that "disorder" might result if elections were held in the usual manner sanctified by all the normal rules of "democracy," they decreed that, although there should be an election, all parties must agree on one candidate, and they obligingly furnished one of their choice, Emiliano Figueroa-Larraine.

(Continued on Page 2)

Russian Revolution Celebration Saturday

The Vancouver branches of the Communist Party of Canada will celebrate the Eight anniversary of the Proletarian Revolution in Russia in the Clinton Hall, corner of Clinton and Pender Streets, on Saturday, November 7th.

Commencing at 8 p.m. there will be short addresses in English, Finnish, and Ukrainian, with a concert programme including the Finnish Orchestra, and the Ukrainian choir. The speeches and concert will end at 9:30, when dancing will commence, and continue until midnight.

All those who desire to participate in celebrating this the greatest event in modern history should make it a point to be present. Admission charges will be, men 50 cents and ladies 25 cents.

The right arm of Labor is a strong press. Add power to this arm by subscribing to THE CANADIAN LABOR ADVOCATE.

J. S. WOODSWORTH, M. P.

J. S. WOODSWORTH, M. P., for Winnipeg North Centre, will address a public meeting, under the auspices of the Canadian Labor Party, in the Royal Theatre on the night of November 15th. Mr. Woodsworth will arrive in Vancouver on the 10th, and will leave again for the East on the 16th. All those who desire to get a "close up" of the politicians in action at Ottawa should make it a point to be present.

The Labor Party speaker on Sunday evening next will be Dr. W. J. Curry, who was the Labor candidate for Vancouver North in the recent federal election. Dr. Curry will speak on "The Social Revolution". Meeting commences at 8 p. m. in the Royal Theatre.

Highlights on This Week's News

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Michael Vassilyevitch Frunse

REVOLUTIONARY ferment always brings to the surface men and figures who, but for these political upheavals, would pass into the obscurity from which they came without note or comment. The Russian revolution has been particularly fruitful in this respect, more so than the revolutions in England and France. To this category belongs Michael Vassilyevitch Frunse, People's Commisar for Naval and Military Affairs and Chairman of the Military Revolutionary Council, who has just died in Russia. His funeral took place in Moscow, where his body will be laid beside his leader, Lenin, in a grave by the Kremlin, that Holy of Hollies once sacred to the Little Fathers of the Russian people.

Frunse was a young man in years, being born in Turkestan in 1885, the son of a Moldavian peasant. Like many more young Russians suffering under the oppressive conditions of life in Tsarist Russia, he became a revolutionary while still a schoolboy, joining one of the self-education clubs that were part and parcel of all the revolutionary parties. While studying at the university, he joined the Social Democratic party and actively identified himself with the Bolshevik faction of that organization. From then on till his death he was one of its foremost members.

He was arrested on several occasions by the Tsar's police, either escaping or being released. On one occasion he was sentenced to death for armed resistance to the police, but the sentence was commuted to hard labor. Under various names, as an organizer or newspaper editor, he carried on revolutionary work that was to aid in bringing about the downfall of the Romanoffs and the defection of the Russian armies in the Great War.

During the unsettled period between February and October, 1917, Frunse occupied various responsible positions in White Russia, mostly in a military capacity, and, on the outbreak of the Bolshevik revolution, he, as chief of the military revolutionary committee of White Russia, came to the aid of his fellow Bolsheviks in Moscow with all the forces under his command, playing a great part in the struggles that led to the establishment of the Soviet government.

As a Red commander, Frunse proved himself an able strategist. The four armies under his direction executed the successful flanking movement that started the retreat of Koltchak's forces. He was appointed to the command of the whole eastern front in June, 1919, and immediately the Red Army began the manoeuvers that resulted in the destruction of Admiral Koltchak's armies. Later, in 1920, he took charge of the operations against Wrangel in Southern Russia, and succeeded in liquidating the counter-revolution there by driving Wrangel into hiding in London. For this work he was presented with a sword of honor and a portrait of Karl Marx. He was wounded three times in these operations, an unique experience for a modern general. On two occasions he was presented with the Order of the Red Banner, the

(Continued on page 2)

C.L.P. Preparing For The Civic Elections

The Greater Vancouver Central Council of the Canadian Labor Party is getting ready for the approaching civic elections. A meeting of the council will be held on Wednesday, November 11th, at 8 p.m., at which Labor's candidates will be nominated.

At last meeting of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council the following were recommended for nomination: For aldermen in Vancouver City: R. P. Pettipiece, A. McInnis and W. J. Scribbins. For Parks Board: W. Deptford and A. V. Lofting. For South Vancouver: J. G. Smith, A. McDonald, W. H. Cottrell and J. Rankin. For Burnaby: H. Engberg.

The Trades Council also decided to ask R. H. Neelands, M.L.A., and president of the council, to take up in the legislature the question of the moving picture examiner who was discharged because of his union activities and affiliations.

Dawes' Plan Hits American Farmers via German Tariffs

(By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.)

HOW the Dawes plan will hit the American farmer is shown in an analysis of the new German tariff by H. L. Deimel, assistant chief, division of foreign tariffs, U. S. department of commerce. Deimel says "the change to be encountered by our foodstuffs trades with Germany will consist of a number of increases over existing rates, coupled with the application of duties to many articles which have been entering free of duty for ten years."

Germany has been forced to this tariff change by the reparations payments. The German worker must consume less and produce more. Germany must secure an export surplus where at present the balance is the other way. The new tariff will force German workers to consume home products, reduce their consumption, or both.

The duties provided for rye, wheat, barley, oats, malt, cattle, sheep, hogs, flour, sugar, molasses and fresh meats became effective September 1, and most other duties October 1, although certain reductions will be allowed until July 31, 1926. The new duties directly affect the market for this year's crops.

The importance to American farmers appears when we note that in 1924 Germany bought from the United States 308,541,000 lbs. of lard, 934,780,000 lbs. of wheat, barley and rye; 364,800,000 lbs. of flour, and 125,581,000 lbs. of dried fruit, to mention a few leading articles affected. The new duties on these four items alone would add about $20,000,000 to their cost to the German people.

These duties, particularly those on agricultural products, are also expected to serve as a basis for bargaining. The German government in negotiating trade treaties will offer concessions to secure lower duties on the articles which it exports. Germany under the Dawes plan must cut down its imports and increase its exports. To gain a market for its manufactured products in the United States it wants to persuade the United States to cut the high tariff which now imposes a barrier.

When the bargaining starts Germany's concessions to help the American farmer find a market will be balanced by American concessions which will bring the American factory worker face to face with severe competition. The new German tariff emphasizes that American producers on the farms and in the factories owe the Dawes plan anything but gratitude.

West Virginia Jury Is Split On Frameup

(By Federated Press.)

FAIRMONT, W. Va.—A fresh incident illustrating the taut labor situation was the trial at Fairmont of Milan Kerwasky, a union miner. He was charged by the operators with blowing up a railroad company bridge at Wood's Run by dynamiting.

After being out five hours the jury failed to agree, and were discharged. Prosecuting Attorney Ogden charged that the United Mine Workers alone could be interested in destroying the bridge.

The miners retort that many company guards, who had been laid off, were all taken back after the dynamiting. Their past records make them the most likely criminals.

Kerwasky will have to go to trial again.

The Kerwasky case is only one of hundreds against union men during the past 18 months—ranging from charges of murder and assault to destruction of property. Hundreds more are expected. Up to the present, convictions have been rare, and in many cases grand juries have refused to indict, regarding the evidence as too flimsy.

Negro Workers Affected By Segregation Fights

(By Federated Press)

NEW YORK.—Whether Negroes have the right to defend their homes against white mob violence is involved in the case of Dr. O. H. Sweet and 10 other Detroit Negroes whom Clarence Darrow has been engaged to defend by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Arthur Garfield Hays, American Civil Liberties council from New York, a white Detroit attorney and a colored lawyer who handled the case from the beginning constitute the full defense staff. The Negroes are charged with murder in connection with defending Dr. Sweet's home from white mob violence.

In Denver, Colo., three "improvement associations" are circulating petitions to have all property owners sign that they will not sell property to Negroes. Separate schools for Negroes and legal segregation are also proposed. On Staten Island, N. Y., Samuel Browne, a letter carrier, has been repeatedly threatened with death if he does not sell his house. Backed by the N.A.A.C.P. Browne is suing a white neighbor who has been indicted for participation in disorders at Browne's house. Browne's wife is a public school teacher.

Such cases are increasing, especially in northern cities where there has been a steady heavy influx of Negro workers. Living conditions of these Negro workers are often frightful in every way because of the extreme crowding. Attempts to carry segregation into the school system accompany residential segregation, as in Philadelphia, where segregation in both respects is a fact, though not legalized.

GENERAL STRIKE TIES UP CHILE

(Continued from Page 1)

As the election day neared, the military dictators called out the troops and declared martial law, which remained until they had, as they thought, counted Salas out and Larraine in, as president of the "republic."

The Chilean labor unions demanded that the obviously fraudulent election be annulled, and to demonstrate their hostility to the regime of imperialist puppets, they called a 24-hour strike.

It intensified as the day advanced, all ordinary manual labor refusing to begin their day's labor. Shortly past noon the hotel servants, the much despised "criados," "mozos," and all, walked out, leaving the tourists, North American imperialist business agents, and all else, to shift for themselves, while the street cars and busses were suddenly stopped and shops and stores closed their doors at the orders of the unions, who made known the penalty for non-observance. Street clashes with the military have brought numerous casualties. But no accurate reports of the number wounded or killed have come through.

A great crowd of 20,000 or more gathered in the public square, where speakers voiced the pent-up discontent of the masses with demands for annullment of the election, "vivas" for Salas, and denunciation of the military for "delivering the country into the hands of the money kings of Wall Street." Great excitement exists, which the military, as usual, announces it will meet with martial law.

Coal Decisions May Fire British Powder Keg, Thinks Purcell

(By Esther Lowell, Federated Press.)

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.—All the elements for revolution exist in England in case the miner demands are refused, A. A. Purcell, British fraternal delegate to the 45th American Federation of Labor convention, told The Federated Press before his departure for Mexico. But whether there will be revolution depends upon the report of the coal commission.

There are three answers the government commission may give the miners' union, Purcell sees. The worst is to ask for more time. The second is a partial grant, which would help for a while and would be a victory. But in case the inquiry results in a flat refusal, Purcell refuses to predict what may come.

Underlying Causes

"There are all the elements for revolution," he replied to a direct question. "On the one hand there are the more stable unions of railwaymen and building trades workers who have maintained their wage scales, but who know that if the miners' wages are cut theirs will follow. There is the ever-growing army of unemployed, and of course the miners will take no such denial of their demands."

The semi-official O.M.S. (Organization for the Maintenance of Supplies) is really a second line defense, Purcell believes, due to government fear that the army and navy won't remain loyal. There was a terrific uproar when a cut in pay was threatened for lower deck navy men and the government was forced to back down.

Britain More Democratic

The British Trades Union Congress seems much more democratic to Purcell than any organization he has seen in America so far. British women workers are better organized than American women workers, Purcell observes. Married women particularly respond to unionization in England. The miners and their wives, many of them in Purcell's parliamentary constituency, are in the Labor party together.

The British labor movement is looking to the colonies and dominions of the British Empire with more interest than ever, according to Purcell. The Trades Union Congress selected a committee to get more information about India and China, particularly their developing labor movements. The donation of $500 which British labor sent to the Indian railway strikers is being used, after the strike ended, for organization work, Purcell reports. He repeatedly refers to the internationalism of capital, which produces more and more in the country of cheapest labor.

MICHAEL VASSILYEVITCH FRUNSE

(Continued from page 1)

only military decoration in the Soviet Republic.

He was vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council from April, last year, till his nomination as chairman in January of this year. He was, however, virtual commander of the Red Army since Trotsky's illness of eighteen months ago. Lacking the romantic glamor that attaches to Trotsky's name, he had a better standing with the old guard in the Communist Party, having been a Bolshevik practically since the formation of the faction.

The right arm of Labor is a strong press. Add power to this arm by subscribing to THE CANADIAN LABOR ADVOCATE.

Common Labor in U.S. Averages 38 Cents An Hour, Uncle Sam Says

(By Leland Olds)

The unjust basis on which wages throughout American industry rest is revealed in U. S. department of agriculture figures on wages of common labor throughout the country since 1915. The figures show how wages of unorganized labor are determined by supply and demand without reference to the needs of these workers and their families.

The average rate for common labor, taking the country as a whole today, is 38 cents an hour. This has been the yearly average for the last 3 years although there has been considerable variation from month to month as the surplus looking for employment varied up or down. It means $3.04 for an 8-hour day or $3.80 for a 10-hour day. Under the best possible circumstances working 10 hours a day every work day in the year, the common laborer in the United States cannot make $1,200.

Taking uncertainties of employment into acount the average annual earnings of unskilled workers, the real index of the condition of the working class, falls considerably under $1,000, probably under $900.

Wages of common labor vary widely, touching a low of 25 cents an hour in the south and a high of 52 cents on the Pacific coast.

The wartime demand for labor, coupled with the operation of sundry government wage boards aiming to stabilize the labor market by lip service to the living wage, lifted the average wage of common labor 145 per cent. above 1915. The return to normalcy left unorganized common labor a commodity with rapidly diminishing demand. In 2 years the average wage fell 35 per cent.

Increases since 1922 have only partially restored the wages of common labor and the average is still 22 per cent. below 1920. The average varies from 4 per cent. below the peak in New England to 44 per cent below in the West North Central region. Similarly, with the average 90 per cent above 1915, we find New England 135 per cent. above prewar while the West North Central states average *for common labor is only 40 per* cent above prewar.

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- - POLITICS - -

French Communists Launch Labor Bank

(By Federated Press)

PARIS—The latest in labor banks is the Workers and Peasants bank founded in Paris by the French Communist party. It has a capital of 8,000,000 francs (1 franc, 5c) and is to be used solely for financing labor organizations and enterprises. "The Workers and Peasants bank," says l'Humanite, official Communist daily, "will render useful service in aiding labor organizations, co-operatives, labor temples etc., to bring about the Communist regime which will put an end to capitalist disorder and anarchy."

"The word 'bank'," says Marcel Cachin, Communist leader, "usually evokes the idea of super-exploitation, speculation, indirect theft; and the use made by capitalist bankers of the money entrusted to them thoroughly justifies this evil reputation." He bases his plea for support of the new labor bank on an exposition of the stranglehold over enterprise which the control of credit gives to the capitalists.

Legion Is Busy With General Draft Plans

(By Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON—The universal draft of the man-power and material resources and industrial organizations of the United States, in time of national emergency, is proposed in a bill which the American legion, through its national legislative committee, announces it will offer in congress in December.

"The bill gives to the president the authority to take the necessary steps to stabilize prices of commodities," the legion says. "It will draft into the service of the United States all persons between the age of 21 and 30 or such other limits as may be fixed, without exception on account of industrial occupation, and will proclaim the material resources and industrial organizations of the country under government control during the period of the emergency."

WAVE OF STRIKES HITS AUSTRIA

VIENNA—(F P)—A wave of strikes involving 30,000 workers has hit Austria. Most of the strikes are metal workers, but further strikes or lockout are anticipated. The ballot of the federal employees, who number $94,000, showed a record vote and a majority of 92.-% in favor of a strike. The hotel workers and the food workers generally have started agitation for wage increases.

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Roumanian Government Arrests More Peasants

KISHENEV, Bessarabia. — The Bratianu government, which is now in power in Roumania defending the interests of the Roumanian Boyars, not satisfied with the peasant victims that it has on trial at Kishenev, has now arrested 82 more peasants, who are arrested on one of the most peculiar charges that has ever been used by any power to arrest individuals unfavorable to its viewpoint and methods.

The 82 peasants whom the court wanted to arrest yet did not have sufficient evidence to prove that they were in the country at the time of the Tatarbounar uprising, have been arrested upon the following charges:

1. In Kishenev manifestoes had been distributed in which the population is asked to protect the accused on trial, and this manifesto could only have been written by the 82 peasants who are now arrested.

2. The 82 accused did not have sufficient means to maintain themselves and had to depend upon others of doubtful reputations for maintenance.

3. The health of the accused is endangered by diseases which are spreading through Kishenev. In the prison, the health of the prisoners will be well taken care of.

Dobrescu, chairman of the Roumanian lawyers, objected to these arrests, as did the other lawyers present. The court immediately ordered the arrest of the accused 82, making no pretense of thorough deliberation.

Police Create Panic And Kill Fifty-four

LONDON. — Fifty-four persons were killed and forty-three injured at Tanta, Egypt, where a great religious fair was being held, attended by about 1,000,000 persons, when mounted police created a panic in their attempt to clear a passageway for the automobile of the minister of pious foundations.

The natives, thinking that the mounted police had come to break up the religious demonstration, as is often the case, were thrown into a panic. All ran for the bridge which was nearby in order to escape what they considered an attempt on the part of the police to take their lives.

The weight of the thousands that had rushed onto the bridge caused the bridge to snap, throwing hundreds into the water, where many were drowned. Some were trampled to death.

Bishops Table Request To Decry "Radicalism"

NEW ORLEANS.—Bishops of the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church refused to consider a petition signed by 169 persons in 22 dioceses asking that the convention take action against the spreading of radicalism in the church. The petition called for specific action against the league for industrial democracy, formerly the intercollegiate socialist league, the American civil liberties union, the fellowship of reconciliation and the fellowship of youth for peace.

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LABOR THE WORLD OVER

NORWAY

At the end of 1923 the Norwegian National Federation of Trade Unions comprised 31 national Unions and one local Union. The total membership of 85,599. At the end of 1924 there were 29 national Unions and one local Trade Union, the number of branches was 1911 and the membership 92,769, thus making an increase in membership of 7141 or 8.3 per cent. In accordance with the decision of the last Trade Union Congress the Unions are being reorganized from a craft to an industrial basis. The 23 different Trade Union papers published during the year had a total circulation of 89,603.

INDIA

Three persons have been killed and many injured, including seventeen policemen, in a riot after a religious procession in the village of Uttungi, near Bellary. During the procession two different factions of Lingayats clashed, with British police intervening on behalf of the attackers. Some 1,000 villagers then attacked the police with stones and other missiles for their brutal behavior. The police replied with buckshot.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

The chairman of the Czecho-Slovakian workers' delegation to Soviet Russia, Gottlieb Kment, declared in an interview that the journey to the Soviet Union was undertaken with a view to bringing pressure to bear upon the Czech government to recognize the Soviet government de jure. A further object of the delegation is to establish a united front of all workers internationally.

FRANCE

The agitation of the French Communists against the imperialist war in Morocco has brought severe reprisals from the government. 113 members of the Communist party have been sentenced to 68 years imprisonment and fines amounting to 38,400 francs so far.

RUSSIA

The people's commissariat of labor and national inspection issued a new decree fixing the working day for all servants of menial work in the state offices at six and a half hours a day with an internal of half an hour for dinner.

JAPAN

Formation of a strong clerical party that would participate in the coming elections at which more than 9,000,000 new voters will ballot, is reported to be supported by priests of the Nichiren sect, a militant Buddhist group.

DENMARK

So pressing is the problem of unemployment in Danish cities that the combined municipalities have applied to New York banking interests for a loan to allow public works to relieve the jobless.

BRITAIN

500,000 tons of Russian grain have been ordered by the Anglo-Russian Exportation Co., on behalf of the British Co-operative Wholesale society. 100 ships from London will transport the grain.

MOSCOW.—Five hundred thousand tons of Russian grain have been ordered by the Anglo-Russian Exportation Co. on behalf of the British Co-operative Wholesale society. One hundred ships from London will transport the grain.

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- - INDUSTRY - -

German Labor Restive Under Coolie Slavery

(By Len De Caux)
(By Federated Press.)

BERLIN—That Geramn labor is not submitting to coolie conditions without a protest is indicated by a survey of the labor field. There is no dramatic mass protest to compare with the united front achieved by British labor, no national strikes or threats of strikes, but if we examine the situation industry by industry we find an increasing volume of local and sectional unrest. In Berlin the whole transportation system may be tied up if the wage demands of the transport workers are not granted, and the gas, water and electricity workers are threatening action if their demand for a 2½c an hour raise is not granted.

In the mining industry in lower Silesia the employers have given notice to 31,000 miners, in an attempt to sabotage the arbitration award of a 7 per cent. raise in wages. The miners of the Ruhr, who were refused a raise so as not to interfere with Chancellor Luther's attempts to lower prices, have renewed their demand for a 15 per cent. raise. Recently Central Germany registered a threat to take action against an award which legalizes the 12-hour day.

Disputes in other industries include the lockout of 30,000 glass workers in Bradenburg and Silesia a lockout of 10,000 building workers threatened in Westphalia, and a lockout of metal workers in Hohenlimburg. Serious discontent is felt among the longshoremen who have been compelled to submit to the 54-hour week; and on the railroads the union is renewing its wage demands as the advertised reduction in living costs has not taken place.

Unemployment in Germany is on the increase. The number of registered unemployed in receipt of relief is now 251,000.

Rail Telegraphers In Fight For Wage Raise

WASHINGTON — Reports received by rail labor officials in Washington from division points along the Atlantic Coast Line indicate that the strike of the 1,200 members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers on that road, begun Oct. 19, is effective. From Richmond to the tip of Florida traffic has been crippled.

The issue is a demand made by the men last February for an increase in wages of 7 cents an hour, together with a two weeks' annual vacation with pay. The U. S. rail labor board rejected both demands, and then tried to avert the strike by an inquiry into possible adjustment of individual wage inequalities. This inquiry has now been abandoned. The Atlantic Coast Line is advertising for agents, telegraph operators and signal towermen to take "permanent positions."

Beigian Miners May Strike For Pay Raise

BRUSSELS.—The Belgian coal miners threaten a general strike next Monday if the government does not grant by that time the demand it has so far refused—a wage raise of only five per cent. to cover the far greater increase in the cost of living.

The government gives the same excuse that is given by all mine operators in all countries—foreign competition. It proposes to buy 50,000 tons a month of Belgium coal for the state railways as a relief measure, as heretofore the railways have been using reparations coal provided by the German miners enslaved under the Dawes plan.

Machinery On Farms Displacing Workers

Labor saving machinery has been displacing farm workers at a rapid rate in the last generation. A study of power on farms by C. D. Kinsman, agricultural engineer attached to the U. S. department of agricultural, shows that about 19,000,000 more workers would be required on the present farms if only the tool power of 1850 were available. These millions have been turned into the great pool of undifferentiated labor from which the employing class draws its working forces.

Agriculture in the United States now uses practically as much primary power as all manufacturing and central station plants combined. Kinsman estimates the amount of power used annually on farms as close to 16,000,000,000 horse power hours. The cost of this power under 1924 conditions is about $3,000,000,000.

Scab Herder Candidate For Mayor of New York

(By Federated Press)

NEW YORK—The longshoremen's chapter in the strikebreaking record of Frank D. Waterman, millionaire fountain pen candidate of the Republicans, came to light in the closing days of the New York mayoralty campaign. The facts, set forth by Norman Thomas, Socialist Party nominee, show that soon after Waterman broke a strike of pen grinders and rubber turners in his own factory he went further afield and served with the businessmen's war on the coastwise longshoremen's strike of 1920.

Waterman tells of the Merchant's Association's sucess against the dockers in a selling letter asking a business man to unite with them. The letter, which has fallen into the hands of Thomas, says in part:

"The trades and industries look to the Association to take leadership in important matters, because it has demonstrated he results it can achieve for the common good. The defeat of the so-called $200,000,000 'Ramapo Grab,' the breaking of the longshoremen's strike, which had tied up the commerce of the port of New York, and the defeat of radical state and federal legislation unfair and harmful to business interests, are notable instances."

Jewelers Offer Gunmen $1,000 For Each Murder

(By Federated Press.)

CHICAGO—It will net you $1,000 to choke or club or shoot a man to death but only $250 if you inform the police and he is convicted under circumstances that are laid down by the Chicago Jewelers' Association. The jewelers will "pay the sum of $1,000 in cash to any peace officer or to any employee or agent of any jeweler in Cook county, Ill., who shall kill any person robbing or attempting to rob said jeweler, provided however, that such killing shall be necessary and justified under the laws of the state and take place while said peace officer or employee or agent of said jeweler is resisting the robbery of said jeweler's store or stock of merchandise or effecting the arrest of such robber or is attempting to prevent the escape of such robber.

"A cash reward of $250 will be paid for information leading to the arrest and conviction of anyone participating in a robbery with a gun, or attempted robbery with a gun of any regular established jeweler in Cook county."

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:: Capitalism's :: Weekly Pageant

W. J. BLACK, director of colonization and agriculture for the C. N. R., i. e. for the Canadian government, has arrived back in Canada with the tidings that the big crops on the prairies this year is going to ensure a large influx of immigrants next year. Apparently this Black gentleman while in Britain failed to mention that prairie farmers consider themselves lucky if they get one good crop in every three. But Black gets paid for failing to mention essentials. If he did he would soon be hunting another boss. However, to compensate for this he tells us that added interest is being taken in the correspondence courses that are being conducted in Britain on Canadian farming. Presumably this will include such vital topics as "How to pay off the mortgage," and "How to avoid being fleeced by the implement companies."

* * *

AN Ontario magistrate is reported to have burned with righteous indignation when the allegation was brought to his attention that Armenians, residing in Canada, bought and sold their women folk. What truth may be in the tale we know not, but there is no greater need to get wrathy over the matter than there is at a system where women sell themselves in marriage every day to the highest bidder, in order to "get someone to support them". What useful social function does the wife of the "upper classes" perform? How does it happen that when a rich woman marries her chauffeur the event is heralded across the country in the front page of our daily papers?

* * *

DR. MIRIAM VAN WATERS has taken the stump in favor of modernizing heaven. The lady has serious objections to the antiquated harp, and proposes supplying Peter or whoever looks after the musical arrangements, with a consignment of brand new saxaphones, and changing the celestial tunes from that of the 100th Psalm to the latest selection of American jazz. This should serve to show what can be done by an enterprising Yankee when she gets busy on the job. However, the estimable lady had better wait a little. Perhaps her peregrinations may lead in the opposite direction.

* * *

A FEW DAYS AGO we read a press dispatch to the effect that the American people were becoming more law abiding. Now comes the tidings that in New York City the streets are going to be patrolled with armoured cars "equipped as fighting arsenals, with radio sets, machine guns, tear bombs, and rifles". This should be a good indication that peace reigns supreme. Of course if those cursed reds got control crime would be rampant, and law and order disappear.

Whenever the offence inspires less horror than the punishment the rigor of penal law is obliged to give way to the common feelings of mankind.—Gibbon.

This is what industrialism (Capitalism) has done to our mechanics; it has made them parts of some machine, instead of ingenious handy men.—Dean Inge.

Peace and friendship with all mankind is our wisest policy, and I wish we may be permitted to pursue it.—Thomas Jefferson.

The Witch Dance on High Olympus

VANCOUVER'S REPUTATION for sanity is about to be shattered. The Exalted Order of American Morons—the Ku Klux Klan—are establishing a "Kanadian" headquarters here, and local wiseacres, of the asinine genii, wearing such euphonious titles as Grand Kleagle, Imperial Klazik, or Exalted Cyclop, will be afforded an opportunity of raising the cultural level of the "submerged tenth" by perambulating the streets, their dropsical carcasses encased in a nightgown and their beetling brows in a diaper.

The glamor of feudalistic titles has not yet passed away. It still bedevils the minds of ten-year-old boys, and their intellectual compatriots, who have grown only in years and stature, as can be evidenced by the avalanche of gibberish emanating from 1690 Matthews Avenue, and reproduced on the front page of this paper. Had that cenotaph to imbecility been written by an adventurous-minded schoolboy he would have died before admitting the authorship, but this gang of mountebanks, who shout about the "love of Christ" and "White Supremacy," send out their mental vomit with all the solemnity of an appeal court judge.

In passing, it may be noted that this idiotic cackle comes from that seat of exemplary wisdom—Shanghnessy Heights. None but the denizens of that High Olympus could sink to such depths of mental incompetence. Certainly no working man could afford to take such chances with his reputation for sanity. However, in spite of this libel on the moron family, the daily press will doubtless still have the effrontery to hold these addleheads up to public gaze as paragons of profundity.

Not content with exposing their own moonstruck condition, they pounce upon their anthropomorphic god, drag him into the mess, and proceed to serenade him for having made them imbeciles. It would be small wonder if our guardians of public rectitude got "hot under the collar" when they read the following gem from the "Proclamation" of the "Hooded Kleagles":

"We, the order of the Kanadian Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, most humbly and reverently acknowledge the majesty and supremacy of Almighty God, and do acknowledge His goodness and graciousness through Jesus Christ our Lord. Conscious of the glorious heritages which have come down through the ages to us who are of the Anglo-Saxon race, and appreciative of the proud positions we hold among the nations of the world through the right which has been obtained for our noble land by the blood of her people, the unquestioned freedom and supremacy which fought and conquered."

It certainly is marvelous to think on the "Divine Plan" developing through countless eons for the sole purpose of hatching out this Anglo-Saxon menagerie on Shaughnessy Heights.

But spirit-rappers, and other dealers in "spooks" and necromancy, better look to their laurels. They are faced with a new and formidable foe, who threatens to completely exterminate the ordinary sorcerer. Here is another scintillating jewel, unearthed on Shaughnessy Heights during the "Weird Week":

"I am a searchlight on a lofty tower. I run my relentless eye to and fro throughout the land; my piercing glance penetrates the brooding places of iniquity. I plant mine ears in the whispering corridors of crime. Wherever men furtively gather together, there am I, an austere and Invisible presence. I am the Recording Angel's Proxy."

Verily, Gabriel's helper appears to have been imbibing a particularly vile brand of "squirrel whisky." There is no blend produced in the hills and dales of Scotland capable of producing such fork-tailed visions.

It is most fortunate, indeed, that the Provincial Legislature is now in session. The House will be able to vote the necessary money for enlarging the mental hospital at Essondale, and thus we may yet be deluged with "Work and Prosperity" from an unexpected quarter. Not only will additional buildings be required for housing Gabriel's aides, but an extra guard will be required to herd them.

The only sign of sanity, visible to the naked eye, in the entire proceedings is the news that all applications to join must be accompanied by a ten-dollar bill.

Wealth Control

(By LELAND OLDS.)

IF you pick the right ones, control of 1,000 corporations means control of just about half of the country's corporate profits. Yet these 1,000 are about ¼ of 1% of the total corporation reporting to the commissioner of internal revenue in 1923. This is the story of concentrated profiteering by the big trusts, told by figures in Statistics of Income for 1923 issued by the commissioner.

The figures show a group of 168 corporations with combined net income, after all possible deductions to escape the tax, of $2,294,954,330. The entire 398,933 corporations reporting showed a total of $8,321,529,134. Thus less than 1|20th of 1% of all the corporations took 27½% of all the profits.

The 1,026 largest corporations representing ¼ of 1% of the total number took $3,990,671,042 in profits or 48% of the total. And 2,115 corporations or just over ½ of 1% of the total number took $4,743,524,129 or over 57% of all the profits.

If we include the upper 1% of all the corporations we are dealing with about two thirds of the total profits. With some 400,000 corporations the country is turning over the bulk of its profits to about 4,000 of the total number.

The concentration of profits differs in the industries. In agriculture and related industries 1 out of every 9,360 corporations listed got $38,735,391 or 42% of the $92,201,206 profits reported and 4 corporations got $46,101,431 or an even half of the total. In mining and quarrying 199 out of 18,509 corporations got $197,296,828 or about 70% of the $283,56',648 combined profits. In the transportation and public utility group 45 out of 21,113 corporations got $706,835,314 or 56% of the total $1,257,409,896, while 177 or less than 1% got $978,687,276 or 78% of the total.

Among the 85,199 manufacturing corporations 98 received $1,354,733,166 or about 32% of the $4,271,899,449 total while 598 get $2,324,860,70'of about 55% of the total. In the manufacturing of food products less than 1% of the corporations got 66½% or two thirds of all the profits. In strikes and their products 1.7% of all the corporations got 56% of the profits. In rubber products 2% of the corporations got 74% of the profits. In chemicals and oils 1% of the corporations got 67% of the profits.

Vacations

(By Leland Olds)

NOW that the vacation season is about over, how about yours? Have you had your twoo weeks weeks fishing trip—with pay? The New York state department of labor figures the chances are 9 to 1that you had your vacation with pay if you are an office worker but 6 to 1 that you didn't if you engaged in actually producing the goods.

Out of 1,500 plants investigated the department found 1,360 or 91 % with vacation policies for office workers, 1,021 or 68% with vacation policies for foremen but only 270 or 18% with such policies for their productive workers. Where a majority of the office workers receive two weeks vacation the productive workers receive only one week. And where a large proportion of the office workers qualify for vacations after 6 months, productive workers must put in from one to two years to qualify.

The department found that 1 plants which had adopted vacatio policies for production workers ha had abandoned them either be cause profits were too small or be cause the plant had been unionize and the employer thought worker who demanded overtime pay we not entitled to vacations or becaus the employer thought the employee did not apreciate the privilege.

On the other hand those empoly ers who expressed satisfaction wit vacation policies said that vaca tions reduce labor turnover, lessen absenteeism, make employees mor contented or increase co-operatio and production.

RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS GROW

MOSCOW.—Newspaper circula tion in Russia shows a marke increase. Total circulation is ove 2,000,000 copies. Isvestia, officia soviet government daily, has th widest circulation, 500,000 copies Pravda, Communist party daily comes a close second with 420, 000. There are 500 periodical 430 in Russian and 70 in othe languages.

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itor Labor Advocate:

s a pioneer in the Labor move- nt of the Pacific Coast, may I e a few lines in your paper to e, what I for one consider, a y important suggestion to our uld-be Labor members of par- ment, of the "Co-operative Com- nwealth," "Industrial Republic," "Soviet Republic" variety.

There is, to my mind, too strong tendency on the part of these didates to confuse the ultimate th the immediate, in their desire see the final goal established in is country in their life-time. Now ile not for a minute doubting eir sincerity, and fully endorsing eir ultimate object (which after is only the "universal brother- od of man," that all the dream- of all the ages have more or ss dreamed of and advocated) I em to find among those who mprise their audiences a desire r something here and now, a idge of some sort to cross over from the hell that we are in the heaven we are after.

The immigration policy of the esent government, for instance, here they are allowing agents to rsuade people in thousands to me to Canada to share the un- earable poverty of the unemploy- d, or only partially employed, who e already here. They are guar- nteeing these new comers six onths work at once to get them come. Most of them cannot ev- n speak the language of this coun- y, and yet those who are here and n speak the language are being t out to make room for these ew Canadians".

To the man or woman with a teady job," or an "assured in- me," the Co-operative Common- ealth may be a beautiful picture dream about, but to a man or oman out of work and funds the oposition is one of "coffee ans," its equivalent.

I, therefore, earnestly suggest to ur Labor organizations, who are ailing under the brave flag of the L. P., that fortified positions are ever shattered with air bubbles.

In conclusion, if the C. L. P. fails take notice of this suggestion nother Labor party, with a defin- e constructive policy, will be in e field to take its place, and car- y all before it, before next elec- on. The C. L. P. must declare self on Canada's immigration pol- cy, etc., or cease to function in the olitical arena.

Sincerely,
J. N. BOULT.

Polish Prisons Kept In Filthy Condition

WARSAW.—In connection with e hunger strike of political risoners going on in the Prison f the Holy Cross, the Polish sec- on International Red Aid com- unicates almost incredible par- culars concerning the prison egime.

When questioned about condi- ons in the prison, the prison hysician, Dr. Bilnik, made the llowing statement:

"In the prison 60 per cent. of e prisoners are tuberculous, 30 f these are in dying condition. or all patients only 3 liters of ilk are ordered. The prisoners re doomed to certain destruc- on."

The following description of the rison of the Holy Cross was re- ently published in the bourgeois Warsaw Courier:

"Even birds do not stop there. One can see around the prison othing but black crows."

Say you saw it advertised in the "Advocate".

Lessons from the Election

(By W. J. Curry)

THE conspiracy on the part of the capitalist press, and politicians regarding Labor candidates in the late election is a tactical admission that the arguments of Labor cannot be met by those representing the rulers of Canada.

For instance, Tuesday's "Province" stated that the standing of North Shore Candidates gave Donaghy 4225, and Morden 3611. No reference was made to the Labor candidates, who polled 1350 votes, or over one-sixth of those cast.

The North Shore candidate held 8 meetings, and undertook the task but a month before election day. His whole campaign fund would not have paid one day's photographic, or prosperity display seen in the Province, or the Sun, and paid for by the corporations represented by these newspapers and politicians.

Vote Seducing

On Tuesday an employee of the Capilano Timber Co., told me that around the bunk-houses on the 29th, free whiskey, and free rides to the polls was the order of the day, and word came last week from Britannia, that the miners up there were being regailed with "eats," and "smokes" as means of seducing votes for the Liberal Party.

Our Labor candidates, not being professional politicians do not use these methods. We know there is no short cut to peace and prosperity through tariff walls, and freight rates. The candidate for North Vancouver, through his Manifesto laid bare the facts of the great class struggle between exploited, and exploiter, the cause and only remedy for unemployment, and poverty amidst plenty, and the facts regarding the world-wide revolt against oppression, and suffering which now haunts the world's rulers with the fears that they may, ere long, meet the same fate which befell the despots of czarist Russia.

The Manifesto

In the constituency of Vancouver North 4500 copies of the Labor Advocate were distributed through the mail. These contained the Labor manifesto in which was published the famous confession of John Swinton once editor of the "New York Times". This showed that journalists are but the "jumping jacks" of rich men behind the scenes, they are intellectual prostitutes," and it is quite probable that this manifesto spoiled some ballots for Labor, but after all support based upon understanding can alone give permanent strength to the Labor movement.

The Franchise

We must remember that parliamentary action has its limitations. The machinery of democracy has been granted to the masses, not in the interests of freedom, but rather to perpetuate the enslavement of the working class, through false issues, and sham battles so conspicuous during the last few weeks of the campaign.

The franchise was granted by the exploiting class, and by this class its power may be annulled as it was in Italy, and other parts of Europe, when it threatened the rights of the rulers.

In the great majority of polling booths we had no scrutineers, the old parties have them because they do not trust one another, and who can say their agents are always fair in their handling of working-class ballots, or that postmasters have promptly, and honestly circulated Labor literature which would be antagonistic to the federal government which furnishes these jobs?

What We Lack

This campaign has shown us how lacking we are in men, and money necessary for this work, and in comparison with what our opponents possess, and no matter how fertile is the soil, or how irresistable are the facts we present, we must have workers, and the "Sinews of War" necessary for this work.

It is safe to say that over 95 percent of our population earn their living through labor, and it is also true that the bulk of these workers have never read a Labor paper, or heard an intelligent discussion of the great problems of life, which our philosophy includes.

Our political campaign should be perpetual from this time on. The municipal contest has begun. The political confusion at Ottawa will mean a short, and troubled career for whichever wing of capitalism holds the reins. Hard times and local issues will probably bring a Provincial election next year, so we must all get busy.

Up to the present this continent has been a land of promise and of comparative prosperity. It is populated mainly by men who broke away from the shackles of the Old World, and these men possess the individualistic spirit to an exceptional degree, and this fact millitates against our Labor movement.

The Co-operatives

The great co-operatives, the militant arms of industrial, and political action so prominent in Europe are here absent, and yet through the bonds of international capitalism, through the arteries and nerves of industry and commerce, we, of Canada are an inseparable part of the social organism. The financial, and industrial crisis now beginning will be felt here as elsewhere.

Canada must find markets for the products of Labor, and yet markets today do not mean needs, the power to consume, but they are based on "cash to buy," at a profit to the owning, and exploited class.

What provision have we for the impending crisis, what power even to secure a dole for the armies of unemployed which our cities will contain this winter? These are serious problems.

The Future

Will we have, as Jack London predicted, the Iron Heel of a ruthless plutocracy for generations on the neck of prostrate labor, or will the workers of this continent throw off their sluggishness, and a system which has already outlived its historic mission, and which must be replaced by production for use, and the rule of the workers, if we are to avert social disaster?

The Labor Movement is indeed backward here, but this is also the land of sudden changes, and rapid motions. Abundance of machinery for the production of all the comforts, and luxuries of life is already here, and is being operated by the hand of labor, only the change of ownership from the idle parasitic class to the producing class is essential, to bring prosperity and happiness to all.

Jobs Scarce and Pay Poor in New Zealand

(By Federated Press)

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Throughout New Zealand there is discontent among the wage workers, organized and unorganized. This is due to bad conditions of employment and low wages. The minimum wage, just increased by 2 cents per hour, now is $19.36, $20.24, and $21.12 for a 44, 46, and 48-hour week.

Recently the New Zealand Alliance of Labor demanded a higher basic wage, but the government refused to apoint a commission, contending that a higher basic wage was not workable. Since arbitration seems to have failed them the New Zealand workers are devoting more attention to organization on industrial lines.

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

SEAMEN'S ACTIVITIES

BROTHER James Scott, fireman and oiler, passed away at Essondale Hospital on Monday, September 28th. The late Brother Scott was an active member of the Federated Seafarer's Union, both at sea and ashore. The last ship he was on, according to our records was the "Canadian Importer," from which he went to St. Pauls Hospital, and was afterwards transferred to Essondale Hospital on July 3rd. His death came as a great surprise to the many friends that knew him, in the organization and elsewhere. We have just received a letter from his mother at Albany, New York, who feels the loss of her son who always remembered her at all times. His mother asks the membership to try and help her in her hor of distress.

The S. S. Canadian Inventor paid off on the same day as the S. S. Canadian Ranger, and the crew state that there is lots of room for improvement on her. They think that there should be an allowance for overtime, instead of as at present. The men further state that the captain of the vessel was not of the "Hard Case Type," another one who has a heart for the feelings of his crew.

A letter from the S. S. Canadian Winner at San Francisco states that there is no complaints so far. We will wait until the end of the voyage before clapping ourselves on the back. Some men are very easily satisfied and the same men on the other hand can do a lot to improve the conditions on board the vessels if they would only speak their minds.

Another letter was received from the S. S. Canadian Seigneur from one of the crew who was rather afraid to let the officials aboard know he was writing a letter to the Union. This letter stated that so far on the Seigneur the conditions are very good, although they might get worse before the return. There are quite a few "First Trippers," three of whom were picked up at Victoria. The experienced seafaring men at Victoria will not take chances on the S. S. Canadian Seigneur. This is the ship that had so many changes last trip owing to bad conditions, and was later exposed in the "Labor Advocate," under the heading "Starvation at Sea." Evidently the exposure has done some good.

Members are advised to keep away from the S. S. Baychimo, the Arctic hunger ship, as the chief engineer is looking for men who will take the ship to England without having their fare paid back to Vancouver. This vessel while in the regions of the Arctic, had some narrow escapes. The men suffered great hardships in the way of food etc., aboard this packet. We do not think that the Hudson's Bay Company gave orders to stint the men of food. According to reports the captain was to blame. He is used to what is usually called by seafaring men, "Lime Juice Ships."

Letters have been received from Bro. Harry Terry and other members regarding conditions aboard the Coasting vessels. The matter of getting a day off for the quartermasters is to be taken up shortly with the shipping companies of B. C.

We would like those members of the Canadian Merchant Service Guild who are taking the place of able seamen on some of the vessels sailing from B. C. ports to remember that they are not acting in the interests of the men on deck by refusing to support the organized labor movement in the department they are working in. Several members of that organization are in this organization, and there are quite a few more who are not. A letter is to be sent to the Canadian Merchant Service Guild about this matter which is very serious.

According to report from the hospitals Jamie Scoular and Taffy Evans are getting along nicely.

Members are requested to attend the next business meeting of the organization which will be held on Tuesday, November 10th. Important business will be dealt with including election of office bearers for 1926.

Mail List at Headquarters:

Bell, A.; Gale, T.; George, Mr.; Henderson, C.; Hannah, J.; Hynes, A; Hodson, J.; Jones, W.; Kissick, J.; Knox, A.; McLeod, M.; McDonald, J.; Maskell, J.; Mackay, J.; Osborne, W.; Pugh, A. E.; Worral, Wm.; Worrel, J.; Warren, S.

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Storm Signals

(By Leland Olds.)

WHAT signs of the storms which will mark the crisis of the present age of exploitation and presage its collapse? One is the gradual assembling of tribute-gathering machinery in the guise of debt collection. This will mean a greater concentration of the country's spending power in the hands of an arrogant upper class and corresponding increase of dependent workers whose honorable employment has been stolen, leaving their subsistence subject to the parasitical interests of the masters.

This simultaneous process, resulting from the determination of American capital to lay tribute on the world is hidden in an analysis of the debt-funding problem by Morgan's Guaranty Trust Co. It says:

"The payment of foreign debts must inevitably be largely made by the export of goods from the debtor countries. This injects into the domestic markets of the creditor country foreign competition. Moreover, the extensive loaning of American funds to other nations for the purpose of economic readjustment and the stimulation of production means increased competition for American goods in both domestic and foreign markets. That there must be hardships upon individual industries in this process of debt payment and readjustment is clear."

Will Hit Wage Earner

This hardship will fall chiefly upon the wage earner in loss of employment and pressure to accept reduced standards. The bank does not show this, but describes debt payment as a process in which the foreign governments deprive their peoples of purchasing power by taxation and transfer it to the U. S. government, which passes it on to its people either by reducing taxes or by repaying the internal debt.

This process is going on, but proposals for reducing taxes aim largely at sparing the incomes of the rich while the bulk of payments on the internal debt go to the same investing class. Instead of increasing the purchasing power of the American people, enabling them to buy the foreign products poured in to pay the debts and still to provide a market for American products, this process only increases the investing power of the upper class.

Barring the uncertainties of a new world war, with the debtor nations allied to end the tribute, this will end in a small imperial clique riding on a tribute-paying world proletariat. But before that is completely realized decay will have eaten away the roots of the system.

U.S. General Endorses Poison Gas For Mobs

(By Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON—Let every police force and sheriff and national guard force adopt tear gas, as the chemical warfare service in the army has done, and mobs will no longer be a danger in this country. So says Gen. Amos Fries, chief of the chemical warfare service. Fries is much disturbed by a magazine article by W. G. Shepherd, dealing with a circular issued by the service under the name Provisional Instructions for the Control of Mobs by Chemical Warfare. This document was issued in 1921 and revised in 1922. It is now out of print, but the regulations it contained are found in the book of instructions for officers in the army.

The general believes Shepherd has been getting information from the Communists, since a Communist daily published the fact that tear gas was sent to the Mingo, W. Va., coal field during a strike some years ago.

American Fleet Bullies China

(By Laurence Todd, Federated press)

WASHINGTON—That American naval vessels constituted 13 out of the fleet of 20 ships of foreign powers that intimidated the Chinese in Shanghai after the massacre of students by British police there last May, and that American naval enlisted men are still on shore serving as police in Shanghai, is set forth in a letter received by President Coolidge from Dr. Harry F. Ward, national chairman of the American Committee for Justice to China. Dr. Ward has recently returned from a year spent in the Orient, during which he lectured under Y. M. C. A. and other religious auspices in the cities of China. He is a member of the faculty of Union Theological Seminary, New York, and secretary of the Methodist Federation for Social Service.

On behalf of his committee, which has been organized by men and women active in educational, religious, labor, journalistic, international relations and other work, Dr. Ward explains that their purpose is the securing for China of a just settlement of her demands for freedom from the domination of foreign privileges in China but withdrawal of American and ot foreign forces from China Chinese waters.

"Whereas," he says, "the dur ing of British owned tea into B ton harbor resulted in the in pendence of the United tSates, dumping of British owned opi into the river at Canton resul in the subjection of China to we ern powers, through a series treaties forced upon her, tak away major portions of her m vital sovereign rights.

"The United States through merchants, manufactures, ba ers ,and missionaries has part pated in and profited by the sp cial unequal treaties upholdi them by guns and bayonets.

"In the Shanghai strike follo ing the shooting of unarmed stu ents by foreign police, May 30, 19 we suplied 13 out of 20 warshi to maintain the policy of contr and taxation of Chinese by fo eigners without representatio Our marines were quartered on Chinese university and high scho arbitrarily closed by foreign order and our naval forces are still o shore serving as police at Shangha "In the circumstances, we may a any moment by the work of consul or the act of a naval off cer or a marine be engaged in wa with China without any authoriza tion by Congress. Unless this si uation is changed the histori friendship that China has for u because of our past policy is boun to be transformed into enmity."

Machinery Is Forcing Farmers Into Unions

(By Federated Press)

NEW YORK—Farm workers' labor unions, not farm producers' co-operatives, are the trend which agricultural organization will take in the future, Benjamin C. Marsh, managing director of the Farmers' National Council believes. Addressing the Civic Club of New York Marsh said:

"The next decade will probably see 65% or more of farmers tenants or hired men, many of them working on large farms. Many of them will thus have lost any equity they may have had in their small holdings and probably will secure the best returns for their work if organized, not as competing producers, but as hired men at American wages. Such mergers as the Armour-Morris, Bakery and Milk Combines, render the work of farmers' co-operatives much more difficult."

Not only the worker who stays on the farm, but the city worker also, will be greatly affected by the coming years of the agricultural revolution, says Marsh. The enormous gain in agricultural productivity through the use of tractors and other improved farm machinery reduces the number needed to till the soil and throws the surplus on the city's industrial employment market. Marsh predicts that within five years not one person in five, over ten, will be left on the farms, a vast reduction from the proportions of the 1910 census that gave one person in three to agriculture. He quoted the statement of Ethelbert Stewart, U. S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics, who said that if agriculture throughout the United States were as efficient as in Illinois 4,619,372 persons could be released from that industry.

The effect this emigration from the farms will have on the city workers standards is one of the big problems he will have to face urges Marsh.

LABOR INSURANCE

WASHINGTON—(F P) — Company insurance of employees, says the Union Co-operative Insurance Co., started under the Electrical Workers and other international unions tends to take the place of wage increases, ties the worker to one employer because he forfeits his insurance when he changes jobs and it swells the company's till because the cost of labor turnover is reduced.

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Scarborough and Liverpool

(By MAX BEER.)

[Max Beer, who spent twenty years in Britain studying the development of the Labor movement, is the author of the classic work on the "History of British Socialism," and is the foremost living authority on the history of British labor. The following article on the Trades Congress meet at Scarborough, and the Labor Party conference at Liverpool, is hailed by the British Labor press as the most penetrating analysis that has appeared on the subject.]

E proceedings and resolutions of the 57th Trades Union Con- s at Scarborough marked the est point yet reached by post- rtist Labor in Great Britain.

hey were characterized by e main features—first, the ception of Labor as a class en- ed in a contest for a higher n of social life against a de- ing civilization represented by ossessing class which is visibly ng faith in everything but e; secondly, economic think- as against political scheming parliamentary maneuvering; rdly, a strong feeling of inter- ional solidarity of Labor.

t would, however, be a mistake assume that Scarborough rep- ented the deliberate and set- d opinion of the great majority the organized working class.

Scarborough—An Anticipation

With most of the delegates, rborough was a manifestation noble emotions, high ideas, and s worth striving and working since in their realization lay surest guarantee for the final ancipation of their class. Scar- rough was an anticipation rath- than a realization. But there be no doubt that earlier or er the British masses will ac- t and will act in the spirit of General Council of the 57th ades Union Congress.

As to the duration of time in ich the new spirit will gain dominance and will control the vities of the working class, hing positive can be said, for will depend on the progres- decay of British industrial , on the knowledge and zeal d tact of the Left Wing and mmunist leadership, and on the nsity and success of the fight inst the Labor party managers, , together with the whole pitalist press, felt their position naced by Scarborough and ght refuge in Liverpool.

A Lesson From History

t was not for the first time in history of British Labor that witnessed such manifestations d reactions.

Experience has taught us that British working class gener- progresses in the following nner: Comprehensive altera- ns in the economic basis of eat Britain and gradually their lex in the unrest and dissatis- ion of the working class, ereupon propagandists try to plain to the masses the cause d cure, they spread new ideas, ich, when aided by corres- nding industrial conditions, gain ficient force to push Labor ward on the road to a higher l.

As a rule the ground gained in first assault is soon contested the Labor leaders and organ- tions attached somehow to the erests of the old order, and re is a setback. But the con- goes on and always ends with victory of the new spirit.

Broadhurst to MacDonald

n this way, British Labor ved from liberalism to social nocracy, or from Broadhurst to cDonald, and in this way it is the point of progressing from pty social democratic oratory to class conscious activity of rx's "Communist Manifesto."

he forty years from about 1880 1920 witnessed the overthrow liberal trade unionism and the and triumph of social reform de unionism, or social demo- ic Laborism.

Henry Broadhurst and Sam oods, not to mention the Fen- cks, Shiptons, Pickards, &c., re the classical representatives of liberal trade unionism. They formed the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, the political organ of organized Labor and the guardians of working class liberalism.

When in the 'eighties of the last century, under the stress of industrial depression and Social Democratic propaganda, organized Labor got restless and demanded the participation in international Labor Congresses, the Parliamentary Committee did all they could to keep the British working class within national and liberal bounds.

Socialists Excluded

In 1887 the Parliamentary Committee were finally compelled to accede to the demand of the trade unions, but still managed to impose restrictions which were intended to exclude the delegates of German Socialists, who at that time enjoyed in Great Britain the same reputation as Russian Bolshevism now.

Meanwhile, the fight against the Broadhursts and Woods and the whole Parliamentary Committee went on apace and it was led by Keir Hardie, the S.D.F., and the leaders of the New Unionism (Tom Mann and Ben Tillett), who finally succeeded in carrying Socialist resolutions at the Trades Union Congresses of Belfast (1893) and Norwich (1894).

Belfast and Norwich were then as sensational affairs as Scarborough now. The old liberal leaders were as terrified as the social democratic leaders have been terrified by Scarborough. And they were determined to have their revenge.

Keir Hardie Kicked Out

The Trades Union Congress at Cardiff, 1895, excluded Keir Hardie, Tom Mann and the Trades Councils, just as the Liverpool Conference excluded the Communists.

And what was the result?

Did Cardiff succeed in restoring the authority of liberalism and the influence of Broadhurst, Sam Woods and the Parliamentary Committee?

Not in the least. The excluded Hardie and Tom Mann were finally victorious. Four years after Cardiff, at the Plymouth Congress, 1897, the foundation of the Labor party was laid, in which J. Ramsay MacDonald, and later on Arthur Henderson, took the place of Sam Woods and Broadhurst. The difference is indeed not great, but still some progress has been made.

The Push From Below

For the last hundred years it was always the trade union which gave birth to new ideas and created the forces which transla' the ideas into practice. The two trade union years from 1832 t 1834 produced more ideas than the whole Chartist movement from 1836 to 1855. Belfast and Norwich were anticipations of ideas which quickened the trade union movement to new life. They were first assaults, rushing forward to gain new ground. They were thrown back at Cardiff, and their captains were banished, but not for long. The claims pegged out at Belfast and Norwich were gradually worked.

The part of the Parliamentary Committee was transferred to the Labor Representation Committee and then to the Labor party, or from the Liberals (Broadhurst and Woods) to the Social Liberals (MacDonald and Henderson).

Antiquated Leaders

The last few years, however, have produced deep alterations in the economic structure of Great Britain and the world at large. The ideas of the leaders of the Labor party are now getting as antiquated as those of the Parliamentary Committee were in the 'eighties. Hence Scarborough, which is destined to do for the renewed Labor movement what Belfast and Norwich did for the then rising social democratic movement thirty years ago.

British Labor Chiefs Tour American Cities

(By Federated Press.)

DETROIT—The tours of Albert A. Purcell, vice-chairman British Trades Union congress, and Arthur Henderson, secretary British Labor party, are educating American workers as to the divergent directions of the two organizations, the industrial and political arms of English labor.

Henderson in his talks on The Coming and Going of the First Labor Government talks of "moral law," "justice," "co-operation," "peace". In his Detroit speech he urged American workers to form a labor party. Purcell talks of world unity of the workers against the capitalist class.

Henderson estimated the publication of the forged Zinoviev note cost the British Labor Party 30 of the 40 seats it lost in the 1924 election. He referred to the note, which Ramsay MacDonald accepted as genuine, with bitter sarcasm.

Unemployment On the Increase in Britain

LONDON.—Unemployment was still on the increase in Great Britain at the end of August, and was especially marked in coal mining, textile manufacturing and tinplate milling. On September 12th the official figures showed 1,418,000 persons out of work, as compared with 1,191,000 on the same date a year ago.

The figures are taken from the English unemployment insurance department, which now calculates that 12.5 per cent. of the regular working population of the country is out of employment.

Town Councillors Get Sixty Days in Prison

GLASGOW—A sentence of imprisonment has been passed at Greenock on two town councillors for speeches delivered at a Communist meeting.

The two men—Councillors Hinshelwood, of Gourock, and Councillor Gillies, of Port Glasgow—who appeared in the Sheriff Court, were convicted of having attempted, when addressing a Communist meeting at Greenock on September 13, to induce members of the police force to:

Commit a breach of discipline,

Go on strike.

Use their batons against their superior officers, and,

Organize themselves as a Workers Defence Corps.

They were each sentenced to 60 day's imprisonment and fined £10 (in default of payment, a further 30 days' imprisonment).

An appeal was indicated.

NEW ORLEANS—(F P)—John Doty, aged 65, who had been steadily employed as a warehouseman for the past ten years committed suicide by shooting, because with his small wage he could not satisfy creditors.

British Labor Advancing

(By Tom Richardson.)

IN THE hope that my impressions of the British Labor and Socialist Movement may be of interest to the workers in British Columbia, the following notes have been written.

Since my return to England over fifteen months ago I have addressed over 400 meetings, including the General Election of 1924, and some bye-elections prior to and since the General Election. My itinerary has covered a wide area—North, South, East and West of England, and also South Wales. It has been a great joy and inspiration to meet large numbers of old comrades and friends and to make a happy acquaintance with many young and new comrades wherever I went.

Woman and Labor

Among the many important features of the Movement in the Old Land I would give priority to the magnificent vitality of the Women's Section of the Labor Movement, and also the tremendous activities of the Junior Sections of the Labor Party and the I. L. P. in particular.

As illustrating the former I will give you two examples. On the day of our arrival in London I received a letter from my old I. L. P. branch at Usworth, my home district, inviting my wife and I to a "welcome-home". I accepted and agreed to take a series of meetings in my native county of Durham. During that visit I was asked by the Women's Section of the Spennymoor Divisional Labor Party to address their ordinary monthly meeting, on a Wednesday afternoon at 3 p. m., at the mining village of Esh. I only received the invitation the day before and gladly accepted same, having in mind my early experiences in the pioneer days, when it was difficult to get a chairman to preside at a Socialist Meeting—a difficulty I experienced on more than one occasion. What a change I found—when I arrived at the Co-operative Hall there were 86 women delegates present and a few visitors, most of them miner's wives. Some of the delegates had come a distance of 20 miles. The business was conducted in a very efficient manner, and I had a good time, and came away feeling inspired and, I hope, not unduly proud, that I had along with a few others in the early and dark days, sown the seed of Socialism. A feature of the meeting that was very pleasing to me and suggestive of much, was that there were present on the platform a Primitive Methodist Minister and his wife, both active members of the Party. They were shortly leaving the district and going to new fields of service in Northumberland and the women of the division made that the occasion of presenting to them suitable presents in recognition of the valuable services they had rendered to the Cause of Labor and Socialism. At the close a splendid tea was provided of which 102 people partook.

Women's Annual Gala

Three months later the Women's Section of the whole county held their Annual Gala in the ancient city of Durham. Twenty-thousand women marched in the procession with upward of 100 banners. The press reported that the procession was over a mile long.

In many parts of the country (especially in the mining counties) similar conditions obtain.

Young Workers Active

The young folk of both sexes in many parts of the country have their own distinctive organizations and conduct active propaganda at the street corners, in the market places and public halls. Study classes are systematically formed for the study of Industrial History, Economics and Politics in general. There is centered in this Movement (with confidence) much hope as to the future.

Amalgamation

Industrially there has been, and is still proceeding, a process of amalgamation of various sections of the Trades Union Movement, supplemented by a growing disposition on the part of some of the larger Trades Unions to unite for purposes of defence against the designs of the Capitalist class to further reduce the standard of the life of the workers (as witnessed in the recent mining crisis.) Much yet remains to be accomplished in this direction but the growing movement in that direction is substantial and will continue to grow. A big drive for a 100% membership in several industries is being steadily pressed forward.

Liverpool Conference

Of the political Labor and Socialist Movement I am in no doubt as to its growing strength. I was present at the Liverpool Conference as a visitor for three days. The three outstanding facts of the Conference, to my mind, were:

1. The ascending of J. Ramsay MacDonald as the big mind and outstanding personality of the Movement.

2. The affirmation and insistence of the Socialist faith.

3. The unmistakable resolve of the British Labor Movement to reject the philosophy and policy of the Third International.

The Movement is in a healthy condition and is going forward with great purpose to win the confidence of the electors to the principles of Socialism.

Canadian Workers, Line Up!

The workers of Canada can, and must line up industrially and politically, and by consultation and co-operation with the Movement in Britain, make their contribution towards a great international working class movement and win for the people of all lands social justice, economic freedom and security—that is Socialism.

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Despoiling American Forests

(By Stuart Chase)

[The following article, describing how the forests of the United States are being despoiled in order to enhance the wealth of a handful of lumbermen, is as true of Canada as it is of the U. S. Capitalism is interested in immediate profits only. The following story is copied from Justice.]

WHEN the Pilgrims landed on landed on Plymouth Rock there were 800,000,000 acres of virgin forest land in the area subsequently to be known as the United States of America. Today there remains 138,000,000 acres of virgin forest. In addition there are today 114,000,000 acres in second growth, saw lumber size; 136,000,000 acres in second growth cordwood size; and 1,000,000 acres of original forest land on which nothing is growing. The total remaining stand of timber is estimated:

Saw timber, 485 billion cubic feet; Cordwood, 261 billion cubic feet—Total 746 billion cubic feet.

Meanwhile the present rate of cutting is: Saw timebr 11.6 billion cubic feet; Cordwood, 10.8 billion cubic feet—Total 22.4 billion cubic feet.

Raping the Forests

In addition to the drain of cutting there is a forest loss due to fire and decay of 2.4 billion cubic feet per year. Dividing the annual drain into the total stand of 746 billion cubic feet, it is evident, if there were no growth, that at the end of 30 years the forests of America would be gone. Then annual growth is about 6 billion cubic feet at the present time—less than one-fourth of the annual drain. As the stand diminishes under this 4 to 1 assault, the offset of annual growth becomes increasingly less. It would require a computation in the higher mathematics to determine the future life of our forests when drain is diminished by growth and applied against the present stand, but it is to be doubted if the 30 years would lengthen to 40 were the calculations made. "The central fact is that we are using our lumber four times as fas as it grows and the end of three centuries of abundance is now in sight." With these words the United States Forest Service sums up the situation in its 1924 report on Wood Waste Prevention. If we continue to cut and destroy as we have been cutting and destroying, in something over a generation there will be no forests left in America.

Cut Over Land

The Forest Service estimates that over 300,000,000 acres of the cut-over land is unsuitable for farming, and is not producing healthy second growth because of the reckless methods used in the original exploitation. There are 81,000,000 acres—or 10 per cent. of the original stand—so devastated by fire and soil erosion that nothing of value is growing upon them or is ever likely to grow. This ruined area is equal to the combined forest lands of France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal.

Exploitation Methods

In the lumber industry, there are, broadly speaking, two general methods of forest exploitation. For the first, a member of the Forest Service has coined the term "timber mining"; for the second "timber culture." Timber mining is the method of the pioneer, and to date it has been the almost universal practice in America. Cut out the cream, make no provision for second growth, and leave the slash to burn as jolly good riddance. What if a few towns are wiped out, a few lives lost, the soil burned until it becomes forever impotent—haven't we millions of virgin acres still untouched? That is the philosophy of the pioneer, the waster, the prodigal. In the early years of American development, perhaps it was the only practicable philosophy. But now with only a generation to go it becomes one of the most menacing and vicious philosophies imaginable. Europe, Europe, without a vast forest reserve, has demonstrated the practicability of the other method, that of timber culture. It consists in keeping the annual growth on a par with the annual cut—so that the supply is perpetually safeguarded. Mr.Benton MacKaye, late of the United States Forest Service, has worked out a plan for a forest valley with a permanent tow at its center where the surrounding hillsides are cut at a rate which allows the new growth always to make good the cutting losses. By the time the lumber workers have worked around to the starting point, the second growth is large enough for another cutting operation. Meanwhile, from the human point of view, the forest workers have permanent homes and the opportunity life in the town and the problem of the homeless, wifeless lumberjack is solved—together with an everlasting supply of timber. But timber culture finds little sympathy among the pioneering companies which have the lumber business in hand. With their brothers in oil and coal and natural gas, they have only time to inquire as they move on to the next location: What has posterity done for us?

The Wastage

Hand in hand with the enormous wastage in the forest, has gone on equal wastage in the utilization of forest products. Of the total annual cut, Mr. Arthur D. Little estimates a waste ratio of 65 per cent.—not all of which is preventible, however. In the yellow pine belt the values of rosin, turpentine, alcohol, pine oil, tar, charcol and paper stock thrown away is three times the value of the lumber sold. Enough yellow pine is lost in milling methods or left to rot on the ground to make double the paper tonnage in the United tSates Meanwhile pulpwood for paper making is imported from Norway, loaded onto freight cars and shipped 1,000 miles inland.

Only One-Fourth Used

Not more than one board foot of lumber appears for every four feet cut in the woods. Two of the four are left in the forest, or fed into the saw mill burner or are lost in seasoning before the stage of rough seasoned lumber is reached. The third foot disappears in manufacturing. Hickory handle makers use but two tons of lumber and sells 400 pounds of handles. In many furniture factories, unskilled labor and inadequate supervision net only 30 per cent of the lumber received. The circular saw is used because it is quicker, but it leaves about three times as much sawdust on the ground as the band saw. Into the hands of eager straphangers goes 2,000 acres of forest every year for each and every large New York newspaper. If this demand could be fed from slab wood—now thrown away—many thousands of acres of standing timber could be saved—saved, who knows, for an ultimate use of an even more rewarding nature. A Sunday edition of the New York Times takes 14 acres of woodland.

That these wastes are admitted by the lumber industry itself is evidenced by the fact that Dr. Compton, Secretary of the National Lumber Manufacturer's Association told a Congressional committee recently that the country is now wasting from precentable causes upward of $500,000,000 a year in timber utilization, logging, manufacture and distribution.

The Fire Toll

Lumbering methods have played into the hands of forest fires—magnificently. In the five years from 1916 to 1920, there were 160,000 reported forest fires which burned over 56,000,000 acres of land, destroying $86,000,000 worth of timber, while the damage to the nitrogenous humus of the soil was probably even greater. Besides destroying timber, soil, animal life, and often buildings—forest firest have ruined great areas for recreation purposes. Methods for controlling fires are known, but are not widely applied because the idea has always been that our forests were inexhaustible. Let 'em burn! As a corollary to timber mining and the fire which, like Nemesis, follows, the slopes of the hills above the rivers are gutted, the watershed refuses to hold its water and streams swollen by waste, sweep down to waste and destroy the farmer's fields below. In fire and flood, as well as in timber destruction the pioneer takes his toll. The outstanding problem of the lumber industry is to replace the timber mining with timber cuture and to conserve and husband this priceless natural resource.

The Wage Earner

The livelihood of over 600,000 wage earners is dependent on the industry, according to census classification.

	Wage Earners	Proprietors
1914	614,548	38,966
1919	610,346	36,627
1921	474,875	14,837
1923	638,094	12,341

What a business depression can do to jobs is wel shown by the 1921 figures—aloss of 135,000 compared with 1919. Interesting and significant is the decline in proprietors from 39,000 in 1914 to 12,000 in 1923. This means large scale units, more and bigger corporations, a possible tendency toward monopoly. It also can mean—and let us hope that it does—a certain amount of waste elimination by virtue of better planning in large units.

Starvation Wages

Since 1914, average working hours per week have declined from 53 to 49; while weekly earnings have risen from $12 to $23. The index number for skilled workers average weekly earnings has risen from 100 in 1914 to 210 in 1924; while that for unskilled workers has risen from 100 to only 170—again proving the disadvantage of the unskilled workers in bargaining power. Average hourly earnings for July, 1925, are reported by the National Industrial Conference Board as follows:

	Lumber and Mill Work	Average All Industries
Male—unskilled	$.367	$.470
Male—skilled	.592	.636

The lumber industry is thus decidedly below the average hourly earning of all industries combined, the gain being much greater in the case of the unskilled than in the case of the skilled worker.

Butcher Horthy Heard Protest From America

WASHINGTON.—Protests from American liberals and from Americans of Hungarian birth or descent, against the threatened wholesale execution or imprisonment of alleged plotters against the Horthy dictatorship in Hungary, have made an impression on Budapest. This is indicated by the anxious attitude of legation officials, who refuse to discuss the situation. They appear astonished that the arrest and reported torture of prominent radicals and socialists in Hungary should become known in the United States and should lead to public discussion.

Cannot Eat Equipment Says Union Delegate

(By Federated Press)

NEW YORK—Talk about hazardous occupations, that of the New York street cleaners is one of the worst, with 10 killed last year and 1,844, or one out of four, injured. A dangerous job and a hard job, but a job on which depends the lives of multitudes that might be swept away by the disease epidemics that are thwarted by the sanitation work of the street cleaners.

But Mayor Hylan and his Board of Estimates didn't realize all this apparently till the street cleaners' union put the matter to them strongly through Abraham Kasoff, president, joint council of Unionized Street Cleaners. Kasoff, presenting his members' demands for more pay, gave the casualty figures and then added bitterly:

"There is something dramatic about a policeman and fireman being killed or injured, but when a "white wing" is crushed by a truck or kicked by a horse the public doesn't care."

At first Hylan didn't get this or didn't want to, for he interjected: "Aren't you satisfied with the new and modern equipment we have provided?"

But Kasoff brought the subject right back to the demands: "Now your honor," he replied, "the equipment is all right so far as it goes, but we can't eat the equipment."

A $100 annual increase was voted for the street sweepers.

British Sailors Still Striking in Australia

SYDNEY, Australia.—There is no change in the strike of British seamen in Australian ports. A conference between the shipowners and the seamen's strike committee September 23 failed. The seamen on strike refuse to consider any proposal unless the shipowners agree to no victimization, immediate release of imprisoned strikers, payment at old rates for the period of the strike, payment of the old rate prior to the reduction of $5 per month, until their return to home ports in the United Kingdom.

On September 15 nearly 60 vessels were tied up in Australian ports. The idle tonnage totals 481,883, while 5,000 seamen are on strike. Thirteen vessels with a tonnage of 102,644 are tied up in New Zealand ports.

The Australian agents of the Shipping Combine have had about 1,000 seamen sent to jail for short terms of imprisonment, but in some cases the men have been harshly dealt with.

The Australian unionists are feeding the strikers. In most cases the men have been lodged in the homes of unionists, while the remainder are quartered in union halls. Australian unionists have subscribed large relief funds.

Russian Army Reduced Under Soviet Regime

MOSCOW—The Red army numbers 562,000 men, according to official figures, compared with a standing army of 1,350,000 under the czar's regime. Russia, with a population of over 130,000,000, has an army that is smaller by 183,000 men than that of France, whose population is only 39,000,000. The Red army is also smaller by 17,000 than the combined armies of the border states, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Roumania, whose combined population is 50,000,000.

BALTIMORE—(F P)—Reports at strike headquarters of the Locomotive Engineers and Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, in Baltimore, for the Western Maryland Railway dispute, show that traffic at main points on the road is badly crippled. The strike began Oct. 15.

Montreal Union Bring Garment Boss to T

(By Federated Press)

MONTREAL.—The environ of the workers in the clo trades of Montreal has greatly proved in the last two decades cording to Nathan Gordon, a yer, who for two years has a as arbitrator in all kinds of putes between the Clothing M facturers' Association of Mont and the Amalgamated Clot Workers of America. For the eight years these two organiza have been experimenting with ten agreements providing prompt investigation of compla and grievances, and the result been that problems that once ated constant friction have p tically disappeared.

The majority of employers in trade now realize that it is policy to study the workers' p of view and that their busi problems are dependent on poli which tend to promote the wel of their workers. With substan wage increases, an immense provement in working conditi and increasing regularization employment, Montreal is manuf turing a much greater proport of the clothing consumed in C ada than in the old sweats days.

Telegraphers' Union Is Organizing Dri

(Federated Press.)

CHICAGO.—A drive for $10 000 launched by the Commerc Telegraphers' Union of America under way in an effort to org ize the Western Union and Postal Telegraph, in accorda with instructions of the 13th r ular convention recently held Chicago.

The Commercial Telegraph Union now has a membership over 4,100. Corporations hav contracts with the union incl the United Press, the Internat al News Service and the Univer Press in the United States, Canadian Press, the Canadian cific Railroad, the Canadian tional Telegraph and the Mar Wireless in Canada.

The abolition of the Canad vice-presidency, done to oust P F. Schnur, an active member the Socialist Labor party, fr office in the union, Presid Johnson admits was unfair view of the excellent trade un work done by the Canadian cialist members and officers the union. According to the pr ident, the telegraphers are yet ripe for Socialist and Co munist tactics, and the pledge the union to abide by regu craft-unionism must be observe

Textile Workers Wage Battle for 44-Hour We

PATERSON, N.J.—A joint dr for the 8-hour day and 44-h week is being staged by the t textile unions of Paterson, t Associated Silk Workers, indepe dent, and the United Text Workers' union, A. F. of L. T success of one joint meeting, a dressed both by Thomas F. M Mahon of the United and by Fr Hoelscher, Paterson secretary the Associated, led to the a nouncement of a larger one Carpenters' Hall.

This is the first time in ma years that informal co-operati between the rival independent a federation unionism of the s capital has been carried far. The alliance is made eas because the two unions have th strength in different crafts. T Associated is stronger among t weavers. The United is a fact of some importance among loo fixers, warpers, twisters, desig ers, and other specialized craft

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