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# FARMER-LABOR ADVOCATE

With Which Is Incorporated THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

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## What Happened on Vancouver Is.

**Active Miners Fired at Ladysmith—Nanaimo Coal Diggers Refuse to Be Browbeaten by Company—Mining Corporations' Huge Profits—Company Refuses Compromise—Men Plan to Form Mine Workers' Union.**

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY of the seven hundred men employed by the Canadian Collieries at Ladysmith, B.C., were fired as a preliminary to forcing the present wage-cut on the miners of that town.

The company informed the miners that they would have to accept a 60 cents per day reduction in wages. This proposal was rejected, and the company immediately fired two hundred and fifty miners, who they imagined were most active in opposing the cut. Shortly afterwards the mine manager called a special meeting of the miners, and delivered them an ultimatum to the effect that they either accept the cut or the mine would close. This industrial autocrat forced the miners

to take an open vote on the question, with himself present at the meeting, with the result that his proposal was accepted, although more than 100 of the remaining 400 miners voted on the question.

Using this as a justification the Western Canada Fuel Co., of Nanaimo, announced a sixty cents per day cut for their men. This, as it did on top of the loss of an hour per day for the surplus men as a wage result of the Eight Hour Act, reduced the daily wages of hundreds of the men to less than \$3.50 per day—with no prospects of more than three or four days work per week.

The Nanaimo miners revolted, and being "advised" by Deputy Minister of Labor, McNiven, that they had no means of compelling the company to arbitrate, declared strike.

They have no union, victimization and intimidation having prevented organization since 1913. They have no funds at their disposal but the cut is so drastic and the conditions already so bad that the generally expressed sentiment is: "Better starve, idle, than work and starve just the same."

A few weeks prior to the strike the Western Canada Fuel Co., reduced their price on household coal by one dollar per ton, supposedly to meet the competition of prairie coal in the Vancouver market.

This was followed by price reductions on part of all mines on Vancouver Island, accompanied in mine after mine by wage cuts considerably in excess of the reduction in selling prices. The cuts were put through by the simple expedient of bringing the men the ultimatum of accepting the cut or closing the mines.

The price reduction affects only household coal, which constitutes 25 per cent. of the production of Nanaimo mines. The corporation stated last year in a prospectus that their average profit on coal produced was \$1.35 per ton. Last year they produced considerably over 400,000 tons, and the 100 men who produced it consider they have a right to bread and butter out of it.

At the mass meeting Tuesday morning the miners and drivers of their own accord offered to accept reductions of twenty cents and ten cents per day respectively,

## Highlights on This Week's News

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### African Negroes

CAPETOWN, Africa.—A big mass meeting of Negroes in this city demanded legislation to enforce equal pay for equal work, regardless of the race of the workers.

## Starvation on Government Ships

**Crews Receive Insufficient Rations—Compelled to Drink Sea Water, But Fresh Water Supplied to Boilers—When Seafarers' Union Complains Canadian Government Officials Give Evasive Replies—Sailors Blacklisted When Complaints Are Made.**

CANADIAN Government vessels are arriving here with half-starved crews due to insufficient rations. The most recent arrival was the S.S. Canadian Importer from Swansea, Wales. This vessel has been the cause of complaints for the past two years and nothing has been done to remedy them. On the last trip the crew reported that many were sick during the voyage, suffering from under-nourishment and being compelled to drink filthy water. For periods during the voyage the crew were without butter, sugar and coffee, despite the fact that the vessel touched several ports en route where fresh supplies could have been obtained. The economy programme of the government merchant marine enforces a rigorous discipline on the ship's officers and if they had incurred the expense of taking aboard fresh supplies it would have very likely cost their jobs.

When the S. S. Canadian Transporter passed through the Panama Canal, fresh water was taken

aboard for the boilers but none for the crew who were forced to drink diluted sea water, which in the tropics was very warm. On arrival here the secretary of the Federated Seafarers' Union took the matter up with the local officials of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine and received the customary evasive answer that the supplies went aboard the vessel and they were at a loss to account for the shortage in food etc.

The government steamship officials prohibit any union delegate to go aboard the vessels when in port here, and if any of the men register complaints against the food or living conditions, they are placed on the government's blacklist and prevented from securing employment on any of its vessels.

## Canadian Government Finds Lots of Money But Not for Workers

OTTAWA—(FP)—The Canadian government has money for relief in the West Indies, but none for the miners and their families in Cape Breton. This was brought out sharply when an item of \$7,500 was voted in the House of Commons to pay for supplies sent to Antigua last August when a hurricane swept the little island.

"Why is it that our own native Canadians are discriminated against in favor of outsiders?" asked J. S. Woodsworth, Labor member from Winnipeg. "Why can this government not give relief to the Cape Breton islanders?"

No answer by the minister of trade and commerce, and the chairman ruled the question not relevant.

## CALGARY RAISES \$1400 FOR N. S. MINERS

Approximately \$1400 was realized from the tag day in aid of the Nova Scotia miners held in Calgary on Saturday under the auspices of the various labor organizations of the city.

The tag day was well organized and an army of taggers were on duty from early morning till after the stores closed in the evening, and all were accorded an excellent reception.

## A Clarion Call To Action

**THE LABOR MOVEMENT** has ceased to be a static, inert thing to be preached at! It has become a social force wielding an incalculable influence over the lives of workers and, in one instance, is helping to mould the destiny of nations.

Convinced that the antiquated, stereotyped brand of labor journalism, which served our movement well enough in its infancy, has grown obsolete, and today is more of a fetter than a champion in furthering the interest of those who toil, **THE CANADIAN FARMER-LABOR ADVOCATE** is launched as the first step to achieve ultimate solidarity among the workers and farmers of British Columbia.

This paper will publish short, reliable news of the farmer and labor movements in action. Its pages will not be cluttered up with lengthy diatribes telling what Tom Jones or Dick Brown thinks, but what the workers in the industries and on the land are doing and what is being done to them. Articles will be printed, but they will be timely and condensed, while editorial matter will be reduced to the minimum and all editorials will be written from a strictly non-factional viewpoint so far as the farmer-labor movements are concerned. Comments upon the existing order will be levelled against Capitalism as a decadent economic system, and where individuals are attacked it will be because they appear as the aggressive sponsors of this system.

An "Open Forum" has been set aside for publishing our readers' opinions. This section is open to all and no views are barred, but in conformity with our general policy, scurrilous attacks upon individuals will not be permitted.

**THE CANADIAN FARMER-LABOR ADVOCATE** is supplied with The Federated Press daily news service and The British Labor Press Service, and their correspondents in the leading industrial and agricultural centres throughout the world. This paper will make an effort to feature Canadian labor news, and invites every reader to send in news items from his district.

The Canadian Farmer-Labor Advocate is not a profit-making venture in any sense of the word. No one helping to make this paper a power receives a cent in salary. Nor is it a madcap venture on the part of enthusiastic novices. This paper only came into existence after months of consideration and planning. It is the united effort of a group of men representing widely divergent views in the farmer-labor movement, but who believe that a strong labor press can only be realized by co-operative effort.

**THE CANADIAN FARMER-LABOR ADVOCATE** is not the official organ of ANY organization, wing or faction in the farmer-labor movement, and is so organized that it never can be. Being free from all official and factional domination, it can afford to be outspoken.

This paper marks an epoch in Canadian labor journalism! It may be that the time is not yet ripe. We believe it is—over-ripe! Read over this first issue carefully. It rests with you whether or not it is permitted to achieve its goal. The paper will not be continued if there is no real response on the part of the workers for it.

Answer this by sending in your subscription and that of your friends—**TODAY!**

# A Page for the Man on the Land

## RUSSIAN SOVIET HELPS FARMER

MOSCOW—(FP)—One of the many measures of the Soviet government to aid agriculture is to strengthen the communal or collective farms. Although after the revolution these soviet estates were comparatively flourishing, their number dwindled to about 4,000 with the famine and the advent of the new economic policy. With the improved economic situation the number of these farms is increasing again rapidly. There are now about 20,000 with 1,500,000 members.

### Farmer Co-ops Is Aim

The present policy of the government is to draw the whole peasant population into the state agricultural program by embracing them in agricultural co-operation. These collective farms are an important form of soviet agricultural co-operation.

A conference of representatives of the collective forms from all over the Soviet Union in Moscow formulated plans for adapting the Communes to the great technical improvements that must be made. Machinery must be introduced on a larger scale and the cultural level of the members raised.

With the coming of the new economic policy of the communes, though admirable attempts at the ideal form of communism, tended to become isolated from the surrounding economic system. The conference recognized that these communes must run on a business-like basis corresponding with the new conditions of open market, currency and exchange and must be self-supporting.

### Land Division a Problem

One of the problems is land distribution. Sometimes the lands of these farms are scattered, making efficient communal farming very difficult. The state agricultural organs are to remedy this. These communes still play a dominant role in soviet agriculture, so far as they embrace the most advanced elements of the peasantry. They remain the outposts of Communism in the countryside. More and more poor peasants, unable to till their land for lack of horses or implements, are flocking to them.

## Co-operatives Advance in Saskatchewan

Great strides have been made during the past twelve months in some of the older consumers co-operative associations in Saskatchewan.

The Davidson Society is now erecting a cold storage plant, where hogs and cattle will be slaughtered, placed in storage, and sold to considerable advantage for the farmer-members.

### Will Erect Slaughter House

The Young Co-operative Association has just completed the purchase of 55 acres of land in the town of Young, and plans are well in hand for the erection of a co-operative slaughter house and feeding yards.

The Melfort Co-operative Association has developed its live-stock shipping to such an extent that a

## Co-operatives in Quebec Notes and Comment of Interest to Farmers

English-speaking Canada knows little of Co-operation in Quebec. To many co-operators it will, therefore, be a surprise to be informed that there are in that province about 335 co-operative societies, and that in the Department of Agriculture there is, in J. Bte Cloutier, Inspector of Co-operatives, an official whose duty it is to supervise and assist co-operative institutions.

### Classification of Societies

In 1922 the active co-operative societies were classified as follows: A central warehouse for sales; a warehouse for purchasing; a special place for the preparation and sale of seed grain. These three Societies were subsequently merged into one for purchase and sales. There is also a special society for canning, and one each for fruit storage, milk selling in Montreal, and grain grinding. There are two special societies for the preparation and sale of tobacco; sixteen for threshing clover; 23 for making butter or cheese or both. The other Societies are engaged in selling and purchasing agricultural products.

### Years Surplus \$119,000

The aggregate membership of these Societies in 1922 was 26,507, subscribed capital \$589,331, paid up capital \$350,758, Receipts \$10,117,804.50, Expenditure \$9,997,869.83, Surplus for the year \$119,934.67, Assets \$1,373,780, Liabilities \$1,267,484.80, Surplus \$106,296.10, Solvability \$ 95,627.10

The five Societies doing the most business ranged from \$20,256.08 to \$76,154.19, which would indicate that the average annual turnover of local societies in Quebec is small considerably reducing the opportunities of economy to be expected from co-operative action.

### Co-Operative Credit Bank

In addition to the co-operative activities above reviewed there is, of course, the substantial Co-operative Credit Bank Movement, of which Quebec is the pioneer on this continent. The Department of Agriculture, "wishing to keep clear of the abuses of Government credit, deemed it advisable to help to inspect and spread Co-operative People's Banks by defraying the expenses of three organizers" in the year under review. The Report of the Minister of Agriculture says: "This has proved most encouraging both for our Credit Co-operatives and for our Co-operatives in general."

separate organization to care for that end of the business was incorporated recently.

### Lloydminster Co-Operative

The Lloydminster Co-operative Association closed last year with an increase in live-stock shipping. In fact, says our contemporary, "most of the co-operatives appear to follow some special line of work, thereby contributing to the general welfare of the community. Consumers Co-operatives and Producers Co-operatives offer a solution for many of our present day ills."

Three of the four Societies above mentioned are members of The Co-operative Union of Canada.

[By Timothy Hay]

It is quite possible that the farmers of Canada may be given a system of rural credits. Whilst more and cheaper money may be of some assistance to the farmers, yet it will take more than a Rural Credit system to change farming conditions in this country. There are too many engaged in farming the farmer, and it will take some system to remove these parasites before relief can be had from present unfavorable conditions.

It is reported that P. Burns & Co. have their eyes on the co-operative creameries in this province. Co-operative movements sure have a hard road to travel.

The Federal Government has fixed a 10 per cent premium on select bacon hogs; but in B.C. hog raisers are penalized if they raise the bacon type of hog. Strange, is it not?

The trade has announced a raise in the price of bread, but as a lullaby the press remarks that it is not so bad as it might have been, as the price of butter has been dropped five cents per pound. Note the result! Money for the large interests that control the price of flour; an even break for the consumer; but a five cent reduction in the price of the farmer's butter fat. It was ever thus. Wake up, Mr. Farmer!

Several farming districts report that the Government has virtually wiped out the farmer's tax exemption, by the simple expedient of sending round an assessor, who raised the assessed value of the farms sufficiently to accomplish the above result. It is suggested that the farmers should employ

## Notes From the Okanagan

SUMMERLAND, B.C.—Arrangements are being made to have a room at the New Westminster Fair, decorated in peasant style, with looms; spinning wheels; Potters wheels and basket making in operation.

This should make a splendid demonstration, and give fresh impetus to cottage industry, which is making steady progress in the country districts, the Lower Mainland Branch of the Art League being the latest organization to take form.

Economic conditions are forcing the farming population to become more self supporting, and cottage industry requires only direction and organization to become of considerable magnitude, as various phases of it can be found in almost any country community.

Women's Institutes have been active in fostering peasant craft, and the ability to make beautiful articles is in evidence everywhere; but exhibition and sales rooms are needed in every district, and organized effort alone can give the publicity, and co-operative spirit which is essential to success,

## Co-operative Medical Service

The principles of Co-operation have recently been applied to medical service in Alberta. While in England before the national system was brought into effect, and still may do so, a number of friendly societies provided medical service for their members and families, the idea seems to be new to Canada.

### In Alberta

The Edgerton District Medical Board has been organized. Its membership consists of householders of the district. The Board has hired the service of a physician, at a salary of \$1.25 per month, per member, payable in advance. The agreement of service is for one year, subject to one month's notice on either side. The service the medical man gives is such as he is able to render without additional aid. It is given to the member, and to his family living with him under 21 years of age. It does not include midwifery or major surgery, it is subject to the payment by member of the livery charges for transportation, emergency medicines on visits at cost prices, and

their own assessor. Farmers, think this over.

The financial wizards who misrepresent us in Ottawa are simply wonderful. The figure manipulators were able, during the twenty-four hours wasted on the Budget debate, to convert a surplus of \$2,000,000 into a deficit of \$100,000,000. It would be interesting if these birds could show us farmers how to clear from a one hundred acre, highly improved farm, working 365 days per year, the amount they now receive for idling their time away at Ottawa.

A recent issue of the "Vancouver Sun" contained an editorial commenting on a certain farmer in the State of Washington, who had been unfortunate enough to get elected to the State Legislature. The "Sun" hack states that this farmer had the audacity to make comments against a learned professor in the State University. This doesn't worry us, but when the "Sun" scribe says that "the farmer won his election, by the grace of God, with the assistance of a blind electorate," he shows merely his narrow, bigoted, prejudiced mind. These people are annoyed when they see a real representative of the farmers elected, but such editorials are the fuel that serves to spread the farmer-labor movement.

### Board of School Trustees

TENDERS invited for supply and installation of Induct and Exhaust System of Ventilating for General Gordon, Hastings and Charles Dickens Schools. On deposit of \$20.00 plans and specifications may be obtained from School Board office. Tenders to be in hands of undersigned by Tuesday, June 23, 1925, at 5 p.m.

B. G. WOLFE-MERTON, Secretary School Board.

### Board of School Trustees

TENDERS wanted for supply and installation of thermostat control system for General Gordon, Hastings and Charles Dickens Schools. Plans and specifications may be obtained from the School Board office on deposit of \$25.00. Tenders to be in hands of undersigned by Monday, June 15, 1925, at 5 p.m.

B. G. WOLFE-MERTON, Secretary School Board.

medicines on prescription for prevailing prices. Abatement current fees are made for services not provided under contract. The medical man engage in private practice, must not interfere with his under the contract.

### In Britain

In the Old Land some co-ops societies make special arrangements with professional men performance of services for members. Medical services others of a professional character might easily, and with little ministrative labor and expense arranged and organized by a local consumers society on behalf of its members, and the public. The more comprehensive the community service rendered a co-operative local society more will the public be attracted the support of all departments its activities.

### In China

In some parts of China, we understand, it is the practice of an annual fee to a physician the patient is well, but to sue it during illness. It is one is more likely to establish a community of interest between plan and patient than can be expected where the medical man fits by the sickness of the upon whom he depends for livelihood. A somewhat condition is created by the amendment under review. General adopted, it would do much to promote public health, because people in need of medical dance frequently cannot afford to obtain it.

Frequent shallow cultivation help conserve moisture and control weeds.

## LONG-DISTANCE IS CHEAPEST AT NIGHT

NEW night rates are now in force for long distance conversations between 8:30 p.m. and a.m.

B. C. Telephone Company

## DEAFNES

NOISES IN THE HEAD AND NASAL CATARRH

Can Be Relieved

The new Continental Remedy "LARMALENE" (Registered) is a simple, harmless home treatment which absolutely relieves deafness, noises in the head, etc. No expensive appliances needed for this Ointment, instantly operates upon affected parts with complete permanent success. Scores of successful cases reported.

### RELIABLE TESTIMONY

Mrs. E. Crowe, of White Road, Croydon, writes: "I am glad to tell you that the small ointment you sent to me at V has proved a complete success. My hearing is now quite normal and the horrible head noises have been very remarkable, for I have been troubled with these complaints nearly 10 years and have had of the very best medical advice together with other expensive instruments, all to no purpose, hardly say how very grateful for my life has undergone such a change."

Try one box today, which forwarded to any address on order of money order for \$1.00. Nothing better at any price. Orders to Manager "LARMALENE" Co., Deal, Kent, England.

# PREVENT FOREST FIRES IT PAYS

- - POLITICS - -



- - INDUSTRY - -

**Russian Peasants Assisted By New Economic Policy**

SCOW—(FP)—Better times for the peasants were among the principal themes before the 14th conference of the Russian Communist party in May. During the first period of the new economic policy—that of bringing the country's industrial production, the main field of action in the town. Now during the second stage of further development of the country's resources, the government has to concentrate on the villages and increase the productivity of agriculture. The main line of this policy is to furnish the peasantry with manufactured goods and bring their economic standard up to that of the towns. For this the main slogan has been the Smitchka, or link, establishing closer contact between the towns and the villages. The latest party watchword is to the Villages.

**Agricultural Tax Cut**  
The reduction of the agricultural tax will help the middle and small peasants. The latest decree permitting peasants to hire agricultural laborers under the labor law aids in the employment of peasant labor for the harvest, but at the same time protects the farmer from exploitation at the hands of the rich peasant.

**Communal Farms Aided**  
Greater assistance is to be given to communal or collective farms. Agricultural co-operatives are to receive financial assistance through state agricultural banks. This will increase the purchasing power of the peasants and lessen the divergence between the purchasing power of commodities and the price of grain. It will take place in the villages out of private hands. Co-operation is growing at a great pace in the country. The number of agricultural co-operatives has grown to 40,000.

**Urgent Demands Labor Conference to Aid Starving India**

NEVA.—One-third of India under the system of forced labor, the workers are destitute on the verge of starvation, and men and women work in coal mines for an insignificant wage. An Indian delegate told the national labor conference.

The Indian, Chamanlal, contrasting the statements of the delegate of the British government, "India is a land of slaves," he told the league of nations government. Chamanlal demanded that the conference take some action to relieve the pitiable plight of the Indian natives, but the conference did nothing.

**Suspected Water Underlies Canadian National Railways**

MONTREAL.—How and why the capitalization of the Canadian railways jumped up by over 10,000,000 in a year or two worrying railway employees. The 1922 official railway statistics show that all Canadian roads a total capitalization of \$2,159,277,131. The latest official returns give the roads a capitalization of \$3,264,000,000, the increase being due to a jump in the bonded debt of \$1,100,000,000. Apparently the government took over the roads now forming the Canadian National it acquired liabilities which were not revealed at the

**Summerland F. L. P. Build Log Cabin**

SUMMERLAND, B.C.—This local of the F.L.P. has discontinued its regular weekly meetings for the summer months, but will hold open air social gatherings at which any necessary business will be transacted. The first of these meetings was held in the Log Cabin recently, and was well attended. Several comrades from the Similkameen, who had been engaged in erecting the second Log Cabin, were present, and expressed their pleasure at meeting the Summerland group.

This cabin will be available for all Party activities, and will be used by Mrs. Rose Henderson, Director of the Summer School, who is expected to return from her present lecture tour in the East by the end of the month, when final preparations for the School will be made. From present indications there will be visitors from Winnipeg to Seattle, and local comrades are making their plans for organization well in advance.

**Federated Labor Party Notes**

A joint committee of the Burnaby branches of the F. L. P. and the New Westminster Labor Group met in the Holden Building, on Tuesday to discuss the nominating of a candidate for the New Westminster riding in the Federal elections. It was decided to hold a nominating convention at New Westminster, Saturday, August 1.

Representation to be anyone presenting a card of membership in any organization affiliated with the C. L. P., and signing the obligation required of delegates to the meeting of the C. L. P.

An organization committee was formed to carry on organizing work in the riding, and particularly, on the south side of the Fraser.

The Picnic Committee reported that the Picnic would be held at Old Orchard, on Sunday, June 28. Boat will leave the Gore Avenue Wharf at 10:00 and 2:30. Fare will be, adults 80c, children 40c.

It was decided to send an invitation to the South Vancouver group and the New Westminster group.

Tea, coffee and sugar will be provided. Bring your baskets and the eats will be pooled.

**In Aid of N. S. Miners**  
On Friday May 29th, a concert and dance was held in the G. W. V. A. Memorial Hall, Collingwood, in aid of the Nova Scotia Miners. The sum of \$100 was realized and has been sent on to Nova Scotia.

**Unions Take Note**

Trades Unions are invited to make use of this page. Send in reports of your union activities and keep those who are absent in touch with what is happening.

**BRAZIL**  
A group of street-car conductors and motormen, dock workers, and mechanics in the Manaus district recently struck for higher wages. While the demands were not granted, the strikers returned to work upon their employers' promise to study and remedy the cause of complaint.

**CHILE**  
After a cessation of operations of several days of about half the nitrate plants in the Province of Tarapaca, agreements were reached between the operators and workers and work resumed.

**DENMARK**  
During the month of April a lockout involving 150,000 blacksmiths, machinists, metal printers, ship carpenters, and hatmakers who refused to accept the agreements arranged under the Government Board of Arbitration, went into effect.

**ESTHONIA**  
The Ministry for Labor and Welfare has requested the approval of the Government for an advance amounting to twenty million marks (\$53,476) from this year's budget for the relief of the unemployed.

**GERMANY**  
When their demand for a wage increase of seven pfennings per hour was refused, 8,000 turners and coppersmiths in Breslau recently went out on strike, to be joined, later, in sympathy, by 7,000 other workers.

**MEXICO**  
The Mennonite colony located at Durango, Mexico, is to be further augmented by an additional group of immigrants of this sect from Canada. It is understood that it is the intention of the colony to increase its number to 3,000 persons.

**SCOTLAND**  
In accordance with the Government Subsidy Housing Act of 1923, the Dundee Town Council has erected 803 houses and 73 temporary dwellings.

**SWEDEN**  
During the month of March, 1925, 1,024 Swedish subjects emigrated to foreign countries as against 472 during March, 1924.

**POLITICIANS SWING LEAD ON CITY EMPLOYEES**

ST. LOUIS—(FP) — Although the city charter prohibits assessments on city employees for campaign purposes, municipal employees have been advised that the committee in charge of Mayor Miller's fight on the contest of his election that "voluntary" contributions of 10 per cent of one month salary will be received. The same scheme worked to perfection during the election campaign and about \$20,000 was secured to help give St. Louis an openshop mayor. A number of nurses at the city hospital who refused voluntary contributions were discharged when Miller took office.

**Danish Workers Get Aid From Germans**

Evidence of the fine spirit in which the international appeal for help for the 200,000 Danish workers now locked out by the employers in an attempt to enforce drastic wage cuts is afforded by the journal of the German Railwaymen's Union, which says: "We Germans are poor, but even in our poverty we must not forget that our Danish comrades put their means at our disposal and took our children who, for all the profiteers cared might have starved to death, under their protection and nourished them."

"We are glad to be able to reciprocate, be it ever so little, the solidarity they showed." A contribution of 10,000 gold marks established the sincerity of this sympathy.

**A. F. OF L. STARTS BIG ORGANIZING DRIVE**

The organized workers in various sections of the United States have started organizing and union-label campaigns.

This agitation will be a valuable aid to the organization, education and publicity campaign of the A. F. of L. and the union label trades department.

**Extensive Campaign Planned**

Plans for this most extensive campaign in the history of the trade union movement have been outlined by the A.F. of L. executive council and officers of the union label trades department. The country will be divided into five districts, each to be covered by a unit of four persons, consisting of advance agent, machine operator, entertainer and lecturer.

The advance agent will confer with state federations and city central bodies in the arranging of meetings. Local unionists will appoint committees to interest all members and sympathizers in these meetings.

**Boost Union Label**

The lecturer will discuss trade unionism and the value and significance of the union label, followed by the moving picture and the entertainer.

The lecturer will secure data as to the standing and activity of local unions, which will be forwarded to the various national and international unions.

The character and demand for union-made goods will also be compiled. Meetings of trade union auxiliaries, women's label leagues and women's clubs will be held in the afternoons.

**Police Frame-Up Is Revealed in Poland**

A sensation has been caused in Poland by the revelations of police methods in framing up bomb outrages as an excuse for persecuting the Communists and peasants yet more intensely.

In parliament the Polish Socialist Party has shown how a bomb exploded in the headquarters of the Independent Peasant Party, and how the police immediately declared that the place was a bomb factory, and arrested the leaders of the party. It has since been shown that the police themselves put the bomb there, and that the editor of the Peasant Party's paper was a police spy.

Now it has also come out that the chief witness against the two Polish Communists who were murdered when about to be exchanged with prisoners in Russia was also a police agent and his evidence a police fabrication.

A few hours after these revelations the Polish Chief of Police was dismissed from his post.

**Manitoba Minimum Wage Board Grants Slight Pay Increases**

THE minimum Wage Board of Manitoba has issued new regulations governing the employment of girls in laundries and in dyeing and cleaning establishments. The new rules provide that experienced employees of eighteen years of age or over shall be paid a weekly wage of not less than \$12, which is \$1 increase over the present rate. Inexperienced employees are to be paid not less than \$9 for the first six months, and not less than \$10.50 for the second six months, after which they are to be classed as experienced. Two changes occur in this provision—an increase of 50 cents per week for the second half-year, and the elimination of the class "minor inexperienced employees." The latter under present regulations receives a minimum of \$8 per week, which by the abolition of this classification becomes \$9.

Two conditions governing the hours of labor for these workers are added. One provides that there shall be a period of not less than eleven hours between the close of one day's work and the beginning of the next. Another rule provides for a minimum of one hour for lunch. The new regulations become effective on June 1st.

**Bulgarian Labor Officials Murdered**

According to the latest news from Bulgaria the agents of the government committed in January of this year alone 150 murders of officials of the trade unions, co-operatives and of the radical movement of the Macedonian workers and peasants. In the course of the last one and a half years 15 Members of Parliament have been murdered, of whom four were murdered in the last five months.

**Complete Insurance Plan**

MELBOURNE, Australia—(FP) —The federal commission to inquire into national insurance recommends compulsory national insurance to cover sickness, maternity, unemployment and old age be instituted. The main points are:

That membership in a fund to finance the plan be compulsory, that a sickness benefit of \$7.50 a week be payable to adult insured members during the first 6 months when incapacitated.

Tear Off and Mail

THE CANADIAN FARMER-LABOR ADVOCATE,  
1129 Howe Street,  
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## COAL AND THE DAWES PLAN

### INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

BRUSSELS, Belgium—(FP) — Why must English miners accept starvation wages? To undersell Belgian and German and American miners.—Why must Belgian miners accept starvation wages? To undersell German and American and English miners.—Why must German miners accept starvation wages? To undersell American and English and Belgian miners.—Why are American operators demanding a 33 per cent wage cut? Oh! quit your kidding, it just works round in a circle and starts over again.

That is what the Mine Workers International meeting at Brussels has decided. It elected Frank Hodges, former secretary of the British miners, as permanent secretary to handle the interests of coal miners of all countries as a single world problem.

Ruhr miners, forced to accept long hours and low wages, have accumulated 8,000,000 tons of coal for which there is no market and are now facing part-time. Yet Italians have closed their purchasing office in England and contracted for 2,000,000 tons a year for 6 years from the Ruhr.

American miners have accepted such low wages that they have taken away the French state railway market from British miners who are now faced with part-time employment or none at all in spite of the lowest wages in their history.

Belgian miners accepted a 5 per cent cut May 1 and face a demand for a further 5 per cent cut tentatively set for July 1. German coal has killed even their home market.

Production of coal has been over-developed on a world basis. This is a natural result of competitive capitalism. It means a waste of world resources. But it means still more the ability of the owning class to pit national groups of coal miners against each other to force low wages.

## OUR ECONOMIC SURVEY

### MACHINE PRODUCTION FOR PROFIT SWELLS UNEMPLOYED ARMY

[By Leland Olds, Federated Press Industrial Editor]

CHICAGO—(FP)—The report of the National Industrial (employers') Conference board showing that in March, 1925, industry was employing 20 per cent fewer workers than in June, 1920, marks the rapidity with which automatic machines are displacing human workers. With production so high that the country could not absorb all the goods turned out, hundreds of thousands of workers were looking for a chance to work.

The Wall Street Journal reports that the B. F. Goodrich Co., manufacturers of tires and rubber footwear, are producing approximately the same number of tires as in 1920 with a little over half as many workers, 15,000 compared with 25,000 in 1920. An important factor in the profitable showing made by Goodrich in 1924, says the journal, was the installation of more modern machinery which resulted in reducing overhead.

#### More Work in Less Time

The latest issue of Iron Age shows the following examples of modern machinery reducing labor on various operations: A shop cutting bronze driving-box shoes replaced a 10-year old planing machine with a new 48-inch Gray maximum service planer. Operating time was cut from 30 to 20 minutes. The investment of \$4700 in earning annual net profits of 43.6 per cent. A railroad shop reduced the time for grinding crank pins from 45 to 20 minutes by an investment of \$2,540 in new machinery. The annual net profit on the new investment is estimated at 108.3 per cent.

#### 480-Minute Job in 550 Minutes

In milk bottle factories the substitution of a jugged up turret lathe for an engine lathe operated by a craftsman of the old school has

reduced the time for making molds from 480 to 50 minutes. The additional investment of \$4739 made a net profit of 384.4 per cent though the tools were depreciated 100 per cent a year and the machine was busy only two-thirds of the time.

Development of the internal gear spindle drive in connection with radial drills by the American Tool works reduced the time for boring locomotive side rods from 540 to 58 minutes. The time for one roughing and two finishing cuts on the inner cam surface of a pump body was reduced from 40 to 12 minutes by a No. 2-A Kearney & Trecker Milwaukee milling machine. Allowing 100 per cent annual depreciation the net profits of this equipment were 309.2 per cent.

### Nothing Left For Indians But Happy Hunting Grounds

[By Sydney Warren, Federated Press Staff Correspondent]

The Allied Indian tribes of British Columbia are going to inform Uncle Sam that so far as they are concerned there is no international border.

A recent ruling of the United States immigration authorities barring Indians from unhindered passage across the international boundary line is responsible for this action. Andy Paul, secretary of the allied tribes, announced the Indians of British Columbia were protesting against the ruling and calling the American government's attention to the fact that Indians hitherto have never been called upon to recognize the existence of an international boundary, and demanding that the ancient right of free passage be restored.

With the Canadian government crowding the red man out of his best lands and Uncle Sam denying him the right to move south about the only place left for the Canadian Indian to go to is the Pacific Ocean, or his own "happy hunting grounds".

"The cause combatted for is yours; the efforts and sacrifices made to win it ought, therefore, to be yours."—Mazzini.

A fighting labor press can't be built by wishing. Send in your sub today.

#### CITY OF NORTH VANCOUVER

##### Notice to Contractors

Third Street and First Street Concrete Paving

SEALED TENDERS, marked "Tender for Third Street" and "Tender for First Street" concrete paving, respectively, will be received by R. F. Archibald, City Clerk, at the City Hall, North Vancouver, up to 4 o'clock p.m. on June 15th, 1925, for constructing a concrete pavement on Third Street and Cotton Road from Heywood Avenue to the Lynn Creek steel highway bridge, and on the north side of First Street from Rogers Avenue to the lane east of Lot 29, Block 156, D.L. 274, City of North Vancouver.

Forms of tender, specifications, general conditions, agreement and bond forms, together with plans, may be obtained upon application to the City Engineer of North Vancouver upon payment of the sum of \$10.00, which amount will be refunded when plans and specifications, etc., are returned in good order.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the City Treasurer for ten per cent. (10%) of the amount of such tender, which shall be forfeited if the successful tenderer declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so. The cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon execution of the contract.

Tenders must be made out on forms supplied by the City Engineer and shall be signed with the actual signature of the tenderer.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

GEORGE S. HANES, City Engineer.

City Hall, North Vancouver, B.C., June 2nd, 1925.

### Notes From the Crow's Nest Pass Mines

The mine workers in the Crows Nest Pass camps are already learning that a reduction in wages does not result in increase of employment. During the past week the mines worked as follows: Greenhill mine, Blairmore, three days; Hillcrest mine, three days; Bellevue mine, two days; the International mine, Coleman, three days, and the McGillivray mine at Coleman, four days.

There are still twenty-five men (most of whom have families of from two to eight children) discriminated against at Hillcrest. Collections are being taken up at the other mines in the Crow to provide them with the necessities of life. Owing to the slack time being worked and the small wages being made the amounts collected are small.

The miners not only received a reduction in wages, but the working conditions are going from bad to worse and contract miners in some of the mines are now packing their timber, bucking their coal, building their chutes and bradishing for nothing.

If small black beetles are seen on potato vines spray with Bordeaux mixture.

For live readable news of the farmer-labor movement, read THE CANADIAN FARMER-LABOR ADVOCATE.

### Vancouver Turkish Baths

Will Cure Your Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuritis or Bad Cold  
MASSAGE A SPECIALTY

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Per Ton, Delivered  
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619-623 Hastings Street West

## THE HOME CORNER

### BUTTER SPONGE CAKE

3 eggs, 1 cupful of sugar, ¼ cupful of warm water, 1 teaspoonful of flavoring, 1 cupful of pastry flour, 1 teaspoonful of baking powder 2 tablespoonfuls of hot melted butter.

Beat the eggs and sugar together to a creamy batter, add the water, which should be only warm, not hot, then the flour sifted with the baking powder; beat very hard, and finally pour in the melted butter, which should be sizzling hot, adding the flavoring at this time. Lose no time in getting the cake into the oven which should be of moderate temperature 350 degrees F. Bake about thirty-five minutes. Excellent for either loaf or a layer cake.

### SWISS ROLL

5 eggs, 1 cupful of granulated sugar, 1 cupful of pastry flour, ¼ teaspoonful of salt, 1 tablespoonful of warm water, ½ teaspoonful of vanilla, almond or lemon extract.

Beat the whites of the eggs very stiff, adding the sugar and flavoring during the beating, then fold in the well beaten yolks, and combine all to a creamy fluff. Sift the flour before measuring, then add the salt and sift again, fold into the egg and sugar mixture. Pour into a greased and floured pan, spreading the batter evenly with a spatula, bake about ten minutes in an oven heated to 400 degrees F. Spread thickly with marshmallow filling or icing, roll up closely, wrap in a towel for a short period then cover with a chocolate icing, if wished, or serve with whipped cream.

### SPONGE JELLY ROLL

3 eggs, 1 cupful of granulated sugar, ¼ cupful of cold water, 1 cupful of pastry flour, 1 teaspoonful of lemon extract, 1 teaspoonful of baking powder, ¼ teaspoonful of salt, 2 teaspoonfuls of hot melted butter.

Sift the flour and measure it, then add the baking powder and salt and sift all together once more. Break the eggs into a mixing bowl and beat to a froth, add the sugar, water, extract and flour, beating thoroughly after each ingredient enters the bowl with a large rotary egg beater. Last of all whip in the hot melted butter and pour into the prepared pan. Bake and roll as directed, using for a filling a tart jelly which has been slightly warmed and beaten to a paste.

### NUT SPONGE CAKE

4 eggs, 1 cupful of Sugar, 1 cupful of pastry flour, 1 teaspoonful of baking powder, 2 tablespoonfuls of hot melted butter, ¼ cupful of chopped seeded dates, ¼ cupful of chopped pecans, 1 tablespoonful of vanilla or lemon extract, ¼ teaspoonful of salt.

Beat the whites and yolks of the eggs separately, then combine and beat again, adding the sugar gradually. Beat to a batterlike consistency, then add the flour, sifted measured, then sifted again with the baking powder and salt, alternately with the dates and nuts. Flavor and add the butter. Bake in a shallow pan in a 350 degree F. oven about forty-five minutes, sprinkling the top with powdered sugar when finished. Cut in blocks or strips for serving.

## SPORT COATS

Wonderful values, made in Prince of Wales style, of fine quality Polo cloth, well tailored and neatly finished—also some attractive loose-back coats in popular shades, such as rust, green, sand, rose and a light plaid. **\$9.95**  
Sizes to 42. Price .....

### WOMEN'S COATS

Smartly designed and full-lined coats, in green, rust, crab apple, sand and other good shades. Some are attractively finished with fur trimming on collar, others becomingly finished with contrasting facings. Sizes to 40. **\$15.00**  
Price .....

### AFTERNOON DRESSES

Made of canton crepe, polart twill and tricotine, showing bright shades, as well as navy and black, in sizes to 40. Values from \$15.00 to **\$10.95**  
\$25.00. Price .....

### O'ROSSEN SUITS

Smart for street or indoor wear, fashioned in stripe repp, Cheviot or novelty cloth, with vests attractively embroidered in contrasting shades. These suits are smart for general and practical wear, and entirely new this season. Sizes to 38. **\$19.95**  
Regular \$29.50 for.....

### JUMPER DRESSES

Quite new and very smart for sport wear. Made with waist of broadcloth attached and finished with stiff collar and cuffs. The jumper skirt is made of fine quality flannel. All the new shades from which to choose. Reg. \$10.50 for..... **\$4.95**

### IMPORTED KNITTED SUITS

One of the most popular garments for the season, suitable for golf or any sport wear. These are well knitted in smart novelty patterns, the coats are shown in cardigan, tuxedo and balkan effect, the skirts are neatly finished on elastic bands. A large variety of colors from which to choose. **\$22.50**  
Price .....

Second Floor.



**Hudson's Bay Company**  
INCORPORATED 27th MAY 1870

# Vancouver Unions on the March

THE VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL is to be congratulated upon the splendid results obtained in its present organizing campaign. It is doubtful if in recent years any group of organized workers on the North American continent has achieved such success as that which has crowned their efforts.

When this year began the labor movement of this city was still drifting along in the apathetic, passive condition in which it has been ruttid during the past few years. Nineteen twenty-five has not yet completed half its course, but already the number of new members added to the labor movement of this town runs into the thousands, a fact which speaks volumes for the activity of those who have been conducting the organizing drive. Trades which have not been organized for several years are once more in the ranks of the organized labor movement, and unions have been formed of men hitherto unorganized in this city. In addition to this, practically every union in the city has added to its numbers, and the morale of the workers has risen accordingly.

Vancouver used to be one of the best organized towns in the country, but it "fell from grace," for reasons needless to enumerate here. Suffice it to say, that it is once again on the highroad to winning back its former position as one of the leading union towns in Canada; a fact which those who have conducted the campaign have a right to be justly proud of, and which those who are members of the movement should strive to complete. It is to be hoped that those who have not yet seen fit to throw in their lot with the organized labor movement will do so soon. Then we shall see Vancouver a real one hundred per cent. organized town.

THE CANADIAN  
**Farmer-Labor Advocate**  
With Which Is Incorporated  
THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATION

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PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

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Business and Editorial Office,  
1129 Howe St.

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Canadian Farmer-Labor Advocate is  
non-factional weekly newspaper, giving  
news of the farmer-labor movement  
in action.

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ber per month.

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Member The Federated Press and The  
British Labor Press

## Chicago Street Carmen Stick By Demands

CHICAGO—(FP)—By unanimous vote a mass meeting of Division 241, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, turned down the proposal of the Chicago Surface Lines that its 14,500 members take a 5c. an hour cut and lose the 8 hour day. The men voted to push their original demands for a 5c. an hour raise, and limitation of night runs. The scale which came to an end June 1st gave the men 75c. an hour and time and a half after the 8th hour.

The 5,500 union men on the Chicago Rapid Transit (elevated) lines, whose contract also expired June 1st, are demanding a 5c. hourly increase to 82c. They are organized as division 308. Both divisions are simply asking for the restoration of the 1922 scale.

## Democracy at Work In the U. S. A.

Fort Worth, Texas.—District Judge Lattimore has exhausted his ingenuity in enjoining organized butcher workmen from even suggesting that a meat market in this city is operated under non-union conditions.

C. W. Wodman, editor of the Union Banner, is included in the order, which prohibits any statement being made as to the anti-union character of the market. The court further orders that no picket shall be permitted "in front of, near, or in the neighborhood of the plaintiff's place of business."

### ANTI-WAR RESOLUTION TOO HOT

MONTREAL—(FP)—A resolution declaring that the members of the union should down tools on a declaration of war was rejected by the convention of Boot and Shoe Workers Union of America in session in Montreal. A resolution favoring the child labor amendment to the U.S. constitution was passed, as was another favoring financial assistance to the striking miners of Cape Breton.

For live readable news of the farmer-labor movement, read THE CANADIAN FARMER-LABOR ADVOCATE.

## ON LABOR'S FIGHTING FRONT

### Street-Car Men

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Trolley-men's Union has demanded an increase in wages from the Connecticut Co. At present, the motormen and conductors on the two-men cars and the shopmen get 60 cents an hour. They demand 75 cents. Last year the men struck for 5 cents, and got 3 cents.

### Thread Workers

WILLIMANTIC, Conn.—Threats of the American Thread Co. that those of its 2,500 striking employees who do not return at once will lose seniority rights are met by a statement of the United Textile Workers union that the strike will continue until the 10 per cent. cut has been restored.

### Engineers

NEW YORK.—Unlicensed engineers scabbing in the strike of union engineers against a group of big ice companies are protected by an injunction against arrest for violation of the law requiring engineers on stationary engines and steam boilers to pass examinations and take out licenses.

### Fur Workers

MONTREAL.—The International Fur Workers union has called a general strike of fur workers in Montreal to enforce union standards in shops where the union is well organized and to obtain union agreements in all other shops.

### Barbers

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—After a strike of five days, the strike of the Barbers' Union against the Master Barbers' Association was settled with all the demands of the barbers granted including a raise in wages of \$2.50 a week.

### Plumbers

PASSAIC, N.J.—Passaic plumbers won their two weeks' strike with a new wage scale of \$11 a day, bringing the weekly wage to \$60.50, exclusive of overtime. About 125 plumbers were involved.

### Carpenters

HAZELTON, Pa.—The new agreement won by Hazleton carpenters from the Master Builders raises wages 12 1-2 cents an hour to \$1.12 1-2 for journeymen and \$1.37 1-2 for foremen.

### Electricians

NEW YORK.—City electricians are asking \$1.50 more a day from the board of estimates. They are now getting \$9 a day.

## Union Will Audit Employers' Books

Copenhagen, Denmark.—An advanced form of employe representation in management has been obtained by a trade union in the limestone industry.

According to the agreement the union is authorized to examine the employers' books and to appoint its own auditor. This stipulation is made in order that the workers may secure accurate information as to the financial condition of the concern's business for use in negotiations concerning wages and hours and other labor conditions.

### MINERS FORBIDDEN TO TALK

WHEELING, W. Va.—(FP)—Coal miners are forbidden to talk of joining the union, and when spoken to regarding a union they must remain dumb, under the temporary injunction granted by federal judge W. E. Baker to coal operators in northern West Virginia. Peaceful picketing is forbidden.

## Scab Mine Bosses Lose Suit Against Union

WASHINGTON—(FP)—At last the international office of the United Mine Workers of America is clear of the famous Coronado Coal Co., damage suit. The federal supreme court decided that the international cannot be held responsible for any injury suffered by the Coronado and other non-union mines during the strike of 1914 in Arkansas. It sends back to the federal district court of Western Arkansas the question whether District 21, U.M.W.A., which was made a co-defendant in the suit, and its affiliated unions and certain individual members were guilty of causing a restraint of interstate commerce because they conducted the strike.

### Bosses Seek Pelf

The mine owners claimed that the strike was a conspiracy in restraint of interstate commerce, and as such was punishable under the anti-trust law in damages three times the amount of actual loss suffered by the companies. In a decision rendered in June, 1922, the supreme court held that the international union had not been proved responsible for the strike, and that the suit should first have been brought against the district and local unions and their leaders. Chief Justice Taft, in rendering the opinion, denounced the alleged violence and destruction of mine property during the strike, blaming the union for it and suggesting his regret that he could not legally hold the international to answer.

### Union Puts Up Million

At that time the U.M.W.A. had been compelled to put up more than \$1,000,000 of its funds as security against the award of damages to the companies that brought suit.

### OREGON CAMPS CLOSING

PORTLAND, Ore.—(FP)—Along with the usual agricultural layoff after spring planting, comes a further reduction in timber operations. Cutting has been greatly reduced, more mills and camps closed and many night shifts abolished. Operators claim 50 to 75 per cent normal conditions and the 4 and 5-day week prevails, with more lowering of wages and a rumor of entire cessation in the lumber industry. At last the capitalist press here notes a "marked decline" in employment.

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

### SOUTH VANCOUVER SCHOOL BOARD

## Tenders for Painting, Kalsomining (labor only) and Lime Washing of Basement, South Vancouver Schools.

TENDERS are asked for by the South Vancouver School Board as above. Specifications and all information can be obtained at the board offices, 4547 Main street. Sealed tenders marked "Painting, kalsomining, lime washing," must be in the hands of the secretary not later than 7 p.m. Thursday, June 18, 1925. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

### SOUTH VANCOUVER SCHOOL BOARD

## Tenders for Coal

SEALED TENDERS marked "Coal" will be received by the School Board, 4547 Main St., up to 7 p.m. Thursday, June 18, 1925, for the supplying of approximately 1000 tons of double screened lump coal for delivery to South Vancouver schools during July and August. Particulars may be obtained at the board offices. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

### SOUTH VANCOUVER SCHOOL BOARD

## Tenders for Paint and Kalsomine

TENDERS are asked for by the South Vancouver School Board for the supplying of approximately 200 gallons of paint and ten barrels of kalsomine. Specifications may be obtained at the board offices, 4547 Main St. Sealed tenders marked "Paint," must be in the hands of the secretary not later than 7 p.m., June 18, 1925. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

## SAVE YOUR EYES

If They Trouble You, See Us  
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VANCOUVER, B. C.

### MORE UNION MINERS

#### BLACKLISTED

DOWELL, Ill.—A notice has been put up by the Union Colliery Company at their Kathleen mine at Dowell, Ill., to the following effect:

"All men looking for employment at this mine shall sign an application card, which shall be forwarded to the office in St. Louis, Mo. The hiring of men shall be done through the office in St. Louis, Mo."

The above notice is nothing more than a blacklist scheme.

The local union has put up a notice at the mine, stating that a fine shall be put on all men signing the application for a job.

**JOB WANTED**—City or farm. Single man. Good worker. Box X1, Farmer-Labor Advocate, 1129 Howe street.

## UNION DIRECTORY

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

**FEDERATED LABOR PARTY**—Room 111, 319 Pender St. West. Business meetings 1st and 3rd Wednesday evenings. R. H. Neelands, Chairman; E. H. Morrison, Sec.-Treas.; Angus MacInnis, 3544 Prince Edward Street, Vancouver, B.C., Corresponding Secretary.

Any district in British Columbia desiring information re securing speakers or the formation of local branches, kindly communicate with Provincial Secretary J. Lyle Telford, 524 Birks Bldg., Vancouver, B.C. Telephone Seymour 1882, or Bayview 5520.

**BAKERY SALESMEN, LOCAL 371**—Meets second Thursday every month in Holden Building. President, J. Brightwell; financial secretary, H. A. Bowron, 929 11th Avenue East.

**CIVIC EMPLOYEES UNION**—Meets first and third Fridays in each month at 445 Richards street. President, David Cuthill, 2852 Albert street; secretary-treasurer, Geo. Harrison, 1182 Parker street.

**ENGINEERS—THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND OPERATING**—Local 882—Meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m., Room 806, Holden Building. President, Charles Price; business agent and financial secretary, F. L. Hunt; recording secretary, J. T. Venn.

**MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION, Local 145, A. F. of M.**—Meets in Cottillon Hall, corner of Davie and Granville streets, second Sunday at 10 a.m. President, E. A. Jamieson, 991 Nelson street; secretary, J. W. Allen, 991 Nelson street; financial secretary, W. E. Williams, 991 Nelson street; organizer, F. Fletcher, 991 Nelson street.

**THE VANCOUVER THEATRICAL FEDERATION**—Meets at 991 Nelson street at 11 a.m. on the Tuesday preceding the first Sunday of the month. President, Harry Pearson, 991 Nelson street; secretary, E. A. Jamieson, 991 Nelson street; business agent, F. Fletcher, 991 Nelson street.

**TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 226**—President, R. P. Pettipiece; vice-president, C. F. Campbell; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, P.O. Box 66. Meets last Sunday of each month at 2 p.m. in Holden Building, 16 Hastings E.

**PRINCE RUPERT TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 413**—President, S. D. Macdonald; secretary-treasurer, J. M. Campbell, P.O. Box 689. Meets last Thursday of each month.

## END IN THE NEWS

YOU can help make this paper give better service by sending in farmer-labor news and activities 'of your district. Here are a few simple rules that will help you write it:

Be brief and concise. Give the main idea of your story in the first paragraph, elaborate on it in the succeeding ones but try and write so that the editor could cut your story down to the single first paragraph and still have the heart of your news. Don't try this a few times and you'll be surprised how it simplifies your writing. Use simple direct language so that anyone can understand you. Avoid long involved sentences.

Write from a working-class viewpoint but be sure of your facts and minimize rather than exaggerate figures.

Remember that articles and editorials are not news.

Always sign your name to what you write. It will not be published unless you consent.

Labor news is not confined to industrial centres—it happens wherever Capitalism functions. Don't think that because something occurs where you live it is not important as news. Live Farmer-Labor news is "breaking" all over this province week-

Help THE CANADIAN FARMER-LABOR ADVOCATE get the news by making yourself its correspondent in your district.

SEND IN THE NEWS AND GET OUT OF IT!



Canadian Robert Dollar, Union Bay

Fare from Vancouver by boat and stage \$4.50. Camp 2 is six miles from Deep Bay. Timber poor and ground rough. Falling and bucking by the million. Fallers and buckers not making wages. Grading by the mile. Grub good at \$1.20 per.; white kitchen staff; blankets \$1.00 per week; no bed maker; bath and dry-room O. K. Graders are sleeping in tents, rest in bunkhouses, eight men to a bunkhouse which are kept fairly clean. Bunkhouses are built of single lumber and are well ventilated by cracks in sides, door, and floor. Electric lights in all bunkhouses. Logging close to camp. Wages \$3.25 low; loaders \$5.00; chokermen \$4.25. This outfit would be "high-ball" if the super had his way, but owing to his ignorance of logging he is not able to put it over. His sole accomplishment in this line is his success in getting the section men out ten minutes ahead of time. On the whole this camp is as good as the average on Vancouver Island. The bunkhouse conversation ranges all the way from the social consequences of "beer by the glass" to the iniquities of fellow worker Hicks; but the tone is decidedly better than two or three years ago.

SAMPLE OF WEST

VIRGINIA LAW

More than 200 men and women in northern West Virginia are in jail for defying the courts that restrain the peaceful organizing efforts of the United Mine Workers. It is predicted in the region that further injunctions will place the entire coal section under control of the courts which are lined up with the operators in the class war.

## What the Blacklist Did

THE COST of maintaining the blacklist against union workers by the Loggers' Association of British Columbia is being paid for from the daily earnings of the working loggers. This fact is revealed by the following comparison of the wages paid to lumber workers in B. C. and that paid for the same class of work in the States of Oregon and Washington:

Wage Rates in Coast Logging Camps  
As at January 1, 1925

	British Columbia			Washingt'n-Oregon		
	Low	High	Ave.	Low	High	Ave.
Fallers (head)	\$4.50	\$6.00	\$5.00	\$4.80	\$7.00	\$5.60
Fallers (second)	4.25	5.75	4.75	4.50	6.50	5.25
Buckers	3.75	4.50	4.00	4.00	6.00	5.25
Hook-Tenders	5.50	8.00	7.00	7.00	10.00	8.50
Donkey Engineers	5.00	6.00	5.50	4.40	7.00	6.00
Chokermen	3.75	4.50	4.00	4.00	5.50	4.80
Laborers			3.20	3.20	4.50	3.80

The above is the workers share in "the people's partnership in British Columbia timber" so copiously written about by the Timber Industries Council of British Columbia during their hectic propaganda campaign to obtain a reduction in the royalty charges on lumber. Through the good offices of the benevolent Premier Oliver, plus the persuasive abilities of their own representatives in the provincial Legislature they obtained what they desired; and now we find that this advertising has also been paid for from the impoverished pay cheque of the working loggers.

The conditions under which lumber is produced is practically the same on the Coast of B. C. as it is in Washington and Oregon, yet, as the above table shows, in all cases the wages paid on this side of the line are lower than that paid in the States. Take the case of "buckers" for example. These men, we find, are being robbed to the extent of \$1.25 per day, receiving 25 per cent. less wages than that paid for this class of work in the States.

In addition to this the loggers on the Canadian side have had their working period reduced almost fifty per cent. Up until re-

cently the camps generally operated about ten months per year, today they are operating from five to six months, leaving the loggers to shift for themselves during the remainder of the year. Already this year the camps have shut down once, and the lumbermen are contemplating another close down in the near future.

Hundreds of men are being shipped into the country to work in the camps, and hundreds have been chased out by the vicious blacklist maintained by the lumber companies to prevent union members securing a job. Recently this notorious institution has had to undergo a change in management, the late incumbent of the managers chair having been caught red-handed accepting money for a job. The matter was immediately quietly hushed up by the lumber operators, and the manager fired.

The fact that the lumber companies can slash wages to such a low point on this side of the line is a direct outcome of the operations of this blacklist scheme, and it is no wild phantasy to say that the loggers on the Coast of British Columbia now find themselves in the position where they have to directly support a blacklist to be used against themselves.

## With the Marine Workers

### SAILORS PAY FOR WATERED STOCKS

[By Sydney Warren, Federated Press Staff Correspondent]

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Another way in which the Canadian government is trying to reduce expenses on its over-capitalized and war-profiteer built fleet is by compelling seamen signing aboard the vessels to release the company from its obligation to return them to their home port for discharge. In all countries it is the marine law that deep-sea vessels must bring their crews back to the port at which they signed articles, to discharge them, but the Canadian Government Merchant Marine has disregarded this and forces seamen sailing aboard its vessels to sign ship's articles freeing the company from this obligation. No mention of the "home port" is made but the articles state that the destination of the vessel shall be: "From wherever the outward destination of the vessel is and from thence to any port or ports between Latitude of 75 degrees North and 60 degrees South to and from as required, for a period of not exceeding twelve months, and to end at such port in the Dominion of Canada as may be required by the Master."

This means that a Canadian seaman may sign aboard one of the government's vessels on the Pacific Coast sail with the vessel to the Atlantic and then be discharged at Halifax or Montreal, thousands of miles from his home port. Many seamen, in fact, have already suffered this experience and were discharged in Atlantic ports with less than a month's wages and as the fare from Halifax or Montreal to the Coast is over \$100, the men are left stranded thousands of miles from their home and friends.

The Canadian Seafarers' Union is trying to acquaint other seamen with the conditions obtaining aboard vessels of the Canadian government and is demanding that the government adhere to the old regulation of returning a seaman to the vessel's home port before discharging him.

Pass this copy on to your shop-mate and get him to subscribe.

### Canadian Seafarers Retain Union Wage Scale on Whalers

[Special to The Advocate]

Victoria, B. C.—The Federated Seafarers Union of Canada won a fight to retain union wages and living conditions aboard whaling vessels owned by the Consolidated Whaling Co. A few hours before the first three vessels of the company's whaling fleet set out for the whaling grounds, the crews were informed that the bonus on each whale would be reduced from \$3 to \$2. The men informed the company that new crews would have to be signed and after some haranguing, the boss agreed to pay all seamen at the old schedule which called for \$80 a month wages and no bonus for firemen, and \$50 a month and \$3 bonus on each whale caught, for sailors.

The company claimed that the Sei whales caught were not as profitable as sperm whales but the men pointed out that the number of whales caught increased each year. The seamen also got the right of checking off dues from wages of seamen joining the union for the first time and then signing on a members of whaling crews.

### Sailors Refuse To Scab on Coolies

VICTORIA, May 24.—When the Chinese crew of the S.S. Tatjana recruited at \$10 a month in Hong-kong demanded an advance on their wages when the vessel arrived at New Westminster, the white captain refused and the Chinese then went on strike. They were arrested and lodged in the immigration sheds by the port authorities. The owners of the vessel pretended that the crew had been arrested for dope running and tried to secure from the Federated Seafarers Union white seamen to act as scabs. The secretary of the union revealed the true state of affairs and told the owners that unionists would see the packet in Davy Jones' locker before they would scab on Chinese getting \$10 a month.

Patronize Our Advertisers

### Toronto Cloak Workers Locked Out

Toronto, Ont.—The Royal and Continental Cloak Company, broke last week its agreement with the Toronto Cloak Joint Board and locked out its one hundred workers.

The Royal firm was a member of the Toronto Cloak Manufacturers' Association which only a few months ago had signed an agreement with the Union. This firm, however, has been hankering for the days when it used to run its factory on the "open-shop" basis and has continually violated its pact with the workers' organization. Finally, it broke away completely from the association and locked out its workers. The Union forthwith replied with a strike.

#### It All Depends

Great rejoicing in the Financial Post, Montreal Gazette, and other organs of high finance when Russia prepared to spend ten or twelve millions for Canadian flour. But when the Russian workers donated \$5,000 to help their comrades, the striking miners of Cape Breton, oh, horrors! the money mustn't be touched, it's tainted!

### Irish Rail Strike Is Imminent

Dublin, Ireland.—The railway workers of Ireland are menaced by an attempt to cut their already insufficient wages on the part of the Irish railway administration. This is tending to bring about a strike as a defensive measure.

All Irish railway workers in both North and South are affected, as all are threatened with a cut of five shillings a week. The men are organized in the Railway Transport Union which has its chief strength in England and C. T. Cramp, the head of this union is now in Ireland fighting the case of the men before an arbitration board.

Let no one imagine that there are any short cuts to a labor paradise. To build better labor conditions means the evolutionary process of hard trade union work. It is that work that brought us where we are. It is that work that will carry us farther along the path to better living.

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## HOW LLOYD GEORGE WON THE WAR

### INTRIGUE THAT KILLED PEACE

Mr. Lloyd George, the Premier who, according to a ceremonious compliment paid him recently by Lord Oxford and Asquith, was mainly responsible for winning the war, comes in for some rough handling in an Evening Standard article on "The Underplay of Politics."

The writer describes the success of the intrigue that in 1916 displaced Mr. Asquith from the Premiership in favor of Mr. Lloyd George, and after some acid comment on the shiftiness of the Tory faction, who, led by Mr. Bonar Law, gave way, "according to plan," goes on to say:

"The spectators saw nothing of all this underplay. They were told by their papers that Mr. Asquith was slow and Mr. Lloyd George was quick, and that what Mr. Joseph Chamberlain called 'push and promptitude,' would shortly end the war.

#### Austria Offered Peace

"But did the spectators know, or were they told, that at the very hour when Mr. Lloyd George leaped into Mr. Asquith's seat a definite offer of peace had arrived from the Emperor of Austria? The Prince Sixte de Bourbon, the brother of the Empress, arrived with an autograph letter from Charles offering to withdraw from the war if the Allies would guarantee his empire against Germany.

"If Austria had pulled out of the war, Bulgaria and Turkey must have followed, and Germany's flank or rear being uncovered, peace must have ensued in the beginning of 1917.

"As Mr. Lloyd George had just been made Premier on the knock-out blow ticket, what chance had the unfortunate Charles of being listened to. (Emphasis ours).

"The Austrian Emperor may have been mistaken, and his proposal may have been impracticable. But at least the peoples of Italy, France and Britain might have been allowed to decide upon the facts. But of all these things, of this most sinister piece, of underplay, the spectators were not allowed to catch a glimpse. It was not until four years after the peace that the Prince Sixte's narrative was published."

## British Unemployed To March

The British National Unemployed Workers Movement is proposing to organize during the summer an unemployed march on the lines of the national demonstrations of two years ago.

The Committee are inviting contingents to be formed in every industrial centre in the country with a common meeting place. As far as possible only single men will be asked to take part.

#### British Shopmen Demand Bonus

The Shopmen's Lines Committee of the Great Central Section of the London and N. E. Railway are to take steps to enforce payment of the 6s. 6d. a week war bonus. It is stated that the company has consistently refused to recognise the award.

By an award of the Industrial Court, manual employees in electrical supply undertakings on the British South Coast will receive an increase of 2s. per week.

The workers affected who number about 1,200 made application for a flat increase of 5s.

#### British Unemployment Fund

The average weekly revenue of the British Unemployment Fund for the past three months has been £988,000, and the average weekly expenditure for the last month £990,000, including £30,000 which is not recurrent. The debt on May 9, was £7,620,000.

# Old Country Labor News

## "Red Letter" Plot A Pure Forgery

THE GENERAL COUNCIL of the British Trades Union Congress has approved the report of the delegation, which inquired into the famous "Red Letter" plot.

The delegation inspected the confidential archives of the Communist International, at Moscow, and are quite satisfied that the notorious Zinovieff letter was a forgery.

The General Council urges that a committee of the Labor Party, in conjunction with the Foreign Office officials and the Home Office shall be given facilities to make a thorough investigation into the whole matter in this country, in order to find out how the "document" came to be made the basis for diplomatic action.

## Slavery Reintroduced; Compulsory Labor in British Kenya Colony

NOT content with telling tall stories and making irresponsible allegations as to the conscription of labor in Russia, the British Government has actually put this system into operation in one of their Colonies—Kenya.

Mr. Amery, the Colonial Secretary, made the admission, when in the House of Commons, he stated in reply to a question concerning the railway in Kenya:

Approval has been given for the compulsory recruitment of labor for railway construction of 4,000 at any one time.

It is a poor commentary on the glory of the British Empire that the British Government has found it necessary to resort to the introduction of slavery.

## British Mine War Looms Near; Owners Demand Reductions

THERE is a world crisis in the coal trade, and British owners want hours increased and wages reduced to enable them to undersell the Germans.

Unemployment is increasing, and the owners are attempting to break the National Agreement by reducing rates at various pits.

The miners' executive is opposed to longer hours and lowering rates believing the miners' conditions warrant increases instead of reductions.

The methods adopted by coal owners in different districts to make settlements outside the Miners' Federation, which is being boosted in the capitalist press, is a mean and underhanded attempt to undermine the miners' organization.

The whole committee are united in opposition to worse conditions, and are endeavoring to unite the whole trade union movement to form a united front to protect the interests of all the workers of Britain.

#### Scotch Sawmill Workers to Strike

Woodcutting machinists in the sawmill industry in Scotland have balloted in favor of a strike to enforce their claim for an increase of 3d. an hour, a 44-hour week, and payment for annual holidays.

## Gems From the British Labor Press

A British baronet who disagreed with his wife and who lived in a Palace in Vienna, lived in one wing of the mansion, relegating his wife to the other. Now just look at the inconvenience he would have had to suffer if he had been living in a single room. The limit of his disgust would have been the opposite side of the fire-place.—"Forward."

They used to make Lenin eat £2000 worth of choice fruit in the week, but that I think was to excite the butchers; and when he was said to drink the blood of his aristocratic victims that clearly was to arouse the Beer and Stout industry to the imminent peril of a new competition.—"Forward."

From careful investigation I have discovered that there are, as a matter of fact, two classes.

These have been described to me by "people that count" as "The People that matter" and "The Under dog."

Well, all I can say is—Beware of the Dog.—"Sunday Worker"

A medical student of Chicago has entered upon a two years fasting diet, his idea being to discover how much food is needed for keen thinking. The British problem for millions is the amount of keen thinking necessary to get enough food.—"Forward."

A cat has its claws at the end of its paws, but a comma has its pause at the end of its clause.—"Sunday Worker."

"Have you any money?" asked the Clerk of the Court of a deaf prisoner. "Not guilty, sir," he replied.

"I think cigar-smoking is an excellent antidote to revolution and Bolshevism in this country."—Lord Birkenhead.

## Open Shop Drive in England

London, Eng.—The scheme of Lord Weir to erect standardized steel houses on a Ford mass production basis means a new extension of scientific management and slavery to the machine. The British building trades unions are determined to fight it to the last ditch. Weir's plan presupposes complete disregard of the trade union conditions established by joint agreement in the industry, substituting semiskilled metal workers on a piecework basis.

#### British Old-Age Pensions

The average ages at which pensions are granted in Britain are as follows: Old-age pensions, 70; blind old-age pensions, 10; Army, 40; Navy, 43; teachers, 62; police 48½.

#### Small Holdings in Scotland

335,814 acres of land in Scotland have been purchased for small holdings since January 1, 1919.

Destroy noxious weeds in fence corners and fields; don't let them bloom.

## Insulting the Dead; Magisterial Insolence

A sense of decency or even a mere ability to mind his own business might have saved a London coroner from a disgraceful display of bad feeling at an inquest on an elderly unemployed decorator, of whom it was said in evidence that he was a heavy drinker.

"Like most people who draw the 'dole,'" was the astonishing comment of the coroner, who apparently thought it so important to air his private opinion (if such an ignorant notion deserves to be called an "opinion") that he did not hesitate to insult a tragedy which, as a well-paid but superfluous official, he no doubt failed to understand.

This preaching of anti-working-class propaganda from "cowards' castles" is too common a feature of the courts today. An Enfield Bumble thought it necessary to ask an accused out-of-work laborer: "Did you get drunk on the dole?"

"Get drunk on the dole!" retorted the man bitterly. "It isn't enough to live on; let alone get drunk on."

General Sir Ian Hamilton supplied a view which ought to be passed on the bench of some courts of justice. In unveiling Dundee War Memorial he said:

"The memorial cries out to the four winds of heaven with 4,000 voices that many of our comrades who went over the top as bravely as they themselves are still existing, more dead than alive, on the dole."

## CHILD SLAVERY IN BRITAIN LIFE ON THE CANALS

An inspector of the N.S.P.C.C. has recently made a tour of the barges on English canals, and now publishes his statistics.

During his tour he saw 1,440 children. Of these he reports that 1,139 have received little or no education. He only saw 63 children whose education he could describe as "good."

On the other hand he came across 237 who had never been to school. Continuing, he tells us that he saw 402 boys and 276 girls, all of school age, working on the barges at hauling, driving and steering.

Of these boys and girls so employed, 31 were eight years old, 12 were seven years, and 8 were six years old.

He states that it was quite com-

## FLOGGING IN INDIA HOW MINERS FARE

MR. BALDWIN, in a recent speech, said that "freedom is the cement which binds the empire."

In order to grasp the full importance of what freedom means, listen to the answers given recently in the house of commons by Earl Winterton (Under-Secretary of State for India) in reply to labor questions:

Mr. Morgan Jones asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether flogging as a punishment still persists in the Indian army.

Earl Winterton: A commanding officer of a unit on active service may award corporal punishment not exceeding 12 strokes with a rattan to followers who are menial servants. This is the only case in which corporal punishment can be awarded in the Indian army, whether in peace or war.

Mr. Jones: Is it not the right hon. gentleman's opinion, and the opinion of the Government, that the time has come to do away with this form of punishment in the Indian army as in the British army?

Earl Winterton: The hon. member is mistaken in supposing that it is in the army. It refers only to those followers who are in a very different category, and this punishment is only used in very exceptional circumstances, I see no reason why it should be abolished.

Mr. Jones: It is not desirable to abolish it in the case of menial servants, as in the case of other people?

Earl Winterton: It is a matter on which the hon. member must form his own opinion. My opinion is contrary. (Hansard, May 11, 1925.)

On the same day Earl Winterton, in answer to a question on the hours and wages of Indian miners stated that they worked 45 hours per week for the princely sum of \$2.00 per week, or a little over 2 cents an hour.

#### British Exports to Russia

Exports of British manufacturers to Russia increased from £308,596 in the first quarter of 1924 to £1,502,393 in the corresponding quarter of 1925. Exports from Britain to Russia of foreign and Colonial merchandise similarly increased from £677,134 to £3,097,418.

mon to see a man and one child working one boat and his wife and another child working the other.

The general conditions he describes as inadequate.

This is not the report of a wild red Communist, but of a responsible official of a respectable institution.

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## Editorial Page

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## Royal Raiment

[By J. A. B.]

PICKING up a copy, in the bunkhouse, of that literary production which is so whole heartedly devoted to the interests of Big Business, "The Saturday Evening Post," dated March 7th, 1925, I chanced upon an article under the caption, "Royal Raiment," which it is alleged was written by a saw-mill laborer, in the U. S. A.

Here is an extract from it: "I bought my last suit a year ago with money earned from a job handling lumber. It is of soft brown checks and from a rich piece of Scotch woolen, it cost me \$65.00. When I bought it I had a \$35.00 blue serge, and a \$50.00 grey tweed."

Digest that you thirty cents an hour saw-mill laborers of B. C., who are fortunate if you possess a suit of ready made clothes to change into from overalls, but let us proceed: "My dress up wardrobe filled one whole suitcase, my work outfit another. I had five pairs of shoes; one pair of sixteen dollar logger boots; a pair of ten dollar dress shoes, and three minor pairs. Silk shirts; three hats and two caps; a jersey; a roughneck sweater; a mackinaw; and a jerk-in."

## Like an Inventory

This reads like the inventory of a department in Spencer's store. Did you notice the silk shirts?—number not stated, but just thrown on the pile to make weight. What's a silk shirt more or less to a saw-mill laborer in the good old U. S. A.? Let us take a few more items in the catalogue: "A slicker, and a forty dollar whipcord raincoat; three pairs of work pants; a heavy leather apron (weight not stated); and a pair of mittens for handling lumber a stack of more intimate garments; enough neckties to make a bedspread. I drove a glittering Sedan. I was proud of my possessions, proud of living as a laborer who could dress as well and live as well, if not with such extravagance, as the manager of the mill where I worked."

## A Real Tale

No, this is not one of these stories of the future, when the worker controls the means of production, but a supposedly truthful article depicting the pleasant lot of the saw-mill laborers in the U. S. A., so all you sawmill laborers of B. C. who want "enough neckties to make a bedspread;" "a stack of the more intimate garments"; or "a glittering sedan" had better get a move on.

It is reported that a number of the prospectors who had planned taking part in the gold rush to the Cassiar district have changed their plans, and are now headed south. One reads in the Vancouver papers of parties of men being arrested trying to cross the border surreptitiously into the U. S. A., and—I am letting you in on a secret which threatens to demoralize the saw-mill industry—these are saw-mill laborers of B. C. who are readers of the "Saturday Evening Post."

What's the use of joining a union, or organizing for better wages or conditions when a saw-mill laborer's Paradise lies south of the International Boundary. I wonder why the author of "Royal Raiment" does not mention how much he pays his valet.

## Cost of Living

On May 1 the cost of living in Britain was 73 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 75 per cent. on April 1st.

**A PAN-PACIFIC LABOR PEACE CONFERENCE** will be called in the near future. This decision was arrived at by the annual conference of the Australian Labor Party, and has since received the official endorsement of the Labor Party of New Zealand. Immediate steps are being taken to get in touch with labor bodies in the United States, Canada, Japan, China, Philippines and the East Indies, with the view of securing the attendance of labor delegates from each of these countries. The object of the conference is to have the labor movement in each country refuse to participate in any capitalistic war on the Pacific. That such a conference is needed is obvious to anyone who has given even the slightest heed to the military and naval preparations of the imperialistic powers on the Pacific. The United States navy has been carrying on extensive naval maneuvers in the vicinity of the Hawaiian Islands, allegedly for the purpose of discovering whether these Islands would be vulnerable if attacked by a hostile fleet. Japan, however, views the situation differently. "Chugai Shogyo," an influential capitalist daily, published in Tokio, says in a recent issue: "The great maneuvers of the United States fleet in the Pacific are evidently a horrible menace to Japan, they being a demonstration directed against this country." American naval swashbucklers are equally frank about the matter. The Chief of Staff of the American fleet is quoted in recent press dispatches as declaring: "The public should be warned that we are not staging a circus, but an actual war game, of benefit to the participants." And why should the United States and Japan prepare for war? Because both countries require markets in which they can dispose of the surplus products produced by labor, and China is the only potential market existing. Great Britain also has interests in the Far East, and will, inevitably, be drawn into the conflict. The Chinese object to the slave-driving proclivities of Japanese and Western capitalists, and are rebelling against their yoke, with the result that they have been told in unmistakable terms that they will either submit quietly or be subjected by armed force.

**WHAT HAPPENED IN SHANGHAI** during the past week is a beautiful example of international capitalism in action. The international mixed court, the judicial representatives of foreign imperialism in China, arrested six Chinese students on a charge of inciting a strike among Chinese workers in a Japanese cotton mill. Enraged at this action, some 3,000 Chinese students marched down the chief street of the foreign settlement, where they were met by police, who arrested fifty of the students. A battle took place in which ten students were killed and a vast number wounded. The police that were used were Indian Sikhs. Here we had the beautiful spectacle of Sikh police, led by British officers, being used to protect Japanese interests in China. A truly remarkable situation at first glance, but not so strange when we consider the international solidarity of our rulers when their interests as a class are menaced. Several clashes between students and strikers and the police have taken place since the first battle occurred, with the result that when we pick up a copy of the daily press the first thing that strikes the eye are gory tales reminiscent of the European holocaust of a few years ago, which, we were told, would be the last armed conflict that ever would be inflicted upon the human race. But 'tis said "Where needs must the devil drives," and no matter how we may stretch our credulity into believing the sincerity of the governments of the Great Powers at that time, yet the ugly fact remains that today these governments require markets, and markets they must get if they are to save their social system. To them it is markets or social ownership.

**MR. WOODSWORTH**, labor M. P. for Centre Winnipeg, made a brilliant speech recently in the Canadian House of Commons on national defence, and during his remarks made it clear that he expects nothing from the present group in power but a continuation of military preparations. Said Mr. Woodsworth: "I am perfectly well aware that it is comparatively useless to appeal along these lines (peace lines) to many members of this House, but I would like to appeal beyond the walls of this parliament, to the men who at the front learned what war really meant, because I have found after conversations with them that the majority of them actually thought that they went out to fight in order to end war. . . ." Four years in parliament has convinced Mr. Woodsworth (if indeed he ever had any doubts about the matter) that it is useless to appeal for peace from those whose business it is to make war, but he directed his appeal to the thousands of workers on the outside who had been, and are being fooled by the glib phrases of our rulers. He quoted from a statement by the Navy League of Canada showing that the controllers of that body understand the real reason for all wars. This declaration said in part: "It is the everlasting economic war, which prevails in times of nominal peace, which has produced and will produce physical wars." The "economic war," the mad rush for control of markets in which to dispose of the surplus products robbed from labor "has produced and will produce physical war." What could be plainer, or more openly stated, and yet the daily press

tells us that China is becoming unfit to govern herself and requires the assistance of the military junkers of Western Imperialism. This in face of the fact that the Chinese were a civilized people before Europeans took to wearing a breech clout.

**CANADIAN LABOR SHOULD PARTICIPATE** in the Pan Pacific Labor Peace Conference. This is the duty of the Canadian Labor Party, a duty it owes to its affiliated membership. Should war break out on the Pacific (and everything indicates that it will be the scene of the next armed conflict towards which we are rapidly drifting), Britain will as surely be drawn into it as a quicksand will suck a stranded ship into its maw; and Canada is tied, by the British North America Act, to the apron-strings of such war-mongering politicians as Winston Churchill or Stanley Baldwin. Mr. Baldwin made his position clear when, on May 14th, in the British House of Commons, in answer to labor questions, he stated: "I do not think it ADVANTAGEOUS for Britain to take the initiative of summoning a disarmament conference." Had Britain been in an "advantageous" position, possibly he might have acted differently, probably he wouldn't. Meantime the armaments race continues, and preparations for the next blood-fest proceeds rapidly, because "the next war must not catch us unprepared." Canada, whether she likes it or no, is bound to Britain, hence to the war-mongering policies that rend Old Europe, and which will continue to rend it so long as capitalism endures. To avoid war we must prepare for peace. Our rulers insist upon fighting, and if we are still unprepared to ditch them, let us at least refuse to be made a pawn in their game. Let those who desire war fight. We of the labor movement have no quarrel with the workers of another country. Australian labor perceives this truth, and with the same spirit that they downed two efforts to force conscription upon them during the last war, they call upon the workers in the countries bordering upon the Pacific to join them in a concerted effort to prevent their being drawn into another armed conflict. The issue before us is clear. Let us stand prepared to join in this conference, and participate in any movement that will tend to prevent us from becoming the hapless victims of our rulers' profit-seeking schemes.

### No Improvement In Employment in Eastern Canada

**MONTREAL.**—Employment in Eastern Canada this spring was rather less than last spring. In March the Department of Labor's index number of employment in Quebec province was 89.6, a decline of 3.9 points, as compared with March, 1924.

In Ontario the decline was 3.8 points, and in the maritime provinces 0.7 points. The base of these index numbers is the volume of employment in January, 1920, represented by 100. Any improvement since has only been that arising from the usual seasonal variation.

Canadian emigration to the United States was 159,960 during the last calendar year.

### LEAD MINERS IN AUSTRALIA OBTAIN 36c. A DAY INCREASE

**SYDNEY, Australia.**—(FP)—Lead miners at Broken Hill are guaranteed a minimum wage of \$3.96 a day until Jan. 1, 1926, an increase of 36 cents, under the new award. If lead keeps rising, wages will go up again.

### BOSTON BUILDERS WALK OUT

**BOSTON, Mass.**—Ranks of striking building tradesmen swelled recently by the building laborers, whose 5,000 members walked out on all but a few construction jobs that are meeting the laborers' demands for 80 cents for the semi-skilled, and 77½ cents an hour for the rest.

The bosses offered to sign a year pact, continuing present wages of 70 and 65 cents for one year with arbitration in 1926 and 1927. Union representatives refused and the strike was called.

Building laborers are resentful of the fact that their wages have not risen in proportion to those of other building tradesmen, and claim that the present boom in construction gives them confidence of success.

Most of the 2,000 striking painters are back on the job, at a scale of \$1.25 an hour, which they demanded.

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