

Labor Advocate

With Which Is Incorporated THE B.C. FEDERATIONIST

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Fifteenth Year, No. 15.

VANCOUVER, B. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 15th, 1926

SIX PAGES

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CANADIAN RAILWAY WORKERS DEMAND INCREASE IN WAGES

Former Officials Are Re-Elected

By H. A. SPENCE
MONTREAL.—(FP)—Wage boosts were demanded by the convention of Division 4, railway employment, A. F. of L., thirty notice having been filed with the Railway Association of Canada.

the men had shown a decided improvement and that the effect on organization was shown in a steady improvement in the membership of the shop crafts unions.

Alberta Lawmakers Ditch 8-Hour Day

EDMONTON, Alta.—The proposed 8-hour day for Alberta has gone up in smoke. When the matter came up for debate in the Legislative Assembly the government introduced an amendment, providing for the appointment by the government of a commission composed of three men to enquire into the practicability of the 8-hour day, and for them to report back to next session of the legislature.

Tennessee Monkey Trial Set for May

NEW YORK.—The appeal from Tennessee evolution trial will be argued before the Supreme Court of Tennessee early in May. At this hearing the constitutionality of the Tennessee anti-evolution law will be challenged by lawyers of the American Civil Liberties Union, which is supporting the defense.

New Zealand Labor Prospects Bright

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—(FP)—Summing up the Labor position in New Zealand, Mr. H. E. Holland, leader of the N. Z. Labor Party, said that the outlook was healthy. Although the Party lost seats at the last election, it had greatly increased its voting strength.

Peonage in New York State

Strikers Get Arrested on Suspicion
NEW YORK.—A spectacular rescue of eight fur workers from a farm Spring Valley, New York, took place recently. A worker telephoned his son-in-law that he was being prevented by armed guards from entering a farm where an improvised manufacturing shop was being operated.

Alberta Section C.L.P. Seeks Nationalization Canadian Coal Mines

Unemployment Situation Still Serious

EDMONTON, Alta.—Old age pension health and social insurance to be paid for from the profits of industry; repeal of the North West Territories Act; and abolition of night work in mines, were among the questions discussed and acted upon by the fourth annual convention of the Alberta Section, Canadian Labor Party, which met here on April 2nd.

The Dominion government, as provincial administration, as proposed, would debar all migratory workers from receiving benefits. It was also decided to recommend that the maximum qualifying age be sixty years, that the pension rate be \$360 per year, that there be no discrimination regarding years of residence or whether the applicant was a British subject, and that no applicant be debarred because he had suffered imprisonment.

PROFIT SHARING TOO CAPITALISTIC IS OPINION OF U.S. MANUFACTURERS

CHICAGO.—(FP)—Profit sharing in industry gives the worker distorted economic ideas and destroys his enthusiasm for hard work, states a communication circulating in Chicago employer circles. It is issued by the National Association of Manufacturers, the nationwide open shop organization, and it is signed by C. B. Wheeler, chairman of its employment relations committee.

gives the worker the tail end of a notion that you can sometimes get something for nothing, which is the secret of capitalism. As the open shopper neatly puts it: "During a given period the worker may be inspired to the maximum effort of which he is capable and find that his share of profits is less than for another period during which he is conscious of less determined effort.

RADICAL TONE MAINTAINED BY ONTARIO SECTION, C.L.P.

Government House for Children's Hospital

By SCOTT NEARING
LONDON, Ont.—(FP)—The Ontario section of the Canadian Labor Party opened its annual convention in London April 1 with 215 delegates representing 78 working class organizations.

ed its usefulness," and that the party should proceed by "constitutional, educational and political means to the development of the co-operative commonwealth." The resolution providing for the cancelling of Communist affiliation was lost by a vote of 116 to 57. A noteworthy feature of this vote was that there were but 50 Communist delegates present, and that had they abstained from voting the motion would still have been lost.

I. L. P. Gets Ready For Summer School

WEST SUMMERLAND, B. C.—The members of Summerland Local, I. L. P., are having a bee on Thursday to clean up the grounds at the Log Cabin and are making arrangements to hold the first of their summer socials there in May. On April 19th there will be a general discussion on world conditions entitled "Mussolini versus Trotsky"; April 26th will be a business meeting at which plans for the summer school will be discussed and committees appointed, and May 3rd there will be a social at the Log Cabin.

A resolution was unanimously adopted providing that since "no permanent peace can be hoped for until the root causes of war, capitalism and imperialism, are eliminated," and since the Locarno pact does not in any way remove these causes of war, that therefore "Canada should refuse all responsibility" for the results of British foreign policy.

Preparations are well in hand for the summer school which will be held from August 15-29, and Rev. A. E. Smith, M.A., president of the Ontario Section, C. L. P., has signed his willingness to act as director. Full particulars will be issued shortly but an interesting syllabus is assured and two weeks of an ideal holiday spent in beautiful surroundings.

Australian Miners Prepare To Strike

SYDNEY, Australia.—(FP)—Trouble is threatening in the coal-mining industry because of the fact that the federal government will not appoint tribunals to deal with the many grievances of the miners. At present there is but one coal tribunal to deal with all troubles, and as a result many grievances have existed for over two years without a hearing.

Another unanimous decision of the convention calls for the conversion of the Government House of Ontario into a hospital for sick children. The Government House is owned by the province of Ontario and is used as a residence by the governor of the province, expenses for its upkeep being provided by the province. During 1925 these expenses totalled \$47,955. "No one can be governor of this province who has not at least \$100,000 to spend each year that he is in office," stated the mover of the resolution. "That means that only about 30 or 40 men in the whole province can afford to be governor. These are years of unemployment and hardship. Instead of using this building to give the rich a little excitement, we should employ it as a children's hospital."

Day and Night Picket Line

Bosses Get Rich; Workers Get Slugged

PASSAIC, N. J.—A day and night picket line is the latest answer of the 13,000 striking woolen workers of Passaic to the increasing police violence. The disclosure of the Botany Mills profits for the past year is renewing the strikers' determination to win their three months' fight for decent wages, better conditions and union organization. The Botany Mills earned a surplus of \$1,769,398 in 1925, or over \$300,000 more than in the previous year. After distributing \$400,000 in dividends it has \$369,100 left over for the same purpose. The firm loaned \$4,000,000 to its European affiliates. It owns 33 mills in Poland, Italy, Germany and Czechoslovakia. Twenty per cent. profit in actual investment is United Front Committee Organizer Albert Weisbord's estimate of Botany's gain as shown by the balance sheet. Botany workers were getting from \$12 to \$22 weekly, when they worked. Mill town police are covering their badges, or slipping them into their pockets when beating up strikers on picket lines, so that their numbers cannot be taken and complaints for assault sworn out. Many workers are suffering from severe lacerations and bruises from police clubs and bats, when charged by police on horses or motorcycles. Arrests are increasing.

New Lemieux Act for Alberta Labor

EDMONTON, Alta.—Compulsory arbitration of labor disputes in certain industries will be the law in this province, if a bill now before the legislative assembly passes. This bill, which is entitled "An Act to Provide for the Settlement of Labor Disputes," is almost identical with the federal Lemieux Act, which was declared unconstitutional by the Privy Council. Discussing the question, F. M. Christophers, Labor member for Rocky Mountain House, pointed out that the Lemieux Act had been chiefly used in Alberta to break strikes at a time when the strikers had almost won.

Queensland Labor In A Heretic Hunt

BRISBANE, Queensland.—(FP)—At the annual meeting of the Queensland branch of the Australian Labor Party, various delegates to the Conference were excluded because they refused to sign an anti-Communist pledge. The president of the conference (Mr. DeMaime) in explaining the action of the conference, said that the A.L.P. could not countenance "this disturbing and disrupting" element, nor was it prepared to accept the idea of Communist permeation of white-anting. The conference, by an overwhelming majority, decided that all members of the Labor Party must sign an anti-Communist pledge.

NEARING COMING TO VANCOUVER IN OCTOBER

Scott Nearing, who returned to this continent recently, after a tour through Europe which took him into all the chief countries including Russia, will be in Vancouver in the month of October next. Arrangements are being made for him to remain in this city for about two weeks. Having ample time to advertise his meetings he should be assured of a bumper audience.

OPEN FORUM

Editorial Page

REVIEWS

Address All Letters and Remittances to the Editor

The Canadian Labor Advocate

815 Holden Building, 16 Hastings St. E., Vancouver, B.C.

Phone, Secy. 2132

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The Weekly Pageant

RUSSIAN EMIGRES held a meeting in Paris recently for the purpose of selecting a new Czar. There were several claimants for the vacant job, and for several days the meeting wrestled with the vital problem of which scion of the Romanoff family should be permitted to imagine himself wearing the royal regalia.

SHOCKING IDEAS as published in the Farmers' Union page of the "Western Producer" are not nearly so shocking as are some of the "definitions" published by the same writer.

PROFESSOR ODLUM, whose earthly mission appears to be the supplying of British Jews with an intellectual atmosphere, is stated to have declared recently that "To interpret the Bible one must have an open heart."

Union Directory

- ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL—Meets second Monday in the month. President, J. R. White; secretary, R. H. Neelands, P.O. Box 66.
BAKERY SALESMEN, LOCAL 371—Meets second Thursday every month in Holden Building. President, J. Brightwell; financial secretary, H. A. Bowron, 701 13th Ave. E.
CIVIC EMPLOYEES' UNION, LOCAL 25—Meets first and third Fridays in the month at 145 Hastings St. W., at 3 p.m. John MacIntyre, president, 216-5th Ave. E.; Geo. Harrison, Secy. Treasurer; W. J. Scribner, business agent. Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays 2:30-5:30 Hastings St. E.
MUSICAL MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION, Local 145, A. F. of M.—Meets in G.W.V.A. Hall, Seymour and Fender Streets, second Sunday at 10 a.m. President, E. C. Miller, 991 Nelson Street; secretary, E. A. Jamieson, 991 Nelson Street; financial secretary, W. E. Williams, 991 Nelson Street; organizer, F. Fletcher, 991 Nelson Street.
THE FEDERATED SEAFARERS' UNION OF CANADA—Headquarters at Rooms 5, 6 and 7, Flack Building, 163 Hastings Street W., Vancouver, B.C. Tel. Secy. 3689. President, Robert Thom; Vice-President, David Gillespie; Secy-Treasurer, Wm. Donaldson. Victoria Branch, Room 11, Green Block, Broad Street, Victoria, B.C. Phone 3904.
TIPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 226—President, C. S. Campbell; vice-president, R. Gouthro; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, P.O. Box 66. Meets last Sunday of each month at 2 p.m. in Holden Bldg., 16 Hastings St. E.
FRANCE RUPERT TIPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 413—President, S. B. Macdonald; secretary-treasurer, J. M. Campbell, P.O. Box 659. Meets last Thursday of each month.

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Why Pattullo Wants Immigrants

ADDRESSING a gathering of women a few days ago at New Westminster, T. D. Pattullo, minister of lands, is quoted by the local press as declaring that he could see no reason why three or four hundred thousand immigrants should not be poured into Canada yearly. Doubtless he cannot. Pattullo represents that class which views every worker as a profit producing instrument, and an army of unemployed as a necessary and valuable weapon with which to force down wages and spread dissent and prejudice in the ranks of the working class by pitting the employed against the unemployed.

But Pattullo has also other reasons for desiring an increase of population. He informed his listeners that Canadian railways were built on the assumption of increased population, and that "it was vitally necessary to obtain this increase." Vitally necessary for whom? Why, the railroad companies, of course. They are "the people that matter." Under capitalism railroads, like everything else, exist for the purpose of exploiting workers for a profit, and not for the purpose of serving the needs of the populace. Profit is the prime factor; those who perform useful work are a secondary consideration.

There is another factor in this case which Pattullo, for obvious reasons, failed to mention. The government of which he is a part are endeavoring to dispose of the P. G. E. railway, by handing over to the purchaser a huge tract of land. Both land and railway will be valueless except immigrants can be enticed into settling on farms. Profit can not be gathered except workers are set to work, and settlers will provide the necessary freight and passenger traffic to keep a number employed. Then there is also the fact that some of the prospective settlers may possess a few dollars which can be wheeled out of them in return for a few acres of stumps, and an empty promise of a rosy future.

Pattullo is a valuable accessory to those he represents.

"Save The Forests" Week

"SAVE the forests" is once again on the logging operators' smoke screen agenda, and once again the trumpet-tongued press agents of the lumber corporations are bending to their task of distracting attention from those responsible for burning the forests, and casting the onus upon those who seldom see a forest except at a distance of several miles.

In a recent issue of the daily press we were informed that in fifty years sixty per cent. of the standing timber in British Columbia has gone up in smoke, while but five per cent. has been marketed. Because of this we are exhorted to spare no effort to "save our forests from destruction."

No person, other than either those who profit by so doing, or those afflicted with a penchant for vandalism, would jeopardize the forests. The latter are usually confined in lunatic asylums, but the former, who are the real incendiaries, are held up to public gaze as living models of how hard work and rigorous frugality can amass a fortune.

Every timber claim that has been logged off in B. C. during the past fifteen years is a veritable fire trap. The ground is covered to a depth of several feet with dead brush and smashed timber, and in summer this becomes as dry as tinder, requiring only a spark to start a blaze. Almost invariably this spark is supplied by a nearby logging donkey, and in a few minutes the forest is a seething mass of flame.

If those who cry so loud to save the forests would direct their energies towards compelling the lumber companies to clear the ground of all slashing, there would be no need for annual "save the forest" weeks. But this is not likely to take place so long as it remains cheaper for the logging operators to burn the forests than to take adequate fire precautions. If the profit basis of forest fires was destroyed these conflagrations would soon disappear.

The Forty-Eight Hour Week

THE latest group to attack the limitation of working hours is the Pharmaceutical Association of B. C., who are afraid that a recent decision of the Minimum Wage Board may result in preventing drug store clerks from working more than eight hours per day, seven days per week. The Association intends making every effort "to obtain some modification of the Act pertaining to hours."

Most persons would think that eight hours per day, seven days per week, would satisfy even the most avaricious employer, but apparently drug store owners in Vancouver have as great a predilection for long hours as have the imperialist exploiters in Asiatic countries. The drug store clerks are tied to their counters all day long, and have no opportunity to enjoy the fresh air and sunshine, but apparently this fact is not considered, and if the Board sanctions it, and the employees will stand for it, they will have to work all night as well.

What pressure the store owners may be able to exert upon the powers that be is somewhat problematical, but they are organized and trying, and the clerks would be well advised if they desire to have their side of the question considered, to also organize into a union, and raise their voice in protest. If they fail to do so they are liable to get but scant consideration.

Book Review

ONE hundred and two years ago the British Trade Union movement, banned by law, consisted of a mere handful of courageous workers, meeting clandestinely in some unfrequented corner. Today it embraces almost five million members, and is challenging the authority of what is probably the most powerful ruling group in the world. One hundred years ago a British labor organizer was as certain of being transported to a penal settlement as an American textile picket is of being beat up by an armed thug, but today when a union organizer speaks thrones rattle, and cabinet ministers hasten to stave off impending disaster.

But few workers in this country appreciate the influence wielded by British Labor, and fewer still understand or are in sympathy with its objective. That a need for this knowledge exists in Canada few real students of the Labor movement will deny, because Canada is yoked to Britain by imperial ties, and in a few weeks the workers of Britain will face one of the most momentous periods in their history, and may be driven into fighting for their very existence.

Nine months ago the British Trade Union Congress forced the government to subsidize Britain's basic industry in order to prevent the industrial life of the country from being paralyzed by a strike. The subsidy was a nine months truce, and since then both sides have been preparing for the coming conflict. The miners say: "Not a ton of coal shall be moved"; and the capitalists have replied by organizing their fascist, their Crusaders, their Organization for the Maintenance of Supplies, as well as several other bodies.

The Trade Union Congress, which is the chief-of-staff of the British Labor movement, met at Scarborough shortly after the government had yielded to the miners' demands. Scott Nearing attended that Congress, representing the Federated Press and, since his return to America, has published a booklet describing its work, and quoting verbatim the opening speech of the president.

The opening address deals with the activities of the Congress during the past year, its recommendations for the future, its attitude towards imperialism and trade union unity and its determination to shake off the shackles of capitalism.

An idea of how British Labor is swinging towards the left may be gathered from the following closing words of the president's address: "Those who believe that a new order of society is inevitable . . . cannot do other than rejoice that at last there are clear indications of a world movement rising in revolt and determined to shake off the shackles of wage slavery. Just as our people have passed out of serfdom into serfdom, and out of serfdom into wagedom, so will they finally pass out of wagedom into freedom. . . . It is the duty of all members of the working class to so solidify their movements that, come when the time may for the last final struggle, we shall be wanting in neither machinery nor men, to move forward to the destruction of wage slavery, and the construction of a system of society based upon co-ordinated effort, and world-wide mutual good will and understanding." Labor in Canada could well take a lesson from this.

A synoptic review of the resolutions and speeches on trade union unity and imperialism is given by Nearing, in short, crisp paragraphs. Dealing with the latter Harry Pollitt, boiler-makers' delegate, recently incarcerated for two years on a charge of inciting British soldiers to mutiny, said: "It is not a Wembley Empire we are talking about, but an empire every yard of which is drenched with the blood of natives or of British soldiers."

On May 1st the coal mining truce expires, and an understanding of this momentous question can be gathered from Nearing's description of how this question was dealt with by the Congress, and of how the situation has been aggravated through the Dawes Plan, which the McDonald government helped to put across.

This booklet, "British Labor Bids for Power," lacks one thing to complete the picture. Shortly after the Trade Union Congress at Scarborough the British Labor Party met at Liverpool. Its tone had none of the militancy evidenced by Congress, showing that it is departing ideologically from the trade union rock it is based on. The workers organized in the trade union movement, driven by the inexorable logic of economic circumstances, have but few words to waste on "empire problems," and are proceeding to attack the citadel of capitalism. Their problem is not one of empire but of bread.

As Nearing points out, there is a lesson to be learned from this Congress, by those who think "British Labor is pursuing an evolutionary policy," as it evidenced by the statement of A. A. Purcell, who said: "The land is ours by right. Once we possessed it. They took it from us. The industries are ours by right. We created them by our ten little fingers. And we propose to take them back. As for paying for them we shall take them first and argue about payment afterwards. We believe our argument will be stronger if we hold the means of subsistence in our hands." There are many valuable lessons for Canadian workers in this booklet.—J. M. C.

"BRITISH LABOR BIDS FOR POWER." By Scott Nearing; Social Science Publishers, New York City. Price 15 cents. On sale by the Canadian Labor Advocate).

Australian Rulers Rely On Fascists

By W. FANCIS AHERN

MELBOURNE—(FP)—Fascism is steadily gaining headway in Australia. According to statements by its chief organizer, Capt. Hatcher, its members are all supporters of the federal government, while the organization is receiving assistance from the big business elements behind the government. Hatcher is a government employee.

A manifesto recently issued by Hatcher set out that the fascists are a semi-military body, and intend to line up on the side of the government against "extremists and agitators." That the fascists are in league with the government is made clear in an article by William Davies, a British newspaper owner, who recently visited Australia. Davies said that while in Melbourne last October a staunch supporter of the anti-Labor prime minister told him to go right ahead with his anti-Labor legislation and that if the prime minister wanted any help against the unions he would have the assistance of "a large civilian volunteer force."

SCOTT NEARING LATEST BOOKS NOW ON SALE

THE following are some that have just come off the press and are available for our readers at the prices quoted. Send in your order to the Canadian Labor Advocate, with your remittance.

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In 1913 the quantity of British coal exported to Russia was 5,988,434 tons. The corresponding figure for 1924 was 37,650 tons.

Another War

By WATCHFUL

HAVE the Powers not yet their fill of war? Are they yet sufficiently nauseated with reek of blood? Do they still gaze on the fair earth that into a field of carnage?

Comrades, they are not yet ated. They desire more power which was at the bottom the last slaughter, and will it even although it be overwrecked bodies of the world. They have indeed forgotten the full misery brought to countless millions as a result of the last fest. Power! Power!! Power! is their cry.

Comrades, will you give your pressors that power which you much desire? It rests entirely on you. It is the workers who and manufacture the instruments of destruction.

Workers of all nations lay your tools. It is your skill makes the battleship possible. It is the craft of your hands and brains that builds the submarine torpedoes, poison gas, air bombs, aerial torpedoes and other paraphernalia of war. Wait until the conflict is upon when it is too late to turn. Quit now!

In The Daily Province of 5th we read the following lines: "1926 Naval Program 'Revolutionize Sub. War 'New Deadly Air Torpedo Britain'; Big Naval Expansion Underway in Italy," and same paper that one hundred Bishops of the Episcopal protest the ratification of the Anne Treaty with Turkey the latter is an "avowedly pentant and anti-Christianment." These are the Bishops that Christ whose crucifix just been commemorated, taught "Little children love another as I love you." cries!

Comrades, do you think these dreful preparations being made in your interests on your life! You will be in the game of war, just as ways have been in the past means will cry out amid fernal din. Your life blood slowly ooze out through the flesh will be eaten by rats the shells have obliterated of humanity. Your carcass ude an abominable stench. The war comes and the sounds, remember how the ers have been treated in a If you want to pass out world in a million slimy frogs go to war by all means, but ing what do you expect? A country's undying gratitude tin plate medal? A shattered and gas burned lungs? Let italist, in his desire for do his own dirty work. Y at home and mind your own ness.

Workers, let us make a vow: Never again shall a comrade's blood in the of capitalism and imperialism. August Thyssen of Germany just died, and left a fortune of \$100,000,000. He didn't go trenches in the last war, didn't fight for it. If one million dollars can be without the owner firing a should your fifty dollars to overseas. Workers, use brains. Attend to the things are your affairs, but do not about things which do not concern you.

AN APPROPRIATE JOB

A last been found for royalty. Press dispatch that on Holy Thursday the Spain washed the feet of men, and the queen the thirteen women. Here's h feet had not had a bath for

British admiralty return that today there are 27 and commodore employed and 21 afloat.

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The Week at Ottawa

By J. S. WOODSWORTH, M.P.

The old-age pensions scheme has now been fairly well discussed. While the opposition seemed critical on principle there did not appear any likelihood that there would be anything like solid opposition from any one group. Indeed the strongest support came from the Conservative side, naturally enough from some medical men, who, in their close contact with the people, had come to realize their needs. The financial men opposed on the ground that such legislation would destroy thrift and mean an extra burden of taxation.

In answer to a question of mine, information was given that Canadian troops were sent to Siberia by authority of an order-in-council of August 12, 1918. The expedition cost the Canadian government \$2,823,960.60. The cost of all supplies, ammunition, etc. (except the initial issue of personal equipment and clothing for the Canadian personnel) was borne by the Imperial government, which assumed responsibility for same upon shipment from Vancouver, and any balance remained in their hands. The Imperial government also paid all transportation charges from port of embarkation to Siberia and return. The pay and allowances of the Canadian personnel were borne by Canada.

The questions still remain: Why should Canada send troops against our late ally without a declaration of war? Why should Canadians conscripted for war in France and Belgium be forced at the point of the bayonet (I have the statement from eyewitnesses) to go to Siberia to assist the counter-revolutionary forces?

In discussing his motion for a reduction of the customs tariff on automobiles and motor trucks, Mr. G. G. Coate of Macleod "put on Hansard" some very interesting statements that ought to be given wide publicity throughout the west. It seems that the motor car, especially in the west, was not a luxury, but a necessity. It should then be brought within the reach of all. But as matters stand, the common people pay an enormous tribute to the manufacturers. Let me quote: "Looking over a booklet recently issued by the automotive industries of Canada, I find that from 1904 they have manufactured and sold in Canada 793,519 cars. The wholesale value of these cars is \$699,237,511. To get the retail value of these cars, we must add to that amount one-third, which would bring the total retail value of these cars to \$932,316,618, or an average value, without excise and sales tax, of \$1,174. The total extra cost—I am assuming here that these cars were sold to the Canadian public at an advance of 35 per cent. over the American price—the total extra cost of these cars to the consumers of Canada was \$242,000,000. That means an average increased price to the consumer of these cars in Canada of \$305 per car. This price does not take into account sales tax and excise tax.

"This booklet also shows that the total customs duties collected by this government from the manufacturers of parts of all kinds was \$43,000,000, so that if that were deducted from the \$242,000,000, which I have shown to be the extra cost, we would still have approximately \$200,000,000 which it has cost us to establish this industry." Mr. Coate points out that of the capital engaged in this industry, 80 per cent. is said to be owned outside Canada—practically all in the U. S. And what of the financial condition of the industry? Let the Financial Post of February 12th, 1926, state the facts:

"The Ford Motor Company of Canada was incorporated in Ontario in 1904, and re-incorporated with a Dominion charter in 1911. It has the exclusive manufacturing and selling rights on the Ford automobile, the Ford truck and Fordson tractor throughout the British Empire, with the exception of Great Britain and Ireland. Its field of activities includes Canada, New Zealand, Australia, India, British South Africa and so on. Originally in consideration of \$63,500 stock given to the Ford company they agreed to extend to the Canadian company the privilege of using all the devices and improvements of the American company's car without further cost. The capital stock, which amounted to \$125,000 in 1905—half of which went to the Detroit company—has, by the distribution of bonuses to shareholders, been increased to \$7,000,000."

Mr. Coate commented: "I want the House to note that all of this capital stock has come out of earnings, with the exception of the first \$125,000."

Labor Union In Russia

By G. MELNITCHANSKY
Secretary Foreign Relations Committee, U.S.S.R. Central Council of Trade Unions

DURING the last three years, owing to the rapid economic development of the country, the trade union membership has been constantly growing. According to the statistical information of the U. S. S. R. Central Council of Trade Unions, trade union membership was as follows: On April 1st, 1924, 5,822,682; on April 1st, 1925-6, 950,484, and on October 1st, 1925, 7,846,789. During the 18 months the trade union membership has increased by 2,024,107 or 34.8 per cent. The growth of separate trade unions was even greater than this average figure. For instance, the Union of Land and Forest Workers has grown during that time (in round figures) from 297,000 to 780,000; the Builders' Union from 211,000 to 576,000, etc.

On April 1st, 1925, 89.3 per cent. of the total number of people working by hire were organized in trade unions. The considerable percentage of unorganized workers is explained mainly by the influx of new workers, who for the most part come from the villages and are employed in industry for the first time. The trade unions are at present occupied in drawing these new classes of workers into the unions, which no doubt will reduce the percentage of unorganized labor.

Financial Condition
The latest statistical data show that the financial conditions of the Trade Unions in U.S.S.R. has become much stronger.

The income of the Central Executive Committees of the Trade Unions during the first half of 1924 amounted to 2,698,118 roubles and during the first half of 1925, to 4,449,392 roubles, an increase of 66.5 per cent. The total assets (including the various special funds) of the Central Committees on July 1st, 1925, amounted to 6,312,294.

The income of 55 Provincial Trade Councils (there are 72 altogether) for the first half of 1925 amounted to 2,070,047 roubles and the expenditure, 1,888,776 roubles.

The income of 1,079 Provincial Branches and District Committees of the Unions (approximately 31 per cent. of the total number) for the same period amounted to 20,901,997 roubles and the expenditure, 20,313,310 roubles.

The total assets (cash and property, not counting buildings) of the

Australian Premier Told he is a Liar by Fascist Leader

MELBOURNE, Australia—(FP)—

In the Australian federal parliament, the prime minister (Mr. Bruce) was attacked by Labor members for attacking trade unionism and refusing to interfere with the Fascist organization. Bruce replied that he had no official knowledge of the Fascisti in Australia, or what they stood for. Next day, Captain Hatcher, commander of the Australian Fascisti, stated in the public press: "I am astounded that the prime minister should deny knowledge of our organization, because I myself made him acquainted with it." Hatcher also said that it will well known that the Fascisti intended to stand behind Bruce in his campaign against "extremists and agitators."

Italian Labor Tied To Class Concord

ROME—Another step in the process of yoking the workers of Italy to the chariot of Fascism was accomplished here recently, when Mussolini decided to reorganize the Italian Senate on the basis of equal representation from the Fascist unions, which he has established, and from the employers, for the purpose of "bringing about progress in augmentation of the material and moral power of the nation," as the dictator expressed it.

The reorganized Senate will be divided into two groups: Those appointed for life from persons unqualified for membership in the Fascist unions, and those appointed for specific terms on recommendation of the unions. The latter will serve for nine years and must be over forty years of age.

Following the Gleam

By J. S. Woodsworth, M.P.

Continuation of a pamphlet, written by J. S. Woodsworth, Labor M.P. for Winnipeg North Centre, which the LABOR ADVOCATE is publishing as a series before issuing it in pamphlet form.

WHY I RESIGNED FROM THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY

"In the meantime another factor makes my position increasingly difficult. The war has gone on now for four years. As far back as 1906, I had been led to realize something of the horror and futility and wickedness of war. When the proposals were being made for Canada to assist in the naval defence of the Empire, I spoke and wrote against such a policy. Since the sudden outbreak of the war there has been little opportunity to protest against our nation and empire participating in the war. However, as the war progressed, I have protested against the curtailment of our liberties which is going on under the pressure of military necessity and the passion of war.

"According to my understanding of economics and sociology, the war is the inevitable outcome of the existing social organization with its undemocratic forms of government and competitive system of industry. For me, it is ignorance, or a closed mind, or camouflage, or hypocrisy, to solemnly assert that a murder in Serbia or the invasion of Belgium or the glaring injustices and horrible outrages are the cause of the war.

"Nor, through the war do I see any way out of our difficulties. The devil of militarism cannot be driven out by the power of militarism without the successful nations themselves becoming militarized. Permanent peace can only come through the development of good-will. There is no redemptive power in physical force.

"This brings me to the Christian point of view. For me, the teachings and spirit of Jesus are absolutely irreconcilable with the advocacy of war. Christianity may be an impossible idealism, but so long as I hold it, ever so unworthily, I must refuse, as far as maybe, to participate in or to influence others to participate in war. When the policy of the State—whether that State be nominally Christian or not—conflicts with my conception of right and wrong, then I must obey God rather than man. As a minister I must proclaim the truth as it is revealed to me. I am not a Pro-German; I am not, I think, lacking in patriotism; I trust that I am not a "slacker" or a coward. I had thought that as a Christian minister I was a messenger of the Prince of Peace.

"The vast majority of the ministers and other church leaders seem to see things in an altogether different way. The churches have been turned into very effective recruiting agencies. A minister's success appears to be judged by the number of recruits in his church rather than by the number of converts. The position of the church seems to be summed up in the words of a General Conference Officer:—"We must win the war, nothing else matters." There is little dependence on spiritual forces. The so-called Prussian morality that might makes right, and that the end justifies the means, is preached in its application if not in theory. "Military necessity" is considered to cover a multitude of sins. Relations specifically repudiated by Jesus, is advocated. Private murder, under certain conditions, is lauded. Pacifism is denounced as a vice. Love is tempered by hatred.

"Holding the convictions I do, what is my duty under such circumstances? The Christian Guardian, presumably voicing the thought of the church, discusses the case in its issue of May 1st:

"And if he be a preacher, we presume he may feel that it is cowardly to keep silence, and that truth demands that he testify to what he believes to be the truth. Consistency demands that we recognize this fact."

"But in time of war the state has something at stake, and it rightly refuses to allow a peace propaganda to be carried on in its midst. Not only so, but the church has a duty in the matter, and that is to prevent unpatriotic speeches in her pulpits. And if the minister who is a confirmed pacifist has a right to see that he does not use her pulpits nor her authority to damage or defeat the efforts of patriots who are trying to win a righteous war. In every such case the country and the church have a right to insist not only on the absence of seditious or disloyal speech and action, but also on truest patriotic utterances and if a man cannot conscientiously declare himself a patriot he has no business in any such church which prides itself upon its patriotism."

"Apparently the church feels that I do not belong and reluctantly I have been forced to the same conclusion. This decision means a crisis in my life. My associations, my education, my friends, my work, my ambitions have all been connected with the church. After twenty-two years it is hard to go out, not knowing whither I go. In taking this step, I have no sense of disloyalty to the memory of my honored father or the upbringing of my widowed mother. On the other hand, I have a growing sense of fellowship with the

(Continued on page Four)

(Continued on page Four)

With the Marine Workers

Conducted by W. H. DONALDSON, Secretary Federated Seafarers of Canada

THE committee appointed to take up collections on behalf of Wm. Hayes, fireman, employed for some time by the C.G.M.M. Ltd., who met with an accident aboard the S.S. Canadian Rover some time ago, as a result of which he lost his eyesight, report that up to Monday, April 12th, they have met with considerable support in the matter of oash and material. The business men of the city when approached were only too glad to help. Merchants who subscribed clothing, etc., are: Wm. Dick, Ltd.; D. Spencer, Ltd.; C. Claman's Ltd.; J. N. Harvey, Ltd.; Woodward's Ltd.; the Sailors' Home, 500 Alexander St.; Broadway Hotel; Empire Hotel Astoria Beer Parlor and Wilson's Shoe Store.

At last meeting of the organization the secretary was instructed to get in touch with the C. P. R. Coastal Service regarding certain changes for the benefit of seamen employed on the daily runs on the Coast.

A resolution was endorsed asking that the Consolidated Whaling Co. supply pillows as well as blankets on their vessels which will be leaving for the whaling grounds next month.

Through recent negotiations with the Marine Engineers' Association and the Canadian Merchants' Service Guild, both organizations have agreed to meet a committee to deal with certain proposals made by the Federated Seafarers' Union. These proposals were mailed to the respective organizations recently.

The auditing committee appointed at the meeting consists of Bros. M. J. Craddock, J. McEwen and D. Borland. The committee will have their report ready for the meeting on Friday, April 16th.

Letters have been received from members of the organizations bearing the postmarks of Belgium, South Africa and several U. S. points. The writers all wish the union an early success, and were glad to hear of the amalgamation of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union with the Federated Seafarers' Union of Canada.

Firemen employed on vessels of the Union Steamship Co. of B. C. are enrolling fairly good, with one or two exceptions, who do not seem to realize that they are preventing other seamen from improving their condition.

Hospital Notes

George Watton is still at the

General Hospital, and may have to undergo another operation soon. George is having a hard time but is cheerful. Brothers S. J. Bye and Archie Bell have been discharged as fit from St. Paul's. Several seamen are inmates of the hospital on Burrard Street.

Mall List

Atchison T., Bell A., Beckett, Crocker L. R., Coll J., Dryden J. A., Echo F., Farquhar D., Fleming R. J., Fraser J., Gale T., Gallacher P., Gallacher Wm., Hannah W. T., Hedin W., Hamill B., McLaren Wm., McIntosh N., McQueen J., McLean L., McCann J., Millar H., Maddigan M., Munro W., Mahoney J., Marwin D., Pugh A., Rhodes H., Starr J., Stephens C., Tarratt C. W., Worrall W.

Woolen Mill Spies Get Instructions

PASSAIC—(FP)—More proof that the Passaic council of wool manufacturers and its wool council employment bureau hire industrial spies to operate among the woolen workers, who are now on strike, has been found by Robert W. Dunn, co-author with Sidney Howard, of The Labor Spy. An exact copy of instructions given labor spies in Passaic mills has been obtained by Dunn. "State whether employees work steadily through the day. If not, give the particulars. If they prepare to leave the department before the whistle blows, give the facts. If there is ill feeling among the employees toward the company, state why. Give the names, machine numbers or check numbers and the reasons why they are dissatisfied," the rules state.

Passaic woolen mill spies are told that "Americanization," when brewed down, is nothing more than the ability to speak some English and use common, ordinary everyday horse sense. When a fellow worker spouts a lot of silly propaganda, you should put up a sensible argument based on facts that will make a monkey of the would-be trouble maker.

"If there are any employees in your department who are cranks or agitators on the labor question, Bolshevism, socialism, or any other ism, write up what they have to say, mention their grievances and give details so that we will know as much about it as you do," reads the spy sheet.

SLAVE TRADE STILL EXISTS

CENTRES IN AFRICA AND ASIA MINOR

LONDON—Sir Frederick Lugard, chairman of the commission of experts appointed by the League of Nations two years ago to formulate an international convention for the wiping out of slavery, and a former British governor of Nigeria, reported that the investigators have discovered that a considerable traffic in slaves still is being carried on in various parts of the world.

This trade centres principally in Africa and Asia Minor. "The traffic in slaves from Africa to Arabia, chiefly from Abyssinia, is very considerable," he finds. There is also a regular business in the sale of "attendants," carried on by pilgrims from Nigeria and other parts of Moslem Africa to Mecca and of girls from Java to Malaysia. It is estimated that in this district alone about 30,000 human beings are annually sold into slavery.

Nearly all the wretched victims who are shipped across the Red Sea into Arabia come from Southern Abyssinia, where eyewitnesses have reported that whole areas are being practically denuded of inhabitants by the depredations of the slave-traders who carry on their evil traffic without visible let or hindrance, in spite of the numerous proclamations of the Ethiopian authorities. The slaves are taken in droves to the sea coast; the port of Tajura has achieved unenviable notoriety in this connection.

In certain sections of Morocco, notably among the Senussi tribesmen who dwell in the Libyan desert, the trade is also conducted. Two American investigators, Ross and Cramer, have reported horrible conditions prevailing in Angola, the Portuguese possession in East Africa.

In the Rangoon district of Burma the British government has, at last taken measures to free several thousand girl slaves. In other localities in India, a slave traffic goes on, unmolested by the English.

Porto Rican Labor Groans Under Yoke

WASHINGTON—Senator Santiago Iglesias, president of the Free Federation of Workers of Porto Rico and secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, has sent to President Coolidge, the bureau of insular affairs and to all members of the house and senate another plea for federal investigation of the misery of Porto Rican wage earners. He has been pleading in vain for the past ten years for such an investigation.

"The infant mortality of Porto Rico," he says, "by reason of the lack of milk and excessive poverty, is about three times more than that prevailing in the United States. Thousands of children are dying of actual hunger. Economic and social conditions reflect a severe indictment against the American big business colonial policy in the possession of the island. I appeal to you, in the interest of humanity, to investigate the wrongs of these people, confident that you will then use your influence and position in the interest of justice."

HANCOCK, Mich.—The Farmers' Co-operative Trading Company at their annual membership meeting joined in the universal protest against the fascist terror in Italy and called for an international gathering to lay plans to combat fascism.

VIENNA.—Premier Bratiano, together with his brother, are plotting a dictatorship over Roumania. The Adevurul, a Roumanian paper, quotes him as stating that if the parliamentary elections defeated the government party he was "ready to maintain order by other methods."

Notes From the Camps

Conducted by J. M. CLARKE, Secretary L.W.I.U. of Canada

CRAWFORD'S CAMP, QUATSINO SOUND

CRAWFORD and Fife is running two camps, one cordwood and the other logs. There are 30 men working in the cordwood camp, all on piecework, and getting \$5 per cord at present, but this will be cut to \$3.50 as soon as the sap starts to run, and the logs bark easily. No organization here at all. Board is fair at \$1.20 per.

There are 35 men working in the logging camp. Falling is by the bushel. Running two sides. Camp conditions bad. Board same as at the cordwood camp.

The B. C. Pulp & Paper Co. (formerly Whalen's) is operating three camps, 9, 14 and 15.

Nine is running two sides, 60 men employed. Wages from \$3 up. Board \$1.20 and bum at that.

Camp 14 is running one side, 40 men employed. Board is the best on the Sound. Working conditions rotten.

Camp 15 operating one side, 35 to 40 men employed. The "chuck" could be greatly improved by "chucking" the cook in the "chuck." Working conditions better than at 14, but room for lots of improvement in all the camps.

Barney McKinnon is super over all the company camps, and seems to think that he can make the logging camps pay by running short-handed, as one man is doing two men's work wherever that is possible.

MUSIC HATH CHARMS TO SOOTHE THE SAVAGE BREAST

SAGAMORE, Pa. — (FP) — The Presbyterians of Sagamore, a strike town in Armstrong county north by east of Pittsburgh, is welcoming spring and the early morning sunrise. All through the long winter the chorus of 20 singers has been assembling in the snow and darkness on the land miners' union leased above the road. The strikebreakers must take this road on their way to the Buffalo & Susquehanna Coal Co.'s mine, which attempting to operate on the 1917 scale basis in violation of the three-year contract signed in 1924.

The choir is made up of striking coal diggers and their wives and daughters, with several school teachers assisting. They began singing to the scabs when the Kitanning court issued an injunction forbidding picketing. They have sung scores of scabs away in the course of the six-month strike.

Last Monday three more carloads of invaders left town. They couldn't face the singers any more. I used to watch the strikebreakers passing shamefacedly, staring at the frozen road before them, as the choir sang at them:

Oh stranger, why did you come here, And take our homes and bread away;

Oh won't you quit your work today, And join us now, we pray.

So begins one of the songs composed by Clara Johnson, a public school teacher, and Mr. Arthur Cook, a striker's wife and choir singer. The chorus rings on: Won't you join us? Won't you join us?

In fighting for our rights today; We're going to win, we know we will, So join us now, we pray.

The voices peel down the narrow road that leads past the singers from the company tenements to the mine mouth.

Only a few strikebreakers are brazen. These usually come from the farms of Armstrong county. In this part of Pennsylvania there is a wall between the farmer and the industrial worker. But the imported strikebreakers are quicker to sense the shame of their position. This is especially true of those

THE lumber interests are quietly at work pulling every available political string that will help to fix the minimum wage at forty cents an hour for the lumber workers in the province of B. C. This is the minimum wage that is now being paid in the industry.

Formerly wages in the woods increased in the spring, but this year, despite the increased production of the workers, good markets, and the coming of "prosperity," the minimum wage for a lumber worker remains below the level of a working wage.

All the lumber firms, from the big railroad concerns down to the humblest haywire outfit, are unanimous in keeping the minimum wage at forty cents an hour. This is being done in order to influence the finding of the Minimum Wage Board that has been, for the last few months, wrestling with the—to them—problem of what is a living wage.

The lumber interests are this year depending on the influx of "farmers" from Europe to offset the shortage of labor that usually comes at this season when men drift out of the city with the coming of warm weather, for the seasonal upward trend of wages.

Well here's hoping, but when I see the abuse the infant Eight-Hour Day Act is being subjected to by the lumber interests, and reflect upon the death and burial of the Semi-Monthly Pay Act "I hae ma doots."

whose skins are dark, and who were imported without having been informed of the strike. The first morning to work the strike message comes with choir's voices. They get the entreaty of mothers dispossessed from the homes they are now occupying. And the strikebreaker will work a few days, sometimes a few weeks, till he is able to pay his way out and say goodby. Then the operator fetches in more to go through the same experience. But the company has never got enough to work more than one of the four mines and that on a reduced basis.

One morning last January state police and guards raided the choir line and took a group before the justice of the peace, who fined them \$5 each. The union paid the fines and the singing appeals go on. In union there is strength and might, So why oppose a cause that's right?

LABOR UNIONS IN RUSSIA (Continued from page Three)

When discharging workers en masse they are to be paid a compensation amounting to their monthly earnings, even if notice was given. In other cases compensation is paid according to the Labor Code (two weeks' pay). The company will contribute 3 per cent. for educational work, rest homes and nurseries.

The company binds itself to construct a sufficient number of houses or leasing them when enlarging their enterprises. When building new mills (it is proposed to build copper-smelting works) the company is bound to build workers' settlements with clubs, hospitals, houses for co-operative organizations and bath houses.

A school for factory apprentices will be maintained at the company's expense. The apprentices will be paid, beginning with the first category, and those working at the furnaces will be paid by the second category. The vacation of apprentices will be one month, and those working at the furnaces will get six weeks.

The families of workers who die from accidents are to be paid, besides the Social Insurance benefits, two months' wages. The list of occupations entitled to special working clothes has been increased by 29 occupations.

NEW YORK.—Mass meetings of Negro laundry workers are being held in different parts of New York City in an attempt to get the 20,000 Negro laundry workers that are unorganized into the unions.

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"FOLLOWING THE GLEAM"

(Continued from page Three)

"Master" and the goodly company of those who, throughout the ages, have endeavored to 'follow the gleam.' I still feel the call to service, and trust that I may have some share in the work of bringing in the Kingdom."

"Yours sincerely,
"J. S. WOODSWORTH."



Old Country Labor News

British Clerks May Consolidate Forces

LONDON—Negotiations for the amalgamation of important unions in the distributive and clerical trades have been resumed, and a conference of the executives of the unions concerned is to be held early this month for consideration of the proposed scheme.

Unions concerned include the National Union of Distributive and Allied Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerk, and the Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries. Their amalgamation will bring into existence a new organization with 140,000 members, and it will have the title of the National Union of Distributive, Clerical and Allied Workers.

In the earlier negotiations the National Union of Clerks, the Journeyman Butchers' organization, and the Union of Co-operative Officials were involved, but they have withdrawn.

I. L. P. Demand Debt Cancellation

WHITLEY BAY—Resolutions in favor of world-wide cancellation of war debts were passed here by the Independent Labor Party conference, after speakers had bitterly denounced the United States for its opposition to cancellation.

Seymour Cox, a delegate, urged that Great Britain take steps to cancel the debts owed to her by European countries, even if unable to induce the United States to reduce the British debt. The majority, however, held this impracticable as long as Great Britain has to pay the United States.

Jubilee Labor Hall Notes

THE annual meeting of directors and shareholders was held in the Labor Hall on Friday last, at 8 p.m. When the election of officers took place Richard Neville was acclaimed president Joseph Jenkins, vice-president; Stanley Bate, secretary, and Alfred Keel, treasurer. The six directors working in conjunction with the above officials were all re-elected. Messrs. Sumner, Holmes and Marino were appointed auditors.

The treasurer's report, which will be published in detail in the Advocate at a later date, was listened to with evident interest. Starting with little funds only one year ago the hall as it stands is out of debt, although there is more work to be done before it is completed.

It was decided to pay \$100 towards the purchase price of the land at once.

A resolution was carried thanking the Ladies' Auxiliary of the I. L. P., South West Burnaby Branch, for the valuable assistance rendered towards the building and furnishing of the Labor Hall.

Having sufficient funds on hand, it was further decided to go ahead with the building of the kitchen at once, and that construction would start on Saturday, April 17th.

A scheme, to be put in effect shortly, will be to issue further shares on the installment plan, enabling those comrades who find it difficult to pay in a lump sum to help in the work at the hall. Messrs. Sumner, Jenkins and Merino volunteered to form a committee to handle this scheme.

Tenders for the lumber for the kitchen were opened, the successful firm being Royal Oak Station, Burnaby.

Our president, Mr. Dick Neville, in a few remarks noted the progress that had been made in the first year of the Jubilee Labor Hall's history. It was the spirit of comradeship and co-operation that had made the building of the hall possible, that same spirit which would eventually be the means of emancipating the workers. Mr. Neville hoped that at the end of this year, we should be able to look back on another year of work and progress.

"500 Drive"

On Saturday night last a 500 drive was held and stated by those present to be a great success. Mrs.

Says Disarmament Not Now Possible

LONDON—"General disarmament is impossible while world-wide international suspicion exists," declared Locker-Lampson, under secretary for foreign affairs, in the House of Commons, in response to a question by Arthur Ponsonby, Laborite, demanding that the government define its position regarding the forthcoming Geneva disarmament conference.

Locker-Lampson's statement created something of a sensation for it is the first statement from a government spokesman indicating that the government has little faith in the possibility of disarmament at this time.

British Children Glut Labor Market

LONDON — More than 190,000 British children who had attained the age of 14 have been released from school and thrown upon the labor market which has little place for them. In the past children were permitted to leave school on attaining the age of 14. This released them throughout the year and it was possible for them to go to work gradually.

Under the new system children who become 14 during a school term may not leave school until the end of that term. This makes so many applicants for jobs at the same time that employers say many of the children must necessarily remain idle for a considerable time before they can go to work.

Workers Driven Into Charity Class

Preservation of pauperism as an essential feature of capitalist society appears as the British conservative government's motive in handling the unemployment problem. Prime Minister Baldwin has adopted the simple device of arbitrarily cutting tens of thousands of unemployed off the number officially entitled to unemployment insurance, forcing them into the class dependent on poor relief, a form of municipal charity.

Official figures tell the story which makes Baldwin's boast that he has cut down unemployment sound rather hollow. They show that in the first full year since Conservatives took over the government from Labor 128,518 workers were squeezed off the unemployed registers and in the same period 252,100 were added to the number of persons in receipt of poor relief. That women and children figure in the pauper roster probably accounts for the fact that the increase in this group is nearly double the reduction in the number officially out of work.

The latest government figures show 1,107,110 persons unemployed and 1,324,000 in receipt of poor relief. The Daily Herald shows week by week for the last quarter of 1925 how the decline in the number of unemployed was paralleled by a rise in the number on poor relief.

The average number on poor relief at the end of December for the four years preceding the war was 662,370. Pauperism has nearly doubled since 1914. The figures show nearly all this increase in the populous industrial centres. In London the number in receipt of poor relief has increased from 102,000 in December, 1913, to 226,000 in December, 1925.

Unity With Russia Pledged By Swales

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.—The vice-chairman of the general council of the British Trade Union Congress, A. B. Swales, who is at present in the North Caucasus for the purpose of convalescence, made a speech in a shop council's meeting in Platigorsk upon the establishment of international trade union unity in which he welcomed the unity action of the Russian unions and pointed to the growing influence of the Anglo-Russian unity committee.

"The English proletariat watched the development of the Soviet Union to socialism with great attention. It would always remain true to the slogan, 'Hands off Soviet Russia!'" Swales declared that he was, it was true, unofficially in the Soviet Union, but that he would report upon the successes of the Russian working class when he reached home. The meeting gave Swales a great ovation.

Increased Majority For Labor Member

EDINBURGH, Scotland — Opposition to the provisions of the government's mine commission report has increased the majority of the Labor Party candidate in the by-election just held for the Bothwell division of Lanarkshire from 3,277, that obtained by the former Labor member of parliament in the last general election, to over 6,000 received by Joseph Sullivan, the candidate just elected.

Sullivan is an official of the miners' union.

U. S. Mine Operators Burn Mexican Co-op.

CLEVELAND—(FP) — American mine owners in Mexico, according to the All-American Co-operative commission, are guilty of burning down a union miner co-operative store in revenge for successful strikes. The Mexican miners had won 3 strikes against the Yankee employers, the last one receiving the support of the federal board of arbitration. In retaliation the employers fired active union members, closed one of the pits and then destroyed the miners' co-operative store.

Turkey

Despite the fact that Turkey is backward in industrial development the trade union movement is gradually gaining a foothold. Turkey's labor movement dates to 1910, at which time Turkish, Greek, Armenian and Jewish unions began to gather into unions. Those organized comprise tobacco and dock workers at Constantinople; fig plantation work-symrna; and miners at Sunnyside. The latter are as yet poorly organized, and are living in a little short of slavery.

Corsica

Workers in the silver mines of Corsica are learning what they can accomplish through unions. They formed a union recently and gave notice to their employers for an eight-hour day and an increase in wages. The employers refused to anything but abject submission, completely ignoring the workers' demands. The workers went on strike. At the end of three weeks the silver mine owners capitulated and granted an increase and eight-hour day.

Britain

At a conference of labor to discuss immigration questions is being convened by the International Union of Trade Unions, in London on May 18 to 21. Delegates are expected from all organizations affiliated to the Amsterdam Second Internationals, as well as from other outside labor organizations. Restricting immigration to quotas, and the migration of colored races into white countries among the subjects on the

Australia

Efforts to abolish the legislative council (a nominee revisionary body) in the N. S. W. Parliament were defeated by 47 votes. The defeat was due to the support of the Labor ranks. The premier (Lang) says he will make more appointments to the council and again launch a bill for its abolition this year.

Roumania

Lawyers of Roumania are on strike. Just like other workers they have resorted to this method of expressing their demands when their demands failed. A heavy stamp placed, by parliament, on all newspapers, will ruin their business claim. Law suits will be so expensive that disputes will be settled in other ways, and deprive the lawyers of their source of income.

Czecho-Slovakia

At censorship of newspapers is in Slovakia. Many newspapers appear with half their content deleted by the censors. Attempts are made to stifle all expression of the demand of the nationalities in Czecho-Slovakia for an independent Slovakia.

Poland

Statistics published by the government give the number employed in that country at 4,000,000 out of a working population of 9,000,000. The government is paying unemployed workers of from 20 cents to \$2 per week.

Russia

Central Committee of the Business Employees' Union assigned 100,000 roubles for the construction of new clubs. The government is given with the understanding that local union organizations double the amount assigned.

NEW YORK—(FP)—Two studies prepared by Morris Kolchin, chief economist for the bureau of research of the coat and suit industry show increasing unemployment among women's garment workers. The average annual income of the work-consequently fell from \$1,875 in 1924 to \$1,874 in 1925.

Readers! REMEMBER THESE NAMES

THE business houses whose advertisements appear in The Labor Advocate are interested in the welfare of not only their own help, but of workers generally.

GIVE THEM YOUR SUPPORT AND GOOD-WILL

MEN!
MAKE THIS YOUR STORE!
Every man that is a friend of Labor will further his interests by buying here.
Suits from \$14.75 to \$37.50
We carry a complete line of men's furnishings; work and dress clothing. Our strong guarantee goes with every sale we make. **SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.**
Mail orders receive prompt and careful attention.
WRAY & MCKEE LTD.
52 Hastings St. West Vancouver, B.C.

A NORMAL SPINE MEANS HEALTH
Dr. W.F.E. Durrant
CHIROPRACTOR
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Backache, Sprains, Rheumatism, Stomach and all Internal Troubles.
SIXTH FLOOR
615 Dominion Bank Building
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Vancouver Turkish Baths
Will Cure Your Rheumatism
Lumbago, Neuritis or Bad Cold
MASSAGE A SPECIALTY
PACIFIC BUILDING
744 Hast. St. W. Phone Sey 2970

H. NEIL
Hand Made Loggers' and Seamen's Boots
185 LONSDALE AVE.
NO. VANCOUVER Phone 1181

We got good results from our "HEADLIGHT" advertisement last week.

THIS WEEK we offer you

HAT Specials
UP TO THE MINUTE STYLES

TRAVELLERS' SAMPLES
Regular \$7, \$7.50, \$8.50, and \$10.00 Hats for \$6.00
Regular \$5, \$6, and \$6.50 Hats; Real Bargains at \$4.00
They won't last long — Get Yours!

W. B. Brummitt
20 CORDOVA ST. VANCOUVER, B.C.



We bought too heavy — are overstocked — and must get cash.

Unloading Sale
— of —
HIGH GRADE SHOES

Have not time to enumerate prices, too busy marking down prices.

SALE OPENS TODAY!

STUPENDOUS BARGAINS!
Every Shoe in the Store Greatly Reduced — Some as much as a Half.

YOUR CHANCE TO BUY New Spring and Summer Shoes.

Don't miss it — DON'T! It means DOLLARS saved for you!

SOLID LEATHER FOOTWEAR MEN'S, WOMEN'S, CHILDREN'S
Highest Grade Shoes and Oxfords; Men's all solid Leather Work Shoes; Best Wearing Children's Shoes for School or Dress — at prices you will never see again.

SEE OUR WINDOWS!
Kibler's Shoe Store
(THE BEST FOR LESS)
163 Hastings St. E. (Almost Opp. the Library)

**Kent's
Second-Hand Store**
432 Joyce Road
Collingwood East
A Large and Interesting
Stock
Support the Old Established
and Old Reliable Firm

Phone High. 1697
Ken's Transfer
H. S. KENT

REMOVALS - BAGGAGE
Daily Trips to Vancouver
8553-29th Ave. E., Cor. Joyce St.

**The
Col'wood Tailors**
412 Joyce Road

CLEANING and
PRESSING
Suits to order
First-class work and satis-
faction guaranteed.

Established 7 years
**F. PERRY
Barber**
Joyce Road
Right at Collingwood
Station.
I appreciate your
Patronage

**ASSOCIATED
BROKERAGE**
Walter Graddon, J.P.
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— Notary Public —
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Phones—
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**J. Coulter
Shoe Repair Man**
382 Joyce Road
You can rely upon good
workmanship and satis-
factory work if Coulter
does it.
— Quick Service —

Bring your car to the
**JOYCE ROAD
GARAGE**
Repairs to all makes of
cars by practical workmen
only.
GASOLINE, OIL and
ACCESSORIES
451 Joyce Road
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WOODBIDGE'S SHOE STORE
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LECKIES, CHUMS and NURSERY
Boots in Stock.
— Shoes at City Prices and Less —
WE DO REPAIRS

REAL ESTATE
We Specialize in the Collingwood District.
INSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
Reliable Companies — Moderate Rates — Prompt Service
COLLINGWOOD REALTY
(H. G. Watson) Phone Coll. 253
418 Joyce Road South Vancouver
(Collingwood East Station)

Collingwood I.L.P. Notes

IN OCTOBER, 1924, a branch of the F. L. P. was formed in Collingwood. Since that time steady progress has been made. During the past year our membership has in-

Greek Papers Try To Split Strikers

NEW YORK—(FP)—The old trick of employers attempting to turn one group of workers against another failed completely when tried by fur manufacturers in the present New York strike of 12,000 furriers. The Greek National Herald appeal to Greek fur workers to break with the Jewish unionists and settle independently was met by the Greek strikers demonstrating in front of the Herald building while a committee of them asked the editor to print their resolution condemning the idea.

Police were called by the Greek editors and 15 strikers arrested on disorderly conduct charges. Eleven were dismissed by the court and four held on \$25 bail each for later hearing. Atlantis, another Greek paper, also refused to print the workers' resolution, expressing their faith in the union and determination not to break away but to stand solidly with their fellow workers until all demands are won and the union ends the strike. Empros, Greek workers' paper, is running the resolution in full.

ST. LOUIS—(FP)—While \$15.20 a week is the least upon which a working girl can maintain herself, the average wage of working girls in Missouri is \$12.65. A remedy would be a minimum wage law for women. These are the findings of Dr. George B. Mangold, St. Louis church federation. Standards in the candy industries are especially bad, he says.

creased steadily, but not to the extent that it should have done, as we have in this district some of the staunchest friends of the Labor movement not taking part in our activities. But, we are glad to say, these can be relied upon when the time comes, either at the poll, or in the time of stress, to give us their assistance. This was proven when the miners of Nova Scotia needed aid. We set to work and sent to their relief the sum of \$100.

The social part of our activities has been a great success. During the past winter we have held a series of whist drives on Friday evenings. On Friday last we finished up with a social that was enjoyed by all. We had with us Frank Neelands, M.L.A.; Frank Browne, M.L.A., and Dr. Telford. Short addresses were given by each, also cards, as well as music, thanks to Mr. Jock Laundry, Mrs. Coslett and Miss Coslett.

Meetings are held on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month in the G.W.V.A. Hall, Kingsway and Joyce road.

We have now thrown in our lot with the newly-formed I. L. P.

Collingwood FUEL SUPPLY

Collingwood East Station
Phone: Collingwood 308
Night: Collingwood 227R3

We can supply your requirements for
COAL and WOOD
—of all kinds, and give prompt delivery and satisfaction.
We want you to recommend us to your friends as we know you will be satisfied.

CHAMBERS DRUG STORE
— Specialty —
The Dispensing of Prescriptions
— Our Policy —
"One Grade Only and that the Best"
Phone Collingwood 34 Collingwood East

Our stock of HIGH CLASS GROCERIES
—Is always fresh and we appreciate your trade to the point of always wanting to win your confidence.
We Deliver — Phone Coll. 25
FRASER BROS.
402 Joyce Road
Right at Collingwood East Station.

CARLETON REALTY
G. S. Steenburg, Manager
Real Estate — Loans — Insurance
I have specialized in this district for 16 years. I solicit your business and will give it personal and careful attention.
2579 Kingsway Phone Coll. 842

Victoria Supply
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Phone Coll. 691

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MEAT MARKET**
Government Inspected Meats
Only.
We treat you right. City prices
and less. You can rely upon
everything you buy from us.
Phone Coll 124
We Deliver

HEALTH RESTORED BY NATURAL METHODS
Dr. McLeod's System of Treatment Highly Praised by His Patients.
A Burnaby woman writes:—"Having suffered for years from a complication of troubles, during which I did not know what it was to be free from headache, and having doctored steadily without relief, I heard of McLeod's Methods and the wonderful results he obtained in treating similar cases. I at once took a course of treatment, and say without hesitation that I was CURED and at the end of my course felt like a new woman. I highly recommend his treatment and the remarkable application of curative diet that plays an important part in the system he uses."—B.M. (Name and address available in my office).
A Vancouver patient states:—"My nervous trouble which defied all other treatment is cured, and I am utterly made over. I feel wonderfully well. Your treatments are not only painless but pleasant and I recommend you to anyone in ill health. I suffered for years. Now I sleep like a child. Your truly, Vancouver, B.C." (Full name and address in my office).
Regardless of your condition or what so-called cures you have tried without success can help you. Consultation Free. Phone for appointment. Coll. 868.
I GUARANTEE TO CURE ACNE (Pimples). You need not be disfigured. I have never yet met a case of Rheumatism that is incurable.
Dr. J. B. McLeod, D.C., D.O.
Graduate of a Resident College of Drugless Healing. Specializing in Treatment of Rheumatism and the Nutritional Disorders of Children.
Office at Collingwood East Station. Residence 2312 Royal Oak

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Goodyear Tires

Let us test your
FORD COILS
accurately.

**SUPPORT YOUR
DISTRICT GARAGE**
—you can't get better
service anywhere!

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DIAMOND GRID
BATTERIES

WE AIM TO
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Corner of Joyce and Kingsway
**CONFECTIONERY
GROCERIES
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Try our
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Let us write your—
Fire, Life and Car Insurance
No other office can give you better service. We are also agents for MUNICIPAL PROPERTY.
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**A. J. ROWE
Tailor**
2620 Kingsway
SPECIAL BLUE SERGE SUIT
(with extra Trousers) Tailor made. Fit and style guaranteed—
\$42.50
CLEANING, PRESSING and REPAIRING

**NEW AND USED
Sewing Machines**
For quick sale I am offering a special Singer Cabinet Machine at a cut price, \$50. This is a real bargain.
J. M. LIND - 118 Joyce Road

**SPENCER'S
EMPORIUM**
Kingsway & David

Watch Us Grow!
Our new store will open shortly. Our motto remains the same—
"Fair Dealing"

A Full Line of Groceries
Big Variety of Confectionery
ICE CREAM — DRINKS
LUNCHES
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Transfer Co.**
**EXPRESS - BAGGAGE
MOVING**
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SOOTLESS COAL
Office and warehouse:
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(Near Carleton School)
South Vancouver

Royal Groceries
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**HIGH CLASS GROCERY
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— Prompt Delivery —

**SALISBURY'S
BARBER SHOP**
2622 Kingsway, Near Joyce

I wish to announce that I have now an extra chair and attendant. Customers can be assured of quick service. NO waiting.
First Class Work Guaranteed

COLLINGWOOD CONFECTIONER
403 Joyce Road
Please note that we have moved from our old address 415 Joyce Road, to the above.
— We now sell —
ROBERTSON BAKERY PRODUCTS
ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONERY and REFRESHMENTS
Private Booths
We Specialize in—
HOME MADE CANDIES
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