THE CANADIAN

LABOR ADVOCATE

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Labor M.L.A Demands Exclusion of Ku Klux

VICTORIA.—In a scathing attack on the Ku Klux Klan, which is at present organizing in Vancouver, Frank A. Browne, Labor M. L.A., for Burnaby, moved the following resolution, for the expulsion of the Klan from this province, as an amendment to the Speech from the Throne:

"We regret, however, that a fraudulent, alien, terrorist organization known as the Ku Klux Klan is attempting to organize in British Columbia;

"And that the purpose of this body is to perpetuate and promote religious hate among our citizens, and substitute lynch law for duly constituted authority;

"And that the past record of this society is one of murder, violent assault, and unspeakable crime.

"Therefore, we would urge your government to take the necessary steps to restrain this seditious movement, and bar its membership from all elected or official positions under the Crown."

In the course of his speech Comrade Brown told of the hideous terrors wrought by the Klan in American cities, and warned that the same thing would happen here if the organization was permitted to grow. He stated that it was a movement looked upon favorably by the decaying American civilization, which was always ready to make use of any extra-legal weapon that would assist the government of that country in retaining power.

Woodsworth To Speak On Sunday Night Next

J. S. Woodsworth, Labor M.P. for Winnipeg Centre, will be the speaker at the Labor party meeting in the Royal Theatre on Sunday night next.

During the past four years Mr. Woodsworth has been championing the cause of Canadian workers in the government citadel at Ottawa, and has carried out his work so well that the workers of Winnipeg returned him again at last election. A capacity audience is expected, so those who desire to hear Comrade Woodsworth better come in time. The doors open at 7:30.

Mr. Woodsworth will speak at Jubilee on Saturday night, at 8 p. m., and at Belvedere Court at 9:15 p. m.

Russia Orders Textile Machines From Britain

MOSCOW.—According to the Isvestia, the delegation of the Soviet textile industry that is now visiting London has placed a big order with the very well known firm in Manchester of Platt Brothers, the biggest factory in the world producing machinery for the textile industry.

The order can be executed in 12 or 14 months.

The managing director of the firm said that it is the biggest order which was ever given to the firm. Representatives of the Soviet trade delegation in London declared that, so far, they have placed in England orders for 1,000,000 pounds out of the whole sum of 15,000,000 pounds sterling assigned for equipment for the textile industry in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Thirty-Seven Half-Starved Sailors Quit C. G. M. M. Ship In Four Months Trip

(By W. H. Donaldson, Secretary, Federated Seafarers' Union of Canada.)

THE S. S. Canadian Ranger, another of the C. G. M. M. vessels that sail from Vancouver, signed articles on June 13th, for a voyage to the United Kingdom and back to Canada. Conditions aboard were so vile that while the ship was still in British Columbia ports many of the crew quit before she left the province.

Starting at New Westminster the second cook decided that the ship was going to be hungry, and deemed it better to get out than suffer such hardships as the C. G. M. M. is credited with. He was soon followed by other members of the crew, including firemen, sailors, cooks, stewarts, and the wireless operator. Eighteen members of the crew left the ship at the ports of Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria.

Owing to the change some of those hired to fill the places of the ones who quit were inexperienced men, and they too, were more than displeased with the conditions foisted upon them.

When the vessel reached San Francisco two more of the crew deserted, after which the ship steamed to Norfolk, Virginia. As soon as Norfolk was reached the men who joined the vessel at 'Frisco made their get-away stating that it was no wonder Canadians were emigrating to the States, if other jobs in the country were as bad as that aboard C. G. M. M. ships.

From Virginia the vessel sailed for the United Kingdom, where many more of the crew decided to take a vacation. While at London fourteen members left the ship, one of them being sent to the hospital. Those who joined the ship London were greatly disappointed, and some of them deserted before the vessel left port. The remainder of the crew who returned to Vancouver were so disgusted that many of them stated they would never go to sea again if other ships sailing out of British Columbia ports were anything like the C. G. M. M. ship However, there are no other vessels sailing on any of the seven seas that are half so bad as this government owned steamship line.

When the crew were paid off on October 26th, very few of the original crew remained. In all thirty-seven men had left the vessel, some of whom had been sent to hospital.

So far as food was concerned, there was a scanty supply at every meal. It is small wonder that so many cooks decided to leave the ship before making the round voyage.

It was on this ship, while at Victoria, that the cook and second cook after serving the men with their allowance—C. C. M. M. allowance—had nothing left for themselves, and on going to the chief stewart to ask for more food were told that they could have a couple of red herrings to divide between them. After that experience both cooks quit.

Can you blame them?

I speak the password primeval—I give the sign of Democracy! By God! I will accept nothing which all cannot have their counter part of on the same terms.—Walt Whitman.

Don't forget! Mention the Advocate when buying.

PURCELL SHOCKS SCRIBES

By CARL HAESSLER, Federated Press

CHICAGO—The girl reporters sent by the city editors of the daily papers to interview A. A. Purcell on world trade union unity were rather taken aback when they came to the hotel Morrison to find this member of the British parliament, this president of the 18,000,000 trade unionists in the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions sitting without a collar and with his shirt open at the neck, talking simply and painstakingly about the fate of labor in terms of world organization. It was something the girls had never before heard of, much less thought about. Purcell, in his natural, human almost fatherly exposition upset their ideals of imperial lawmakers and of highly placed labor chieftains.

"Couldn't the welfare societies remedy the 12-hour day 7 days a week that the 6-year old boys and girls of Shanghai have to work now," the girls asked. "Wouldn't the missionaries change all that?"

"They might but they don't," Purcell patiently replied. "We have found that trade union organization and trade union action is far more effective in these matters than prayers or welfare resolutions."

And when they left to beat their deadlines Purcell turned to the Chicago trade union committee that sponsored his coming: "My word, am I a kindergarden instructor on labor problems to American reporters?" he asked.

Canadian Rail Barons Suck Up C.N.R. Profits

(By C. McKay, Federated Press.)

MONTREAL.—When the Canadian government took over the Grand Trunk, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern and combined them with the government railways, an executive of the Canadian Northern was placed in charge of the whole system. During his administration of two years the operating deficits were $90,000,000. During the three years Henry Thornton has been chief executive, operating profits of $40,000,000 have been made, despite substantial reductions in freight rates.

Interest charged against the Canadian National, however, total about $65,000,000 a year. That burden was imposed on the Canadian people by a government composed of conservatives, liberals and progressives, mainly to save the Canadian Northern and some big banks from bankruptcy, for years the Canadian Northern had been selling bonds for as low as 30 cents on the dollar. But the act, jammed through parliament creating the National system, made these bonds worth par plus accrued interest. The common stock of the Canadian Northern was worth nothing; but the politicians assessed it at $10,000,000—a present of $5,000,000 back to Wm. McKenzie and Donald Mann. Over $197,000,000 of doubtful claims of this company was accepted at par. And for over $7,000,000,000, which the Canadian Northern cost the government, the people got a railway nearly physically derelict.

Highlights on This Week's News

	Page
CANADIAN	
Starved Sailors Desert Ship	1
Exclusion of K.K.K. Demanded	1
International Club Formed	2
AMERICAN	
Fur Workers Win Strike	3
Women As Breadwinners	5
Steel Trust's Huge Profits	8
BRITISH	
Labor M.P.'s Report on Russia	7
London's Red Raids	7
Unions Halt Wage Cuts	7
FOREIGN	
Russian Teachers Organized	1
Mussolini Boasts of Terrorism	3
Bulgarian Murder Horrors	8

New York Police Club Strike Demonstrators

(By Federated Press.)

NEW YORK.—New York's hardest strike of the season had its most dramatic day with two mass demonstrations at the corner of 12th street and 4th avenue, where the twin International Tailoring Co. and J. L. Taylor & Co., filling most of the block, rise in stone and steel and glass for 12 stories.

The first demonstration rushed a supposedly airtight injunction off its feet, for the present at least, and in the doing of it brought forth one of the wildest police clubbings this reporter has seen. The second took place an hour later, when thousands of celebrating workers welcomed the march into their midst of 18 foremen and 85 key-position workers in all from the plant that has been fighting the union four and a half months.

Police began striking with fists and the butts of their locust sticks, but as the workers attempted to stand firm the police swung at full arm length, flailing viciously in six-foot arcs at the buttocks, sides and legs of the pickets. One of the leaders collapsed unconscious. Women's screams rose as the police beat them viciously.

Most of the strikers gave way, police tearing after them with flailing clubs. But several managed to hold their positions for a time, among these Ben Gitlow, a member of the Amalgamated Cutters' local, and Workers' party candidate for mayor.

Educational Workers In Russia Organized

(By Scott Nearing, Federated Press.)

MOSCOW.—Educational workers in the Soviet Union are organized Teachers, library workers and journalists all belong to the same federation.

Early in 1925 the membership in this federation was 583,811, compared with 382,000 members in 1923. There are 17,294 library workers and 11,230 journalists. The other half million members of the union are teachers.

Go where you will in the Soviet Union, and you will find that most of the teachers are union members. This is true even in tiny villages. Eighty-nine per cent. of all educational workers belong to the federation.

Most of the educational workers are outside the Communist Party. In the cities 13.2 per cent. of the membership is Communist. In the villages the percentage is 6.4. Most of Russia lives in villages.

Wages are low. An effort is being made to improve them. That is the function of the Education Workers' federation. Each worker pays 2 per cent of his wage into the federation treasury. The federation through its local offices, represents the workers in all of their dealings with employers—whether state or private.

A part of the energies of the federation is devoted to raising the social and cultural level of its members.

Communists Stage Huge Celebration

Probably the largest number of people who ever attended an affair of its kind in the history of Vancouver were present on Saturday night last at the Clinton Hall to join in celebrating the anniversary of the proletarian revolution in Russia.

A concert program, and speeches in English, Finnish and Ukrainian, occupied the first hour and a half of the proceedings, after which dancing commenced and continued until midnight.

The celebration was staged by the Vancouver joint branches of the Communist party of Canada, and judging by the number present the members and sympathizers of the Communist party are increasing rapidly in this locality.

Anti-Imperialists Ask For Cuban Independence

(By Federated Press.)

NEW YORK.—Blame for the deportations and arrests which have been going on in Cuba is laid directly at the door of Wall Street by the Cuban section of the All - America Anti - Imperialist League, which points out that President Machodo is being regularly visited by General E. R. Crowder, the American ambassador.

The Cuban section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, established only a few months ago, has been very active, demanding categorically that the United States government relinquish its "thinly-veiled protectorate" over Cuba, consent to the abrogation of the Platt Amendment, and immediately withdraw all military and naval forces from Guantenamo Bay.

LOCAL LABOR NEWS

International Club Formed in Vancouver

As a preliminary to the formation of an international club in Vancouver, a luncheon was held at the Ambassador Cafe on Thursday, when about eighty people of various nationalities, were present.

Dr. Lyle Telford, who had convened the gathering spoke briefly on the necessity for such a club—especially in Vancouver where so many nationalities meet. He outlined the aims of the club, and suggested that a programme along educational lines, be adopted. He also pointed out that it would be desirable to welcome travelers—of whatever nationality, and learn their viewpoint. Only by an interchange of ideas and a better understanding of one another's ideas and difficulties, could harmony be maintained.

Mr. J. C. Goho (Gobar), who had first conceived the idea of such a club, spoke on the work for international education which was being done in India, and made several useful suggestions for the business of organizing. Professor Hill-Tout deplored past methods of handling international problems, and enthusiastically suported the effort that is being made. Mr. Kobe of U. B. C., spoke on the unenviable social position of the Japanese in Canada due to race prejudice, and on behalf of his countrymen and women, promised every possible assistance. Mr. Cheng, editor of the "Daily People" insisted, as some of our own great thinkers do, that nationalism is not opposed to internationalism; the Chinese were strongly nationalistic, but this trait helped them to an international outlook.

Mrs. Stuart-Jamieson was also enthusiastic about the Club and voiced a hope that it would be conducted along practicable lines, as is, for example, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Rev. A. Williams of Wesley Church emphasized the need for the carrying out of such principles as the club had in mind, here in Vancouver. People usually turn their attention to far-away problems, but there are many vital ones awaiting solution in our own City.

A provisional board as representative as possible, was appointed, as follows: Dr. Lyle Telford, Mr. Goho, Mrs. Jamieson, Mr. Kobe, Mr. Beverley Paten, Mr. Cheng, Colonel Brothers, Professor Hill-Tout, Mr. Meilicke, Mr. E. A. Davis, Mr. S. Brent, Rev. Mr. Osterhout, Rev. A. Williams, Rev. R. J. McIntyre, Mr. Jas. Taylor, Mr. Hobson, Mr. Ajib Singh (Sangha), Mr. W. Lefeaux, Mr. Yonumura.

It is expected that the board will meet some time during the coming week.

Sweat Shop Conditions In Eastern U.S. Homes

(By Federated Press.)

NEW YORK—Women, children, and old men toiling in one and two family houses in New York state on clothing, embroidery and other handmade articles of commerce are subject in practise to no factory laws limiting hours and providing sanitation. Nor do state inspectors visit to find out conditions.

This public indifference to the smaller sweatshops is brought out in the department's annual report setting forth its arguments for legislation that would pu these smaller homework shops under the jurisdiction that aplies to licensed tenements, of which 16,059 are reported.

Investigators from the Women's Trade Union league have found cases where whole families, father, mother, little boys and girls, sit late into the night with flying fingers and haggard faces.

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C.L.P. Nominates Its Municipal Candidates

Labor's candidates for the coming municipal election were nominated at last meeting of the Greater Vancouver Central Council of the Canadian Labor party.

It was decided to contest three wards in the city, those selected being Ward Six, R. P. Pettipiece; Ward Seven, W. J. Scribbins; Ward Eight, Angus McInnis. For School Trustee, A. V. Lofting, and for Parks Commissioner, W. Deptford.

Candidates were also appointed to contest seats in South Vancouver. These were J. G. Smith, W. H. Cotterill, J. Rankin, A. McDonald and J. Wilson. For School Trustee, Alfred Hurry.

Nominations for the Burnaby Municipal Council were left over until next meeting of the C.L.P., which will be held on November 30th.

The various Labor councillors who have held office during the past year gave a resume of the work they have endeavored to do. At the close of the meeting it was announced that on Wednesday evening next a meeting would be held in the Holden Building for the purpose of forming a Labor choir.

Kusbas Colony Seeks American Engineer

(By Federated Press.)

NEW YORK—Engineers and skilled mechanics from America who would like to try their industrial craftmanship in the new industry springing up on the steppes of central Siberia under the guidance of the Kusbas autonomous industrial colony are asked to communicate with the New York office of the enterprise at 799 Broadway.

This first call for a considerable group of Americans that has been made in a couple years follows the announcement by S. J. Rutjers, president of the board of managers, that $2,000,000 will be spent the coming fiscal year on new construction.

Carpenters Show Wage Increase Since 1924

(By Leland Olds, Federated Press.)

CHICAGO. — Union carpenters have continued to advance the general level of wages during 1925, although their gains have not been so numerous as those recorded by the bricklayers and electrical workers, according to the report of the U.S. department of labor on union wages and hours. In seven of the 38 cities covered by the report, union rates for carpenters were higher on May 1, 1925, than in 1924. In two cities there were decreases. The average rose from $1.056 per hour in 1924 to $1.071 in 1925, a gain of less than 1½ per cent.

Extending the comparison back to 1920, we find 21 of the 38 cities reporting increases, while 6 cities show declines in minimum wages paid union carpenters. The average of the 38 cities rose from 97.6c in 1920 to $1.071 in 1925, a gain of 9.8 per cent. As the cost of living has fallen over 15 per cent. in the same period, the last five years have witnessed material improvement in the living standards of union carpenters.

The 44-hour week prevails except in Cincinnati, where they work 44½ hours, and in Richmond, where the regular week is 47 hours. In 1920 union carpenters worked longer hours in Charleston, S.C.; Cincinnati, Indianapolis, New Orleans and Richmond. Since 1913 fourteen cities have been brought into the 44-hour column.

St. Louis tops the list in carpenter wages with a minimum of $1.50 an hour. Pittsburgh follows with $1.37½. The rates in St. Louis is a gain of 50 per cent. over 1920 and of 140 per cent. over 1913. In Pittsburgh the gains have amounted to 53 per cent. and 150 per cent., respectively. Union carpenters have the lowest scale in Charleston with a rate of 70c, which means a reduction of 12½c from 1920.

Minimum hourly rates for union carpenters in 18 leading cities in 1913, 1920 and 1925 were:

City—	1913.	1920.	1925.
Baltimore	$0.438	$0.90	$1.00
Boston	.50	1.00	1.10
Chicago	.65	1.25	1.25
Cleveland	.50	1.25	1.25
Denver	.60	1.125	1.125
Detroit	.50	1.00	1.15
Indianapolis	.50	1.00	1.15
Kansas City	.55	1.00	1.125
Los Angeles	.40	.875	1.00
New Orleans	.40	.75	.90
New York	.625	1.125	1.313
Omaha	.50	1.125	1.00
Philadelphia	.50	1.125	1.125
Pittsburgh	.55	.90	1.375
St. Louis	.625	1.00	1.50
San Francisco	.625	1.063	1.044
Seattle	.563	1.00	1.00
Washington	.500	.95	1.125

CINCINNATI—(F P)—All non-union printing plants in Cincinnati work 48 hours or longer. The statement is vouched for by E. P. Rockwell, secretary, Print Trades Association.

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LABOR DEFENSE NOTES

Reports from all parts of the country show that every progressive unit of organized labor, both industrial and political, are responding favorably to the call of Labor Defense. In some places local conferences will be called for the purpose of organizing branches, In other places branches will be organized immediately.

A mass meeting was called by the Canadian Labor Defense League in the Labor Temple, Sunday, November 1st. Stirring addresses were given by James Simpson and Tim Buck. When Chairman John Young appealed for members 89 joined, including a number of women. This adds another branch to the list.

In response to the circular sent to the unions and central labor councils etc., the Toronto District Labor Council replied it had decided to affiliate en bloc and at the same time had passed a resolution calling upon its affiliated units to support Canadian Labor Defense.

The Executive Committee of the Canadian Federation of Women's Labor Leagues likewise supports Canadian Labor Defense.

During October, 120 cases of striking miners came before the courts. 90 of these cases were sent up for trial before the Supreme Court to be held in November. This entails a heavy erpense. The lawyer demands $1500 before he handles the cases. The Drumheller Branch of the C. L. D. L. sends an urgent appeal to the National Office for assistance. Every worker and all workers' organizations are urged to assist the miners and their wives who now face the courts because they struggled against a wage reduction.

Lambert Reimers, age 20, was shot in the back by the police while picketting. He will never work again. His father and brother were both dismissed from the Western Gem Mines when it was discovered that Lambert was a member of their family.

This wage struggle was very bitter in the Drumheller Valley. As a result 300 men are on the blacklist in this small place, which means that one out of every 10 is victimized. Even the women of the district are protesting against this discrimination.

WHITE TERROR ABROAD

NEWS to hand show that class war fighters of all shades of working class opinion, from communists to conservative trade unionists, are receiving merciless treatment at the hands of the governments in various parts of the world.

In September 19, leaders of the Trade Union Movement of Roumania were arrested, the police declaring that they were holding an illegal meeting. They have been handed over to Court Martial. A hunger strike has obtained for them a temporary release.

In Bulgaria a reign of terror exists against the workers and peasants. Zankoff's government is excelling itself in showing how it can exterminate those who rebel against oppression. The report of the delegation sent by the Labor Women in Great Britain is interesting in this connection. This special delegation consisted of Dr. Marion Phillips, chief woman organizer of the B. L. P., Ellen Wilkinson, M. P., and Lady Amesley. These women were compelled to appeal to Premier Tsankov to stop the activities of the secret police in connection with their visit. Their report shows that since the Sept. rising of 1923, 8,000 to 18,000 lives have been taken. After the Sofia affair in April a rough estimate shows that from 2,000 to 5,000 people have suffered death or imprisonment or have fled. The Agrarian Party claim they have definite proof of the disappearance of 2000 of their members. This term 'disappearance' covers those who have been murdered by unauthorized persons who usually in the form of ex-officers corps, carry on terririst work.

Within the past few weeks the members of a communist district organization were arrested, tried by court martial, and sentenced as follows, 4 sentenced to death, the rest to imprisonment from 8 to 15 years.

The Sofia court martial sentenced a group of students as follows: One to death, 8 others to penal servitude for 10 years or more.

Persecutions in Hungary. Hungary is excited over the capture of Matthias Rakosi, a former People's Commissar. He re-visited Hungary was betrayed by spies in the labor movement, and is to be tried by special court. Such a court is bound to issue a death warrant. Rakosi's wonderful bearing before the courts is gaining for him the admiration of the workers. Rakosi was at one time a member of the British Social Democratic Federation. He is known to many English speaking comrades of the labor movement. All will join in protest against this trial symbolic of the period of the Dark Ages. Rakosi must be saved from the hangman's rope or the firing lines.

Great Britain is in line with the white terror. The capitalist press everywhere is jubilant over the fact that the central executive committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain has been arrested, their headquarters raided, and all their work exposed. At the moment these men are released on bail.

John Whatley and Maxton are putting up a free speech fight in Glasgow. So far they have paid the fines. Presently this way out will be exhausted. They claim they are ready to go to jail for the sake of free speech.

THREAD STRIKE CONTINUES

WILLIMANTIC, Conn. — The strikers against the American Thread Co. are in the 34th week of their fight, and are feeling the cold. About 2,500 workers struck and those who were evicted from company houses went into a tent colony erected by the United Textile Workers. The tents are too cold for further occupancy.

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- - POLITICS - -

Mussolini in Speech Boasts of Terrorism

ROME, Italy—The bombastic arch-demagog, Benito Mussolini speaking in commemoration of the third anniversary of the fascist march on Rome before an audience of black shirts that filled the La Scala Opera House, declared that his regime would never be overthrown except by force, and defied the political enemies who imagine they can use parliamentary machinery to dislodge him.

"This regime cannot be overthrown except by force. Our opponents believe themselves able to overthrow us with little groupings of lobbyists, with little rivers of more or less dirty ink, but they are fooling themselves. Ministries pass but a regime born of violence realizes all its conquests." After this piece of arrogance, the bloody dictator said that fascism had certainly suppressed its enemies and imposed a "rigid discipline" upon the nation.

Then with the demagogy typical of his utterances he boastfully asserted that "fascism would vanquish international plutocracy warring against Italy's interests as it has crushed the internal enemy."

This is a veiled threat to Britain for taking a stand against Mussolini on the question of Jugo-Slavia, which government Mussolini has been threatening.

Austrian Workers Are Reduced To Starvation

VIENNA—The conditions of the Austrian working class were described as being the worst in present day Europe in that not only were their real wages the lowest but their social maintainence was the least effective. This was proven by extensive reference to comparative government statistics in an address delivered by Dr. Schonhof at the first National Conference of the Austrian International Workers Aid, held at Vienna on October 11 and 12.

It was attended by forty Austrian delegates and (for obvious reasons) unnamed representatives from Roumania and Jugoslavia. That these poor conditions were particularly severe upon the Austrian children and youth was proven by the statistics of the state school medical inspectors. The constant wage struggles in Austria were not merely the outbreak of disatisfaction but rather the desperation of a proletarian class that more and more realize its doom under the present system.

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Esthonion Workers Herded Into Jails

MOSCOW.—According to the information of the Esthonian section of the International Red Aid, the month of September is conspicuous for the large number of political court martials. In nine trials, 60 workers and peasants were sentenced to 343 years hard labor for "Communistic activities."

In the course of his letter, a political prisoner writes from Reval: "The inquiry prison in Reval, which is threatening to fall to pieces every day, is being evacuated and the prisoners are being crowded in the central prison. As, however, the central prison hitherto was overcrowded, the living conditions have become absolutely unbearable and impossible. From 35 to 40 prisoners are crowded into one cell, which was originally intended for from five to seven prisoners, and you can only sleep in an upright position. The meager prison rations have been again cut down, and they have ceased to issue meat."

Bulgarian Murderer Records Atrocities

(By Federated Press.)

NEW YORK.—The slaughter of the workers and peasants of Bulgaria by the Tsankoff regime is presented with terrible vividness in the international relations section of the Nov. 4 issue of The Nation where the fragment of a diary purporting to give the details of many group executions is given. The writer is aid to a captain in charge of several villages.

Six peasant prisoners are fetched in. The writer examines them. One is a schoolmaster who had been host to the writer a few days before. All are innocent. The aid reports to his captain. The captain is drunk. "Ha! Ha! Innocent men," he laughs uproarously, "that means guilty. In the decree it is said; no innocent men—do you understand?"

Then the execution, with axes by an open grave. There are orders against shooting; it might alarm the neighborhood. The victims fall into the pit, still alive. A soldier goes down with a bayonet but he is too sick with the ghastliness of the job to finish it. Another goes. The captain gives orders to fill the pit. "For God's sake, I am still alive," comes from the schoolmaster hoarsely and he raises his gory body. The aid draws his pistol to put his old friend out of his misery but the weapon is knocked from his hand and the pit filled.

Lottery To Liquidate French State Debt

PARIS.—The republican group in the French chamber of deputies and the senate, among which are Poincare, Millerand and former Finance Minister Francois Marsal, are considering means of having France raise money to meet her budgetary expenses by means of a lottery similar to that used by the Italian Mussolini government.

These leaders of the republican party of France propose to establish lottery booths all over the country by means of which the state will be able to meet its expenses.

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RUMANIA

The Rumanian grain export market is in a demoralized state, and grain dealers say this is due to the persistence of Russian grain offers in the European markets at low prices. It is stated that the shipment of barley from Russian ports last week exceeded 100,000 tons. With winter about to close the Danube river for shipping, Rumanian exporters are abandoning hope for any improvement in the grain export situation this year.

AUSTRIA

Nne thousand bakers are on strike and Vienna is breadless because the bakers refused to work for the same pay under a rapidly rising cost of living. The threatened strike of 90,000 government employes has been averted at the last hour by conceding to the workers most of their demands in order to prevent a tie-up of all communications, since the postal and telegraph workers were threatening strike.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

National plebiscite to decide: whether Filipino's wish independence or not will be held early next year, if Governor General Leonard Wood does not vote it, according to the leaders of the majority delegation in the Philippine legislature. A bill is now being prepared which will be presented to this session of the legislature which adjourns Nov. 9, providing for a referendum on the question.

GREECE

In the recent municipal elections held in all Grecian cities, Communists were elected as mayors of Xanthi, the biggest industrial centre of Thrace, where the American Tobacco company has its largest warehouses and factories, and Saloniki. In Saloniki, the labor unions controlled by the Communists formed a united front with the refugees and put up a Communist on a united labor ticket.

CHINA

Reports from the south indicate that the imperialists are financing the new drive to overthrow the Canton Kuomintang government. General Wai, who operates quite openly under the protection of the British at Hongkong, has raised an army of mercenaries, some white guard Russians among them, and is leading it against Canton.

PALESTINE

An appeal has been sent by the Palestine Arab congress to the Arab peoples of the world to come to the aid of the suffering natives of Damascus, who have been rendered homeless and without food following the bombardment and ransacking of Damascus by the French and Senegalese troops.

BRITAIN

Reparts from recent municipal elections show that the labor party has made substantial gains, capturing 50 seats in the provinces and 40 in London from their opponents and losing 20.

Russian Grain Crop Larger Than Pre-War

MOSCOW.—According to calculations of the people's commissariat of agriculture, the whole crop of this year amounts to 4,100,000,000 poods. Since 1911 there was no such crop in Russia. It surpasses the crop of last year by 1,400,000,000 poods. The whole production of agriculture in 1925 is estimated at 9,257,000,000 rubles, and, in comparison with 7,800,000,000 rubles of the last year, it shows an increase of 19 per cent.

- - INDUSTRY - -

Fur Workers Win Fight Against Open Shoppers

(By Federated Press.)

NEW YORK.—Fifteen hundred Greek fur workers who won a 10-day strike against their open shop bosses assembled before the Joint Board office to celebrate before returning to work under full union conditions. Bearing signs, announcing their victory and calling upon all non union fur workers to organize, the successful strikers were about to carry the celebration through the fur manufacturing district in a parade back to the jobs but the police at the last moment revoked their verbal permission for the parade and the workers concluded their rejoicing with a concert in the Joint Board building instead.

Substantial wage increases are won. Those who were getting $25 a week or less than the new minimum scale will now get at least $28 to $46, according to the grade of work they do. All will get 10 holidays with pay a year; 44 instead of 49 hours constitutes the working week. Time and a half pay for overtime and only union workers in the shops, are won.

Australian Labor May Win General Election

MELBOURNE. — The general elections for the Australian federal parliament take place Nov. 14. Labor, which already controls 5 of the 6 Australian states, seems to have the advantage in the federal elections and may get a majority in both the house of representatives and the senate.

To prevent Labor's rise to power, the Conservatives are trying to work up the red menace. A prominent issue is the recent repressive legislation, including the deportation act, of the federal government. The red menace is also dressed up.

Matthew Charlton leads the Labor party, while the Conservatives are led by S. M. Bruce, the present prime minister. The Conservatives include the Country party representing the wealthy ranch-owners. A few independents are also up.

Wholesale Arrests By Europe's White Guard

LONDON.—The governments of Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania seem to be in competition as to which can outdo the others in the commission of revolting outrages against the workers, whom they hold by hundreds in their dungeons.

Prison murder is the plan favored in Bulgaria, where two men, Nedew and Erebalakow, were shot by the guards in order that they should not benefit by a reprieve granted by the king.

In Rumania hundreds of peasants are kept standing day and night. When they relate the tortures inflicted on them by the police, the judge retorts: "That does not interest me, and is moreover known."

Still more wholesTale are the proceedings in Hungary, where men have been tortured for refusing to give evidence against their wives and sisters.

British Wireless Operators Strike

LONDON—A strike of 150 wireless operators and receiving clerks in London, Liverpool and Manchester has cut off the Marconi wireless communication from England to the continent and overseas. The men are striking to restore to their jobs nine workers who were discharged supposedly for reasons of "economy." The government wireless is the only one working in England today.

Deportation Burning Question in Australia

(By Federated Press.)

SYDNEY, Australia.—On Sept. 9 representatives of all labor councils throughout Australia held a conference at Sydney to decide what action should be taken if the anti-labor federal government deported any trade union leaders because of helping the British strikers in their fight against the shipowners. The deportation legislation was taken as a direct challenge to the Labor movement. It was recommended that in the attempted deportation of any unionist no worker should in any way assist. The sea-transport workers were called upon to give loyal assistance.

For the repeal of the legislation the aid of the courts is to be invoked while deportation will be made a burning issue in the November federal elections.

Regarding the British seamen's strike, the conference recommended that "all unions be called upon to pay a levy of 1¼% per week of the earnings of the workers."

Windy City Bosses Try To Frameup Strikers

(Federated Press.)

CHICAGO. — Conspicuous attempts by the International Tailoring Co. in Chicago to put the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in a bad public light came to a head last week, when the bombing of the home of the struck company's sales manager was followed by the burning on a downtown street of a truck containing finished orders. While the daily press made it appear that these outrages were the work of alleged union strong arm men, attendant circumstances showed other possibilities. Among these were that the sales manager was preparing to leave town on a project to re-establish the crippled company in Moline, Ill. Another was that every truck from the company building had been guarded by police on the few days that they had shipments ready, but in this case, according to the capitalist press, the policemen who had been regularly assigned to that duty "were otherwise engaged by order from the station."

The union explanation is that a bombing of an unimportant company man's home when he was about to abandon it, anyhow, was a convenient stroke by enemies of the union to damage it publicly at little risk. At the same time the truck, with the police "otherwise engaged," could be set on fire and thus the company would have an excuse for its inability to get out orders to customers and for running away from the fight by transferring to Moline.

Starving Workers May Force Wage Increase

(By Federated Press.)

NEW YORK—The south will have to raise the wages of its cotton factory workers in the general opinion of New England mill men. The argument is that the southern mills are no longer working full time and that it will be necessary to raise the wage rate if the working force is to be kept alive.

But the boosters for southern industrialism are still lauding Dixie labor prices. The Sunday Times' last feature display was an article on the new south by Frank Bohn, formerly a radical socialist but now a conservative, emphasizing the south's advantages with a $2-a-day wage.

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:: Capitalism's :: Weekly Pageant

THOSE who seek for bread on the prairies are liable to receive a stone in Vancouver. Four harvesters were arrested here recently for sleeping in a lane, where, according to press reports, they had made a bed of "sacking, old clothes, and straw". These men had been to the prairie in an effort to "make a stake," but an All Wise Providence saw fit to send down snow, and thus prevent these men from earning a living, so they hied themselves to Vancouver, where they are being accorded a place on the rock pile. Truly we are a kind, merciful, and considerate people—so long as it costs nothing. These are the prosperous conditions which Mackenzie King and the railway companies are asking the workers of Europe to share with us.

* * *

RUSSIAN MONARCHISTS apparently believe that it is wise to "live in hope". Three of these degenerates are having a family row as to which shall be the legal heir to the Russian throne, and a meeting is being arranged to decide on the matter. The chief difficulty in the matter, however, is that the Russian workers appear to have no desire to have this royal burden saddled on their backs. Like mechanics and ditchdiggers the army of unemployed kings appears to be increasing, hence this should be a good time to make a cut in the wages of royalty, and "introduce the Open Shop" plan. No opposition, in this instance, need be expected from the Labor movement.

* * *

JOHN OLIVER says he isn't a perfect man—just yet. We have no desire to appear rude, but anyone who has ever seen the gentleman, or heard him bluster should have no doubts about our worthy premier's veracity, on this occasion at least. However, John may acquire some brains yet, but its doubtful—very doubtful. He has run too strongly to hair.

* * *

LEPROSY is rampant in Vancouver. This may be news to most of us in this city, but we have it on reliable authority from Seattle, where a daily paper recently published a news item to the effect that Vancouver required a large consignment of shingle sawyers, because so many of the Chinese sawyers were affected with leprosy that the companies were firing them all. This is a fair sample of capitalist news, when it travels the distance between here and Seattle.

* * *

TWO PROFESSORS in Tennessee are conducting tests to discover whether a monkey can display intelligence of a human kind. Doubtless the reply will be in the negative, because most monkeys have too much intelligence to do any such thing. Imagine trying to bring a monkey down to the level of say a Ku Kluxer!

The revolutions that come from new knowledge are permanent, universal, and effective; those are destructive which are brought about by the blind force of powerful men or an infuriated body of people.—Sir Robert Falconer.

If you do not say a thing in an irritating way, you may just as well not say it at all, since nobody will trouble themselves about anything which does not trouble them.—Bernard Shaw.

The Armistice Day Mockery

WHATEVER may be said for the sincerity of its individual adherents, religion has ever been the tool with which a hypocritical ruling class has sought to separate the aspirations of the unthinking multitude from the realities of everyday life, and to divert the course of their reasoning from the natural paths of monism into the winding channels and mystifying labyrinths of metaphysics. In this way they have accomplished the conjuring trick of making men murder one another in cold blood, while insensately mumbling "Thou shalt not kill," and by this method they have succeeded in glorifying peace while sanctifying war.

On Wednesday last, despite the pouring rain, a throng of Vancouver residents gathered around the granite edifice erected to the memory of those killed in the last war, and there paid their respects to "our martyred dead." "Martyred" is the correct word. One is only a martyr when the cause for which he struggled is lost, and little did these victims of capitalist greed imagine that they were being sacrificed to enthrone a Morgan and enthrall the workers of Europe. Little did they dream that millionaires were being minted from their sufferings, and that the net result of their untold agonies would be the placing of a handful of American bankers on a throne of gold, before which prince, politician and pauper would, with one accord, meekly bow in humble subservience; or that the bloody carnage would serve only to enslave and exploit on a hitherto undreamed of scale. The social and economic position of those who toil was no more improved by the destruction of the 12,000,000 killed and the 20,000,000 wounded in the last war than were the crops of our primitive forefathers increased by the sacrifice of a human victim to their tribal god. But despite this palpable fact, so twisted has our mental equipment become, that today, in the so-called enlightened 20th century, we find thousands of men and women raising their voices in solemn thanks for a great victory, and a peace that is not.

Throughout the length and breadth of the world, wherever an allied power holds sway, similar scenes have been enacted. Praises have been sung for the courage and valor of those who died, and a beneficent Providence thanked for a present peace, but not one word of condemnation has been uttered against the human devils who caused the fratricide. On the contrary, this hollow mockery has, in many instances, been further intensified by their presence. Neither did "a grateful country" show its gratitude by aiding in any way its outcast cripples who still live and suffer. Words and action go hand in hand only when business or butchery calls.

But while the unthinking masses mourn their murdered kith and kin, those whose business it is to make war, but never fight, are proceeding with their plans for the next blood-bath, because intense international trade competition and a rapidly contracting world market are once again threatening world democracy. Britain, her ravenous eye focussed on the child slaves of the Far East, is strengthening her fleet and improving her naval base at Singapore. France is concentrating on her air forces. Japan is adding to her naval strength, while Uncle Sam is arming to the teeth and rapidly becoming more militaristic than Germany ever dreamed of being. A corps of mechanics and scientists are working to improve the engines of destruction. Chemists, who otherwise might be engaged in doing something beneficial to man, are racking their brains to produce more deadly gases. On every hand unmistakable signs indicate that another war is within measurable distance.

November 11th is not the anniversary of peace; it merely marks the date of an armed truce. November 7th is the day that foreshadows an era of peace. It is the date on which the workers of Russia arose in their might, drove their degenerate rulers from their gilded seats of authority, and seized power, thereby wiping out the cause of imperialist wars. For eight years they have defied the armed might and diplomatic intrigue of the capitalist world. Soviet Russia is the only bright spot in the world today, and is the sole beacon indicating how a lasting peace can be accomplished. In Red Russia stultifying creeds no longer separates human desires from human activities. November 7th is pregnant with meaning to the working class.

A Picture of War

AT the present moment, when our rulers are busy glorifying the last war, the following by Clarence Darrow, noted criminal lawyer, is particularly seasonable:

Veristingin, he painted was as war has ever been, as war will ever be, a horrible and ghastly sight. Where men drunk with blind passion, which rulers and their tools call patriotism, and made mad with fife and drum, and shot and shell and flowing blood, seek to wound and main and kill, because their masters give the word.

He paints a battlefield, a field of carnage and of blood.

And who are these who fight like fiends and devils driven to despair?

What cause is this that makes these men forget that they are men, and vie with beasts to show their cruel thirst for blood?

They shout of home and native land, but they have no home, and the owners of their native land exist upon their toil and sweat and blood.

The rulers, capitalists and kings, for whom this fight is waged, are far away upon some hill beyond the reach of shot and shell, and from that point they watch their slaves pour out their blood, to gratify their greed and pride and lust for power.

Who are the enemy they fight? Slaves like themselves who freely give their toil and blood, which everyone their masters may demand.

The fighting soldiers have no cause for strife, but their masters live by kindling in their hearts a love of native land, a love which makes them hate their brother laborers of other lands, and dumbly go to death at a government's demand.

But let us look once more, after the battle has been fought.

Here we see the wreck and ruin of the strife. The field is silent, now given to the dead, the beast of prey, and night.

A young soldier lays upon the ground. The lonely mountain peaks rise up on every side. The wreck of war is all about. His uniform is soiled and stained. A patch of red is seen upon his breast. It is not the color his country waved to catch his eye and bait him to his death. It is his life blood, which flowed out through a wound, which followe a bayonet to his heart.

His form is cold and stiff, for he is dead. The cruel wound and icy wind have done their work.

The government ,which took his life, taught this poor boy to love his native land. As a child he dreamed of glory and of power, and the great world just waiting to fall captive to his magic strength.

He dreamed of war and strife, of victory and fame. If he should die, kind hands would smooth his brow, and loving hearts would keep his grave a memory green, because he died in war.

But no friend is near him now at last, as the dusk of night and mist of death shut out the lonely mountain from his sight.

The snow is all around, the air is grey with falling flakes, which will soon hide him from the world, and when the summer time shall come again none can tell his bleaching bones from all the rest.

The only life upon the scene is the buzzard circling low above the boy, waiting to make sure that death has come. The bird looks down upon the boy, into those eyes which first looked out into the great world, and which his mother fondly kissed. Upon those eyes the buzzard will begin his meal.

College Heads Request Miss Whitney's Release

(By Federated Press.)

NEW YORK.—Pleading that both Presidents Harding and Coolidge waived the requirement of personal application for pardon in the general amnesties signed for wartime political prisoners, college presidents, educators and publicists have signed a letter to Governor Friend W. Richardson of California asking the pardon of Charlotte Anita Whitney, convicted under the state's criminal syndicalism law. The precedents of Governor Small of Illinois and Governor Smith of New York in not requiring personal application before granting pardons to Communists under similar laws are also cited.

SAN FRANCISCO—(F P)—The San Francisco local of the Cook's union has grown so rapidly that it is obliged to move into larger quarters. The local has 1,600 members.

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 1382, or Bayview 5520.

BAKERY SALESMEN, LOCAL 371—Meets second Thursday every month in Holden Building. President, J. Brightwell; financial secretary, H. A. Bowron, 761 13th Ave. East.

CIVIC EMPLOYEES' UNION, LOCAL 28—Meets first and third Fridays in the month at 145 Hastings W., at 8 p.m. President, R. K. Brown, 2527 Charles St.; secretary-treasurer, George Harrison, 1182 Parker St.

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 G.W.V.A. Hall, Seymour and Pender 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. Sey. 8698. President, Robert Thom; Vice-President, David Gillespie; Sec'y-Treasurer, Wm. H. Donaldson. Victoria Branch, Room 11, Green Block, Broad Street, Victoria, B.C. Phone 1906.

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. 418—President, S. D. Macdonald; secretary-treasurer, J. M. Campbell, P.O. Box 689. Meets last Thursday of each month.

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WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT -

omen as Breadwinners

E of facts which ought obvious to all, there is dition in the United States man makes the money for ly, that "woman's place home," that the bread- woman is an exception, provided for in the per- organization of society. It true that woman ought the home, especially when young children, but statis- that in a large number she is now there.

Women's Bureau of the tates Department of Labor d a survey of four repre- e cities in different parts of try—Jacksonville, Florida; Barre, Pa.; Butte, Mont.; saic, N. J. One of these is e-eminently industrial city, n a coal mining region, one etal mining, and one is a entre. In these four cities ad-winning woman forms per cent of the total fe- pulations 14 years of age r. In none is she less than cent.

55 Per Cent. Married

tabulation includes women money in their own homes ing boarders. Yet 69 per f them worked outside their either in stores, factories thers' homes.

great majority of the bread- g women were of mature 5 years or over. This shows hey are not merely young temporarily earning "pin- ." Moreover, 55 per cent. of were married, and one-half se were living with wage- g husbands. This accounts e fact that a great many men amilies seem to be existing at is known to be less than g wage" for a family.

Per Cent. Keep House

rly 53 per cent of the work- ives had children, and 40 nt. of them had babies under lmost 80 per cent. of them maintaining homes while g to eke out the family sub- ce.

but not least, we must not the 21 per cent. of the work- omen who were the sole sup- of their families. Only two- were living alone. It there- s most decidedly not true that ng women need to earn less working men because they no dependents.

at happens to the young chil- of mothers who have to work le the home? In Passaic it found that almost no provis- as made for them; hardly more one-fifth of the mothers had help in the performance of ehold duties, and this help chiefly from older children, ives or lodgers. Over one-fifth he mothers worked at night had to sleep a large part of the when the children were e.

Need Better Wages

en the women working in the frequently did not have ad- te time to give to their chil-

The Bureau concludes, as a result of these unfortunate conditions that:

1. Men should receive an adequate family wage.

2. There should be better and more extensive mothers' pension laws.

3. Women compelled to support families should receive an adequate wage to provide for their dependents.

One wonders what social conditions are being bred by this terrific blow at normal family life. Why does not Judge Gary's crime commission pay more attention to fundamental matters like these?

Women School Teachers Trim Insolent Mayor

(By Federated Press.)

ST. PAUL.—Attacks launched on one of the strongholds of the American Federation of Teachers, the St. Paul Federation of Teachers, are vigorously repelled by the union's board of directors in an open letter to the public.

Mayor Arthur Nelson accused the union of forcing teachers to become members and of spending the city's money paid to them as wages on questionable labor enterprises through their per capita payments to the St. Paul Trades & Labor assembly, the American Federation of Teachers, and the American Federation of Labor. He further charged that a small clique ran the organization and that its delegates to the St. Paul central labor body had voted against the expulsion of the Communists.

The women teachers face and answer every charge in their reply. Certainly they entertain new teachers and ask them, but do not force them, to join the union, and certainly they pay per capita, but most of their dues, lower than the average union rate, goes to hospital and benefit funds for their members, maintenance of club rooms and the support of their professional activities, the teachers reply. Their delegates voted neither for nor against the Communists in the trades assembly, but registered their disapproval of the way the assembly kicked the radicals out, and the membership of the teachers' union sustained the delegates, the mayor is further told.

And for good measure the mayor is courteously called a prejudiced liar in these terms: "In general the statements contained in the article and the editorial are biased and without adherence to fact." In his rejoinder he demands an accounting of the funds of the union. The teachers are preparing their reply.

It is positively shameful to hurl a "Thou shalt not steal" at a hungry or ragged human being. Let us all dress and have dinner before we talk morals.—Frank P. Walsh.

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State-Owned Business Rolls Up Big Profits

(By W. Francis Ahern, Federated Press.)

SYDNEY, Australia.—Record profits are shown by three of the state-owned industrial undertakings of the New South Wales Labor government, thought the products are sold cheaper than in private enterprises, while the workers get higher wages and better conditions.

The state-owned brick works closed the year ended June 30, 1925, with a profit of $150,745. After providing $12,500 for additional plant and distributing $48,225 among the employes, this being a bonus above usual wages for continuous employment—$90,020 is carried forward to accumulated profits, now totaling $538,117.50. During the year the works were enlarged at a cost of $130,000, paid for out of profits.

The entire cost of the project has been repaid and the industry is now working on its profits. The bricks are $5 per 1,000 cheaper than those of private brickworks. The output is the highest of any yard in the state.

The state-owned metal mines closed the year with a profit of $106,025. After distributing a bonus among the employes, the balance, now totaling $330,239. The reserve stands at $389,905, and the cash accounts at $165,730. This concern has paid back half the capital advanced by the government.

The state-owned reinforced concrete pipe works showed a profit for the year of $101,220. After distributing a bonus to the employes of $17,930, and making provisions for reserve, the balance was added to accumulated profits now totaling $280,970. The reserve stands at $125,160.

The government will establish a state-owned insurance office on the lines of Queensland. The state office will charge lower rates than private companies and all profits will be distributed among the policyholders as bonuses or lower premiums.

In Queensland where the state has controlled insurance for the last eight years, premium rates have been reduced 25 to 33 per cent., while the rates payable in case of accident insurance have been increased in some cases 100 per cent. State insurance also functions in New Zealand, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia.

Manufacturers Head Off Child Labor Law

(By Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON.—Fearful of the ultimate success of the campaign led by the American Federation of Labor to secure ratification of the child labor amendment to the federal constitution, the National Association of Manufacturers has issued an endorsement of "junior education." Its lobby against the child labor measure has issued from Washington headquarters a copy of resolutions adopted at the convention of the N.A.M. in St. Louis October 28, asserting that it has "long supported and actively encouraged most generous support to educational facilities and all successful forms of industrial training." It boasts that the manufacturers have "led in the efforts" to improve all "proper" restrictions against "harmful and unwise junior employment."

This claim is offered in extenuation of its admitted campaign against federal restriction of child labor.

The normal condition of things in a capitalistic and land-owning world is a condition of open or concealed struggle between wage-earners and wage-payers.—Grant Allen.

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THE HOME CORNER

ELERY AN VEGETABLE MARROW

ne pound inside sticks of cel- cut into pieces, two pounds table marrow pared and sliced, large onion cut up finely.

ill a pie-dish with alternate rs placing small pieces of but- here and there. Season and fla- if desired. Sprinkle two ounces well-soaked tapioca and cover h short brown flour crust. Bake two hours. A small hole should made in centre of crust to allow steam to escape.

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When cooking apples, add a little salt. The apples will then be tender.

Cook your cauliflower in a cloth as you would a pudding. It will not break up then.

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SEAMEN'S ACTIVITIES

SUFFERING ABOARD THE S. S. BAYCHIMO

THE S. S. Baychimo, owned and operated by the Hudson's Bay Company left Vancouver on the 8th day of July, the crew having signed articles of engagement on the 6th of July to terminate at the port of Vancouver, B. C. The crew had some fearful tales to relate of their sufferings during the voyage, which could have been eliminated if the captain of the vessel had not been trying to starve the crew.

According to the reports of the crew the first port touched after leaving Vancouver, was Dutch Harbour, about which time the men were beginning to realize that there was to be a skinny supply of food, and other hardships that would have to be endured under the command of the captain. From Dutch Harbour the vessel proceeded to Tel-Tel, where the crew were to be supplied with native clothing, but it was blowing so hard the captain did not wait for supplies. At this point there was no fresh meat aboard or if there was the firemen and sailors did not receive any. The vessel proceeded to Point Barrow where six natives were picked up to work cargo. At this port quite a few reindeer were taken aboard, which were intended to satisfy the hunger of the crew, but as the meat had been hanging so long it was practically unfit to eat and was given to the pack of dogs, after the men had complained of the smell of the meat, and that they desired it removed. Only three weeks after the vessel left Vancouver the men were put on English deep sea rations which is on a par with the hunger ships of the C. G. M. M.

After getting to Herchel Island the chief engineer (who was anxious to have good men with him) asked the firemen (of whom there were six) and a donkeyman, if they would work overtime and get the rate of thirty six cents an hour for doing so. The firemen refused as the natives were getting one dollar an hour, and the rate offered was not consistent with the rates usually paid in the ports of British Columbia. After a little dickering the men received the rate of fifty cents an hour for overtime.

There was a shortage of fresh water, and when the men complained to the chief engineer he stated that it was not his fault, and that they would have to wash themselves on the deck of the ship, while they were in the Arctic region. Each man only received one blanket, which was not enough when the vessel was in cold surroundings, and to make matters worse the forecastle was leaking bad, and when the men asked the captain to have it repaired he told them to fix it themselves. At this period the men requested some warmer clothing. This would have been granted but the men were to be charged the Arctic price. In other words they were to be robbed of their hard earned wages. All of the men were feeling the worse of the food that had been servd. Dried potatoes, salt beef and salt butter with no fresh fruit or vegetables and the supply was very scanty.

On the return trip the vessel was at Herchel Island for a period of twenty-one days, during which time the men were kept on the watch and watch system until the vessel made her get away on September 30th. In the hurry to get clear of all danger of being frozen in the men heard stories of a bonus being paid if they managed to get out (which they were very much entitled to after the sufferings that they had endured) but when they were paid off they did not get the amount of overtime that should have been paid them let alone a bonus.

The accommodation aboard was very insanitary, from the day the vessel left Vancouver until her return there was no life boat drill. The supply of tobacco was cut short, and the men were charged prices that were unheard of, "Odgens Fine Cut" tobacco was sold to the crew at the price of $2 per pound and at Herchel Island they were charged $3 per pound. This is not usual aboard deep sea vessels, where the men are usually allowed tobacco at cheaper rates than they can buy it ashore. The captain could have got a supply of tobacco at Dutch Harbour at much cheaper rates than the men had to pay at Herchel Island.

About ten passengers were aboard the "Baychimo" on their way to Vancouver, and according to the report of one of the crew, one of them stated that it was a shame the way the seamen were treated.

When the vessel docked at Vancouver the men made a rush to some place to eat, and as soon as their hunger was apeased they proceeded to get some treatment that would make them feel like the healthy men that they were when they left on July 8th. The men were paid off on October 27th and certainly were very much disgusted with the conditions on the S. S. Baychimo, the ship that returned with two million dollars worth of furs.

The ship is now on her way to England to lay up for the winter. None of the crew desired to go to England and be returned at their own expense.

The overtime previously referred to, consisted of the men having to work before seven in the morning and after five at night. Sometimes the men were working until ten and eleven at night. Then when it came to the day of paying off they were not allowed the proper amount. The crew seem to think that they were very unjustly dealt with, and although the Company reaps the benefit they are of the opinion that the captain was un just and neglectful in his treatment of the men aboard the vessel.

* * *

Nominations for office bearers of the organization are open until the end of the present month, applications should be sent to the secretary at Union Headquarters, 5-7 Flack Building, 163 Hastings Street W., Vancouver, B. C.

* * *

Beckett, H., Cunningham, J., George, M., Harris, C., Henderson, C., Hynes, C., Hannah, J., Horn, R., Hudson, J., Jones, M. J., Jones, N., Kissock, J., Knox, A., Love, W., Mackay, J., Matthews, R., McLeod, M., McDonald, J., Mackell, J., Osborne, Wm., Odgen, A. W., Paterson, G., Warren, S., Worral, Wm., Worrell, J., Tulk, B.

* * *

Bill Love is requested to come to Headquarters as quick as possible as there are a couple of parcels for him.

Ask A. F. of L. To Join Against Europe Reds

(By Laurence Todd, Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON. — Arguments that the American Federation of Labor should forget its fears of European socialism and should affiliate with the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions are now coming from a new quarter—the Boris Bakhmeteff group of Russian whites, which last gave allegiance to the Kolchak enterprise.

The recent convention of the A. F. of L. voted instructions to the executive council to continue negotiations with Amsterdam, but it showed no anxiety to enter into affiliation unless on the terms laid down by the late Samuel Gompers and rejected by the I. F. T. U. Those terms were that American labor should not be bound by any action taken by the Amsterdam executive council—such as an appeal for a general strike or general protest at any situation arising in any country. The American position has been one of refusal to be morally bound to join in what it might consider a socialist move to prevent a war by general strike. The action of British labor in 1920, in defying the British government to start war against Russia, was cited as proof of the danger in any such affiliation.

But the Bakhmeteff propaganda sets forth the alternative as being still worse. It describes the steady trend of British and Russian labor leaders to form a combination, either inside the Amsterdam international or outside it. Hence the need for America to affiliate as an offset.

In comment on this suggestion, an official in the Russian movement passing through Washington, said that British labor would be more likely to influence the Russians than the Russians the British. He did not believe that American labor would affiliate with Amsterdam, and in any case that would exclude Russian labor from the European situation.

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Notes From the Camps

A MINIMUM WAGE FOR LUMBER WORK

Major Burde, M.L.A. for Port Alberni, intends introducing a bill into the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia to provide a minimum wage for men, and it is reported that this proposed act is aimed chiefly at aiding the men working in the lumber industry.

It is truly a sad commentary on the supine attitude of the men working in the largest industry in this province when it becomes necessary to protect their standard of living by legislation. Practically in every country in the world where capitalism obtains, the workers will put up sufficient of a fight on their own behalf to ensure an adequate amount of food, but apparently the men who follow the lumber industry have been driven to such a low point that they have not even the stamina to fight for food for themselves.

There is no other way of looking at this matter. The men who toil in the saw mills are receiving a wage fully 20 per cent. below what the government states to be the poverty line, and there is no complaint from them. It is hard to believe that these men are content with the wage they are receiving. There is not the slightest doubt they all desire more. Why, then, do they not go after it? There is only one reply, and that is fear. Fear of losing the precarious hold on live they now have. Fear that if they demand more they will be thrown out of a job, blacklisted, and left to starve. And with this fear sapping what little backbone they have, they take what few crusts are flung to them, not even having the nerve to growl for more.

The yoke of American capitalism may be driving the workers of Europe down to coolie standards, but there is not the slightest doubt but that standards exist right in ou in this Last Great West, the men working in the industry.

According to the loo things, it will be but a sho until the lumber compani able to impose a similar s affairs upon the men work the camps—among the red-ed, two-fisted he-men.

The employing class ha able to work its own swee will on the men employed the basic industries of this ince. In lumbering and in ing, both coal and metal, have so intimidated the w that they dare not make fort on their own behalf, today their wages have bee duced to a point where necessary to protect them b of parliament. It is indeed cult to understand what app fear has gripped these men all semblance of fight has d ed them.

MONTREAL—(FP)—A net fit of 87.6% on a stock iss $7,000,000 was made by the Motor Co., of Canada durin year, ending July 31, 1925. profits totalled $6,132,327 a crease of $2,423,140 over the vious year.

French Labor Acts To Meet Immigrant Peril

(By Len De Caux, Federated Press.)

PARIS.—Immigration problems are not confined to the new world. Since the war French labor has had to face a big influx from all over Europe. The call for the general strike of October 12 had to be issued in seven languages besides French. Both the French federations of labor (C. G. T. and C. G. T. U.) have taken steps to prevent undercutting by immigrant labor, through agreements with organized labor in the countries of origin, and by efforts to organize the immigrants into the French unions.

Italy and Poland contribute the largest quota of immigrant labor to France. In 1920 on the question of the employment of German labor in the war regions, the reformist French and German building trades unions signed a mutual agreement at Geneva.

The left wing federation has been especially active in the organization of the immigrants. It supports, wholly or in part, seven foreign language labor papers and has six organization offices. It bases its work on the general principle that "the working class has no country." Full rights and free entry of immigrants into existing unions, oppostion to new unions along the lines of nationality, formation of language sections inside unions, special representation of immigrants in the control of the C. G. T. U., circulation of the foreign-language labor press, solidarity of French unions in backing demands of immigrant labor, are its program.

Deportation of militant immigrant trade unionists has been a weapon which the French government has used ruthlessly of late, the excuse being a red scare, carefully worked up by methods known on both sides of the Atlantic.

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Old Country Labor News

don's Red Raids

ON—The swoop of the minal Investigation Department on the Comunist headquarre, was carried through in much the usual fashion.

any people go in and out of mmunist Bookshop in the ernoon and early evening ere was nothing to indicate casual passer that anything was happening.

e another picture was re-

room had its plain-clothes —there are twelve rooms g cellars and attic—and uard was keenly on the alert. tamp, not a matchbox, could Every visitor to shop or was detained. A solemn s reigned and over all loomef Inspector Parker like the of God moving upon the face waters.

Arrests

ert Inkpin sat in his secrechair. He was arrested. Ernnt came in to see Inkpin. He rrested. The lady stenograwas scrutinized closely but, ently, passed the examination honors.

rge portrait of Zinovieff on all, however, was not so for-. It was arrested; and to t company so too were simportraits of Lenin, Trotsky, ucharin. (These are still de- in custody, pending a settleof the question of their deion.)

other rooms a like state of afprevailed. Typewriters and ators were closely crossoned; but revealing no guilty s were remanded for inquir-

hing was left unscrutinized, ng! So alert were they that even impounded and removball-cock from the lavatory. s, however, found to be emp-

The Safe

s were naturally objects of interest. Some money was and taken into custody in vn interest. Rubies could not covered. But in one safe was wer, locked, to which there d to be no key.

er the premises has been d—the paper was left on the but, except from the shop, other scrap of paper was takhe mystery of the safe red.

following day a return visit made with a "safe-maker's After four hours' work the was cracked." The drawer d and revealed—one rubber

was promptly taken into cus-

A Critical Question

the Book-shop perplexity pre- in the ranks of the raiders. d they take the lot?—or d they discriminate? d if so, how?

re was a mystery, within a ery. The "Workers' Weekly" y delivered in bundles care- labelled was easy. It went, in But there were books, and s, and pamphlets galore!

e shop manager volunteered information that most of the s were not all Communist. of them might be "blue"— were blue-books—but only nority were "Red."

ter consultation the raiding came to the conclusion that imination was the better part eace and quietness. They rently released a bust of Lenin nearing that he was dead) and an attempt to read it decided eave the "A.B.C. of Comism" by Bucharin.

ey preferred the novels of tole France who thus goes to Zinovieff (per proxy) in glory. fter all a pretty good choice— a C.I.D. man.—"Sunday Work-

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Labor M. P.'s Report on Russia

LONDON.—That the Russian Government is firmly established and is steadily achieving the economic regeneration of the country, is the opinion expressed by a party of Labor M.P.'s who have returned from a visit to that country.

The party consisted of Mr. D. R. Grenfell, M.P.; Mr. G. H. Hall, M.P.; Mr. T. I. Mardy Jones, M.P.; Mr. R. A. Taylor, M.P., and Mr. R. C. Wallhead, M.P. (chairman), and they were accompanied by Mr. W. P. Coates as secretary. They were five weeks in Russia, and a preliminary report, which all have signed, states:—

Economic Regeneration

In our opinion the Russian Government is firmly established, and has the support of the great majority of the Russian people, and we saw evidence on every hand that the Russian authorities are steadily achieving the economic regeneration of their country. Two of the party who had previously visited Russia in 1920 and 1923 respectively express the opinion that immense improvements have taken place since their last visit.

The steady expansion of the area of land under cultivation and the more scientific methods of agriculture, indicated by the large number of tractors in use and in the course of importation and manufacture, coupled with the large number of new electric power stations in course of erection, lead us to believe that next year will witness the restoration of Russia's pre-war volume of production.

In this connection an interesting statement was made to us, in an interview by M. Trotsky, to the effect that Russia's production next year will equal in volume that of pre-war years; this will mark the end of the period of reconstruction and the beginning of a new era of economic expansion.

Great Potential Market

In our judgment it will be an economical disaster for Great Britain if our rulers continue a political and economic policy that undoubtedly tends to exclude British goods from a great present and potential market. Russia, with her present population of 140,000,000, offers an immense field for British manufactured goods of practically every description, and her ability to pay, provided the necessary credits were advanced on reasonable terms, cannot be doubted.

In our opinion there is no possible justification for the continued refusal on the part of the British Government to extend the provisions of the Trade Facilities Acts to Anglo-Russian trade. In view of the growing seriousness of the unemployed problem, it is essential that the present embargo on Anglo-Russian trade should be removed.

Between October 1st, 1924 and May 31st, 1925, Russia imported 32,247 tons of agricultural machinery of the value of approximately £2,000,000; of this machinery only 179 tons, of the value approximately £10,000, was imported from Great Britain.

All the responsible members of the Russian Government are willing and anxious to enter into negotiations with Great Britain to conclude a reasonable treaty which will clear the path for fuller economic co-operation and political good will between the two countries.

Harvest Good

In the course of an interview, Mr. Mardy Jones, M.P., one of the deputation, said Russia had a record harvest this year, and many thousands of tractors and other agricultural implements were urgently required by the peasants, who would be able to pay for them on two or three years' credit out of the surplus of their annual harvest even if this was substantially less than the record harvest of this year.

"The mining engineers of Russia," Mr. Jones added, "are very anxious to adopt the latest mining methods and introduce up-to-date machinery. They are very favorably impressed with British mining machinery, and, given a mutually satisfactory scheme of long credits, they could place very substantial orders here.

Orders for British Coal

"The whole of the existing textile machinery in Russia has been bought from Great Britain, and the Russian Government are anxious to import quantities of the latest textile machinery from Great Britain. But the need for the manufacture of clothing is so urgent that, unless satisfactory negotiations can be concluded between the Soviet Government and British manufacturers in the near future, they will be compelled to purchase textile machinery from America."

Mr. Mardy Jones stated that the cost of coal transport from South and Central Russia to Leningrad and North Russia was so great that it was cheaper to import British coal for that region. Approval had been given to orders for 160,000 tons of Welsh and English coal for Leningrad. There was no reason, if British coal exporters pushed their wares, why Britain should not be able to sell several million tons of coal a year to North Russia.

Striking Irish Miners Go Into Coal Business

(By Federated Press.)

DUBLIN.—By going into the coal importing and distributing business the locked out miners of Ireland and their mates in the Workers Union of Ireland are providing cheaper coal to the public and at the same time keeping themselves fed and forcing their employers toward bankruptcy or a settlement with the men.

The refusal of two members of the Workers' Union of Ireland to pay their union dues led to the lockout. The owners felt with the prospect of a coal strike in England that they would be able to sell their coal later at a much higher price and took advantage of the union dispute to bring about the lockout.

General secretary Larkin of the Workers' Union of Ireland turned the coal section of the union into a co-operative organization for selling coal. Soon British ships loaded with coal came steaming into Dublin harbor.

The union has already handled over 60 shiploads of coal, involving a turnover of nearly $500,000. The union talks of extending operations into other industries. Coal that sells in Dublin for $14 per ton is sold by the union for $11 per ton. This price allows a handsome profit.

Finnish Co-Operatives Have Had a Busy Year

(By Federated Press.)

NEW YORK—One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars of business was done by the Co-operative Colony of Finns in Brooklyn, N. Y. in the first half of 1925, reports the Co-operative league. There are 2,000 members. Their assets include $2,000,000 real estate They have a dozen co-operative apartment houses, a co-operative garage, and other institutions, and run a large co-operative bakery, restaurant, meat and grocery store and recreation hall.

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

Air Minister Seeks More Cannon Fodder

LONDON.—Speaking at Lincoln recently, Sir Samuel Hoare, minister for air, appealed for Air Force Reserve recruits:

"The world is staggering under the burden of armaments," he said, "and as far as I am concerned I should welcome an opportunity that can be safely taken for reducing them.

"The critical battles of the future will be fought over our great cities, and the chief sufferers will be the civilians, men, women and children of our great towns. But air development has made immense strides.

"Let me give you a single illustration. In the whole of the late war only some 300 tons of bombs were dropped by enemy aircraft in this country.

"Air forces could today drop almost the same weight in the first 24 hours of war, and continue this scale of attack indefinitely. I need not dilate upon this terrible and repulsive picture."

And then he had the impudence to ask for more recruits.

British Unions Halt Reductions in Wages

(By Federated Press.)

LONDON.—Not only have the miners and the textile workers by their militancy warded off wage reductions and patched up a temporary peace in England, but the building workers have made a truce by which there will be no wage reductions for at least nine months. The shipyard unions are also holding their demands in abeyance while an inquiry is made into the industry.

Trouble is brewing on the railroads. The demands of the employers are totally irreconcilable with the programs of the unions, and the central wage board has failed to reach any agreement. The matter has been referred to the national wage board, so the railroads will enjoy a truce during the negotiations. The companies want a flat rate reduction in wages of $1.50 a week in rural areas and $1 in London. The workers demands are set out in the all-grades program of the National Union of Railwaymen and in the program of the Railway Clerks Association, embracing all-around increases in wages and general improvements. The N. U. R. is also demanding a pension scheme for railroad workers.

The locomotive engineers union has begun a campaign to do away with overtime. On the Southern railway all members are refusing to work overtime when arriving at their local depots, if they have completed hours on duty. Electrification is leading to unemployment, and the engineers refuse overtime while fellow-workers are workless.

Send in Your Subscription Today.

British Labor Scores Europe's Prize Butcher

LONDON.—The following telegram has been sent to Admiral Horthy, regent of Hungary, on behalf of the British Labor movement:

"The British Labor party understands that Communist and Socialist prisoners are being tried by court martial today.

"We respectfully urge that the trial be public and open, in accordance with the customary judicial procedure throughout Europe, and strongly urge clemency for political offences."

The telegram is signed by J. R. Clynes, M.P., for the Parliamentary Labor party; Robert Williams, chairman of the National Executive of the Labor party, and J. S. Middleton, assistant secretary of the Labor party.

Claim Britain Aided In Persian Revolution

LONDON.—It is reported here on reliable authority that British money and arms were behind the recent coup d'etat, by which the former premier of Persia, Riza Kahn, now the new king, overthrew the shah.

It is reported that attaches of the British foreign office have openly boasted that the revolution in Persia is part of a menacing plot to girdle Soviet Russia with hostile governments, preparatory to a probable attack on the worker's republic whenever an opportune time arrives. This scheme, British diplomats think, is the best since the Locarno pact, which is supposed to have won Germany over to the British side of an alliance against the Soviet Union.

Miners Protest Arrest Of British Communists

LONDON.—The following letter has been addressed to the Home Secretary by the Miners' Federation of Great Britain:

"Dear Sir: I am instructed by my committee to convey to you the strongest possible protest against the arrest and imprisonment of the Communist leaders. We feel that the method adopted in dealing with whatever offence is alleged against them is contrary to every tradition of British justice and fair play, and must have the condemnation of all British subjects, even if they are strong upholders of the British constitution.

"Yours faithfully, on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain,

"A. J. COOK, Secretary."

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- BOOK REVIEW -

YOUTH IN CONFLICT (By Dr. Miriam Van Waters)

Our modern adult world with its competition, strife, misery and sordidness—as well as its good points finds its reflection in the world of youth. For youth is essentially imitative and dependent, tremendously susceptible and plastic, and according to its development, is either a credit or a disgrace to the society in which it finds itself.

This is the attitude that Dr. Waters takes in her remarkably frank and rational book. Her experience as Referee in the Juvenile Court of Los Angeles, together with her own store of knowledge and her sympathetic insight into juvenile troubles, makes most interesting reading.

The fact that such juvenile courts are being established is a sign that society is acknowledging its responsibility in regard to the young. And the growing need of such institutions is a terrible indictment against modern society. Yet even juvenile delinquency is not an unmixed evil; it is infinitely preferrable to repression. It is "a more simple healthy reaction to emotional stress than is mental regression." Lying, stealing, truancy, even youthful immorality and vice, are in themselves, merely natural results of conditions, and follow as inevitably as night follows day.

Such an attitude was unheard of a few years ago, and there are still people who advocate the harshness of punishment instead of the wisdom of inquiry. Instead of subjecting the youthful delinquent to the brutality of prison and reformatory, the Juvenile Courts concern themselves with the real reasons for such delinquency, after which they seek the remedy.

The state of the home is often the cause of juvenile lapses. There are certain conditions in which the child is bound to suffer, physically and mentally; such as where the rearing of children is not taken seriously, but is regarded as the merest incidental—or worse, as a hindrance to business, ambition and pleasure; where exists parental coldness, jealousy, intolerance and strife.

The ancients insisted on filial piety, by which they meant unquestioning obedience, and unreasonable subjection to parental tyranny. But reverence and consideration are due to the child no less than to his parents. Between the tyranny of the old type and the laxity of the new, lies the happy medium, where mutual consideration is the rule. Children cannot be expected to honor and respect either those who treat them merely as possessions or those who pay undue homage to youth.

"Youth has its genuine contribution to make to family life—youth is an asset as well as a problem. Neither age-group can be healthy and virile without self-respect" says Dr. Waters, but on the other hand, "the way in which boys and girls are made tremendously aware of their own importance; the way in which maturity imitates them is not fair to youth. It suggests that parents are secretly bankrupt."

"The child, during growth, deserves to be nested securely; he should not know anxiety caused by strife, disharmony or unsatisfied longings of either parent. Fathers who lose initiative in family affairs or become too timid or too tyrannical; mothers who wish to domineer, or to evade family life, mothers whose desire is not to nourish life and feeling in children, tend to produce children who fill our courts and hospitals."

The work of the adolescent may be a cause of failures; never so much as to day, has it been such a problem. Modern industry "demands too much and too little of boys and girls; too much exploitation of nervous force, too little use of creativeness and sense of responsibility." The hand crafts and cookery of home are diminished or vanished; the occupations for which children consciously or unconsciously crave, are denied, both in industry and the home.

The authoress is of the opinion that many occupations are "dangerous." Domestic service, for instance, where girls have long hours, monotonous routine, restricted opportunities for social life, and too much contact with the home conflicts of those for whom they work.

There is a cruel physical waste of youth in textile industries, mills, foundries, factories, and in canneries, field and farm, and there is an equal waste in the "service" industries, such as telephone operating, theatre ushering, salesmanship; there is a perpetual demand on their power to please, soothe, flatter and interest tired adults. In the long run, there is an unequal combat between adventuring youth and profit-seeking adults; profit, in this, as in most other aspects of our social life, is the greatest consideration.

One of the greatest signs of the times is youth's questionings. Social standards are no longer accepted uncritically. One of youth's best contributions to society is its *frankness; it is this which tears* aside the shams and hypocrisies of our system. However, experience—race experience, that is—will decide who is right, or, rather, whose course is wisest.

The writer is not content with seeking for causes of social delinquency among juveniles; she has much to say on its adjustment. Tolerance and good-will cannot solve the problem, though these undoubtedly play an important part. Science, with all its mistakes and false values, still remains the fittest instrument with which to delve into secrets of human behavior, to tackle the conflict of youth. It must be remembered that the delinquent child is bearing the burden of experimentation; he has been forced into that position through adult Selfishness.—Francis Wills.

Workers' Plight Forces Old Age Pension Bill

(By Federated Press)

BOSTON—New England's general industrial depression has become so severe in its effects that the Massachusetts state legislature's commission on pensions is forced to recommend a bill providing state aid for the aged. A maximum of $7 weekly is offered to all persons over 70 who have less than $365 income yearly or less than $3000 in property. ..The commission admits that it chose $7 as "the smallest weekly payment" which it considered "adequate under American conditions."

The fact that unemployment is a growing and permanent feature of New England's industrial life is reflected in the commission's report. Agents talked to nearly 20,000 of the 225,000 persons over 65 in Massachusetts and found out about 12,000 more receiving some form of charity. It was found that 43,000 persons 65 or over had no income or property from which to live. Conditions were worst in the large industrial cities: nearly 21% over 70 in Boston have no income or property; 25% over 75. In Fall River, cotton mill town where two-thirds of a million dollars was spent in relief work last year, over 31% of those over 70 have no income or property.

Massachusetts' chief industries are textile and shoe manufacturing. Shoes are on part time work but cotton and wool more so, with lower wages. New England cotton workers are feeling the pinch of production by southern textile mills often owned by their own New England employers. Massachusetts textile workers have been given repeated wage cuts and are still not working full weeks although the industry is suposed to have revived somewhat. Workers cannot get enough employment to provide a living for themselves, let alone take care of their old folks.

The old age pension bill proposes to raise the dole fund by increasing the state income tax ½% and adding $2 poll tax on all men and women. Although the pension is called 'non-contributory," the poll tax makes pension receivers indirectly pay a part. Deductions for earnings over $150 a year or for incomes under $365 or for property under $3000 are provided to lessen the pension and those old people whose children are able to support them are ineligible for state aid. The commission figures that 18,000 will receive pensions if the bill goes through. This means that one out of about every 230 people in Massachusetts is over 70 and unable to support himself or be supported by the work of his children.

The only other old age pension bill introduced in the United States was passed by Pennsylvania in 1923 but declared unconstitutional.

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Our Open Forum

Readers of The Labor Advocate are invited to send in letters for publication in our "Open Forum." This is a "free for all." No communications will be censored so long as writers refrain from indulging in personalities. Letters should not exceed 250 words. The management of The Advocate assumes no responsibility for opinions expressed in this space.

Editor Labor Advocate:

Your last issue contains a letter from a J. N. Boult, in which he makes an attack upon the attitude adopted by Labor's candidate in the last federal election.

According to Mr. Boult these men had their head in the air, and one would almost infer, their feet too, because they had the courage to point out that palliatives do not palliate, and that there is but one way out of the existing social morass, and that is the destruction of Capitalism. This to Mr. Boult, is an incorrect attitude. He wants them to have a string of reforms and issues half a mile long, just like the Liberals and Conservatives have got, which serves to show that even the 'pioneers of the Labor movement' have not yet got rid of the capitalist method of looking at things.

Immigration certainly did form part of the Labor candidates election programme. Mr. Boult must know that if he followed what was said by Labor spokesmen during the election, therefore, we can come to no other conclusion but that they did not deal with the quesion in the manner that he desired.

Personally, I was somewhat inclined to the view that the Labor candidates ran too strongly to reforms, and too little to pointing out that the only real soluion is the end of capitalism, but Mr. Boult's letter has to a certain extent relieved my fears.

As for the statement that if the Labor candidates do not get more reformistic a new Labor Party will take its place. I should like to point out to your correspondent that the C. L. P. comprises the entire organized Labor movement, that it embraces all shades of political thought, and that if any new tendency arises it will be manifested through that body itself and not by the formation of a new Party.

Hoping that some other reader will deal more fully with the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Boult.

Yours,
R. WATERS.

A society cannot be founded only on the pursuit of pleasure and power; a society can only be founded on the respect for liberty and justice.—Paine.

Don't forget! Mention the Advocate when buying.

Steel Trust Coins $42,000,000

(By Leland Olds)

A PROFIT of $42,400,412 was the U. S. Steeel corporation's reward for buying labor cheap and selling its product dear in the 3rd quarter of 1925. ..This exceeds by $12,000,000 the profit of the same period last year and is sufficient to pay both regular and extra dividends twice over.

..An extraordinary thing about these profits is that they were made by a corporation averaging only 72% of capacity production. Even in July when the average fell to 68%, U. S. Steel made a profit of $13,908,513. The steel trust charges prices which produce double dividends while operating less than ¾ capacity.

Profits the first 9 months of the year amounted to $122,907,625, equal after all interest charges and preferred dividends to $9.44 on each $100 share. Indications point to more than $13 a share for the entire year. Financial quarters are full of hints that continuation of such high profits will be found to justify an increase in the 7% dividends now being paid regularly on over half a billion dollars of common stock which originally represented no investment whatsoever.

Only 5 days before announcing these excessive profits chairman Gary said: "If one should ask whether or not there is any panacea for the ills that sometimes appear to the moral, political, social or economic life of the nation, the answer is, 'Yes, by the general adoption and practice of the Golden Rule.' If any one protests that this is impractible such a one, of course refers to others and does not include himself. In determining the application of the golden rule, not only individuals but aggregations should become active participants."

Gary also suggests that "all of us must constantly and conscientiously look into our own hearts and strive to overcome what, if anything, is wrong." Does he find in his own heart the suggestion that such mammoth profits warrant an increase in the 40c an hour basic wage of the corporation of which he is dictator? Or a reduction in prices of products which affect the price of practically every item in the cost of living

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