THE CANADIAN

# LABOR ADVOCATE

With Which Is Incorporated THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

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## Fascisti Order Death Penalty For Striking

ROME.—The council of Italian ministers controlled completely by the fascisti, has issued decrees which place the Italian people absolutely at the mercy of the fascist dictatorship.

**Decrees of Fascist Dictators**

One creates courts for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes, making strikes punishable by death.

Another unifies the army, navy and aviation corps under the control of fascist officers.

A third merges the six forms of civil police bodies into a national body, wiping out the powers of municipal and provincial departments and centralizing all police power in the hands of the fascist national centre at Rome.

The fourth "reorganizes" the senate, practically abolishing elections to that body, and making it in effect a rubber stamp group of senators appointed by Mussolini.

**Barbaric Murderfest at Florence**

In spite of the severe censorship, the Florence murders by the fascisti of free masons, are learned to be far larger than the fascist press admits. Fully eighteen men were murdered in reprisal for the death of one fascist who had invaded the home of a mason without warrant of law and with arms in hand. Many of those murdered were assassinated under the most brutal circumstances. Fascist bands broke into their homes, stabbing and shooting the men to death while in bed and in the presence of their terror stricken wives and children. In many instances the house was wrecked and set afire.

Contrary to censored news, the fascist authorities did not attempt to stop the massacre, and issued orders to police and troops to keep the fascists from being interfered with by any opposition.

## O.M.S. Is New Weapon Against Trade Unions

(By Federated Press)

LONDON—O. M. S. is one of the weapons British capitalists are forging in preparation for the next big labor struggle. O. M. S. (Organization for the Maintenance of Supplies), whose council is composed of a bevy of unemployed generals, admirals and assorted lords, claims to have a scheme which is already in operation for enrolling potential scabs, whom it describes as "citizens of all classes and of either sex who are prepared to render voluntary assistance in maintaining the supply of food, water and fuel" in the event of a general strike.

Both capital and labor are preparing for the ending of the 9 month truce in the mining industry. In spite of the subsidy to the owners the situation remains critical, for the government is attempting to wriggle out of the guarantees it gave to the miners on July 31 that wages should not be reduced during the period of the truce. The miners' union is not going to permit the deduction of a cent from the men's pay, and a crisis threatens.

Such tricky dealings are leaving no doubt as to the alignment of the government with the employers in the impending struggle. While O. M. S. is an unofficial organization, it is prepared to

(Continued on page 2)

# Immediate Requirements

## Farmers and Workers Must Unite Against Oppressors

[By ROSE HENDERSON, Federal Candidate for New Westminster.]

**ONCE again politicians harangue the people of the nation to cast their votes in favor of one or other of the old parties.**

**Once again they waste the people's money accusing each other of extravagance and maladministration, deceiving and breaking their promises to the electors. During election time this has always been their art for capturing votes, fooling the people and keeping them in ignorance of real issues.**

In a constituency such as the New Westminster riding, where the electors are both rural and urban, it is imperative that the farmers should know the problems of labor. Workers and farmers hitherto have been purposely kept apart; they have been mere political scows towed about by the old parties. Now there is a determination growing in both these groups to control their own business and to run it to the benefit of all concerned.

**Co-Operation**

We are witnessing today the spectacle of thousands of farmers throughout Canada being pushed off the soil. How may we prevent further such destructive measures? Premier King says: "What this country needs is markets." Co-operation is the first law of life, and it is because we have not followed this law that chaotic conditions prevail in our social and economic life. The co-operative societies of England have a paid up membership of nearly six million; supposing a wife and three children to compose the family of each member and we have a group of 25,000,000 persons. A tremendous market for the farmers of Canada. A market which is freed from the waste of the middle man's profits and from the control of the banks; wholesale, retail and banking business for this huge movement are perfectly free from the domination of market riggers and high finance. Kelowna farmers are now shipping onions to the co-operative market of Australia and meeting with distinct success. The decision of the Ontario farmers to open trade negotiations with this co-operative market is a first step toward prosperity. Denmark has set the machinery of Government to protect the co-operative societies of that country, with the result that last year the Danish co-operative shipped six million pounds sterling, worth of goods to England alone, and her citizenry were wholly free from unemployment and poverty.

**National Banks**

Another pressing need for the security of the farmer is a National Bank, to be backed by the wealth of the nation. Such a banking organization would enable farmers, business men and home builders to obtain long term loans at the lowest possible interest; for the thing which is strangling progress financially in Canada today is the enormous interest exacted by loan groups.

**Crop Insurance**

Further, the basic industry must be protected from natures enemies. The solution lies in the establishing of a National Insurance against hail, frost, rust and pests. The principle is generally accepted against death, fire, accident and old age. Why not insurance against crop failure?

**Health Insurance**

Equally important is the health of the people. We stand for the establishing of health services. Which would assure every man.

(Continued on page 5)

## Unemployment Fails To Cool Irish Militancy

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The labor situation is acute throughout Ireland. The northern parliament, on reopening in Belfast, was faced by a demonstration of the unemployed who proposed to assemble outside the parliament house. The government prohibited this and the demonstrators withdrew.

When challenged in parliament by the labor members the cabinet ministers justified their action by quoting local labor speeches, in which it was declared that if Belfast became red, it would be redder than the Clyde.

**Much Unemployment**

Belfast has the highest record of unemployment in the British Isles. In Great Britain the average number of unemployed is twenty-nine in each thousand; in Belfast it is ninety.

In Limerick, Ireland, where the Shannon River electrification scheme should be affording plenty of work, operations are held up by a wage dispute which turns mainly on the question whether unskilled labor on the project should be paid more than agricultural labor. The German contractors offered 32 shillings ($7.68) a week with free lodging in hutments and although this is more than agricultural workers are paid in Limerick, organized labor opposed it as a starvation wage.

**Strike Solidarity.**

The dock workers are in sympathy with the laborers and refuse to unload German vessels carrying material. When the Germans did the work themselves they were attacked and the services of the military and the police had to be requisitioned to protect them. No German labor is imported except the highest skilled grade and there is no objection to the Germans as Germans.

## Grays Harbor Lumber Workers Fight Bosses

ABERDEEN, Wn.—The growth of the rebellion of unorganized sawmill workers against low wages is alarming Grays Harbor lumber lords. The strike, which began September 28th in a Donovan unit, has spread until it includes entire day and night crews of the two Donovan mills, the Wilson mill and the Aberdeen Lumber & Shingle mill. Other little groups are joining the strikers, which number approximately 1,500 men. Both A.F. of L. and company union agents are on the scene, studying the situation. The Loyal Legion of Loggers & Lumbermen (the 4-L) is a flourishing company union established by some employers who compel membership of all in their plants.

## Call For Pan-Pacific Peace Congress Assured

SYDNEY, Australia.—The Labor Council of New South Wales at Sydney is sending out invitations for a Pan-Pacific conference of political and industrial organizations to all countries bordering on the Pacific, to be held at Sydney May 1, 1926. The conference is to harmonize the relationships of the workers around the Pacific.

"The removal of all obstacles and difficulties in the way of national and international working-class unity" is called for.

Curst greed of gold, what crimes thy tyrant power has caused!—Virgil.

## Peaceful Picketing Is Declared Illegal

CALGARY, Alta. — Apparently peaceful picketing on the streets of Calgary is illegal, according to a decision handed down by the appelate division of the supreme court recently.

Last August two men were arrested for picketing the Palace theatre, they were tried by a local magistrate, convicted, and fined. The unions affected appealed the decision, with the above result. Local labor officials are contemplating carrying the case before the supreme court of Canada.

The two convicted men were, when arrested, engaged in handing out notices on the streets advising Calgary residents that the theatre in question did not employ union help, and stating that for this reason union men did not patronize it, and others were requested not to. The men are members of the Calgary Theatrical Federation.

## Highlights on This Week's News


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## Provocateur Exposes Frameup On Workers

SYDNEY, Australia.—A sensation was caused in the New South Wales parliament when an anti-labor politician named A. D. Kay, who had fallen out with his friends, exposed a plot being engineered on the eve of the last state elections, May 30, when Labor swept the polls.

Kay said two men in the employ of the anti-Labor forces were to burn a British flag and then swear that Laborites had done it. At a big meeting of protest the blame for burning the flag was to be charged against the Labor party.

Kay said that the timely exposure of the plot by Labor men prevented it being carried out.

## No Revolution Coming Says Legionaire Berry

(By Federated Press)

ATLANTIC CITY.—"There is no room in America for Sovietism and Communism," was the message from the American Legion which George L. Berry, Major, Legionaire and president of the Printing Pressmen's Union brought to the A. F. of L. convention. He had just spoken to the Legion convention in Omaha as the A. F. of L. representative.

Berry lauded President Green for his declaration at the convention against revolutionary movements and asserted that there would never be a revolution in America, now—nor at any other time.

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## British and Russian Unions Demand Unity

LONDON — Representing 11,000,000 British and Russian trade unionists, and addressing its appeal to the workers of every country, the joint advisory council of British and Russian labor, which convened in London, declares that "the establishment of an all-inclusive world-wide trade union interantional has become more than necessary than ever."

The joint advisory council, whose report is signed by Tomsky, on behalf of the Russian trade unions, and by the late Fred Bramley, on behalf of the British Trade Union congress, notes the ratification of the agreement for joint action decided upon at the London conference on April 7. The Russians ratified April 30, and the British at the recent Scarborough Trades Union congress.

The report summarizes the world situation as it affects labor noting the increasing attacks of the employers and the evil effects of the Dawes plan. The danger of war is drawn attention to and the increasing revolts of colonial peoples against capitalist imperialism and exploitation. The object of the guarantee pact to include Germany in a military alliance directed against Soviet Russia is also exposed.

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**DON'T BE A POLITICAL SCAB—VOTE LABOR**

## Communists' Expulsion Advocated By A.F. of L.

(By Art Shields, Federated Press)

ATLANTIC CITY.—Expulsion of Communists from the trade unions is recommended by the 45th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. The expulsionist advice is contained in the closing words of a report of the resolutions committee on that portion of the Executive Council report dealing with Communist activities and it asks that the same action be taken against Communists in the unions that an operating surgeon takes—removal of the affected tissues.

The convention action is advisory and does not automatically bring the expulsion of any Communist for the affiliated national and international unions have their own qualifications limiting the membership of workers in their organizations.

Little time was spent discussing the matter. Sullivan of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers said the matter desired serious consideration. Ernest Bohm of the New York office workers and John J. Doyle of the Brotherhood of Painters took the floor against the Communists. Bohm declared his local union had expelled 40 Communists some years ago. Doyle declared the painters' Montreal convention voted for the expulsion of Communist members.

## All Former Officers Re-elected to Office

ATLANTIC CITY—(FP) — The re-election of William Green and the entire Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor came at the close of a day's proceedings when the staple policies of the A. F. of L. had been reaffirmed with emphasis on political and international questions and more jurisdictional difficulties were announced as settled.

Green's re-election was a foregone conclusion from the first day of the convention nor was there serious suggestion for any change in the eight vice-presidencies and the secretary and treasurerships. There was no dissenting vote against the choice of Frank Farrington, president, Illinois miners, and William Hutcheson, president of the carpenters, as fraternal delegates to the next British Trade Union Congress. The only election fight was over the next convention city, Detroit finally winning by 4,000 roll call votes over Birmingham. St. Petersburg, Florida, and Sacramento dropped out of the race.

It is useless to go on rearing children in wretched homes and giving them a half-baked education; yet that is what the working classes have had to put up with for centuries.—Lady Warwick.

# Convention Proceedings

## International Unity Again Purcell's Theme

(By Federated Press)

ATLANTIC CITY.—International unity of labor was again the theme of A. A. Purcell, president of the International Federation of Trades Unions and British fraternal delegate to the A. F. of L. convention when he rose to reply briefly to the presentation of a gold watch by the convention delegates.

The general hand clapping that greeted Purcell showed many hearts warm for him despite the official rejection of his appeal for affiliation with the international and the sending of a trade union delegation to the organized workers of Russia.

Purcell, taking the gold token from President Green, said he would cherish it as a mark of the friendship of the workers of the two nations represented must have for each other and as a symbol that whatever differences there might be regarding the speed with which we would travel to the ultimate goal of labor that there was agreement that the workers everywhere sought that same ultimate goal of emancipation.

## Hands Off Scab Goods Textile Head Requests

(By Art Shields, Federated Press)

ATLANTIC CITY.—Union men keep hands off the scab products of the American Thread Co., and be ready to respond when called upon by the textile unionists who have been battling this heartless concern for more than 30 weeks. This is the substance of the message the A. F. of L. is to send to every affiliated body at the instructions of the Atlantic City convention which acted on the appeal of Thomas F. McMahon, president, United Textile Workers Union for the strikers at Williamtic, Conn.

McMahon told a maving story of violent constabulary and rough shod evictions that smashed the furniture of the evicted families. He told how the labor movement of Connecticut and all New England had given aid but said the support of the entire labor movement was necessary if this front line of defense against the 10 per cent wage cut was to be saved.

The 2,500 strikers at Williamtic are the largest single group resisting the 10 per cent wage cuts that swept both the cotton and woolen industries of New England.

The advertiser is always interested in knowing where you saw his advertisement. Just mention the Advocate and you'll see.

## Convention Repudiates Amalgamation Proposal

(By Federated Press)

ATLANTIC CITY.—Two resolutions urging amalgamation, the second also making repudiation of "the whole program of class collaboration, as exemplified by the B. and O. Plan, labor banking, etc.," were overwhelmed at the A. F. of L. convention. However, the resolutions were not undefended. J. V. Fitzsimmons of the Canton central body taking the floor on the first amalgamation resolution, of which he was the signer, said the building trades movement particularly had been weakened in his town by the failure of craft unions to co-operate, one working while another struck and all frequently engaging in jurisdictional fights. Frank Basky of the stone cutters' union followed with an urgent appeal, saying the lesson of the previous day should be sufficient, when the railway clerks were practically lost to the A. F. of L through a jurisdictional fight arising from craft union policies.

### NON-PARTISAN POLICY IS AGAIN ACCLAIMED

(By Federated Press)

ATLANTIC CITY. — Following undeviatingly in the traditional political path of Samuel Gompers, the convention again acclaimed the Non Partisan Political theory that opposes the Labor Party idea, but solicits votes for individual candidates of the major parties and occasionally a third party. In presenting this section of its report the resolutions committee eulogized the results being gained in congress for progressive legislation and asserted that a 15 per cent increase of pro-labor congressmen in the next election would give labor a working majority.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—(FP)—By general consent of the 45th annual A. F. of L. convention, Major George L. Berry, president Printing Pressmen's Union, was the best dressed man in the Steeplechase meeting. Berry appeared to have a different suit for every session.

## Scab Hotels Provoke Very Lively Discussion

(By Federated Press)

ATLANTIC CITY.—The Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union protest against the selection of the Hotel Strand of Atlantic City, a non union hotel, as convention headquarters, led to the warmest session of all with the exception of that when the Railway Clerks fought their jurisdictional battle with the teamsters' union.

The defense of the administration was that it was impossible to finn a union hotel in Atlantic City and this argument got additional support from Delegate Martel of Detroit who testified to the power of the great chain hotels and the resources behind their open shop policy.

The fight began when the resolutions committee rejected the hotel workers resolution insisting that trade union housing be made a part of future convention arrangements. The hotel men said there had been failure for years to carry out a consistent policy of that kind. Other hotels in Atlantic City were fairer than the Strand which ran non union throughout, they said, though organization was not perfect in any of the hotels.

Secretary Morrison, taking the platform, said he had gone through the line of hotels in Atlantic City without finding one that met the definition of a union hotel.

## Woman Trade Unionist Urges Organization

(By Federated Press)

ATLANTIC CITY—The A. F. of L. convention heard Elizabeth Christman of the National Women's Trade Union League, tell of the pitiful conditions of the millions of unorganized women workers in the United States.

Half the working women of America get less than $14 a week, said the speaker. Women are harder to organize than men because they have the worse jobs and it is an accepted fact that it is more risky to lose a poorly paid job than a better one, that the loss a $10 a week job throws the worker in hunger and suffering more quickly than the loss of a $30 or $40 job and women are thus more timid about taking the first union step.

But organization of the poorly paid unskilled workers is a necessity, she emphasized. The movement must go beyond the boundaries of craft to reach these masses of the great working public which include 36,000,000 wage earners not affiliated with the trade unions. Every avenue for publicity must be used. The aid of the Women's Trade Union League, the speaker pledged, is always for the trade unions, for the assistance of trade union effort is its whole program.

### O. M. S. NEW DANGER

(Continued from page 1)

place itself under government instructions in a crisis, and the government itself is making its own preparations to fight labor, if next spring brings a strike. The disclosures in parliament not long ago as to the navy's secret order in relation to the use of the navy for strike-breaking purposes are a case in point.


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# - - POLITICS - -

## Armenian Workers Are Progressing Rapidly

MOSCOW.—Since the establishment of Soviet rule in Armenia there were great achievements made in the domain of popular education, not only among the predominant Armenian population, but also among the national minorities.

For the Kurds were opened seven schools for children and one for illiterate adults; for the Turkomen, 105 schools and 42 for illiterate adults. There were also organized training courses for teachers, a kindergarten, an infants' home, and a Turkomen labor college. Schools for children and adults have been opened also for the Asyrian inhabitants of five villages. There are also four schools for Greeks and 25 schools for Russians.

The Armenian Institute of Science and Art has been opened this year.

## A.F. of L. Declares 8-Hour Day Out of Date

ATLANTIC CITY—(FP)— The straight 8-hour day platform is no more as far as the A. F. of L. is officially concerned for the Atlantic City convention declared for a step forward by adopting the declaration "that it shall be the policy of the American Federation of Labor to assist in establishing reasonable and advisable reductions in the hours of labor that eight hours shall be the maximum and lesser hours the general rule."

This declartion for a shorter workday than that originally set as the goal of the craft unions is expected to give impetus for the less-than-eight-hours-a-day movement that some of the unions have embarked in. Needle trades unions, the painters and others are already working only 40 hours a week where their organized strength is sufficient to enforce this rule.

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

## Threaten To Deport Seamen's Union Head

(By W. Francis Ahern, Federated Press)

SYDNEY, Australia. — Arising out of the strike of British seamen in Australia, Tom Walsh, president Australian Seamen's Union, and Jacob Johnson, assistant secretary, are being tried by a special board appointed by the Australian government to determine whether they shall be deported because of their support of the strikers. The board consists of 3 individuals chosen mainly because of their hatred of unionism. Many of the large unions threaten a strike if the men are deported. The Labor party announces that if the men are deported they will be compensated and brought back to Australia when Labor is elected to the federal government. The prime minister was howled down at a big meeting at Melbourne Sept. 7.

The strike of seamen on British vessels is general throughout Australia and New Zealand. Only in a few cases where the majority of the crew are colored workers have the white workers refused to answer the strike call. About 95 per cent. of the British vessels are without crews.

## Boycott of Shanghai Inquiry Very Successful

SHANGHAI, China.—The inquiry into the riots and shooting of Chinese students by police in the foreign settlement on May 30 last has reconvened here, but every indication points to the futility of the inquiry owing to Chinese refusal to participate. Justice Finley Johnson of Manila presides.

Counsel retained by the municipal council has announced that three Chinese have offered to testify despite the rigid Chinese boycott of the proceedings and the Chinese chamber of commerce order to Chinese to ignore the inquiry. The Chinese chamber is daily running a full page of denunciations against the inquiry in the leading foreign newspapers.

### BURMA

Breaking away from the Moderates, the left wing of the General Council of Burmese Associations has definitely formed itself into a Swaraj (self-government) party. A manifesto by the new party states that it is not advisable to boycott the Burma Legislative Council, and the intention is expressed to run Home Rule candidates for the constituencies, and to adopt obstructive tactics within the Council until the demands of the party are granted by the Government. The party contemplates organizing Labor in Burma and affiliating with the British Labor Party. Its candidates will take an oath not to accept any office or gift from the Government.

### POLAND

In the town of Sourashima, near Lodz, the unemployed crowded before the magistracy, awaiting the distribution of doles. The magistrate, to keep the crowd quiet, promised them to begin the distribution and went to the police, from where he came with a detachment of policemen. Then he ordered the crowd, without explanation, to depart. When the workers asked for explanations the policemen rushed upon the crowd, swords in hands. Several persons were wounded, among them four women (one of them a 75-year-old woman.)

### RUSSIA

In view of the hard economic conditions of the native tribes of the northern regions of European Russia and Siberia and the Far East, the council of people's commissaries has decided to absolve the natives from all direct taxes and imposts. The exemption does not apply to persons engaged in buying and selling the products of the local industries.

### NORWAY

Wage increases obtained by Norwegian Trade Unions during 1924 amounted to nearly £1,300,000, equivalent to about £15 a year for each worker. Working hours remained unaltered. Real wages in Sweden during 1924 compare with those obtaining in 1913 as 121 to 100. The comparison for this country is about 95 to 100.

### GERMANY

The decline in the number of factory shut-downs during the past few months was succeeded by a considerable reversal during the two weeks preceding September 1, 1925, during which 54 shut-downs were reported as against 32 during the preceding half month.

### DENMARK

The last two months show a continuing steady increase in unemployment in Denmark, the minimum figure of 24,824 at the beginning of last month being approximately 10,000 greater than it was at the same date in the year 1924.

### SPAIN

The recent strike of seventy per cent of the iron and steel workers of the Bilbao region has been made the subject of arbitration by a committee appointed by the department of labor, which will study wages and living costs.

### ITALY

Some 1,500 Italian Communists have been arrested throughout the country on charges of plotting against the state. In Rome During a single morning 170 were arrested.

Help us by mentioning the Advocate.

# - - INDUSTRY - -

## Australian Strikers Beat State Railways

(By W. Francis Ahern, Federated Press)

BRISBANE, Queensland.—After a strike lasting a week, railwaymen in Queensland have won a signal victory. During the last week of August they demanded the restoration of a 5 per cent. cut in wages made by the Queensland arbitration court. The court refused. The men then demanded the 5 per cent. increase through legislative action. The Labor government refused. The men then held a stop-work meeting of protest. The state railway management locked out the men until they agreed to give up the stop-work meetings.

The whole of the railwaymen then came out on strike. So unanimous was the strike that all the 18,000 employees struck to a man. Only 8 persons remained in, and as these were departmental heads, they were not called out. The whole state railroad traffic was tied up at a given hour.

After remaining on strike for a week until Sept. 3, all the demands were conceded by the government. These were:

Stop-work meetings may be held during working hours on reasonable notice. The restoration of the minimum wage of $20 to $21.50 per week as on July 1, 1925. The government to ensure restoration of the minimum generally to $21.50 per week to all employees in the state working under state awards. A schedule for clerks.

Not only did the railwaymen win the 5 per cent. increase for themselves, but they stipulated that every other worker in the whole state who suffered the reduction should be given the 5 per cent. increase, in line with the railwaymen.

The railwaymen resumed as quickly as they came out. At a given hour, all the services were started. The strike was a complete victory for the railwaymen and demonstrated the power of workers organized on industrial lines.

Don't forget! Mention the Advocate when buying.

## A. F. of L. Adopts New Declaration on Wages

ATLANTIC CITY—(FP)—That wages should rise and hours fall as man's productivity increases but that wage reductions should never be accepted is the gist of the declaration of wages adopted by the A. F. of L. convention. A supplementary feature is a recommendation to management to reduce industrial waste which the Federated American Engineering Societies attribtue as 50 per cent to management and only 25 per cent to Labor.

Editor Frey of the Molders' Journal is responsible for the incorporation of the theory that wages should rise as productivity of mankind advances: the original report of the resolutions' committee, as read by Chairman Matthew Woll left out this feature. Frey pointed out that since 1921 federal statistics credit productivity with a 9 per cent advance while the number of workers in American industry dropped 3 per cent., thus showing that per capity working-class productivity had advanced 12 per cent without a reflection of this gain in the wage figures.

President Green, commenting afterwards declared the new position the most forward that American labor had yet taken on wage theories and of vital timeliness in an industrial era when giant power and other developments were enhancing productivity.

## Pinkertons Offer To Smash Clerks' Union

CHICAGO.—Every bank in Chicago is being offered the aid of the Pinkerton private detective agency to prevent the spread of the Bank Clerks' Union, which now has members in ten Chicago banks and has at least one institution organized 100 per cent.

The Pinkerton game consisted of sending to the bankers, memorandum on the Illinois State Federation of Labor convention resolution in favor of unionizing bank clerks. With the memo was inclosed an offer to co-operate with the banks in meeting the situation.

Bank clerks in Chicago are terrifically exploited. There are over 1000 bank clerks in loop banks getting $80 a month. Quite a few get as low as $60 a month or less than $15 a week. In the outlying banks $50 a month is not unusual.

The union sent its president, Joe Shafir, as delegate to the A. F. of L. annual convention in Atlantic City. Shafir, who is employed by the Amalgamated, is pushing two resolutions, one requesting the A. F. of L. to assign an organizer to co-operate in unionizing banks in important centres, and another demanding that the convention and affiliated unions use their power to insist that all labor banks be unionized.

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Ask Any Labor Man.

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Housekeeping and Transient
Central—Terms Moderate
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HAND-MADE BOOTS
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BOB KRAUSE
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60 Rooms with Private Bath
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We Make a Special Effort to Get Goods Out by First Mail After Receipt of Your Order
Corner Cordova and Carrall Vancouver, B.C.

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## :: Capitalism's :: Weekly Pageant

**WAR STORIES formulated to inveigle people into the army during the last European bloodfest, have been exposed time and again by working class speakers, writers, and investigators. Now in their rush to become famous overnight certain members of the bourgeoisie are also telling how they lied and why they lied, between 1914 and 1918. The latest to add his mite is Brig.-General J. V. Charteris, war time chief of the British Intelligence Dept. This worthy boasts that he was the originator of the yarn that Germany was boiling down the bodies of her dead soldiers in order to convert the fats into fertilizer. The general also states that the story was started as a piece of British propaganda in China. This is another illustration how our christian rulers lie and villify when it suits their purpose. If this yard-stick be applied to Liberal and Conservative politicians the workers will not go very far wrong on election day.**

* * *

**TROTSKY has been belabored by the daily press ever since they first heard of him in 1917. Many stories have been printed under flaming captions telling of the huge salary he was receiving in comparison with the poverty of Russian workers. A few days ago the Daily Province stated that Trotsky was sick because he had been working 15 to 18 hours per day and was suffering from lack of sleep and proper food. One wonders whether the sleek, well fed William Lyon Mackenzie King or the lantern-jawed Arthur Meighen will ever work so hard and eat so little that they will become sick. Neither of the two have sufficient stamnia to withstand one day of real hard work. Fortunately for them ruling Canada neither calls for brains or strength.**

* * *

**REV. A. E. ROBERTS recently gave an illustrated lecture on how modern newspapers are made. Doubtless the subject was intensely interesting, but not half so interesting as it would have been had the worthy preacher explained how modern news was manufactured. For instance, he might have devoted half an hour to explaining the internal workings of the Riga news factory where the news regarding Soviet Russia is turned out. Anyone who will give a few lectures on how diseased brains create news out of thin air will soon become famous.**

* * *

**CANADIAN WORKERS who have suffered recent wage reductions will be interested in hearing that the cost of living is on the increase. This, of course, is due to unequal freight rates, and a low tariff. Anyone doubting this can ask either Jerry McGeer or Harry Stevens.**

---

The instrument of production and distribution, which must be used co-operatively, must also be owned co-operatively. They can never again be owned by the individual. They can now be owned extensively only by small combinations of individuals in the form of trusts, or collectively by the people as a whole.—Rev. W. T. Brown.

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We cannot be saved separately; we must be saved all together.—*Tolstoy.*

## *Support Your Class Candidates!*

BEFORE another issue of this paper is off the press either one or other of the wings of Canada's exploiting machine will be ensconced in power, assured of a steady income for the next four years. In a few days such newly-hatched expedients as freight rates will be relegated to the graveyard of dead political artifices, while perennial policies like tariff rate on corkscrews will be carefully put away until next election.

The sole issue to be considered by those workers who cast a vote is whether they are content with present social conditions; whether they are willing to continue toiling for a daily pittance which seldom does more than cover their present needs, and frequently less.

It is not unequal freight rates nor badly regulated tariffs that accounts for the plight in which the Canadian worker finds himself. If the grain "flows west" the workers in the East will be unemployed to the same extent that there is increased employment here, and vice versa. That, at best, is but tinkering with effects, leaving underlying causes untouched. The cause of the worker's troubles lies much deeper.

Society as at present constituted has nothing to offer those who work for a daily wage. Our present social order is founded on the enslavement of the many by the few; a social system wherein a handful of wealthy plutocrats own everything, thus compelling the great mass to work for them and serve them. If a profit cannot be produced the workers are thrown out of a job and left to shift for themselves. The needs of mankind are not considered, but whether a profit can be realized from the transaction.

The productivity of Labor is increasing by leaps and bounds. Every year sees the perfection of some new mechanical device which accelerates production, throws more workers out of employment, and gluts the market. Under a sane social system mechanical improvements would be a cause for joy, but in the madhouse in which we dwell it is the cause of untold suffering. The worker's task is to make the machinery of production the common property of all, and to see that every mechanical improvement goes to lighten the load of those who toil instead of benefitting a privileged few.

The candidates of the Liberal and Conservative parties are the aggressive champions of the present social order. They are the representatives of those who profit from private ownership, and as such are partly responsible for whatever conditions obtain. Neither Mackenzie King nor Arthur Meighen has ever raised a finger on behalf of the working class of this country. Not one single act of theirs can be pointed to as having benefitted the workers, but on the contrary many instances can be shown where they have spurned the elementary requests of the working masses.

It is to effect a change in this state of affairs that Labor candidates are in the field at this election. Their program has nothing to do with freight, whether it be wheat or otherwise. They do not represent the rights of property, but the rights of men and women—human rights.

There is but one issue before the workers of this country, and that is a class issue. Shall the present system of exploitation, with all its attendant miseries, continue, or shall a change be made. Those who favor retaining the present system will vote either Liberal or Conservative—it matters not which. Those who are opposed to capitalism, who desire to free themselves and their class from the shackles of slavery will vote Labor. It matters not what particular carmine shade one adheres to, it is their duty to support the candidates of Labor. Whether these men will be able to effect any fundamental change by being in parliament is also beside the question at this particular moment. They cannot do less on behalf of the working class than such living emblems to buffoonery as, for instance, Harry Stevens or Gerry McGeer. They can expose the hollow shams transacted in Ottawa, and show the class character of the parliamentary institution. Labor had two representatives in the last parliament. There is no reason why that number should not be increased by a dozen at this election. Working men and women, it is your class duty on October 29th to VOTE LABOR.

## "GERRY"

LIKE his brethren in the Conservative camp, Jerry McGeer likes to drape himself in the habiliments of patriotism—a convenient decoy for snaring votes.

But Jerry is not content with playing one role. Like the serpent in the Lake of Lerna, which Hercules slew, his political strategy is a hydra-headed affair, capable of sprouting two heads whenever one is cut off.

Jerry would like to appear as a freedom-loving, rollicking, two-fisted Irishman, performing the astonishing feat of being infatuated with the banks of the Shannon, and the British Empire at one and the same time—a sort of pocket edition of General Mulcahy. Dancing to tunes played by Winston Churchill, while masquerading as the prototype of the Irish race apparently is not regarded as an anomaly by this eminent K. C., who has so successfully converted freight rates into cold cash.

Love of liberty is entwined with all Irish sentimens. Freedom from domination was ever the theme of Irish song and story. Irish heroes are always those who have fought and died for liberation from foreign yoke; but the versatile Jerry, it appears, would barter the time-honored sentiments of his race for a sessional indemnity, even although his countrymen never regarded riches as the escutcheon of valor.

Jerry does not belong to the vintage of patriots who bespatter battlefields with their blood. His gladiatorial propensities tend more to the bark then the bite. From his campaign literature we gather that in 1914, when the call to arms rang out, and patriots were rushing to retrieve "bleeding Belgium" from the iron heel of the Teutonic "Hun," Jerry betook himself to the safer if withal less spectacular task of saving British Columbia from the machinations of Billy Bowser. The two-fisted Irish pro-Briton had eschewed the manly sword for the fish-wife's lance—the tongue.

But the precocious Jerry kept his weather eye open for future eventualities. In 1918, the year in which a kind providence, aided by Bolshevik propaganda in the Germany army, ended the war, Jerry enlisted "despite the pressure of his private business, his public life, and the pleasures of his home," as his campaign literature puts it. If khaki garb could procure social standing Jerry was going to get it, even although it was by the back door route, and after danger was over.

Yes, the patriotic Jerry "joined up," but not for the allegedly chivalrous purpose of saving French and Belgian maidens, nor for the grim but glorious task of "ending all wars." Jerry, the scion of a freedom loving race, was in the Siberian Expeditionary Forces, recruited for the purpose of imposing the tyranny of czarism on the Russian people. When his country was in danger (according to his own tenents) he wasn't there, but he jumped in with both feet when it became the mercenary task of aiding Churchill to yoke the Russian workers to the despotic rule of an absolute monarchy.

Truly this Irish prodigy, like the Wizzard of Wales, is exceedingly versatile—a necessary quality in a good politician. His actions reveal him to be one thing, his election poses another.

## SAKLATVALA

THE United States has excluded Mr. Saklatvala as an undesirable visitor, and it is a nice question whom she has insulted. There is Mr. Saklatvala himself; there are the people of Battersea, who chose him as their representative; and there is the House of Commons, in which he sits. But for our part we incline to the view that Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Kellogg have dealt the deadliest insult to the people of their own country. Convinced themselves that Mr. Saklatvala talks dangerous nonsense, they none the less believe that the citizens of the United States are likely to fall victim to his eloquence. Like every form of censorship, this exclusion proceeds on the assumption that most men are children whose judgment is not to be trusted. But in that case, what becomes of Mr. Coolidge's constitutional authority—for it was these same children who elected him. But the statue of Liberty still stands proudly on guard over New York Harbour. It is the touching practice of mankind to raise monuments to the dead.

## 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 18th 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 639. Meets last Thursday of each month.

THE CANADIAN
**Labor Advocate**
With Which Is Incorporated
THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
By the Labor Publishing Co.

Business and Editorial Office
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Member The Federated Press and The British Labor Press

# Immediate Requirements

(Continued from Page 1)

an and child of medical at-
on at the lowest possible fee.
oo many cases of chronic in-
ism and insanity are due to
nability of the sufferer to se-
the necessary early treatment.

**National Debt**

r John A. MacDonald deplored
ational Debt of his day, which
nted to forty million dollars.
e his day we have had the
nate administration of Liberals
Conservatives, and have tried
kinds of tariffs, both high and
still the debt has increased.
ay it stands at the enormous
re of $2,417,000,000; every
en has over his head a debt of
2, which means for a family of
over fourteen hundred dollars.
the old politicians have no
tion to offer. Still there are
e children without clothes,
e unemployment, more youths
skilled labor migrating to other
ntries. Recently we have wit-
sed the spectacle of 600,000 of
ada's youth going out of one
r into the U. S. A., whilst the
ticians have brought in through
ther door millions of dollars
owed from Wall St., not to pay
National Debt but to pay the
rest on the debt. The unpleas-
truth is that our politicians
e been handing over this nation
he U. S. A., which already domi-
es Canada financially.

**Unemployment**

anada faces today a tremendous
blem in her unemployed.
ther of the old parties have
tioned this, nor have they sug-
ed a solution. Last year Can-
imported nearly $700,000,000
th of goods, all of which could
e been produced in this coun-
this would have provided em-
ment for 4,000,000 Canadians
wage of $1,200 per year; and
allowed at the same time 40
cent. to the management for
its and overhead charges. Such
esmanship would have been
thy of the ballot of the people.
menace of unemployment is
wing daily, men are becoming
nerate, homes are being
ken up, children are leaving
ol to seek work, thousands of
zens are being forced to eke
an existence in slum conditions.

**War**

Peace Bureau is an important
ter for consideration. A pledge
promote peace and to protect
nation from future wars
ld be asked of every member
to Ottawa. There is need for
establishment of a peace de-
tment which would carry on re-
rch work, which would find out
lay bare the cause of war for
lic discussion. Under such a
cy according to Lloyd George,
ar would vanish under the
hering contempt of humanity."
re is a Department of Militia,
not a Department of Peace?
inister of war, why not a min-
r of Peace whose duty it would
to educate people in ideals of
ce, and to foster good will
ng nations. That we might
e recourse to arbitration, mak-
the declaration of war impos-
until the causes have been
nitted to the public for discus-
and to a Board of Arbitration.
the people of this country
k of again being thrust into
madness and horror of war? A
cy of peace is a policy of san-
economy and constructiveness.

**Returned Men**

he tragedy of the returned
ier calls for an investigation of
whole system of pensions and
settlement. Heroes walk the
eets; their families are being
ced into congested and vile
as; whilst other well to do mem-
s of the army receive pensions
of all proportion to the ser-
es they rendered during or since
close of the war. There are
rteen generals in Canada draw-
salaries amounting to $90,000
per annum, waiting for the next war, while the man who fought in the trenches walk the streets hungry.

**Old Age Pensions**

Millions are spent by the Militia Department for purposes of destruction, yet thousands of aged men and women are without means of support; those who have given their whole strength to the production of the wealth of this country are in old age living in penury or are dependent upon some one else. Canada is spending $100,000 upon Cadet training. Would it not be better to spend this sum upon pensions for the aged and to subsidize the provincial grant to dependant mothers?

It was the farmers of Ontario who first decided to elect to the House of Commons a woman. In the last Federal Election Miss Agnes McPhail actually defeated Premier Meighen. Let the farmers of B.C. show themselves as wise in their day.

## Railway Clerks' Union Ousted From A.F. of L.

(By Esther Lowell, Federated Press)

ATLANTIC CITY.—Suspension from the American Federation of Labor will be accepted by the grand executive council of the Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express Employees rather than submission to the A. F. of L. decision giving the Brother of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers jurisdiction over railway express drivers, the delegation of the Railway Clerks to the 45th annual A. F. of L. convention believe. The Clerks' delegation gave this opinion in a written statement to the press after the 45th annual A. F. of L. convention had approved the report of its committee on executive council's report providing that the Clerks' union shall be suspended by the A. F. of L. if the Clerks' executive board does not within 90 days take steps toward turning organized express drivers over to the Teamsters.

E. V. Badley of the Clerks said that his union didn't go after craft expressmen but only those employed in railroad express work. "Aren't there organiaztions in the A. F. of L. with jurisdictional disputes for years and their charters are not yet suspended?" he asked, without mentioning the Carpenters who have defied A. F. of L. efforts to induce them to return to the Building Trades Dept. A roll call vote showed 23,845 for the committee's report and the ultimatum to the Clerks; 3895 against.

E. V. Harper of the Clerks told reporters that his union attempted to organize all the workers in one division of the transport industry and was in a sense industrial as compared to the Teamsters' union, which is built on craft lines.

## No Objections Made To "The Funny Place"

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—(FP)—Although the 45th annual A. F. of L. convention heard plenty of protest on the convention hotel selected, no kick was registered by any delegate against the choice of Steeplechase Pier for the convention hall. The entrance of the pier is guarded by two gigantic wooden soldiers, toy brand; a huge grinning face is above the door; and the motto: Steeplechase—The Funny Place, is boldly lettered beneath the grinning welcome. The sides of the convention hall—outside—are decorated with the inscriptions: The Funniest Place on Earth. Innocent Fun and Amusement for Young and Old. Delegates had their perspectives considerably warped when entering convention hall if they chanced to gaze in the usual concave-convex mirror which entertain earlier summer visitors to the Steeplechase Pier. And one should not fail to see the happy animals running from Noah's Ark along the roof of the A. F. of L. Convention Hall.

## THE WOMEN'S VOTE

**IF YOU BELIEVE IN—**

Decent wages under decent conditions for ALL workers.

Decent houses and healthy living conditions.

Your right to the wealth you create and the privileges you make possible.

The child's right to be cared for; to be protected; to be kept at school.

Pensions for those who have worked; help for those who are sick or who sustain injuries.

Work for EVERYONE.

Then vote Labor. Labor cannot give all these things at once, but these are the things labor stands for, and wil eventually get. Every vote counts.

**IF YOU ARE AGAINST—**

The slums of our cities and the slums of our rural districts.

The poverty in which a large percentage of people live.

The tragic unemployment in the old countries which foreshadows what will happen here.

Child slavery, not only abroad, but on this continent.

The exploitation of and interference with the people of other lands.

Doles for the poor who do all the useful work, and dividends for the rich who do no work.

Capitalist wars which the workers have to fight, and for which they get NOTHING.

Then vote Labor. Labor is against all these things.

## Convention Denounces Yellow Dog Contracts

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—(FP)—Yellow dog contracts were attacked by John P. Frey, president Ohio state federation and editor of the Molders' union journal, at the 45th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. A resolution offered the convention by the International Molders' Union proposed that the bill to prevent further use of individual contracts by hostile employers which state federations presented in Ohio and Illinois legislatures should become the model for trade union guidance in other states.

Frey related how the United Shoe Machinery Corp. in Massachusetts introduced these individual contracts whereby the worker signs that he is not a union man, will not become one, and if he does that he forfeits his job. Machinists employed by the corporation struck against the yellow dog contracts. The Massachusetts supreme court finally ruled that such a strike against these contracts was illegal, Frey stated. He asserted that the National Metal Trades Association and other employer organiaztions were using individual contracts for union-smashing and warned the convention of their danger. The resolution went to the executive council for further action.

**SAILORS' STRIKE ATTACKED**

ATLANTIC CITY—(FP)— Endorsement of the British seamen's and firemen's union for its fight against radicals was given by adoption of a resolution introduced by the seamen's delegation. Andrew Furuseth attacked the unofficial strike that British seamen put up against the wage cut accepted by the union.

Say you saw it advertised in the "Advocate".


BY the increased business we declare our sale a real success.

Greb Work Boots, tan or black, plain or with toecap; until Saturday evening..... $4.80
Men's Leather Work Boots, 6 to 10 ..... $3.45 and $3.95
Children's Knee Gum Boots, 5 to 10½ ..... $1.95
Flannelette Blankets, grey or white, per pair—10.4, $1.90; 11.4 $2.25; 12.4..... $2.75
Mail in Your Orders.
Men's Military Grey Work Shirts —Sizes 14½ to 17½..... 95c
Men's Irish Serge Pants, 5 pockets, belt loops, cuff bottoms; per pair ..... $2.85
Muleskin Work Gloves, extra strong; cut price..... 35c

**Arthur Frith & Co.**
Men's and Boys' Furnishings, Hats, Boots and Shoes
2313 MAIN STREET
Between 7th and 8th Avenues
Phone Fair. 14

THIS is an opportune time to purchase Footwear for Fall and Winter wear for the whole family.
YOU CAN ALWAYS DO BETTER AT
**The Imperial Shoe Store**
Get Wise Save Money
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
Lots to choose from, and all genuine bargains.
1087 GRANVILLE ST.
Opp. Standard Furniture Co.

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WHEN a crisis comes and someone at a distance must be reached quickly, the long-distance telephone will prove its worth.
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I CAN remember when chloroform, ether and gas were the sole agents used to reduce the misery attending dental operations.
About ten years ago NOVOCAIN was introduced, and it is safe to say that this is one of the greatest boons to humanity yet discovered, and makes Dentistry almost a pleasure. It is a great thing to say truthfully: "These extractions, fillings, or removing this nerve, will not hurt."
With the use of Novocain, work can be done thoroughly, time is saved, and the cost is less than before.

**GLASSES $5 COMPLETE**
OUR eye examination is as perfect as skill, scientific instruments and years of experience can devise.
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(UPSTAIRS)
205 SERVICE BLDG.
ROBSON at GRANVILLE
Entrance 680 Robson St.
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Headlight Shirts—
Light blue ..... $2.25
Dark blue ..... $2.00
Made coat shape.
Headlight Overalls — Striped and dark blue, high back.
Headlight Combination $5.00
Hansen Sox—Special..... 50c
No. 3½ ..... 65c
No. 4 ..... 75c
No. 5 ..... 85c
Stanfield's Underwear — Per garment—
Green Label ..... $1.75
Red Label ..... $2.50
Blue Label ..... $3.00
Black Label ..... $4.00
Rain-test Clothing, Shirts and Pants.
Headlight All-Wool Grey Pants ..... $5.50
Carss All-Wool Grey Pants—Pair ..... $7.00
Mackinaw Shirts..... $7.50
Mackinaw Coats, $7.00, $8.00 and ..... $9.00
Overcoats up from..... $12.00

**W. B. BRUMMITT**
18-20 CORDOVA STREET WEST

# With the Marine Workers

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

## SEAMEN'S ACTIVITIES

NEWS from one of the coastwise vessels is to the effect that Brother Alec. McNaughton has had a severe accident, which has caused an injured spine. According to the report at hand, Brother McNaughton fell down the hold of the S.S. Griffco. He is in the hospital at Anyox, B.C. The membership hopes he will have a speedy recovery.

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Another member of the Federated Seafarers' Union of Canada has been in the hospital at Victoria and is discharged as fit, although not altogether well. He is Jamie Welsh, a well-known sailorman around the port of Victoria.

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Three more of the Consolidated Whaling Company's vessels returned to Victoria at the latter end of last week, namely, the S.S. White, S.S. Black and the S.S. Brown. The crews were more fortunate than the crews of the S.S. Green and S.S. St. Lawrence, which did not catch many whales. The "White" had 68 whales, the "Black" 57, and the "Brown" 51. There is a three-dollar bonus on each whale for the seamen employed as A.B.'s. The firemen have a flat rate of wages. The crew of the "White," therefore, have the honor of being the high boat, which means that they will have a bigger pay envelope than any of the other crews. Three more are due to arrive at any moment, the S.S. Grant and the S.S. Blue. As this is being written the S.S. Orion has just arrived at the whaling company's wharf at Victoria with 36 whales. The average for the amount of time that the vessels have been away will not be as good as it was last year. Some of the boats will not make as much as if they had been sailing on coasting vessels at a flat rate of wages.

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The membership of the Federated Seafarers' Union of Canada in Victoria are trying hard to have a representative of the organization here all the time, instead of a weekly visit from the Vancouver delegates. Several members of the former I.L.A. who are compelled to work on vessels sailing out of Victoria have stated that, as the Federated Seafarers' Union is the only union that is taking interest in the seafarers sailing out of Victoria, it is their intention to become members and place Victoria on a well organized basis. New fittings were added to the branch hall, which is situated at Room 11, Green Block, 1216 Broad street, Victoria.

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Brother Herbert Doyle, who was appointed as delegate to the "whalers" at Rose Harbor, B.C., where the "White," "Black" and "Brown" were operating from, did some extra good work on behalf of the union when the ships were paid off. His interest in the union on behalf of the entire membership was very valuable owing to his popularity with the crews of the vessels he came in contact with. When nominations open for officials of the organization next month Herbert should be nominated. Without doubt he is fully capable to fill any of the executive positions as a loyal member of the Federated Seafarers' Union of Canada. He assisted very much in collecting over one hundred dollars in dues. Other members should take note and take the same interest in the affairs of their organization.

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A visit was paid to several of the vessels in Victoria, and many seafarers expressed a desire to become members of the Seafarers' Union, which thy are confident is the only organization working steadily in the interests of the seafaring men sailing from British Columbia ports. Next month (November) promises to be a record for the Federated Seafarers' Union of Canada. It is up to the members aboard each vessel to see that every one of their shipmates carries a Federated Seafarers' Union membership book, or help to explain the good work that the union has done in the past and what can be done to get better conditions in the future by negotiations representing every sailor, fireman and cook organized in the Federated Seafarers' Union of Canada. The vessels of the Coastwise Steamship are almost one hundred per cent. organized, as is the Kingsley Navigation Company vessels—go with the majority. An organizing campaign will be in operation from the beginning of the month. Non-union men should remember that it pays to become organized. Many non-union men have been backed out of vessels in B.C. through not carrying a union card.

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Captain Miller of the "Canadian Skirmisher," evidently reads the "Advocate" once in a while. The writer met the Captain recently in the Vancouver shipping office, and he enquired whether I wrote the report which appeared in the "Advocate" concerning conditions on the "Skirmisher." I replied in the affirmative, pointing out that we received the report from one of the crew and published it accordingly.

The Captain claimed it was not altogether true, and stated that he does everything possible for the benefit of the crew. He admitted having received a complaint from two members of the crew and that it was adjusted, after which he explained how he treated the crew of the "Skirmisher."

To give Captain Miller his just due we feel that he does treat the sailors better than most C. G. M. M. officers. In fact we have seldom heard of any skippers of that fleet visiting members of their crew who were in hospital, but Captain Miller has been to the Vancouver hospital to visit a sick oiler.

If there were a few more men like Captain Miller in charge of C. G. M. M. vessels there would be less complaints of seamen being starved.

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Delegate W. Morgan was very successful in organizing many men aboard Canadian government vessels owing to the activity of the union in exposing the disgraceful conditions existing aboard C.G.M.M. vessels.

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We have some more news from the C.G.M.M. vessels for the next issue of the Labor Advocate—the paper that is doing its best to further the cause of the seafarers in conjunction with the Federaed Seafarers' Union.

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Many Victoria members of the former I.L.A. were greatly surprised to learn of the death of the late Brother Tom Bauldie. One of them stated that he was shipmates with Tom 45 years ago, when they were put in jail through assisting the Australasian Seamen's Union, of which he was a member at that time.

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Members are urged to take out subscriptions for the Labor Advocate. One dollar ($1.00) for six months, two dollars ($2.00) for a year, and the paper is delivered to your home or postal address.

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Send in Your Subscription Today.

# Convention Throws Out Left Wing Proposals

By ART SHIELDS, Federated Press

ATLANTIC CITY — (FP)—Recognition of Russia, the proposal of the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee for a world trade union congress to arrange a plan for international labor co-operation and the resolution for a Labor Party officially sponsored by the A. F. of L. were all three approved at the Atlantic City convention of the A. F. of L. And it is doubtful whether these left wing proposals have been assailed in more harsh language at any previous convention.

The report of the resolutions committee on the Russian recognition proposal was a declaration of aggressive enmity to the communist philosophy and the Russian government it controls. "The American Federation of Labor," says the report, "declares its hostility not merely in a defensive manner but in a vital and aggressive manner." The next paragraph goes so far as to commend for its courage in refusing recognition the American government whose administration chiefs were opposed by labor in the 1924 campaign.

William Green, taking the floor, spoke as emphatically against a diplomatic rapproachment with Russia as had his predecessor Samuel Gomeprs. He denounced the Russian institutions as autocratic and praised American institutions as free, said that he had no objection to the Russian people preferring their form of government if they desired, but would fight attempts to change American institutions.

Earlier in the morning, in the Labor Party debate, Green laid down his patriotic articles of faith as follows, that "There is no need for revolution in America, no need for the class war, no need for the class struggle. Here every citizen is sovereign and every sovereign a citizen." He declared that all needed reforms could be brought about by the voters.

Flatly oposing the Labor Party program as a present course, Green said that the failure of Senator LaFollette, with the backing of Labor, on an independent ticket was a lesson that labor should not repeat such a course.

The proposal for world trade union unity was denounced in much the same terms as that for Russian recognition. The committee's report, however, contained the interesting news that the "British workers have sent us a message urging our sympathetic consideration of the proopsal contained in this resolution." Replying to this appeal the committee announced a Monroe Doctrine for American labor against "aggression by propaganda."

"The Pan American Federation of Labor," continued the report, "is the recognized international labor movement of the Americas. Through it the American Republics give expression to the aspirations and ideals of their wage earning masses and the American people are determined that it shall so continue. Neither the red internationale of autocratic Moscow nor any other internationale may in complacency ignore this definition of American labor policy."

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"One man with an idea in his head is in danger of being considered a madman; two men with the same idea in common may be foolish, but can hardly be mad; 10 men sharing an idea begin to act; 100 draw attentions as fanatics, 1000 and society begins to tremble, 100,000 and there is war abroad, and the cause has victories tangible and real—and why only 100,000? Why not 100,000,000 and peace upon earth? You and me who agree together, it is we who have to answer that question."—William Morris.


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INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670
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—SPLENDID fitting coats in slipon style with set-in sleeves. Shown in dark grey and brownish heather mixture. Remarkably good coats at a very low price.

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—A SQUARE shouldered model,, cut on generous lines, to fit comfortably. Plain loose back. Come in dark grey and heather shades.

**Men's English Raglans $22.50**
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# overnment Records Reveal Alliance of Employers And Politicians to Beat Down Canadian Workers

E following points deal in the main with governmental inter-vention in wage disputes. Such well known incidents as the nipeg Strike, Nova Scotia Strikes, etc., are not dealt with.

a return published in Hansard, 1924, gives the following returns military expenditures by the government in suppressing strikers protesters against political conditions:

**Nanaimo, B. C., riots, $225,000.00. The Hindoo trouble in Vancouver cost $1,143.00. The Street Railway Dispute in Windsor, $2,187.00. The Winnipeg Strike, $196,821.00. Quebec in 1922, $184.00. The St. John, N.B., Railway Dispute, $985.00. Cape Breton, 1922, $63,295.00; in 1923, $99,621.00. Figures for 1925 not available.**

## "ILLEGAL" STRIKES

November 4th, 1917, a foreman of the Algoma Steel Corporation told some of his men that they should demand more wages. The made demands which were refused. They went home. Four s later 8 of these men were found guilty of striking and fined 00 and costs. ($13.00). On November 11th, another was fined larly and the foreman $30.00 and costs for inciting the men to ke. Labor Gazette, p. 984, 1917.

On July 9th, 1917, 12 employees at Estevan, Alta, were discharged going on strike unlawfully, contrary to Sections 56 and 57 of Industrial Disputes Act. One was dismissed; 4 were fined $25.00 costs, ($13.00); 7 were fined $50.00 and costs.

On July 10th, 1917, 15 employees at Taylortown, Sask., were charged as above. Two were dismissed on payment of costs; n were fined $25.00 and costs, ($11.00); six fined $50.00 and s. Labor Gazette, p. 984, 1917.

Senator Robertson sent a despatch to Samuel Compers on May , 1919, requesting his influence as head of the International or movement to defeat the general strike plans. (Can. Annual iew, 1919, p. 504.)

## HOURS AND WAGES

E Liberal Convention of 1919 urged the adoption of the eight hour day and a weekly rest of 24 hours. (Can. Annual Review, 9.)

The Royal Commission on Industrial Conditions, 1919, made following recommendations: (Can. Annual Review, 1919, p. 508.)

Fixing of a Minimum Wage, especially for women, girls and killed labor.

Maximum work day of eight hours and a weekly rest of not less n 24 hours.

State insurance against unemployment, sickness, invalidity and age.

Proportional Representation.

Regulation of Public Works to relieve unemployment and help the building of workers' homes.

See recent wage schedules and see how far the government has ied out the above recommendations.

## SQUEEZING THE MINERS

March 23rd, 1920, the Canmore Coal Co. locked out those employees who refused to sign the check-off. The workers brought ges against the employers under the Industrial Disputes Act. decision in this case was that the company was legally bound follow order No. 141 of the Director of Coal Operations. The ector had the right under **Order in Council** to issue this order if h action would help clear up any **disputes** which had **curtailed duction.** The action of the operators was further justified in court ursuance of their obligations as coal operators under control of ernment officials. (Labor Gazette, p. 625, 1920.)

## AIDING THE EMPLOYERS

E Labor Gazette in 1923 records that the fair wage for T. & N. O. carpenters in Haileybury, Ont., was fixed at 55c per hour.

In 1923 the government amended the Industrial Disputes Act, king it unlawful for an employer to change wages or hours of r before the dispute had been dealt with by the board of con-ation. The annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers As-ation, July 1923, declared "As this amendment was viewed with avor by the members interested in mining, steps were taken to ose it in the Senate." The Senate threw out the amendment. nadian Annual Review, 1923.)

Statement in Hansard, 1924, p. 2283, revised edition: Minister Labor Murdock: "The wages of laborers on the Welland Canal fixed at 40c per hour at the request of the contractors."

The same gentleman, explaining the decrease in wage on the land Canal, June 1st, 1925, p. 3934, unrevised edition of Han-d: "A thirty-five cent rate was fixed (by the Fair Wage Board) ich lowered the laborer's wage by five cents an hour."

"Certain linemen were reduced 20 cents an hour. (From 75c per r to 55c per hour.) Note: The Minister of Labor has power to le disputes under Fair Wage Schedule.

## FAIR WAGES

$15,000.00 contract at St. Antoine de Tilly, Que., under date of August 1925, embodies as a fair wage for ordinary laborers at per hour for a ten hour day. (Labor Gazette, Sept., 1925.) Con-t the following fair wage rates taken from the Labor Gazette during 4: (The rates are for ordinary, not buildings laborers, whose s are usually higher than those of ordinary laborers.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| chard, B.C., and Gleneden, B.C., for a nine-hour day | | $3.00 |
| nce Albert, Sask. | 27½c per hour. | 10 hour day |
| couver, B.C. | 37½c per hour. | 8 hour day |
| ntford, Ont. | 22½c per hour. | 10 hour day |
| quieries, Que. | 20c per hour. | 10 hour day |
| kerville, Ont. | 25c per hour. | 9 hour day |
| roit River, Ont. | 25c per hour. | 9 hour day |

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

ANSARD states that in September, 1922, the expenses in connection with the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Unemployment con-ied the following items:

| | |
|---|---|
| yal Golf Club, Aylmer Rd., Que. Dinner, 60 covers | $347.20 |
| chestra | 65.00 |
| il Electric Co. Special car to convey the commission to the dinner | 25.00 |

## LABOR SPYING

ANSARD, 1925, reports that two members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police attended a labor meeting held in Nanaimo Sept. h, 1924. The purpose was to find out what was being said. In other rds, spying.

## IMMIGRATION

IN APRIL, 1924, the government allowed 76 Chinamen to enter Canada under bond to the British Empire Steel Corporation (Besco). The 76 were required in addition to the 29 already employed to work upon Besco ships. Bonds amounting to $105,000.00 were put up to cover the Chinese while working in Canada.

The motive was to displace white labor by the Chinese, who worked for lower wages One fireman, says Hansard, was fired from a Besco ship. The reason given to Duncan MacDonald, the man in question, was, "the Chinaman are coming Monday . . . look for another job."

The importation of the Chinamen violated the following statutes:

(1) Alien Contract Act, which prohibits the importation of labor under contract.

(2) Chinese Immigration Act, sections 5 and 7, which declares that "Chinese must land in Canada only in ports of Vancouver or Victoria." The Chinese in question came from Canton through the Suez Canal, London and Halifax, N.S.

(3) Bonding is also illegal and is permissible only in cases of transients.

Hansard, May 12, 1924, states that the Canadian Colonization Society brought 35 immigrants to Canada. The society received from the government $100,000.00 as a subsidy, and a similar sum from the Canadian National Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway.

## SALVATION ARMY GRANTS

GRANTS made to the Salvation Army to help them with their immigration work total as follows (Hansard, 1924):

| | | Grants Re Juvenile Immigration |
|---|---|---|
| 1909-1910 | $ 10,516.67 | |
| 1910-1911 | 15,516.64 | |
| 1911-1912 | 15,516.64 | |
| 1912-1913 | 15,516.67 | |
| 1913-1914 | 22,516.68 | |
| 1914-1915 | 21,516.67 | |
| 1915-1916 | 10,000.00 | |
| 1916-1917 | 7,500.00 | |
| 1917-1918 | 7,500.00 | |
| 1918-1919 | 7,500.00 | |
| 1919-1920 | 5,000.00 | |
| 1920-1921 | 15,000.00 | |
| 1921-1922 | 25,000.00 | $ 1,500.00 |
| 1922-1923 | 25,000.00 | 1,500.00 |
| 1923-1924 | 35,000.00 | 13,997.00 |
| Totals | $238,599.16 | $16,997.00 |

## MILITARISM

THE appropriations for Cadet Services for the year 1924-25 were $450,000.00 and $400,000.00 respectively.

The vote for the Royal Military College was $350,000.00. Hansard, 1924.

The Toronto Star, March 20th, 1924, says the average net cost for each student is $1,750.00. The student pays $400.00. He receives clothes, skis, and other personal bills are paid. It coses $150.00 yearly for each student for horsemanship.

## FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

THE National Liberal Conference of 1919 urged "the removal of war-time restrictions upon freedom of speech and liberty of the press." Communist literature is refused admittance to the Dominion. The Communist International Magazine, the International Youth, Lenin and he Youth, are prohibited.

## CENTRAL COUNCIL'S PROPERTY TO BE TAKEN OVER IF CHARTER IS REVOKED

By ART SHIELDS, Federated Press

ATLANTIC CITY (FP)—Andrew Furuseth, head of the seamen's union, took the floor at the A. F. of L. convention against a recommendation of the Committee on Laws, giving the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. authority to take over the property of central labor bodies and state federations whose charters might be revoked, but he lost his fight. The convention ratified the recommendation.

The new powers given the Executive Council are intended as weapons to be used against central bodies going left, it would appear from the explanatory remarks of Chairman Tobin of the Committee on Laws, who is himself a member of the Executive Council. Tobin said situations might arise where central bodies violated A. F. of L. laws by harboring secessionists and adopting policies contrary to the laws and traditions of the parent body. Till the recommendations were adopted there was no authority to lift the properties of the offending group along with its charter.

An amendment was adopted to the effect that properties taken over must be retained only till the central bodies in question had been reorganized.

## Australian Workers For Industrial Union

SYDNEY, Australia.—A conference of the Building Trades Workers' group held at Sydney unanimously agreed upon one union in the building trades industry. Delegates attended from the Carpenters, Building Laborers, Painters, Quarrymen, Slaters and Bricklayers.

## U. S.-German Textilers' Federation Is Mooted

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—American and German textile workers may work out some means of concerted action against the international employing combination of Botany and Gera Mills, New Jersey, with a Central European textile syndicate of 35 mills in Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Czecho-Slovakia, if the officials of their respective unions begin negotiations. President Martin Plettl of the German Clothing Workers' Union is gathering information during his American visit as one of the 15 German trade union delegates attending the American Federation of Labor convention in Atlantic City. Plettl is a close friend of the German textile union's head and is taking his findings back to him since the German textile workers have no representative in this year's delegation.

In every country the dangerous classes are those who do no work. —Longfellow.

## Reward of Toil

(By Leland Olds)

PRIZE CONTEST! Name the 16,634 individuals who were of such outstanding worth to America in 1923 that they received a combined income which would support 1,250,000 families at the average wage of a skilled railroad mechanic —and we will send you a year's free subscription.

You can mention Rockefeller, Morgan, Gary, Ford and perhaps a dozen other big noises in financial juggling, but how about the remaining 16,620 to whom the workers of the country were forced to turn over $2,140,434,697. This is 20 per cent. of the entire amount paid in wages to all the factory workers in the country in that year.

These 16,634 individuals received $912,587,633 just for owning assorted stocks in the country's productive enterprizes. It amounts to over $1,000,000,000 if dividends and interests are combined. They own a pretty big chunk of the country, judging from the full report of the U. S. commissioner of internal revenue on 1923 incomes.

The country's 5 richest men, grouped together by the bureau to hamper identification, had gross income in 1923 of $42,835,939, an average of $8,354,492. They received $35,728,185 in dividends and only $206,716 in wages and salaries. They got about 180 times the income they draw for personal service which in turn probably exaggerates their relative worth to the country. Altogether their combined income would have supported 30,000 families according to the wage earner's standard approved by the National (employers') Industrial Conference board.

The 74 individuals whose net incomes were over $1,000,000 were apparently worth $178,954,543 to the country in 1923, an average of $2,418,000 apiece. Their combined income would have provided a mechanic's wage for 100,000 families. Their dividends amounted to $85,387,024.

Dropping to where wealthy families must skimp we find 4,182 individuals with net incomes over $100,000. Their grand total was $1,127,273,807 or an average of $270,000 apiece. Here is enough income to pay mechanic's wages to more than 150 times their number.

Thirty-four of the 74 persons with incomes of more than $1,000,000 live in New York, while 62 of the 74 live in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Michigan. Similarly 1445 of the 4,182 net incomes of over $100,000 were reported from New York and 2,469 from the four states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Illinois.


**CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH VANCOUVER**

**VOTERS' LIST**

VOTERS' LIST now in course of preparation. See that you name is included if entitled to vote.

**Special Attention**

None but registered deed holders and registered agreement-for-sale holders are placed on list. Where agreement is registered deed-holder can not vote on same property. Register your agreements or deeds at once so that your name can be placed on the list.

Householders and license holders inserted by declaration only.

Last day for making such declaration, October 31st, 1925.

For information call Municipal Clerk Fraser 1. List closes December 1st, 1925.

Clerk's office will be open during regular hours, and the Municipal Clerk will be in attendance at his office in the Municipal Hall on the evening of Wednesday, October 28th, from 7:30 to 9 p.m., for the purpose of taking declarations.

WILLIAM T. RILEY,
Municipal Clerk.

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Charlton's Carmen Potatoes—winter keepers and fine white boilers; 100-lb. sack..... $1.60
3-sack lots at..... $1.50

Ashcroft Netted Gem Potatoes—100-lb. sack..... $2.00
5-sack lots at..... $1.95

Finest Okanagan Dry Onions—50-lb. lots ..... $1.00

Purple-Top Swede Turnips—100-lb. sack ..... $1.25

Finest Ontario Bee-Kist Honey—5-lb. tin ..... 95c

King Apples—Per box..... $1.50

Grimes Golden Apples—Box $1.25

Strawberry and Apple Jam—2 tins ..... 95c

Mrs. Pound's Seville Orange Marmalade—4-lb. tins..... 60c

Van Camp's Tomato Soup—2 tins ..... 25c

Royal City Peas, Beans and Tomatoes, assorted—Dozen $1.75

Hill. Top Garden Tea—Lb..... 65c
3-lb. lots ..... $1.85

Kraft Cheese—Special, lb..... 40c

Finest Alberta "Specials" Butter—Per lb..... 51c

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Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday
October 26, 27, 28
First Showing in B.C. of the Screen's Greatest Dog Hero
Peter the Great
—IN—
"Wild Justice"
Amazing, Thrilling

Thursday, Friday, Saturday
October 29, 30, 31
Bebe Daniels
—AND—
HARRISON FORBES
—IN—
"Quarantine"
Funnier Than "Wild West Susan"

Continuous From 2 p.m. to 11 p.m.

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UNTIL Saturday, Oct. 31st, you can still get a complete washing outfit—Electric Washer and five useful articles from the washday equipment illustrated in this ad.—all for the price of the washer alone

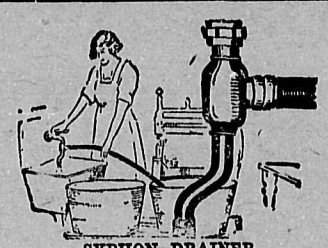
"WHITE CAP"

The White Cap Electric Washer needs no introduction in Vancouver or New Westminster. Hundreds have already taken advantage of this remarkable offer.

No other company has ever offered such an outfit as we have been giving during this Maple Leaf Sale, which has been running from Coast to Coast during this past month. The reputation of Beatty Bros. Limited is behind every outfit we sell. Think what this guarantee means to you.

## Direct From Factory to You

The terms we are offering during this sale are so easy that anyone may have an electric washing outfit today. Pay us only $1.00 down and arrange the balance to suit your circumstances. Remember this sale only lasts until October 31st. Get yours today.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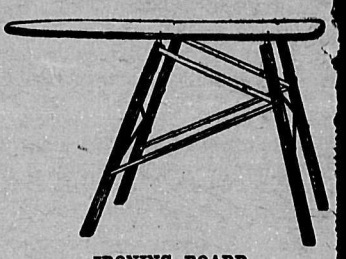
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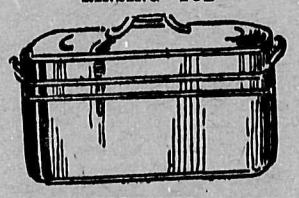
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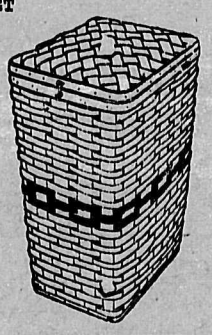
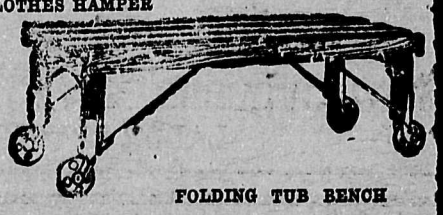

CLOTHES HAMPER

5-FT. STEPLADDER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