

LABOR ADVOCATE

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RELIEF WILL BE GRANTED TO CANADA'S JOBLESS

MONTREAL.—Various cities in Canada are publishing no warning the unemployed to go away as there will be no civic relief this winter. The Montreal Federated Charities, which is making a drive for money, declares it will grant no relief for unemployment.

This policy will help the movement for lower wages, in so far as it tends to compel the unemployed to take work at any wages. The authorities, however, have another object. They contend that relief of unemployment should be a federal job.

The Dominion government spends millions to entice immigrants into the country, under the pretence there is work for everybody on farms. But the farmers find little labor in winter, and the migrants drift to the cities, where also there is comparatively no work in winter. The cities are therefore being confronted with the need of providing unemployed relief to keep unfortunates from dying in the streets.

Now they are washing their hands of the problem, and as the Dominion authorities declare there are no opportunities for all immigrants, the unemployed have a hard look for the winter.

Farm Credits Billed For Next Parliament

(John Robur, Federated Press)

OTTAWA, Can.—The struggle of farmers to get money at lower rates of interest is likely to play a prominent part in the session of Parliament which opens next month. The banks lend money liberally in eastern Canada at six to seven per cent., but the rates in the west run from seven to ten per cent. The Progressives have been pushing for help in the form of rural credits for years, but up to the present the banks have been able to prevent action by the government. This year, however, the old line Liberal government is in acute need of farmer support in the House, and consequently the chances are that some measure of relief in this regard will be forthcoming. So general is the recognition of the situation that the old line Conservative government has also put down a resolution condemning the government for not granting rural credits last year.

Should Meet Trusts With Co-operatives

(By Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON.—Meet the extensions of the rapidly-developing trusts with co-operatives on the one hand, and with either a judicial system of government pricing or with government-owned concerns that will compete with trusts, says the social action department, Natl. Catholic Welfare conference. In a bulletin dealing with the failure of the federal government to regulate prices while permitting the trusts to have free rein in controlling the supply of necessities of life, it indicates more faith in co-operation than in any other remedy.

Peaceful Penetration

Economic Conquest of Canada by U. S. Bankers

BY LELAND OLDS, FEDERATED PRESS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT that the economic United States of America has annexed Canada, forming a single financial empire for exploitation of all workers of the western hemisphere, marked the address of Frederick Hudd, Canadian trade commissioner in the United States and special delegate to the Pan-American commercial congress in New York. His statement to the congress aroused jealous comment in England which still thinks Canada part of the British Empire.

"Canada," said Hudd, "is an integral part of economic America. Canada is the eldest daughter in a great commonwealth of nations but her immediate destiny lies on the North American continent. The commercial, economic and strategic problems common to us all furnish indestructible grounds for enduring and permanent co-operation. In behalf of the Canadian delegation here I pledge our allegiance to Pan-Americanism in its spirit."

Hudd voiced Canada's conviction that "there is no problem too difficult for the countries of Latin America and North America to solve pro-

vided they stand together as a United States of the American continent."

Behind the scenes lies the invasion of Canada by over 2,000,000,000 American dollars. These billions, poured in between 1915 and 1925, gave U. S. finance a claim on Canada exceeding by half a billion dollars the claim of England.

"This American invasion of Canada," said a New York Times editorial of June 6, 1923, "has excited a certain alarm on the part of some British interests. They are disquieted by the way in which English investments in Canada are being outstripped by American. The statement was recently made to the Canadian chamber of commerce in London that if American capital continue its present rate of flow into Canada it will before long control 75 per cent. of the natural resources and industries of the dominion. With this form of financial conquest, it is feared that there will go forward an unwelcome Americanization of Canada."

"Economically and socially," said the U. S. department of commerce a year ago, "Canada may be considered as a northern extension of the United States."

Chinese Guilds Being Displaced by Unions

NEW YORK.—(FP)—"Gradually, the Chinese laborers have come to realize the superiority of the modern labor union over the antiquated guild system for collective bargaining and organized opposition of economic exploitation," writes Ta Chen, professor at the American Fund Indemnity College in Peking, in the World Tomorrow for January.

"In Canton alone," he continues, "about 180 unions comprising 80,000 workers are organized into a general federation of labor. Up to recently, the federation of labor unions of Shanghai had a membership of about 30 prosperous labor organizations of the city. In a general way the unionization movement is being spread to important commercial and industrial centers of China, and is particularly strong in railway transportation, steam navigation, postal service, telephone and telegraph and the textile industries."

Sabotage On Sugar To Maintain Profits

(By Federated Press.)

SUVA, Fiji Islands.—The sugar trust is resorting to wholesale sabotage in Fiji rather than glut the market with molasses and allow prices to drop. It is throwing hundreds of tons of molasses into the river, with the result that tons of fish lie floating dead on the stream and the natives, both Fijians and Indians, are unable to use the water for household purposes or for their cattle. The smell arising from the river and creeks is awful, and the sugar trust is throwing lime into the water to arrest the stench.

The river and creeks have been made brown with the molasses, and the Indian women recently went to the magistrate in a body, complaining of the suffering involved. They were told that if they wanted water they could come to the courthouse a mile away.

Say you saw it advertised in the "Advocate".

Property Comes First In Land of the Free

(By Stanley Boone)

DETROIT.—(FP)—Shot by a Michigan Central railroad dick while gathering discarded wood in the yards for fuel, Jacob Galek, father of five children, is near death in the Detroit receiving hospital with an abdominal wound. Galek was not stealing the ties or other material used in construction but picking up odds and ends strewn along the tracks,—sticks and broken or discarded boxes. Detroit is in the grip of zero weather.

The Ford Motor Co., where Galek works, teaches fathers to be self reliant and discharges them if they are garnished for inability to pay fuel or other bills. Carl Arnold, the railroad detective, called to Galek in a threatening manner and Galek ran. He was "near some cars," according to the officer. The officer discharged his pistol and Galek, naturally, ran faster. The officer told an assistant prosecuting attorney he fired twice more to make him halt and then fired directly at him. The fifth shot hit Galek and he fell.

Galek is not very familiar with English but he managed to tell his story at the hospital to the assistant prosecutor who went to the bedside. The assistant prosecutor said the detective might be prosecuted.

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Nova Scotia Miner Indicts Corporation

MONTREAL. — "International trade unionism has not been responsible for the unrest in the Nova Scotia coal fields. And the miners have few grievances against the lower company officials. It is the policies of the corporation officials higher up who can't be seen that has caused the troubles." This was in effect the testimony of Alex. Stewart of the miners' union, before the Nova Scotia coal inquiry.

British Empire Steel Corporation officials blame the unrest upon the United Mine Workers of America, which organization some years ago superseded the Provincial Workmen's Association.

Stewart, a war veteran, said he had been in seven countries since 1914, and it required 100 per cent. more to live in the Cape Breton mine fields than in the countries he had been in. Nationalization of the mines, he said, would promote efficiency and lessen unrest.

Clothing Strikers Get Jail Sentences

CHICAGO.—(FP) — Twenty-three union women and 24 union men will go to jail in Chicago and 40 will pay fines ranging from \$5 to \$450 if the decision of the appellate court in injunction contempt changes in the miners' certificate cases arising from the International Ladies Garment Workers' strike of two years ago is allowed to stand. Some will do time and pay fines also. Jail sentences ranging from 10 to 50 days.

Writs to prevent execution of the sentences imposed by the notorious injunction judge, Denis Sullivan, and 2 other judges are to be sought by the union's attorney. It is the familiar labor case of the courts helping employers to cripple a strike for decent wages and improved conditions. Picketing and even speaking to relatives of the strikebreakers was forbidden by injunction. Over half of the arrested strikers were discharged for lack of evidence though the jurist acted as prosecutor, judge and jury. The union lost the strike and also lost the appeal from the contempt sentences.

RUSSIAN UNIONS' GROWTH IS RAPID IN EIGHT YEARS

MOSCOW.—From a total membership of some 645,000 in the early part of 1917 the unions of the Soviet Union have now reached the imposing figure of 6,950,200 in the eight-year period, according to the official data published by the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions.

Such unions as the miners, textile workers, and metal workers, for instance, have increased their membership by 50 per cent. since 1922, while compared with 1917 their growth is phenomenal.

Besides their ordinary activity, the Russian unions are carrying on a great cultural work. Workers' clubs, libraries, schools for the illiterate and semi-illiterate, physical culture leagues—these are some of the forms of the unions' cultural activity. In September, 1925, there were in the Soviet Republic 3,417 trade union clubs, 6,803 trade union libraries, and 4,220 trade union schools for the illiterate. The membership of the clubs is over 900,000.

It is interesting to note that women constitute nearly 50 per cent. of the membership; and even such culturally backward districts as Trans-Caucasia, Turkmenistan,

(Continued on Page 6)

Progressives Hold Balance of Power

(By Federated Press.)

MONTREAL.—(FP)—J. A. Woodsworth, Labor M.P. of Winnipeg and 10 other progressives are in a position to dictate the economic and other policies of Canada, according to the Canadian Financial Post. Woodsworth, the Post complains, has spoken of banks as "high-class pawnbrokers," who control credit and have power to starve the people. He further asserted that 4 banks now did 70 per cent. of the business that 30 years ago was divided among 30 banks, the Post recalls.

Then The Post declares that the brutal refusal of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in 1918 to listen to the western farmers and the unsympathetic, even insolent attitude of some of the branch banks in the west drove the farmers into politics and even stirred labor to political activity.

Carpenters' Union Joins Woodworkers

(By Federated Press.)

INDIANAPOLIS.—(FP)—Frank Duffy, general secretary. United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners, announces the affiliation of his union with the International Union of Woodworkers effective January 1, 1926. The woodworkers are a constituent section of the International Federation of Trade Unions, the Amsterdam organization with which the American Federation of Labour was at one time affiliated. The woodworkers 1924 membership was reported at 711,287. The Carpenters' and Joiners' Union bring 317,000 additional members. Germany, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Czecho-Slovakia and Jugoslavia are the other countries represented.

LOCAL LABOR NEWS

Indian Lecturer in Royal, Sunday Next

On Sunday next the speaker at the Canadian Labor Party's Open Forum will be Sakharan Ganish Pandit, B.A., Indian Sanskrit scholar, at present residing in the State of California.

Mr. Pandit will address two meetings. On Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock he will speak on "The True Meaning and Use of Property," and in the evening at 8 o'clock his subject will be "Crimes and Criminals."

Both meetings will be held in the Royal Theatre, under the auspices of the Canadian Labor Party.

Stage Dance in Aid of Coal Strike Victims

On the night of Saturday, January 23rd, a dance will be staged in the Clinton Hall, corner of Clinton and Pender Streets, by the Vancouver branches of the Communist Party of Canada. The purpose of the dance is to raise funds to assist the miners who are now on trial in Calgary for their activities in the Alberta mining strike of last year.

A good evening's enjoyment is promised to all who will come and assist in this worthy and necessary objective.

SPIES BID FOR MORE BUSINESS

NEW YORK.—(FP)—Brick and clay workers can be on guard against activities of industrial spies in their union. Proof that spies operated in Connecticut clay products plants during the recent strike of United Brick & Clay Workers' Union is contained in a letter published by the New Leader, which holds the original. Commissioner H. A. Jung, National Clay Products Industries Association, affiliated with that super-association of employers—National Industrial Conference Board—writes bidding for spy business from North River Brick Co., of Saugerties, N.Y.:

September 25, 1925.

Dear Sir:—

Find herewith excerpt from confidential report received from one of our staff representatives in connection with the Connecticut situation:

"Lowrie did not speak tonight of using any violence, but begged the men to stick for the sake of their wives and children, saying further that next spring when this battle opened up again, the Hudson River district would be organized so that no influx of negro labor could occur, as is now the case, and with this road blocked, the CBMA would have to come to time."

It is essential that this fall, winter and next spring, the Hudson River operators get together and formulate a definite labor policy and it would be advisable to have the writer address you on the subject matter of "What is the U.B. & C.W. of A.?"—"What Do They Do?"—"What Have They Done?"—"What Should We Do to Offset Their Activities?"

Very truly yours,

(Signed) H. A. Jung,
Commissioner.

The spy-using clay products manufactures' association is one of the most powerful openshop employing groups, endangering not only its direct employes but all building trades workers.

Private ownership of the means of production—the factories, land, mines, mills—makes masters of capitalists and wage-workers of the producers.—Mary E. Marcy.

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Local Engineers Stage Very Enjoyable Smoker

A most enjoyable "Smoker" was staged on Saturday night last, by Local 844 of the Steam and Operating Engineers. Throughout the entire evening a spirit of fraternity and good-fellowship was displayed a fact which speaks volumes for the solidarity of this local.

Frank Scott carried out his sleight-of-hand performance in a way that left nothing to be desired, as also did Mr. Storey, and his partner with their singing and musical performance on a one string violin. Mr. Poole as pianist added to the zest with his accompaniments, while Mr. Stinchcombe, president of the Plumbers' Union, in his character monologues was much more entertaining than most professional stage performers.

Those who missed this smoker certainly missed a night of real entertainment.

NOTICE

A FISHERMEN'S meeting will be held in Room 313, Holden Building, 16 Hastings Street East, on Saturday, January 16, at 7.30 p.m.

All fishermen are invited.

Rival French Unions Plan Joint Action

(By Len De Caux)

PARIS.—(FP)—Trade union unity to the extent of drawing up a nullified wage demand has been achieved by the organizations of French railwaymen. The demand is for a fixed minimum wage of 7,000 francs (1 franc, 4 cents) with a movable scale above that amount varying with the cost of living and based on a present minimum of 740 francs. The reformist federation (C. G. T.), the radical federation of labor (C. G. T. U.) and neutral craft unions catering for railwaymen united in the consultations leading to this joint demand. 150,000 union men were represented.

The French trade union movement is badly split as there are three national trade union bodies, the C. G. T., the C. G. T. U. and a Federation of Autonomous Unions. Feeling is bitter. Consequently it is quite an achievement that the rival rail unions should have drawn up a common demand, even though their co-operation may not go much further. This is the second occasion on which the rail unions have achieved a temporary united front, the former being the Tours conference when the unions made a common demand for the reinstatement of railroad workers victimized for their activity in the big general railroad strike some years ago.

This split in the ranks of French labor is not so serious in a number of industries as it might seem. French unionism is decentralized, and the local is still the most important unit. But this does not apply to such industries as the railroads, where national action is imperative. A similar division on a lesser scale arose in Germany owing to the expulsions of Communist railroadmen who then formed a rival union, but this was healed recently by the readmission of the opposition union into the parent organization.

The production of wealth on an ample scale for all is a social duty, not onerous but pleasurable, which not only supplies every material need on a higher plane, but helps on the realization of the noblest mental and artistic ideals.—H. M. Hyndman.

Germany Under Dawes

(By Scott Nearing, Federated Press)

Starvation Wages

BERLIN.—Folks in one part of the world find it hard to think in terms of the economic struggle that is taking place elsewhere. There has been much talk about Germany under the Dawes Plan, and public men have found various grounds for discussion in the figures showing so many millions of marks for this item and so many tens of millions for that. But no workers ever see marks by the million. They spend most of their time dealing with pennies.

One worker in Berlin has given me a careful statement of his income. He works for the street-car company, and as he is a single man, with three years of service to his credit, he receives 70 pfennig per hour (about 17 cents). Beginners work for 60 pfennig.

Workers on the Berlin street-cars work about 234 hours a month—26 days of 9 hours each. That makes a total monthly income, for a single man, of 163.80 marks. If the man had a wife, he would get 3 pfennig more per hour. He would also receive a like amount for each child.

This man is single, however, so his income is just about \$39 per month, gross. From it there are several deductions: For a pension 8 marks per month, health insurance 7.80 marks, unemployment .90, income tax 5.70, or total deductions of 22.40 marks per month. There is left a net monthly income of about \$33.

Berlin is an expensive city to live in. Though rents are much lower than in the United States, the things that a worker has to buy cost much the same in Berlin as in Buffalo, Cincinnati or Kansas City.

How do the workers in Berlin manage to live and to maintain families on such wages. That is a question that I have asked 50 times since I came to the city and thus far I have not found a single American who knew the answer.

But the German workers know, and if you visit them in their crowded rooms, they tell you in very concrete terms of physical hardship.

Gloom Fills Liepsic

LEIPSIK, Germany.—Leipsic is one of the leading industrial centers of Germany. It is a city with considerably more than half million people, many of them highly skilled in book manufacturing and in machine industry. There are 113,008 Leipsic workers affiliated with the German Federation of Labor and about 30,000 more organized in other bodies.

Wages are very low. In the chemical and machine industries, men work for as little as 20 marks (\$5) per week. This is for unskilled labor. Skilled men are paid as high as 90 marks per week (\$22.50) in the machine industry, but this is exceptional. Printers are now getting about 65 marks (\$16.25) per week. Food is almost as expensive as it is in a city of the same size in the United States. Clothing is a little cheaper. Rent is very much less.

"We Americans cannot understand how families can be maintained on such wages," I said to the secretary of the Leipsic Central Labor union. He smiled grimly. "We Germans cannot understand it either," he said.

Matters are made worse by the rapidly increasing unemployment. Millions of German workers supported the Dawes plan because they thought it would give them work, even if wages were low. During the past few weeks unemployment in Leipsic has increased greatly.

Leipsic is only one of the many industrial cities of Germany. Like all that I have seen, however, it is oppressed by economic pessimism. Germany has been rehabili-

itated. The profiteers are back in power, but they have less business than they expected, and the working masses are living on the ragged edge of famine.

Know Not What to Do

G. E. R. A. Germany.—Returned from America the Socialist Kurt Rosenfeld said four things in the United States impressed him: The intensity of American industrial and structural technique, the helplessness of the individual worker, the relatively high economic standard of the skilled worker and the weakness of the American trade unions.

Rosenfeld is a good speaker; a member of the Reichstag for Westphalia; and an active opponent of the conservative tendencies of the German Social-Democratic party. For nearly three hours he held his audience while he described the big buildings, the elevators, the subways, the hotels, the organization of factories and the rush and hurry of American life. His hearers were almost all from the working class, and Rosenfeld's picture of the comforts and conveniences enjoyed by skilled American workers contrasted sharply with the low living standards prevalent in German industrial regions.

Rosenfeld found the American unions engaged in banking but overlooking the class struggle.

Rosenfeld's conclusion was typical of the economic point of view dominant in the Socialist party. After describing the terrible economic juggernaut the Americans have created, he ended his talk by urging the German workers to increase production, with the suggestion that they might thus enjoy the same things that the American workers now have.

Germany is facing an unemployment crisis, but the speaker had nothing to say about where to find a market for the increased output which he was urging.

Sacco—Vanzetti Case Before Supreme Court

NEW YORK.—(FP)—Nicola Sacco and Bartolemeo Vanzetti—Italian labor men arrested during the Palmer red raids—have their appeal for a new trial from the 1921 murder conviction before the Massachusetts Supreme Court this month.

New York Italians and the progressive labor movement in general are awaiting the outcome. Two conventions of the American Federation of Labor and many International union conventions and central bodies have gone on record for the new trial. The El Paso A. F. of L. convention went so far as to call their conviction a "ghastly miscarriage of justice." European labor movements have added their voices to the chorus.

Sacco and Vanzetti were seized May 5, 1920 while they were organizing a meeting of protest against the Department of Justice, following the death of their friend Andreas Salsedo, a printer who pitched to his death from a D. of J. window on Park Row, New York, after he had been illegally detained incommunicado and tortured for two months. Later a charge of murdering a payroll guard at South Braintree, Mass., was brought against them. They were convicted in Dedham court the following year. Since then two of the prosecution's eye witnesses signed affidavits confessing perjury; a third was shown to have testified under an assumed name and to have served two convictions for larceny. Additional proof convinced the labor movement of a frame-up.

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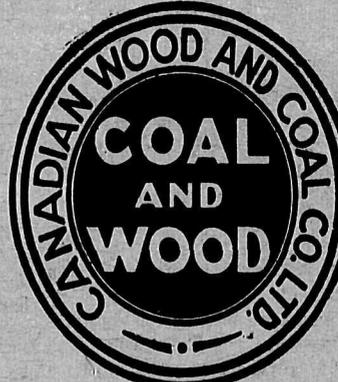
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With want destroyed, with greed changed to noble passions, with the fraternity that is born of equality taking the place of the jealousy and fear that array men against each other, with mental power loosed by conditions that give to the humblest comfort and leisure, and who shall measure the heights to which our civilization may soar?—Henry George.

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Arrest Protestors of Moroccan-Syrian Wars

Dead Person's Letters Form Basis of Trial

Polish Police Rival Spanish Inquisition

Australian Unionists Prosecute Government

PARIS.—Following the demonstrations of the French workers against the imperialist aggression in France in Syria against the peasants and in Morocco against the peasants, many arrests were made. Many houses to house searches took place. Three newspapers were suspended. In Damascus, Syria, the whole town was placed under martial law, arrests and house searches took place. Up to the present, over 250 members of committees of action have been imprisoned and persecuted.

KISHENEY, Bessarabia.—The French lawyer Torres, who in the beginning of the Kishinev trial took over the defence of the peasants and was finally expelled from the court, writes as follows in his report of his mission:

"The only document on which the accusation was based, is a piece of paper signed by a certain Platow which contains the reference to an existing illegal organization and on the general revolutionary spirit of the population. Platow himself, however, has been killed in the suppression of the revolt. The person to whom the paper was addressed, Neuin, was also killed. Finally the peasant, in whose possession the paper was allegedly found, 'happened' to be killed 'while attempting to escape.' In this manner the prosecution supports itself on a correspondence between two ghosts, found in the possession of one that is dead."

Australian Militants Protest Heresy Hunt

(By W. Francis Ahern, Federated Press)

SYDNEY.—In view of the heresy hunt by the Australian Labor party against the militants in the party, labor men are demanding a congress of all unions in Australia at the earliest possible moment. A manifesto issued to the unions reads, in part:

"There is every indication, both on the industrial as on the political fields, that a re-organization of the whole of the labor movement, political and industrial alike, would be in the best interests of the mass of the workers. The labor movement of Australia is entrenched firmly upon an industrial basis. It can have no existence apart from that foundation, and its success or otherwise depends largely upon the organization of the industrial and political wings and their effective and harmonious inter-relations."

The political wing is trying to prevent the congress, fearing that it will be captured by the militants in the industrial unions. It is claiming that Labor's defeat in the federal elections was due to the presence of radicals within the party and the fear that if Labor was elected there would be a revolutionary change of government.

The militants say that Labor's defeat was due to the failure of the party to institute a live, radical policy. Had this been done, they assert, Labor would have had a sweeping victory in Australia Nov. 14.

At Brisbane the Communists have been ordered to give up rooms in the Brisbane Trades hall. Messrs. Rymer and Moroney, chief officials of the Queensland branch of the Australian Railway unions, have been expelled from the Queensland executive of the Australian Labor party. They were the leaders in the recent successful general strike of railway workers throughout Queensland which compelled the Labor government to grant an all-round increase in wages. They are not members of the Communist party.

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GERMANY

The present economic conditions in Germany which reveal the growing failure of the Dawes plan and indicate a trend of events which if continued may well lead to a new wave of revolutionary class struggle, is shown in the astounding growth of unemployment as reported by the government. On December 1 the number of unemployed which are registered and to whom doles of relief are given, stood at 672,000, while on December 15, so rapid has been the decline in productive activity, the registered unemployed numbered by the government had risen to 1,057,000. Nor is there any prospect of a betterment.

FRANCE

The increase of Fascist alarms French statesmen, and repressive measures are proposed. A pending bill would prohibit illegal gathering of Fascists and the storing by them of arms and ammunition. It is charged that French monarchists, who hope for a restoration of their governmental system, are not unfriendly to the latest form of autocracy.

MEXICO

Another suspected canard to make Louis N. Morones, now labor minister in the cabinet of Calles, a martyr of the "extremists," is seen in the scare heads in the Mexican papers telling of a mysterious "plot to assassinate Morones. As usual, the "Russian Reds" are "believed to be behind it."

AUSTRIA

Unemployment in Austria continues to increase. There are now 350,000 without jobs. The representative of the league of nations, who is reforming Austria's finances, has dismissed 100,000 employes. The banks are preparing for further reductions in the number of employes.

RUSSIA

The central committee of the railroad workers has decided to reward all workers who invent devices that effect savings in cost of railroad operation by giving them a sum equivalent to 30 per cent. of the annual savings effected by the device.

SOUTH AFRICA

Several persons were killed and many wounded in fierce fighting which occurred during the Christmas holidays between drunken Rand soldiery and the natives.

BELGIUM

Belgian women have started a movement for the abolition of certain sections of the Belgian code of laws, which express the inferiority of women.

GREAT BRITAIN

The 44-hour week has been established in the British building industry by an agreement signed by the employers and all the London building unions.

ARGENTINA

The steamer Asparia Stavroudi left Buenos Aires for Odessa with a cargo of hides valued at 800,000 pesos.

Art is sound human workmanship. A work of art is a well-made boot, a well-made chair, a well-made picture.—W. R. Lethaby.

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

WARSAW.—The Polish police have instituted a torture system in the Bielostock area among the White Russian workers and peasants that in its brutality outdoes that of the medieval inquisition.

Not satisfied to torture, maim and kill the adult workers and peasants, the Polish police apply unheard-of tortures to young workers.

Young workers are arrested, beaten with chains, thrown to the ground and water forced through the nose, arms squeezed in a vise, bare soles beaten with soft iron rods in an attempt to force "confessions" of belonging to Communist organizations.

Many of the young workers that are arrested, are jailed because of their activity in the trade unions against their bosses.

Whites Losing Hold in Chinese Republic

WASHINGTON.—(FP)—An official dispatch from minister MacMurray in Peking tells of three decrees by the provisional executive Tuan Chi Jui, who was sent up last year by the pro-Japanese war lord of Manchuria, Chang Tso Lin. These decrees amount to abdication by Tuan, at the order of Gen. Feng, Chinese military leader most closely in sympathy with the Soviet Union. Feng holds all of northern China south of the great wall, including the seaport of Tientsin.

This assertion of the anti-imperialist forces in Peking is looked upon as a setback for American, British and French plans. Gen. Feng was outspoken last year in his insistence upon immediate cancellation of foreign special privileges in China.

Japan's situation is uncertain, except that, by the restoration of Chang to full control over Manchuria, the Japanese domination of Manchuria is made more complete.

Three Years in Jail For Exposing Horthy

BUDAPEST, Hungary.—The late minister of the interior, Edmund Bonizki, who in his declaration as witness of the assassination of the social-democratic editors Somegyi and Bacso, accused Horthy of shielding the murderer, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, 15,000,000 kronen fine, three years' deprivation of office and political rights on the grounds that he had insulted Horthy, and broken the law of legal secrecy.

In connection with the same affair, Thomas Kober, editor of the monarchistic Az Ujsag, who published the declaration of witness, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and 5,000,000 kronen fine.

French Manufacturer Fires Upon Workers

PARIS.—On the day of the protest strike against the war in Morocco and Syria, a group of demonstrators was stopped by the employer Sion, provoked and attacked with shots from a rifle. Fortunately, the shots missed their mark.

However, not the factory owners, but the workers were placed before the court in Lille and received sentences of three to eight months' imprisonment. The factory owner who shot into the demonstrating workers, appeared as a witness before the court and was not even asked whether he had a permission to carry arms.

SYDNEY.—(FP)—On the morning of November 20, the Federal Government of Australia arrested Thomas Walsh and Jacob Johnson, general president and assistant secretary of the Australian Seamen's union. They were dragged from their homes at daybreak to await deportation from Australia. The supreme court has since quashed the order and the men are suing for damages.

Deportation was ordered under a special law recently passed, it being held that both men had been hindering trade and commerce and that their presence in Australia would be injurious to the "peace, order and good government of the country." The government stated that the wives and families of the two men would be allowed to accompany them from Australia. Walsh has been in Australia 33 years, has a wife and seven children; while Johnson has been in Australia for 19 years and had a wife and one child.

The courts were invoked for a writ of habeas corpus demanding release on the ground that deportation was illegal inasmuch as Walsh was a British citizen and a resident of Australia before the Federal law came into operation, while Johnson as a naturalized citizen was beyond the jurisdiction of the deportation law.

Political Prisoners Send Message by Air

BERLIN.—Some days ago a peasant in Kamberg in Thuringia found a little French department store balloon containing a letter from the political prisoners in Strassbourg.

The contents of the letter were as follows:

"Best greetings from the Strassbourg prison to all comrades who have the luck of looking at the prisons of capitalism from the outside—the political prisoners Georges Schreckelr, Charles Fischer, Adolphe Eberhart, Emile Schott, accused for incitement of members of the army to disobedience."

The comrades whose greetings made such a long journey through the air, have since been sentenced by the French military justice to several months of imprisonment.

N. Y. Building Trades Seek Wage Increase

NEW YORK.—(FP)—Building trades negotiations for a higher 126 wage agreement hold the centre of the stage with New York labor. The Building Trades Employers Association has given the refusal that is customary in the early stages of negotiations but the unions are standing pat in their demands for average increases of a dollar and a half a day, bringing the wages of most mechanics to \$12 from \$10.50.

Stone masons and bricklayers raise the ante from \$12 to \$16 a day. Stone setters, marble carvers, slate roofers and plasterers ask \$14 instead of \$12. Marble cutters and setters call for \$13 instead of \$11.

These wages are no more than mechanics need to live on in view of the seasonal nature of their work and the high prices of New York, the union men point out. The painters' union, which is in the \$12 demand group, averaged only 175 days' work last year. That union is also discussing a standardization of work clause, to limit a day's work in each grade of painting to a fixed amount that men can perform without exhaustion or without incompetent service.

South African Justice Has no Use for Natives

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—(FP)—"In 13 cases of the murder, homicide or manslaughter of (South African) natives by whites the severest penalty was six months jail in one case; in three cases the white culprits got £25 (\$220) fine, six weeks jail and detention after the rising of the court, respectively; while in the remaining nine cases the accused whites got off free."

This is taken from a letter to the Star, a newspaper of the South African whites. "Some of these cases," says the correspondent, "were most foul and cruel, and included death by stoning, death by gagging, throat cutting, death of a young girl through strangulation, death by shooting, and so on. In most cases the victims were unoffending, and in some they were helpless, and in no case can one say that death was justifiable."

These cases occurred all over the country and are, according to the correspondent, merely a sample of the justice meted out to whites in the victims happen to be natives. "The thing is general all over South Africa," he says; "and conviction and execution of a native for a black murder is, I fear, heard of in the land."

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Listening In On Ottawa

WHEN parliament opened, and the debate on whether Mackenzie King or Arthur Meighen should occupy the position of premier commenced, J. S. Woodsworth, Labor M.P., made it plain that the group he represented saw but little difference between the two.

In the course of his speech Mr. Woodsworth said: "We must further recognize that no longer is there any one single issue that clearly divides the two old parties. Any one of us who was present in the last House must have had that fact forced upon his attention; no one single issue any longer divides those two parties."

Continuing the Labor member said: "I would be quite willing to join with the Right Hon. leader of the opposition in moving a vote of no confidence in the government. Last session I said again and again I had no confidence in the government. I feel the same way this session, but to vote for a motion of that kind under the existing circumstances practically means that I must vote that I do have confidence in the conservatives, and I cannot take that position either."

Mr. Woodsworth suggested that the best method to break the deadlock would be to appoint a premier from among the assembled members, irrespective of Party affiliations, but as might be expected, his suggestion fell on deaf ears. Both sides were too anxious to entrench themselves in power to accept a natural solution of the difficulty.

When the Labor member challenged the right of the largest group in the House to form a government he trampled on the toes of both old parties, and one member interjected the query: "Why not let the three per cent. do it?" Quick as a flash came back the laconic retort: "Perhaps we shall."

Questioned by Leon Ladner as to whether as a representative of labor he would declare that he was opposed to a protective policy, Mr. Woodsworth said: "I am quite frank to say that in my judgment a protective policy is no economic solution. I will go further—and this is not to balance things up—that in my opinion free trade is not an economic solution. We have to go a good deal deeper than that."

The Ginger Group are definitely refusing to align themselves with either of the two main parties, waiting to see what measures each side propose and then deciding whether to vote in favor or against.

LONDON.—(FP)—The London Society of Machine Rulers has amalgamated with the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding & Paper Workers, effective January 1, 1926. The decision follows that of the Amalgamated Association of Pressmen which amalgamated with the same union.

An Explanation

OWING to trouble in the mechanical department we were unable to publish THE ADVOCATE last week. This trouble has since been adjusted.

The Nova Scotia Coal Inquiry

AFTER a session lasting several weeks, during which they have listened to harrowing tales of want and suffering, caused by unemployment and low wages, the Royal Commission, appointed to investigate the coal mining industry in Nova Scotia, have handed down their report. Like all reports of its kind it unreservedly favors the company, and is silent on the brutal treatment meted out to the miners.

The Commission finds that the wage cut of ten per cent. in 1924 was "amply justified," meaning that in order to show a profit on Besco's watered stock the shareholders of that corporation had every right to deprive the miners of a living wage. We frequently hear and see reams of sentimental drivel about the "human factor in industry," but where, oh where is the human factor here, in this the actual working of everyday life? "Business is business" saith the industrial plutocrat, and under this social order his ethical codes are the law of the land.

Before the strike took place numerous families were existing in a state of destitution; children, with only empty flour sacks to protect their bodies from the icy blasts of a Maritime winter, were being denied the opportunity of learning to read and write, because their fathers were receiving an insufficient wage to provide them with clothing. And in the face of such appalling facts Sir Andrew Duncan and his accessories, with smug complacency and brutal indifference, remark that a further reduction in the miner's pay was "amply justified," even although these men were in many cases working only two days per week.

Neither did the Commission make any mention of reducing the \$65,000 per year paid to Roy Wolvin, managing director of Besco, nor the \$30,000 per year paid to E. McLurg of Sydney, Nova Scotia, nor the \$25,000 per year paid to Sir Newton Moore, of London, England. Obviously none of these gentlemen dug any coal, but then only a red-eyed bolshevik would suggest reducing the income of a salaried loafer. Under the beneficent rule of capitalism, wage slashes are reserved for those who earn their living by the sweat of their brow.

As reported in the ADVOCATE of June 24, 1925, previous to the strike the average daily wage received by the miners was \$4.00 per day; many received but \$3.60, a few as high as \$4.50. "For cutting, loading, shooting—including the cost of explosives—timbering, tracklaying and pushing boxes a distance of 350 feet the men received \$1.00 per ton of 2,240 lbs. When this coal was hoisted to the surface it sold at \$6.00 per ton of 2,000 lbs." The other \$5.00 per ton was Besco's swag.

Drawn from the ranks of those who live on rent, profit, and interest, knowing nothing, and caring less, about the toil, hardship, and suffering endured by the workers, such glaring facts as these were lost on the Commission. Dominated by property concepts the only "rights" they could visualize were the rights of property. If the books of the company could not show a profit a cut in wages was "amply justified". The fact that the miners couldn't afford to work for less didn't enter the equation.

But the overlooking of palpable facts did not prevent extraneous matter being dragged into the issue and loaded on the company's side of the scale. According to their findings these Western Brahmins would have us believe that a miner receiving \$7.20 per week with which to feed, clothe, and house a wife and family was a condition partly brought about through "the introduction of communist theories and aims". Besco's watered stock, and princely salaries to absentee directors had nothing to do with the matter. Presumably the present starvation in Cape Breton is another result of the same cause.

The Nova Scotia miners expected nothing from the inquiry, and they have received nothing. These men have waged too many fierce struggles for a living wage to be led away with any verbal slush of the company's good intentions. They know that Besco will pay just as much as the organized might of the miners compel them to pay. The findings of the Commission leaves the miners in their former position. They must once again set about the task of solidifying their forces in order to carry on their battle for bread.

Ink Pot Excavations

(BY JOHN PICKENSHOVEL)

DEAN INGLE of St. Paul's, the "Gloomy Dean," sees great danger confronting Britain. He says: "The coming danger to the British nation threatens from within." We are so accustomed to hearing of alleged dangers from without that we are cheered to think it might be worse. The danger he foresees is expressed as follows: "Control of our destiny has passed into the hands of that class which seems—I hope I am not unjust to them—to be at present not most fully educated in those moral qualities which made the nation great, united, and happy. I mean the class of organized labor."

Were the Dean to read oftener such journals as "Reynold's Weekly," "Lloyd's Weekly," and other like periodicals, he might discover that most of the murders, robberies, divorces, and other social scandals are not by any means perpetrated by organized labor. The records of moral degeneracy on the part of the aristocratic and titled classes of that country, as published in British journals, is enough to make the worst "penny dreadful" ever published read like sacred literature. If some of the ill gotten wealth that goes on cathedral collection plates went to the Labor movement, his suspicions of the morals of that movement would be fairly well founded. So long as the workers consumed the moral swill that fell from the rich man's table, they were alright, presumably, from his point of view, but it is different now that they are developing the capacity to think out their own code of morals.

On the financial page of a recent issue of the "Sun" there appeared a diagram showing the annual per capita purchasing power of the people of Canada. From it we are led to believe that the average, per person in B. C., was \$675 per year, which represents the cost of the things we have bought. This works out at the rate of \$1.85 for each day of the year. When we subtract from that the cost of three meals at 40 cents each, and 50 cents for a night's "flop," we have 15 cents left with which to purchase car-fare, tobacco, etc. It must be encouraging to many of the unemployed to know that they have earned that amount for the year, especially those who overload themselves on coffee and doughnuts, and who sleep night after night on the basement floor of the City Mission.

A British doctor suggests the introduction of music into industrial establishments as a means of enhancing the happiness and contentment of the workers. He claims that music has a definite psychological effect on the workers, bracing them up, and increasing the quantity and quality of production. He states, moreover, that "It is essential that the music selected should keep time with the rhythm of the machinery." We do not doubt this for one minute, but it would require to be "jazz" to keep step with some machines. Classical music like "Il Trovatore" would scarcely harmonize with the throb of a riveting gun in a ship yard. The "Anvil Chorus" might be alright in a blacksmith's shop. Almost any kind of music would sound good in a boiler shop.

As might have been forecast, the

minimum wage bill for men fair to follow the same procedure of non enforcement as other called Labor legislation, passes the present Provincial Government. It is announced in the press it will be about 7 months before the Board is able to put it into force. Considering that the Board is to enforce this that forced (?) the 8-hour-day, this is to be expected. By the time the summer will be over and with the slowing down of industry there will be little to be paid, minimum or otherwise. Possibly the Board intends forcing the minimum wage in winter when thousands are peering the streets looking for work. As the bill now stands it may, as well be enforced at the North Pole for all the benefit the workers here will derive from it. Many of the gentry who passed it will be travelling through the province in high priced hotels, having a good time at the expense.

The landlord is recognized as a costly anachronism whose claim even to compensation expropriation is constantly getting weaker.—M. Arnold.

UNION DIRECTORY

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION—Meets second Monday in the month. President, J. E. White; secretary, Neelands. P. O. Box 66.

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Any district in British Columbia stirring information re securing support for the formation of local branches, please communicate with Provincial Secretary J. Lyle Telford, 524 Birkenhead Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. Telephone No. 1882, or Bayview 5520.

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CIVIC EMPLOYEES' UNION, LOCAL 145—Meets first and third Friday of the month at 145 Hastings W., 7 p.m. President, R. K. Brown; Charles St.; secretary-treasurer, Harrison, 1182 Parker St.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTION UNION, Local 145, A. F. of M. Meets in G.W.V.A. Hall, Seymour Pender Streets, second Sunday 9 a.m. President, E. C. Miller, 99 Nelson street; secretary, E. A. Jan 991 Nelson street; financial secretary, W. E. Williams, 991 Nelson street; organizer, F. Fletcher, 991 Nelson street.

THE FEDERATED SEAFARERS' UNION OF CANADA—Headquarters Rooms 5, 6 and 7, Flack Bldg. 168 Hastings Street W., Vancouver. Tel. Sey. 3698. President, Robert Vice-President, David Gillespie; Treasurer, Wm. H. Donaldson, V. Branch, Room 11, Green Bldg., Street, Victoria, B.C. Phone 1800.

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PRINTING RUPERT TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 418—President, Macdonald; secretary-treasurer, Campbell, P.O. Box 689. Meets Thursday of each month.

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The Week at Ottawa

By J. S. Woodsworth, M.P.)
 PARLIAMENT, like any ponderous body, takes some time to get up speed. The first few days devoted very largely to ceremonial, and social functions. On Opening Day, the House was called to Order, and then proceeded in a body along the corridor to the Senate Chamber to secure permission to appoint a Speaker. Representative of the Governor General, and a "job" collection of other gentlemen—some of whom had recently been retired from the Commons—did not present a particularly imposing spectacle. After a few minutes there was a return to the House, and one of the few members of the Government that was re-elected, proposed that Mr. Lemieux should be reappointed Speaker. The Conservatives and Progressives supported the solution. Mr Lemieux took his seat, and the House was adjourned. The day's business finished.

The Second Day.
 Today, the second day, we will again re-assemble in the Commons, and again march across to the Senate Chamber. This time the Chamber will be what the newspaper men describe as "a blaze of glory." The Governor General appears in full regalia. Around him are grouped Members of the Privy Council in glittering uniforms, military officers, and dignitaries of the Churches—these classes presenting, we presume, the most distinguished people in the city. The Senators are crowded on one side and their places given to the ladies who are required to appear in full dress. The poor Commons' Members squeeze in as best they can behind the bar, and wait deferentially to hear the King's Speech, which, of course, prepared by the Prime Minister, his Secretary, and as a matter of fact is in print before it is read. The Speech—as all important communications and items of business—is read both in English and in French, since it must be remembered that Canada is a bilingual country. The Members of the Commons will then repair to their own Chamber and proceed to adjourn. Another day's business concluded,—and the evening and the morning were the second day."

Social Affairs.
 Associated with these formalities are a number of social events. Just after the Opening of Parliament, both the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the Speaker of the Senate hold informal receptions in their very elaborately furnished suites of rooms. Then on Saturday, the Governor General holds a reception known as "The Drawing Room." This is copied largely after the function at Westminster. Every one who attends is required to appear in uniform or full dress, and is presented in accordance with a very strictly arranged Table of Precedent. Young society ladies from all over Canada, take this opportunity of making their entrance into society; and great are the preparations in the dressmaking establishments. A newcomer to the House begins to wonder what all this has to do with the administration of the affairs of the people. Then in addition to these more general social affairs, there is usually given a State dinner at Rideau Hall, followed by a large number of private entertainments.

Accommodation for Members.
 The ordinary Member is perhaps more interested in the accommodation and facilities which are provided for his personal convenience and for the carrying on of his work. It is well, perhaps, that the public who pay for these things, should know more clearly than they now do, just how their

Representatives live. It is generally known that Members of Parliament are granted a pass on all railways. This is not a matter of privilege, but comes under the Railway Act,—the pass being signed by the Clerk of the House. From the standpoint of the general public, this is perhaps one of the most beneficial provisions as it enables the Member to gain information on conditions in various parts of the country. In the House, each Member is given office accommodation—some of the senior Members are given a single room. In the majority of cases two occupy the same office. The offices are well supplied with desks, filing cabinets, telephones, etc. Stenographic service is given—there being about one stenographer to every three Members. As all the Members are not equally industrious, this means that generally speaking the Member can secure whatever service he needs along this line. During the Session all the Members' mail goes out free. This enables him, if he so desires, to keep in close touch with his constituents.

Vestigial Appurtenances.
 The arrangements of the House, as all procedure, are largely inherited, and carry forward many of the traditions of the British House—a man may keep his hat on in the Chamber simply because certain strong minded individuals in England several hundred years ago, refused to defer to constituted authority. The Speaker and Sergeant-at-Arms wear an obsolete dress, simply because those who preceded them in office were determined in their day to be up-to-date in the fashions

Seating Arrangements.
 The seating of the House reflects the two-party system which has prevailed for so long in Great Britain. The Speaker occupies a sort of throne—a copy of the Speaker's chair at Westminster. On his right in long rows are seated the Members of the Government and their followers. To his left the Members of the Opposition. This year the Conservative party has grown so much that it occupies the seats held last year by the Progressive Members. This shoves the Progressives far down to the end of the Chamber. Rather than sit far back under the galleries, the Labour Members have taken seats on the Government side. Their move has no political significance, but was necessitated simply by the inadequacy of the seating arrangements to meet the existing needs of the House.

The Political Outlook.
 From the political standpoint, the only matters of importance that have developed so far are, first, that the probabilities of an election in the near future seem to be gradually receding—Members of all Parties express themselves quite frankly as not being desirous of another election. One cannot tell what may happen but it would seem quite possible that the Liberals may be able to make such concessions as will enable them to carry on for some time.

The "Gingerites."
 Where are the gingerites? It has been said that they have been swallowed up by the Progressive Party—it would be perhaps more correct to say that they have captured the Progressive Organization. On the floor of the House, Mr. Forke has Mr. Brown as a seat-mate but otherwise is encircled by gingerites, with Spencer of Battle River, Chief Whip; and Garland and Kennedy occupying front benches.

Doubtless certain old divergencies still exist within the Progressive Group. If, however, the crisis should force another division, it would seem likely that those to

MODERATE LABOR YEAR CLOSING

(By Laurence Todd, Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—Strike an average of the estimates of organized and unorganized labor's progress in the United States in 1925, as made by trade union officials and economists in the national capital, and you learn that this has been a moderate year.

Real wages have been better than in previous years, except possibly in 1918. The workers' standard of living has been raised a little.

Union membership has not been seriously reduced nor largely increased, nor has persecution of workers because of union activity been notable. Indeed, such persecution has distinctly fallen off, except in the case of communists in steel towns, and strike pickets in the textile and garment trades.

Relations between conservative and radical forces in the working class world in this country have become less sharply hostile. Left wing agitation has grown, and has absorbed many elements that are not essentially radical, as in the disputes within the Machinists and the Ladies' Garment Workers. Recognition of the growing menace to all organized labor of the Italian fascist movement has assisted in this tendency of left and right to approach an understanding, although the executive council of the A. F. of L. marked the week before Christmas by issuing circulars aimed at both the Fascists and the Communists.

Working class spirit in the United States, at the close of 1925, is high. Trade unionists are confident that their organizations are too well established to be swept away by hostile attack on the part of the employers and their political allies. They believe that American mechanical superiority and individual efficiency will take care of employment and the standard of living in the future. Hence there is no anxiety, no actual interest among the rank and file, as to organizing the masses of the unorganized who now man the big-machine industries such as steel and automobile and rubber goods production, and oil refining. Organized labor waits for these unorganized to have an inspiration—from unemployment perhaps—to organize themselves.

Green Asked To Save Cuban Labor Unions

(By Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON. — Cablegrams from Havana, unsigned for obvious reasons of personal safety, beg William Green, as president of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, to interfere to save the labor unions in Cuba from annihilation at the hands of the government.

These messages say that Cuba has decided to dissolve the trade unions, and that the police have framed up against labor leaders. Bombs of a harmless sort have been planted by provocative agents of the police, and the labor union chiefs have then been charged with attempting to set off bombs. One message says that Mella, the strike leader who has been on hunger strike in prison, is in a critical state of exhaustion.

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be forced out would not be the gingerites but rather the stand-patters. Of course it may be said that the gingerites have lost their ginger and succumbed to Liberal promises. This remains to be seen. Problems are seen from a very different angle at Ottawa than out on the prairies. But among the Representatives at Ottawa there are, true and tried men, upon whom their constituents may safely bank.

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With the Marine Workers

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

SEAMEN'S ACTIVITIES

A MEETING was held at the headquarters of The Federated Seafarers' Union of Canada, 163 Hastings Street West. The president elected at the annual meeting was in the chair, (Bro. Jams Edile, of the S.S. Princess Charlotte of the C. P. R.).

The financial report was read to the members and submitted to the auditors for their O. K. An interesting discussion on the minutes of the last meeting, held on Friday, December 18th, of the past year, regarding fining two members who had broken the rules by changing their rating, although the members fined were agreeable to the penalty imposed. The secretary stated that many members were against the principle of fining members working as seafarers, as it did not matter what capacity the members were in aboard a ship. They were working for wages and therefore "Wage Slaves." In the two cases mentioned, it was pointed out that since the union was formed in 1917, there was not a dozen cases similar to the case of the two members who were fined. A motion was put to amend the rule that the members were fined under, the result of which was that there was only one dissenting voice. The Secretary further pointed out that rescinding the motion would create better harmony, as in one case where the union could not supply a man to relieve another for two weeks, owing to former rulings, the National Sailors & Firemen's Union of Canada had supplied a man, in contravention of the rules of The Federated Seafarers' Union of Canada. The secretary stated it was necessary to use a little discretion owing to the economic conditions we are working under, especially at this time of the year when many non-union men would be glad to fill the places of those holding out according to the rules of the union.

The patrolman was questioned as to not being aboard the vessels of the C. G. M. M. Ltd., and he explained that the private policemen of that company were very much on the lookout to see that neither

he nor the Secretary got aboard any of the vessels mentioned. The result was that a motion was passed instructing the Secretary to get in touch with the company, and see if it was definite that union delegates were not allowed to go aboard as did other men belonging to the engineers and officers union.

One member asked the Secretary whether any reply had been received from the National Sailors and Firemen's Union of Canada, regarding the amalgamation proposals sent them. No further reply had been received other than that the proposals were sent to the headquarters in the U.S.A. for approval and opinion on the same.

The secretary stated that quite a few seafaring men were in the hospital and that although many of them did not belong to the union they were supplied with reading matter and a plentiful supply of cigarettes, fruit etc. during the festive season, and once a week otherwise. The expenses in connection with this part of business was quite heavy, and the annual assessment of one dollar was not paid regularly unless when it was collected through the activities of other members aboard ship. One member stated that while he was in St. Pauls Hospital the attention he received from the union was worth ten times the amount assessed. He further stated that the seamen got more service from The Federated Seafarers' Union than from any of the so-called societies or missions supposed to be working in the interests of the seamen of British Columbia.

Many seamen belonging to the organization had been able to join ships that were to be away for some time. Some of the members were doing excellent work aboard the ships, in explaining the work of the organization in trying to better the lot of the seamen who were sailing out of British Columbia, as a result of which several new members were added to the roll.

The first lot of the five hundred membership books ordered have arrived from the printers, Cowan Brookhouse Ltd. The book is a very neat membership book and pocket book as well, bound in real leather, with a button clasp or snap. This book has room for five years dues and has memorandum space and other snappy features.

The social evening has been postponed owing to the amount of business to be done within the next few days.

Obituary

Joe Montero died at St. Pauls Hospital on Tuesday Jan. 5th, after a short illness. He came ashore from the S. S. Heathfield a few weeks ago and it was thought

U. S. BANKERS HAIL FASCISTI

(By Art Shields, Federated Press)

NEW YORK.—Fascism runs heavily in the day's news: Labor scoring it, Big Business boosting. In the same editions that carry the warnings of President William Green, A.F. of L., against the fascist menace to the trade unions comes an interview with C. W. Barron, publisher of the Wall Street Journal, lauding Mussolini and urging a dictatorship for France as well.

Barron, just back from Europe, is so well sold on the black shirt idea that he promises to be one of the most persistent of propagandists. He sees Mussolini measures as a panacea for a sick business world. A French dictator he thinks, would restore French credit by paying her debts with taxes taken from the peasants. Republics and prosperity do not go together in Europe, he says, urging his dictatorship.

This amounts to propaganda for the overthrow of a friendly government by a fascist revolution for it is obvious that such a dictatorship cannot be installed by constitutional means, but the publisher does not go into that.

While in Italy Barron looked closely into the banking system that has lately been somewhat buttressed by the Morgan loan and he advised on government leaders a closer alliance between Italian and American industry. The low wage levels under fascism interested him greatly. In an earlier interview, cabled from Europe, he told Italian business men to take advantage of their cheap labor by purchasing Alabama coal and iron ore and working them up in Italy.

How wages fell in Italy as the unions were broken by fascist violence is described in a dispatch to the New York World from William Bolitho who has been running a series on the Italian regime.

Since the fascist revolution, he writes, "the class warfare of the workers against capitalists had ceased. But that of the bourgeoisie against the workers had only just begun. Profits increased enormously . . . but wages went down and hours increased. Full use was made of the regulation against the minimum wage and the increased pay for overtime. In some regions sanitary regulations were dropped in factories and the employment of minors, dangerous conditions, etc., old evils that everyone thought dead were revived in the favorable climate of fascism."

This is in line with Federated Press interviews with Italian labor men telling of recent wage cuts.

War puts a strain on human nature that breaks down the better half of it, and makes the worse a diabolical virtue. Better for us if it broke it down altogether, for then the warlike way out of our difficulties would be barred to us, and we should take greater care not to get into them.—G. B. Shaw.

that he would recover, but unfortunately his sickness got the better of him. The members of The Federated Seafarers express their sympathy to his relatives. The funeral is being conducted through the Shipping Master of this port, (Mr. J. B. Campbell) who will get in touch with his relatives. The late Joe Montero was a native of Greece.

Mail List at Headquarters

Bates, H.; Boland, F.; Boland, T.; Dobbins, H.; Flynn, M.; Farquhar, D.; Hannah, W. T.; Harris, C.; Henderson, C.; Hodson, J.; Hamill, B.; Jones, T.; Jones, R. N.; Knight, J., registered; Knox, A.; Horn, R.; Latsen, J.; Matthews, R.; Mumford, T.; Mackay, J.; McDonald, J.; Miller, J. H.; Smith, A.; Starr, J.; Tovey, J.; Warren, S.; Worrall, Wm.

Notes From the Camps

BECAUSE of the vicious slashes that have been made in the wages of Coast loggers in recent years the last annual meeting of the Lumber Workers Industrial Union of Canada decided to reduce the monthly dues by fifty cents per member per month. The decision to adopt this course originated in the report of the Executive, and received the unanimous endorsement of the meeting.

This will mean a certain curtailment in the activities of the Union but it is hoped that this will to some extent be overcome by an increase in the membership.

It was decided to hold a mass meeting of lumber workers in the Vancouver Trades Council Hall at an early date, the exact time to be set by the Executive. This meeting was held on Thursday night, and resulted in the meeting place being packed. Secretary Bengough, of the Vancouver Trades Council, and W. Bartlett, an executive officer of the same organization, addressed the meeting, pointing out the need for the men working in the camps to be organized in order to protect their living and working conditions.

After the speakers had completed their addresses considerable discussion took place.

Shortly after the meeting adjourned several men who had attended the meeting came up to the Union office and asked to be signed up. The Executive are making arrangements for holding another mass meeting at an early date in order to keep up the good work. It is expected that next meeting will be held some time during the ensuing week, advertising notices giving the exact time will be put on the streets.

It is doubtful whether a more favorable time for organizing has existed in recent years. The demand for lumber is increasing rapidly, and the price of logs is going up. Everything indicates that the camps will be busy for some time to come. But while log prices are increasing wages are going in the opposite direction. In several cases wages have been reduced since the camps closed down for Christmas. The lumber corporations have no intention of dividing up their good fortune with those who do the actual work out in the lumber camps.

Even the lumbermen themselves admit that the outlook for 1926 is much better than it has been. The January issue of the Pacific Coast Lumberman says: "As the year closes prospects for 1926 grow brighter. An examination of practically all our markets re-

RUSSIAN UNIONS' GROWTH RAPID IN EIGHT YEARS

(Continued from page 1)

and Uzbekistan, their membership ranges from 17 per cent. to over 25 per cent.

The union clubs are not only places of rest and recreation. They are also educational centres. They conduct literary, musical, political, scientific and technical circles. Besides these circles, the clubs arrange dramatic performances, lectures and concerts, employing outside talent. The record attendance at these club performances for one month is 1,495,500 people. The unions also obtain theater tickets for their members at greatly reduced rates, and sometimes entirely free.

The Russian trade unions contribute toward the maintenance of special technical schools. They have their representatives on the school boards, and thus take an active part in directing the work. There were 1,223 such schools in the month of September, 1925.

veals some hopeful factor as indications for demand the apportionment of the price of the log are concerned. Stocks are low. . . Local buying is quite brisk."

The lumbermen are preparing to harvest the working log and harvested he will be expected to make some effort on his behalf at an early date.

The fact that the holdings mass meeting elicited a response and was the result of several members shows that men working in the camps are waking up.

Coal Mine Operators Seek Strikebreakers

NEW YORK.—(FP)—Head powerful Pennsylvania employment associations have sent a letter to Governor Pinchot demanding changes in the miners' certification law so that bituminous miners be brought into the anthracite fields to take the place of strikers.

This law forbids the employment of skilled anthracite miners who have not served a two-year apprenticeship as hard coal laborers.

The drive on Pinchot began a Civic Federation banquet in New York last September when J. Hays Hammond, big mining operator, and chairman of the re-opening Coal Commission, urged the repeal of the law for the purpose of breaking the strike.

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We Make a Special Effort to Get Goods Out by First Mail
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ment Trades Refuse Scab on Americans

LONDON.—(FP)—Attempts to British clothing workers scab for American brothers have snag in the shape of the Tailors & Garment Workmen's Union. The union has announced, through Sam Elsbury, a district organizer, that it will tolerate no wage reductions in doing work for American clothing firms. American clothing bosses have been going further afield in their efforts to get the reach of the union for comparable work has recently been made up in England, particularly in London. An attempt to reduce wages in some London concerns with this work has met the immediate opposition of the British union. Tailors & Garment Workers is the largest needle trades union in England. It includes practically all needle trades workers, tailors, cutters, dress-makers, hat and cap workers, shirt collar workers, flower and workers in one union.

ile Workers to Get Free Education

LONDON.—The National Union of File Workers has arranged an educational scheme with the National Council of Labour Colleges, giving free access for the whole membership to all N.C.L.C. and non-residential day and night schools, and also free correspondence courses on such subjects as History, Economics, Geography, Public Health, etc. N.C.L.C. now conducts twenty-two unions' educational courses, representing a combined membership of over 1,800,000.

Law, and Sail Without Radio Men

LONDON.—The strike of ships' operators against the wage reductions of \$5.60 a month without unabated energy. There are now over 800 men out, and the number is increasing as each home port. The date of an Act of Parliament, which no ship may go to sea with a full complement of men, 178 ships have gone without operators, besides others with inefficient or incompetent operators. Lives are endangered and profits are lost.

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

ATION OF POINT GREY TENDERS

Tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received by the undersigned up to two o'clock p.m., on January 21, 1926, for consideration on the following: Avenue, Angus street to lane, Granville street. Avenue, Angus street to lane, Granville street. Avenue, Angus street, to lane, Granville street. Avenue, Angus street to lane, Granville street. Avenue, Angus street to lane, Granville street. Avenue, Collingwood street to lane, of Dunbar street. Information may be obtained on application to the Municipal Engineer at the sum of \$5.00 which is returned on receipt of a bona fide deposit by certified cheque of ten per cent. of the amount tendered required with each tender as that the tenderer will, if called upon, enter into a contract, and provide a bond for the performance of the work. If no tender is received, the money will not be accepted. HENRY FLOYD, C.M.C. Hall, 5851 West Boulevard, B. C., Jan. 8, 1926.

Old Country Labor News

The Coal Mining Crisis

(By A. J. Cook, Secretary, Miners' Federation, Great Britain)

LONDON.—Six million pounds of the coal subsidy have been spent in three months, so we are informed.

The figures may convey little; but they mean a great deal. They are of first-class importance for the Labour movement.

It means that the subsidy is becoming exhausted three or four months before the date expected!

So disastrous is the policy of the British capitalist class that the rate of expenditure is actually increasing. We have now reached the point where the state has to subsidise capitalist enterprise!

The whole organized working class will, before long, be faced with Red Friday issue—the issue of supporting the miners against the capitalists, or allowing the miners to go down and then being defeated themselves.

No worker today should forget what Baldwin told my executive last July:

"Wages in every trade must come down!"

It is possible that Mr. Baldwin will still be able to persuade his followers to agree to another subsidy, but that only puts off the issue.

The coalowners have shown that they are determined to try and break us. Sooner or later they will force a fight.

The savage attack on the Communists, the present persecutions of the Welsh miners, and the open government and judicial support of the fascist and kindred bodies should show us that the coalowners have good reason for expecting the whole of their class to be behind them in that fight.

Are we prepared? Have we a policy?

Yes, we have.

Our policy for the coal industry is nationalisation. That is the policy of the Miners' Federation as a whole, and of the whole organized trade union movement.

True, Mr. Hodges, at the Coal Commission, produced the fearful and wonderful scheme of a coal syndicate—an international trust of the capitalists, which might, as the "Manchester Guardian" itself says, "eliminate the worst features of competition." But it would not eliminate the feature of exploitation of the workers! That is what makes the scheme unacceptable for the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.

The Commission is producing evidence that can be used as effective ammunition for their long-looked-for attack on the wages of

P. & O. Company Sees Rough Water Ahead

LONDON.—Lord Inchcape came very near to the Socialist theory of the inevitable collapse of capitalism when, at the annual shareholders' meeting of the P. and O. Company, he said:

"Great Britain cannot rely on Empire trade, for the Dominions, as they develop their industries, will, I fear, offer smaller markets for British manufactures."

He declared that the past year had been the worst the shipping trade had ever experienced, and added that Labour leaders generally were acting so as to paralyse trade and throw working men on the dole.

For the government to subsidize the industry would aggravate the present disastrous conditions of the shipping trade, in which millions of the people's savings were invested.

In spite of this extremely gloomy speech, Lord Inchcape had pleasure in announcing a 10 per cent. dividend for the year.

the dockers, railwaymen and transport workers.

It is well known that these reductions, under the plea of "excessive overhead charges," were suggested to us at the Coal Commission itself by the other side.

We shall not support proposals that will reduce the status of other workers.

Whether the proposal comes from the employers or from Mr. Hodges, we miners are not going to buy our living wage by betraying our fellow-workers.

Again, it is quite clear an attack will be made to lengthen hours. We must prepare to meet this onslaught.

We will not submit to longer hours, and internationally we must reduce the hours of miners in other countries.

What remedy remains? Only for the workers to insist that idlers, parasites, and inefficient methods shall be driven out of the industry, and that the first step to be taken towards Socialism in our time is "Nationalisation without compensation" (for mineral royalties), and, I would add, with workers' control.

To that end we strive to obtain a united working-class resistance to the capitalist attack with a working-class policy that will both defend our people and afford the possibility of reorganizing the industry on better lines.

British Unions Adopt Educational Program

LONDON.—Trade Unions which now have schemes with the Workers' Educational Trade Union Committee include the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, the Union of Post Office Workers, the Railway Clerks' Association, the Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen, the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, the Transport and General Workers' Union, Amalgamated Society of Wire Drawers and Kindred Workers, Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers and Confectioners and Allied Workers of Great Britain and Ireland, National Society of Pottery Workers.

Rail Workers Maintain Wages and Conditions

LONDON.—(FP)—British railwaymen's wages and conditions will remain practically unchanged, if the award of the national wages board is accepted. The award provides for certain small reductions in the wages of workers hired after February, 1926. The companies wanted cuts totaling \$23,000,000 a year to the workers. The demands of the unions for all-round improvements, according to the claims of the employers, would have cost \$200,000,000. The pension scheme proposed by the National Union of Railwaymen has been ruled outside the sphere of the board.

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—(FP)—The Legislative Council (Upper House) has rejected a Widows' Pensions Bill, introduced by Labor Premier Gunn. Protesting against the action of the Council (composed largely of Tories), Premier Gunn says he is not going to let the matter rest. Widows' Pensions is an important plank in the Labor platform, and he intends to see that it is put into operation.

Those possession short-lived are into which we come by war. Robert Herrick.

British Retail Clerks Secure Hour Reduction

LONDON.—(FP)—British retail clerks have through their union secured the 48-hour week in place of 60 or 70 hours since the war, together with total wage advances amounting to \$40,000,000 annually, according to J. R. Leslie, general secretary of the Shop Assistants' union. The union has a membership of 35,000. It shares jurisdiction over retail clerks with the National Union of Distributive Workers (membership 90,000), whose particular field is the huge British co-operative movement.

Class Hatred Trickles From British Justice

Another flagrant example of British (class) justice was shown at Clevedon, Somerset, when William Hill was charged with assaulting a Labour Party speaker, William Frederick Toynbee. Hill was convicted of assault and fined \$15, and \$5 for advocate's fee.

Toynbee was addressing an open-air meeting at Clevedon, when Hill threw him from the platform, breaking his leg.

Witness said that Hill, when told of what he had done, said: "I wish I had broken his neck."

Dr. Renton said that Toynbee would be crippled for life. Thus is the class-war intensified.

Don't forget! Mention the Advocate when buying.

Efforts to Reduce Rail Workers' Wages

LONDON.—The findings of the National Wages Board were issued recently.

The Board refused the claim of the railway unions for all-round improvements, and new entrants will receive lower wages and will continue on the lower scale even though promoted.

This means that all new entrants will be paid at basic rates, and will not receive war bonus or cost-of-living bonus.

Special conferences to consider the award will be held in January by the Railway Clerks' Association and the N. U. R.

Sir Felix Pole, General Manager of the Great Western Railway, speaking at Newport, Mon., "welcomed the finding of the Board as a step in the right direction in favour of recruiting new entrants in adult grades in the railway service at rates of wages which were not to be supplemented by a cost-of-living bonus."

This means, as a prominent rank-and-file railway leader pointed out, that the railway companies will dispense with the services of older and skilled men in favour of the younger men at the lower rates of pay, which they hope will cause dissension.

In other words this is the thin end of the wedge for a general attack on the railway unions.

Up and down the country there is bitter feeling amongst the rank and file against the award.

Enslave the liberty of but one human being and the liberties of the world are put in peril.—W. Lloyd Garrison.

Patronize our advertisers.

MUNICIPALITY OF SOUTH VANCOUVER TO WIT: 1926 Election of Councillors and Board of School Trustees PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE ELECTORS of the Municipality aforesaid, that a POLL has become necessary at the Election now pending for the same and that I have granted such Poll, and further that the Persons duly nominated as Candidates at the said Election and for whom only votes will be received are: ARMSTRONG, Edward Lawson, Councillor, 4419 Quebec Street, South Vancouver, Sheet Metal Worker. COTTRELL, William Harry, Councillor, 4561 Fraser Street, South Vancouver, Motorman B.C.E.R. GORDON, Alexander Lorenza, Councillor, 3984 Commercial Street, South Vancouver, Tinsmith and Plumber. HALL, David, Councillor, 244-45th Avenue East, South Vancouver, Advertising Signs. RANKIN, John, Councillor, 735-27th Avenue East, South Vancouver, Printer. ROBINSON, Lillie, Councillor, 221 Slocan Street, South Vancouver, Married Woman. SMITH, James Garfield, Councillor, 1981-30th Avenue East, South Vancouver, Carpenter. THOMPSON, Robert Worthy, Councillor, 4596 James Street, South Vancouver, Builder. WOOD, Walter, Councillor, 7088 Berkley Road, South Vancouver, Furniture Dealer. BRENTWOOD, Mary Alice, School Trustee, 105-61st Avenue East, South Vancouver, Married Woman. BROOKS, Thomas, School Trustee, 5810 Ontario Street, South Vancouver, Merchant. BROWNE, Lynn, School Trustee, 6926 Nanaimo Street, South Vancouver, Publisher. DINGLE, John Wedlake, School Trustee, 2057 Kingsway, South Vancouver, Retired. HURRY, Alfred School Trustee, 861-34th Avenue East, South Vancouver, Plasterer. MATTHEWS, Annie, School Trustee, 5111 Margate Street, South Vancouver, Housewife. RAMSAY, Walter John Ernest, School Trustee, 150-55th Avenue East, South Vancouver, Carpenter. WATERS, Evelyn, School Trustee, 1924-37th Avenue East, South Vancouver, Married Woman. Said Poll will be opened on SATURDAY, the 16th day of January, 1926, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., at the following General Polling Booths: CARLETON HALL, Joyce Road. LORD SELKIRK SCHOOLHOUSE, 22nd Avenue. SECORD SCHOOLHOUSE, 61st and Victoria Road. OLD SCHOOLHOUSE, Main Street and 27th Avenue. TECUMSEH SCHOOLHOUSE, 43rd Avenue and Victoria Rd. MUNICIPAL HALL, 43rd and Fraser Street. HALL, Cor. Main Street and 53rd Avenue. MOBERLY ANNEX SCHOOL, Fraser Street and Marine Drive. McBRIDE SCHOOL, 29th Avenue and Culloden Street. NORQUAY SCHOOL, Euclid Avenue and Slocan Street. All in the Municipality of South Vancouver, of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly. Given under my hand, at South Vancouver, this 11th day of January, 1926. WM. T. RILEY, Municipal Clerk. There are three Councillors to elect for a period of two years. There are three School Trustees to elect. A vote will be taken on Two Money By-laws, one for the Erection of a Technical High School and one for an Addition to Moberly School. The election of Councillors, and Board of School Trustees will be held under the Proportional Representation System of Voting. WM. T. RILEY, Municipal Clerk.

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.

A RARE SIGHT

AT A SOCIAL gathering the other day, I saw fourteen different nationalities intermingling freely. I have seen various cosmopolitan gatherings in different parts of the world, but I have never seen such an atmosphere of sincere cordiality before.

The gathering was unique because most of the people behaved naturally. There was no chance for social acting—no society matron telling how much she spent on her daughter's "Coming out" party, in an easy nonchalant way, at the same time, too anxious to impress upon her listener the fact that she is in a class by herself. The general topic was how to promote fellowship among nations. Some talked about music, some about literature, some young ladies even talked about love for a little while—that is natural too, since love is a fascinating subject to discuss—and some talked rubbish, as we all do, most of the time. But the thing that impressed me most, was the fact that everyone was so congenial and natural, that snobbishness, hatred and prejudice were discarded, for a short while, at least. It was a gathering of the children of the soil—it should have been held in one of the many beautiful spots of British Columbia, on a midsummer's night.

I was told that this social was arranged by an infant organization known as the International Club of Vancouver. I wish the Club success. Good luck to you, the dreamers of the City of Vancouver. May the organization become a real live body and do its share for humanity.

I came away from the unique spectacle inspired and a little hopeful for the future.

AN ORIENTAL

Don't forget! Mention the Advocate when buying.



Severe Case of Piles Cured by Dr. Totten

J. J. EFFORD

Mr. Efford is a grocer of this city, at 2250 Cambie St., and a resident of Vancouver for a number of years.

At his highly-equipped Cardero Street Sanitarium Dr. J. L. Totten speedily and completely healed me of a severe case of bleeding and protruding piles, from which I suffered daily for ten years.

A remarkable feature of the cure is there was absolutely no pain, no bleeding and no surgery, about the treatment.

Judging by my own desire for help, which I sought almost daily in vain, I cheerfully and voluntarily make this statement for publication, trusting it may be of value to others.

Dr. Totten, to my mind, has exceptional skill, and I feel I should give to my unqualified endorsement of his work the widest circulation.

Anyone wishing to verify this statement may do so by calling me at Fair, 2037L. Anyone suffering with piles and wishing to consult Dr. Totten will find the Sanitarium at 1315 Cardero Street, 1 1/2 blocks south of Davie. Take either Davie or Robson street cars (No. 2 or No. 5) to Cardero.

JOHN JAMES EFFORD
652 Tenth Avenue East
Vancouver, B.C.

FORUM MEETINGS

4354 12th Ave. West.

Editor Labor Advocate:

As one who is keenly interested in the meetings held on Sunday evenings in the Royal Theatre, may I crave space in your paper for a suggestion which I think would be of value if carried out.

I presume the chief reason for these meetings is educational. Then they must be made interesting. To be interesting they must be provocative. To be provocative, they must allow the free expression of others, in addition to the regular speaker. I would suggest that the speaker be strictly limited to time so as to allow more discussion, except in the case of a special speaker like Scott Nearing, whom we all wish to hear for the whole period.

Then the chairman should announce the speaker for the following Sunday and his subject. This would give a full week for anyone to look up the subject and to be in a position to judge of the pros and cons of that particular subject as outlined by the speaker. At present we are often ignorant as to what the subject will be, and one has to depend on memory, which is not always satisfactory. As this is supposed to be an "Open Forum," let us try to make it in marked contrast to the "Open (?) Forum" of some church, or another.

Trusting that the committee responsible will give this their consideration, and that these meetings will continue to interest and educate. JACK CHAPPLE.

MILITARY DOLES

Editor Labor Advocate:

May I point out some grave errors which appeared in the Editor's note to J. R.'s letter, in your issue of January 1st.

Lord Beatty and Haig received in August 1919 a grant of £100,000 respectively for war services, and not £500,000 as the Editor stated. Admiral Jellicoe received £50,000. Again, Field Marshall's French and Wilson are both dead, the former dying in Deal Castle last year, while the latter was assassinated by Irish fanatics in Eaton Square, London, about 1920; so these gentlemen do not receive a yearly grant.

Lord French received £50,000; Field Marshall's Robertson and Wilson £10,000 each. Lord Byng was granted £30,000 with Lord Rawlinson, who died while Commander-in-Chief in India, last year.

These figures can be verified in the "Daily Mail" Year Book, 1925.

Surely we should not be too hard on these "honored" gentlemen, who only did what they thought was their duty. R.W.N.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—If our esteemed correspondent had perused the item in question a little more carefully he would have discovered that the figures given in our January 1st issue were dollars, while those he quotes are pounds, hence the difference.

The fact that some of these national paupers are dead is beside the question. A large number of rank and fillers who lost a leg in the war, and were "rewarded" with a pension of less than \$6 per week, are also dead, but unlike French, Wilson or Rawlinson, they died as a result of war wounds and as a result of diseases brought on through malnutrition. Those who fought "got it in the neck," those who didn't fight reaped a fortune.

No one is trying to be "hard on these honored gentlemen." Doubtless, according to all the ethical codes of the present social order they were entitled to their "thirty pieces of silver." We simply used them as an illustration of how capitalism pampers the enriched few

Immigration

THE LONDON TIMES of December 23rd, 1925, carries an editorial which damns with faint praise the agreement between the transportation companies, and the British and Canadian governments, in reference to the new emigration scheme. It says in part: "The shipping companies deserve a share of the praise for their patriotic co-operation in what, for all its future possibilities towards the increase in trans-Atlantic trade, must remain for the moment an experiment."

I like "patriotic co-operation." Is it patriotic co-operation to lure with misleading advertisements the workers of Great Britain to Canada, where, every winter, the unemployed problem is as bad if not worse than in the British Isles?

This "patriotic co-operation" "with its future possibilities of trans-Atlantic trade" will put millions of dollars into the coffers of the rail and steamship companies, and these companies pull the strings which actuate the parliamentary puppets who represent—or should I say mis-represent the people, in the government of Canada.

The British government will also be relieved to shift part of its unemployed burden on to the shoulders of Canada. The Vancouver Star says: "The question of unemployment is not a local one in any part of the British Empire. It is a widespread evil and nothing is to be gained by the shifting of a body of workers from one part of the Dominions to another. Great Britain is unable to find work for a great many of her city bred population. Canada is certainly in no better position to supply these with employment."

Stress is being laid on the point that agricultural workers are to be given the preference, but that has always been the policy in the past. Every prospective city-bred emigrant registers as an agricultural worker for the purpose of entering Canada. Shortly after their entry most of them will be found in the cities seeking employment in the already glutted industrial occupations. To talk of agricultural preference is so much camouflage. Canada is steadily losing her population—through unemployment—to the United States.

The U. S. foresees the result of this emigration scheme, and is meditating on the advisability of closing the Canadian back door by applying the quota system to Canada.

The transportation companies will benefit by the immigration scheme in railroad and steamship fares. The capitalists will also benefit, as the immigrant who is attracted by cheap fares has but little money in his possession, and will immediately be thrown into competition for employment with the workers of Canada. This, in the eyes of the capitalist, is a most desirable state of things, as it will help to cut down wages, and lower the standard of living in Canada.

If the true facts as to conditions in Canada were placed before the prospective emigrant, in the British Isles, he would hesitate to change his present economic condition for a condition equally bad in a strange country. The "Times" in the concluding paragraph, plainly shows its scepticism when it says: "The best way of giving the (intended) settler the information he wants, is not by speculating on what might be done in the future, but by placing on record the hard facts about the men and women who have gone before." J.A.B.

Send in your subscription today and despoils the impoverished mass. Come again R. W. N., we have a particular fondness for "kickers," but see that your wires are not crossed.

Drawings of Struggle

(By Esther Lowell, Federated Press)

NEW YORK.—Workers who find little response for the art is apart from their daily labor and life because so few artists choose them as subjects are being pleasantly surprised by the New York Civic Club exhibition of Kathe Kollwitz drawings. This German woman artist, now 58 years old but unaffected by official honors paid her, lives among the workers of North Berlin where for 35 years she and her physician husband have served those who labor.

The Weavers' Revolt, a series of etchings, shows the starving, dying, oppressed weavers, their planning action, their steady plodding march to the iron gates of their employer's estate, their attack and the end where wounded and dead workers are being brought into the bare loom room of one of their homes. It is the graphic story of working people's first strikes, almost unguided rebellious outbreaks. The Peasants' Rebellion is a group which reaches even further back into workers' history. The 16th century struggle of the land laborers rebelling against their work as beasts in the fields, harnessed to plows as horses would be. They are finally chained together brutally until those who came after them through the centuries gradually organized more effectively and won slowly better conditions.

The war cycle of wood blocks shows no battlefield but rather the wasting effect of war on working women and children. Bread is a haunting drawing of two tiny children clutching the skirts of their mother in dismay. Unemployment depicts the worker staring dumbly into space when he has come home to a wife sick in bed with three babes tumbled about in the covers. The struggle between Death, the Woman and the Child is another unforgettable powerful drawing. All the too patient, too long suffering, too hard working men and women and women whose portraits hang where another artist would have lovely ladies and gentlemen of leisure!

It is no wonder that Louise Diel, who brought the Kollwitz drawings from Berlin to New York,

found the upper deck passengers travel on incomes from these suffering workers of the draw could not bear to look upon havoc of their profits. They Kollwitz the artist of misery turn hurriedly away to their games and dancing.

Workers all over the country will clamor for a chance to these inspiring drawings if know their rare opportunity.

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University Students Boost Labor Movement

NEW YORK.—(FP)—The college strikebreaker today has face the opposition of live student groups who are for the labor movement. This at least is brought out in the eager discussions at the two-day annual conference of the League for Industrial Democracy.

The students' attitude came strongly at a session where someone suggested that socially minded college students should prepare to go into corporation personell after graduation. Another speaker sat hard on this to the joy of the students. They O. K.'d the statement that personell work is for boss not labor.

Recognition of Soviet Russia Justice for Richard Ford, I. W. strike leader facing the gallows California; praise for the editor the Campus, College of the City, New York editor who opposed compulsory military training the demand that college should gather up and send clothing to striking workers when trade unions made appeals supported in unanimously passed resolutions.

Subjects of discussion ran from "Social Thinking in Our Colleges" to "Collegians in the Labor Struggle." "Students in Industry and "Labor on Imperialism."

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