THE CANADIAN

LABOR ADVOCATE

With Which Is Incorporated THE [illegible] FEDERATIONIST

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Provincial Library

Britain Baffled

Chinese Boycott Staggers Imperialists

LONDON.—British business interests are losing several hundred thousand pounds daily because of the boycott on Japanese and British ships declared by the Canton government in China, and British capitalists are clamoring for the government to take action.

Aus.en Chamberlain, British foreign secretary, has hurried back to London, cutting short his vacation, but he is afraid to use force as the inevitable result would be a new wave of revolt throughout the entire Chinese Republic.

The London Times editorially describes the conditions in Hong-Kong as "only too distressing," adding that "the effrontery of the Red government of Canton is hardly to be borne." The Times states, however, that the government "must act warily."

No Policy Stated

Chamberlain has not yet declared his government's policy with regard to the Chinese boycott. American vessels are not permitted to touch at Hong-Kong, but must land merchandise intended for Canton at Shanghai and tranship it to Canton on Soviet Russian or Chinese boats. The Standard Oil, which uses Hong-Kong as a shipping base, is especially hard hit.

5000 Laborers Strike

SHANGHAI.—Five thousand laborers employed at the Commercial Press, the largest publishing house in China, have gone on strike, demanding a hundred per cent. increase in wages.

The Chino-Japanese conference has resulted in the calling of a Pan-Asiatic conference in Shanghai in April to discuss common interests. Kembichi Inouye, a Japanese, is one of the leaders in the move for the conference. Thirty delegates, representing China, Japan, the Philippines, Persia, Siam and other countries, will attend.

Meantime the Soviet press is protesting against the hostile attitude of the British government towards China, and declares the Baldwin regime is preparing to seize Canton.

Hindoo Police Refuse to Kill Chinese Workers

HONG KONG—About seventy men of the British Indian police force from Hong Kong have left the service of the British government in a sympathetic walk out in favor of the Chinese workers as a protest against the ruthless methods used by the English in shooting down strikers and demonstrators.

These men went to the Chinese governor of Canton and asked him to aid them in finding work, food and shelter. The governor at first thought it was wrong to aid the deserting men but was moved by the earnestness of their plea which was to kill them all if they were not to be aided as they had no place to go. The governor, realizing the risk they had undertaken to help the Chinese cause, gave them food and shelter, and found work for them.

Prayer Prevails

Strike Pickets Win Court Decision

(By Ernest R. Chamberlain, Federated Press.)

OKLAHOMA CITY.—Scoring the sheriff of Okmulgee county as a "self-appointed lawmaker who ought to be given a tinsel crown as the lord of Okmulgee county," and reading Governor Trapp and the national guard a severe lesson in Americanization, Judge Thomas R. Doyle of the Oklahoma court of appeals upheld the peaceful praying pickets of Henryetta and gave the state its first opportunity to see how "law and order" works in a coal strike.

"Why did you hit this man with your fist?" a soldier witness was asked.

"Because he sat in his flivver and smiled," the trooper answered.

"Didn't Governor Trapp say Judge Hepburn of the district court was a damned republican and it wouldn't matter what he did?" the miners' attorney asked. "He might even have made it a little stronger than that," was the cautious reply.

"Did you or your men ever find a gun on any union miner?" Judge Doyle asked Sheriff Russell. "We never did," the sheriff answered. "We took guns off a few non-union men and one of the mine owners asked me to arm his men, but I wouldn't let that be done."

Sheriff Russell admitted he didn't know much about the law against arming imported private guards in labor troubles. He could not think of any criticism of the striking miners except their cussing and praying.

"It is a misuse of military authority to arrest men for holding religious meetings or for peaceful picketing," Judge Doyle declared. He released four miners on writs of habeas corpus. The charges were "unlawful assemblage." They had set forth August 14 to Whitehead Mine No. 2 bearing American flags and hymn books. They were jailed and declined to make bonds of $250 each.

Grim amusement is expressed by world war veterans in the mine fields at the spectacle of the national guard scouring the countryside to mop up rumored prayer meetings. Practical jokers are sending in false alarms of religious "uprisings."

Kansas miners look with apprehension upon the wage cuts in the Oklahoma field. If that goes open-shop, the Kansas field will feel the brunt of the next attack.

Dawes' Plan Threatens Living Standards of World's Workers

(By Leland Olds, Federated Press Industrial Editor)

RECOGNITION by European workers that they must support each other irrespective of international boundaries is being forced home by the international attempt of the employing class to depress standards on the grounds of foreign competition. Today large donations are going from unions in other countries to help 80,000 Belgian metal workers win their strike against a 5% wage cut proposed by the Belgian iron and steel masters.

The contributions have come none too soon for the treasuries of the Belgian unions are epleted by the strike which has been on since June 15. Belgian employers insist that the wage cut is necessary to meet competition from iron and steel products made by workers in France and Germany. And the Belgian government has added this argument by ordering a floating dock, 25 barges and a large quantity of rails from Germany.

Expert statistics issued by the U. S. department of commerce show that the Dawes plan is working out for the benefit of the Franco-German steel interests, enabling them to undercut the workers in Great Britain and the United States. Since the agreement became effective, French steel makers, closely allied with J. P. Morgan, have been steadily forging ahead in the world market. French iron and steel exports in the first half of 1925 led the world. Comparing the results of the first half year they have increased from 1,282,616 tons in 1923 to 1,806,213 in 1924 and 2,076,026 tons in 1925. At the same time French demand for iron and steel from other countries has fallen from 304,435 tons in 1923 and 408,593 tons in 1924 to 111,346 tons in 1925.

In contrast, the department of commerce reports, exports of iron and steel from Great Britain and the United States to be declining. In the first half of 1925 England lost her premier position while exports from this country amounted to less than 41% of those from France. The figures are 842,287 tons from the United States and 1,831,556 from England compared with 2,076,026 from France.

German exports have not yet been reported for the full half year but in the first quarter they were more than half again as large as those from the United States. French and German steelmakers together export more iron and steel than Britain and America.

This increasing competition is demanding the attention of American manufacturers. Editor Griswold of the Chicago Journal of Commerce, says, "Everywhere we see unusual activity among manufacturers who are preparing for more foreign competition than they have been called upon to meet for many years. This competition is not confined to that which American manufacturers may meet in world markets. It has also to do with expected competition from abroad in our domestic markets."

Says the department of commerce: "It is not surprising that losses took place in the United States trade in certain commodities, as European competition with its attendant low prices affected such articles as rails, tubes, nails and wire. Quotations from the continent varied from 10 to 25% below the prices quoted by American firms."

Will American capital meet this competition, which it is fostering by wage cuts or by further introduction of labor saving machinery with a resulting increase in unemployment?

Trades Council To Interrogate Manson

HAS THE provincial Minister of Labor, A. M. Manson, taken to labor baiting? That is a question the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council are going to find the answer for in the very near future.

Mr. J. R. Foster, President of the Vancouver Local of the Moving Picture Operators' Union, has for some time been a member of the examing board for admitting applicants to operate moving picture machines, but recently was dismissed from this position by the provincial government, without any reason being given for the action. The Executive of the Coucil was instructed at last meeting to take the matter up with Mr. Manson, Minister of Labor, and if good and sufficient reasons were not given for the dismissal that they demand his reinstatement.

The matter has also been taken up by the Operators' Union with their Canadian Vice-president, who has raised the question in the Trades Congress Convention in Ottawa, with the result that Congress has wired Victoria re the matter. If Manson figures he is going to fire a man because he happens to be a member of organized labor, and get away with it he has another think coming.

The Secretary of the Council was instructed to procure a copy of the British Trade Union Delegation's report on Russia, for the information of the Council, and to insert a notice in the "Labor Statesman" telling where copies could be secured.

The Carpenters reported that their organizing drive was still going strong, a large number of new members having joined at last meeting. The Shingle Weavers reported almost 100 per cent. organization.

Burnaby Labor Hall Making Good Progress

The erection of the Labor Hall near Jubilee Station, is progressing favorably, but there is still considerable work to do before the hall will be ready for use in the fall. A good rally of helpers every Saturday afternoon will be appreciated, and all those desiring to contribute to the building fund should hand in their donations without delay.

Members of the South West Burnaby Branch of the Federated Labor Party will hold a meeting in Mackay Hall, on Wednesday September 9th, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of nominating officers to be elected at the Annual Meeting to be held at a later date.

Don't forget! Mention the Advocate when buying.

Highlights on This Week's News

	Page
Praying Pickets Win Decision	1
Boycott Hits Foreign Exploiter	1
U. S. Imperialists Jail Labor Editor	3
Low Wages Undermine Home	5
Radek Predicts War	6
World Labor Unity	8

SPECIAL

READ THE STORY OF A GREAT LABOR VICTORY ..... Page 7

Miners Refuse To Ask Less Wages, Get Fired

DENVER,—(FP)—Sixteen coal miners of the Crested Butte mine have been discharged by the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. because they declined to sign the company union petition asking for a 15% wage cut. The company is a Rockefeller organization and is the concern selected by John D. jr. for his so-called industrial democracy plan after Rockefeller gunmen and Colorado troopers had burned women and children in the Ludlow strike.

The petition asked for a wage below the minimum line for miners with families. The 16 held out against strong pressure, refusing to request in writing that their families submit to starvation. Two days later they were fired. They are appealing to the Colorado industrial commission.

C.L.P. Preparing For The Federal Election

The coming federal election was the chief subject discussed at last regular monthly meeting of the Greater Vancouver Central Council of the Canadian Labor Party, which met in the Holden Building on Monday night last.

The executive recommended, and it was concurred in, that the Party start Open Forum meetings about October 15th, engaging one of the local theatres, if one can be obtained at a reasonable rental. Meettings will be held in the evening instead of in the afternoon.

The executive committee was appointed as the Central Committee, for all Greater Vancouver riding, in the coming federal election. Three delegates were elected for each riding, Burrard, Vancouver Centre, and Vancouver South, to organize campaign meetings in their constituencies.

To raise a campaign fund it was decided to ask affiliated organizations to contribute an amount equal to 25 cents for each member in their organization.

Delegate Harry Neelands, M.L.A., asked for the floor to protest against an editorial in the Labor Statesman of August 21st, which reflected on the action of the labor members in the Provincial Legislature.

Say you saw it advertised in the "Advocate".

A Page for the Man on the Land

High Wages Aid Farmers

(By Leland Olds, Federated Press Industrial Editor)

THE prosperity of dairy farmers depends on steady jobs for industrial labor at good wages. This appears in a study of the economics of creamery butter consumption by commissioner of labor statistics Ethelbert Stewart. Stewart bases his discussion on figures compiled by C. W. Lawson, head of the dairy bureau, department of agriculture, showing that the industrial depression of the summer of 1924 produced a reduction of approximately 20% in the country's consumption of butter.

These figures, according to Stewart, support the position always held by the department of labor that "the earnings of the workers cannot be depressed, nor the volume of employment in industry decreased, without its reacting upon the industries themselves in the shape of decreased consumption and a forced lowering of prices to a point where industry and commerce are hit just as hard as the workers are themselves hit."

Stewart calls this an axiom "which a surprising number of intelligent people seem unable to grasp." Attention, anthracite operators and wool millionaires!

Lawson's figures, used by Stewart, first called the attention of the dairy industry to the close connection between prosperity of wage earners and demand for dairy products. Examining the excess of butter in cold storage in September, 1924, of 60,000,000 pounds compared with the previous year, while production remained at the same level, he found the explanation in decreased consumption. Looking for the cause he came upon the fact that payrolls in the principal industries had fallen 10 to 20 %. Lawson says:

"Evidently people unemployed or on a lower scale of wages bought less butter. Even with our increased population we actually consumed 37,000,000 pounds less butter during May, June, July and August, 1924 than the corresponding months of 1923."

The price of butter was also forced down about 20% by this slump in the purchasing power of the workers.

Stewart brings out other statistics showing that even in reasonably good times 4% of worker families use no creamery butter and 14.7% use some oleomargarine and 3.5% use other butter substitutes. He concludes: "It ought not to require much argument to convince the creamery butter producers of the U. S. that any serious reduction in earnings, any serious decrease in employment, will shift a large number of the 96% who, in good times, buy creamery butter into the 14.7% who buy oleomargarine and that this substitute of the cheaper for the more expensive food will last as long as the industrial depression lasts."

Stewart also points out that whereas the huge layoffs of 1920-1921 included hundreds of thousands not ordinarily employed in industry and not essential breadwinners of worker families, the 1924 depression was different. He says: "On the other hand the employment slump of 1924 caused the laying off of the real workers of the country. The large percentage of those laid off in 1924 were the real breadwinners for their families. The result was a 20% drop in the consumption of creamery butter and in every other article for which a cheaper and satisfactory substitute could be obtained."

U.S. Farmers Cannot Make Both Ends Meet

(By Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON.—Confidence on the part of the Coolidge administration that the western and Southern farmers will make no serious trouble in next year's congressional and gubernatorial campaigns is melting away. Reports from Missouri, Oregon, Colorado, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Indiana, all have much the same theme. Farmers find themselves unable to pay their debts and give their families a decent living.

Secretary of Agriculture Jardine has released to the press, on two successive days, statements designed to cheer most of the farmers up. The first is an account of a moving picture called Poor Mrs. Jones, which he sends out to prove that the lot of the farmer's wife is not nearly so hard as that of her town sister. The second statement announces that crop yields this year are poor; the inference to be drawn is that prices will be good.

Production Decreased

Taken as a whole, the chief American crops, in spite of increased acreage, will yield about 3 per cent. below last year, and lower than in any recent year except 1911 and 1921. These figures may boost market prices somewhat, but they give satisfaction only to the farmers whose yields are above the average. Western congressmen in touch with the situation are getting ready to meet discontent when the December session opens with proposals for investigation of freight rates, co-operative marketing and the other usual formulas employed in a farming crisis.

Robber Vassals Call Conference on China

(By Federated Press)

NEW YORK—An unofficial conference on Chinese Affairs is being sponsored for Sept. 17-20, at John Hopkins University, Baltimore, by a committee including Owen D. Young (head of General Electric Co); W. W. Willoughby, former adviser to the Chinese government; Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, president Federal Council of Churches; and other educators, ministers, former officials, and representatives of American silk and tobacco interests. Extraterritoriality, foreign customs control in China, industrial interests and Chinese labor, special treaty rights of missions and safeguarding of loans and investments will be discussed with ways of American co-operation with China.

FISH CLEARNERS STRIKE

ERIE, Pa.—Nearly 750 men engaged in the fishing industry at Erie, Pa., went on strike when their demands for fifteen cents per hour wage increase were denied. The strike continued for a number of days, neither side being willing to make any concessions. It was finally agreed that a conciliator from the Department should act as arbitrator, both sides agreeing to accept any decision which he might render. His decision provided that wages should continue as heretofore, but that ten cents per hour increase should be granted for overtime work.

Compromise is virtual death: it is the pact between cowardice and comfort, under the title of expediency.—George Meredith.

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Notes and Comment Of Interest To Farmers

(By Timothy Hay)

The serious position in which the berry growers of this province find themselves is another example of the failure to bring relief to us farmers through cooperative undertakings under the present system, although I have no doubt some will point to the great success achieved through co-operative effort in other countries. To those I would say that present conditions in Canada can scarcely be compared to conditions prevailing in these countries at the time of the commencement of their co-operative enterprises. The strangle hold which capitalism has on this country was forcibly placed before the farmers of B. C., at their convention held in Vancouver last February, by Mr. C. E. Whitney Griffiths, of the Advisory Board of Farmers' Institutes, who in making an appeal for closer union and co-operation among the farmers stated that he was in possession of definite proof that deliberate attempts had been made by big business interests to hold up shipments of goods in transit to co-operative undertakings. The holding up of goods would certainly cause disruption, and dissatisfaction among co-operative patrons, and thus put the co-ops. out of business.

* * *

The withholding of credit from co-operative effort is another very serious block, as the berry growers have found out. U. S. farmers thought that the formation of a gigantic co-operative company would solve their problems, but they are now finding out that capital is not forthcoming, and the big business interests who control the present system are pointing out through the columns of their highly subsidized press that the failure is because of lack of interest among farmers. I say that this is not the case, because no matter how interested farmers may be in co-operative effort, it is impossible under the present system for them to carry on. The only solution to our difficulties is a complete change in the present social order, and to accomplish this it is necessary for farmer and labor groups to work as one unit.

* * *

Production statistics for B. C. show that production in this province is practically at a stand still, although by a manipulation of the figures in the published report it is made to show some little improvement. This report is a very poor advertisement for B. C., and its government, considering the enormous sums of money it is spending, and the way our taxation is increasing. Agriculture in B. C. is at a standstil notwithstanding the statement of the Hon. E. D. Barrow, who says we are importing millions of dollars worth of agricultural products, which, he says, could and should be produced in this province. Why then is it not produced here? Because the greatest factor is that conditions in B. C. are not conducive to more production, and the Dept. of Agriculture, led by E. D. Barrow, is doing nothing to improve these conditions.

* * *

Returned soldiers who were induced to take up land, under the Soldiers' Settlement Board, in this province, and who are doing their utmost to "make good," are being harassed for money by letters from certain officials. The other day I read a letter sent to one of these soldier settlers, and knowing personally the conditions of this man and his family, and the efforts they are making, I say it is a disgrace that such letters should be sent.

FARMERS' WHEAT "PROFIT" WILL NOT PAY TAXES

FARGO, N. D.—The state agricultural college here has determined by scientific investigation that it cost the North Dakota farmer this year $1.12 to raise a bushel of wheat. From this it is interesting to figure out what the approximate earnings of the wheat farmer are.

The average primary market price for wheat this fall is not likely to exceed $1.45 per bushel, so that the farmer in North Dakota will earn profits of 33 cents per bushel. The average yield per acre for the state will not go above 12 bushels. On a wheat crop of 100 acres, therefore, the net earnings are $396 on 200 acres $792. The average farmer in the state will scarcely earn net profits of $500 on his wheat. It should be observed that in North Dakota wheat is the principal crop, and many farmers depend entirely on this crop for their income.

According to the estimate made by the department of agriculture at Washington, D. C., the wheat crop in North Dakota for 1925 will yield 102,134, 000 bushels, and at 33 cents per bushel the net earnings to the farmers of the state will be $33,704,220. This amount is not sufficient to pay the back taxes and the back interest that the farmers owe, and from this fact we may get some idea of what the farmers here are up against.

Nothing useful can be poured into a vessel that is already full of what is useless. We must first empty out what is useless.—Tolstoy.

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- - POLITICS - -

Native Editor Jailed By U.S. Imperialists

NEW YORK—Lucius J. M. Halmin, former judge of district court, Virgin Islands, is officially representing the people of these former Danish islands purchased eighty years ago by the United States and is planning to present the islanders' case to president Coolidge at Swampscott, Mass. Malmin says that the Virgin Islands residents want a civil government instead of the U.S. Navy rule they have had for eight years. The islanders demand the immediate executive removal of George Washing Williams, present judge of the district.

On of the chief protests against judge Williams is based on his aritrary action in the case of Rothschild Francis, editor The Emancipator, a native paper. Williams refused the edtor a jury trial and sentenced Francis for contempt when the latter attacked Williams editorially for his policies and his denial of jury trial. Williams delegates his authority to his clerk whenever he does not care to hold court himself, Malmin charges, saying that the clerk "knows no more law than my grip." "I also understand that he (Williams) has founded a quasi-corporation for commercial exploitation, using the judicial office of the Judge and the power of the Superintendent of the Police for this exploitation," Malmin states.

Catalonians Protest Spanish Dictatorship

NEW YORK.—"Spain's present government is based upon the most flagrant negation of the people's rights," declares the Catalonian Cultural Committee's Overseas letter from Madrid. "In September, 1923, a group of insurgent generals seized by force the government of Spain and formed a military dictatorship, after suppressing the constitutional guarantees, violating the most elementary rights of man and destroying every vestige of personal freedom. The right of criticism is non-existent. The last general elections were held in the spring of 1923. Parliament has been suppressed." Dictator Primo de Rivera's Riffian campaign in Morocco is attacked, and it is stated that 21,000 men were killed, wounded and imprisoned in the western zone.

It was from the turning of necessary work into amusement that art was finally born.—William Morris.

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Labor Spokesman At Mexican Embassy, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(FP)—Ambassador Tellez, when he opened the new embassy building purchased by the Mexican government, last year, to celebrate recognition of the revolutionary regime in his country by the United States, gave a reception to trade union leaders in honor of Gen. Calles, then president-elect. Calles was visiting Washington, on his way home from a triumphal visit to Europe.

Now Tellez has held another reception, and again it is trade union spokesmen who are the invited guests. They came to meet Luis N. Morones, former secretary of the Mexican General Federation of Labor and now a member of the cabinet at Mexico City.

American Capitalists Parade Their Wealth

NEW YORK.—Fifteen million dollars' worth of visiting yachts will be anchored around the three mile course of the gold cup races on Manhasset Bay, announces the gold cup regatta publicity expert. The $15,000,000 investment is divided among 2000 of these pleasure craft of the wealthy. "More than 200 will be floating palaces, with all the conveniences of a modern home," the publicity man declares, forgetting that the average modern home is far from a palace. While Col. Jesse J. Vincent's workers continue their labor on his Packard motor cars, the "Colonel" will himself drive Caleb Bragg's boat "Baby Bootlegger."

Fight Fascisti Mob; N. J. Italians Jailed

(By Federated Press.)

NEWARK, N.J.—Almost daily arrests are being made of Italian workers who participated in the meeting at which Socialist Deputy Vincenzo Vacirca was to speak and which was broken up by the invasion of some 60 fascisti. Warrants are out for all those known to have attended the meeting.

Vavirca was telling his audience why he was late, explaining that fascisti had followed him from New York onto the Newark train, when the band broke into his meeting. Vacirca got off the train one stop before Newark, thinking to divert the fascisti. Six fascisti followed him out to the deserted platform and blocked him when he attempted to board the train again. They took off their distinguishing buttons, searched him, and tried to make him return to New York, warning him that his life was in danger if he went on to Newark. Vacirca was able to call to a girl in the station to get the police and so was saved from violence, he claims, on the part of the fascisti.

Man's true wealth is the good he has done in this world to his fellow men.—Mahomet.

The emancipation of the workers must be achieved by the working class itself.—Marx,

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LABOR THE WORLD OVER

CHILE

The Executive Committee of the Union of Employees of Chile has decided to study certain questions of a social nature in view of the congress that it is organizing for next September. The building of cheaper houses, co-operative purchase of provisions, establishment of a bank for employees, improvement of technical institutions, and a thorough study of the law dealing with private employees are among the subjects to be studied.

RUSSIA

The delegation of French, Belgian and German teachers has arrived in Leningrad to study the system of people's education in the Soviet Union. Some thousands of Russian teachers assembled at the station with red flags and emblems to welcome the delegation which consists of 38 members. Leningrad welcomed the representatives of the organized French, Belgian and German teachers with cheers and the singing of the International.

ARGENTINA

The first contingent of a group which it is said will eventually comprise 350 persons arrived recently from Germany on their way to a new settlement in the Province of Entre Rios. It is said they are expert farmers, with enough capital to make first payments on 250-acre tracts of land, upon which they have already gone to work. The remainder of the group is expected in about a month.

SOCIETY ISLANDS

The importation is reported of a considerable number of Anamite laborers, male and female, to French Oceania, brought to the Colony by the Government and under contract to remain for five years. The men are to be paid a wage of 12 piasters (120 francs) and the women 9 piasters (90 francs) per month.

IRELAND

The directors of the Amalgamated Southern Railways have issued an appeal to all the employees to agree to a voluntary reduction of 5 per cent. in wages. The appeal carries the promise that if the workers will accept the reduction the directors will give themselves a reduction too!

BULGARIA

According to official numbers issued by the Bulgarian government, in Bulgaria last year 697 prisoners were executed, 428 died of wounds, 499 committed suicide and 216 died under "unexplained" circumstances. It must be remembered that this refers to official prisoners only.

GERMANY

An examination of the schedule of wages paid skilled workmen in trade and industry shows that while the actual sum in marks per day is practically as high as before the war, the purchasing value of a day's wages is about 60 per cent. of the pre-war value.

PANAMA

Members of the "General Syndicate of Workingmen" recently held a mass meeting in protest against the "unreasonable increase in the price of rice, and the increase in rent."

CUBA

The "passive resistance" strike which has been in effect for several months on the railroads operating in the eastern part of the Island has been temporarily settled.

- - INDUSTRY - -

Workers' Government Restores Wage Scales

HOBART, Tasmania.—The Tasmanian Labor government has restored to the teachers all decreases in their wages imposed by the old anti-Labor government. All school teachers are in the School Teachers' Union, to which the government has granted preference of employment. Reductions in the wages of other government workers have also been set aside. Taxation on the workers has been lightened; relief work for the unemployed has been provided; compensation granted for occupational diseases, and dental and medical clinics established in all schools in the state. The government also gives preference to union police.

Negro R.R. Porters Organize New Union

NEW YORK.—Locals 1 and 2, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, are the first results of the organization meeting of negro Pullman porters held in Harlem. Over 200 porters joined and a campaign to secure the total 2000 of the metropolitan district and 12,000 of the whole country will be launched. More pay and better working conditions are to be the porters' demands, and the abolition of the Pullman company union, which does not represent the workers' interests. A fifty per cent. increase in pay for 240 hours a month work will be asked when the organization has grown to sufficient strength to make its demands felt. Porters make from $60 to $90 maximum a month, with tips growing smaller.

N.Y. Workers Ask For Blanket Compensation

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—(FP)—Support of a blanket occupational disease law will be one of the main points in the New York state federation of labor's legislative program, by decision of the Syracuse convention. Three other amendments will be stressed: a state insurance fund to supplant all private insurance for compensation, increase of workmen's compensation from $20 to $30, and elimination of the $3500 limit for partial disability.

Opposition to censorship of science teaching and specific support of evolution were passed by the convention. Present officers have been re-elected.

Motor Busses Driving Street Cars To Wall

(By Federated Press)

WASHINGTON—Motormen on city street cars will soon have to change their trade for that of bus driver, if the trend of traffic shown by the last report of the three companies carrying passengers on the streets of Washington is a fair index of development. During the the first half of 1925 the motor buses of the Washington Rapid Transit Co. carried 2,642,546 passengers, or 21.82 per cent. more than in the same period of 1924.

On the other hand, the two street railway companies handled respectively 43,686,857 and 50,535,557 passengers, which meant a loss of 1.4 per cent and 0.54 per cent. in traffic, respectively. From 1923 to 1924 both streetcar companies lost over five per cent. of their patrons.

In a fair gale every fool may sail, but wise behavior in a storm commends the wisdom of the pilot. —Quarles

United States Boasts Lowest Labor Costs

WASHINGTON—The labor cost of production in America is less than in any other country in the world, according to figures used by Samuel Vauclain, head of the Baldwin Locomotive works. More and better machinery, and not the tariff wall, is what keeps American business profitable compared with foreign industry, says an expert for the National Association of Manufactures. Vauclain recently wrote this expert that the 11,000 men employed by his company perform—with the aid of machinery—as much work as would be done by sheer muscular exertion by 135,000 men. Figuring $4 a day as the wage for his 11,000 men, Vauclain showed that the labor cost of production in this country, measured in wages for mere muscle, was less than almost anywhere else.

New York Teachers Get Small Pay Raise

NEW YORK—(FP)The up-hill down-dale fight of New York city teachers for pay increases has reached another up-grade with the announcement by the board of education that $5,700,000 is included in the education budget for 1926 to permit wage raises for teachers. The board of estimate has power to grant or disallow the item. If granted, the extra money will probably be spent in $125 raises for elementary teachers, $150 for high school teachers, $200-$250 for principals and assistants, $2000 for district superintendents, etc.; the higher the rank, the greater the pay increases.

The suggested increases are on a basis opposed by the Teachers' Union. The union favors higher increases for lower grade teachers, claiming that their wages have been least increased in proportion to living costs.

Strikes and Lockouts Hit German Workers

BERLIN. — Mass strikes and lockouts in the Saxon textile industry are affecting 150,000 workers. The agreements between the trade unions and the employers terminated some time ago, and long negotiations having produced no result, thousands of operatives struck. Thereupon the federation of employers of the Saxon textile industry announced that unless the men moderated their demands they would lock out the whole industry.

In Cologne the industrial situation becomes worse from day to day. More mines have closed down, throwing thousands out of employment, and it is estimated that on October 1 only two or three mines will be working full time in the Ruhr.

Bolshevik Influence In China Explained

PEKIN—(FP)—"There is no denying our influence on the national revolutionary movement in China, and I do believe that the Soviet government will continue to be an important factor," says Ambassador Karakhan at Pekin. "Our influence, however, consists not in that propaganda which is so frequently spoken of, but in our policy of equality and justice to China in words and in deeds."

Unions Take Note

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

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:: Capitalism's :: Weekly Pageant

UNEMPLOYED GIRLS forms the theme of a letter in last issue of the Sunday Province, in which the writer appeals for a home for these jobless women, to be under the charge of "a good Christian woman". Why a good Christian? We live under a "good Christian" regime, the morals of which is to throw unemployed girls upon the streets to shift for themselves. Could a devil possibly treat them any worse? It is not more christianity that is wanted, but rather the destruction of the pernicious system of which such outrages form a part.

* * *

FASCISM unmasked its fangs in Vancouver recently. One of our local would-be swashbucklers burst into print telling what the workers could expect if they dared to try to take possession in Britain, and also stating that he would have a consignment of Fascisti literature on hand shortly, which prospective black-shirts could have on request. Fascism, the offal of capitalism trying by force of arms to maintain their parasitic position, breaks out wherever and whenever the working class becomes menacing, and apparently its press agent here is an ex-captain of the Royal Munster Fusiliers.

* * *

HAVELOCK WILSON, after accepting a $5 per month cut in wages to British seamen (without even consulting the members of his union) is now touring Canada speaking on "Industrial Peace," meaning working class submission to wage cuts. Meantime British sailors are striking on their own account, and are tying up ships in various parts of the world. Wilson says the present social order "is hard to beat". Certainly he is doing but little to give it a body blow, but he got somewhat badly trimmed in Montreal the other night when the sailors refused to listen to him.

* * *

PROSPERITY should soon be here now. Freight rates have been equalized, and the daily press tells us that the workers are going to benefit, the merchants are going to benefit, business is going to benefit, and even the railroads are going to make more money. One wonders what dizzy pinnacle of affluence we would reach if the railroads were to haul grain free of charge. Anway all we have to do now is sit back and wait for Oliver's election prognostications to take place.

* * *

WARFARE is becoming more efficient every day, and is rapidly taking on all the mass production characteristics of a Ford factory. The latest additions to capitalism's death dealing equipment are artificial lightning, and a still more deadly poison gas that not only destroys human life but also vegetation. But then we have got to get markets in which to sell our products, otherwise it will be a hard winter

---

I call myself a revolutionary Socialist because I aim at a complete revolution in social conditions. I do not aim at reforming the present system, but at abolishing it; and I aim, therefore, not at reforms, either on their own accountcount or as a means of bringing about Socialisf as the eventual outcome of a series of palliations and modifications of capitalistic society.—William Morris.

"NO POLITICS IN THE UNIONS" is the essence of the warning message delivered to the Canadian Trades Congress in Ottawa by James Duncan, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor. While warning the assembled delegates of the dangers of "third party" movements, he tells them of the success achieved by the A. F. of L. in the United States through remaining non-partizan. Perhaps a few ameliorating measures have been secured by Labor through this route, but nevertheless the prisons filled with strike pickets, the innumerable injunctions taken out against labor bodies, the free use of soldiers to crush strikes, the flagrant crucifixion of the workers every time they make a determined stand against their exploiters, all bear mute testimony that this non-party stand has not been crowned with success. True, in many countries where Labor has a political movement of its own, these conditions obtain, but in few countries is such violent repression wreaked upon the workers as is practiced in the land of the Stars and Stripes.

* * * * *

CANADIAN LABOR is only beginning to enter the political arena. The Canadian Labor Party is still in its infancy, but at least a start has been made on the tremendous task of organizing a mass political movement of Canadian workers. That it is "right wing" in outlook is doubtless true, but its "right" tendencies are but a reflex of the mental conditions of the workers of this country. As they gather knowledge and experience from their struggles for political supremacy, their organizations will change accordingly. If the C.L.P. but awakens the workers of Canada to the fact that they have definite class interests which can not be promoted by the political machinery of their masters, it has served a useful purpose. It will at least have kindled a desire for freedom from the shackles of capitalist slavery. At a period such as the present, when economic forces arising out of the very system they uphold are driving our rulers into another war, it would be foolish indeed for the Canadian trade union movement to throw overboard its political expression.

* * * * *

LABOR'S INTERESTS can be represented only by members of its own class. The imperialistic plunderers who rule us do not permit members of our class to represent them, and we cannot afford to be represented by servile flunkeys of capitalism masquerading under the guise of representing all classes. If it is necessary for Labor to combine in trade unions in order to maintain its economic position, it is equally necessary for Labor to use all the political handholds it can secure possession of. Resolutions protesting against the use of troops in industrial disputes, against military training in schools, against injunctions, or against imperialist wars, may be passed from year to year, but so long as capitalism remains enthroned in power these weapons for the suppression of Labor will remain in the legal codes. It is small wonder the visiting British delegates expressed surprise at the "hardy annual" resolutions coming before the Trades Congress, coming as they do from a country where Labor is beginning to challenge the political power of the ruling class, and that in more ways than through the ballot box.

* * * * *

A PEEP INTO LABOR HISTORY is sufficient to show that the slogan, "No Politics in the Unions," is neither new nor peculiarly American. It first appeared many years ago in the British Isles, with the founding of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in 1851, and was the result of such experiences as Labor had gathered up until that time. With the passing of Chartism in 1848, and the failure of British workers to secure the franchise, they betook themselves again to the task of building unions, taking as part of their creed "No Politics in the Unions," but inside of a few years the very logic of their position, and the repressions they suffered from, forced them into the political field. With the founding of the American Federation of Labor, this doctrine received the official endorsement of American Labor, and has persisted ever since. But the working class on this continent has passed through many experiences during the past forty years, experiences which undeniably indicate that if the workers are to become the dominant force they must attack the very basis of the system which exploits them.

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Every cog in every wheel that revolves everywhere has been made by the working class, and is set and kept in operation by the working class and if the working class can make and operate this marvellous wealth-producing machinery, they can also develop the intelligence to make themselves the masters of this machinery and operate it, not to turn out millionaires, but to produce wealth in abundance for themselves.—Eugene V. Debs.

Patronize Our Advertisers

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for North Dyke No. 1, Steveston, B.C.," will be received until 12 o'clock noon (daylight saving), Tuesday, September 22, 1925, for the construction of North Dyke No. 1, at Steveston, Fraser River, New Westminster District, B.C.

Plans and forms of contract can be seen and specifications and forms of tender obtained at this department, at the offices of the District Engineers, Postoffice Building, New Westminster, B.C.; Postoffice Building, Victoria, B. C., also at the postoffices, Vancouver, B.C., and Steveston, B.C.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on printed forms supplied by the department and in accordance with conditions contained therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of the tender. Bonds of the Canadian National Railway Company will also be accepted as security, or bonds and a cheque if required to make up an odd amount.

Note.—Blue prints can be obtained at this department by depositing an accepted cheque for the sum of $10.00, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, which will be returned if the intending bidder submit a regular bid.

By order, S. E. O'BRIEN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, August 26, 1925.

Soviets and Science

Leading American universities and scientific institutions have been invited to send representatives to the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the Russian Academy of Science, which will be held in Moscow from September 5 to September 15. One of the purposes of the celebration is to revive and strengthen the contracts between Russian scientists and those of other countries interrupted by war and revolution.

Invitations have been sent to scientists and universities in every important country in the world. About 100 scientists, representinb a score of countries, will attend. Among the Americans who are reported to have accepted are Dr. H. H. Donaldson of the University of Pennsylvania, and Prof. Frank A. Golder of Leland Stanford University. Dr. Judah L. Magnes, formerly of New York, has been invited to represent the University of Jerusalem.

Subscribe to The Advocate

UNION DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION, Local 145, A. F. of M.—Meets in G.W.V.A. Hall, Seymour and Pender Streets, second Sunday at 10 a.m. President, E. C. Miller, 991 Nelson street; secretary, E. A. Jamieson, 991 Nelson street; financial secretary, W. E. Williams, 991 Nelson street; organizer, F. Fletcher, 991 Nelson street.

THE FEDERATED SEAFARERS' UNION OF CANADA—Headquarters at Rooms 5, 6 and 7, Flack Building, 163 Hastings Street W., Vancouver, B.C. Tel. Sey. 3698. President, Robert Thom; Vice-President, David Gillespie; Sec'y-Treasurer, Wm. H. Donaldson. Victoria Branch, Room 11, Green Block, Broad Street, Victoria, B.C. Phone 1906.

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

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- WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT -

WAGES OF MEN FORCE WIVES INTO SEEKING WORK IN FACTORIES

(By Leland Olds, Federated Press Industrial Editor.)

relation between dragging out of the home into the of wage earners and the of the great capitalist mo- is revealed in census fig- nalyzed by the woman's bu- U.S. department of labor. gures show that from 1890 10, while New York finan- were creating the trusts, the er of wage-earning women ed, though available popula- increased only about 50 per

1890, the figures show, there 4,005,532 women gainfully oyed, or 17.4 per cent. of the 0,900 women over 10 years e. By 1910 the number gain- employed had increased to ,772, amounting to 23.4 per of the 34,552,712 women 10 years of age. While the ber of women employed was asing by 100 per cent., the ber of men gainfully employ- creased only 55 per cent.

War Effects

the decade 1910-1920, in of the demand for labor ed by the war, the annual of increase in the number mployed women was only one- th of the 1890-1910 period, the proportion of women em- ed decreased from 23.4 per to 21.1 per cent. This sug- the connection between the loyment of women and wage dards. In the 1890-1910 pe- the purchasing power of es was steadily falling and en were forced to supplement inadequate earnings of the f breadwinner to maintain the dard of living. In the war od, particularly toward the full male employment pro- d slightly fuller pay enve- s and the pressure on women become wage earners relaxed t.

Industrial States Lead

he highest percentage of wo- seeking employment is found industrial states, particularly re the textile industry is im- ant. South Carolina leads with per cent. of her women over ears of age gainfully employ- Next comes Rhode Island with per cent., and Massachusetts with 31.6. At the other end are the farm states and those in which mining predominate.

Native Women in Majority

Contrary to general opinion, native white women of native parentage far outnumber any other group of working women. The proportion of native white of native parentage to the total number of working women has materially increased in the last 10 years. In 1910 there were 3,098,639 in this group, or 38.4 per cent. of the total, while in 1920 there were 3,733,329, or 43.7 per cent. Native white women workers of foreign or mixed parentage numbered 1,722,279 in 1910, or 21.3 per cent. of the total, and 2,110,454, or 24.7 per cent., in 1920; foreign-born white, 1,222,791, or 15.1 per cent. of the total in 1910, and 1,118,463, or 13.1 per cent., in 1920; negroes, 2,013,981, or 24.9 per cent., in 1910, and 1,571,289, or 18.4 per cent., in 1920.

U.S. Women To Hold Trade Union Congress

NEW YORK.—Women's trade unions of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington and Worcester, Mass., as well as branches of the Women's Trade Union League, are being asked to send delegates to the annual conference of the league at Brookwood, Katonah, N.Y., October 3-4. Three delegates from each union are allowed. The topics to be discussed include the 48-hour law for New York, the Rockefeller employes' representation plan, and others of special interest to women.

SEVERE SENTENCE FOR GERMAN "REDS"

BERLIN—(FP)—German courts have condemned 360 revolutionary workers to a total of 1,415 year imprisonment in the last three months, according to the German Red Aid. The tribunal at Leipsic alone in May, June and July condemned 75 workers to 63 years hard labor and 70 years imprisonment.

RUSSIAN TECHNICIANS ASSIST IN BUILDING UP SOVIET POWER

(By Carl Brannin, Federated Press)

SARATOV, Russia—"Tell the readers of The Federated Press that not all Russian spets (specialists) are simply working for their salaries. We have 50,000 members in the Society of Engineers who are consciously and gladly helping in the work of building a new Russia."

The speaker was a consulting engineer at one of the largest metal works in Russia, the Sickle & Hammer of Moscow. He was taking a 2-week vacation down the Volga. A man of 55, educated in German technical institutions, a non-Communist but a Russian, loyal to his country and with vision to understand the purpose of he new order and the difficulties.

"I am glad to talk with a visitor from a foreign land," he continued. "Russia is walled about with a mountain-chain of lies and misrepresentations. But here and there the truth filters through. We are happy in the report of the British Trade Union delegation. In time all the world will come to our economic basis because it is fixed on the fundamental rights of labor. All must work. There must be no parasites. This is the prime essential for a just order of society.

"The dictatorship? By all means I agree. We are a backward country, just emerging from modified feudalism. There must be a strong government with a scientific plan for the organization of industry and all production. Without this we would have succumbed long ago to the attacks of the imperialists and the economic blockade. And even with this, progress is all too slow. People can't be pushed faster than they are ready to go, but ignorant and selfish groups can be prevented from undoing the good accomplished and from spoiling a great opportunity for human advancement.

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THE HOME CORNER

EALS CANNOT BE TAKEN HAPHAZARD

here is quite an art in the pre- ation and cooking of food, an which tends to cater to the se of sight and taste rather than unseen organs and systems and fter effects. Sound knowledge common sense is necessary in choice of food. Diet cannot be haphazard if it is to supply nourment and produce energy. Haphazard diet leads to more ills than world dreams of—than the av- ge ignorant cook and innocent im—that is.

well balanced diet must con- a sufficient number of vita- s. As yet, science understands y little about these important d factors; enough, however, to preciate just what their absence ans. There are various kinds vitamins; one kind promotes owth, another kind prevents dis- es like scurvey and rickets and rious nervous diseases.

Most foods contain more or less this food factor, but often the rt containing the vitamins is re- oved in preparation or cooking. or instance, the process of refin- g flour, takes from its food val- ; hence brown or whole wheat ead is better than white bread, d brown sugar, being less refined, is better than white sugar. Polished rice has lost much of its food value, and people who boil their vegetables usually throw the most valuable part down the sink.

Foods rich in these life-giving, growth promoting vitamins are: milk, eggs, butter, vegetables and fruits, whole cereals, yeast, fresh meat and fish. It must always be remembered, however, that cooking destroys these food factors, to some extent, particularly those found in fruits and vegetables.

Entire Wheat Buns

One quart raised dough bread.
Two tablespoons shortening.
One well-beaten egg.
One cup brown sugar.
One half teaspoonful salt.
One teaspoon nutmeg.

Add flour enough to knead, and when well mixed, let the mixture rise till quite light. Now mold into buns, then let them rise again and bake in a moderate oven, as they burn easily. A cup of raisins may be added for variety.

Corn Soup

One quart hot milk.
One tablespoon of butter.
Salt to taste.

One can sweet corn, added to the hot milk; the whole boiled for two or three minutes.

Radical Labor Woman Jailed in Minnesota

DULUTH—International Labor Defense will soon effect the release of Mrs. Matilda Wiedeman and her two children from the County Jail at Noves, Minn., on $1,000.00 bond. Mrs. Wiedeman, though born in Latvia, has resided in the United States and Canada for many years. Selma, her ten year old daughter, was born in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Wiedeman owns her own home in Manitoba, Canada, and was arrested while on her way to Chicago to visit relatives. She is being held by the Immigration authorities on a charge of illegal entry. Mrs. Wiedman has been active in the radical movement in both the United States and Canada. A fight will be made to prevent her deportation to Latvia.

RUSSIA'S GRAIN TRUST

MOSCOW—(FP)—The state grain trust of the Soviet Union, now celebrating its third anniversary, announces that it is now handling 40 per cent. of all grain in the Russian market. It buys grain direct from the peasants,

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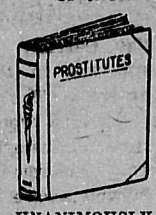

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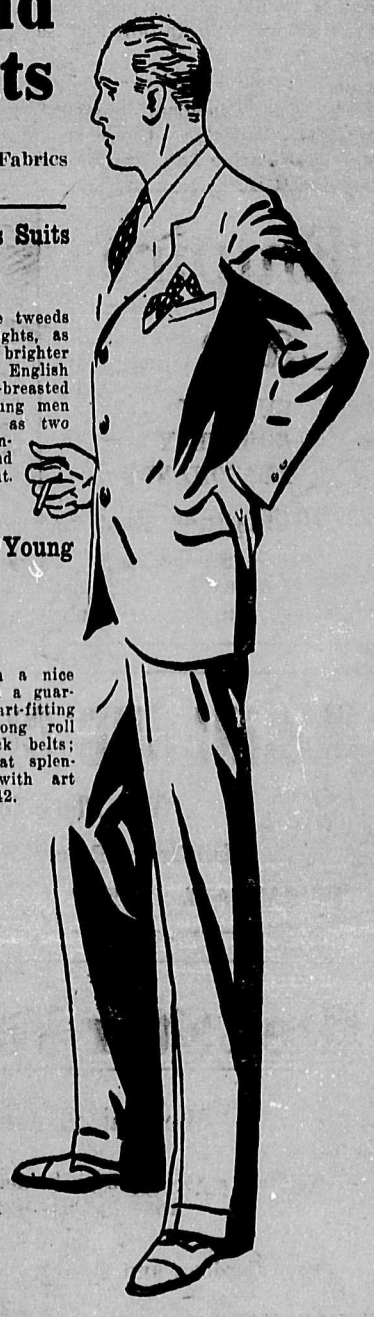

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With the Marine Workers

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

SEAMEN'S ACTIVITIES

AN organizer from The Federated Seafarers' Union of Canada paid a visit to Ioco, New Westminster, and Port Mann and met with a little success in organizing a few of the many unorganized seamen employed on vessels sailing from British Columbia ports.

The S. S. "MinaBrea" is still paying the lowest wages of any vessel sailing out of B. C. Every trip the "Mina Brea" makes the men get disgusted and leave the ship. One of the officers complained that the men he got from the shipping office at Vancouver were far from being efficient. When it was explained to him that the wages were the lowest paid on the Coast, he suggested that something be done about the matter, as the officers were compelled to do the work of those that were inefficient. The Seafarers' Union is taking the matter up with the Imperial Oil Company. This company has many gas stations throughout the Province competing with other companies in the oil business, who pay much higher wages than that paid on the "Mina Brea," and "Calgarolite."

Several new members were obtained on the Coasting vessels of the C. P. R. since the beginning of the present month, and there has been quite a demand from the ships for men to go on deck, and in the engine room and stokehold departments. Men were supplied to the "Griffco," "Granco," "Rochelie," and "Lady Cynthia," also several towboats.

The S. S. "Canadian Importer" arrived in Vancouver at the latter end of last week, and as is usual on the "Importer," the crew were practically half starved. Several members returned from Eastern Canada, and were disappointed that the delegate appointed to look after the interests of the organization in the East had the misfortune to miss his ship in an English port.

The S. S. "Canadian Voyageur," of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine Ltd., has returned from Prince Rupert. We were aboard and never saw such filth and disgraceful conditions as existed on the C. G. M. M. vessel, since the "Canadian Carrier," of the same company, was in this port over two year sago. The C. G. M. M. do not need to worry about where the cause for dissatisfaction exists as the management of the company is well aware of the poor conditions aboard their vessels.

The sixteen Chinese seamen who were jailed from the S. S. "City of Victoria," (the J. J. Coughlan Ship) are now at Oakalla Prison Farm, serving their sentence. It is not so very long since the Chinese crew on the same vessel were shipped back from a nearby American port to China, after having refused to stand for bad conditions. The Coughlan interests are having a sore time with the Chinese, who do not seem to accept any conditions the employers force on them. The imprisonment of the Chinese seamen is on a par with the many men who have been put in jail by the C. G. M. M. for trying to obtain better conditions. Twelve stokers were put in jail in February, 1922, from the S. S. "Canadian Winner" for refusing to sail with a negro who had acted as a strike-breaker, and who was very filthy aboard the vessel. The men were sentenced to a month's imprisonment for refusing to sail. A plea was put to the Minister of Justice regarding the shameful way the men had been treated and the Minister promptly ordered the release of the 12 men after having served 11 days of their sentence of one month's hard labor. The men were sentenced by J. P.s Prescott and Mellish.

The Unity Movement of the Canadian Labor Party have offered their services to put up a fight on behalf of the Chinese workers who have been put in jail, and have asked the Federated Seafarers' Union to assist in warning seamen of all nationalities to refrain from scabbing on the Chinese who were sent to prison.

A letter has been received from the manager of the Seamen's Institute at Victoria, enquiring for Jamie Forbes, regarding his prize money and discharge. The last we heard from Jamie was when he was on the "Canadian Importer," and was complaining of the rotten conditions aboard C.G.M.M. ships.

Mail List at Headquarters

Bell, A.; Beckett, H.; Cox, A.; Erickson, C. J.; Evans, L. F.; Fisher, H. J.; Gerachy, J.; Gallacher, Paddy; Harris, C.; Henderson, C.; Hewitt, C.; Horn, R.; Klott, G. W.; Jo, H.; Jones, R.N.; Knox, A.; Kissock, J.; Maddigan, M.; Mahoney, G.; McDonald, J.; Mort, J.; Osborne, Wm.; Pugh, A.; Pattison, E.; Thean, W.; Williams, A.; Williams, J.; Worrall, W.; Worrell, J.

Our Legal Column

Reader—Question: Will you please tell me what right a landlord has to seize my sewing machine which I lent to a neighbor to do some sewing on, and it was in her house when he seized her furniture for the rent she was owing to him? He is now claiming that he has a right to sell my property to pay her rent.

Answer: He has a right to seize the property he finds on the premises even although it does not belong to his tenant. It is a pity that landlords have so much power and that you should lose your sewing machine through your kindness to a neighbor, but the landlord is within his legal rights. It is time an amendment was made to the Distress for Rent Act and there is a field here for the Labor member of the House.

Deserted—Question: I would like, if you please, to know through your legal column what rights a deserted wife has in this Province, and how she can make her husband support her and their children?

Answer: A deserted and destitute wife may lay an information before a Magistrate and have the husband brought up in Police Court where unless the husband can convince the Magistrate that he was justified in leaving his wife, an order will be made that he pay whatever sum the Magistrate decides he can afford, toward the support of his wife and children.

G. S. B.—Question: I bought a washing machine on the part payment system and signed a lien note for it. Now my husband is out of work and I can not keep up the payments. The company took the machine back and sold it and now they say I still owe them $15.00 on it because they didn't get enough on the sale to pay the balance. I would like to know if they can collect this?

Answer: Whether they can collect it or not depends on your ability to pay, but as to whether or not they have a right to claim it there can be no doubt. The lien note provided that if they are forced to take the machine back, and it does not realize on sale, sufficient to pay the amount then owing, they can bring suit for the balance.

FURRIERS' UNION SUES EMPLOYERS FOR LIBEL

MONTREAL—(FP)—Officers of the Montreal local, International Furriers' Union, are suing Charles C. Coristine, president Montreal Fur Manufacturers Assn., for $50,000 damages for libel. The employer told the press that the recent fur strike was fomented by "paid agitators," that "sluggers" were hired for the purpose of intimidating peaceful workmen," and that the strike was kept up by "a group of reds," for "their own selfish interest."

RADEK PREDICTS WAR BETWEEN BRITAIN AND UNITED ST

MOSCOW—England fighting America for the supremacy of the seas, for oil, for markets, for the right to be the world's banker—this is the picture in the foreground of Bolshevism's vision of the future.

Today Karl Radek adds his voice to the ominous prophecy of Leon Trotsky that the next world struggle will be between the two giants of the English speaking race.

Money Interest Supreme

Neither he nor Trotsky allow other factors than those of economics to weigh in the balances. Strictly Marxian and rigidly materialistic, they argue that the money interest in the long run will outweigh the ties of blood, of language and of common traditions.

Writing in Pravda, the official organ of the Communist Party, Radek declares: "The world's history does not know a case in which two mighty industrial powers, possessing the great fleets, have not struggled against each other for the supremacy of the world. That is why the Anglo-American conflicts must lead to war."

Seek to Co-operate Now

He admits that the time is not yet ripe for the fulfillment of his forecast. England and America now try conscientiously to erate, he says, but the re force of economics pushe steadily apart.

Radek's views may be t typical Bolshevik thought America.

"England," he cites, "ha an embargo on the export ital, whereas the United during the last six months ported not less than $1,070,

Australia Borrows in New

"Australia," he continues, not receive a loan in Lond had to borrow $75,000,000 York. London could lend lia only $25,000,000.

"The British pound depen tirely on the support of the F Reserve bank," he declares ing that "Great Britain tries theless to keep her military on a level independent of the of America. The British ad ity demands $250,000,000 f increase of Britain's fleet."

On the European continen lieves Radek, France and Ge will be the doubtful factors it comes to a contest betwee erica and England. "France says, "will be the chief Eur trump which the United State play against England."

As to Germany, Radek adv the hope that she may even be won for Russia, and int with the Soviets would keep from fighting on the side of land.

England Lost the War

"The struggle for gaining many will continue between u England, and the worse grow position of England, the chances there will be for win."

For mankind in general, H sees a stormy future. An England in particular he fore hurricanes.

"Lady Macbeth has lost sleep, and will never sleep more," he exclaims. "Englan that great power about whic can say, 'This one lost the wa

Sailors Shanghaied On American Vessel

(By Federated Press)

NEW ORLEANS.—Federal authorities investigated charges by the crew of the schooner Jacksonville that two of their numbers were shanghaied at Galveston. They base their proof on documentary evidence in the form of a bill from a detective agency for services rendered. The schoner recently sailed from Port Arthur, Tex., to Port au Prince, but when near Southwest Pass at the mouth of the river it grounded, the vessel was salvaged and brought to New Orleans. Supply houses, members of the crew, underwriters and claimants of salvage filed their claims with the U. S. commissioner and among them it is said that a bill from a detective agency was discovered.

Seamen say it is a common thing for them to be shanghaied in Galveston when they refuse to ship on account of conditions, food and wages. The Jacksonville is a 20-year old schooner carrying lumber in the West Indies trade and, it is claimed, put out of Port Arthur in an unseaworthy condition.

Besco Copies British Mine Owners' Tactics

MONTREAL—(F P)—Copying the English coal barons, the British Empire Steel Corp. has held up the government of Nova Scotia for a subsidy in the form of a rebate of 20 per cent. of the royalties which go to the province as owner of the coal mines. The miners re turned to work at wage cuts of 6 to 8 per cent. instead of the 10 per cent. the corporation wished to enforce.

Unions Bring Results To Municipal Laborers

CLEVELAND.—While unorganized white-collar employees of the city look on with envy, unionized workers are getting a flat 10 per cent. increase in wages from the city council. The white-collars, afraid or unwilling to form a union, have had a wage plea before the council for months, but obtained no action. The American Plan Association resented fiercely the council's decision to increase union wages, but was able to muster only 3 votes against 19.

Patronize Our Advertisers.

SAILORS

ATTENTION!

THE following is a list of the seafarers who have taken the places of the striking Chinese sailors who were put in jail from the S. S. "City of Victoria". Cut this out and keep for future reference: R. J. Murray, J. Woodcock, H. A. Brown, J. Hunter, H. Bird, A. Webster, P. Anderson and N. McAuley, all A. B.s

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he Story of a Great Labor Victory

(GEORGE HICKS, Member of Special Committee, General Council, British Trades Congress)

THE FOLLOWING stirring story, from the pen of George Hicks, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Building Trade Workers of Britain, gives all the facts of the great victory achieved by the coal miners. We desire to call our readers' attention to the copy of the strike call, published on this page, of which Mr. Hicks says: "It is as important an historic document to the men and women of our time as Magna Charta was to our forefathers. . . . It marks the beginning of an era . . . when the working class is consciously moving forward as a class to the conquest of power."

AY, July 31st, has been ly described as Red Friday. Capitalist offensive was as ely rolled back, by a firm esolute exhibition of soli-, as if decisive action had aken.

people, even in our own realize all that Red Friday es.

months the mine-owners, d by all the forces of cap-, had been carefully, with mmate skill, preparing a c onslaught on the miners. had definitely made up their to lower the wages of the s, and to increase the work-ours from seven to eight in oalfields. This was known e miners' leaders at least a ago. And for months the arons pursued a calculated of intimidation and repres-so as to reduce the miners ch a condition that they be prepared to accept al-any terms.

The Enemy's Strategy

South Wales and Durham ularly—two of the most ag-ve coalfields—they closed own, throwing thousands of s out of work. In some the populations of whole es were unemployed. Then ous of the demoralizing ef-his would have on the min-employment, they, on suc-occasions, presented ulti-ns to those employed in the ng pits, insisting upon truly ating wage reductions. Em-ent in the coalfields was to contract to an alarming e. The whole industry had ppearance of rapidly wither-way. At the same time a tent propaganda was carried y the mine-owners, assisted e capitalist press, to the ef-that the coal industry was d. Everything conceivable done to demoralize the min-o depress their outlook, to und them with the atmos-of defeat and disaster. local agreements were un-ining the actual power of Miners' Federation of Great in, splitting up its forces, g district against district, against local.

Effect On the Workers

hen the mine-owners gave to the M.F.G.B. of the end e agreement, they were quite ied that they had so reduced demoralized the miners that hopeless defeat was a fore-conclusion.

they reckoned without their

is true that the policy of g pits down and of local ments had had a consider-weakening effect on the rs' ranks. But it is a mis-to imagine that the fighting is destroyed by sudden wage ttons, or by throwing work-on the streets. Unbeknown hemselves, the coal owners the capitalist class generally creating against themselves eat volume of fierce resent-t and a stubborn determina-to fight, no matter what the That this is so is evidenced he manner in which the an-cite miners of South Wales have been carrying on their struggle for the past weeks.

Since Black Friday

Nor is that all. Since Black Friday, and the disastrous struggle of the miners in 1921, a great change has come over the working-class opinion and outlook. The workers are slow to learn from their experience it is true, but they do learn. The active elements in our movement were quick to realize the weaknesses in the situation as revealed by Black Friday.

Since then, sectionalism in our movement has been attacked as never before. The need for unity, for the concentration of our forces, for a class leadership instead of a sectional leadership, has been hammered into the consciousness of the rank and file of the trade unions. The wise and statesmanlike policy of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress has been an outcome of this insistent urge towards unity. Since the Plymouth conference, the general council, by its amalgamation policy, by its "Back to the Unions" and organization campaigns, by its drawing in of the trades councils as the local organs of the movement, by its gathering in of more power unto itself, by its active promulgation of international trade union unity, has not only enormously increased its influence and prestige, but has definitely won for itself the undisputed leadership of the movement.

Capitalism Was Prepared

It must not be imagined, however, that the capitalist class were unprepared. The captains of industry and the government had been preparing for months. A reference to the speeches made by every leading capitalist spokesman for the past twelve months will make that manifestly clear. Had they not all been saying that wages had got to come down? Had they not all been talking of the decline in British industry, and the need for economy in the cost of production, and how impossible it was to carry on industry unless longer hours were worked for less pay? Mr. Baldwin merely re-echoed what was the settled opinion of the ruling class. All the forces of capitalism, all the skill and strategy of the capitalist class, were ready and eager for the conflict. The mine-owners, the leading elements—the shock troops—of capitalism, who had so often proved victorious in the past, were they not leading the van? Every ounce of capitalist strength was behind the mine owners. And right up till the last minute, with fixed will and stubborn determination, they held out.

The Capitalist Class

The members of the capitalist class are much quicker to realize the implications of a struggle than are the members of the working class. The workers think more slowly. And when the solid fact of the class unity of the workers—an almost unbelievable thing to the capitalists—a thing that has never previously happened in this country—suddenly confronted them, the capitalists quickly visualized what it meant, made a rapid survey of the relation of forces, and caved in.

Our General Staff

The general council, with a keen sense and a fine grasp of the realities of the situation, gathered the forces of the movement together. It established its special committee. It consulted with the leaders of the most important unions, particularly those engaged in railway and other transport. It had conferences with the executives of the affiliated unions. It asked for and received the utmost confidence of the trade union movement. It asked to become, and it was willingly made to become, the repository of the actual power of the whole trade union movement. Never before during the whole stormy history of the working-class movement in this country was there such an eager desire for unity, such an unbounded willingness to throw every atom of strength in support of the common cause, and such a settled determination to see the struggle through, as there was during the last three days of July.

The movement was "all in" with a vengeance. There was nothing heady about it. Each consultation, each conference, was marked by cool deliberation and an air of stern and grim determination. For the first time the working class, as a class, had, through its responsible leaders, risen to the occasion and become a single entity. All those who participated in the negotiations and the central preparatory work, felt that the time was big with fate, and that history was being made.

A New Magna Charta

When, on Friday morning, the notice appeared giving official instructions to all railway and transport workers in regard to the stoppage of the movement of coal, it was made clear to the capitalist class that the course the mine-owners and the government were pursuing would lead to the most formidable and the first definitely open class conflict in this country. It was immediately realized that the entire fabric of capitalism would be shaken to breaking point. Forces would have been let loose, nation wide in their extent, all-embracing, the free play of which would have rent society to its foundations. And the capitalist class became afraid. The class struggle which now proceeds in our midst, confined to certain accepted channels, would have burst all bounds.

That notice to the railwaymen and transport workers is as important an historic document to the men and women of our time as Magna Charta was to our forefathers. It marks the beginning of a new era in the social and political life of the people of this country—the era when the working class is consciously moving forward as a class to the conquest of power.

A Great Victory

It is a mistake, as some of our friends have been doing, to belittle this great victory. In a million miners' homes, today, there would have been gloom and despair if that victory had not been won. If the capitalist offensive had succeeded millions of pounds in actual wages would have been taken, not merely from the miners, but from every other important section as well. It is true it was a defensive action.

But it was an action which effectively stopped the workers' retreat which has been going on since the armistice. And it is an action, if wisely and rightly profited by, that will open the way to a victorious working-class offensive.

In the class struggle things do not stand still. The great war of classes goes on all the time—and must go on, crisis succeeding crisis, battle succeeding battle, until a definite ending is made by the working class to the power of the capitalist class. That is the unescapable historical position we find ourselves in today. The victory gained must only provide us with breathing space and time to prepare our forces for the next great conflict. The sectional miners' struggles of the past decade have now been lifted on the higher plane of the class struggle.

The Lesson To Us

Red Friday's victory is one clear call to all of us:

PREPARE—carry on the work of organization and education, strengthen and build up our forces, make perfect our machinery of mobilization, locally and nationally concentrate the power of our great movement. Now is the time for a new and exceptionally vigorous "Back to the Unions" campaign with the object of making all our unions 100 per cent. organized. Now is the time to strengthen and concentrate our forces locally in the trades councils. Now is the time to gather in the aids and alliances for our industrial movement—such as the co-operatives with their commissariat possibilities.

The capitalist class will not take its defeat lying down. It will prepare. It will strengthen and broaden its organization—particularly on the international field. We must do likewise, and speed up the development of our trade union international, so that it will become the great world power to abolish capitalism.

To turn the enemy back is one thing—to rout him completely is another. Don't think of congrat-

(Continued on page 8)

NOTICE

Lock-Out of Miners, Aug. 1, 1925

Official Stoppage of the Movement of Coal

Official Instructions to All Railway and Transport Workers As Agreed Unanimously By a Joint Conference of the N.U.R., A.S.L.E. & F., R.C.A., and the Transport and General Workers' Union of the Trades Union Congress.

RAILWAYS

1. Wagons containing coal must not be attached to any train after midnight on Friday, July 31st, and after this time wagons of coal must not be supplied to any industrial or commercial concerns, or be put on the tip roads at docks for the coaling of ships.
2. All coal en route at midnight on Friday to be worked forward to the next siding suitable for storing it.
3. Any coal, either in wagons or stock, at a depot may be utilized at that depot for the purpose of coaling engines for passenger and goods trains, but must not be moved from that depot to another.

DOCKS, WHARVES, ETC.

Coal Exports—
All Tippers and Trimmers will cease work at the end of the 2nd shift on July 31st.

Coal Imports—
On no account may import coal be handled from July 31st.

General—
A general stoppage of men handling coal on other classes of tonnage on Friday midnight.

WATERWAYS AND DOCKS

All men on canals, waterways etc., engaged in carrying coal will cease Friday midnight, with the exception of men who have coal en route, who will be allowed to take it to destination and tie up. SAFETY MEN FOR PUMPING, ETC., WILL BE PERMITTED TO WORK FOR SAFETY PURPOSES ONLY.

ROAD TRANSPORT

All men engaged in delivering coal to commercial and industrial concerns will cease Friday night, July 31st. Men delivering for domestic purposes will cease at 12 noon, Saturday, August 1st.

LOCAL COMMITTEES

For the purpose of carrying out these instructions, the members of the organizations herein concerned shall, from each district, establish small sub-committees so as to co-ordinate policy in giving effect to same.

SIGNED— COUNTERSIGNED—

T. U. C. SPECIAL COMMITTEE
GEORGE HICKS (President).

A. S. L. E. & F.
B. H. JENKINS. D. S. HUMPHREYS (President).
O. W. SKINNER. JOHN BROMLEY (Secretary).

N. U. R.
W. DOBBIE (President).
F. FOWLER. J. H. THOMAS (Political Gen. Sec.)
ARTHUR LAW. C. T. CRAMP (Indus. Gen. Sec.).

R. C. A.
GEORGE LATHAN. T. GILL (President).
A. G. WALKDEN (Sec.).

T. & G. W. U.
HARRY GOSLING.
ERNEST BEVIN.

T. U. C. GENERAL COUNCIL
A. B. SWALES (Chairman).
WALTER M. CITRINE (Ass't Sec.).
July 29th, 1925.

World Labor Unity Movement

(By Esther Lowell, Federated Press)

NEW YORK—American labor should particularly watch the movement for world trade union unity, Scott Nearing, Federated Press correspondent and teacher, states upon his departure for England where he will attend the British Trade Union Congress.

Trade union unity means unity within each country of right and left factions and international unity of labor to meet the fascist drive which is already being felt in some parts of the world and is spreading with alarming rapidity. One of the important lines of activity in the direction of world trade union unity, Nearing asserts, is the Anglo-Russian committee which intends to call a conference looking toward a World Unity Congress. The general council of the British Trade Union has approved this plan and will present it to the Trades Union Congress. Nearing expects that the arguments on this question will be the most interesting of the session. He supposes that A. A. Purcell, fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention this year, will bring this issue to the attention of American labor.

The general council of Russian Trades Unions approves the World Unity Congress plan, as well as the British. Nearing reminds American workers that trades union delegations from China, Sweden, Belgium, France, Australia, England, Germany and possibly other countries have visited Russia in the last year or so and all of their reports published have been astonishingly favorable. Purcell can remind American labor that there is a world, Nearing says, because organized labor in the United States stepped out of the world about 1922.

French left-wing workers have been able to organize to a remarkable extent on the basis of the Riffian war, Nearing says. Over 200 Communists have been arrested and 80 are still in jail, because of their activities in this cause Circulars and posters have been widely distributed and ex-soldiers, the Renters' League and the more progressive General Confederation of United Workers and the Young Communist League have organized a central committee of 125, 100 from the big factories of Paris and vicinity and the 25 from regional groups, so that the control of the anti-Riffian war is really on the basis of economic groups.

Nearing expects to be in Europe studying labor conditions in different countries for five months.

Scab Taxis Used In Expressmen's Strike

(By Esther Lowell, Federated (Press)

NEW YORK—Yellow taxicabs without passengers are being used under railroads' request and police protection to transport baggage held up by the strike of expressmen in local 645, Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers union. Union pickets under direction of James Travers and Martin Lacey, union president, patrol the districts affected by the strike: Grand Central Terminal, Pennsylvania Station and ferry landings of other railroads as well as the docks of the Fall River Line and Hudson Day line. Extra city police as well as railroad police are on duty at all baggage transfer points.

Red cap porters are being forced to handle trunks and heavy baggage in the railroad depots and several hundred are diverted from their usual carrying of hand baggage to this heavier work of striking expressmen. In response to the railroad officials' request over 3000 Yellow Taxis over the ordinary number assigned for railroad duty are being kept near stations and at docks. Special attention is given them to enable them to carry baggage at their 20-cents-a-mile rate. Express companies charge $1.

The strikers are demanding an 8-hour day with no reduction in pay, time and a half for Sundays.

THE STORY OF A GREAT LABOR VICTORY

(Continued from page 7)

ulating yourself on victory, Napoleon used to say, until you have pursued the enemy to the very end. And to the end capitalism is now our only hope of ever securing for ourselves a decent and comfortable human existence.—Lansbury's Labour Weekly.

A hundred years hence our descendants will consider us and our institutions with the same contempt we vouchsafe upon the Middle Ages.—Zola.

Patronize Our Advertisers.

British Fascisti To "Drive Out Red Flag"

LONDON—The London Fascisti have announced their intention of "driving the red flag out of every London park."

In pursuance of this aim, they staged two attacks recently on the Socialist Open Forum in Hyde Park, and got battered in the process.

The "National Fascisti" and their rivals, the "British Fascisti," are working together to break up Socialist and labor meetings wherever found. At present they are featuring attacks on the Trade Unions.

A further conflict took place in Hyde Park recently, two Fascists being injured in spite of the presence of many police.

As the Facists were responsible for provoking the melee no arrests have been made.

Afterwards a prominent Facist peeped out of their bogey-hole in Edgware Road and squawked to the world that the Fascisti were out to tear down red flags wherever they saw them and clear the parks once and for all of this traitorous banner.

Negro Children Denied An Education in U.S.A.

CHICAGO, Ill.—According to the Negro Year Book, 1925-26, there were in the U.S. 3,796,957 negro children 5 to 20 years of age, inclusive. Of these, 2,030,269, or only 53.5 per cent., were enrolled in schools. In 1924, according to the reports of state superintendents of education, there were in the 16 former slave states and Oklahoma and District of Columbia, 3,141,868 negro children of school age. Of these, 2,149,548, or 68.4 per cent., were enrolled in school. The number of negro public school teachers in these states is 42,018.

It is well known that quite a few of these teachers have not been above the eighth grade in school. Some are working for from $15 to $25 per month. Children taught under such conditions in this supposedly enlightened country does not speak well for its enlightenment. And still the missionaries are anxious to go to China and Africa to teach the "poor heathens." In the so-called ex-slave states is a good place for these missionaries to let off some of their surplus energy.

U. S. Soldiers March In Ku-Klux Parade

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(FP)—District of Columbia national guardsmen, in summer camp in Virginia, defied the orders issued by their commander and paraded in white robes and masks with a fiery cross, right up to the commander's tent. He called out the guard, but there was no guard. The parade likewise melted away. When he searched a number of tents he found the guardsmen apparently asleep, but fully clothed. Instead of arresting them, he announced that defiance of his anti-klan parade orders must stop. The klan had staged a successful revolt, and had escaped unpunished, quite as though it were a bootlegging organization.

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