DON'T BE A POLITICAL SCAB--VOTE LABOR

THE CANADIAN

LABOR ADVOCATE

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Seventeenth Year. No. 42 | VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 16, 1925 | Sixteen Pages | 5c A COPY

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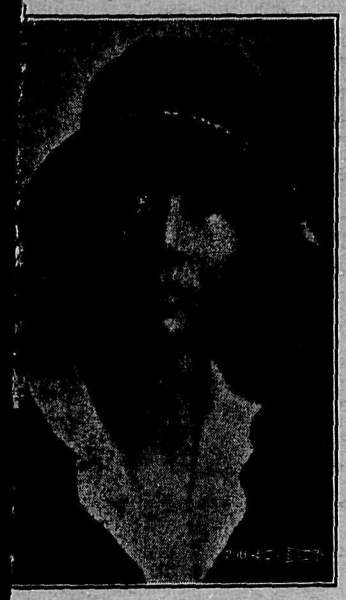


ROSE HENDERSON
Labor Candidate for New Westminster

Campaign Manifesto

Capitalism in Decay; Labor Must Assume Control

(By W. J. Curry, Dominion Candidate for North Vancouver, October, 1925.)

FOR the first time in Canadian history a good beginning has been made in co-ordinating the various divisions of political and industrial Labor. In this province, especially, these are now working harmoniously through the Canadian Labor Party for the federal election of October 29th. The most important ridings will be contested with the old party candidates, and a good showing for Labor is assured.

Industrial development being backward, the workers' movement on this continent is also behind that of European countries. Yet this is a land of rapid motion and sudden changes, and we are being impelled onward, not only by American plutocracy, but by the world forces of Imperialistic Capitalism, toward the most momentous and yet glorious crisis of human history.

If elected, the candidate for North Vancouver, like Labor representatives in general, is pledged *to support all existing and proposed legislation in the interest of the workers, and to oppose all that conflicts with their interests.*

Dr. W. J. CURRY
Labor Candidate for Vancouver North

At the same time, we must remember that capialism must develop further before Labor will be prepared to become the controlling force in Canada, and that there are still great natural resources that must be exploited by capitalist enterprise.

The development of mines, railroads, mills and factories, the establishment of health resorts and the scenic potentialities so marvellous in this province will for many years yield, through the hands of labor, dividends to leisured shareholders, before this property can be made the possession of the public.

No Labor representative at this time would oppose this development, which represents the interest of all classes, and who could do otherwise than assist in every possible way towards the construction of the First Narrows Bridge to connect Vancouver City with the North Shore, which would add to the pleasure of our race for ages after capitalism has given way to a higher order of human development?

Who Should Vote Labor

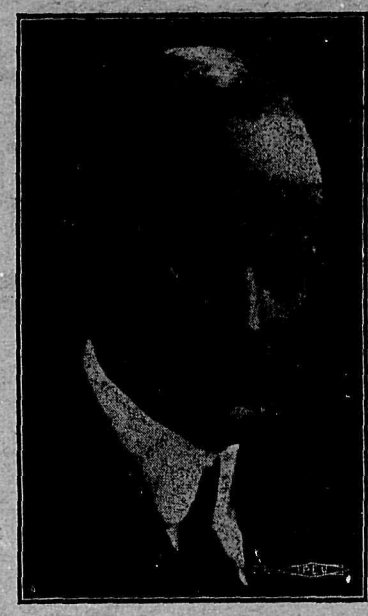
The vast majority of Canada's population is of the working class and few, indeed, are those who live in luxury and leisure off "Rent, Interest and Profit." Even the small business man, who considers himself a capitalist, and believes that prosperity is "just around the corner," is today but the agent and salesman of the great industrial combinations, and through the merging of these interests into greater combines and monopolies, thousands of this middle class are being squeezed out into the ranks of the worker, and in the British Isles these are already known as the "White-Collared Proletariat."

Who can say that the professional classes, the doctor, the lawyer, engineer, etc., who, through the competitive struggle are finding it harder and harder to keep the wolf of want from their door, are not of the working class? The place for these is the Labor Party.

The Sham Battle of Politicians

The numerous exhibitions now being enacted by the political warriors representing the "Outs"

(Continued on page 7)



W. W. LEFEAUX
Labor Candidate for Vancouver Centre

Saskatoon Official Bans All Communists

SASKATOON, Sask.—That no member of the Communist Party of Canada would be employed by the City of Saskatoon, was the blunt assertion made by City Commissioner Leslie to a delegation from the Saskatoon Trades and Labor Council, which waited on the City Council to ask why a man named Kobski had been fired.

After making this blunt statement, the commissioner tried to cover it up somewhat by stating that as the man was not a naturalized British subject he would not be employed another year in any case.

One member of the delegation asked what difference membership in the Communist Party made to the Council, but he failed to receive any direct reply, one Alderman countering with the query as to what redress the Trades Council desired if it was proven that the man had been unjustly treated.

When the local branch Secretary of the Communist Party, who was a member of the delegation, tried to read from a paper he was gruffly told by the deputy mayor to sit down as he wanted to talk himself. The delegation got up to leave the hall, but one alderman poured oil on the troubled waters, and the delegation remained.

Wheat Pool Brought Millions To Farmers

SASKATOON.—It pays to co-operate. The Saskatchewan farmer's wheat pool was the means of bringing an additional $13,000,000 to its 50,000 members last year.

The Pool recently made its last payment of 11c per bushel, which brings the total up to $1.66. Had these farmers not established the wheat pool they would have received but $1.45, the other 20c would have gone to the wheat gamblers in Winnipeg and Chicago.

The Pool was established two years ago, and so swift has been its rise that almost every farmer in this province is now a member. Sixty-five thousand farmers have been signed up for the 1925 crop, and their entire produce will be sold through the medium of this co-operative central marketing agency.

Italian Dictatorship Smashes Real Unions

(By Federated Press)

MILAN, Italy—Full recognition and monopoly in wage negotiations are granted to the fascit trade unions by the Federation of Industries (the Italian manufacturers' organization). Not only are the employers to ignore all other unions—that is to say the bonafide unions—according to the agreement concluded, but Rossoni, secretary of the fascist unions, has demanded the abolition of the workshop committees. If this union-smashing scheme becomes effective it will deprive the workers of all organized strength in the face of the employers and the fascist allies. The particular demand of Rossoni that the employers boycott the workshop committees is a tribute to the special adaptibility of this form of organization to represent the interests of the workers on the job at a time when their national unions are weakened by persecution.

Sale of Noble Titles Fills Empty Coffers

WINNIPEG, Can.—Titles will not be abolished in England, as they were in Canada, because the sale of titles often replenishes the empty coffers of the political party in power.

Hugh Martin, parliamentary editor of the Daily News, and member of the British press delegation touring Canada, said that Lloyd George raised over 1,000,000 pounds sterling through the sale of titles during his regime as premier.

Though at present it is a crime to barter for a title, one can still buy a title for 30,000 pounds sterling.

Another correspondent in the delegation said the only way political parties ever get rid of the useless timber in their parties is through making lords of them and then sending them to the house of lords.

With all the errors Socialists may commit, with all the temporary reverses that may fall to their lot, they are marching forward in the only forward movement in the world. All the forces of evolution are their allies and supporters, and their eyes are forever fixed upon the shining goal of emancipation.
—Eugene V. Debs.

J. SIDAWAY
Labor Candidate for Vancouver Burrard

Millionaire Killer Steps Out of Jail

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Last June, Howard Hogan, son of an Oakland millionaire, ran over and killed two workingmen in the streets of Oakland. Arresting officers testified that he was intoxicated. He was driving 70 miles an hour. Under sentence of 6 to 10 years Hogan entered San Quentin last November. Now the state board of prison directors has fixed his sentence at 6 years (the minimum) and stated that he will be eligible for parole next May, after serving 18 months; although ordinarily a six-year prisoner must serve 2 years and one month before being paroled.

Highlights on This Week's News

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Army General Says Gas War "Humanized"

CHICAGO. — Inhumanity has been taken out of the use of gas in war, declared Major General Amos A. Fries, chief of the army chemical warfare service, upon arrival in Chicago for an address to reserve officers.

"We now have gasses which will put 25 per cent. of an army out of business for an entire campaign and yet not injure a man seriously or permanently," he said. "We have gas masks so perfected that a man wearing one can do everything except smoke and eat, and we are working on improvements to make even those things possible."

ALFRED HURRY
Labor Candidate for Vancouver South

LOCAL LABOR NEWS

Wilfred Wellock Tells Of British Conditions

That the hold on life of the British working class was more precarious today than it had been for 150 years, was the keynote of an address delivered by Mr. Wilfred Wellock, of Stourbridge, England, at the Royal Theatre, Vancouver on Sunday night last.

Mass production was the order of the day, said the speaker, and side by side with this was at least 1,600,000 unemployed men and women, many of whom had not worked for three years. This condition of unemployment was so acute that when these workless workers moved from one town to another in search of employment, they were told that they were not wanted as they had enough unemployed of "their own" to look after. This condition was demoralizing the entire country, because so many were living on the brink of starvation. Unemployment relief was $4.50 per week for men; $3.75 for women; $1.25 for the first child; and 75 cents per week for each additional child. Coupled with this, living costs were as high as in Western Canada.

This was the condition that existed, the speaker went on, in spite of all the mechanical improvements that had taken place during the last 100 years. One hundred years ago a man working for a week could turn out only a handful of cotton cloth, while today a girl could produce sufficient in a week to last any one person for 75 years. 100 years ago it took a man a week to make three pairs of shoes, today one man could make sufficient in three months to clothe Britain for a year.

British capitalists were erecting huge factories in the Orient, reaping huge profits, and pitting the workers of Britain against the coolie standards of the East.

We are living in the greatest epoch in history, he continued. We are living in a time when the working class all over the world must take possession of the means of life. We must socialize distribution.

During the past few years intense educational activities have been carried on in the British Isles, and the result of this work beginning to be seen.

In closing the speaker pointed out that the forces dominating the world today were international, and the workers, therefore of necessity must also be linked together internationally.

C.L.P. Campaign Meetings

Campaign meetings of the Canadian Labor Party will be held on the following dates:

Vancouver Centre: October 19, Orange Hall; October 26, Dominion Hall.

Vancouver Burrard: October 19, K. P. Hall, 8th and Scotia; October 21, Renfrew Community Hall, Nootka and 22nd; October 23, Kitsilano High School, 12th and Trafalgar.

Vancouver North: October 20, Community Hall, Capilano; October 22, Lynn Valley Institute.

Vancouver South: October 19, Secord School, 60th and Victoria; Selkirk School, 22nd and Commercial; October 20, Dunbar Heights Community Hall, 25th and Blenheim; October 21, Carleton School, Joyce and Kingsway; Norquay School, Slocan and Kingsway; October 26, I. O. O. F. Hall, Marpole; Fraser School, Marine Drive and Fraser St.; October 27, I. O. O. F. Hall, 30th and Main; South Vancouver Municipal Hall, 43rd and Fraser Sts.

Nature created community; private property is the offspring of usurpation.—St. Ambrose.

Unions in Palestine Attacked By British

(British Labor Press Service)

LONDON—Keen resentment is felt in Trade Union and Labor Circles in Palestine at the campaign of persecution which has been inaugurated by the British authorities.

The Trade Union movement in Palestine has done excellent work in organizing immigration, and in helping to carry out colonization schemes. It has given offence, however, by its persistent endeavors to secure labor legislation in a country in which, after five years of British mandatory rule, there are neither factory laws nor compensation laws.

The culminating "offence" which provoked a special display of malice was the despatch of delegates to the Marseilles Congress of the Labor and Socialist International, following which two prominent Labor leaders of Jaffa were arrested.

During a strike at Haifa, strike pickets were arrested and marched through the streets in chains. When the workers retaliated by mass picketing they were charged by police armed with batons and whips, thirty being arrested.

Experienced leaders are convinced that the intention of the police is deliberately provocative.

The guilty theives of Europe, the real sources of all deadly war in it are the capitalists—that is to say, the people who live by percentage on the labor of others, instead of by fair wages for their own. All social evils and religious errors arise out of pillage of the laborer by the idler; the idler leaving him only enough to live on, and even then miserably, and taking all the rest of the produce of his work to spend in his own luxury and in the ways in which he beguiles his idleness.—Ruskin.

Don't forget! Mention the Advocate when buying.

American Tractors To Harvest Soviet Crop

(Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON—Russia's greatest grain harvest since 1911 is being handled by the aid of 7,500 tractors, most of which were made in the United States, says a report from the commissariat of agriculture to the Russian Information Bureau in Washington. On the ocean or on trains en route to the Soviet Union are 3,800 more of these Yankee tractors. The agricultural co-operatives received orders for 20,000 tractors in the first six months of the present year, but were unable to supply so many. Next year 22,000 more are to be distrib ted, of which 3,000 will be built in Moscow and Leningrad.

Tractors plowed and cultivated 1,687,000 acres in the Soviet Union this year. This is less than 1 per cent. of the total tilled area.

Capitalists Say Color Line Aids Bolshevism

LONDON. — Some imperialists are discovering that the oppressed races and their colonial countries are inspired by the fairness and equality by which they are treated by Soviet Russia. This is admitted by no one less than Viscount Willingdon, expert on Indian affairs and ex-governor of Bombay and Madras.

The honorable viscount observed in a speech given to a church congress thatt he world war between Christian nations, in which some 10,000,000 were slain on the battlefield, had not convinced the colored races that the white man's system of social government was flawless and his moral life higher. Quite on the contrary, and the viscount went on:

"I am convinced that the white races must realize the necessity of treating all colored men in a spirit of absolute equality, giving up their attitude of color superiority.

Miners Enjoined From Picketing Scab Pits

FAIRMONT, W. VA.—(FP) — Picketing of the Consolidated Coal Co's New England mine at Watson is forbidden the United Mine Workers, in an injunction issued by the local circuit court. Thirty-six miners employed in the mine are alleged to have petitioned for the order, which is temporary. In the petition ,the claim is made that two attacks have been made upon the non-union workers, and that but for the intervention of deputies and state police much damage would have been done.

This injunction is the operators' reply to the call issued by President Lewis of the U.M.W.A. for a strike of non-union workers in the northern West Virginia field in suport of union men who have been out since April 1.

Patronize Our Advertisers

Mackenzie King's and Arthur Meighen's Railway and Immigration Policies

MONTREAL, Sept. 30—Having now completed a 10,000 mile tour of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific and return the British journalists invited by E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific, to make a personal trip over the Dominion in order to counteract anti-Canadian propaganda in Britain, have registered the following impressions of the country:

Hugh Martin of the London Daily News claims that Canada's need is the Old Country's opportunity. From the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboards, he says, he heard the cry: "Send us more men; send us capital."

C. J. Jory, Daily Telegraph, London, thinks that for the man who will work and the woman who will help him, "There is no land so rich in resources, so full of opportunities."

F. G. Peterson, of the Times, London, asserts—he will—"refute the baseless charges against the good name of the Dominion, and make known to young men—the splendid opportunities that awaits them in Canada."

Vancouver Province, Sept. 30th, 1925.

UNDER the caption—"Warning to Unemployed" there will soon appear sticker placards throughout the prairie provinces to tell the "drifter" population that Vancouver is no place to come in winter looking for work, or for relief doles.

Ald. J. A. Garbutt, Chairman, civic relief committee, and relief officer Ireland—have prepared a sticker which reads:

Thoe requiring work would do well to seek it elsewhere than in the city of Vancouver this coming winter. This corporation has laid down a plan to deal with the unemployed relief as follows:

First. That absolutely no doles will be given.

Second. That work, such as breaking rock, clearing land, cutting wood, and moving dirt, be provided for extreme cases of indigents, only after investigation, and as a relief measure, at $2 per day for married men, and $1 in the form of meal and bed tickets per day for single men.

(Signed) By Order City of Vancouver.

Vancouver Province, Oct. 1st, 1925.

LONDON, Oct. 14—The Canadian drive for immigrants from the Old Country had a fine send off this week. A maximum amount of publicity is being given to the mission of J. Bruce Walker, and it is confidently expected that the appeal of the new Canadian immigration commissioner, will have immediate results. Mr. Walker told the British Newspaper men that "Canada's urgent need at the moment is for farmers, and their families, and FARM LABORERS who understand the elements of husbandry."

A staff of 50 is dividing the country into districts, and each of these districts is to be systematically combed for prospective emigrants. Mr. Walker says he enjoys the support of the British government and the Canadian railroads.

The press generally is expressing the view that Mr. Walker's appointment means a definite speeding up of the movement of Britishers to Canada.

The personal touch will be substituted for correspondence in order to secure settlers for Canada.

Daily Province, Oct. 14th, 1925.

THAT over fifty years of this kind of "immigration and railway policies," as administered by Liberal and Conservative "statesmen" has brought results is evidenced in the following excerpts from the Vancouver Daily Province of October 6th: "It is the opinion of Ald. G. H. Worthington that special measures to provide proper diet for under-nourished children, formerly carried on the School Board, should be continued—Mr. Ireland (Relief Officer) reported—that two men had been sent over the prairie provinces to post up the warnings (for farm hands to keep away from Vancouver.) The entire cost of the campaign would be within $600."

While Vancouver spends $600 warning working men to keep away as there is no work for them to do, and the city adopts special measures to provide food for under-nourished children, representatives of the Canadian government are "combing" the British Isles for "prospective immigrants". This too is being paid for from the public purse. But then we are told that "Mr. Walker enjoys the support of the—Canadian railroads." Mackenzie King and Arthur Meighen also "enjoys" this support.

VOTE LABOR. THE LABOR CANDIDATES HAVE BRAINS.

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"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"

O AFFILIATION WITH MOSCOW· PRES. GREEN ANSWERS PURCELL

Art Shields, Federated Press)

LANTIC CITY—An emphatic No, was President Green's an- r to the appeal of Arthur A. cell, president, International eration of Trade Unions and tish fraternal delegate to the F. of L. convention, urging ndly relations with the organ- l workers of Russia as a need- step towards world unity of the kers.

Green's reply began in quiet vein t did not suggest the vehem- e of the finish. He opened with urteous references to the inter- ing talk of Brother Purcell and erred again to My Good Friend rcell, but he ended with a de- nciation that warmed as it con- nued of the Communist move- ent which he charged was seek- g to destroy the American Trade ion movement and substitute the tatorship of the proletariat. rning to the British delegate at e climax of his address Green led:

The Red Spectre

"Take back to the Russian Red ternational this mesage, that the merican trade union movement ill never affiliate with any or- nization that preaches such doc- ines." Then, sustaining the em- hasis he asked Purcell to be pres- t when certain delegates who ok their philosophy from Mos- w rather than from Gompers esented certain resolutions that ere coming up that he might ve the opportunity for himself see how the rest of the delegates ould deal with them.

The resolutions in question are sumed to be those appearing in e day's printed proceedings urg- g endorsement of the Anglo-Rus- an Unity-Committee, Recognition Russia, amalgamation of trade ions into industrial unions and her measures at variance with ditional A. F. of L. policies.

The Sugar Coating

The diplomatic beginnings of reen's speech praised the solidar- of British labor that defeated e proposed wage cuts in the Brit- h mining industry this summer. e pointed out, however, that this ctory was gained by economic, t political action, and to this urcell nodded. Green made a ference to the solidarity of Am- ican anthracite miners who were w showing in their strike and clared that his brothers and mrades in the hard coal fields uld be counted on to stay out l they won, and a salvo of cheers eeted this. Green took up the F. of L. attitude towards inter- tional affairs then. As he lead to the climax of his speech he ok no position on the Interna- nal Trade Union federation with hich Purcell is connected, but he scussed the record of the A. F. L. of good will and friendship struggles for justice abroad. Af- r the overthrow of the Czar, said reen, the A. F. of L. sent greet- gs to Russia and later that year t prominent labor men on a gov- nment delegation that went to ussia. In the recent Chinese bubles Green himself wrote a let- r to Coolidge in behalf of the inese he said and the American ovement had always been friend- to aspirations of the Indians. t the Communist movement was other thing.

The Communists

He charged that Communists ere not interested in strikes, for e immediate economic gains to e achieved, but for revolution. No revolution is in sight," cried reen; "if the workers are com- elled to wait for revolution they ill starve." Bringing his guns to ear for a moment on the Trade nion Educational League as the ommunist agency in the unions, orking, he declared, for the over- throw of trade unionism, he turned to Purcell and read out his message of No Affiliation.

Purcell Unrepentant

It was the most dramatic moment of the convention to date, more than half the delegates rising to their feet with shouts. Purcell, a square set figure, sat imperturbably, nor did he change expression as Green continued that he was doubtful whether the decisions at Liverpool (of the Labor Party) were not rather the opinions of British labor than those of Scarborough (of the Trade Union Congress.)

Other Delegates

Ben Smith, M. P., junior British delegate, and Roberto Haberman, Mexican fraternal delegate spoke in the interim between Purcell and Green, Smith advised the ballot as the agency for emancipation but said it was necessary to use every needful means for that end. Haberman gave half his speech to fire the Communists out, and added that he considered their strength in Mexico insignificant and their influence in the United States waning.

Great Mission Is To Organize, Says Green

(By Art Shields, Federated Press)

ATLANTIC CITY — William Green's speech opening the 45th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor stressed three main issues before the A. F. of L. today: the need of more organization, the necessity of winning back the legal standing that was undermined by hostile courts and the continuation to victory of the fight for the protection of the children, meaning for the Child Labor Amendment.

"Our great mission," emphasized Green, "is to organize, to reach out and bring into the fold those not affiliated with us, to bring into our industrial army all the toilers of the nation."

Denouncing courts that align themselves with enemy employers, Green said he loved the government and its traditions but that this was a case of usurpation of power and that the Declaration of Independence must be revitalized and that the labor movement must lead the fight for this goal as "Workers in every nation and every field have led the fight for freedom."

The new president of the A. F. of L. told the assembled delegates that the old trade union policies of Samuel Gompers would continue, though Gompers has departed, and in what is construed as a reference to left wing elements he asserted: "We prefer the philosophy of Samuel Gompers and the trade unionism he preached rather than the vague theories that are offered as substitutes."

Union Membership Increases in Moscow

MOSCOW—On January 1, 1925, there were 931,105 members in the trade unions of Moscow and the Moscow gubernia, as compared with 910,098 members in the previous year. This means an increase of 2.3%.

The trade unions have established 436 clubs in the Moscow gubernia, 2,580 lectures and 440 excursions have been organized. There are 451 sports circles with a membership of 35,258.

I cannot see how a man can love his country. . . who uses the people of his city, his State, his country, merely for what he can get out of them.—Samuel M. Jones.

Irish Labor Official Tells of Emerald Isle

ATLANTIC CITY—(FP)— That the Irish have come to the front in the American labor movement —at least that they abound among the delegates at Atlantic City— was evident with the warmth of greeting to Thomas Johnson, secretary of the Irish Labor Party and the Irish Trade Union Congress and also representing the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Johnson came as a visitor, not a fraternal delegate, but he voiced the hope that future conventions of the two movements would see the presence of fraternal delegates.

The Irishman, a ready speaker, discussed the part he said his movement would play in the industrial development of his native land and he laid stress on the project for the electrification of the River Shannon in the South of Ireland, an engineering feat that he said would mightly affect the land, bringing light and power to the entire island and by the material changes it would bring calculated even to alter the psychology of the peoples.

Based on Agriculture

Irish labor, he said, would support the industrial development, striving at the same time not only to guard its material welfare but to retain the warmth and kindliness of the old Irish nature under the new conditions. But the industrialization that was coming, he said, would be based on agriculture as its foundation, producing the goods the basic agricultural population needed.

The Irish visitor belongs to the school which tones down the sounding of the class struggle and emphasizes industrial responsibility. He declared for high wages and high labor productivity, saying he had been further confirmed in his views by his visit to America. He passed over the dramatic struggles of the Irish Transport workers of the past but declared that Irish labor had been able to retain in its wage standards more effectively than had the British and Scottish workers.

Bolsheviks Attacked By German Delegates

(By Federated Press)

ATLANTIC CITY—Fritz Tarnow president German Woodworkers' union, and representing the visiting German labor delegation of 15 told the A. F. of L. convention that the German unions were coming back somewhat from the hardships of the deflation period. Where two years ago a few hundred dollars would buy all the marks in the union treasuries, their accounts now ran to $23,000,000. Total membership is 5,000,000.

Tarnow attacked the Bolshevists, saying their religion was fit only for desperate, starving men. He said their influence has waned in Germany. Though a social democrat, Tarnow did not talk socialism. Nor did he mention the Dawes Plan He said German unionists would fight to protect the republic.

Every war, even the briefest, with its accompaniment of ruinous expenses, destruction of harvests, thefts, plunder, murders, and unchecked debauchery, with the false justifications of its necessity and justice, the glorification and praise of military exploits, of patriotism and devotion to the flag, with the pretence of care for the wounded, will, in one year, demoralize men incomparably more than thousands of thefts, arsons, and murders committed in the course of centuries by individual men under the influence of passion.—Tolstoi.

Don't forget! Mention the Advocate when buying.

UNITY OF WORLD'S WORKERS IS PURCELL'S MESSAGE TO A. F. OF L.

(By Art Shields, Federated Press)

ATLANTIC CITY—A ringing appeal for international unity of the workers against international capitalism was the message which A. A. Purcell, former president, the British Trade Union Congress and senior fraternal delegate from the workers of that nation, brought to the A. F. of L. convention—unity with the workers of Russia as well as all others.

It has been the fashion for British delegates to plead with the American labor movement to abandon its policy of isolation towards the European movement, but Purcell outdid all predecessors in the clear cut character of his argument for world solidarity as the salvation of the workers of the world and the United States in the crisis now facing labor.

International Capitalism

Purcell emphasized the international character of capitalism, reminding the American delegates that it was becoming as easy for the American employer to have his factories in Tokio as in San Francisco and that it was useless to depend on immigration barriers for protection against the competition of cheap labor abroad. He cited the accelerating industrialization of China and India, with 12,000,000 wage earners in the factories, mills and mines of the latter colony and the number rapidly growing. Unless an internationally organized movement helps these workers to come up, said Purcell, we in the western nations will go down, in America as well as in England.

Join the International

Join the trade union international, was Purcell's concrete suggestion, and also send a trade union delegation to Russia without delay, as a preliminary step to the closest fraternal relations with the Russian workers who till the soil and operate the industries over one sixth of the inhabited surface of the globe. Purcell gave the precedent of the British Trade Union Congress which probed conditions in the labor republic for itself and he lauded the achievments of the Russian workers in carefully chosen words.

Proud of His

"I have been to Russia," the British delegate announced. "There I have seen the workers assuming vast responsibilities and duties, carrying through the organization of society under frightful difficulties. As a workman I am proud of the genius for organization and the essential grip of things which my class in Russia has displayed. Just as your president sent that warm and helpful letter on behalf of the Chinese workers in their difficulties, so I want you to approach the question of relations with the workers of Russia.

No Time for Prejudices

"Let the same generous spirit prevail," he continued. The times we live in are too big, too fraught with fate, to permit of little prejudices, barring the way to human relationships. Russia is a very big place—the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics occupies one sixth of the land surface of the globe. It is an enormous factor in the world, a tremendous powerful factor in the life of the world."

Developing this theme further with references to the great mineral and agricultural resources of Russia, the budding electrification schemes and the keen way in which the workers and peasants were adapting to their use the latest developments in science and industry, he went on:

Learn From Russia

I say, you workers of America have much to learn from Russia. We must not be afraid of new ideas. It has often struck me that while the Americans have been the most advanced—the most receptive —in ideas concerning mechanical invention and business organization, they have been most slow in accepting new social and political ideas. I do hope that from now on, the organized workers of America will establish the closest fraternal relations with the organized workers of Russia. Just as the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, representatives of the whole Trade Union movement of Britain, sent delegations to Russia, so I hope and trust the American Federation of Labor will do the same. Do not be afraid of being called names."

Isolation, a Mistaken Policy

Earlier in his speech Purcell said: "I tell you that the policy of isolation is a mistaken one. You cannot afford to think only in terms of the United States, or of the Americas. The Monroe Doctrine no longer helds good for your Government—as its imperial policy in the Phillipines, in China and elsewhere, demonstrates—and no longer holds good for the capitalists. It can no longer hold good for you. Circumstances, the development of Capitalism, the establishment of great industrial fabrics in Asia, Africa and Australia, necessarily compels you to take a world view and to act from a world standpoint."

Educational Director Reports to Convention

ATLANTIC CITY—(FP)— Filling in the afternoon session of the American Federation of Labor convention following the dramatic challenge of fraternal delegate A. A. Purcell and the emphatic answer of President Green, Spencer J. Miller, director of the Workers' Education Bureau, told how much European labor is interested in the policies of American labor. Miller spoke of the cloud of debt hanging over Europe and said that although he did "not suggest the forgiveness of European debts at this time" he thought organized labor here "should keep steadily in mind not only what is just and right for ourselves as creditors, but what is right and just for our debtors."

Miller outlined the development of the W. E. B. and called its adoption by the A. F. of L. at El Paso last year "a milestone in its history." He mentioned his agreement with A. F. of L. policies such as labor banking, insurance, nonpartisan political action, and even capital ownership which has not yet been officially accepted by the federation. Miss Anna Fitzgerald, representing the Women's International Label League, a perennial visitor to A. F. of L. conventions, made her usual short address on interesting the women in the home in union-labelled goods.

CO-OPS HAVE BIG YEAR

LONDON — The Co-operative Wholesale Society has faced a satisfactory trading year, which has resulted in its financial position being vastly improved.

Total sales were £37,160,319, and more than one-third of this was from the society's own factories. After paying interest on capital and allowing for depreciation, there is a net surplus of £487,444, from which a dividend of 2d. in the £ will be returned to the local societies on their purchases.

In great houses the aim of existence is to ignore as much as possible that there is such a thing as suffering in any form.—Jane Welch Carlyle (wife of Thomas Carlyle).

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More Leisure for the Worker; More Work for the Boss--Vote Labor

Plunder Plus

By LELAND OLDS

THE shift of the center of world plunder to the United tSates is symbolized in the recent deal by which Lord Leverhulme's $2,000,000 art collection will be auctioned to American millionaires in New York. The enormous war and postwar profits of American capital enable the investing class to levy tribute on the world. With the world's gold comes its art treasures.

The beginning of the end of London as the world's art sales center and the recognition of New York as the leading international art Mecca of the universe is the real significance of the transfer, it is stated here, "reads a London disaptch to the New York Times. It might have said, "the end of London and the rise of New York as the center of world empire." This is recognized in English comment by the phrase: "The Leverhulme art gems for the dollar kings." Leverhulme was the British soap king.

Growing Financial Power

Already before the war there were signs of the growing power of American lords of industry. In the quarter century coinciding with the development of the great trusts under Rockefeller-Morgan bank control it is estimated that close to $500,000,000 of art treasures were imported, the importations in 1924 and 1925 exceeding any previous year.

Thus America is doing what England did following the defeat of Napoleon. Then the Englishman was the only man with money. While he extended his power by investment to all parts of the world he also carried away paintings from the continent so that today there is a great reservoir of paintings and other art in the hands of families in England, to quote the treasurer of the Anderson galleries, which will handle the Leverhulme sale.

The Spoils of Piracy

A review of history shows that gold, art and slaves have always been among the spoils going to predatory cities whom war places at the summit of empire. We find Rome not only draining Carthage and Spain and Asia Minor of precious metals but also the Greek world of its art. Says the Encyclopedia Britanniac: "Beginning from 212 B. C. when Marcellus despoiled Syracuse of its principal statues, every victorious general adorned his triumph with masterpieces of Greek art and when Philhellenism became the ruling fashion at Rome wealthy connoisseurs formed private collections drawn from the Greek provinces."

Employment Statistics Reveal Workers' Misery

CHICAGO — (FP — A gain of 2.4 per cent in Illinois factory employment between August and September is hailed by chief statistician Cahn of the Illinois labor department as a turn for the better. Cahn says, 'expansion runs with such unanimity through the list of industries that the reality of betterment is unquestioned."

But comparison with figures for the preceding years does not support such optimism. It shows that factory employment in Illinois in September was less than one-third of 1 per cent above September, 1924, which was the worst September on record even if the depression year 1921 is included. Only about 2,000 more workers were on the payrolls than a year ago in factories normally employing more than three-quarters of a million.

Employment in September, 1925, according to Cahn's figures, was 10 1-2 per cent below September, 1923, and nearly 5 per cent below, September, 1922. It was actually 3 per cent below September, 1921, the year of deepest depression.

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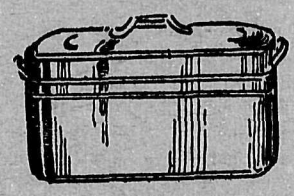
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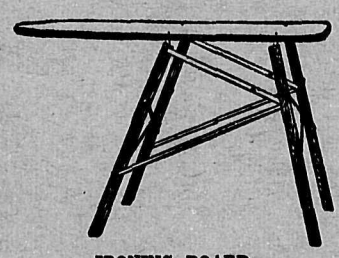
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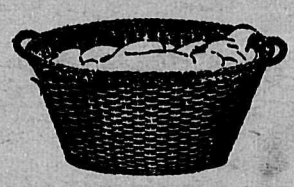
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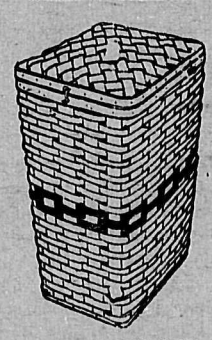
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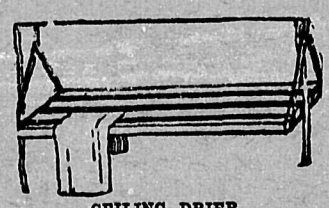
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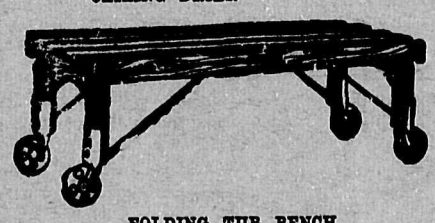
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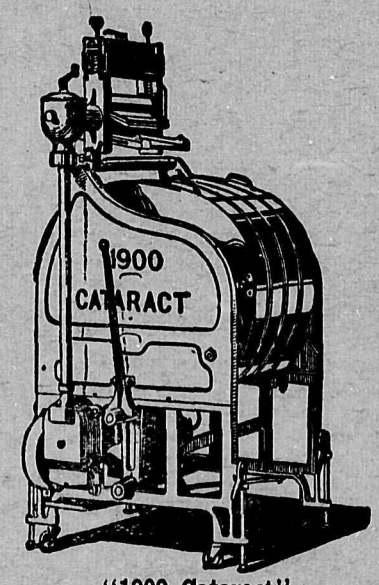

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- - POLITICS - -

Hidden Profits Of Anthracite Owners

(By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press)

CHICAGO—Carefully concealed profits of the big hard coal sales companies which form part of the Morgan anthracite combine are brought to light by the publicity of income tax returns. The tax collector's figures show profits running as high as 37 per cent on capital stock.

On 1924 income the Deleware, Lackawana & Western Coal Co. paid a tax of $756,663 which indicates a profit of $5,996,651 after deducting the tax or $18.58 on each $50 share of stock. The tax paid on 1923 income shows that the profit that year amounted to $5,037,820 or $17.20 a share. Here is one branch of the hard coal industry which in two years has made profits totaling more than stock.

D. L. & W. Coal is simply the 70 per cent of the par value of its separately incorporated distributing agency for Glen Alden Coal Co., the producing end of the D. L. & W. railroad coal interests. Glen Alden's income taxes were $976,133 on 1924 income and $1,344,428 on 1923 income, indicating profits of $6,832,931 and $9,410,996 respectively. The two companies combined have thus made profits of $12,829,572 in 1924 and $14,942,816 in 1923. As this part of the combine handles from 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 tons a year we have here a levy of approximately $1.75 a ton going to the wealthy owners without taking into account royalties, railroad profits and the profits of retail distribution.

Italian Fascisti Put Legal Ban on Strikes

ROME—The fascist government is preparing to enact measures which will place labor disputes and strikes under the strict control of the government.

The fascist grand council has decided upon the creation of the office of labor magistrate. This magistrate will supervise the execution of labor contracts, acting as an arbitrator in all labor disputes and his decision will be final.

The grand council has also decided to enact a measure that will make strkes punishable by law when they are called for what they consider political purposes or in public services.

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Chinese Monarchists Plan Fascisti Coup

PEKIN — The Chang-Tso-Lin forces in Tientsin are preparing the ground for a fascist monarchist upheaval in this important part of China. Chian Kan Hu, chairman of the Socialist Democratic Party of China and member of the Constitution Drafting Committee has confessed his connection with the Manchu Imperial family and offers as excuse for his friendship with the ex-emperor of China, Hsuan Tung and others, by saying that he was trying to spread socialist ideas among them and to induce them to abandon their monarchical ambitions, according to the Peking "Leader".

The students of the Universities of Shanghai and Pekin do not believe the tame and ridiculous excuse of Chiank Kang and demand his immediate retirement.

German Workers Being Driven Into Suicide

BERLIN—The suicide rate has been continually on the upgrade in Germany since the world war. The suicide rate has now reached the rate of 21.4% per 100,000 population.

The suicide rate among women has risen since their entrance into the industrial establishments of Germany at a rapid pace. Many of the women have used the suicide route to escape the bitter competition among each other in the industrial establishments.

The provinces of Saxony, Thuringia, Brunswick, Anhalt and Schleswig-Holstein at present have the largest suicide rates. Berun, the principal cities of Saxony and the seaport cities in the northwest, how the highest suicide rates for cities.

India Spent $23,000 When Two Lords Met

(By J. C. Goho)

Some time ago, Lord Reading, Viceroy of India, went to England to confer with Lord Birkenhead, Secretary of State for India, about Indian political conditions—at least so the Indians were told.

The noble Lord returned with the consoling message that further reform was not even to be thought of until the year of grace 1929, and requested the leaders of the Indian people to 'carry on' in the old way and be 'good little boys'. But even the moderates are finding the good old way unworkable, just as capitalism in several other countries is proving unworkable.

Lord Reading has come out, time after time, with statements of this kind, and no one expects anything else from him. But why should he take expensive trips to England which cost the taxpayers something like $23,000, especially when the earnings of the average Indian worker is five cents per day.

I wonder if the poor taxpayers of India will ever know the real reason for Lord Reading's recent trip to England, the first of its kind since the advent of India's task masters.

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INDIA

India is now recognized as one of the leading industrial countries in the world. The number of workers in industry is more than 20,000,000, chiefly employed in mining, iron, steel, engineering, transport, cotton, tea plantations and jute. There are nearly 150,000 Indians employed as seamen (Lascars). Wages are extremely low and profits very high. British Capitalism finds in India cheap labor, unorganized, illiterate and cowed by British militarism. In the coal, iron, steel and subsidiary industries, British firms have invested £200,000,000 and employ 750,000 workers, of which nearly 100,000 are women and children.

POLAND

The chief fact that transpires from the proceedings of the third Congress of the Polish Trade Unions, is that a distinct advance is being achieved in coming to an understanding with the national minorities, an understanding which is of the greatest significance for the further development of the Trade Union Movement in Poland. The membership, like that of all countries, has declined, being 300,221, against 445,774 in 1921. On the other hand the forces have been effectually consolidated, as is shown by the fact that the 67 Unions existing in 1919 have now been reduced by amalgamations to 31.

FRANCE

A further sharp rise in the price of nearly all commodities has taken place, sugar and coffee being the only things not affected. The rise in wholesale prices is quickly being passed on to the people, and prices are now 5½ times as much as they were before the war. Additional burdens are bound to be imposed shortly, when the innumerable taxes on commodities brought in by the new budget comes into force.

AUSTRIA

Austrian Trade Unions declined 7 per cent. in membership in 1924, but have enormously increased their financial condition, money in the Treasury going up something like 50 per cent. The total membership is 828,000. Unemployment is still very bad, but the spirit of the workers is rising. For example the official journal of the Trade Union Centre has a circulation of 903,000.

NICARAGUA

The 7th Congress of the Trade Union Federation of Nicaragua was held recently at Managua; 20 organizations, affiliated and non-affiliated, taking part. The Conference may be regarded as the begining of a new era for Trade Unionism in Nicaragua; new rules, based upon modern Socialist principles, having been adopted.

BRITAIN

Membership of the Transport and General Workers' Union increased by 65,287 last year. As a result of settlements effected by the Union during 1924, over 4½ million pounds has been secured for its members in advances in wages.

PARIS—After fighting unaided for many weeks, the Paris bank clerks have been forced to return to work without any substantial gain.

Some of the smaller banks have granted an increase of about $1.10 a month, and a coal allowance during the winter, but the big establishments have not only refused to grant an increase, but have victimized many of the strikers.

- - INDUSTRY - -

Bosses Cannot Break Belgian Metal Strike

(By Federated Press)

BRUSSELS—The metal workers strike is in its third month and despite the defection of the Catholic union, which represents only few, the ranks are practically unbroken. Attempts of the employers to import scabs from France have failed dismally, and expressions of international solidarity have come from both Russia and England.

The Russian metal workers have sent 56,000 francs but the executive of the Belgian metal workers union has refused to accept it. The British machinists union is balloting on a proposed 2 cents per member assesment in support of their striking Belgian fellow workers. There are between 70,000 and 80,000 metal workers on strike. The men are on strike against a 5 per cent reduction in wages.

Russian Harvest Much Larger Than Last Year

MOSCOW—Final harvest figures as published in Economic Life show a total of 4,144,000,000 poods—approximately 2,250,000,000 bushels—for the consolidated grain crop of the Soviet Union. It is about 750,000,000 bushels above last year's showing.

The harvest will be partitioned as follows: To the peasant population for food, seeding and the feeding of animals and poultry, 3,123,000,000 poods; for the urban population, 339,000,000 poods; for various purposes—that is, special grants by the Soviet government to meet need inside or outside of Russia—60,000,000 poods.

The surplus available for export will be 622,000,000 poods, or more than 10,000,000 tons, in the coming year.

Italy To Build Great Fleet of War Vessels

ROME—Italy is considering a new naval building program, as the result of observations of recent naval manouvers, according to reports in reliable quarters.

Italian experts, it is claimed, are convinced that the battleship has lost its efficiency as a fighting force. This opinion has been strengthened by the manouvers when all vessels of the battleship class were either "sunk" or "disabled" by submarines and aircraft.

The projected new building program, it is said, will consist in the main of destroyers, fast motor-torpedo boats, and submarines. Coincident with the change in the naval building program a great expansion of the naval air fleet is also proposed.

Among the new submarines planned is one which will eclipse the British X-1, heretofore regarded as the most powerful underwater unit in the world.

Organization Is What Brings Home the Bacon

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press

Steady progress by the bricklayers' union in raising the wages of its 70,000 members is indicated in a report on union wage and hours from 1913 to 1925 issued by the U. S. department of labor. The report shows that in 12 of the 40 leading cities covered by the investigation bricklayer scales on May 1, 1925, represented an advance over the previous year. Only one city reported a drop in their wages.

The 44-hour week has become practically universal with Charleston, S. C., and Cincinnati coming into this column between 1924 and 1925. Richmond, with a 45-hour week is the solitary exception.

That union bricklayers in establishing these conditions have been fighting the battle of such nonunion workers as may still exist is indicated by the department's statement that "the union scale generally represents the prevailing minimum rate for the trade in the locality even though all persons in the trade may not be members of the union." The case is similar to the coal industry where it is admitted that the fight of union miners for decent conditions keeps nonunion wages and standards at a higher level than otherwise.

Bricklayers get the highest wages in St. Louis where the minimum rate is $1.75 an hour. This is a gain of 50c or 40 per cent over 1920 and of 150 per cent over 1913. Washington follows with $1.62 1-2 an hour, a gain of 62 1-2 per cent since 1913. The lowest union scale is in Charleston, with $1 an hour, the same rate as in 1920, but an increase of 150 per cent over 1913.

Maryland Rail Heads Fear Strike Action

(Federated Press.)

BALTIMORE.—President Byers of the Western Maryland Railway is holding conferences with W. A. Paddock, assistant grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Fred Barr, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and representatives of the grand lodges of the Railway Trainmen and Railway Conductors, as a result of the almost unanimous strike vote taken by the train crews employed by the company. Their grievance is the refusal of the Western Maryland to enforce the wage award, which was an increase given by the railroad labor board. All other class 1 roads have accepted the award.

Unsafe condition of locomotives since the company farmed out its repair work to contractors and so locked out the shop crafts will also be discussed.

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TROTSKY'S BLADE DISSECTS BRITAIN'S BODY POLITIC

(Reviewed by Leland Olds)

"ENGLAND is heading rapidly toward an era of great revolutionary upheavals," says Leon Trotsky in one of the keenest pieces of political sword-work since Tom Paine wrote The Rights of Man in answer to Burke's reflections against the French Revolution. With a few exceptions Trotsky's Wither England? is also a keen historical analysis. It is directed against what Trotsky believes to be the false lead given by Ramsay MacDonald and the Fabians in the British Lafor Party.

"England," Trotsky writes, "is headed for revolution because she has already entered the stage of capitalist disintegration." He sees that the tremendous industrial preponderance over the rest of the world, which was the basis of England's wealth and unprecedented world position, is gone and that consequently the productive forces of England, particularly the proletariat, are too great for the position of England in the world market. The chronic unemployment is indication of England's decay.

"Unemployment in England is no longer the normal reserve army," he says, but "a permanent social stratum born of industry in its prosperity and left without ground to stand on in its decline."

Analysis Not Propaganda

Thus Trotspy establishes a basis for his prophecy, not as one engaged in propaganda but as one 'analyzing the historical development of England and attempting to explain the historical path by which that country will encounter obstacles to its continued existence." English capitalism will not improve but will grow worse and the working class alone can furnish the basis for saving the situation. Nationalization becomes a question of saving British industry. Only the trade unions will supply from their midst the organs of management of the nationalized industry.

This being the situation, according to his analysis, he turns to labor's tactics in fulfilling its role. He directs his attack particularly against those who harp on "gradualness of change" as opposed to preparing for changes involving violence. He aims to show that violence will inevitably appear in the course of the transition. To those who advocate only parliamentary action he says:

"The puritans dealt the death blow not only to Charles I, but to royal absolutism as such and the preachers of parliamentary and gradual changes are enjoying the fruits of their act to this day."

Cromwell, Revolutionary Realist

He analyzes at some length the puritan revolutionary tradition showing how it furnishes a pattern of revolutionary action today, how "the revolutionary realist Cromwell" in building a new society openly recognized that parliament was not and end in itself. He points out also that "as a matter of fact we here find under conditions of profound social upheaval that the dictatorship of a class assumes the form of personal dictatorship which alone is capable of freeing the kernel of the nation out of the ancient impediments."

"Mankind," he says, "does not exist for democracy, but democracy is one of the auxiliary tools on the path of mankind's development. As soon as bourgeois democracy becomes an obstacle, it should be destroyed. The transition from capitalism to socialism does not emanate from formally democratic principles, standing above society, but from material conditions of the development of society itself. A scientific analysis of the entire historical process and the political experiences of our own generation which includes the imperialist war all bear witness that our civilization is threatened with stagnation and decay. Only the proletariat can accomplish the transition to socialism."

England Drives to Crisis

It is impossible in so brief a review to take up his argument that renunciation of violence applies simply to use of force by an oppressed class against its opressors, or his predictions concerning the sequence of event as the difficulties increase and the struggle sharpens toward crisis in England. The book should be read by any one desiring to follow events in what was the premier industrial nation of the world.

A significant thing about the book is that it was written not in England but in Russia. That Trotsky had to do a job that should have been done in England seems to indicate a lack of vitality which may mean that the revolutionary upheaval will not have the creative force to conquer, that English industry will not be saved but will enter a long slow decay like that which followed the splendor of Rome.

British labor will need something more than decadent leadership for, as Trotsky points out, once British labor enters the crisis the conflict will be come worldwide with "the most powerful support of the bourgeoisie of the United States" coming to aid the capitalist class of England.—L. O.

Whither England?, by Leon Trotsky; International Publishers, New York, $1.75.

German Miners' Head Visits West Virginia

(By Federated Press)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—West Virginia's mine-war is not frightening president Frederick Husemann of the German Miners' Union. Husemann is not waiting for the close of the American Federation of Labor convention, whose opening sessions he attended, to invade the territories of miners' strikes. With his interpreter, Dr. George Berger and his official guide from the United Mine Workers Union, Edward A. Wieck of Illinois, Husemann is visiting first the hard coal strike area, then the gunman-ridden, injunction-loaded West Virginia bituminous battlefield, and after that he will push on into other mine districts as far west as possible, probably reaching Colorado's pits.

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1-13-lb., per pkg..... 15c

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

Cut Plug Tobacco

For the man who smokes a plug tobacco, we specially recommend H.B.C. Cut Plug. There's nothing better put up.

In one-half pound tins for..... $1.25
In one-quarter pound tins for..... 65c

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Canada's Finest Tobacco

The finest quality Virginia Tobacco, giving a delightfully cool and satisfying smoke.

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1-5-lb., per tin..... 60c
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YOUR CAR TROUBLES repaired at least expense. Our experience puts us in a position to give you expert advice about your Automobile and Engine troubles. Our Shop is fully equipped to render prompt and satisfactory service at all times.

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CORPORATION OF POINT GREY

TENDERS

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, will be received by the Council up to 8 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, October 20th, 1925, for paving the following streets:

Markham Street, 41st to 43rd Ave.
Angus Drive 37th to 41st Avenue.
7th Avenue, Trimble Street to Sassamat Street.
44th Avenue, Carnarvon Street to McDonald Street.
59th Avenue, Granville Street to Oak Street.
Park Drive, Granville Street to Oak Street.
Hudson Street, Park Drive to 54th Avenue.

Form of tender, specifications and full information may be obtained on application to the Municipal Engineer on payment of the sum of $5.00, which will be returned on receipt of a bona fide tender.

A deposit by certified cheque of ten (10) per cent. of the amount tendered will be required with each tender as security that the tenderer will, if called upon, enter into a ccontract and provide the required bond for the performance of the work.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

HENRY FLOYD,
C. M. C.

Municipal Hall, 5851 West Boulevard, Vancouver, B.C., October 14th, 1925.

It is only by making the ruling few uneasy that the oppressed can obtain a particle of relief.—Bentham.

CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH VANCOUVER

VOTERS' LIST

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

Special Attention

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

Householders and license holders inserted by declaration only.

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

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

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

WILLIAM T. RIPLEY,
Municipal Clerk.

127 Esplanade West Phone N. V. 101

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We have always some special prices on various grades of Lumber. It will pay you to see us FIRST.

QUALITY LUMBER

Dr. Curry's Campaign Manifesto

(Continued from page 1)

d "Ins" in the federal House, uld be amusing if it were not serious, and the fact that the eat majority of the working sses will probably vote for these rporation lawyers and other gen- men representing vested inter- s, is perhaps a reason why ne of our intellectual lights re- t the idea that men, and mon- ys, could possibly be descend- ts of a common ancestor.

It is becoming more and more ident that parliamentary bodies not rule, but are merely the red men, the political execu- es of the capitalist class, which today supplying very "liberal" mpaign funds to these repre- ntatives.

The Two-Party System is ap- rently maintained with the ob- ct of keeping the game going so at the attention of the masses ill not dwell on the problems hich are to them matters of e and happiness, but that they ay maintain their faith in the wers that be and continue "to their duty in that state of life hich it has pleased God to call em."

The Class Struggle

It should be evident to all who ink that there is a class strug- e which is constantly growing severity. But what Liberal or nservative nominee possesses e knowledge, or the courage, to al with this vital fact, or to mit the obvious truth that mod- n sociey is divided into two eat classes, **that which operates e machinery of wealth produc- on, and that which owns this achinery?**

"The history of mankind since bal society, holding land in mmon, has been largely a his- ry of conflicts between slaves d masters, exploiters and ex- oited. We have now reached a age when the exploited and op- essed classes cannot attain their mancipation from the sway of e ruling class—the capitalist— thout once and for all emanci- ting society at large from all ploitation and oppression."

This quotation is from Marx' Communist Manifesto," and is e key which will solve the many ysteries of the relativity and nflict which we find today in e economic, political, intellec- al and moral field.

The opening sentence of this ork is as follows:

"A spectre is haunting Europe, e spectre of Communism."

Since the great revolution in ussia, Communism has had a d name, because it represents ccessful revolt against the ex- ing order, and if the reader will amine the report recently issued the British Trades' Delegation Russia, he will realize why this and why the Fascisti move- ent is developing even in Eng- nd—the land of democracy— d why the spectre of Commun- m seems to be haunting, not ly Europe, but the world of perialistic Capitalism.

The great upheaval of 1914 has riously damaged the social order hich wise men have declared erlasting, and the fact that one- th of the land surface of the rth, and one-eighth of the rld's population, has already ed itself from "the sway of ruling class," is a fact that ould induce even the politicians the old parties to stop and con- der.

Ignorance Alone Enslaves

The mind of man is as a field ady for the seed. Truth or lsehood may be sown there, but he cause justifies the means," nd to the class in power deceit and lsehood become virtues when pplied to perpetuate their rule. He who pays the piper sets the ne." This is true with regard our press, pulpits, schools and olitical platforms. The class hich controls the economic forces, the food, clothing, shelter, etc., controls also the minds of the nation.

The greatest force today in moulding public opinion is the daily press. Professor Scott Nearing informs us that over forty million newspapers are distributed and read every day on this continent. This is the "ignorising" force today which is obstructing the river of progress, and which may result in transforming this evolutionary process into a torrent of destruction and death.

The self-confession of John Swinton, once editor of the New York Times, and friend of Eugene V. Debs, shows how the intellect of the masses is perverted and kept in darkness regarding the great problems of life. This is part of Swinton's reply to a toast. "The Independent Press": "There is no such thing in America as an Independent Press; I am paid $150 a week to keep my honest opinion out of the paper I edit. others of you are paid for similar work, and any of you who would be so foolish as to publish your honest opinion would soon be on the street looking for another job.

"The business of the journalist is to destroy the truth, to pervert, to villify, to fawn at the feet of Mammon, to sell his country and his race for his daily bread. You know it, and I know it, and what folly is this, toasting an Independent Press? We are vassals and tools of the rich men behind the scenes. We are jumping jacks. They pull the strings and we dance. We are intellectual prostitutes." This accounts for the falsehoods and slanders so often directed against Soviet Russia by our daily press.

This is known as economic determinism. In reality, no one is to blame. It applies also to politicians of the "rich men behind the scenes." It represents a phase of human development, and it will pass away with the passing of class divisions.

The Unemployed Problem

Over-production and unemployment are the products of the machine age. They were unheard-of during chattel-slavery and serfdom. During the age of hand tools all the workers were kept busy maintaining themselves and supplying the church, the warriors and the leisure classes, and also supplying themselves with the necessities of life.

Commerce, as we know it, and "a favorable balance of trade," had not yet arrived. Communities were self-sustaining and production and consumption balanced. The producer owned the tools and the products were his.

Steam power and machinery started the Industrial Revolution, the ever-increasing products of labor and the growing army of unemployed.

Even a century ago there was a dearth of workers in America. A million black brothers were herded into slave ships and sold at auction to the planters of that country, which had not long before fought a bloody revolution for "Life, Liberty and Pursuit of Happiness."

In Simon's "Class Struggles in America" we learn that "a good field hand, as late as 1860, sold for $4,000." According to our daily press, two years ago, during the winter, wage-slaves were offered at auction on the "Common" at Boston. Only a few were purchased, and the best price was the slave's portion— "Food, clothing and shelter."

Suppressed Information

I have before me a pamphlet entitled "Suppressed Information." This was compiled from the 18th Annual Labor Report of the United States."

It was "suppressed" because it explained the cause of unemployment and the progressive nature of poverty, inherent under capitalism.

C. D. Wright, the Commissioner of Labor, declared that machinery was the cause of unemployment, and we know that unemployment produces famine, suffering and rebellion.

The competitive struggle among industrial combinations means the constant application of labor-saving machinery, and organization, since labor-time determines price, and labor applied to natural resources produces all wealth and use value.

"Suppressed Information" also showed that, while owing to a surplus of labor seeking a market wages remained at a subsistence point, the products of labor, through the evolution of the machine, continued to rapidly increase.

This government report presented these facts relative to the basic commodity of the machine age, known as pig-iron, and this increase in productivity is as follows:

In 1870 the average product of pig-iron per man was 66 tons, and the profit per man was $322. In 1880 it had risen to 81 tons; the profit enjoyed by the shareholders was $560. In 1900 improvements in the treatment of ore enabled the average worker to produce 595 tons, and the profit per man rose to $900.

In 1870 the annual wages were $453 per man. In 1900 it was only $506, and owing to the increased cost of living the purchasing power or real wages had decreased.

This report also shows how over-production, owing to this evolution of the machine during this period, had increased the armies of unemployed in America.

In 1890 fifteen per cent. of the workers in the 33 states canvassed were out of employment part of the time. In 1900 it had increased to twenty-two per cent. In 1903, during an industrial crisis, fifty per cent. of the working class were out of employment part of the year.

The main cause of this unemmovement was "factory-closed." Strikes caused less than three per cent. of the trouble, while, in spite of the claims of our temperance advocates, only one-quarter of one per cent. were idle through "the demon rum."

Imperialism

The demands of the great world war forced production to the very summit of its development. The backward countries, the nations of the Orient, up to that time the dumping grounds of the surplus value, crystallized from the sweat, blood and life forces of the workers of the western world, became producers. Capitalism forever seeks a lower standard of living in order to reduce the price of commodities and to undersell competitors.

The recent upheaval in China was due to the invasion of that country by Imperialistic Capitalism. The people rebelled against the ruthless exploitation of their workers in the mills of Mammon.

The war in Morocco, the invasion of weaker nations by the industrial powers is for raw material and cheap labor. The Orient represents the lowest standard of living known, and while the industries of the western world are slowing down and stopping, machinery of all kinds is being set up in the Orient. This is a phase of the "Yellow Peril" which our old party politicians never deal with.

The competitive struggle demands an ever-lowering cost of production. Even the "Great War to End War," and the greater war now being prepared for by the bankers and munition combines, who, like vermin and vultures fatten off the battlefield, are under capitalism necessary in order to dispose of the wealth coined from the life forces of Labor.

The Remedy

It is obvious that this ever-increasing antagonism between the needs of society and the class appropriation of these needs is the cause of poverty, unemployment, and the great evils which today afflict mankind, and it is also evident that the remedy can be prescribed and enforced by the exploited and oppressed classes only.

The universal urge to live, to fight and conquer our enemies, which brought our race up from the distant past, that through ages of struggle transformed our ancestors, the cave-man, into our generation, which with brain and brawn has created the marvels of today, is not going to lie down and perish miserably because a parasitic class seeks to prevent this social chick from breaking the shell of class rule and entering a higher and happier form of existence.

Today we have demonstrations of the coming change. In Australia the workers are about to capture the Federal reins of political power, and have already socialized, in many states, important requirements of social life.

Labor, the Emancipator

The British Trade Union Delegation Report shows that numerous Socialist Soviet Republics now affiliated have thrown off their old exploiters and are laying the economic and intellectual basis of a new social order.

The machine which today has enslaved the masses will, under social ownership and production for use, free mankind from want and abolish the cause of war and class conflicts. As Emerson says: "If you follow the chain of the slave you will find it upon the wrist of the master," and the great world-wide labor movement is destined to emancipate, not only the working class, but the whole human race.

The ruins of ancient empires proves that slavery destroys itself. As before the fall of ancient Babylon, so today we can see on the billboards of the universe the flaming handwriting, the old indictment and prophecy:

"Capitalism, thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting. Thy days are numbered. Thy kingdom shall be taken from thee and given to the workers." In that day all shall do useful work, and there shall be neither slaves or masters. In the words of Jack London, "We shall all be joy-smiths, and our work will be to beat out laughter and song from the ringing anvil of time."

GUNS AND UNIFORMS BESPATTER WEST VIRGINIA MINING AREA

(By Louis F. Budenz, Federated Press)

FAIRMONT, W. Va.—Police of all shapes, sizes and degrees—state police, deputy sheriffs and company gunmen—swarm in northern West Virginia at the present time. The streets of mining towns are full of military display and gun-show. One cannot walk around the corner without runnning into a gun-toter, the gun openly displayed at the hip.

The olive-green uniforms of the state police are particularly conspicuous, as they stride down the street or hang around the court house. They have been her almost a year, ever since there were rumblings of a walkout in the northern part of the state. The company gunmen also strut about in gray shirts and custom trousers, with big pearl-handled revolvers hung prominently from their belts.

Protests of No Avail

The city of Fairmont itself has plenty of blue-uniformed men. But the city is in the hands of a miner administration. Mayor Thomas V. Buckley is a member of the United Mine Workers. Both he and chief of police Snider argue that there is no reason for such a heavy force of minnions of the law as have been massed here. But the protests are of no avail.

Company Control

One who means to keep neutral in this section must watch his step closely. If he decides to photograph, interview anyone or express his opinions, he must find out ahead of time who is in control of the town. The company-controlled towns will not allow any publicity to go out except that which is favorable to the company cause. There is always doubt as to whether the county itself will not try to drive the zealous correspondents off the county roads. The operators bitterly resent some of the publicity that has gone out about them, and recently the editor of a Parkesburg paper made a special trip to New York to protest against any publicity favorable to the miners.

In miner-controlled towns, such as Fairmont, there is a determination on the part of the administration to prevent the companies from photographing any marching men or others since it is likely that the companies will later use these photographs in a national blacklist of the men.

Blacklisting Purposes

The fact is, the Consolidation Co., hired J. E. Windsor, manager of the Fairmont Photo and Blue Print Co., to take pictures of pickets and of the parade of Sept. 26, in order to have a permanent record of the rebellious men.

"Why do the companies want these photos?" Windsor was asked by a Federated Press responsible. "In order that these men may never get another job," he answered with warmth, "If they ever try to get work where the company has the upper hand, they will be given the gate." Windsor feels the line-up here keenly, as he has been subjected to more than one tongue-lashing by union pickets, when attempting to photograph them for the company archives.

"The women are the worst of all," he said. "They taunt you and go after your camera, and act worse than the men. You'd think it was their strike."

Undoubtedly it is!

Imperialists Prepare To Wage War on Russia

LONDON.—That fears of labor that the imperialist powers are preparing for ultimate war against Soviet Russia are not without foundation is seen in the plans of White Guard Finland to make unexampled military preparations running into the billions of dollars. Of course this is to be done, as usual, by preparing for "defense."

President of the Defense Committee Hornborg, although admitting that Finland itself could not afford such a pretentious and costly plan, does not say where the funds are to come from to furnish Finland with the estimated $140,000,000 a year for ten years, in addition to the cots of maintaining the "civil corps," or white guard.

Broadly hinting that money from the larger capitalist nations would be welcomed, Hornborg says the economic aspects of the plan is causing the Finnish government concern, as it had been hoped to make use of material captured from Soviet Russia, but this would not suffice and "something must be done to make Finnish defense more than a bluff."

I feel the force of mechanism and the fury of avaricious commerce to be at present so irresistible that I have seceded from the study not only of architecture but nearly of all art, and have given myself, as I would in a beseiged city, to seek the best modes of getting bread and water for its multitudes.—John Ruskin.

OPEN FORUM **Editorial Page** QUESTION BOX

Address All Letters and Remittances to the Editor

The Canadian Labor Advocate
1129 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C. Phone Sey. 2132

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$1 SIX MONTHS

:: Capitalism's :: Weekly Pageant

WORK! If that all potent elixir could only be procured in prodigious quantities how the trials and miseries, the worries and strain; the nerve wrack and mental anguish of this world would disappear like mist before a morning sun. This is the conclusion to be reached from the election slogans and speeches of Capitalism's candidates in the present Canadian federal election. "More work for the worker." Nothing about more ease, more wages, more enjoyment, more comfort. No, the saving elixir for the ditch digger is larger shovels, for the craftsman more intensive toil, for the factory hand faster driven machines. For everyone who earns his living by the sweat of his brow the expenditure of more muscular energy. And this is the year of grace 1925, after a century and a half of mechanical development unparalled in the history of mankind. And then we think we are sane! What mule browsing on the hill would be so stupid as to endorse such a policy? Only man is guilty of such colossal ignorance.

* * *

J. BRUCE WALKER, whose mission it is to inveigle immigrants into Canada, on behalf of Mackenzie King's "railway policy," is stated by the daily press as going to use "the personal touch" in substitution for "correspondence in order to secure settlers for Canada." "Personal touch" is right. The entire affair will be of a "touching" character. The immigrant will be "touched" by the C. P. R. for his fare; he will be "touched" by the Canadian government for ten dollars as a bet that he cannot stay three years on a farm — and live. He will be "touched" by the mortgage companies, and by the farm implement companies; he will be "touched" by elevator companies and banks. He will be "touched by hail storms and burning drought; and if he possesses a spirit the size of a knat's ankle he will be "touched" with angry rage at his own gullability. Then Walker shakes him by the hand the "touching" process will only have started.

! - !

BRITISH CAPITALISTS are reported to be considering loaning the overseas Dominions two or three hundred million pounds at about two per cent interest, in order to help move the populace from their native soil to strange shores. This ,according to the daily press, would be a good investment, because, we are told, Britain is already "spending more than £100,000,000 a year in payment of doles, which have brought no benefit at all." No benefit at all to keep men from starvation, to feed hungry children, to save women's virtue? Two per cent. on the one hand and two million hungry unemployed on the other, but as the latter cannot be put to work it is better to transport them out of the country. And then they tell us that the "Reds" would ruin the country, would break up the home, and would practice unnameable vices and debaucheries. "Those that have eyes to see let him see."

The modern form of private property is simply a legal claim to take a share of the produce of the national industry without paying for it.—Bernard Shaw.

Send in Your Subscription Today.

New Blood for New Problems

AFTER a four years' public exhibition of second-rate oratory and fourth-rate thinking, Mackenzie King and his followers are affording the workers of Canada an opportunity of once again selecting nominal rulers. As the protagonists of the decrepit Liberal and Conservative parties rush into the fray, the air resounds with the obsolete battle cries of a dead social epoch and the pristine slogans born of political expediency, mental bankruptcy and moral cowardice.

That we live in a world of swiftly changing conditions one would little imagine, if one relied upon the old-line parties for education. The free trade versus protection "issue," which has done yeoman service for the last century and a quarter, has again been resurrected, and its mortifying bones transformed into the burning question of today.

The innumerable questions arising out of a decaying social order, and insistently demanding a solution, are not mentioned, as indeed they cannot be. The two old parties, who represent the financial interests, dare not speak of them, and the voice of the Labor candidates, who alone are untrammelled, is stilled by a wall of silence maintained by the kept press of the ruling caste. To confuse the mind of the producing class, and thus prevent them from concentrating on their own problems, innumerable spurious "policies" are devised and heralded across the country as the one saving balm guaranteed to usher in an era of peace and plenty; but on real fundamental issues our rulers are silent.

The entire method of producing and distributing the things required by man for his sustenance is in chaos. The whole world is locked together with bands of trade and commerce. We must sell and ship to the ends of the earth wheat, lumber, fish and ores, otherwise we cannot eat bread, build houses nor produce tools. Every country is in a like condition. All must sell a surplus abroad, and few require to purchase. The backward nations of the world have, during the past few years, been turned into industrialized, manufacturing countries, while the former centers of industry are in ruins. The once mighty German Empire has been stamped in the dust. France crumbles under a load of debt. The iron heel of capitalist dictatorship stalks through half a dozen different nations. The British Isles, once the workshop of the world, has a working population living on the brink of starvation because no one wants to buy the products of their labor. The United States, richest country in the world, and banker of the world, has a vast number of unemployed men and idle workshops. Here in Canada our condition is similar. Our rulers trumpet abroad that a larger population is needed, and the streets of Canadian towns are so full of idle workers that placards must be displayed a thousand miles away warning others not to come into some particular district.

The economy of capitalism, production and distribution for a profit, can no longer supply the needs of man with the means of life. The working class, barred from the ownership of the means of production, are being forced lower and lower in a frantic effort to meet international competition. Idle men, idle workshops, and an impoverished populace, this is the heritage of capitalist economy as it attempts to stifle mankind in its death-grip. This is the harvest we reap from applying age-old and palsied slogans to new and pressing problems.

In this morass of social contradictions and conflicting verbiage, but one group possesses the courageous understanding to point a way out. The representatives of Labor are the only ones not hog-tied by vested interests. Their program is to fight for the immediate amelioration of the workers' lot, but with their eyes fixed on the supreme goal of socializing the means of production and distribution, and securing for those who toil the full fruits of their industry. New methods are needed to deal with new problems. The world of today is not the world of 1910. The candidates of Labor represent the new ideas that must be applied to the problems of today. Decades of alternating Liberal and Conservative sway have proven sterile for all but themselves, because they dared not do anything except obey the behests of those who owned them. The time has come for the working class to challenge the authority of their rulers—VOTE LABOR.

Injustice to Landowners in B. C.

Editor Labor Advocate: Suppose, Mr. Editor, that you own land here in British Columbia that cost you $2,200. We may assume that, for taxation purposes, the government of your locality assesses your land as worth $2,000, and your land tax for one year is $50.

Suppose now that, owing to bad business and hard times, you fail to pay that tax for three years in succession. There are then arrears of taxes against your land amounting to $150. Then the government adds on about $12 for penalty and other charges, and if you fail to pay the whole amount of $162 the government causes your land to be offered for sale by public auction for spot cash at a tax sale of lands for the upset price of $170.

These tax sales of land have destroyed land values to such a degree by their auction-hammer, spot cash, quick- time method of sale that, at such a sale, it often happens that nobody is willing to buy some parcels of land for spot cash even for the upset prices. If this happens in your case, Mr. Editor, the auctioneer knocks down your land to the government for the upset price of $170, and if you fail to redeem your land during the next year you lose your land entirely, though it cost you $2,200.

Hundreds, and probably thousands, of parcels and estates of land have thus been lost by the owners through the confiscation of those lands by the provincial and municipal governments of B. C. on account of non-payment of the tax claims, even though, in every case, the land, by the government's own assessment, was declared to be worth several times the amount of the tax claim.

Is there any justice in such treatment of landowners?

Here someone may say that, if a landowner does not pay his taxes, the government has no choice but to confiscate his land.

But that opinion is wrong, because these questions may be asked:

(1) Is the system of taxation fair and just, or is it unfair and unjust?

(2) Is the non-payment of taxes by the landowner due to bad business and hard times caused by a bad, unjust system of land taxation?

(3) As the system of tax sales of land is very different from that of ordinary land sale at a real estate office, is the tax sale system a fair and proper way of selling land?

(4) Has the government any right, on account of a tax claim of $170, to confiscate land which, by the government's own assessment of the land value, is declared to be worth $2,000? Is not that like seizing a horse for the price of the saddle?

(5) Similarly, has the government any right to confiscate land for any claim which is less in amount than the government's own assessment of the land value?

If you fairly consider these questions, Mr. Editor, I think you must admit that the landowners of B.C. are being unjustly treated by the provincial and municipal governments of this province.

What is the cause of this unjust treatment of landowners here in British Columbia?

That question I do not propose to answer at present, but I suggest that every reader should carefully consider this matter, especially with regard to the questions that I have asked above.

JAS PHILBERT.
Mission, B.C.

The habits of our whole species fall into three great classes: Useful Labor, Useless Labor, and Idleness. Of course, the first only is meritorious, and to it all the products of labor rightfully belong; but the two latter, while they exist, are heavy pensioners upon the first robbing it of a large portion of its just rights. The only remedy is, as far as possible, to drive useless labor and idleness out of existence.—Abraham Lincoln.

There are people whose ears are deaf to injustices against the workers, but who will weep at the sight of an injured cat. . . . . Some will resent an offence against their nation to such an extent as to go voluntarily to war, but at the same time will treat with the utmost cruelty citizens of their own nation who happen to belong to a powerful social class. —Dr. Benzion Liber, U.S.A.

UNION DIRECTORY

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

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

Any district in British Columbia desiring information re securing speakers or the formation of local branches, kindly communicate with Provincial Secretary J. Lyle Telford, 524 Birks Bldg., Vancouver, B.C. Telephone Seymour 1382, or Bayview 5520.

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

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

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

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

THE FEDERATED SEAFARERS' UNION OF CANADA—Headquarters at Rooms 5, 6 and 7, Flack Building, 162 Hastings Street W., Vancouver, B.C. Tel. Sey. 8698. President, Robert Thom; Vice-President, David Gillespie; Sec'y-Treasurer, Wm. H. Donaldson. Victoria Branch, Room 11, Green Block, Broad Street, Victoria, B.C. Phone 1906.

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

PRINCE RUPERT TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 418—President, S. D. Macdonald; secretary-treasurer, J. M. Campbell, P.O. Box 689. Meets last Thursday of each month.

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Labor Advocate
With Which Is Incorporated
THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
By the Labor Publishing Co.

Business and Editorial Office
1129 Howe St.

The Canadian Labor Advocate is a non-factional weekly newspaper, giving news of the farmer-labor movement in action.

Subscription Rates: United States and foreign, $2.50 per year; Canada, $2 per year, $1 for six months; to unions subscribing in a body, 16c per member per month.

Member The Federated Press and The British Labor Press

- WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT -

Picture Shows

MOST people go to church feeling serious. They are justified he soul-business is a serious prob-m. Some people read their daily apers feeling bored. They also e justified, for the average news-aper stuff is about as uninterest-g things such as freight rates. ho wants to hear about them nyway? Freight rates haven't olved the European chaos, and ey won't solve our difficulties ther. However, I didn't start off talk politics. To continue with hat people do. They go to pic-re shows, at least quite a lot of em do, when they're not too dly broke.

Now I was going to say HOW ey should go. They should al-ays, without exception, be in a ivolous and light-hearted mood. repared to take very little seri-sly. Even the sob-stuff. They ould recollect that just as the ily press is the tool of the cap-list class, so the picture trade is tool, and considering the num-r of people it affects and influ-ces, no insignificant tool.

We learn several things at pic-re shows (which, as aforesaid, ould not be taken seriously). We rn a variety of facial contor-ns; how life is lived by the eat ones; how life is NOT lived the rest. We learn sentiment, e. the feeling that makes you op a dollar in the box when you ant to give only a nickle; the ling that makes you patriotic d ready to wipe your brother ve off the face of the earth, en the boss tells you to. The ling that makes you feel a sort warm gratitude for the grace beauty and gratitude of the ster class, the feeling that kes you content with your place the jungle of capitalism.

icture shows are a rich enter-ment if you go prepared to be sed.

ildren Participate In Strikers' Parade

AIRMONT, W. Va. — When usands of school children took t in the big Sept. 26 demonstra-of the United Mine Workers, laring in banners that They 't Destroy the Union Spirit of Kiddies, it was more than man-ctured sentiment.

he United Mine Workers are ponsible for the new school-ks in the hands of all union ers' children in West Virginia. en the present term started 8, it was discovered that West inia had no free textbook law. t had been prevented by the operators lobby at Charleston. pon learning of this condition rnational secretary Thomas nedy sent funds to purchase school books for the striking ers' children, amounting to ov-5,000.

Child Slavery in the U. S.

(By Federated Press)

ATLANTIC CITY—It remained for the Atlantic County District Council of Carpenters to give the A. F. of L. convention one of the snappiest samples of propaganda for the Child Labor Amendment that has yet been put across. When the delegates gathered for the special child labor session of the labor meet, each found on his desk a leaflet strip 18 inches by 6 inches headed Food for Thought, and carrying in vivid display type, the following, in part:

'Do you know that since the Supreme Court in 1922 declared the Child Labor Law unconstitutional, child labor in the factories, fields and canneries has increased at an alarming rate?

"Do you know that the increase in 11 cities is 57 per cent., in 14 cities, 24 per cent., while in others it has run up to 800 per cent?

'Do you know that in Waterbury, Conn., nearly EIGHT times as many children are at work as there were a year ago?

"Do you know that working in the beet-fields makes the backs of little boys and girls crooked, and that in two counties alone in Colorado there are 715 CHILDREN UNDER 6 YARS of age and 1,400 between 6 and 16 at work in the fields from eight to ten hours a day for weeks at a time?

"Do you know that in the anthracite mining district of Pennsylvania MANY CHILDREN of 13 and 14 YEARS of age have taken their place as full-time wage-earners?

"Do you know that the child morality rates are distressingly high in this same district?

"Do you know that in Louisiana in the oyster and shrimp canneries CHILDREN OF 8 AND 10 AND 12 are working from six o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock at night?

"Do you know that in North Carolina boys may enter the mills at 12 and boys and girls between 14 and 16 may be employed ELEVEN HOURS A DAY?

"Do you know that in Georgia orphans or children of widowed mothers may work in factories at the age of 12 and may be worked sixty hours a week, and that after they are 14½ they may legally work all night?

"If you do not know all these facts and figures—and they are only a drop in the bucket—it is about time you did?"

Reservoir of Private Wealth

(By Leland Olds, Federated Press)

LABOR'S venture into insurance as well as banking is entirely logical in terms of an analysis of the importance of insurance assets to the present business system by vice-president H. S. Ives of the Casualty Insurance Clearing house of Chicago before the Rocky Mountain Public Utilities Conference. According to Ives the $12,000,000,000 assets of American insurance companies form "the largest reservoir of private wealth to which business has access."

Ives classes insurance with the railroads and public utilities as enterprises closely associated with control of the whole business system. He says: "If the advocates of national socialization are able to confiscate these enterprises in the name of the state, it will not be long before they will get control of all business. These are indeed key industries and must be protected from political exploitation, repressive and unfair regulation and confiscatory taxation if our present economic system is to survive."

Insurance Investments

"Immense sums," he asserts, "are borrowed from insurance companies by the electric light and power industry. Insurance investments in transportation equal 12 per cent of the total railroad capitalization. Large sums have been placed in farm mortgages, in housing ventures and in private businesses of all kinds. These investments are a vitalizing force in business development.

"Because of the intricate and intimate relationship existing between insurance and every other enterprise of the modern world," he continues, "because of the dependency of trade and commerce upon this great industry, the socialists in our midst have for a long time desired to make a state monopoly out of it. They realize that if they can accomplish this they have taken the longest forward step toward the socialization of all business, and their reasoning is altogether logical."

Tapping the Under-Dog

This indicates the primary reason for the interest of the financiers in insurance. They have built up the life and fire insurance companies as a means of tapping the incomes of the small business men, professional people and the working class for the funds to build their great industrial combines, and all without giving these real investors to the extent of $12,000,000,000 any share in the control of the enterprises Last year, according to department of commerce data, the financiers secured $1,724,996,000 in funds from 45 life insurance companies representing about 81% of the total life insurance assets of the country. Thus through the life insurance companies alone they must have secured at least $2,000,000,000 in funds. The first 6 months of 1925 are running more than 13% ahead of the first half of 1924 assuring over 2¼ billion dollars from this source for the entire year.

The unions are going into insurance in order that labor may control the investment of funds which it provides instead of turning them over to open shop financiers.

THE HOME CORNER

PRUNES

he controversy arose about diet. apple of discord was not an le but a homely prune. I had finished raving about the val-of prunes and their use as a stitute for the harmful drugs medicines which glut the mar-and I felt quite sure that I had vinced my hearer. But she in-med me quite cooly, however, t she objected to dried fruits ause they are not clean.

'Clean them then. Sterilize them. them in boiling water for a ond or so if you must slay the rms that lurk in the juicy paths of the prune, but DON'T cook them, lest you destroy the vitamines—whatever those are." I counselled.

She remained obstinate.

Now that's what I call straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. I don't mean we do swallow camels. Worse. Just think of the fried food, the hot cakes, the new bread, the white flour, the terrible meals and awful drinks. Just think of the wholesale adulteration of food, the contamination of meat, to say nothing of the rubbish that isn't food at all, that is sold for profit.

Some people can't reason at all.

Through tattered clothes small vices do appear;
Robes and furred gowns hide all.
—Shakespeare

So this is the paper you have been wanting? Prove it by supporting it with your subscription and those of your neighbors and friends.

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THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY FAVORS A PROTECTIONIST TARIFF AS THE PANACEA FOR ALL ECONOMIC ILLS.

BOTH **LIBERAL** AND **CONSERVATIVE** PARTIES STAND FOR **BIG BUSINESS.** THE **LIBERAL PARTY** FAVORS AMERICAN BIG BUSINESS INTERESTS, WHILE THEIR **CONSERVATIVE** BRETHREN ARE PARTIAL TO BRITISH EXPLOITERS.

The Labor Party

STANDS ALONE AS THE DEFENDER OF **HUMAN RIGHTS** AGAINST **BIG BUSINESS INTERESTS.**

AN OFFENSIVE IS NOW BEING DIRECTED AGAINST CANADIAN WORKERS. CHEAP LABOR AND INTENSIFIED PRODUCTION UNDER SWEATSHOP CONDITIONS ARE THE IDEALS OF BIG BUSINESS—NO MATTER WHETHER IT BE AMERICAN OR BRITISH.

BOTH LIBERAL AND CONSERVATIVE PARTIES ARE PLEDGED TO A POLICY OF ENTICING MORE WORKERS INTO CANADA, IN ORDER TO REDUCE WAGES. THERE ARE ALREADY MORE WORKERS HERE THAN CAN BE EMPLOYED, AS IS EVIDENCED BY THE FACT THAT THE CITIES OF WINNIPEG AND VANCOUVER ARE WARNING MEN TO KEEP AWAY.

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Labor's Candidates Are:

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" Burrard - **J. SIDAWAY**
" Centre - **W. W. LEFEAUX**
" South - **A. HURRY**
New Westminster - **ROSE HENDERSON**

This advertisement is donated by friends of the Labor Party

No Laurels Added at R. R. Meet

DETROIT, Mich.—The Maintenance of Way Employees convention which opened in this city, September 14th, and adjourned September 28th, added no laurels to the union, nor the labor movement as a whole, as a result of their "deliberations". While numerous speakers of various A. F. of L. unions addressed the convention none seemed to have a grasp of the problem confronting the working class. Out of the maze of eloquence, lauding Democracy, urging the workers to co-operate with the employing class, condemning the activities of the progressive minorities in the unions, one lone voice in the person of Dennis E. Batt, editor of the Detroit Labor News, brought the delegates back to a realization of the struggles of the workers, repeatedly urging them to get POWER, organized strength.

Presidents Report

The reading of the President's report by the President, proved to be, as one of the delegates stated, a veritable mulligan, embodying a few working-class phrases, a super-abundance of Babbitt philosophy, and an unintentional condemnation of the craft form of organization. After considering the dangers of company unions and dual organizations, the one plan that would stop such dangers is dealt with by the President as follows: "I do not in any way question the theory underlying the amalgamation plan, although no solution of same is yet in sight. It is very easy to formulate theories and thesis, but it is an altogether different matter to carry same out successfully in a practical way." This is followed by an insinuation that " a certain force that is causing disintegration and disharmony" are the only advocates of amalgamation.

Company Unions

The presentation of resolutions was in one case a surrender to the railway managements, which was supposed to show the companies the uselessness of company unions: "Resolved, That this Brotherhood declare itself willing and anxious to enter into a programme of co-operation with the management of any railway that will accept our co-operation, it being distinctly understood that the acceptance of this plan shal be a recognition of this Brotherhood and an agreement of co-operation must be between such railway and this organization, and it being further understood that such a plan must provide not only for improvement in savings to the management, but likewise for improvement and the privilege of sharing in the financial savings on the part of aMintenance of Way Employees—."

"Labor's Friends"

Not content with surrendering their organization on the industrial field, the convention decided to continue the farce of endorsing "labor's friends" in the political field, by unqualified endorsing the Conference for Progressive Political Action, which is to continue receiving the Unions' support "as long as it maintain a strict non-partizan attitude."

The debate on the Provident Fund, which lasted about a day and a half, revealed the terrible conditions under which the Maintenance of Way men and their families existed, so taken aback were the delegates, that one delegate asked to have all reference of trackmens' wives and childern sleeping on straw expunged from the records, another pointed out how humiliating this all was to the ladies in the gallery. Various schemes of insurance were proposed, only to meet the general objection, that it would necessitate an increase in dues. Out of the various plans presented was one demanding Social Insurance such as that in operation in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. This delegate urged the convention to get behind this scheme and demand that insurance for the workers be paid out of the profits of industry. The fate of the Provident Fund will be determined by a referendum.

The Communist Bogey

A clever piece of "machine" work was pulled off on a resolution calling for Amalgamation of certain Railway unions; at the psychological moment a telegram was read from B. M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employees' Dept., A. F. of L.: "It occurred to me you might be interested in action taken by Carmen and Boilermakers' Conventions on so-called amalgamation issue. Question was thoroughly discussed in both Conventions for an entire day. It was proven and admitted that the recent Chicago Amalgamation Convention was dominated by leaders of the Communist Party, who are intent on using the American Labor Movement to promote their revolutionary activities. The record conclusively proves that the Worker's Party in America is subordinate to the Communist International of Russia, that the Workers' Trade Union Educational League, of which Foster is the head, is also subordinate to the Moscow Communist International, that the International Committee on Amalgamation of which Wagner is secretary and which attempted to promulgate the so-called MINNESOTA plan of amalgamation is, in fact, the plan dictated by Foster under the direction of the Moscow Communist International. When a vote was taken, only three Carmen voted for amalgaamtion. In the Boilermakers' Convention there were about the same number in favor of amalgamation. By this record and admission the advocate of amalgamation in the future must surely be recognized by the members of the bona fide labor organizations as aligned with and supporting not American Trades Unionism but revolution for the destruction of our Government in America—under the direction of Russian Communists.

B. M. JEWELL.

Trickery Exposed

This piece of trickery was immediately exposed by a delegate from Canada who explained that the telegram was a red herring drawn across the trail to prevent the delegates from considering amalgamation on its own merits. After outlining the development of the Trade Union Movement in Britain and its steady growth towards industrial unionism, the O. B. U. of Canada, the C. B. of R. E. and other organizations were demands for the industrial form of unionism. The question was immediately put and defeated with a possible thirty voting for amalgamation.

Thus ended one of the greatest tragedies, covering as it does an organization of the lowest paid, least considered, workers in America, who dared not consider amalgamation—because it was considered and advocated by their fellow workers in the Workers' Party of America.

G. A. C.

Living Standards On Upgrade in Russia

The Russian periodical Labor Statistics publishes the results of an enquiry held for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the revenue and expenditure of the Russian workers. The results of the enquiry showed that, because of increased wages, expenditure had increased throughout in November, 1924 (the date of the enquiry), as compared with November, 1923. The increase amounts to 12-14 per cent. in Kharkov and in the Don district, up to 40 per cent. in Moscow, Leningrad and Vladimir.

The expenditure on foods forms about 45 per cent. of the total expenditure in a working class household. Taking into consideration increased food prices, there is an increase of 10-40 per cent. as compared with last year with respect to the quantity of food. As to the various foodstuffs, a qualitative improvement in nourishment is noticeable. Whilst less bread and potatoes are consumed, the consumption of meat, fat and sugar goes up. The demand for clothes is from 20-25 per cent. higher than last year, which is also a sign of the general improvement in the workers' living conditions.

As far as Moscow is concerned, the average revenue of a worker's family is about 100 gold rubles, and the average expenditure about 97 rubles.

"The history of the white man's civilization is not a pretty one. It has mostly been one of conquest and gambling and loot. . . These men with bayonets, and these men dreaming of profits, have differed very little, regardless of the time or the flag under which they have conquered or looted. . . . None has been a conqueror or imperialist in his own eyes, but each in his turn has pointed the finger of scorn at the other fellow, and accused him of bad faith in dealing with weaker, far-away peoples."—"The Rising Temper of the East," by Frazier Hunt.

Help us by mentioning the Advocate.

Notes From the Camps

A. & L. Log Co., Haney

THIS outfit is strictly "highball," running four sides. We are pulled out of bed at 6:15 a. m., have breakfast at 6:30, and leave camp for the woods at 6:50. On some of the sides the men have to walk from a mile to two miles before they arrive at their destination to start work at 7:30. Lunch is at 11:30, when the riding and walking is reapeated (only the fallers and buckers are allowed to have lunch in the woods). The lunch gong rings at 12:15 after which the walking and riding is once more performed, and work resumed at 1 o'clock.

At 5 p. m. the day's toil comes to an end, and after the fourth journey to and from camp we get supper at 6. Lights go out at 9 p. m., which means that we all should be in bed recuperating our strength to "wrestle chockers" on the following day.

Board cost $1.35 per, which includes blankets. The quality of the food is below the average. Apples are the only kind of fruit we ever see, and they are of a variety that would lead one to the conclusion that the Fraser Valley farmers were operating granite quarries, before entering the tombstone and monumental business.

The less said about the mental development of a considerable portion of the crew the better. Eighty per cent. of what I think the Editor would refuse to put in print, so I shall leave it to the reader's imagination. There are several 100 per centers, of different denominations, who appear to have an idea that some day before they die, they may become a hook tender or "side push," or if their ambition soars a little higher, probably president of the company. Labor questions are conspicious by their absence, that is the questions exist in abundance, but they are never whispered about.

Pay day comes once a month, this in spite of the Semi-Monthly Pay Act, but then Honest Oliver is busy on the Election, in the interests of King's railway policy.

Three shower baths are provided for a crew of over 200 men, the wash room is also too small for the number of men employed, but the rainy season is near at hand, so we will be able to get daily baths in the open air. These will also be of the shower variety, and one will not need to undress to perform the ablution.

The camp is between two and three hours ride from Vancouver. One can ride out on the Pacific Stage for $1.25, and back to town on the C. P. R. for $1.15. Quite a number of the crew go to town for the week-end, which is a good thing for the transportation companies, when we figure that 250 men going to town and returning will pay out $600 in fares. Incidentally, this explains the desire of the C. P. R. and C. N. R. for immigrants. However, a trip to town appears to do the "boys" good. Sometimes they come back singing the "Red Flag," but Oliver's Brew has more to do with this sudden political transformation than has any ideas they imbibe from Bolshevik agitators in Vancouver.

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Step by step, as the working class has risen to higher intelligence, it has come to discern that the conflict does not lie between nation and nation. The interests of the working class are everywhere the same. The struggle is of the working class of all nations against the exploiting class of all nations. It is no longer confined to one country alone. It is of every country. It is as wide as the world.—F. H. Wentworth.

That which a whole nation chooses to do it has a right to do. —Thomas Paine.

Chinese Workers Wage Warfare on All Fronts

MOSCOW—Recently the strike movement in China has spread to Chinese undertakings also. The printers, railwaymen, post and telegraph employees and the textile workers in several industrial centres have put forward a number of demands, increase of wages, the eight hour day, vacations, the recognition of the unions, etc.

In this conection the strikers stress the fact that the strike movement in the Chinese undertakings is purely an economic one and not as is the case with the foreign undertakings, political. The working class is marching at the head of the movement for national freedom and bears the chief burden of the struggle against the one-sided agreements and for customs autonomy.

At the same time the working class is carrying on a struggle for the betterment of its own conditions of life. An appeal of the Shanghai Trade Union Council points out that wages have remained stationary for ten years despite an increase in the cost of living amounting to a 100 per cent. For this reason the Chinese employers must grant the demands of the workers, otherwise strikes will be declared.

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A. F. of L. Convention Proceedings

Union Label Leaders Plan For Busy Year

(By Federated Press)

ATLANTIC CITY—Advertising the trade union label will play a large part in American Federation of Labor activity during the coming year, it was aparent at the annual convention of the Union Label Trades Department. The convention ratified the programme of the departmental executives for a far flung campaign by way of the lecture platform and the cinema and the spending of sums that will run into six figures.

The intention is to dramatize the trade union label in more lively fashion than heretofore. The picture, described as a gripping picture of the history of labor, will be promoted along regular go-getter lines, with the country divided into five districts, each in charge of a battery of four—an advance agent, a lecturer, machine operator and entertainer.

Research Duties

Part of the lecturer's duty will be of a research character. He will be expected to study the market for union label goods and also the efficiency of local trade union organization and to report same to his department. Some of the complexities and contradictions in the union label movement, due to incomplete organization were related by speakers at the convention with the urge that faults be ironed out —such instances as two stores side by side, one selling union label goods with non-union clerks and the other non-union goods with union clerks. Which store should a trade unionist patronize, it was asked? The answer is hundred per cent. organization for the workers who sell and the workers who produce.

Quality Production

A brisk debate arose over a motion by Matthew Woll of the Photo Engravers Union, calling for inquiry with affiliated unions in cases where labelled goods were not up to quality. There was some support for this idea that the union had a responsibility for the quality of the product comparable to its responsibility for organization—one speaker even going so far as to say that there were labelled goods that had no right to the label, relatively few as these were. President Lynch of the Typographical Union spoke strongly on the side of the motion insisting passionately that organization was not the only issue before the union but the quality of its goods. But President Perkins of the Cigarmakers and others bucked the motion. Perkins held that it cast an unworthy suspicion on craftsmen and that in any case the department would have no right to interfere with trade union autonomy. He held that it was out of the question to think the label would be removed from goods made by union workers. Woll, protesting against interpretations placed on his motion changed the wording to remove cause for such opinions.

Convention Discusses International Affairs

ATLANTIC CITY— (FP) — International problems coming before the A. F. of L. convention urge that a labor delegation be invited from Venezuala to testify regarding the persecution of labor in that country; others call for a civil government for the down trodden Porto Ricans, a congressional investigation and organization of the workers in Porto Rica and other Latin American countries. Santiago Iglesias, A. F. of L. leading representative in Porto Rico took the leading part in these resolutions. Chairman George Perkins of the International Labor Relations Committee sponsored a resolution for the removal of all extra territorial privileges by alien powers in China.

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Negroes Ask A. F. of L. Help

(By Esther Lowell, Federated Press)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Four Negro freight handlers, delegates to the 45 annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, have a serious problem for the Federation's attention. Their local unions, four out of 39 in a similar predicament, are chartered directly by the A. F. of L. but all their working conditions are determined by the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express & Station Employees agreements with employers.

Negroe's Voice Barred

The Brotherhood's constitution expressly states that all white persons employed in the lines of work under their jurisdiction are eligible to membership in the union. Negro workers are not admitted, although they pay 50c to the Brotherhood in addition to the 25c per capita to the A. F. of L. Negroes are not permitted to participate in Brotherhood meetings or share in insurance and other Brotherhood benefits aside from equal conditions for white and colored freight handlers. Negroes are not allowed to become clerks.

Seek Full Membership

All four Negro delegates sign the resolution presented to the convention, calling for the A. F. of L. to approve their proposal that president Green and whomever else he chooses from A. F. of L. officials, negotiate with the Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks "for the full admission to membership for all classes under their jurisdiction as granted by the American Federation of Labor." In the event negotiations should fail, the Negro freight handlers call upon the A. F .of L. to "take the necessary action to properly protect the welfare of that class of railway employees."

Labor Delegates See Men Work As Horses

(By Art Shields, Federated Press)

ATLANTIC CITY—The famous Atlantic City boardwalk that runs past Steeplechase Pier where the American Federation of Labor holds its 45th annual convention has a unique system of transportation that harks back to ancient times when men took the place of horses in hauling passengers. If a boardwalk traveller's legs weary, the only vehicles available are chairs pushed by patient human beings.

Directly across from convention pier is what might be called a carbarn for the chairs and here delegates can hear the story of how tough it is to work for the Shill company that controls most of the chairs on the walk.

No wages are paid, a tired chair pusher explained, only a commission and tips. The company gets a dollar an hour from the patrons —one dollar for the two persons that make the standard load. Capital splits this purse with labor, labor taking the losers' end of 20 cents— and such tips as are gathered. Where three persons ride the company gets $1.25 an hour and labor 25 cents, five cents more for bending the back lower and shoving harder. Hours are a maximum of from 8 a. m. till one the next morning but actually few work that long. It is humanly impossible to keep such a working day going steadily.

Chairs were in great demand during the bankers' convention and sharp contrasts appeared with portly and expensively tailored forms in the seats and a ragged Negro pushers behind. The chair pushers bear the stamp of their poverty. No natty uniforms, such as might be expected on this smart thoroughfare, are furnished by the company, the pushers wearing such clothes as they have.

(By Federated Press)

ATLANTIC CITY—Ben Smith, rugged and ruddy-cheeked British fraternal delegate to the A. F. of L. convention was taking the air on the Atlantic City boardwalk, when one of the wheel chairs peculiar to this boulevard came past with two plump specimens of the idle rich inside, and a hard working chair pusher behind, straining at his burden.

'The lazy blighters!" snorted Smith. "Imagine an able bodied man pushed around like a baby. I wouldn't ride in one of those things for ten pounds." And he strode along for his constitutional with the motive power Nature gave him.

Results Not Cheering To Labor Politicals

CHICAGO—(F P)—Neither Socialists nor Communists, both of whom maintain national headquarters in Chicago, profess to find much cheer in the atmosphere of President Wm. Green's meeting. Since the Socialists after the disappointing LaFollette presidential campaign cut loose from the informal alliance of railroad unions and others to again carry on their version of the class struggle, they have loomed less large on the labor union stage.

The Communists, declared outlaws by Green, are elated by the pro-Russian speech of A. A. Purcell, the British fraternal delegate at Atlantic City, but expect short mercy for the radical resolutions. Many of these were introduced by a Chicago delegate, President Joe Shafir of the Bank Employees Association, a federal union that gets its charter direct from the A. F. of L.

Negro Labor Congress Arrangements Complete

CHICAGO—F P—While Negro delegates are knocking at the eastern convention door for help in entering unions of their crafts which now bar them, the American Negro Labor congress to be held in Chicago, Oct. 25, is completing its preliminary arrangements. Though blacklisted by President Green of the A. F. of L. as an organization in which Communists are a sizable factor, national organizer Lovett Fort-Whiteman announces that the prospects for 500 delegates are favorable. He states the aim of the congress is "to mobilize and to coordinate into a fighting machine the most enlightened and militant and class-conscious workers of the race in the struggle for the abolition of lynching, jim-crowism, industrial discrimination, political disfranchisement, segregation, etc."

UNION HEAD CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT

ST. LOUIS—(FP)—Harry Jones, former general secretary-treasurer International Association of Bridge Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, is at liberty on bond following his indictment by a grand jury at St. Louis on charges that he misappropriated "a sum in excess of $50,000" of the union's funds. Personal debts contratced by Jones during his term of ofice, 1913 to April, 1924, are alleged to have been paid out of the union treasury. Jones was expelled from membership last spring,

A. F. of L. Convention Hits Fingerprinting

By ART SHIELDS, Federated Press

ATLANTIC CITY — The American Federation of Labor has taken a definite stand against proposals before congress for the fingerprinting, photographing and general spying on and nagging of foreign workers, numbering 8,000,000, in the United States, and it took it by unanimous vote at the 45th annual convention. The delegates ratified the report of the legislative committee that strikes at the worst of the fingerprinting bills, which requires that for five years after coming to America an alien must report at all times where he is living and what he is doing, that he shall be registered with photographs and fingerprints, with all cases of arrests and conviction sentered on his-registration certificate. And that lodging house keepers and employers must assist the government in its espionage on the worker.

This bill, declared Thomas Flaherty of the postal workers, reading the report of the legislative committee, would lead to the use of the methods of detective agencies by the government, and it has all the elements of a strike-breaking, union-crushing measure.

Agitation against the fingerprinting-of-foreigners propaganda began two years ago among local unions affiliated with the federation and gained volume rapidly as the menace of this legislation became greater. Further fuel on the fire of labor's resentment was poured with the discovery of the technical fact that fingerprints can be forged or transferred by unscrupulous police. A warning against the bill in the report of the Executive Council is the basis for the recommenadtion of the legislative committee of the convention.

Communist Reporters Refused Press Badges

(By Federated Press)

ATLANTIC CITY—At close of first morning session Sec. Morrison, A. F. of L. definitely refused a press badge to Mossaye J. Olgin, credentialled representative of the official organ of the All Russian Council of Trade Uuions, a paper occupying the same organic relation to Russian unionism that the American Federationist does to the A. F. of L. However, Morrison told Olgin his privileges as a newspaperman and his right to press documents would not be interfered with. Olgin described it as unofficial recognition. A badge has also been refused J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the Daily Worker, but Engdahl sits in the press box.

Labor Banks Advised To Unionize Staffs

ATLANTIC CITY— (FP) — All labor and cooperative banks are advised to have their staffs unionized in a resolution unanimously passed by the A. F. of L. convention and the declaration is made that "no bank deserves the support of organized labor whose staff does not belong to the union of bank clerks or office workers." The resolution is aimed at the failure of a minority of such banks to come through promptly with a union program for its staffs.

ATLANTIC CITY—(FP—A stand against employment agents who take men from state to state without notifying them of strikes on the jobs to which they are brought was taken and labor's efforts to have a bill passed against this practise are to continue.

German Workers Fight To Regain Conditions

By ESTHER LOWELL, Federated Press

ATLANTIC CITY — German workers have a struggle to regain the eight-hour day they once had by law, says Dr. Otto Iserland, legal advisor to the Deutschor-Verkehrsbund, and one of the 15 representatives of the German labor movement attending the A. F. of L. convention. Yet Iserland estimates that about 50 per cent of the German workers still have the eight-hour day and if this estimate is correct his countrymen would seem to be better off in that respect than American workers. There are no statistics as to the extent of the eight-hour day in this country, but with some of the organized workers putting in more than eight hours a day and with most textile, steel, oil, agricultural and a host of manufacturing workers of many kinds employed for 9, 10 and 12 hours it is unlikely that 50 per cent of American workers enjoy the eight-hour day.

Wages Are Low

Not only in the matter of hours do German workers have to regain lost ground but more especially in wages, Iserland states. When German currency was falling so rapidly it was impossible for German labor to make agreements fast enough to ensure workers of a subsistence wage. Since the money has been stabilized, says Iserland, wages have bettered somewhat but are still much below what pre-war organiaztion won for the workers

Amalgamation

The union that employs Iserland is one of transport workers, excluding railway workers but including postal workers. An amalgamnioation of this organiaztion with the union of federal employees and the railway workers' union is bringing into one group 700,000 workers. This amalgamtion is being worked out now. Amalgamation with the two other trade union movements of Germany is still out of sight, he says. The Christian trade unions, composed of Catholics, mainly, and the Hirsch-Dunker trade unions,, sometimes co-operate with the

Trade unions in making agreements, but more often do not.

International Unity

As to international unity of trade unions, the regular German movement takes the position that the Russian unions must come into the International Federation of Trade Unions at Amsterdam under the rules of the latter instead of European unions entering the Red International of Labor Unions, Iserland reiterates. German unions have a sort of unity of action with British unions, particularly the seamen, who will not act as strike-breakers on British ships A similar agreement exists between German and Scandenavian seamen

Restaurant Workers Protest Scab Hotels

ATLANTIC CITY—(FP)— Aiming to iron out a local unpleasant situation a resolution presented by the Hotel and Restaurant Employes Union urges that henceforth trade union accommodations be made a part of the arrangements of the A. F. of L. conventions. The resolution, signed by Delegates Edward Flore, Thomas F. Farrell, Emanuel Kovoleski and John J. McMevitt complains that the hotel chosen to house the officers and delegates at the present convention is unfair to organized labor and regrets that the union's suggestions made at the El Paso convention for future convention housing policies have not been followed.

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Old Country Labor News

British Unions Push Plans For Alliance

(By Federated Press)

LONDON—The labor industrial alliance proposal refuses to stay dead in spite of the many times that it has been buried by the British capitalist press. Just after the liberal Manchester Guardian has been telling the world that the Trades Union Congress at Scarborough "dug the grave of the industrial alliance scheme," when it postponed the proposal to grant extended powers to the general council, comes the news of still further endorsements of the alliance constitution which is now before the unions. The latest adhesion is that of the locomotive engineers' union, which at an enthusiastic delegate conference empowered its executive to join the alliance. In the Electrical Trades Union too the ballot has shown a big majority in favor of the principle of the alliance.

The Miners' Federation has already accepted the alliance constitution, and the ballot in the National Union of Foundry Workers resulted in the largest vote recorded by that organization and a five to one majority in favor of the alliance. The Transport and General Workers union, whose convention accepted the alliance constitution, is now balloting its members. The National Union of Railwaymen is the only organization that has raised any objections, and its executive is now preparing amendments which will make the constitution acceptable to it.

The attempts of the press to drive a wedge between the alliance advocates and the general council has met with no response in the labor ranks, as the foremost advocates of the alliance are likewise the foremost advocates of granting more extended powers to the general council.

British Co-op's Trade With Russia Growing

LONDON—At a dinner given to members of the Russian Trade Delegation in London, at which Sir Robert Hadfield, the steel manufacturer, was present, it was stated that the total value of Anglo-Russian trade for 1925 has been estimated at £50,000,000.

In 1921 British exports to Russia were only 3½ millions.

It is stated that the Co-operative Wholesale Society has purchased 100,000 worth of wheat from Russia, and that 100 ships have been chartered in London to bring over the grain.

A group of French merchants have concluded an agreement to purchase Russian timber to the value of £1,00,000.

British Engineers Paid Out Millions

LONDON——For the five years from July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1925, the Amalgamated Engineering Union has paid out to its members under its benefits section £6,020,-7. This figure does not include a penny of the sum for cost of management.

The General Secretary, in the A. E. U. Monthly Journal, says:

"We challenge critics, whether within our ranks or outside, to point to any other organization that has, during five years of severe trade depression, and from its own resources, alleviated distress to anything like the extent accomplished by our Union."

Mankind, without any common end, has sought, each and all, to lead their own paths little heeding they trampled on the bodies of their "brothers" in name, enemies in fact. This is the state of things we have reached today.—Mazzini.

Britain's Unemployment Scourge

(By Scott Nearing)

BRITISH labor faces a grave unemployment crisis. At least 1,340,000 men and women are now in receipt of unemployment doles. Other thousands are unemployed and unregistered. Hundreds of thousands are working on short time. More than four millions of women and children are dependent upon these unemployed and under-employed workers.

This is the fifth consecutive winter during which such a disastrous situation has prevailed. In many respects the crisis is more acute than it has been at any time since the end of the war.

Labor delegations have waited upon cabinet ministers. The issue has been debated in Parliament. Inquiries and investigations have been conducted. Laws have been passed. Today the problem is more menacing than ever.

One Week in Four

At one of the meetings held during the Trade Union Congress week at Scarboro, a delegate from the textile trades told his story. He was a hosiery worker. For four years he had been unemployed or under-employed. At the present time he was getting about one week of work in every four. For the remainder of the time, he was living on the dole. He was a man of perhaps thirty-five. He was trying to raise a family. What chance, he asked the meeting, had the wives and children of men who face such an industrial situation?

Effects of Imeprialism

The British ruling class has no remedy for unemployment. On the contrary, the capitalists of Great Britain are making it more acute by taking their surplus, derived from the exploitation of British workers, and investing it in mills in China and India, which, with their Coolie labor, undercut the standard of the British workers. The demand for lower wages in Britain is based on the fact that the workers of Germany, India and China are on a far lower level of wages, and that therefore the British manufacturer cannot compete. As a matter of fact, it is the British manufacturer who is carrying on the industry in all three countries, and who is able to play one set of economic conditions off against the other.

Wage Slashes

The losses to the British workers during the past three or four years have been terrific. In 1921 there was a wage-cut that amounted to 30 million dollars in the weekly full-time wages of about seven million wage earners. In the following year there was a further reduction of about 20 million dollars per week, for seven million workers, and in 1923 another cut of $2,500,000 per week effecting about three million workers. The downward tendency was still in evidence in 1924 and 1925, and it is estimated that the total of the national wage bill has been reduced by about one-half since 1920. While these reductions in wages have been in progress, the profits on invested capital as shown by the dividend rates, the income tax receipts and the surplus accounts have in some cases increased, and in others shown only slight decreases. In the case of 1,411 companies, after the payment of interest, 650 milion dollars were distributed as profit in 1923 and 700 million dollars in 1924.

During July, 1925, a special session of the Trade Union Congress was held to consider the unemployment problem. Again, at the annual meeting of the Congress in September, the unemployment issue was raised again and again.

Sabotaging on Russia

President Swales, in his opening address to the Annual Meeting of the Trade Union Congress called attention to the heavy losses sustained by the workers through unemployment and through the refusal of the Government to encourage Russian trade. He stated that Russia was prepared to utilize immediate credits to the extent of about 450 million dollars; that under the existing laws, these credits might be underwritten by the Government; that in the case of Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, and Esthonia, formerly part of the Russian Empire, such credits had been underwritten; that Russia's total trade organizations, and that nevertheless the British Government persisted in refusing credits to Russia.

Britain in Decay

British Labor cannot meet the unemployment situation. It is not in power. The Tory Government of Britain cannot and will not meet the situation. It is to the interest of certain business interests that the manufacturing be done in the Far East and that commerce be carried in ships manned by low-paid India workers. Britain has passed the zenith of her imperial carreer. The economic structure of the British Empire is disintergrating and the British workers are paying the price. There seems to be no remedy for unemployment short of a new social order—"The Advance."

Of all kinds of pride I hold national pride the most foolish; it ruined Greece, it ruined Judea and Rome.—Herder.

The liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely according to conscience is above all other liberties.—Milton.

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Union Secession Ties Up Wage Negotiations

(British Press Service)

LONDON—A serious hitch has arisen in the negotiations for a new wages agreement for building operatives owing to the attitude of some of the employers who have refused to ratify the agreement. All the societies affiliated to the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives have signified their willingness to accept the agreement.

The employers object on the grounds that they cannot accept any agreement with the Federation because that body no longer represents all sections of the industry, owing to the secession of the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers (Bricklayers and Masons) and the Plasterers' Union.

Mr. Coppock, Secretary of the Operatives, Federation, says that: "The facts are that the National employers agreed to recommend the acceptance of the agreement, fully understanding the situation created by the secession from the Operatives' Federation of the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers and the Plasterers' Society.

Saklatvala's Protest

(By Laurence Todd)

WASHINGTON—(F P)—With scarcely half the delegates in attendance, and with the gallery one-fourth occupied, the first session of the Washington meeting of the Interparliamentary Union took place in the chamber of the House of Representatives—with the British Parsee Communist absent. Secretary of State Kellog was there to deliver his speech of warning and welcome. The formal responses were made. But it was Sen. Borah, from his office across the way, who gave out the real news story. He made public the letter addressed by Saklatvala to the president of the conference which Kellog's antired exclusion order had made famous.

"I submit for the special and emergency consideration of the conference," wrote Saklatvala, "the question of the outrage committed by the United States government upon the rights and perogatives of our conference, and also of the serious violation of the time-honored usage respected by the hosts for all international assemblages.

"The validity of most meetings of members of an organization becomes doubtful if any member entitled to attend is forcefully kept out of it. It would become impossible to accept the invitation of a country for an international assemblages, if the hosts undertook the duties of carefully going through the career of each delegate, and applied to it some peculiar national standard of fitness or unfitness, and assumed control over permission of delegates to attend conferences."

He offered to present himself befor any committee which the conference might set up to investigate the case, and he urged all delegates to consider the great issues involved in Kellog's action and to report on the incident to their respective countries.

That the conduct of indivduals is determined largely by the conditions under which they live is as well established as any axiom of political science.—J. Allen Smith.

Enforced idleness is the British-er's hell.—Carlyle.

Britain Evades Issue Of Barring F.P. Writer

(By Federated Press)

CHICAGO—The Federated Press central office in Chicago is in receipt of the following letter from the department of state at Washington, dated Oct. 3.

Mr. Carl Haessler, managing editor, The Federated Press.

"Sir: Further reference is made to your letter of Aug. 15, 1925, concerning the refusal of the British government to allow Miss Gertrude Haessler, an accredited correspondent of the Federated Press, to land in England.

The American embassy at London, which was instructed to endeavor to obtain information in regard to this case from the appropriate British authorities, has now advised the department that Miss Haessler was refused permission to land in England on the basis of her record with the British immigration authorities and that, according to the British home office its action was in no way connected with the fact that she is a correspondent of the Federated press."

(signed) Dorsey Richardson.

Considering the difficulty Scott Nearing experienced in landing in England though specially commissioned by the Federated Press to report the British Trades Union congress at Scarborough, the FP regards the reply of the British officials to its protest as an evasion.

No information on the nature of the "record" forming the basis of the Haessler deportation was given but it is believed that the fact that the FP correspondent acted as technical attache to the British Trades Union delegation on its journey of investigation through Russia in the fall of 1924 made her objectionable to the Conservative party that now rules Britain. The British labor report on Russia with its praise of the institutions and conditions there, destroyed so much reactionary ammunition in the struggle between the owning and the working class in England that those who helped in any way to produce the report are on the government blacklist.

The FP is endeavoring to clear up the mystery.

British Labor Funds Deposited in Co-ops.

LONDON—Labor banks of the American variety are unknown in England, but that does not mean that British trade unions deposit their money in the hands of their enemies. A recent report of the Co-operative Wholesale Society shows that British labor's banking is done chiefly with the co-operative movement and on a more genuinely labor basis. No fewer than 8,617 head and branch offices of unions have current accounts, and 761 have deposit accounts, with the C. W. S. Bank. In addition to these the co-operators bank handles the accounts of 4,000 benefit societies, workingmen's clubs and other mutual organizations. During the last half year the business transacted by this bank has increased 10 per cent. The extent of this business is shown by the fact that during the same period deposits and withdrawals totalled nearly $1,500,000,000.

The report of the Co-operative Wholesale Society also shows a big development in its productive work. The output of the society's various productive enterprises amounted during the last half year to $67,-000,000 out of a total turnover of $180,000,000. That these enterprises are receiving special encouragement is evidenced by the fact that while trade has increased 10 per cent the rise in the value of co-operative productions is 21 per cent.

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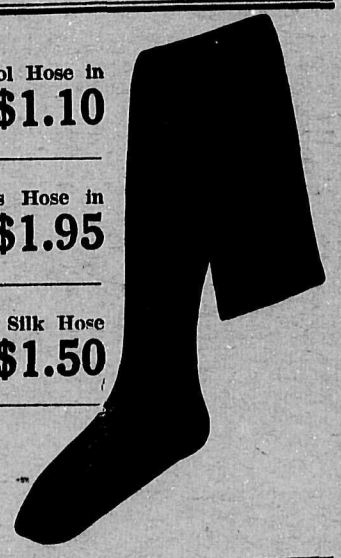

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