The Canadian Labor Advocate

With Which Is Incorporated THE B.C. FEDERATIONIST

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ggers Ask Sufficient Food and Get Sent Down the Trail to Vancouver

ZIES BAY, B.C.—Cold storage warehouses in other parts of the country may be filled to overflowing, but one not think so after seeing the hungry expression on the room tables at the Lamb Lumber Co.'s camp, here. On day evening, March 25th, two allegedly "green Swedes" nto the company office and reported that they had not fficient to eat at supper time, and like Oliver Twist they for more. Result—canned on the spot. Both "agi-" had just arrived in camp, and were about $10 in the On Firday afternoon they rode to the beach, expecting r innocence to get a free pass to town. Nothing doing! s, and no grub for them at the beach, so the two "reds" ack to camp and imposed good nature of "Daddy" until last Monday night, n disgust, Daddy gave them rtation to Vancouver.

while all this "action on the s going on where were our volutionary friends, the s of the 3333 I. W. W.? Were oices raised in defence of job actionists"? No, their were as silent as the "Harp ce in Tara's halls."

uesday a chaser was hit by ul back line on one of the and after being thrown feet in the air, landed head a log. Result—fractured and internal injuries. He ken to Campbell River Hos- nd is not expected to live. ext to impossible to get any of the accident, as most crew working on that side amb's lambs." Inexperience not have been the cause, as ured man had been working camp as chaser for about rs.

day, Wednesday, the sec- gger got his hand smashed, y broken. Not a bad re- r forty-eight hours' work! is a grim joke going the to the effect that if busi- eeps up this way Lamb will ecting another 3 cents per r day to maintain a private rd.

ive those unfamiliar with C. woods a side light on the allousness of the boss log- e might mention that in the fact that a signal man he life of every member of ging crew in his hands, a kid, who had never before and who had no knowledge woods, was shipped up here n days ago and put to work signals. No thought of the to every man on the "rig- f the "punk" made a mis- nd this in a camp where the office is plastered with "safety first" notices.

In explanation of the war time prices in the commissary, mentioned in last week's issue of The Advocate, the writer has just learned that this "concession" is held by "Daddy" Lamb's daddy-in-law, who acts as postmaster here. This camp is like a circus in more ways than one—all your friends and relatives get the good concessions.

Years on Picket Line; Still at It

ON — (FP)—James Smith, champion picket, who for ars has stood outside the ity Press, Cambridge, in si- nonstrance against the lock- t occurred at that plant on , 1921, is still on the job.

as ordered off the job by his because there were only six ill not employed somewhere the 240 men originally lock- Two weeks ago Smith was ck by Boston Electrotypers' to distribute blanks to all ypers.

e is the weapon employed union and Smith is instruct- to talk with any of the eakers. He has had an ur day. His persistency cerity has won many mem- the union. It is claimed shop will soon be a closed

YORK. — Bookbinders' No. 43, composed of women. sed wages $2 a week. Local composed of men, made gains. Both locals are af- to the Brotherhood of nders.

Besco Retains One Fourth of Nova Scotia Miners' Wages by Means of the Chckoff

MONTREAL—(FP)—Over three times as much money is checked off miner's wages in Nova Scotia for company hospital and allied purposes as for union dues, it appears from the recent dominion coal enquiry. Outside the mining areas the popular notion that the checkoff is simply a method of having the coal operators collect union dues.

But as developed in Nova Scotia the checkoff system is an elaborate system of bookkeeping, mainly designed for the benefit of the coal operators. According to a schedule submitted by the British Empire Steel Corp., to the commission, the checkoff in 1924 affected $2,986,175, or nearly one-quarter of the total amount of wages earned by its coal miners in that year. Of this sum $247,130 was checked off for the United Mine Workers, and included in this there were $102,809 representing a special levy pledged by the U. M. W. A. to enable unemployed miners to obtain food, largely if not wholly from the company's store. Of nearly $3,000,000 checked off from a payroll of $12,44,708, only $145,000 represented union dues.

Besco submitted the following statement of checkoffs from mine employees' wages for 1924:

Warehouse supplies (for their work	$ 175,055
House rents	228,548
Employee Coal	348,397
Doctors	222,100
Sanitation	5,542
Electric light	19,444
Water	10,911
Retail stores	1,199,294
Doctors	222,100
Checkweighmen	60,030
U. M. W.	247,130
Employees' Benefit Soci'y	145,658
Churches	75,884
Taxes	53,756
Hospitals	118,127
Sundries	75,300
Total	$2,986,175

It will be noticed that the company checked off $486,000 for doctors, hospitals and employees' benefit society, as against $145,000 for union purposes, apart from the special levy to pay unemployed indebtedness to company stores.

Nearing Claims Western Farmers are Adopting Aggressive Programme

CHICAGO—(FP)—The organized farmers of Western Canada are the living elements in the Dominion, reports Scott Nearing, on his return from a week's lecturing in Winnipeg, Regina and other points. Two big farm organizations, the Grain Growers and the Farmers' Union, each with a membership of 18,000, have voted to amalgamate on an aggressive anti-capitalist programme. The producer wheat pools, under which the individual farmer contracts to sell his wheat exclusively through the pool for a five-year period, are extending their operations and increasing their elevator properties, Nearing found.

"The pool gives the farmer about 20 per cent. higher prices for his wheat," Nearing explains. "The last crop was sold by the pool for $1.47 a bushel, while the private middlemen paid their farmers under $1.25. Yet one of the big middlemen publicly declared that farmers not in the pool were paid more. A farmer client threatened to sue this fellow for an accounting, saying that he had received much less than $1.47 a bushel and so had money coming. The fact is that on carload lots of wheat there isn't much difference, but few farmers deal in carload lots. Most of them do business by the wagonload. Their pool handled 65 per cent. of the Canadian export wheat last year.

Notes Tendency to Split.

"In the organized labor field two splitting tendencies are rising in Canada. One is a movement to set up a Canadian Federation of Labor independent of the American Federation of Labor, on the charge that Canadian members of the international unions receive insufficient consideration and because many Canadian interests could be better handled, according to these labor nationalists, by a purely Canadian federation. The other cleavage is between eastern and western Canada. The eastern unions seem to be more conservative than the prairie and far western ones are. This movement is not only industrial but political and looks to an independent western Canadian dominion. Of course, American capital with its increasing financial and economic hold on Canada will prevent any nonsense of that sort."

After several months of lecturing before all sorts of groups in the United States and Canada, Nearing found the most intelligent and wide awake audience in Winnipeg, he says. One of his most illiterate and ignorant audiences, from the economic and social point of view, was a congregation of coupon clippers in a Chicago North Shore suburb.

WHERE SCHWAB RULES AND UNION COAL MINERS STARVE

By ART SHIELDS, *Staff Correspondent, Federated Press*

BROWNSVILLE, Pa.—(FP)—High power searchlights that blaze in the traveller's face at night are part of the military atmosphere with which Charles M. Schwab surrounds the countryside about his openshop mining operations in Ellsworth, Bentlyville, Mariana and Cokeburg, in Washington county, Pa. Steel wire fences inclose the mine buildings and the company houses where the scabs live. Numerous armed guards and detectives, who run out to take the licence numbers of passing autos, help to complete the epicure.

The Bethlehem Mines Corporation signed the Jacksonville union wage agreement early in 1924. Within a year its mines closed in a lockout to starve away the more militant union members. Last autumn the pits offered work at the 1917 scale.

Ninety-eight per cent. of the 4,000 miners stood pat. The company began runnning in scabs and to date it is estimated that several thousand have been brought, of whom less than a thousand are working today. The labor turnover is enormous. They come and go. The kind of men the company gets is indicated by a clergyman who is on the ground. A squad of scabs had shot down the deep shaft of the Ellsworth mine in the passenger cage. They gasped for breath as men do on taking the descent the first time.

"I never did this before," said one as he recovered on hitting the bottom. "Then what the hell are you doing here now?" shouted the straw boss. A few days later the straw boss received a typewritten warning from Pitsburgh, on the stationery of the Burns detective agency, advising that he keep his mouth shut about the qualifications of the men furnished.

Men are shipped from southern and northern West Virginia and the slums of big cities, like Cleveland, with promises of $8 to $16 a day. Nothing is said of a strike. What they are actually paid appears on a pay statement dropped on the road by a departing worker. It is made out to Ernest Payne and credits him with $1,60 for loading three tons of pick coal, or at the rate of 53c a ton. The union rate for pick coal is $1.03 a ton. Off the $1.60 was deducted $1.56 for various charges so that Payne had 4c coming to him. The back of the pay envelope advises in bold type: "Out of this envelope deposit all you can spare with National Bank of Ellsworth." But Payne used it for carfare.

Department workers, fed up with the life behind the wires, tell union men that it is bad enough to live near the guards but worse to have to support them. They say they are charged $5 a two-weekly pay for "protection." The guards are rowdies of the cheapest kind, though dignified with the title of Coal and Iron Police, and licenced by the State of Pennsylvania. Several union men have been assaulted.

Production in the Bethlehem mines is low. The op en shop effort is costing Schwab heavily today but he is investing for the future in alliance with Pittsburgh Coal and Consolidation Coal companies. A life and death struggle for the union is being waged in this key field.

UNION SMASHER, BOOTLEGGER, AND SHERIFF NOW A CONVICT

By ART SHIELDS, *Staff Correspondent, Federated Press*

LOGAN, W. Va. — (FP) — The Chafin & Jones Coal Mining Co. at Peach Creek near Logan; the big Chafin apartment house, a half interest in a Logan business block and other real estate holdings; two leading drug stores and the Chafin Oil & Gas business—these are some of the enterprises paying dividends to Don Chafin, lately sheriff of Logan County, while he waits out a two-year bootlegging sentence in Atlanta.

Bootlegging was only a sideline with Sheriff Chafin. His wealth was gained by a contract with the coal operators to keep unionism out of Logan County. He was but a bold and needy young man when he won the office in 1912 in a campaign that pledged him to end the Baldwin-Felts mine guard system. Today he is a millionaire because, while keeping the letter of that promise, he substituted a stronger gunman force of his own, by a deputy system—he furnished the badges and authority, and the coal operators paying the bills.

I talked with a man who has seen his books. Don was a high overhead charge to the coal industry. Not only did the operators pay him a royalty on every ton produced—amounting for a time to 10c a ton—for the maintenance of his army of thugs and other union fighting costs, but he had, in addition, special contract with operators who wanted extra guards. The sheriff charged them so much a head for furnishing extra deputies and made a neat profit on the difference between the sum received and the wages he paid the deputies. In one month alone these latter transactions cleared him $2,900.

Chafin was sent to Atlanta as silent partner in the Blue Goose, a blind pig with both eyes open at Barnabus, just out of Omar, big company town of the Main Island Creek Coal Co. The operating partner was Tennis Hatfield who took the sheriff into the business to get his protection. Tennis was the son of another famous killer, "Devil" Anse Hatfield, the dean of all mountain feudists, who killed McCoys for what he considered his family honor, as Don Chafin killed agitators for business reasons. The Blue Goose was raided by prohibition officers at last and Tennis jailed for several months.

While in prison he was told that his erstwhile partner was trying to swindle him out of valuable coal lands. Tennis struck back, spilling the beans by producing the partnership contract with Chafin's signature, and the boss was indicted in the federal court. So U. S. circuit judge McClintock, though he loved the miners no more than did Chafin, as his injunction record proves, put Don out of the way for a while.

Canadian Rail Men Meet In Convention

MONTREAL—(FP)—Wages is the theme of the convention of Division No. 4, railway employees department, A.F. of L., in session at Montreal. This division embraces the shopmen employed on all railroads in Canada and represents 35,000 men of the shop crafts.

The convention will be followed by conventions of the shop employees federations on the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railway systems.

Trotsky Chairman of Technical Collegium

Leon Trotzky has been appointed chairman of the scientific and technical collegium of the Supreme Economic Council, the highest technical executive body in Russia. He retains his other posts as chairman of the concessions committee and head of the committee for improvement of Russian products. Professor Joffe of the Russian Academy of Sciences, who is now in America, was appointed as associate member of the scientific and technical collegium.

DINNER PAIL EPICS

By BILL LLOYD

THE League of Notions had a meet, and didn't wash each other's feet. In fact, so far as I can see, they just agreed to disagree — with Deutschland on the waiting list, and Poland shaking hard its fist, with Spain chuck full of hot tabasco, and Rio peeved at her fiasco, and China where she always is, a trading post for other's biz, and Woodrow dear on River Styx, a-scribbling platitudes to fix the naughty world so it will go and not bust up the heavenly show.

O, me! O, my! Sum statesmen sure is awful bunglers with their cure. They's awful willing to be good if business can be what it should They sit with pious poker faces, a-wondering just who holds five aces. At ills of war they weep and grieve, with warlike blueprints up their sleeve.

I say, if peace is goan to come, the working class must not be dumb, but form an international band that's free from dirt but full of sand. The fellow now who smiles the most is old Geneva's hotel host.

This ain't no diplomatic pill. It's just the fling of your friend, Bill. My lords and workingmen, be set. The League of Notions has done met. While Marx will see how fighting fares, our friend, Frank Crane, will lead in prayers.

Bruce to Speak on Sunday Night Next

A public meeting will be held on Sunday next at 8 p.m. in the Communist Hall, 875 Hastings St. East, at which Malcom L. Bruce, of Toronto, will speak on the subject: "Why a Communist Party in Canada?"

This will be the last public meeting which Comrade Bruce will address in Vancouver on his present tour.

Paper Workers Ask For Wage Increase

By H. A. SPENCE

MONTREAL—(FP)—Terms to be presented to the employers and prospects of a single industrial union for the paper mill industry were discussed at a gathering in Montreal of delegates from all parts of Canada, the United States and Newfoundland representing thousands of workers of the paper industry. The present agreement expires May 1.

A resolution that the employers be asked to renew the present agreements, with the understanding that the wages of men in departments where the rate is below the union scale be adjusted, was accepted by an almost unanimous vote after long discussion.

A joint meeting of all the branches of the industry took place March 13, when an understanding was reached whereby the crafts interested would work in harmony. A general organization campaign is to be proceeded with immediately. As a result of modern machinery and the keen competition in the industry, the opinion has been expressed by those closely in touch with developments that the time is not far distant when there will be one industrial organization instead of the many different craft unions. The officers of the unions will commence negotiations with the mill owners immediately.

Send in that subscription to the ADVOCATE.

OPEN FORUM

Editorial Page

REVIEWS

Address All Letters and Remittances to the Editor

The Canadian Labor Advocate

815 Holden Building, 16 Hastings St. E., Vancouver, B.C. Phone, Sey. 2132

$1.00 SIX MONTHS
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The Weekly Pageant

BOOK LEARNING was never among the strong points of B.C. lumberman, and apparently they are becoming aware of that fact, strange although it may seem. The Hoo Hoo Club is offering a $75 prize to the lumberman who turns in the best essay on forest products, but the organization is careful to point out that ideas will count for more in the competition than will literary ability. This is a very wise precaution as some of the essays might be published.

* * *

SUBJECTS for the essay can be chosen by the lumberman himself, so long as it deals with forest products. One of the chief products being turned out at present is corpses and mutilated bodies of men who have been killed and crippled by the speed-up device inaugurated by the boss loggers. "How to kill loggers rapidly and efficiently" should be good subject for camp owners to write on.

* * *

IDEAS the lumbermen have in abundance. They were the original inventors of ventilating sleeping quarters by the simple expedient of leaving cracks in the floors and knot holes in the walls. Cheap but efficient, which is the watchword of the black listing barons.

* * *

THE PROSPERITY DRIFT is stated to be heading towards Vancouver, according to the findings of a Tennessee lumber merchant. It is alleged to be coming from the south so Vancouver workers had better put out a drag net to catch it as rolls northward towards the pole.

When making purchases patronize our advertisers, and tell them why.

Union Directory

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

BAKERY SALESMEN, LOCAL 371—..Meets second Thursday every month in Holden Building. President, J. Brightwell; financial secretary, H. A. Bowron, 701 13th Ave. E.

CIVIC EMPLOYEES' UNION, LOCAL 28—Meets first and third Fridays in the month at 145 Hastings W., at 8 p.m. John MacRitchie, president, 516-8th Ave. E.; Geo. Harrison, Sec. Treas.; W. J. Scribbens, business agent. Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays 251½ Hastings St. E.

MUSICIAN' 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, Finck Building, 163 Hastings Street W., Vancouver, B.C. Tel. Sey. 3698. President, Robert Thom; Vice-President, David Gillespie; Sec'y-Treasurer, Wm. Donaldson. Victoria Branch, Room 11, Green Block, Broad Street, Victoria, B.C. Phone 1906.

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

PRINCE RUPERT TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 413—President, S. D. Macdonald; secretary-treasurer, J. M. Campbell, P.O. Box 689. Meets last Thursday of each month.

THE CANADIAN

Labor Advocate

With Which Is Incorporated
THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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Some Things We Do Not Advocate

APPARENTLY this journal has aroused the righteous ire of that coterie of tutelary saints who guard the revolutionary interests and moral rectitude of Canadian workers by preying upon their gambling instincts. In a recent issue of Winnipeg's "One Big Ballyhoo" (The Small Circus with the Pretention Name) the editor takes umbrage at an advertisement appearing in this paper, because it contains the words: "None but white help employed."

"If it (meaning this paper) is a labor advocate, in view of this advertisement, what section of labor does it advocate?" queries this panjandrum, striking a posture of outraged piety, similar to a seventeenth Century Puritan, in an effort to cover up the nervousness of a "tin-horn" who fears he may be caught "four-flushing."

Were we dealing with a person whose mind was not festooned with prejudices we might explain that unlike some of our contemporaries we do not deal with select sects of the working class who have been led to the penitent bench. We have no time to waste in dividing up the workers into "saved" O. B. Uites, and "unsaved" idolaters, arranged according to the dictum of a high priest hibernating in the Wheat Belt. But seeing that donkeys do not appreciate logic, and knowing something of the cranial measurements of what we are dealing with, we shall content ourselves with mentioning a few of the things we do not advocate.

We do not advocate splitting the ranks of the workers in order to sell them a machine made constitution for a ten cent per month per capita tax. We do not promulgate the theory that something can be got from nothing. We do not propose educating the workers by inveigling them into depositing part of their hard-earned wages in a mail box, in the hope that it will fructify a thousand fold, and the postman bring them a young fortune next morning. We do not believe that swindling schemes can improve the conditions of anyone except the promoters. We hold that writers for Labor papers should not regale their readers with tales of how the Russian workers "can not even grow wheat," and then a few months later, when that policy begins to adversely affect the treasury, turn round, like the proverbial mongrel, and swallow the vomit by publishing articles telling what great accomplishments these workers are making. We do not endorse a policy of publishing articles written by a notorious scab, even although it may help the ruling class to jail an adversary. There are several other things we do not advocate, but these we can keep until the need arises.

While it is neither our desire nor purpose to attack any other Labor group, yet we would like to warn those who may be interested that this should not be taken as a sign that we will refrain from trampling on a rat if it crosses our trail.

Our experience in the Labor movement has been acquired in the school of bitter experience, but whatever we may lack in proletarian understanding, or facility of expression, we certainly have nothing to learn from an apostate of the effete carcass of De Leonism.

Liberal Policy Squeezes the Miners

ONE of the strange things in life is the number of workers who can read the daily papers without observing that they are the dupes and victims of an unscrupulous ruling class. This fact speaks volumes for the miseducational institutions of today.

On Tuesday night last The Vancouver Province carried two press reports about the serious unemployment situation existing in Nanaimo. One of these items tells how the Nanaimo City Council adopted a resolution protesting against the present immigration policy of the Liberal government, and pointed out that a number of those who are being brought here "to work on farms" are being set to work digging coal. The other item states that the Provincial Minister of Public Works is arranging for the government to "start immediate work on the Nanaimo lakes road in order to provide relief for miners out of work through depression in the coal business." These two items appeared on March 30th.

Let us now turn to other pages of the same paper, on the same date, and on the day previous. Under the caption "Settlers for Central B. C." we are told that Premier Oliver, the minister of agriculture, and two officers of the colonization department of the Canadian National Railways, are making arrangements for the "inauguration of immigration to British Columbia to settle some of the vacant areas of agricultural land." Another item tells us about certain members of the titled scum of central Europe who are "speeding westward" to seek their fortune on a Canadian farm. Apparently it is of more value to the government to settle these dgenerates on the land than it is to provide farms for unemployed miners. Another item tells that five ocean liners have landed at Halifax with 3,000 immigrants. Still another dispatch tells of 1,445 more who have landed in St. John, all heading westward. Meantime there are still a number of unemployed in Calgary and that city has shut off all relief.

One of the serious aspects of this question is that it is stirring up a feeling of resentment among Canadian workers against the new comers, who, they feel, are taking their jobs. The fact that the immigrants are not to blame is overlooked, and the liars and swindlers who concocted the scheme and profit by it are allowed to continue their nefarious practices.

Our Open Forum

Readers are invited to send letters for publication in "Our Open Forum." Communications should not exceed 250 words. No views will be censored so long as writers refrain from indulging in personalities. The management of the ADVOCATE assumes no responsibility for opinions expressed in this space.

EDITOR, The Labor Advocate — In your note to my letter (published in your issue of March 11) you say, "If our friend will do a little thinking he will discover that gold is not 'partly the result of human work.' In fact it is not the result of human effort at all."

I happen to be a "she" not a "he." The kind of gold I had in mind was such as U. S. dollar legally is, gold that has been mined and refined. And such gold is partly human work in the sense that it has human work stored in it—as have all other products.

You say: "Our early ancestors bartered one article for another before money appeared on the scene . . . ."

That is, they transferred articles directly. But, whether they did it on a result or a work basis depended upon whether they went by the quality and quantity in determining equivalents, or whether they went by how long it took to produce the articles. My contention is that the articles are transferred from one person to another. But that work (when equity is practiced) is exchanged, that is, A gives B, say, five hours of work, and B gives A the same number. The non-work part of the product not belonging (in the sense of being owned) to either party—but simply (by nature) to the consumer for the mere work of consuming.

Gold when used as a so-called medium of exchange generally goes by weight. Literally, as a true medium of exchange, nothing could represent anything other than human work. But none of our present so-called mediums of exchange are true mediums of exchange. Instead, they are mediums of transfer, by which work and non-work are treated as synonymous.

Work is the exertion of one's faculties to accomplish something; and has no necessary connection with agony. And people would not care to buy what we produced if they had to take any agony of ours along with the product.

VAUGHN BACHMAN BROKAW.
Phoenix, Arizona.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—We hasten to apologize for making a mistake as to the sex of our correspondent. We should have known better.

The real fundamental trouble with the writer appears to be that she is harboring the delusion that the workers are robbed in the process of exchange, when, as a matter of fact, no such thing happens. The workers are robbed at the point of production. They sell the energy contained in their bodies for a certain number of hours for sufficient of the necessities of life to live on, and the product of their labor belongs to the employer. All surplus values arise out of the difference between what the worker receives in wages and the value he produces.

As for exchanging work. Suppose that Ben was a ditch digger and Bess was a maker of silk shirts. If Ben wanted a shirt would he have to load up a transfer wagon with say ten cubic yards of ditch and transport that to Bess in order to get the garment? At any rate that should be a "true medium of exchange," and the wagon would be "the medium of transfer."

After all it is somewhat unfortunate that our correspondent is a "she." Had she been a "he" she might have tried say eight hours down in a coal mine, and found out whether there is any "necessary connection" between work and agony. Probably after two weeks of that brand of "exertion of faculties" she might begin to think that perhaps we are not so far wrong.

EDITOR, Labor Advocate:—It is gratifying to know that R.W.N. has viewed our former discussion from the angle of the necessity for education. One cannot but agree with his request for extended educational activity.

I find still another reason to disagree with R.W.N. when he states: "What I meant was why should these excellent workers be allowed to take the bread out of our mouths as they are doing at present in Vancouver and Victoria?"

I am not going into the why and the wherefore of the bringing of the Oriental into Canada. Suffice it to point out that, for the working class, the world is our country, and although plastered with "property rights" by a parasitic class we are striving to get control of the remaining five-sixths of its surface.

I think he is looking in the wrong direction when he states "our Oriental fellow workers are taking the bread out of our mouths." Had he said that of the capitalist class, who exploit the workers of all nationalities, he would have been correct.

Would our condition be any better were these workers deported to the Orient? Why not do the job right —expel the real foreigner, the capitalist class, from their position of exploitation through ownership of the means of production? They are only foreigners to the working class. It is not the fault of the Oriental if he is not as active in our trade unions as we would like him to be, but rather our fault. We have set up numerous ridiculous barriers in our unions that are anything but an open door for our fellow workers of other races.

In certain unions the American negroes are not allowed in the same lodges as the "superior Nordics," thereby creating a feeling of antagonism, and while the organization of the Oriental has not been made a sincere order of business by the A. F. of L., it does not say they would not organize with us providing they were given a lead by real trade unionists. I notice the solidarity of the Orientals in Canada has reached a very high point.

J. S. Wallace, speaking of our Chinese comrades, says: "There are 16,000 of them in Canada affiliated with the Kuomintang through the Chinese Nationalist League. They are virgin material that will be very valuable aides to us in the coming days, not merely through the force they will exert in their homeland, hitting capitalism at its most vulnerable spot, but in Canada as well.

"Since Sun Yat Sen in his dying testament asked them to draw closer to the working class, and its great citadel in Russia, many have drawn very close to us intellectually. A little effort and they will cross the line."

Let us asked R.W.N.; Are the Oriental workers not striving to reach the same goal as us?

G. A. BROWN.
Munson, Alta.

Open Organization Drive With Parade

BOSTON—(FP)—Eleven Boston trade unions have already voted to parade on April 11 to Faneuil Hall to formally open the local activities of the American Federation of Labor organization drive. Painters, postal clerks, longshoremen, leather workers and leather handlers, horseshoers, electrotypers, garment workers, metal polishers, Cambridge plasterers, stationery firemen and Norwood painters will be in the five parades planned from different directions to the hall. Boston Central Labor Union is having 10,000 circulars announcing the meeting printed and distributed to all unions and in the large unorganized factories of the district.

New Illusions

THE British ambassador United States, one Sir Howard, speaking before th cago Association of Comme other day, asserted that th great war and others that w low it will "be more clearly obviously economic than He declares that the old ca strife such as "national je and traditional hatreds an torial ambitions" will disapp that in the future the strugg be just as bitter as in the p cause they will appear to t of the people quite clearly disguisedly to be struggles and clothing and the necess pleasures of life."

This talk of Sir Esme nothing but imperialist The old illusions that w fought for right and jus truth or for liberty and d are pretty thoroughly expl must be a dolt indeed to the exalted sentiments by statesmen about holy preserve civilization or to manity out of the abyss. telligent people frankly a at the bottom all wars omic. But Sir Esme How other imperialists, dare n proclaim the sort of econo produces modern wars, so to create new illusions fo one by asserting that fut will be for the elementary life.

Such a claim is far from Sufficient is being produce world to enable the popu the earth to live. The p ties of production are suf enable all humanity to liv ury. The time when one to war against another food and clothing has lo passed, never to return. live in the era of imperial nations struggle for su not in order to obtain the tary needs of life, but be workers within the i countries have produced surplus that their masters clare wars in order to co territory in which they can of this surplus created by home. The identical sla produce the sulplus for th class are conscripted to fi der that new territories conquered and that their m exploit still other slaves.

—The DAILY W

Boom May Coll During This

NEW YORK—The recent of the market has cau cial experts to issue th "Caution," to the busine Over-production in many already being felt and a ation of the present spiri confidence for a very lo will result in a disastro the market. Credits are tiful and cheap, it is tru beginning to show a de dency towards restrictio fear of over-shooting the of the market.

The building boom is signs of approaching the e feverish operations wh necessary to make up the shortage. Real estate s which is dependent upon has received a definite set- Florida boom is over. Th contract award figures s crease.

Steel production has sta cline. The textile indu hard hit. The present " period is based almost the purchasing ability o market due largely to th boom. This is beginnin to a close and over- threatens a calamitous the boom stops.

On the whole, the pro 1926 cannot be said to be A marked recession can for toward the end of the with it unemployment a cuts.

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The Week at Ottawa

By J. S. WOODSWORTH, M.P.

AFTER the recess Parliament started in with a swing and in the first two days rapid progress was made. The government departments had apparently been busy and replies to questions were ready so that the piled up Order Paper was very materially reduced in the course of a few hours. It looked as if the Conservatives had resigned themselves to the inevitable and were settling down to business.

However, on later days of the week friction began to reappear. The minister of customs refused to allow the passing of Mr. Stevens' motion requiring the production of certain papers. This meant that the motion had to go far down on the list of debatable subjects. A short time afterwards the Conservatives retaliated by refusing to allow the free passage of a motion by Mr. Heaps asking for the production of certain papers relative to the Winnipeg strike.

* * *

The government received two nasty "jars" during the discussion of estimates dealing with the enforcement of customs' regulations. The opposition sprang a motion which effectively held up procedure. The motion was carried two to one against the government. This victory has, of course, no significance other than showing that the government were loth in keeping their members in attendance. The next day, two hours were wasted wrangling over procedure as to how the regular order could be again established. As one of the Liberal members from Saskatchewan pointed out, if the public could only realize the ridiculous way in which public business is conducted, the dignity of Parliament would suffer a serious set back.

The second reverse sustained by the government has hardly been noted in the papers but was in reality much more serious. Mr. Kennedy, of Peace River, had on the Order Paper a resolution calling for an investigation with regard to certain alleged irregularities in connection with the recent election in the Electoral District of Athabaska. As the sitting member and the one concerned is a Liberal, the government was not willing to have this motion passed but Mr. Kennedy insisted that it should come before the House. He was, of course, sure of the support of the Conservatives who, from the standpoint of party advantage, would be bound to back it to the limit. Obviously, the government could not obtain a majority over the combined forces of the Progressives and the Conservatives. Mr. Kennedy simply read his motion. There was no objection from the government and no debate whatever. The motion being immediately declared "Carried." This is the first time this session that the Progressives have definitely opposed the government. The government wisely did not force the issue but the incident shows that the Independents are not so subservient as the Conservatives would lead the public to believe.

Several months ago, the Retail Trade Bureau of Canada undertook a vigorous and aggressive campaign to have the Dominion Income Tax in Canada abolished. This body quoted Mr. Andrew Melon, secretary of the treasury, at Washing, U. S. A., who had laid down three principles to guide the administration on the subject of taxation. These were:—

First: It must be scientific.

Second: It must not disturb business.

Third: It must get the most money with the least "squeal."

The retailers do not seem very much concerned whether taxation does or does not disturb great masses of the people, and they are determined that if this particular form of taxation can be gotten rid of by means of "squealing" that they will do their full share. In a Trade Review which they issue they say:

"There are men who like big business, they like to employ people, they like to be able to say: 'Why I cleared up a million dollars last year.' You cannot stop action of that sort. All capital is acccumulated industry. . . . There is no wonder that false doctrines are spreading among the uneducated classes regarding the medium of capital when governments by their legislative measures endeavor to confiscate it."

When the question of Income Tax was brought up in the House the other day by Mr. T. L. Church, the Progressives and Labor supported the principle. They are under the impression that there are some firms and employees who would like to be able to say not that they "cleared up a million dollars last year" but that they managed to make both ends meet, and they are inclined to think that the men who cleaned up a million dollars frequently because of occupying positions of strategic advantage ought to be made at least to pay their share for the privilege.

* * *

Some time ago Sir Robert L. Borden stated that in the earlier days of parliamentary institutions contest in Great Britain was one for real representation of the people in parliament but that in Canada the real issue was the responsibility of the executive to the peoples' representatives. We wonder what is the real issue in Canada today—is it not the administrative control of the huge industrial-commercial-financial organization which now so largely carries on the affairs of this country?

When the other day Mr. Neill for British Columbia introduced his motion calling for the marking of imported eggs, there was a very heated protest from an Ontario business man who claimed that the government was interfering altogether too much in business.

There may be a danger of one-sided paternalism but anyone who follows closely the legislation or the administration must admit that in almost every detail we are today socially controlled and that the chief reason why some men can make fortunes while others go without is that so far the former have been able to obtain from the government of the day concessions and privileges.

In no department has the government done more than in agriculture. For example, we notice in an advertisement for a Civil Service position the call for 'an animal nutritionist and geneticist"; his duties are to conduct and to be directly responsible for feeding and breeding experiments and to collaborate with animal pathologists and other research workers in joint investigations and research work conducted in connection with problems in fox and other wild animal farming particularly with regard to nutrition, genetics, diseases, parasites and hygene to prepare papers for publication, to deliver lectures and addresses and to perform other related work as required.

This much is conceded to the fox industry, but one can imagine the horror of the members of the House if it were to be suggested that we should appoint a human nutritionist and geneticist who would pay some attention to caring for the underfed children of our cities, or to preventing the subnormal members of the community from propagating their kind.

The legislation of the session is now beginning to come down. The revaluation of Soldiers' Settlement Land ought to be a move in the right direction that would meet with general approval.

The legislation with regard to Old Age Pensions has reached the first stage, that is, under a series of resolutions which outlined the main provisions. According to the scheme there must be joint action by the Dominion authorities and by the Provinces under which the Dominion will contribute fifty per cent. of the expenditure involved. Any one province, however, may decline to come under the provisions of the Act. This will, however, not prevent other provinces from taking advantage of it.

The Act provides for the payment of a pension to anyone who at the date of the proposed commencement of the pension is: (a) British subject, or being a widow, was such before her marriage; (b) has attained the age of seventy years; (c) has resided in Canada for the past twenty years immediately preceedings the date aforementioned; (d) has resided in the province in which the application for pension is made for the five years immediately preceding the said date.

The minimum pension payable shall be $240.00 yearly which shall be subject to the reduction by the amount of the income of the pensioner in excess of $1125.00 a year.

The opponents of the legislation are taking the old line that this may discourage thrift but we fancy that no one would deliberately stop saving in younger or middle life because he was assured that if he ever managed to reach the advanced age of seventy years he might obtain the princely sum of $20.00 a month. Many representations. have been made that an effort should be made to increase this amount but it must be remembered that there is some opposition from certain of the provinces and there may be opposition in the Senate. So that, under the circumstances, it may be wise to make a beginning in getting social legislation on the statute books trusting that later amendments may in this country as in Great Britain permit greater generosity toward the aged.

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

Murder no Crime In West Virginia Open Shop Region

By ART SHIELDS, *Federated Press*

LOGAN, W. Va.—(FP) —Guns are worn with less conspicuous display by Logan's deputies since Don Chafin went to Atlanta. The shooting irons are still handy, but on the hips.

Some of the thugs were walking arsenals in the old days. Two big gun butts at open scabbards were not uncommon and Sheriff Chafin sometimes dressed with three gats. On the day early in 1922 that 300 union miners from across the mountains were arraigned in Logan court house on charges of murder and treason for their alleged part in the armed march of the preceding summer the sheriff was on deck with a .45 at the belt and 38's protruding from the hips. They were heavy old-fashioned revolvers. Don scorned the automatic.

I was reminded of a cell killing of 1921 when Oscar White, son of the former county jailer, was pointed out to me. I remembered well the story that two workingmen told me that year. They had been prisoners in Logan, two of about a hundred men picked up in Logan as union suspects when the march against the county started. A foreigner, a mechanic, had the cell next to them. One day, they said, they saw young White blow out the man's brains for something that he said. The witnesses' affidavits are still on file but White was never prosecuted.

White was a prison guard then and when later the alleged marchers were brought to the jail there were complaints that money sent to them in registered letters turned over by the postmaster to young White was not delivered.

White is driving taxis in Logan today. Last year his father lost the wardenship after state auditors found a shortage of more than $9,000 that White had collected from the county for the board bills of prisoners who had already left his custody.

'Following the Gleam

By J. S. Woodsworth, M.P.

Continuation of a pamphlet, written by J. S. Woodsworth, Labor M.P. for Winnipeg North Centre, which the LABOR ADVOCATE is publishing as a series before issuing it in pamphlet form.

WHY I RESIGNED FROM THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY

Eleven years passed and again I felt compelled to offer my resignation. The trouble now was not one of doctrine or discipline. It was the much more serious question of unorthodoxy in economics and politics. This time my resignation was accepted without protest.

It was as follows:—

"Gibson's Landing, B.C.,
June 8th, 1918

"Rev. A. H. Smith,
"President Manitoba Conference,
"Methodist Church,
"Winnipeg, Man.
Dear Mr. Smith:—

"After serious consideration I have decided that I should resign from the ministry of the Methodist Church. It is perhaps, due both to the conference and to myself that I state, at least in outline, the considerations that have led me to take this action.

"Within a short time after my ordination I was much troubled because my beliefs were not those that were commonly held and preached. The implications of the newer theological teaching that I had received during my B.D. course and in post-graduate work at Oxford revealed themselves with growing clearness and carried me far from the old orthodox position.

"In 1902 I came to conference with my resignation in my pocket, but the urgent advice of the president and others of the senior ministers persuaded me to defer action. I accepted an invitation to become junior minister at Grace Church and for four years devoted myself largely to the practical activities of a large down-town church.

"Ill-health made necessary a year without a station. This gave me an opportunity of getting out of a routine and seeing things in a somewhat truer perspective. While in Palestine I decided that, come what might, I must be true to my convictions of truth. It seemed to me that in the church, I was in a false position. As a minister I was supposed to believe and to teach doctrines which either I had ceased to believe or which expressed very inadequately my real beliefs. I carefully prepared a statement of my position and sent it with my resignation to the conference of 1907. A special committe appointed to confer with me reported that in their judgment my beliefs were sufficiently in harmony with Methodist standards to make my resignation unnecessary, and recommended that it be not accepted. The confernce, without dissent, accepted the recommnedation.

"What could I do? Left intellectually free, I gratefully accepted the renewed opportunity for service. For six years, as superintendent of All People's Mission, I threw myself heartily into all kinds of social service work. Encouraged by my own experience, I thought that the church was awakening to modern needs and was preparing, if slowly, for her new tasks.

"But as years went by certain disquieting conclusions gradually took form. I began to see that the organized church had become a great institution with institutional aims and ambitions. With the existence of a number of denominations, this meant keen rivalry. In many cases the interests of the community were made subservient to the interests of the church. Further, the church, as many other institutions, was becoming increasingly commercialized. This meant the control of the policies of the church by men of wealth, and in many cases, the temptation for the minister to become financial agent rather than a moral and spiritual leader. It meant, also, that anything like a radical programme of social reforms became in practice almost impossible. In my own particular work among the immigrant peoples I felt that I, at least, could give more effective service outside denominational lines. Intellectual freedom was not sufficient—I must be free to work.

"For three years I acted as secretary of the Canadian Welfare League and for one year as director of the Bureau of Social Research of the governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Last year, owing to the closing of the bureau, and another breakdown in health, I came to British Columbia. At the suggestion of one of the ministers and by courtesy of the B.C. Conference, I was appointed "supply" of a little coast mission field. Here I have again had the opportunity of trying out church work and learning in still another field how difficult it is to help the people through the church.

During 1924 the net number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to Canada was 46,469; to Australia, 28,156; and to New Zealand, 8,836. In 1923 the corresponding figures were Canada, 127,656; Australia, 46,012; and New Zealand, 11,261.

According to the census of 1921 there were in England and Wales 317,417 families, consisting of 623,869 persons, occupying one room per family. There were also 917,958 families, consisting of 2,834,802 persons, occupying two rooms per family.

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With the Marine Workers

Conducted by W. H. DONALDSON, *Secretary Federated Seafarers of Canada*

WHEN the S.S. City of Vancouver arrived at New Westminster on Saturday last after a trip to the Orient, the management ordered the company's agents to secure a Chinese crew to displace the white seamen on the deck department of the vessel.

The "Vancouver" was built by J. J. Coughlan of this city, and is owned and operated by that firm. The agents are the Canadian American Shipping Co., 801 Hastings St. W., Vancouver. An appeal on behalf of the white unemployed seamen has been sent to the Coughlan firm, explaining that many veterans of the last war are unable to secure employment, and that it was unnecessary to displace the white sailors already on the ship. During the war the Coughlan Co. inserted large advertisements in the daily press asking the workers to be loyal to the "king and country" (and work at the Coughlan shipyards) and now they are subjecting those who "did their bit" to a dose of moneybag patriotism by giving preference to coolie labor.

Wm. Hayes, a fireman who was last employed by the C.G.M.M., is at present in the Western Association for the Blind, at 2213 Albert street. He has worked on quite a number of ships on the Coast, mostly C. G. M. M. vessels, and unfortunately when he met with the accident he did not think it would mean the loss of his eyesight. Although it is the result of an accident yet there appears to be no possibility of him securing compensation, as it is stated to be caused by a cataract. Hayes states he is being treated extra good at the institution, and is to be operated on in a few weeks. He states he does not want any of his relatives to know of his condition until after the operation, and in the meantime he is in need of such comforts as a walking stick, shaving utensils, shoes, etc. The organization supplies him with tobacco, etc., and is striving to see that he does not want for any comforts.

The committee recommends that a voluntary subscription be taken up to ensure that one of those who was always ready to help others does not have to want for anything himself. The loss of eyesight is a terrible affliction, and Brother Hayes would appreciate a visit from some of his former shipmates, as although he is being well treated in the institution where he is yet a visit from his former comrades would help to cheer him up. He is hopeful of recovering his sight, but may have to wear dark glasses afterwards.

Let us get together and do what we can to aid one of ourselves who is suffering from one of the greatest handicaps a human being can suffer from. Only those members who can afford it will be asked to contribute to this very deserving case. When the committee approaches you and you can spare anything do what you can to set a good example to others. Brother Hayes is known on the waterfront as Geordie Hayes.

The progress made by the organization in the month of March exceeded expectations. We have not yet received a reply from either the Marine Engineers' Association or the Canadian Merchant Service Guild, but expect that they will deal with our letters at their respective meetings.

Quite a number of seamen in the deck department of the old G.T.P. are still unorganized, and seem unable to recognize the fact that they should be organized. Of course there are a few who have been members, and just because they have not had the privilege of shipping from headquarters when they desired to do so they have become discouraged and are now acting in a manner detrimental to the interests of other seafarers, who are willing to organize and seek the best possible conditions.

Hospital Notes

Brother Watton is improving rapidly at the General Hospital. Brothers Bell, Etchells, Bye and McKinnon are all doing well at St. Paul's, and expect to be around the headquarters soon.

Mail List

Atkinson T., Bailley M., Bates H., Beckett H., Brannigan J., Burns W. S., Coil J., Crocker L. R., Davis J., Dobbin H., Fraser J., Gustavensen V., Hamill B., Horn R., Hannah W. T., Kissock J., Larsen K., Levy G. B., McLaren W., McLean L., McIntosh N., McQueen J., Mackay J., Martin D., Maddigan M., Mahoney J., Ogden A. W., Osterout W., Rhodes H., Starr J., Stephen, C., Tarratt C., Worrall W.

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World Review of Mining Conditions

CHICAGO—(FP)—Nowhere in the world is machine mining so far advanced as in the United States, declares Powers Hapgood, former organizer of the United Mine Workers, who has completed a tour of the principal coal fields of the globe, working in each one except in Japan.

"I could not work in the Japanese mines because of the racial feelings," Hapgood tells The Federated Press. "All the white business and professional men in the Orient would have felt themselves humiliated if a fellow white man had performed actual manual labor along with yellow-skinned workers. It would have another attack on the jealously cherished principle of white superiority in the East.

"Russian conditions were the best I saw. I worked in the Kuzbas mines in Siberia. They are about as advanced in machine mining as most European mines, but far behind American pits. They have increased produced a great deal per capita by better tools and haulage. Hours and relation between management and worker are best in Russia, better than in America or anywhere else.'"

Even Bosses Object to Police Brutality

CHICAGO—While police in Passaic are clubbing textile strikers, running down women and children with motorcycles and showering gas and tear bombs on the workers, the Chicago Journal of Commerce waxes indignant. It editorializes in one of its issues as follows:

"We do not know whether the managers of the textile mills approve of such tactics. If they do they are hopeless. Idiotic brutality such as this Passaic-Clifton performance is the best possible inducement for radicalism."

When police in Chicago were clubbing garment strikers, smashing girls in the face with their fists and dragging them to the filthy police stations, deliberately housing them with the female scum of the crime districts, the Chicago Journal of Commerce had nothing to say in its columns as to the "little" labor trouble their advertisers and financial brokers were having.

LABOR SOLIDARITY THE NEED OF TODAY

The following call to observe May Day as International Labor Day is issued by Secretary Joseph Schlossberg of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers:

"May Day is of much greater significance today than before the war because the need of labor solidarity is felt more strongly. The agreement arrived at by the powerful labor movements in Soviet Russia and in Great Britain is of tremendous historical significance. There is a growing realization of the interdependence of the several labor movements, including the former 'enemies' such as England, Germany and France. We have faith in the spirit of May Day."

Notes From the Camps

Conducted by J. M. CLARKE, *Secretary L.W.I.U. of Canada*

PROSPERITY AND PRODUCTION

LOOKING at things from the viewpoint of the lumber barons the much heralded "prosperity" in B.C. is here at last. Wages have been gradually squeezed lower and lower and lower, and in the case of the lower paid workers in the logging industry, have been squeezed below the level of a living wage.

The old days of the gang coming, the gang going, and the gang on the job have been revived. Conditions on the job have become so bad that in the majority of camps men will stay only the length of time required to make fare both ways, and secure a dollar or two with which to resume the wild goose chase for another camp with better conditions. This does the boss no harm as the flooding of the logging industry with "agriculturists" from Europe makes it easy for him to keep the camps well filled.

Our fellow workers, the contract fallers and buckers, are finding prices so low that it is impossible for them to make wages, and many of them can now be found working in the steel, grade and section gangs.

During this month Thompson and Clark, Vancouver Island, shipped in Japanese fallers and buckers. This firm, owing to low wages and bad conditions, has been unable to hold white labor on the job.

Lumber interests in the U. S. are complaining that the low wages paid in B. C. places them at a disadvantage in the lumber market.

Production of B. C. logs is increasing every year. The price of logs is good. The overhead—which is usually synonymous with wages in the B. C. lumber baron's mind—is dropping lower and lower, and so far the boss prosperity is here.

"A worker is not only entitled to enough food, clothing and shelter to live upon, but he should have above that a sufficient margin to permit him to enjoy the better things of life, and protect himself against the uncertainties of the future." What has "prosperity" and increased production brought the lumber workers of B. C.? It has brought him lower wages, his employment has become seasonal in character, and his money wage insufficient to tide him over the periodical shut-downs that occur every year in the industry.

Let us hope that his increasing measure of degradation will supply the stimulus necessary to make the working loggers get together and organize for the protection of his own interests.

J. A. B.

MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS INCREASED BY U.S. SENATE

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Almost without a word of protest from the so-called Progressives the United States has adopted a measure for an increase in expenditures for war purposes, totalling hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Before the increases were made a decrease was agreed to in an amendment to the section which provided for an appropriation for the medical and hospital department of the army, reducing the originally planned sum of $1,197,011 to $938,255.

To the appropriation of $200,000 for coastal defense and repair of fortifications was added the $100,000 left over from the unspent appropriation made in 1923 for the arming, equipping and training of the national guard.

For the construction of seacoast batteries on the Canal Zone, for the defense of Panama Canal, the original sum was quintupled by adding to the $100,000 the unexpended balance of $400,000 remaining from the national guard appropriation of 1924. This was added, as explained by Senator Wadsworth, in order to hasten the building of emplacements for four 16-inch guns to be established on the Pacific side of the canal, which would take 11 years to build under the first appropriation and only one-fifth of that time under the half-million dollar appropriation. These guns are the very latest thing in heavy artillery with a range equal to or better than any other gun known. Significantly enough, the battery faces the Far East.

An additional $60,00 was slapped onto the appropriation for the development, manufacture, purchase and maintenance of airplane bombs, grenades, ammunition for small arms and other ordinances, making a total for this section of $2,861,265. For the purpose of chemical warfare gases or other "offensive or defensive materials or appliances required for gas warfare purposes" the appropriation is increased from $1,207,980 to $1, 230,980.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars is added to the appropriation for military purposes on the Hawaiian Islands for the protection of the sugar trust against the rising ire of the native workers. Two hundred thousand is added to to the arming and training of the national guard, raising it to almost ten million dollars. The reserve officers' training corps gets an additional fifteen thousand and traveling expenses for officers and noncoms connected with the organized reserves are put at $100,000.

One hundred dollars was raised to $15,000 for expenditures in connection with national rifle matches, and the citizen's military training camps was raised from $2,807,471 to $2,820,671. Sixty-one thousand dollars was the cream added to the $40,700 appropriations for the establishment of indoor and outdoor rifle ranges, and $80,000 was taken for payment of transportation of civilian teams for national matches. Then, to relieve the monotony, $10,000 was cut off the appropriation to build suitable headstones for the soldiers who fell in previous wars.

No Organization in Detroit Auto Works

DETROIT—(FP) — Though Detroit, where the American Federation of Labor will open its 46th annual convention in October, is well organized in a number of crafts it is not the union town it used to be before the rise of the stupendous openshop automobile industry. Of the 200,000 auto workers less than 5 per cent. are trade unionists.

With the abandonment of the A. F. of L. metal trades department's plans for an organization drive in the motor factories the field is open. The independent industrial union, the United Automobile, Aircraft & Vehicle Workers which had a considerable membership five years ago in Detroit and other auto centres, is commencing a campaign this month. It has suffered in membership like the unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. but it maintains a foothold in Detroit. There are 25,000 former union miners at work in Detroit auto factories.

Give this copy to your shopmate and get him to subscribe to the Labor Advocate.

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LABOR THE WORLD OVER

India

Prior to the great textile strike at Bombay only a few small unions existed in the textile industry, the total membership of which did not exceed 3,000, out of a mill population of 150,000. During the strike five local textile groups were formed, and later a conference was held, as a result of which these various groups were amalgamated, and the Bombay Textile Labor Union definitely established. At the end of January the union had 5,000 members and it is expected that this number will be doubled inside of a month.

Czecho-Slovakia

When the Czech trade union congress met the police appeared with instructions to control officially the proceedings of the conference. This caused grat indignation among the delegates, one of whom protested against the presence of a certain officer who was a well known spy. It was pointed out that such conditions were worse than used to obtain in Imperial Austria, which government never sent (at least not openly) representatives into a labor gathering.

Bulgaria

The tendency for unity in the Bulgarian trade union movement is strongly seen in the organ of the independent trade unions, Edintwo (Unity) which publishes a declaration of the independent trade unions expressing their readiness to take up again the interrupted discussions with the free trade unions. The question of the trade union unity is also discussed in the social-democratic organ, Narod.

Hungary

Hungarian police are raiding the homes of members of labor organizations, the headquarters of unions, in a new reign of terror inaugurated by the Bethlen-government. The headquarters of the socialist labor party were raided, a number of its members arrested, whatever literature the police could lay their hands on was confiscated and whatever was too heavy to carry away was destroyed.

Greece

The government charge of treason against the leaders of the Greek Communist Party has collapsed. After eight months' imprisonment the members of the Central Executive have been released, with the exception of three, who are held on other political charges. The Executive Committee was charged with carrying on a campaign for autonomy for Macedonia and Thrace.

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Old Country Labor News

METAL UNIONS PLAN BATTLE

ADVANCE GUARD RETREATS TO BRING ENTIRE ARMY INTO ACTION

THE return to work of 900 British Hoe Printing Press employees, averting the immediate lockout of 500,000 metal workers throughout England, is a splendid illustration of trade union discipline and tactics. It prevents the employer federation from starting the inevitable conflict on its own ground.

The agreement to return to work came only after the national leaders of the metal unions agreed to support the local wage demands. Thus the London area joins Manchester in pressing for an immediate increase of 4.86 in the weekly pay of metal workers.

For two years the unions have been negotiating for this increase nationally. But the employer federation stalled along paying wages considerably below prewar in purchasing power. The union decision to press the matter locally or by districts made the employers threaten that any local movement will be met with a national lockout.

The employers, however, wanted a better public justification for such a lockout than their attack on union standards provided. So they charged that the Hoe employees by an unauthorized strike had violated the existing agreement. The unions kept the issue clear by sending the Hoe workers back to their jobs.

The Metal Trades Employer Federation has always been the most reactionary group in British industry. It has waged the class war as openly as the National Trades Association in the United States. Now, however, the conflict will be fought on labor's ground. George Lansbury in forecasting the outcome of the Hoe controversy, said:

"In that struggle, with confusing side issues out of the way, the metal trades will have the whole worker movement behind them. The employers will then be revealed, beyond the power of the millionaire press to disguise their real policy, as playing their part in the deliberate campaign to break the power of trade unionism and to force down still further the worker standard of life. The workers are beginning to demand better conditions. The employers are determined to put a stop to this and to entrench high profits on the basis of sweated wages all around. The mine owners and metal trades masters have shown their hand. They have declared a truceless war on the workers and their standard of life."

Financial reports of thirty-three metal concerns picked at random from the industry prove the hypocrisy of their claimed inability to make adequate profits while paying present wages. The combined profits of these companies amounted to $43,700,000 in the year 1924-25 compared with $36,700,000 in 1923-24 and $34,000,000 in 1922-23. Profits have increased more than 28 per cent. in two years. Pro-employer evidence before the government committee on trade in 1924 gave the 1923 profits of thirty-one metal trade concerns as 20 per cent. above the boom years 1911-13. This makes the 1924-25 profits more than half again as large as those of prosperous pre-war years.

With the Hoe dispute merged into the larger crisis the metal trades unions are on good ground with the public. There is a strong current in England against further attacks on the living standards of the workers. In fact there is considerable propaganda for solving the unemployment problem by giving the workers more purchasing power. This doctrine is being imported in liberal quantities from America.

The demand of the unions for decent wages will be pressed district by district. A strike vote will probably be taken to give the demand punch. If the employer federation means what it says this will start a nationwide conflict. Like the crisis in the coal industry, this will be another phase of the struggle for all British workers against the increasing pressure of a decadent capitalist class.

Struggle Centres Around the Miners

By LELAND OLDS, *Federated Press*

THE British industrial crisis still centres around the miners, although half a million metal trades workers are threatened with a lockout, which is just another phase of the employer offensive against union standards. Conferences are in progress to determine whether the report of the coal commission affords a basis for reorganizing the industry without industrial conflict.

Probably the biggest snag is the proposal that he miners give up the wage increases agreed to in 1924. Throughout the crisis the miners have fought against reduction of wages or extension of hours. The entire union movement has backed them.

The commission recommends that the subsidy which maintained the status quo since August 1925 be discontinued. It favors nationalization of coal deposits but opposes nationalization of operation. It approves the demand for reorganization of the industry to secure greater efficiency, including application of science to the mining of coal, amalgamation in both the producing and distributing branches, closer combination of mining with allied industries, and fuller part-employees.

The British metal trades crisis is almost as serious. Although precipitated by a dispute involving 900 workers in the Hoe & Co. printing press plant it really comes as the result of the breakdown of national negotiations extending over two years. The long negotiations broke down Jan. 28 over demands for a general increase of $4.86 a week. The negotiations have been marked by delay, deadlocks, government intervention and counter demands by the employers for longer hours.

The Hoe & Co. dispute, which may prove the spark, resulted from an attempt to secure locally the advance which the employer association refused nationally. A similar attempt is being made in Lancashire. While the negotiations were in progress the company employed 7 nonunion workers. The employees struck on the job to force the employment of trade union members instead. The company answered with a lockout, in effect since Jan. 13. The metal trades employer federation serves notice on the unions that unless they get the Hoe employees back to work immediately there will be a national lockout.

Skilled metal trades mechanics earn between $12 and $15 a week. More than 100,000 are unemployed.

MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS!

ON Saturday, May 22nd, the people of Burnaby will turn out in their thousands to see the crowning of the May Queen. There is a committee working hard to make this event a success and I believe everyone will contribute to the funds. It is pleasing to see a great crowd turn out and have an enjoyable afternoon, particularly as this is a children's day, in fact, one of the red letter days of the year. Members of the local Labor Party have contributed in making our May Day a success in the past and hope to continue their interest in all such events. But what we, as workingmen, would like to bring about, is mass interest in things that materially affect us all.

In the Jubilee District, Wards One and Six, are two Ratepayers' Associations, also two Parent-Teacher Association and at the meetings of these associations matters of everyday importance are discussed, yet it is left to a mere handful of residents to keep the associations alive. The Nelson Avenue Parent-Teacher Association held a meeting early this year to take a vote whether the meetings should be discontinued owing to the small attendances through the winter months. It was decided, however, to continue them, and at their next meeting the new educational survey will be discussed. How many ratepayers realize the sweeping changes that are necessary in our education system, and the amount of waste there is at present, particularly in our High schools where about fifty per cent. of the pupils fall out during the first year, wasting their energies and putting the ratepayers to enormous expense.

The Ward One Ratepayers' Association has difficulty in functioning owing to the apathy of the ratepayers. Other wards, are however more alive to their interests and are busy now taking up the question of permanent work on our roads and sidewalks, also the question of the municipality reserving vacant lands for future park sites.

While we should all take an active interest in our local affairs, we of the Labor Party take up national questions and international problems, and claim that we are the only party that has a remedy for the present day evils, unemployment, starvation wages, and many other real bread and butter questions. Other countries are forging ahead of us and we appeal to all thinking men and women to come to our meetings and help us to bring about a change for the better.

W. W.

BOSTON—(FP)—More than 100 men and women members of the Boston Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America are on strike as a protest against a reduction in wages. The shops of nine other local manufacturers will be struck unless they restore the schedules of wages previously paid their employees.

No Flowers Wanted For This Funeral

WASHINGTON — (FP)—By upholding the double conviction, on murder charges, of Joseph Valetta, a union shopman who refused to go on strike in 1922 in the Pittsburgh railway shopmen's walkout, the supreme court has determined that Valetta must hang.

Valetta was called a "scab" by strikers and responded by shooting one of the strike pickets. Valetta was pursued by Police Officer Couch, whom he mortally wounded. He was indicted for murder in both cases. His appeal was based on the claim that he could not be tried concurrently for two crimes. Justice Holmes, rendering the opinion of the supreme court, brushed aside the technicality.

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SEALED TENDERS, endorsed tenders for Moberley School, addressed to Mr. Alex. Graham, secretary of the School Trustees of South Vancouver, 4547 Main St., South Vancouver, will be received up to the hour of 5 p.m., Monday, April 5th, 1926, for the erection and completion of a six-room addition and basement to the Walter Moberley School building at 61st and Ross St.

Plans, specifications may be obtained at the office of the secretary or the undersigned.

Tenders must be made out on the architect's form of tender and enclosed with a marked cheque equal to 5 per cent of the amount of tender.

The trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

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Dr. Totten's Clinic is at 1315 Cardero Street. 1½ blocks south of Davie. Take No. 2 or No. 5 car to Davie and Cardero.

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Union bookbinders have secured a $1 a week wage increase here.

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Please remember that any of the business houses advertising in the Advocate will attend carefully to your mail orders.

Jubilee Labor Hall Notes

WE ARE about to celebrate our first birthday! On Friday, April 9, at 8 p.m., the shareholders and directors of Jubilee Labor Hall Ltd. will hold their second meeting for election of officers, and to receive the financial report of the treasurer. All shareholders have been advised in writing of this meeting.

This is a very opportune time to make a survey of last year's activities. Have we fallen down in any way? It has been a busy year for us. First came the building of the hall, which occupied all summer; then in the fall came the Federal election, in which we actively supported Mrs. Rose Henderson. Later in January, we had candidates in the field in the Burnaby municipal elections. We have not been uniformly successful at all elections, but defeat only spurs us on to further endeavors in the future.

The South West Burnaby branch of the I.L.P. is a live organization for Labor. We have more members now than at any time in our history, and hardly a week goes by without more applications for membership being received.

During the winter months our lectures and Open Forum have been well patronized, and the social evenings and dances have provided entertainment and enjoyment for many local residents.

Successful though we have been in many ways, are there not many more things we might have done?

We have had sick comrades whom we have not always visited and comforted. This is true, but has not happened often. Let us all see that every sick comrade is called on during this year. We have a sick committee, let us make use of it!

Have we had at our meetings, and sold all the literature we might have done. The I.L.P. Publications Department, London, England; Social Science Publishers in New York, and the Labor Advocate, are all at our disposal, willing and ready to supply leaflets and propaganda. Let us make better use of their pamphlets during this year, have a supply on hand, and always try and sell some at every meeting.

Are we conversant with what is happening at Ottawa in regard to immigration, old age pensions, state loans to farmers, etc.? If we are not let us begin to study these affairs, and in every case where injustice is being done let us see that a strongly worded resolution is forwarded to the member for New Westminster.

Have we all subscribed to the Labor Advocate? It is the best Labor weekly in Western Canada, contains news from all parts of the world, and is printed on such excellent paper from beautifully clear type that it makes reading a pleasure. In it you can get news items not obtainable in any capitalist daily or weekly, showing what is happening in every country. The Labor Advocate is on sale at newsstands and bookstalls for 5 cents per copy, or can be subscribed to for $2 for 12 months $1 for 6 months, delivered to your home. Now, comrades, get busy this year and make the branch 100 per cent. for the Labor Advocate. H. S. Bates at the Labor Hall will book your subscription for you.

Let us think seriously of the things we might do, now that we are part of the consolidated I.L.P. of B.C., and endeavor to put them into practice during the year.

Through the co-operation of the Labor Advocate, local merchants, and the South West Burnaby branch of the I.L.P., this week's issue of the Advocate is being circulated gratis in the district. This is the first time we have been able to undertake such a task in order to let many people unacquainted with the Labor movement read our great paper. We hope you will appreciate the gift and become a weekly reader in the future.

Open Forum

Next Saturday, April 3rd, the Open Forum will discuss "Should the Labor Party Enter Municipal Affairs?" Come along and give us your views on the subject. An enjoyable evening is promised.

Ladies' Auxiliary

The Ladies' Auxiliary will meet in the Labor Hall Monday, April 5, for their regular meeting.

Junior Labor League

On Sunday next, April 14, the Junior Labor League will explore the heights of Grouse Mountain, and are anticipating a wonderful holiday.

Study Group

The Study Group will meet as usual in the Hall on Wednesday, April 7th, at 8 p.m. sharp. All visitors welcome.

Comrade Judge

We are much pleased that Comrade Judge can get about again after his long sickness, and sincerely hope that he, one of the oldest members of the Labor movement in Burnaby, will experience nothing other than the best of health in the future.

Hall Funds

In reply to our appeal for funds we thankfully acknowledge contributions from the Street Railwaymen's Union, Vancouver Typographical Union and the Railway Carmen's Union, Port Mann; also letters of sympathy from several other unions, several of whom have promised financial assistance in the near future, all of which is heartily welcome.

I. L. P. Meetings

The Independent Labor Party, South West Burnaby branch, meets in the Jubilee Labor Hall every Wednesday at 8 p.m. We cordially invite all residents of the district to attend our meetings.

The Only Way

(By A Jubilee Reader)

THE above words have been advertised a great deal recently, and those of us who have seen the play will remember the last words of Sydney Garton: "'Tis a far better thing I do than I have yet done!" I think many of us could use those words right now instead of waiting and watching, if we would only desire to do so. No matter where we go we can see on every hand the inequalities and inefficiency of the present system. Many of us, if we would unburden ourselves of that little narrowness and seek to develop the individuality that makes for a fuller life, would be accomplishing something that would be a lasting benefit.

When one reads of the "Grain Flowing Westward," and on the other side how man, in this, the highest form of civilization, is begging for bread, does it not suggest that something is wrong when we find luxury on one hand and poverty on the other Is there not something wrong when we find poor people's tables wasted away to not even a crust whilst millions toil to make the already wealthy still wealthier?

Labor says "Yes," and adds "It's worth the finding out." When important questions of child life, motherhood, old age pensions, unemployment, and immigration are played with by our politicians, is it not time we got together more unitedly and placed these matters where they belong? Yes, "The only way" is for us to link ourselves together.

The opportunity for acquiring this knowledge is right in our midst. Every Wednesday evening the members of the Independent Labor Party meet in their hall at Jubilee, when these questions are given serious consideration. It is open to everybody who desires to bring about a system of equality of opportunity for all. The members of the branch are your neighbours, whose interests are your interests, but who mean by personal effort and sacrifice to make this, and other countries through their international relationships, a better place for those who are here and for those who are to come.

You will find that "The Only Way" is through our efforts, and an understanding of the workers' position.

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A Vancouver patient states:—"My nervous trouble which defied all other treatment is cured, and I am absolutely made over. I feel wonderfully well. Your treatments are not only painless but pleasant and I heartily recommend you to anyone in ill health. I suffered for years. Now I sleep like a child. Yours truly, K.M., Vancouver, B. C." (Full name and address in my office).
Regardless of your condition or what so-called cures you have tried without success, I can help you. Consultation Free. Phone for appointment. Coll. 868.
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