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LABOR ADVOCATE

With Which Is Incorporated THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

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Provincial Library

THE STRUGGLE IN SHANGHAI

CHAIRMAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION GIVES EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT OF STRUGGLE —STUDENTS COMPEL MERCHANTS TO FIGHT IMPERIALISM.

[By HARRY F. WARD, Federated Press.]

SHANGHAI.—The Shanghai strike will stand out in labor history. It began because the police fired 44 shots into an unarmed crowd May 30. Now, after three weeks, it is still going strong. The unique thing about the strike is that the merchants and bankers are in it. To tie up banks and shops for three weeks as tight as though it were a national holiday is something of a record.

Shanghai is one of the great ports of the world. It is composed of three separately governed cities which run into each other, so that sometimes the two sides of a street are under different authorities. There is the native city under Chinese government, the French settlement governed by them, and the International Settlement governed by a municipal council, composed of 6 British, 2 Americans and 1 Japanese. One of the Americans is chairman. The strike is confined to the International Settlement because its police did the shooting, and to British and Japanese ships because the British are the largest and dominant element in the International Settlement and a British officer ordered the police to fire. Also it was the killing of a Chinese laborer in a Japanese mill that led students to make the speeches which caused the crowd to gather on the day of the shooting.

For Political Ends

The labor men of Shanghai are anxious to have the workers of the United States understand that this is not a fight between capital and labor but a patriotic movement, in which Chinese capital and labor are for the time being united for certain common purposes. It is a general strike, mainly for political ends. It is a protest against foreign injustices and oppression and an attempt to get justice and freedom.

The Strike Arrangements

The strike is conducted by the Amalgamated Union of Commerce, Labor and Education. The constituent bodies are The Federation of Street Unions composed of some 10,000 small shopkeepers organized by streets; the General Labor Union of Shanghai, a federated body representing about 180,000 workers, about 92 per cent of whom are in the International Settlement; the Shanghai Students Union; the Chinese Students Union, a national body. Each of these four organizations sends 6 delegates to a central executive committee which makes the general policy of the strike, but each of them is then responsible for conducting its own part of the undertaking. The students are the active propaganda force. They brought the merchants in to begin with and they kept them from quitting at the end of the third week. They stopped all classes but insisted on staying in the colleges and schools, as their food had been paid for. They spend their time in getting out printed matter, making speeches and collecting funds.

Martial Law in Force

The labor unions have the most difficult and vital part of the job. Eighty per cent of their membership has joined since the strike began. But they expect to hold most of them afterwards unless

(Continued on page 2)

Will Demand Definite C.L.P. Conference Date

Vancouver delegates to the National Conference of the Canadian Labor Party to be held in Ottawa, August 29th and 30th, will press for the establishment of a definite Conference date and procedure. This decision was arrived at by a joint meeting of the Executives of the Vancouver Central Council and the B. C. Section, C. L. P.

Brothers Bengough, Hoover and Scribbins were appointed to represent British Columbia at the Conference. Should two more delegates be elected to attend the Trades Congress Convention, the C. L. P. executives may appoint them also as representatives.

Reasons adduced for the establishment of a definite Conference date were to stimulate interest and give the rank and file of the membership an opportunity to prepare and present material for the establishment of a unified national program.

Workers Jailed For Not Having a Home

MONTREAL—Twenty-three men pleaded guilty before Judge Monet to trespassing on C. N. R. property and sleeping in railroad freight cars in the yards near Victoria Bridge, and were fined $10 and costs or the alternative of three days in jail.

With beds comfortably improvised in the cars, and clothes lines hung up to serve their needs, many homeless men in Montreal have been making it a practice to use them as lodgings for the night, Joseph Cohen, prosecuting for the railway company, told the court.

Judge Monet questioned the men individually. The majority were new comers to Canada. Some had come here from the Cape Breton coal mines strike area. All were homeless and without employment.

SCABS STRIKE FOR UNION WAGES

BOSTON—(FP)—Strike of non-union electricians on a small job for union pay follows several strikes of union building tradesmen of other crafts, on other jobs, to force the discharge of non-union electricians. In several cases the non-union electricians were laid off.

Send in Your Subscription Today.

JUST A WORD

THIS WEEK we have made a departure from our usual policy of publishing short news items by running an eyewitness account of the Shanghai trouble by H. F. Ward, Chairman American Civil Liberties Union. We feel that the importance of this story, and the possibility that war may yet break out in that area, warrants our departure. The story Mr. Ward relates is of more than passing interest.

Coal Depression in Europe Marks Decay of Plunderbund Rule

(By Federated Press)

Depression in the British coal industry is growing worse with 500 pits closed in the last 12 months. Coal is the great balancing commodity of British trade, the great offset of British imports, of raw materials. Before the war coal exports offset over 6 per cent of the value of total imports and 16 per cent of the cost of raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured. In 1925 coal receipts are paying for less than 4 per cent of the cost of total imports and for about 11 per cent of raw materials purchased.

The German coal crisis is almost equally acute with stocks in the Ruhr estimated at a record 11,000,000 tons. Continued depression of basic industries has reduced the coal syndiacte production quota to 50 per cent of normal and of the steel syndicate to 75 per cent.

The French demand for industrial coal is declining in the general economic uncertainty while Belgian operators have cut production in the face of 6 months increase of 130 per cent in coal stocks. Before the war Belgium imported annually about 5,500,000 tons and exported nearly as much. In 1924 imports amounted to 9,300,000 tons while exports were 2,200,000 tons.

Lack of demand for coal means lack of demand for iron and steel. This in turn means lack of demand for plants and machinery. And this means lack of demand for new capital. Finally this means that the machine age has reached the point where private capitalism can sustain its privileged position only by artificial means. It can do this for a while but its days are numbered.

Highlights on This Week's News

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LABOR DEFIES IMPERIALISM

AUSTRALIAN WORKERS BOYCOTT AMERICAN FLEET—MELBOURNE STREET CARMEN REFUSE TO HAUL THE CAPITALIST TOOLS AROUND TOWN.

MELBOURNE, Australia. — When the armed imperialist might of the United States, in the shape of the great Pacific fleet, came to anchor in Melbourne harbor, the Australia capitalists and their followers were alone in welcoming the fleet.

Class solidarity of the Melbourne unionists, protesting against the continued imprisonment by the U. S. government of a great number of labor unionists, resulted in a complete boycott of the fleet in so far as any public demonstration was concerned.

The Street Carmen's Union walked out, and only the reactionaries would haul American sailors. The official reception committee was embarrassed by a strike of marine firemen on the reception boat.

Dozens of unions have passed resolutions pledging non-participation in all parades, and in some cases refusal to supply the fleet with their products.

"We condemn the action of the master class in America or any other country, jailing men for fighting for their rights, wages, conditions, etc. We also agree to the boycott of the American fleet, or any other fleet and military system that will be used in the future to crush the workers who produce the wealth of the world," read the resolution of the Australian Coachmakers Federation.

American Apathy Condemned

The Melbourne Trades Hall Council adopted the following resolution: "1. That whilst desiring above all things to cement the bonds of friendship and good will between Australia and American labor, the Melbourne Trades Hall Council recognizing that all war fleets are but the concrete expression of imperialistic force and violence, which creates the incentive to incite national hatred, and is a perpetual menace to civilization and international peace; and further in order to be consistent with our anti-war policy as declared at our "No More War" demonstrations, recommends to all officers and delegates of the Council to refrain from participation in any function connected with the visit of the American fleet.

"2. That in order to more effectively assist in the effort to gain the release of the industrial and political prisoners lying in American jails, the officers of the Council be instructed to communicate with the editors of American, Canadian and European labor papers, and call upon them to join in urging the American authorities to release all those political and industrial prisoners still lying in jail."

Plutes Lament When Victim Escapes Jail

MONTREAL.—Blue ruin stares the country in the face as a result of red propaganda, according to the "Financial Post." A recent issue of that journal of Babbitts, bankers and brokers relates a tale of a former teller of the Royal Bank at Glace Bay, who was acquitted by a supreme court jury of a charge of stealing $19,994 from the bank.

"As the foreman announced the verdict," says the Financial Post, "the crowded court room burst into vigorous applause, which was quelled with difficulty by court attendants. Conversations heard in the corridors afterwards made it clear that there was no particular interest in Bennett personally; it was the fact that a bank had been 'nicked' for $20,000 that tickled the crowd. The jury, composed largely of miners, found him not guilty."

Offal Of All Classes Scab On C.P.R. Ships

VICTORIA, B.C.—The Empress of Asia cleared from this port for the Orient with one of the most cosmopolitan scab crews ever assembled aboard a ship.

There were scabbing against the Chinese seamen the flotsam and jetsam of capitalist culture and poverty — horn-rimmed professors and teachers from Brass Check universities, blue-blooded English Dons who never had done a real day's work in all their parasitical existence, down to just plain, ordinary, common garden-variety scabs. Twenty-three nations were represented by scabs in the crew, and they served as bellboys, porters, stewards and ordinary seamen.

On arrival at Victoria from the Orient the Empress of Canada carried a number of ex-officers of Butcher Merkuloff's white army, who were working their passage here as scabs on the Chinese strikers. Madame Merkuloff was a passenger, and on leaving the vessel the formerly betinselled sycophants of General Merkuloff "did their stuff" by bowing and scraping to madame.

Only an idea can slay an idea. Until the workers are animated with the idea to be their own masters they cannot supplant the idea that their class is born for wage-slavery.—G. D. H. Colo.

LIVING STANDARDS CUT

BOSTON — (FP) — More than 10,000 additional woolen and worsted workers of New England have been sentenced to 10 per cent lower living standards by their employers since the American Woolen Co., popularly known as the Woolen Trust, set the pace last week.

The great are only great because we are on our knees. Let us rise up.—Proudhon.

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The Chinese Struggle Against Imperialism

(Continued From Page 1.)

extraordinary repression is adopted. Running a strike in Shanghai is about as difficult an undertaking as in West Virginia or Pennsylvania. No processions allowed, nor any meetings, not even on private property. Martial law is in force so that the Amalgamated Union Daily, which since the strike has replaced the Shanghai Workers' Weekly, has to be printed in the Chinese city and can be circulated in the Settlement only secretly. Nevertheless the workers have made the strike effective enough to compel the discussion of demands which would otherwise have been completely rejected and to lead authorities to admit they are keeping marines on shore duty not merely to protect life and property but to break a strike—if they can. Strike leaders claim the following degree of success: Public utilities 50 per cent out, but not 50 per cent effective because the remaining workers are kept on duty by armed guards; street transportation 70 per cent out and efefctive; shipping (British and Japanese) 80 per cent; household servants 50 per cent; factories 95 per cent.

The Government Demands

When the delegates of the Chinese government came to Shanghai to investigate and negotiate with representatives of the foreign powers, the Amalgamated executive committee submitted to them four conditions upon which the strike would be called off; rescinding martial law; withdrawal of foreign forces and disarament of volunteers and police; release of all Chinese now in custody; restoration of schools and colleges, now closed as Bolshevik centers and occupied by American marines. They added a bill of rights with 13 demands, as the basis of negotiations after the strike was settled. These had to do with punishment, compensation, apology; rights of free speech and press, of organization and strike; labor regulations; Chinese representation in the government (they pay 80 per cent of the taxes) and in the high police offices; dropping certain proposed objectionable ordinances and stopping extension of roads into Chinese territory; permanent withdrawal of British and Japanese naval forces from the river; return of the mixed court in which Chinese are tried to its original form of a real joint court; and the abolition of extra-territoriality.

The Line of Cleavage

The Shanghai chamber of commerce, composed of the big merchants and bankers, which did not enter the Amalgamted Union, but did join the strike, had first submitted 13 demands which were supposed to represent all. But it turned out that they had changed some of the points. They had dropped one or two demands dealing with international relations as being against the original treaties, and most significant of all they had omitted "the right to organize and to strike." Hence the students and workers acted again separately and carried the small shopkeepers with them. Here is the future line of cleavage when this fight against foreign control is over.

Boycott Threatened

Now the chamber of commerce crowd want to switch to a concentrated tieup of British and Japanese shipping and a boycott of their goods. The latter is hard because it involves stocks now on hand. The shipping question is easier because the Seamen's Union are good fighters. They brought the British to terms before in Hongkong to a degree without parallel since the Boston tea party and its results. Now in Shanghai they have refused to accept strike funds supplied by public contribution. They say, "We have our savings, we can live on them for a while. Give the money to the workers who haven't anything." The question is whether when the merchants reopen they will provide the funds for a sustained shipping strike and go through with the economic boycott.

Class Interests

The tendency of the merchants is to bargain on the demands, seeking to get the vital points of their class interest, which are representation in the municipal council and joint control of the mixed court. It will take the students, of whose tongues and pens the merchants are afraid, to keep the workers from being sacrificed. Their leaders point out that this is a movement for the national emancipation of labor, to secure the right of free speech, the right to organize and bargain collectively. For them this is the first vital point in the demands. Next they put the abolition of extra-territoriality, that is, the right of foreigners on Chinese soil to be exempt from the control of the Chinese government. After that they want the withdrawal of foreign forces forever—no more foreign gunboats stationed at Shanghai. The announced platform of their daily paper is: To oppose foreign oppression; to struggle for the national independence and liberty of China; to abrogate all unequal treaties; to restore to China all territory leased as settlements; to demand the withdrawals of foreign soldiers from China.

The Secretary's Message

The secretary of the strike committee sends this message to the workers of the United States in the name of the laborers of Shanghai:

"We are longing for help from the workers of the world, especially America and other similar countries. We want you to say something against the forces that are doing us injustice. We want you to speak out and say such things should not be done to the workers of China or of any other place. We want you to understand two points: First, we have no right to organize and to bargain colectively and no freedom of speech. Second, this is a movement to improve our condition of labor. It is not anti-foreign nor bolshevik. It is labor for labor's sake.

"We want you to know the conditions in our shops. The working hours in mills and factories average over 12 a day. The wages average about $10 a month. (1 Chinese dollar, 50c.). The lowest is 15c. and the highest is $1 a day. The equipment for sanitation in our factories is so poor that the death rate is correspondingly high. The workers in our mills are very roughly treated.

"Under such conditions we naturally expect sympathy from the workers of other lands, especially from America. But now you even unite against us with the other powers, sending your forces to suppress us."

Recent cables report that the Amalgamtaed Union of Commerce, Labor and Education, mentioned in Ward's article as the organized instrument of the Chinese resistance to foreign imperialism, has been raided by order of the Chinese militarists who have headquarters in Pekin and are popularly supposed to be subsidized by the foreigners, particularly the Japanese. The Shanghai Students' union and the Chinese Seamen's union were also raided and their halls closed with many arrests and threats of capital punishment.—FP.

Don't forget! Mention the Advocate when buying.

U. S. Farmers Rapidly Deserting the Soil

(By Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—The U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued a survey of farm population which shows that on January 1, 1925 there were approximately 109,000 fewer hired farm laborers than on January 1, 1924. On January 1, 1924 there were 3,194,000 farm laborers and on the same date in 1925 there were 3,085,000. These figures apply to farm laborers who reside on farms at least 30 days. They do not take into account the casual farm laborers.

Fundamentalists Are In Favor of Lynching

INDIANAPOLIS — A Christian organization known as the Baptist Young People's Union went on record as approving of lynching under some circumstances, at their 34th annual convention held at Indianapolis, Ind. They also decided the United States should join the League of Nations and the World Court. They believed that the present restrictions on European immigration should be made more rigid. They were in favor of the Child Labor Law (we marvel at this), and thought the Japanese should be kept out of the U. S. In short, they approved every reactionary act against the workers. How Christian.

Chinese Workers in 'Frisco Form Union

SAN FRANCISCO—(FP) — The Chinese Unionist Guild, formed on the industrial union plan, with every Chinese worker eligible to membership, has been organized in San Francisco. Alice Sun is president. The guild looks out for the interests of Chinese workers in America, and also keeps an eye on conditions in China. It has held several mass meetings in the Bay District, with speakers in Chinese and English. Under its influence average hours have been reduced from 12 to 9, and other reforms effected. Women who used to give their employers $1 a week for use of machines and furnished their own thread have been relieved of this imposition.

Union Mine Worker Is Hastily Deported

NEW YORK CITY—The quick deportation of Tony Stafford, union miner of Italian birth who was taken from Moundsville prison forestalled efforts made by International Labor Defense in New York to stay the government's action. Stafford had served five years in Moundsville on charges growing out of a frame-up during a coal strike in West Virginia. He was an official of the United Mine Workers' Union. He was taken from prison by government agents, lodged in Pittsburgh county jail from where he was rushed to Ellis Island and shipped aboard the "Giussoppo Verdi" which sailed for Naples. He leaves a wife in West Virginia and four children who have not seen him for six years. The International Labor Defense acted in the case as soon as it got word, but the record-breaking time in which the deportation was effected prevented its being stopped.

REFUSE TO BE GOUGED

HAZELTON, Pa.—(FP) — Two hundred miners were locked out at the Dandy Run colliery of the M. S. Kemmerer Co., when they protested against an announced increase from $3.50 to $7.25 a ton for the coal delivered to their houses.

Employers want the workers for only one reason—because they have labor to sell. When the employers cease to be able to make a profit out of the worker's labor he can go to the scrap-heap, the workhouse, or anywhere.—R. B. Walker.

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- - POLITICS - -

Mexican Leaders Are Socialist in Theory, Capitalist in Deed

MEXICO CITY.—A commission in the Mexican Congress has drafted a bill prohibiting strikes throughout the Mexican nation and providing for compulsory arbitration. The commission is stated to be controlled by Louis N. Morones of the Mexican Federation of Labor.

In an interview one of the men implicated in drafting the bill stated:

"We are satisfied that the interests of the workers require labor and capital to work amicably together, and therefore we stand for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes.

"While not denying that socialist unity might benefit humanity, we are convinced that Mexico must be developed by capitalism, and not by socialism. Our bill is intended to encourage capital coming into Mexico by preventing strikes. We believe that capital can help labor much more than the Reds and Communists can help it."

Radical elements are denouncing this stand as the rankest kind of class collaboration, and betrayal of the interests of Mexican workers to the octopus of Yankee imperialism.

Chinese to Institute Boycott Against the British and Japanese

SHANGHAI.—The Chinese general chamber of commerce exploded a bombshell here when it met and decided to start an active anti-British boycott commencing Aug. 1, with complete cessation of business relations with two countries.

The boycott is to apply to every phase of business and the Chinese members of the chamber agree to heavy fines and confiscation of goods if any merchant is caught acting contrary to the decision.

For the Thirteen Demands

The meeting sanctioned these proposals offered by the vice-president of the chamber, Fang Hsiapah, and decided to extend the boycott one year in order to compel the British and Japanese to agree to the thirteen demands of the Shanghai Chinese.

Both British and Japanese have already lost heavily from the present boycott, but their losses are expected to be greater from the more systematic boycott ordered by the chamber.

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Workers' Party Urged To Prosecute Police

(Civil Liberties Press Service)

NEW YORK—An offer to the Workers Party to furnish legal and financial aid in bringing suit against the New York Police for the forcible breaking up of a meeting in Union Square on July 17th, was made by the American Civil Liberties Union in a letter to Charles Krumbein, district organizer. The Union maintains that the breaking up of the meeting violated the right of peaceful assemblage and that the forcible removal of the speaker, William Winestone, from the platform by Sergeant Michael Sullivan, "constitutes a legal case of assault for which the police should be sued."

Australia Saddled With Huge War Debt

MELBOURNE, Australia — In 1901, the total public debt of the Australian continent was $1,917,591,75. In 1913, it had grown to $1,604,078,435, while by June, 1924, it had increased to $4,832,393,695. Thus, between 1901 and 1924, it had increased nearly fivefold. In 1901 the population of Australia was 3,836,286; in 1913, 4,872,059, and in 1924, it was 5,867,500.

The debt per head of population was $268 in 1901; $331 in 1913; and $823.50 in 1924. The taxation per head increased from $15 in 1901 to $23.50 in 1913 and to $61 in 1924. The huge increase in the public debt and in taxation between 1913 and 1924 was mainly due, of course, to the war. Australia's total war debt is $2,400,0000,00.

Capitalist Democracy in Action

ATLANTIC CITY. — Organizers from the northern West Virginia coal fields report to United Mine Workers' officials attending the coal conference in Atlantic City the following conditions in the strike zone: Ten to twenty thousand men striking; families of 1200 miners living in barracks since being evicted from company barracks; injunctions have been issued against wives, daughters of miners, with 1000 arrested to date; as many as 2000 arrests of men and women occurring in a single day, the same pickets sometimes arrested two and three times in the same day. In short, the conditions of Logan county are being repeated in the northern field. For the entire state the union has been defendant in 5000 lawsuits in the last seventeen months.

PRESIDENT GREEN ON CHINA

WASHINGTON.—(FP)—"On behalf of the American labor movement I wish to urge for your favorable consideration and speedy action that the United States take the initiative in calling an international conference to make plans to abolish extra-territorial rights in China," President Wm. Green has written to President Calvin Coolidge.

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LABOR THE WORLD OVER

ITALY

Venetian point lace is perhaps the most exquisite and the most expensive lace made in Europe. But in the miserable little island of Burano, an hour's ride from Venice, where the finest lace is made, the highest skilled workers at this trade are paid nine lire (40 cents) per day of eight hours. The local profiteers swell with pride as they relate how under the patronage of the good Queen-Mother Margherita, the art of lace-making, which has been almost lost, is being revived.

NORWAY

According to a declaration by the Norwegian Labor Party there is a large secret army of White Guards in that country, 4000 of which are in the capitol city, Oslo. Arms for this secret force are being smuggled and several well-known firms in the arms trade are said to be involved in the traffic. Labor leaders are taking steps to be prepared for any possible attacks on the workers.

GERMANY

An Assistance Association has long existed in Germany to give aid to employees of the "free" Trades Unions and the Social Democratic Party when they have become incapable of further work, or, in case of their death, to aid their surviving dependents. Contributions to the association were paid either by individual members or by organizations.

DUTCH EAST INDIES

The Trade Union Movement in the Dutch East Indians is in many sections, but there is a distinct cleavage between native and European workers. The Europeans usually side with the employers in disputes affecting the native workers, and even on questions of Trade Union recognition do not often assist.

SOUTH AFRICA

Recent news from Johannesburg, South Africa, shows a steady increase in the organiaztion of colored workers. The Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union of Africa is now spreading over various parts of Africa, and is determined that every possible effort shall be made in defence of the colored workers.

SCOTLAND

Out of a total of 1,656,262 employed persons in Scotland, 56,432 are organized in 227 Unions, of which 137 are British and 90 Scottish . Thirty-six of the larger unions contain about four-fifths of the total membership, 81 unions having a membership of less than 100.

AUSTRIA

The official Austrian Trade Union movement comprises 687,376 fully paid-up members. In comparison with the previous year, the fully paid-up membership has declined by 26,739, the loss being due to the slump in trade and the heavy unemployment.

INDIAN REFORMS ALL SHAM

NEW YORK—(FP)—Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons, Professor of History and International Politics at Princeton University, speaking at a meeting in honor of C. R. Das, deceased president of the India Swarij Party and of the All India Trade Union Congress, declared that it was Das's great deed that he led the movement which showed that the so-called reforms the British granted in India were nothing but shams.

- - INDUSTRY - -

Miners Won't Waive The Right to Strike

(By Federated Press)

ATLANTIC CITY—Officials of the United Mine Workers of America taking part in the anthracite negotiations at Atlantic City refused the operators' proposal that the workers continue working September 1 in case no agreement has been reached on the demands for 10 per cent raise in wages, the check off and other changes in conditions. The operators' alternative was arbitration by a group of three persons mutually agreed upon or appointed by the president. The union position is that it cannot afford to waive the strike weapon which has been found necessary so often in the past to enforce conditions not yielded otherwise.

Employment Wanes In United States

(By Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—An analysis of industrial employment during the month of June that has just been made by the United States Employment service discloses part-time operations in many plants. The heat wave that swept the country is said to have been one of the contributing causes as well as the fact that at the end of June in many industries, a few days to two weeks are set aside for inventory and repairs to plant, causing a curtailment of the operating force. The major industries reporting part-time operations and slightly curtailed employment during the past month were the textile mills which showed reduced working forces as compared with May; shoe factories in the New England and States; steel plants. Employment in the coal mines, except in West Virginia, showed a further decrease in June. Road construction is increasing and large building operations and municipal improvements are underway.

Clothing Workers Call 15 More Strikes in N.Y.

(By Federated Press)

NEW YORK—Strikes continue to be the order of the day in the New York clothing market, with 15 more walkouts called by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to unionize shops previously unorganized or to enforce union standards in delinquent shops. Six of the 18 strikes previously called have been settled on a basis of union recognition and union standards. Five of the settled shops are Broadway concerns, another on Fifth avenue.

The clothing workers' hardest shop fight is also its most significant for it is directed against the International Tailoring Co. which is fighting strikes both in New York and Chicago. The firm has got out a temporary injunction.

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

American Federation Of Labor Will Aid In Sacco-Venzetti Trial

By ART SHIELDS
(Staff Corr. Fed. Press)

BOSTON — A personal letter, pledging further activity for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, Italian workers in the shadow of the electric chair, has been received by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee from William Green, president American Federation of Labor. Green's letter, arriving while the appeal for a new trial from the murder conviction is pending before the Massachusetts supreme court, says in part:

Full Support Promised

"The American Federation of Labor has given its assistance to the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, and as directed by the last annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, I submitted to the President of the United States and to the governor of Massachusette the resolution, number 42, of the El Paso convention of the A. F. of L., together with the action of the convention thereon, and bespoke their earnest consideration.

"Whatever the officers of the A. F. of L. may be able to do further in this matter you can rest assured will be done, but we must work in our own way and through the avenues which appeal to us as being the most effective way to secure the results desired."

Scab Hat Firm Begs Aid Against Union

(By Federated Press)

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—E. Berg & Co., big open shop hatters, at Norwalk, Conn., admit they are whipped by the United Hatters' union, unless Judge John J. Walsh of the court of common pleas makes permanent a temporary injunction he granted against picketing. Hearings are being held, with David Fitzgerald, mayor of New Haven, acting as counsel for the union.

The Berg firm moved to Norwalk last May from Orange, N. J., with the announcement they were out for lower costs and would never do business again with the union. The firm had been in business in Orange for 60 years and the transfer of its plant put a large percentage of the hatters of Orange on the unemployed list and struck a blow at the union.

But the union followed the shop and when the plant opened its doors in Norfolk, union agents told Berg he would have to "sign up." "You haven't a chance!" replied Charles Berg, rebuffing them.

But union pickets began to be so effective that Berg's non-union hands quit in batches and the company, in its petition to the judge bewails the "complete ruin that is ahead.

Teacher—Johnny, what is an oyster?"

Johnny—An oyster is a fish built like a nut.

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:: Capitalism's :: Weekly Pageant

THE INSINUATION of Alderman Rogers that god and the Capilano Timber Co. are one and the same entity proves that the death of the great realtor, William Jennings Bryan, the erstwhile silver tongued orator, is undoubtedly a deplorable calamity. Had his tribute exacting god only allowed him to enjoy the blessings of our civilization but a little while longer we could have imported him to straighten out Frank Rogers, and at the same secure some much needed publicity for our languishing real estate business.

* * *

IF IT IS TRUE, as the B.C. timber barons maintain, that bush fires are all started by campers, tourists, and cigarette fiends, why has Stanley Park not been burned up long ago.

* * *

SIR HENRY THORNTON is not leaving us. He cannot imagine anyone wanting to leave Canada after being here three years. He refuses to state what his future plans will be. We wish to say, however, that there is no truth in the rumor that Sir Henry may supersede Comrade Dzherjinsky as head of the railroad system of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Although Sir Henry receives the paltry sum of $75,000 per annum (with $25,000 extra for expenses) for running the C.N.R. at an annual loss of $60,000,000, the princely wage of $96.00 per month that Dzherjinsky receives has no attraction for him.

* * *

THE VANCOUVER SUN, in a recent issue once again resurrects that vapid chimera—The Dignity of Labor. There is no dignity attached to an animal in chains, nothing glorious about a horse yoked to a heavy vehicle. The dignity comes only when the horse is freed from its harness, and the dignity of labor can only be a fact when it has smashed the shackles of capitalist slavery.

* * *

BRITISH MILITARISTS have decided to spend $290,000,000 upon building battle cruisers. Of course there is no danger of any war, only red agitators would say so. These cruisers are being built to "protect trade routes." Undoubtedly, but protect them from who, or what?

* * *

A SLIP UP must have happened in the Vancouver Province news factory. In a recent issue we found the following: "It is estimated that prior to the war Russian peasants owned 35 per cent of the land, the royal family and state owning an equal amount; while today the peasants possess 97 per cent and the state 3 per cent." Of course the royal family is out of luck in a deal of that kind. As a matter of fact the state owns all the land, but the peasants have free access to it, and have to pay no tribtue either to landlords, counts or royal families. Another thing the Russian farmer lacks is a mortgage. We can hardly expect the "Province" to tell all the truth, but it did better this time than usual.

Whatever may be the truth upon any subject has nothing to do with our right to investigate that subject and express any opinion we may form. All that I ask is the same right I freely accord to all others.—Ingersoll.

THE CAPILANO FOREST FIRE has practically wiped out 170 acres of timber land, purchased by the city a few months ago for $13,000 to prevent its being gutted by the Capilano Timber Company. When the matter came up in the city council, Alderman Rogers, with solemn mien, gravely informed his colleagues that they shouldn't grieve because "it was an act of God." Apparently, to the occult-minded alderman, God and the Capilano Timber Company are one and the same, and from this we suppose that "Baron" Johnson, whose word in that area is law, must be a prophet of no mean standing. If by the term "God" Alderman Rogers means an omnipotent power owing allegiance to none but itself, then his conclusions are correct. In no other sense could a deity be accused of what palpably was done by sparks from a logging donkey. If the alderman's knowledge of woodcraft was anywhere commensurate with his ignorance of most other subjects he would know that a fire in that area was inevitable. This is not the first fire from the Capilano Timber Company; it will not be the last. The water supply for 250,000 people is being deliberately jeopardized to enhance the profits of a Minnesota lumber company. But that is "bringing in capital."

* * * * *

LORD BURNHAM, chairman of the Empire Press Union, and owner of the London Daily Telegraph, apparently divided his time here between delivering "booster" speeches for the local Babbitry and planning how to export the unusable portion of Britain's population to Canada. These workers refuse to starve en masse at home, so this gentleman, whose sole claim to fame consists of an amazing ability to refrain from hard work, proposes shipping them here to starve piecemeal. He assured his hearers, at a Canadian Club gastronomic display, that the imperial government stood prepared to pay one-half the cost of any scheme that would get these men and women into Canada. What they are going to do upon arrival here was not mentioned, and formed no part of Burnham's plans, even as it formed no part of the plans of his predecessors what became of the rural population of the North of Scotland when they were driven out to make room for sheep. But the workers of Britain are awakening fast, and signs are not wanting that in the near future such libels on human intelligence as Lord Burnham will be glad to get a job as a crossing sweeper, although it is doubtful if such as he is even useful for that.

* * * * *

THE BOYCOTT OF THE AMERICAN NAVY by Australian workers is a shining example of class solidarity in action, such as is seldom witnessed in this age of rank individualism. It proves that, while millions of workers on this continent are indifferent to the sufferings of their comrades who are rotting in the bastions of American plutocracy, yet there are those sufficiently alive to their class position to appreciate the efforts these prisoners have made, many of whom have committed no greater crime than demanding more bread for their families. Australian labor, accustomed to at least a modicum of human liberty, looks with abhorrence upon the ruthless actions of American capital in its efforts to stifle the rising tide of working class aspirations, and did not waste its time in the mere passing of resolutions of protest, but acted in a manner that will re-echo through the halls of the White House. One wonders how many Australian workers would have to suffer the tortures of a felon's den before American workers would act in a similar manner. We certainly have a long road to travel yet.

* * * * *

A CONSTRUCTIVE POLICY, wiseacres frequently tell us, is the great need of the Labor Movement. They insist we are too destructive, and that if we would but concentrate all efforts upon purely constructive activities huge numbers would rally to our support. This, to the superficial thinker, seems an unquestionable axiom, but to those who know that Labor's supreme task is the inauguration of a new social order it is the veriest rubbish. Just as a tree must be destroyed before it can become part of a house, and as iron ore must be destroyed as such before it can be transformed into steel, so must capitalism be destroyed before the working class can proceed to construct a new social order. Labor's real constructive work can only begin when capitalism has ceased to exist.

John Reed Colony Now Needs a Social Centre School, Writes Anise

That the John Reed Children's Colony, Russia, has now 600 acres under cultivation, but desires to establish a club and social centre, besides a school for Peasant Youth, is the information contained in a letter received from Miss Anna Louise Strong, who visited this city early this year.

Miss Strong writes in part: "John Reed Colony has now a tractor, given us by the Central Executive Committee of Saratov, so that we may set the first example in this district among the peasants. I heard of it twelve hours' ride up the Volga from a peasant on the steamer. "There is a tractor at Alexivka," he told me, not knowing even to whom it belonged. Later I saw it ploughing the ground; three of our elder boys already run it three shifts a day of 18 hours, under the direction of an experienced "tractionist."

Good Crop Expected

"If no hail or pests come, by the time these lines reach America we shall have a harvest of rye, millet, barley, lentils, and vegetables, enough to far more than feed our entire colony for the next year. Enough even to buy a few coats and some underwear, and felt boots for winter. Enough to calsomine the interior of our house whose brick walls are sound, but whose interior hangs in shreds from eight years' destruction. Enough, I hope, for some fly and mosquito netting—for I am just back from the Colony and feel alive.

How Workers Study

"One of the boys was begging me to arrange English lessons for him in town. Two other boys, the best students of Anna Graves during the winter, has been given the chance to continue lessons in the summer, and he wanted to be included, walking 12 miles in the evening, after all day's work in the fields. Twice a week the others went, and he said he wanted to go four times. At first I refused, but when I learned that after only one week's lessons with Miss Graves, he had been hammering at his English grammar, and could read all kinds of exercises, I gave in.

Wanted—A School

"We need for next winter a good combination school and social centre; I hope some one person or organization will give us this building. We need also, of course, chickens, and sheep, and more cows, and pigs, and good implements to go with our tractor, a disker, seeder, etc., and water piped into our bath house and kitchen. But chiefly we want next winter to concentrate on culture. In useful, varied, and profitable occupation for the girls, domestic arts, chicken raising. We want to get a radio and hear concerts and lectures from Moscow and Leningrad, and Kiev. We have managed to make a living for the youngsters; now we want to make their life worth while.

LEGAL ADVICE

An old Scotchman was consulting a lawyer as to whether or not he should sue a man. He explained each point of the case in detail and the lawyer told him he had a very good case and was sure to win.

"Ah weel," said the Scot, "I'll no be taking action then."

"Why not?" asked the lawyer.

"Weel d'ye ken, it's ma opponent's case I've just laid before ye?"

Mother Jones Publishes Her Experiences

(By Federated Press)

WASHINGTON. — "Mother" Jones has written a book. At the age of 94 she has just completed the manuscript that tells of her experiences covering her work among the laboring men of America over a period of two generations. For over forty years she has had an intimate connection with the labor movement and the national leaders including all presidents of the United States since Cleveland's time. "Mother" Jones has been living in Washington since last February. Here she has put the finishing touches on her epic of the labor struggle, dealing particularly in her revelations with the history of the mining unions in this country. The book is now in the hands of her publishers.

The probability that we may fail in the struggle ought not to deter us from the support of a cause that we deem to be just.—Abraham Lincoln.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

THE CANADIAN
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THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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- WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT -

bor Women's Report on Russia

DON—"The Soviet Govern- ment of Russia has the en- astic support of the vast ma- of the workers and peasants, ook upon the Government as tially their own."

is is the conclusion reached e delegation of women which ned to Britain from Russia tly, after a ten weeks' tour, main object of which was to the conditions of life of wo- and children. At the same close attention was paid to onditions of life in general.

Preliminary Statement

e following is a summary of preliminary statement issued e delegation, who are now en- d upon the compilation of a report from the mass of valu- material collected.

omen are encouraged to take very kind of work, their en- nto industry being facilitated he careful provision made by State, in conjunction with the e Unions, for the welfare of families.

Care of Children

us most of the factories have eries and kindergardens at- ed, where the little ones are d for and fed in most cases of charge. Works canteens, communal and co-operative ng-rooms further help to dim- the labors and responsibili- of working women.

very woman factory worker two months' leave of absence re and after the birth of a , with full pay. In addition, llowance is made in money or usually the latter, to provide the baby's clothes, etc., and medical attention is provided. nen clerks and brainworkers ix weeks before and six after."

Ample holidays with full pay, free rest homes, and an excellent system of sanatoria and health institutes are other features of industrial life under this Government of the workers.

The passages in the statement dealing with the housing activities of the Government are of especial interest.

"In many districts new and greatly improved houses for workers and peasants are being built, and modern sanitary arrangements are being introduced, which will completely revolutionize the conditions of life of the people. Garden cities with the American and British type of houses are being constituted for the workers out of the profits of industry."

Capitalist Sabotage

The statement points out that the undoubted progress being made by the Soviet Government could be greatly speeded up if Russia could obtain credits from Britain, enabling her to give large orders for machinery and general equipment which would be of mutual benefit to the workers and Russia and Britain.

Fraternal Relations

Warm appreciation of the moral and practical support manifested by the British working-class was expressed to the delegation by men and women workers in every part of the country which it was able to visit.

"They value most highly," concludes the statement, "the fraternal relations already established between the Russian and British workers, particularly as a first step towards the establishing of the international unity of the working class."

Woman and Marriage

(By ROSE HENDERSON

AT the helm of every home in Canada stands one for whom there is no eight hour day, no wages, no collective bargaining, and no strikes. She works, when necessary, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, fifty-two weeks a year, but—now she has to put on her thinking cap.

Competition, bringing with it a desire for cheap labor, has led to an increase of female labor. The results have been many and surprising.

In the first place many girls in order to qualify as teachers, typists, clerks, civil servants and journalists have been compelled to get an education in many and questionable ways, which their grandmother would have regarded as almost indecent, and would no doubt be inclined to allude to them in the popular language of their day as "Bold Hussies."

In the second place these girls have had to acquire habits of punctuality and self-reliance. They have gone out to work and have found themselves quite able to do the work and to take care of themselves, consequently their whole outlook and attitude on life and to the family is changed.

The girl of today is content to be neither doll, dunce nor drudge. She "travels on her own," dresses and feeds herself, pays her own rent and carries her own latch-key. She reads and reasons for herself, and is not likely to feel about marriage as her mother did twenty-five years ago, when women were financially dependent, untaught, and timid.

Marriage to such a girl means giving up her freedom, and her independence in order to become a maid of all work, without wages or the eight hour day.

The girls of today know that the working man's wife has to work hard. They know that motherhood is often a sorrow if not a curse; that children instead of bringing joy means worry, suffering, toil, poverty, and premature old age, hence they hug their liberty in single blessedness.

It was enough in the sixties that a man could offer a woman a home. It is not enough now. The working man can offer no security whatsoever to the woman he marries. When he is unemployed she must be nurse, bread-winner, and mother; when he is employed she is at her wits end to make the pay envelope spin out to feed the family. The greed of competition has entered the home and commercial greed, grasping for cheap labor, has broken woman's chains and set her thinking.

You who despise your neighbor, you who forget your friends, meanly to follow after those of a higher degree; you who are ashamed of your poverty and blush at your calling, are a snob, as are you who boast of your wealth or are proud of your pedigree.—Thackery.

kefeller's Gifts No Cause for Praise

By LELAND OLDS
ndustrial Editor Fed. Press)

ve Till It Hurts means noth- o the money princes who gov- industry, endow education and rally distribute royal gifts to glory of God and the admira- of the populace. They simply give till it hurts. They have much. And if they could it d mean stepping down from throne of exploitation to be- a common man.

is is shown in an analysis of gift of 16,000 shares of Stand- Oil of California stock by John ockfeller jr. to the Metropoli- Art Museum of New York. gift was estimated to have a et value of about $1,000,000. ave John D. jr. front page in he big dailies—something Mrs. s could never get if she gave ut of her insufficient wages to ty. But this $1,000,000 gift sents less than 1 per cent of feller's holdings in Standard f California and less than a er of 1 per cent of his hold- in all the various companies osing the Standard Oil group.

1922, according to Dow, Jones ., Rockfeller jr. held 1,902,016 s of Standard Oil of Califor- with a market value of $104,- 60. He held altogether in the al Standard Oil companies ,390 shares representing about ixth of all the shares of these anies. The market value of tandard Oil stock was figured 410,000,000 with annual divi- s totalling about $12,000,000.

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der, according to their idea idea of the ruling class) is a tion which enables them to ur the lives of other men— e disorder occurs when those ured desire that the destroyers cease to devour them.—Tol-

Banks Grab School Children's Pennies

(By Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—The campaign carried on under the auspices of the federal bureau of education to have school children start savings accounts has a nice result for the banks. A current report of the American Bankers' association says that there were 9080 school savings systems in operation in 1924, with 2,236,323 pupils participating and that their bank balances amounted to the tidy sum of $20,435,144.

REFORMING THE WOMEN

WASHINGTON. — The government is building a model prison for women at Alderson, W. Va., costing $1,900,000, where the inmates will be taught housework and industrial trades to fit them for a "good" life when they come out.

Said one little kid to another little kid: "Who brung the new baby to your house?"

"Dr. Smith brung him."

"Zat so? We take from him, too."

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Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670

VANCOUVER

With the Marine Workers

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

SEAMEN'S ACTIVITIES

THE following is a part of the list of strikebreakers on the S.S. "Empress of Asia," one of the ships that are subject to the Chinese boycott, which is being fought strenuously by the Chinese workers against the tyrannical tactics of British, American and Japanese capitalists:

A.B. T. O'Neill, A. Griffith, G. Olivier, J. H. Turner, W. Lane, A. J. Vivian, A. Boyer, C. McLean, A.B. G. Cattwood, J. H. Rainey, C. Fletcher, R. Salisbury, R. Hatford, E. Sergreve and W. Griffen, all seamen.

O'Neill is the member of the Seafarers' Union who had asked for a meeting to be called and failed to live up to the result of the meeting. R. Salisbury is well known on the waterfront and is a member of the National Sailors' & Firemen's Union of Canada. Many of the waterfront fraternity are very much surprised at the action of Salisbury.

In the laundry department a Mrs. M. Hall and Mary Maxwell are among the list that have decided to help maintain conditions that the Chinese have refused to work under. Mrs. Hall is from the 1800 block, Venables street, and quite a few others come from the same vicinity.

* * *

The S.S. "Canadian Planter," another of the hunger ships of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, arrived in port on Friday, July 24th. The crew state that some of the food had to be thrown overboard owing to the fact that it was rotten, the refrigerating system having gone out of order. The peculiar circumstances that surround the Planter is that the vessel was in the ports of Montreal, Halifax, Quebec, Sorel, Cape Breton, and could have had a fresh supply of provisions at any of these places but for the strict orders of the company that instant dismissals would take place if fresh supplies were taken aboard to replace the food that had gone rotten. On this vessel a stoker, Paddy Welsh, at the port of Montreal, was recommended for the Humane Society medal for a successful attempt to save the life of a drowning person who evidently had no chance to be saved but for the prompt action of Welsh, who jumped into the water while a boat was being lowered by the crew.

We feel that the representatives of the Humane Society in Montreal would have no hesitation in granting the medal if they investigated the very trying circumstances that Welsh and his shipmates have to endure aboard the Planter.

There is much need of an investigation into the victualling of the C.G.M.M. ships. The company openly discriminates against any of the crew who try to have complaints adjusted.

The S.S. "Canadian Pioneer," of the same company, had complaints of a similar nature, the usual thing aboard Canadian Government Merchant Marine ships. Recently the "Canadian Importer" paid off the crew at the port of Vancouver, after a voyage during which the crew were short of provisions for ten days previous to docking. One of the crew had to go to the hospital suffering from under-nourishment, which was so severe that he has become mentally unbalanced and had to be removed from St. Paul's Hospital to Essondale Asylum. As soon as this patient is well there is every likelihood of a legal battle for compensation. The shipping master has had many complaints from the crews of the C.G.M.M. vessels, but does not seem to take any action.

* * *

Hospital Notes

Several seafaring men are at St. Paul's Hospital from deepsea vessels. Brother Tom Bauldie is still at the General Hospital. His condition is getting better. "Dad" Gilmartin is improving also. "Dad" staates that there are no visitors to see him other than the secretary of the union. Union members and friends please take note.

* * *

Mail List

J. Atkins, H. Dobbin, C. G. Ericksen, F. Evans, H. J. Fisher, D. Faulds, John Gerachy, C. Harris, R. Horn, C. Henderson, C. H. Hewitt, Henry Jo, R. N. Jones, Jan Jensen, J. Kissock, A. Knox, W. Luxton, W. Love, G. Mahoney, D. Morgan, M. Maddigan, J. McDonald, E. Pattison, A. E. Putnam, W. Thean.

From the blouse, not the surplice, from those who earn their living by the sweat of their brow, not from those who live by the sweat of other men's brows, has come the only considerable word in the modern world for peace.—Henry Demarest Lloyd.

Send in Your Subscription Today.

Our Legal Column

Readers of this paper who are in doubt on some legal point are requested to make use of this column. The questions are answered by a well known Vancouver lawyer. Address your queries to Legal Editor, Labor Advocate, 1129 Howe St., Vancouver, B. C.

Question: Please let me know where it is necessary to go to register the birth of a child born in the city.—Newlywed.

Answer: The birth must be registered within sixty days at the office of the District Registrar of Vital Statistics at the Court House, Georgia street. Forms may be obtained at that office and either the father or the mother may sign the form and complete the registration.

Question: Will you please tell me through your legal column whether any person can get a pension from the Government except a widow?—A. G. B.

Answer: It would be better if facts were given with all questions addressed to this column as each question must be answered on its own facts. In answer to your question the answer would be, yes, but there are a lot of requirements to be met. Roughly speaking any married woman who is a British subject and who has been domiciled in this Province eighteen months and who is left destitute with a child under the age of 16 years, may apply for a pension. It is not necessary that her husband be dead.

Question: I would like to know what is the age when a child does not come under the Factories Act. (a) for a boy; (b) for girls.—R. E. G.

Answer: The age is the same for boys as it is for girls. A child within the meaning of the Factories Act is a male or female person under the age of fifteen years. Of course as you perhaps know, there are certain industries in which children under this age may be employed.

New Zealand Labor Seeks Living Wage

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—(FP)—The minimum wage for adult male workers in New Zealand is fixed by the arbitration court at $18.50 per week. This wage is supposed to be sufficient for a man, his wife, and two children. No provision is made for cases where there are more than two children.

The Alliance of Labor in New Zealand declares that nothing less than $28.50 per week will keep a worker and his family in decency and comfort. A campaign has now been launched to allow for decent living conditions.

KNIT UP TRADE COUNCILS

ADELAIDE, Australia — At a conference of delegates from the labor councils in Australia, held at Adelaide June 8, it was decided to form a grand Council of Trade and Labor Councils to act as a national committee and control all national disputes in the future.

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

B. C. Forests Being Plundere

THAT American lumbermen can operate camps more economically in British Columbia than they can in the United States is revealed in the report of the United States Tariff Commission, part of which is published in a news item, by Stanley Clark, in the Vancouver Star.

This report shows that B. C. labor costs 8 per cent less than that of Washington while salaries of B. C. logging camp officials are 110 per cent higher. The total logging cost on Puget Sound is $14.90 per thousand feet; in B. C. it is only $14.18, or 5 per cent less.

Mr. Clark also charges American lumbermen with deliberately exhausting B. C. forests in an effort to conserve their own stands. He quotes part of a letter written by J. H. Bloedel, president of the Blodel Stewart and Welch Ltd., which reads in part:

"We should also conserve our own timber resources as much as possible by manufacturing the timber of our neighbors in our saw mills."

It will be remembered that wher the Eight Hour Day Board was sitting here in Vancouver less than a year ago these same lumbermen whined that the introduction of the eight hour day meant disaster for them because ing in the States was so cheaper than on this side years the Lumber Workers of Canada has been point that this gang of wolves wh exploiting the forests of thi try were arrant liars who not be trusted to deal h with their grandmother's now their own statement this to be true.

It is pirates of this kin have chased hundreds of m of the woods in B. C. becau dared to advocate and be m of organized labor. There no act of vandalism known that these plunderers wou commit in their efforts to s quick. The numerous fire blaze up and down the co gleaming examples of the ruption.

These modern buccaneers now with the connivance Canadian immigration auth forced wages down to a where a living wage can earned by those who work logging camps. In additi that they have speeded up p tion to such an extent tha impossible for anyone to more than a few weeks in a without coming to town for

Special Free Sub. Appeal

IN ORDER to build up the circulation of THE CANADIAN LABOR ADVOCATE it has been decided to offer ONE YEAR'S FREE SUBSCRIPTION of this paper to every person sending in five new subscribers to The Advocate. The subscription price is $2 a year, for which the paper is mailed direct to the subscriber.

Take a copy of the paper and pass it among your shop mates or neighbors. Let them look it over, and then go after them for a subscription. The Free Subscription offer is limited by time, so act now.

((Use This Blank)

Enclosed find.....dollars, for which send The Canadian Labor Advocate to the following names for the period agreed, and a complimentary subscription for one year for myself.

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.....

.....

"What are you doing now, Bill?"

"I'm plant manager for Jack."

"Plant manager! What do you have to do?"

"Water his geraniums."

MANY AUSTRALIAN WOMEN IN IND

SYDNEY, Australia—Of 2,672,864 females in Au 463,760 are set down by t census as breadwinners. are in the professional cla 000 in the domestic class, in the commercial sphere, in industry and manufac and 10,384 are engaged i occupations. Approximatel 000 are set down as being ployed.

SILK STRIKE CONTINU

PATERSON, N. J.—(FP 350 employes of the Hen herty Silk Co. are continu strike for a 20 per cent i while members of the fir negotiating with union re tatives.

I have seen some nations, li loaded asses,
Kick off their burdens—m the high classes.

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Corner Cordova and Carrall Vancouver, B

ese View on What hn Bull Owes China

DON, Eng.—A Chinese cor- ient living here writes:

200 Chinese have been red by the British in the e Armitsar, and hundreds wounded, mostly, according ial reports, in the back.

t compensation should be

he basis of the "Sirdar In- y"—and we Chinese are nough to consider that a e life is as valuable as a life—this would amount to 00,000.

could be met by a cancel- of all existing loans to the British government g with their bankers as they it fit; for the remainder we not be less generous than ave been, and would be quite red to accept payment over iod of years as was done in se of the Boxer Indemnity. first essential to peace with , justice must be done and ation made for the grevious es which you British have ed upon us.

en you have done this we alk about extra-territoriality he revision of the treaties in ter atmosphere.

sian Footballers Invited to Britain

SCOW, U. S. S. R.—The su- e board of physical culture received an invitation from oung Labor League of Great n for a football team from Union of Socialist Soviet Re- cs to come to England to British football players.

e U. S. S. R. football team went to Angora to meet the sh football team has been ious. The score was six to At a banquet given in honor e victors the Russians were atulated on defeating the sh football team which is ered the third best in the

KERS' PURCHASING POWER DECREASING

NDON.—"Real wages during averaged about 95 per cent. eir pre-war level and 94 per of their December, 1920,

ese striking comparisons e from calculations made in ticle on "How purchasing of the worker has changed," appears in the July issue of Labor Bulletin of Industrial Political Information.

make armies go on killing nother, it is even more neces- to invent lies than flame- ers and poison-gas.—Sir Ian lton.

ENDERS FOR LAMPS

DERS wanted for supply of $1200 rth of Electric Lamps, to be sup- o Vancouver School Board Stock in case lots as required. Quote as follows:
att Nitros, ½-frosted, etched V. S.B.
att Tungstens, plain.
att Tungstens, plain.
att Tungstens, plain.
ers in sealed envelopes, endorsed DERS FOR LAMPS," to be in of the secretary by 5 p.m. Mon- rd August, 1925.

B. G. WOLFE-MERTON,
Secretary School Board.

COAL TENDERS

DERS wanted, 2000 tons Vancou- r Island Coal, for Vancouver Board. Quote prices as follows, red in bunkers, any school of Van- School Board:
ouble screened lump, per ton.
lack, per ton.
der to state B.T.U.'s of Coal on. Ton to be 2000 lbs., and ed to School Board as required by ual orders.
west tender not necessarily accept- Tenders, in sealed envelopes, en- "COAL TENDERS," to be in of the secretary by 5 p.m. Mon- rd August, 1925.

B. G. WOLFE-MERTON,
Secretary School Board.

Old Country Labor News

British Mine Owners' Huge Profits

(British Labor Press Service)

LONDON.—Profits amounting to £52,750,000 were made by British coal owners in the last three years—a total without parallel in any other three years in the history of mining.

The figures, given by the Secretary for Mines in the House of Commons on February 18 this year, are:

1924	**£14,250,000**
1923	**£27,500,000**
1922	**£11,000,000**

An average annual profit of £14 millions made in a period of universal trade depression, under the operation of the national agreement which the coal owners allege to be the cause of the troubles in the mining industry, and when the industry was working the seven-hour day, does not justify the coal owners in pleading poverty as a reasan for refusing to pay the miners a decent wage.

Unsurpassed Profits

Profits on this scale were never made even in the heyday of the mining industry. In the five years before the war, including 1913, a boom year in which coal production reached its peak, the average annual profits were £13,100,000. Nothing but the inflated standards of the war period, when profits equivalent to as much as 17 per cent. on invested capital were made as against an average of less than 10 per cent. before the war, can justify the coal awners' allegation that the mining industry cannot pay its way without sweeping wage reductions

War Profits Wanted

Appetite grows by what it feeds on. During the war colliery owners and shareholders became accustomed to colossal figures, like the "profit standard" of £22 millions allowed them by the Government when the Excess Profits Duty was imposed.

What the War Brought

An elementary knowledge of mining finances is sufficient to show that in the last ten years the private interests that control the mining industry have received scores of millions of pounds in excess of the normal return to capital.

In the first three years of the war, 1914, 1915, and 1916, profits were actually nearly double the annual pre-war average of £13,100,000. The total for the three years was £74,800,000, or nearly £25 million a year. From 1917 to 1921 the shareholders received 15½ per cent. as a return on their capital, as compared with an annual average of less than 10 per cent. before the war.

In addition, as the miners' secretary, Mr. A. J. Cook, pointed out at the Buckmaster Inquiry last year, out of a total capital of nearly £46 millions issued by 34 companies the amount issued to shareholders out of reserves or undivided profits was no less than £17 millions, upon which dividends have to be paid.

Capitalist Effrontery

In face of these facts, showing an absolutely unprecedented yield of invested capital, an appropriation by private interests of scores of millions of pounds in excess of the normal return to capital, the coalowners have the effrontery to claim credit for generosity in foregoing "repayment of the losses and deficiencies due to them under the current agreement," and to justify the abolition of the minimum wage and reduction of wages all round as the "solution compatible with economic common sense."

In defence of their proposals the coal owners have put up a thoroughly disingenuous plea. They declare that since the beginning of the present agreement the whole of the net proceeds of the industry has been handed over in wages. A more misleading way of stating the true facts of the present position in the industry could not be conceived.

Labor Commonwealth Conference in Session

(British Labor Press Service)

LONDON.—The British Commonwealth Labor Conference will take place at the British Empire Parliamentary Association Rooms, House of Commons, Westminster, on Monday, July 27, and the five following days.

Mr. Ramsay McDonald, M.P., will preside at the opening session, the chairmen on the remaining days being Mr. C. T. Cramp, Mr. A. B. Swales, Mr. A. A. Purcell, and two overseas representatives.

Delegates are expected to attend from Australia, Canada, Ireland, India, Newfoundland, Palestine, and South Africa, while fraternal delegates from the I.F.T.U. and the L. S. I. will also be present.

The agenda will include the following topics: Inter-Dominion Emigration, the Geneva Protocol, International Labor Legislation, Inter-Dominion Trade Relations, Indian Labor in British Colonies, Industrial Legislation, and British Protection in the Mandated Territories.

Parson Performs One Honest Day's Work

(British Labor Press Service)

LONDON.—When the Rev. F. J. Hopkins, Labor candidate for the Penryn and Falmouth Division, invited workmen engaged on laying waterpipes in Honiton to one of his meetings, one of the men remarked that if Mr. Hopkins had been at work with a pick and shovel all day he wouldn't want to go to meetings.

"Making speeches is a soft job," he added. "Anybody can do that."

Mr. Hopkins accepted the implied challenge, and worked in the trench for the rest of the day under the critical eye of the foreman, who declared afterwards that he would be only too glad to take on the clerical amateur "navvy" as a regular hand.

British Steel Trade Rapidly Falling Off

(British Labor Press Service)

LONDON.—The statistical bulletin of the National Federation of Iron and Steel manufacturers makes it quite clear that business and employment is considerably slacker in their industry than it was a year ago.

Extracts from the bulletin include the following:

The production of pig iron in May amounted to 568,000 tons as compared with 650,900 tons in May last year.

At the end of May 157 furnaces were blowing, as compared with 191 at the same time last year.

The production of steel ingots and castings totalled 651,600 tons, compared with 809,700 tons in May a year ago.

The returns of employment for 141 identical firms show that 92,600 work-people were employed, as compared with 103,544 in May last year.

Great Britain's return to the gold standard has led to an appreciation of the sterling exchanges, and thus made it harder to sell British goods abroad.

MANY U. S. CAMPS CLOSED

PORTLAND, Ore.—A huge number of logging camps are closed down on this side of the line. It is estimated that there are but approximately 19,000 loggers working between Coos Bay and the Canadian border. In the State of Oregon about forty per cent of the camps are closed.

Patronize Our Advertisers.

Why British Miners' Wages Are Slashed

(British Labor Press Service)

LONDON.—According to the Inland Revenue evidence before the Food Commission, which the Minister of Mines stated in the House of Commons on July 1, held good today, the yearly incomes drawn from mining royalties include the following:

One draws £423,448.
One draws £117,447.
One draws £112,477.
One draws £111,203.
One draws £103,555.
Two draw over £79,000 each.
Five draw between £50,000 and £79,000 each.
Six draw £40,000 to £50,000 each.
Nine draw £30,000 to £40,000 each.
Nine draw £20,000 to £30,000 each.
Twenty-five draw from £15,000 to £20,000 each.
Forty-seven draw from £10,000 to £15,000 each.
One hundred and twenty-eight draw from £5,000 to £10,000 each.
Six hundred and eight draw from £1,000 to £5,000 each.

Every new truth which has been propounded has, for a time, caused *mischief; it has produced discomfort*, and often unhappiness; sometimes by disturbing social or religious arrangements, and sometimes merely by the disturbing social or religious arrangement of thoughts. It is only after a certain interval, and when the framework of affairs has adjusted itself by the new truth, that its good effects preponderate.—Buckle.

Working Women Plan International Meet

LONDON—All the organiaztions affiliated to the Labor and Socialistic international are invited to send women delegates to an International Conference of Labor and Socialist women, to be held under their auspices in August, 1925, at Marseilles.

The basis of representation will be the same as for the Congress, each affiliated organization being entitled to send women delegates up to the number of delegates allowed them at the Congress.

An investigation of the present state of organiaztion among Socialist women in the different countries, and a discussion of the aims and methods of these organizations, are proposed as the basis for the agenda.

BRITISH CEMENT WORKERS ON 16-WEEK STRIKE

LONDON.—Cement workers in Shepreth, Cambridgeshire, have now been on strike for over sixteen weeks to secure the minimum wage of £2 3s. per week.

Tradesmen and local clergy are making efforts to effect a settlement by arranging a meeting between the strikers' representatives and the directors of the firm.

So much feeling has been aroused that collections have been made in Cambridge churches in aid of the strikers' wives and children.

The progress of the working class must be in proportion to its ability to unite and to co-operate. —Henry White.

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TYPOS TO AMALGAMATE

LONDON.—Negotiations for the amalgamation of the Typographical Association, the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, and the Scottish Typographical Association have reached the stage of a draft scheme which has been tentatively approved by the representatives of the union and has now to be considered by the several executives.

What enslaves the masses is their own ignorance. — Henry George.

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Hindu Strikers Appeal For Aid

(By Art Shields, Federated Press)

NEW YORK.—Sixty thousand railroad workers of Northwestern India, who have been battling four months against the Northwestern Railroad Company, that operates over a 1200-mile territory from the Punjab to Bengal, are appealing to the American labor movement to help them carry on the fight that means the life or death of their organization.

The appeal was transmitted by M. A. Kahn, general secretary of the northwestern rail men, to his fellow - countryman, Saliendra Ghose, secretary of the Friends of Freedom for India, with instructions to take what steps were necessary to put the case, with its desperate need, before the American labor unions at once, and Ghose says that a campaign will be gotten under way speedily.

Nothing so critical as the present strike has been seen in the rather brief history of the transport unions of India. Previous walkouts were smaller and more local in character. The strike started as a defensive measure when an organizer was discharged from a repair shop, and quickly spread over the territory.

Conditions Desperate

A recital of conditions among Indian rail workers shows why they welcome organization. Hours are 12 per day for all the northwestern workers except some of the more highly skilled men, and wages range from 8 annas (16 cents) to 3 rupees ($1) per day. The lowest wages barely permit a worker to buy enough bread or rice for himself, on a slim ration basis, with nothing left over for family or extra personal expenses.

Strikers Evicted

Not only are hours long and wages low, but civil liberties appear to be at a lower minimum than in the mining towns of West Virginia. Nationalist papers from India tell how the workers are housed in company huts and barracks within the railroad compounds under the tyrannical supervision of company police. At present many of these miserable homes have been taken by a policy of evictions. Where the courts have not intervened the workers have been housed in hastily erected emergency homes on waste lands or lands loaned by sympathizers.

Imperial Gocernment Aids Co.

The Northwestern railroad is closely allied with the imperial government, which guarantees its five per cent. dividends and is showing its sympathy with the employers by persecuting the strikers. An official government communique from Simla warns the public that the strike is a movement of illiterate workers and will be resisted by the government to the finish.

On the other hand, the All India Railwaymen's Unions' Federation, with which the Northwestern strikers are affiliated, sends out a call for solidarity and support, which follows, in part:

Unionism Threatened

"The workers must bear in mind that the troubles prevailing among the Northwestern Railway workers today may be their troubles tomorrow, as the flat denial of any sort of negotiation strikes at the very root of trade unionism in India. The conditions of strikers and their families may be better imagined than described. Seventy-five men have already (June 23) been hauled up and are being tried in criminal courts at Sukkur, about 35 men have been arrested at Lahore and about a dozen at Kerachi. They require proper legal defence, and their families, including many thousands, require immediate monetary help. Some of them are anxious to go home, but are stranded for want of train fares. The public and all the unions should at once contribute their mite to the All-India Railwaymen's Unions' Federation, at its office at No. 72 Canning street, Calcutta."

Strike Threat Wins Arbitration Issue

(By Federated Press.)

BOSTON.—As the result of the overwhelming strike vote of the organized employees of the Boston elevated system, the company officials have yielded the point the men demanded and agreed to arbitrate the wages dispute according to the system prevailing for fourteen years.

The distinctive feature of the old arbitration method, retained by the company's backdown, is that the representatives of each side are chosen directly by their respective bodies. The company had demanded a less representative system, whereby the union's spokesman would be selected by the company from a list of five men nominated by the union, and vice versa. Until the strike vote the company stood pat, and the state government was indifferent. After the strike vote the company spoke vaguely against compromise at first, but Governor Fuller became interested, admitted that the men were technically correct on the arbitration point, though attempting to prejudice public opinion against their declaration for more wages.

The union demands wages be raised from 72 cents to 95 cents an hour, the company calling for a 7 cent per hour cut.

Much Too Hot For Dunegan

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Working two weeks in the mines as a non-union workman and receiving three cents for the toil was not to the liking of Edward Dunegan of Reynoldsville, W. Va., employed by the Hudson Coal company, so he quit his job and joined the ranks of the striking union men.

Returns the Cheque

Dunegan received a cheque from the company for his two week's work, after the usual deductions had been made, for the three cents. He returned the cheque to the company with a letter setting out that perhaps the company needed the money worse than he did, so he was quite willing to contribute it to the company coffers.

"Freely Ye Have Received"

"I take untold pleasure," he wrote, "in freely, gladly and unconditionally loaning you my last cash balance, my sole remaining financial acquisition, which is the last pay check received by me from your pay office, drawn on the Clarksburg Trust company, and enclosed herein."

To Stave off Bankruptcy

Dunegan wrote that he hoped the company would accept the donation to help stave off any threatened "bankruptcy" that might be hovering over it.

The Hudson company has been operating as a non-union mine for some time, but according to the men employed the scale of wages is too low for the employees to make even a decent living.

Russian Conditions Improving Rapidly

By ANISE

MOSCOW—The money wage in Russia is now almost twice prewar, though the wage, reckoned in products, has only reached 76 per cent. of the pre-war standard of living. In many trades, however, the standard of living has passed pre-war.

Chemical workers get 117 per cent of prewar standard of living, leather workers 107 per cent., printing workers 102 per cent., food workers 131 per cent., paper workers 113 per cent. All these workers are better off, not merely in money wages, but in what their money will buy, than before the war. As against them, metal workers are 64 per cent. and miners 51 per cent. of the prewar standard, while textile and timber workers are between 90 and 100 per cent. The present tendency is towards cutting the cost of products. In addition to the individual standard of living, shown by the wage received, the most striking gains of the revolution are in the many social benefits, from insurance to workers clubs and participation in industry and government.

There is no reciprocity between the machine and the child; while the child feeds the machine, the machine starves the child.—Eugene Debs.

Police Compel Taxi Drivers to Advertise Selves As Crim

(By Federated Press)

NEW YORK—If the fight ists and independent taxi co ies are making in the against police control of th business is successful it is ex that the drivers will be the humiliation of being tised to the public as crimin the warning card Commis Enright has pasted up on upper left hand corner of eac for passengers to read. The shows the driver's photograp his thumb print and descr and says:

Warning to Passengers

This is the description the legal driver of this c If the person now driving t car does not conform to,

He may be a criminal.

Your safety may dema that you act immediate vacate the car and Call policeman.

RICHARD E. ENRIGHT Police Commission

Taxi drivers contend that display of this card unjustly c the term chauffeur to co the term criminal and they the point that they are ha and insulted enough on the without this additional and u ly damaging suspicion.

We produce so much of e thing that we have not enou anything.—Eugene Debs.

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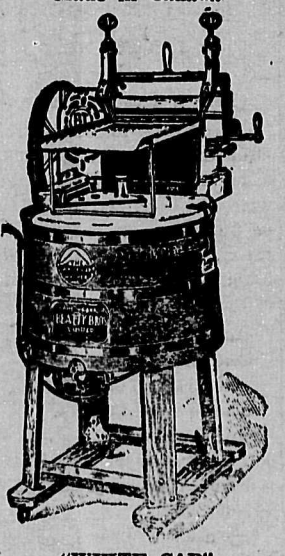
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