

Labor Advocate

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With Which is Incorporated THE B.C. FEDERATIONIST

VANCOUVER, B. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 25th, 1926.

Six Pages

5c A COPY

What Immigrants Get

BLESS GIRL IMMIGRANT DRIVEN INTO SUICIDE BY STARVATION - DISABLED EX-SOLDIER IS REWARDED WITH A BED IN JAIL

CALGARY, Alta. - Just as the daily press was heralding the arrival in Canada of huge shipments of immigrants to help fill "Canada's spaces," Miss F. H. Barr, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, who was employed at the C.P.R. hotel last summer, committed suicide here by cutting her throat with a butcher knife because she was unable to secure employment. Miss Barr had been unemployed some time, and was destitute of money, but would not ask for relief. Fellow roomers tried to aid her but they could, but her spirit rebelled against having to accept of help from her fellow workers. A few days after this tragedy place Percy Tydeman, a veteran of the Great War and of the African war, was compelled to seek food and lodging in the city of Calgary in preference to living on the streets. Tydeman had been receiving relief but was shipped out to a farm to cook. Upon arrival at the job he found that part of "cooking" was to lift, saw and split road ties. He had recently undergone five operations for hernia and was unable to stand the heavy work. He quit and returned to Calgary, where he was refused relief on the grounds that he had been given a job, but refused work. In addition to suffering from hernia he is also suffering from inflammatory rheumatism. He served for eight years in the 1st Battalion from Queenston, and holds the Queen's medal for service during the African war; served for four years in the Imperial Army; when the last war broke out he joined the 51st Battalion in Winnipeg, but was later invalided home. A grateful country is now rewarding him by graciously permitting him to sleep in jail. The C.P.R. has shipped 100 men from Winnipeg to work on the line, as the local unemployed are serving that corporation at 25 cents an hour. The Babington of Calgary profess to be surprised that "the single unemployed do not show any ambition to accept jobs on steel laying gangs," and are making much ado over a remark that men who, when applying for relief, stated they were unfit for work, are now registering as

farm laborers. The local press has poured oil on their wrath by relating how one man when challenged as to his farming abilities said he could handle ten horses. The clerk objected that he had stated when applying for relief that he was unfit for farm work, to which the applicant retorted: "That must have been a mistake. I'm a bear-cat at farm work."

There are still 186 men receiving relief, but it is reported that the government intends to close down on this in a few days.

Educational Work Planned by I. L. P.

The second meeting of Mount Pleasant branch of the I.L.P. was held in Ash's Hall, Thursday, March 18th. Officers for the year were elected: Chairman, Robert Skinner; vice-chairman, N. McInnis; secretary, John L. Martin; treasurer, C. Mahon.

Although a little late in the season to make any extensive plans for educational work the executive was given instruction to try and arrange for a debate with one of the other branches in Greater Vancouver, on some subject of interest to the working class, in the near future.

Meetings will be held in the above hall on the third Tuesday of each month. Any one interested in the labor movement is invited to join up with the party, as only by organizing can we make our efforts count.

No English Speaking Wanted by C.N.R.

EDMONTON, Alta.—That when he applied at the employment office of the Canadian National Railways for a job, he had been informed that "no English speaking men were being employed," was the charge made by Geo. Hart, when as spokesman for an unemployed delegation he addressed last meeting of the council. Hart also stated that the Canadian National was hiring men at the rate of 20 cents an hour. The Council decided to forward the information to Premier King, J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., and Tom Moore.

The Council is launching an organizing drive on May 1st, and efforts will be made to put on an organizer.

A sensation was caused when a letter was produced purporting to have been written by Carl Berg to the R.C.M.P. at Ottawa, stating that a staff sergeant of the force was occupying quarters at the immigration hall, and drawing wages when some poor person could have had the job. It was claimed that the letter was a forgery, and steps will be taken to discover the author of the letter.

Want Insurance for Canadian Jobless

CALGARY, Alta.—The Brantford, Ont., city council has gone on record as being in favor of the Dominion government enacting an unemployed insurance law, and has sent a resolution to that effect to all cities in Canada, asking for their endorsement.

When the matter came up in the local council it was endorsed, and a resolution will be sent to Premier King calling upon the government to enact this legislation.

BOSTON—(FP)—A two week strike against the Commonwealth Clothing Co. conducted by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers brought the company to terms.

Loggers Get Fleeced

CATHOLIC HOSPITAL REAPS BENEFIT

Why "Farm" Immigrants Are Wanted

AN EXAMPLE of the autocratic rule under which men working in the lumber camps of British Columbia live, is contained in a notice posted by certain up Coast camp owners, informing their employees of the company's intention of fitch \$1.00 per week from their wages. About a month ago the following notice was posted up by the Lamb Lumber Co., at their camp at Menzies Bay:

"After some considerable negotiations with the Sisters of St. Anne's, the following firms, viz: LAMB LUMBER COMPANY LTD. INTERNATIONAL TIMBER CO. BLOEDELL, STEWART & WELSH CO. MERRILL RING & MOORE COMPANY

are able to announce the opening of the Campbell River Hospital. "In order to defray expenses, and to assure a well-run hospital, we have agreed to collect 3c per day for every day of the month, from all our men, which will be turned over to them for hospital services alone.

"The balance of the money required to successfully operate the hospital, the different firms above mentioned have agreed to pay themselves, and it is anticipated that it will amount to a sum about equal to the contributions of the men. The assessment of this amount will begin immediately the sisters open the hospital.

"All doctor's fees will be separate and apart from this item.

"LAMB LUMBER COMPANY LTD., "T. A. Lamb, President."

There is no "by your leave" and also showing in detail to whom such monies have been paid, and concerned decided to deduct 3c per day from approximately 1,000 men to run a Catholic hospital, and if those who become sick require medical attention they will have to pay for the doctor's services themselves, or go without!

There is now law to compel the men to pay this save an economic one—if they refuse they will be black-listed and refused a job in any other camp.

That portion of the "Master and Servants Act" which deals with wage deductions to cover medical attention clearly states that the initiative must come from the employees; that the master must give effect to their wishes; that the workmen must choose their own doctor, and if the master attempts to intimidate them in selecting a doctor he shall be liable to a fine of \$50; that the men may change the doctor whenever they want; that the master must pay all sums deducted from the wages of his workmen or servants over to the doctor; and that "Whenever a master deducts any sum to provide a fund for paying for medical attendance upon such workmen or servants, it shall be the duty of the master to keep a separate account of all monies so deducted.

It is to maintain conditions such as these that thousands of immigrants from all over Europe are being shipped into Canada. These new comers do not understand the language, and do not know but what an imposition of this kind is a custom of the country; they, therefore, accept it without a protest; while those men who know what is taking place and have the audacity to "kick" are blacklisted and driven out of the country. Such is democracy, a la Canada.

MINERS FORCED TO PAY FOR ANTI LABOR UNION SERMONS

By ART SHIELDS, Federated Press CHARLESTON, W. Va.—(FP)—Supporting a company clergyman with the aid of the checkoff is the way the Cabin Creek Consolidated Coal Co. does it on the upper right fork of Cabin creek. Rev. Everett Crowder, whose flock lives in the little company shacks that are strung for several miles along the narrow bottom of the sharp valley the tumbling stream has worn through the mountains, is sustained by the dollar a month contributions checked off his people's payroll—and further sums added by the company.

Theoretically the contribution is not compulsory. But a request from the openshop firm which controls all the means of life in the valley, is the next thing to a command, and there are few Cabin Creek Consolidated employees who forbid this additional sum to be deducted, after the store bills, doctor's charges, and other items have been checked off. Blacksmiths and other mechanics and foremen are expected to go higher. The men are given the option of contributing to Crowder or to the pastor of the Holiness or Holy Rollers church, but Crowder's Methodist institution is preferred.

In return, say the union and former union men who are still

Suppressed Information

CONSERVATIVE WATCH DOGS STOP LABOR MEMBER FROM SECURING INFORMATION REGARDING USE OF MILITARY DURING STRIKE

OTTAWA, Ont. - When parliament reassembled A. A. Heaps, Labor M. P. for Winnipeg North, asked for a copy of all documents relating to the use of military forces during the Winnipeg general strike of 1919. Immediately this was done one of the Conservative members (which party was in power at the time of the strike) moved that the question be transferred to another part of the order paper, evidently to prevent Mr. Heaps from securing the desired information.

So obvious was the purpose of the Conservative members to squelch the request of the Labor member that the following day the "Ottawa Citizen" published the following editorial on the subject:

"In the long list of motions for information which were read out in the House of Commons yesterday, the following stood in the name of Mr. Heaps, member of Winnipeg North:

"For a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, reports, orders-in-council, and other documents relating to the use of the military or civil forces in connection with the Winnipeg general strike of 1919."

"The government offered no objection to the ready furnishing of this information, but one of the Conservative members, Mr. Chaplin, sitting in the row behind Mr. Meighen, did. He asked that the motion be transferred to another part of the order paper, which made it debatable.

"As the Labor party in the Canadian parliament consists of only two members, and they cannot be expected to watch every move on the part of reactionaries, production of the required information may be indefinitely delayed by Mr. Chaplin's intervention. But the question must arise in the minds of many people, why did the Conservative member intervene? The present government has nothing to hide concerning the use of military force against unarmed civilians in the Winnipeg general strike. Who has?

"One of Canada's outstanding patriots, Canon Scott, beloved padre of the Canadian troops, protested vigorously at the time against the methods employed by the authorities. The people of Winnipeg still remember, and many who were opposed to the general strike in 1919 protested against the mishandling of the situation from Ottawa. The presence of Messrs. Woodsworth and Heaps, as Labor members in this parliament, is visible evidence of Winnipeg's opinion.

"But Conservative leaders, particularly Mr. Meighen, have long tried to absolve themselves of responsibility for the setting of Canadian troops against Canadian civilians. What has Mr. Chaplin to hide, that he should try to delay the government's response to a Labor member's motion for information?"

Bruce to Speak in Royal Sunday Night

A public meeting, to be addressed by Malcolm L. Bruce of Toronto, will be held under the auspices of the Communist Party of Canada, on Sunday night next at 8 p.m., in the Royal Theatre.

Comrade Bruce will speak on the Paris Commune, and will deal with the lessons to be learned from that historical event.

After Comrade Bruce has concluded his address a portion of the evening will be taken up with musical selections by the Communist Party choir and orchestra. Those who were present at the Lenin commemoration meeting, and who heard Comrade Bruce speak a month ago are certain not to miss this opportunity of again enjoying a real working class lecture, combined with working class music. Those who wish to secure a seat are advised to come early.

Warden Chains Man's Arms Above Head

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—It is not necessary for one to travel to the White Terror countries of South Eastern Europe, or to the "bible belt" regions of the Southern United States to find brutal cruelties being inflicted upon prisoners in jail. We can supply a touch of that civilizing influence here in Canada.

Deputy Warden Sacker, of the provincial jail here, has been dismissed for ill-treating a prisoner by chaining his arms above his head. This is the jail to which a number of unemployed were sent recently in order to get something to eat.

U.S. Gov't Protests Against High Cost of Strike-Breaking

TRENTON, N.J.—(FP)—Trenton labor is learning something about the high cost of railroad strike-breaking from the federal government's suit against William C. Gernerich of the Ascher Detective Agency and Captain Reginald Fay, superintendent of the marine department, New York Central Railroad. The detective and rail head are charged with conspiring to defraud the U. S. government by padding the railroad's payroll in wartime when the line was under federal control.

Letters from Fay to Gernerich, introduced into the proceedings, tell of the number of men hired to break a strike in the marine department of the railroad. The government seems to be using the letters to prove that the defendants drew wages for men who were not on the company payroll - dummy strike-breakers. The Ascher firm of detectives was paid \$127,000 at the conclusion of the strike and the government reimbursed the railroad for the amount, which it now claims was excessive. The government is not protesting its payment of money for strike-breaking, but for what it declares an excessive charge for the job.

Musicians in Calgary Face Boycott Charge

CALGARY, Alta.—Harry C. Ford, H. M. Thurston and the Musicians' Union in Calgary are facing a damage suit of \$18,000 and costs for alleged efforts to compel dance hall owners to boycott a students' orchestra called the Techophators. The students' body are also seeking a permanent injunction to restrain the defendants from continuing the alleged boycott.

The union musicians are alleged to have induced the owners of dance halls to break, and not enter the contracts with the students' orchestra for the use of halls. The Musicians' Union is alleged to have taken the stand that this organization was infringing upon the rights of the union musicians, and to have given the hall owners notice that if the students' orchestra was permitted to rent the halls the union musicians would boycott them.

The Techophators is an organization of students who have formed themselves into an orchestra, and are not members of organized labor.

Send in that subscription to the ADVOCATE.

Alberta Employers Fight 8-Hr. Day Law

EDMONTON, Alta.—The provincial government of Alberta is introducing a new act "for the protection of persons employed in factories, shops, and office buildings." The bill contains a clause for a compulsory eight-hour day, and another clause calling for a minimum wage of \$12.50 per week for

Proposed Law Meeting Violent Opposition

from the employers of labor. A delegation of twenty members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association recently waited on the government to voice their protest. The chief spokesman for the delegation was W. McDonald, secretary of the industrial relations department of C.M.A., who claimed that an eight-hour law would seriously curtail the possibilities of new capital being invested in Albertan enterprises, and that the law would be impractical in such occupations as mining mills and cement works. It might be expected Pat Burns, the lumber interests also, had representatives to voice their protest against being permitted to use their "hands" for ten hours a day, or longer if possible.

OPEN FORUM

Editorial Page

REVIEWS

Address All Letters and Remittances to the Editor

The Canadian Labor Advocate

515 Holden Building, 16 Hastings St. E., Vancouver, B.C. Phone, 867, 2132

\$1.00 SIX MONTHS \$2.00 PER YEAR

The Weekly Pageant

SNAKES are unpleasant things to talk about, but that does not prevent some journalists using them as a metaphor to describe the scenery.

GERMANY is reported to be debating in the Reichstag, whether she should remain out of the League of Nations.

PEACE preparations continue to go on. The latest device to maintain international peace is an armor-plated airplane.

KING EDWARD'S life, it is reported, is going to be screened, and preserved "as a historical document for future generations."

FUR LINED TOPCOATS should only be used by Dukes, according to the verdict of a London judge.

Union Directory

- ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL—Meets second Monday in the month. President, J. R. White; secretary, R. H. Neelands, P.O. Box 669.
BAKERY SALESMEN, LOCAL 371—Meets second Thursday every month in Holden Building. President, J. Brightwell; financial secretary, M. A. Sawron, 761 13th Ave. E.
CIVIC EMPLOYEES' UNION, LOCAL 25—Meets first and third Fridays in the month at 135 Hastings W., at 2 p.m. John MacFichte, president, 515 5th Ave. E.; Gen. Harrison, Sec. Treas.; W. J. Scribbs, business agent. Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 21 1/2 Hastings St. E.
MUSICIAN MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION, Local 148, A. F. of M.—Meets in G.W.V.A. Hall, Seymour and Pender Streets, second Sunday at 2 p.m. President, E. C. Miller, 991 Nelson Street; secretary, E. A. Johnson, 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, 103 Hastings Street W., Vancouver, B.C. Tel. 867. President, Robert Thom; Vice-President, David Gillespie; Sec'y-Treasurer, Wm. Donaldson. Victoria Branch, Room 11, Green Loch, Broad Street, Victoria, B.C. Phone 3000.
TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 220—President, C. S. Campbell, vice-president, R. Gonthro; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, P.O. Box 669. Meets 1st Sunday of each month at 2 p.m. in Holden Bldg., 16 Hastings St. E.
FRANCE RUPERT TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 412—President, S. J. Macdonald; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Campbell, P.O. Box 669. Meets 1st Thursday of each month.

THE CANADIAN Labor Advocate

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Member of The Federated Press and The British Labor Press

Canadian Democracy in Action

JUST as a young boy, in accordance with a well established biogenetic law, acts in a more cruel and brutal manner than he will when he grows to manhood, in like manner does a rising ruling class commit more barbarities, and act in a more ruthless manner in its infancy than it usually does in its later years.

Indeed nothing else could be expected. A ruling class presupposes a ruled class, and in order to establish itself in a position of dominance it must crush down all resistance without mercy. A rising capitalist class evolves out of the ranks of the workers, and is invariably composed of the most cunning, incompassionate, and savage elements.

Here in Canada, where a new wealthy and ruling class is building itself up, we are being treated to a dose of this grim torture, in order to fatten the banking accounts of the owners of industry. While the highways and byways of Europe are being ransacked for immigrants the men and women who have been here for years, and many of them from birth, are being driven into suicide through unemployment.

Recently a girl in Calgary committed suicide rather than starve or sell herself on the streets. Being of the working class, friendless, and in a strange country, the daily press never mentioned the incident. It was not considered "news". Had it been the president of the C. P. R. who had been reduced to such a desperate state of penury the tale would have been broadcasted from the Cape of Good Hope to Nome, Alaska.

This tragedy has been glossed over, and in a few days will be forgotten. According to reports from Calgary an inquest was not considered necessary. But this girl was foully murdered by Canada's ruling class. The profits derived from her labors last year at Banff are even now helping to bulge the pockets of C. P. R. shareholders. She died a victim of plunder-bund rule, under which "Men don't count, and women don't count; there's nothing that counts but cash."

Another Batch of "Farmers" Arrives

ANOTHER four thousand "farmers" have left the shores of Britain for Canada—the land where golden "opportunities" can be found gushing from any old gopher burrow. Immigration from Britain has reached its "peak" "early in the season," and "the whole scheme has been given a tremendous momentum," according to The Vancouver Province, and no one would doubt the veracity of that journal on such a subject.

It required the services of three Atlantic liners to transport this latest consignment of victims for Canadian farm implement and mortgage companies, to this country, which they will shortly be wishing they had never seen.

We are informed that the four thousand "are drawn from all trades and professions, and include policemen, engineers, artists, bank clerks, steel workers, smelters, postmen, miners, sailors and clerks." To give a touch of the higher culture to this otherwise mediocre contingent we are further informed that "a land surveyor, a chemist, and even a qualified solicitor" are included in the group, as well as "the former heavyweight boxer of the British army."

These men from the policemen to the champion "pug" are all farmers. Every last one of them is an expert on how to "plow and sow, to reap and mow," rotate crops, and produce forty bushel to the acre at \$2 per bushel, and how "to make two blades of grass grow where but one grew before" as the estimable Mr. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, would probably put it. That they are all authorities on farming is evidenced by the fact that they are graduates of a correspondence course on how to farm in Canada, conducted from London, by a C. P. R. immigration agent, and what more could any reasonable person ask for?

We are also informed by the same paper (Vancouver Province, March 21) that Captain Guest, a former member of the British cabinet, states that this expeditionary force "is being sent from Britain because "all the leading dominions of the empire have large development schemes under way, or under consideration, which are being held up by lack of labor," which is in full accordance with a former statement that these men "are all fully informed of the conditions of their new life."

The workers of Western Canada who are enjoying a period of low wage prosperity, and the unemployed who are tramping the streets searching for a job can ponder over these facts, and figure out how long they are going to remain the dupes and victims of a band of exploiters who are as merciless as they are useless.

With one breath we are told that these men are all being sent here to work on the land, that industrial workers are not being asked for, and with the next breath we are informed that they are coming here to carry out huge developments which are being held up because of a labor shortage, and this at a time when members of the working class in Canada are committing suicide and sleeping in jails because they cannot get a job. The credulity of some people transcends comprehension.

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, Labor Advocate: I have been reading an editorial in the Trades and Labor Council paper by M., and with the article I entirely agree, but the thought strikes me, Mr. Editor, what are the different unions in the Vancouver district doing to help these men? It is all very well to have Open Forum meetings once a week, but only a small percentage of the several hundred attend these.

When I arrived back in Vancouver last November I saw sandwich board signs asking everybody to stay away from the C. P. R. as they were employing scab carpenters. I also saw ads. in the paper asking all union men not buy somebody's milk, or to go to certain theatres and picture shows as they were unfair to organized labor. This I promptly obeyed, but when several of us were wondering during the winter if we could get a little relief from the city we found we could not get a hall nor any organized assistance, with the result that (this winter the city kept a number of its unemployed in Oakalla, and we have had murders, suicides and hold-ups, so in the long run the Babbitts pay.

In a certain sense the organized trades have a nerve to ask men to refuse to work and starve because

there is a strike on, and then refuse to help the unemployed to organize. Even the "Wobblies" refused their hall, which is not consistent seeing that most of their members are out of work in the winter; and such trades as painters, park employees and builders generally are on the "bum" during the winter months.

What I would suggest is that next winter we, the migratory stiffs, find out when we hit town (as hit town we must or die on the frozen prairies, where even the farmers won't stay and come to the Coast looking for a job) whether there will be a nucleus of an organized body that will help the unemployed, seeing that they expect the class conscious of the unemployed not to scab.

Even Mayor Taylor said (according to the Vancouver Sun) that they (the unemployed) could either work for a dollar a day or starve or get out of town, which statement puts a lot of us "stiffs" wise, seeing that the notion has got abroad that Taylor was "the working man's friend."

If we are forced to work and live on \$1.00 per day, how do you union men expect to be paid from \$7 to \$9 a day?

TOM WILLIS.

Book Review

By Leland Olds, Federated Press

MEN who master the management of the industrial system in an age based on machine production will control society as a whole. This is the viewpoint which impelled T. Korzenlowski and J. P. Ryan, mechanical engineers, to write Engineering, a booklet on management for use in worker education. The authors see the only road to workers' control of industry through mastery of scientific management.

"The master class," they pointed out, "has recognized this fundamental fact and has spared no effort to create and educate a group within society, completely devoted to their interest, whose part is to manage and operate the industries for the benefit of the exploiters."

But the capitalist period, characterized by competition and the race to cheapen production by the introduction of better machinery, is coming to an end with the forming of the giant trusts, say the authors. The passing of capitalist competition makes further progress impossible during the continuance of capitalist society. They aim, therefore, to point out the necessity of education work in labor unions and worker education centres along the line of management and to lay the basis for such work.

The authors first sketch briefly the present organization of management. The fact that it is directed primarily to producing profits for the owners, they say, precludes real co-ordination, fostering chaos and anarchy instead. Their chart of capitalist management reveals the swollen sales organization and the elaborate machinery to allay industrial unrest. Against this picture of waste, inefficiency and high overhead they pit a picture of the organization of industry solely to supply the requirements of mankind with as little effort as possible.

This outline of the scientific management of the industrial system by the workers, like the outline of capitalist management preceding it, is in the language of experts talking management, not of radical theorists. Practically all the functions performed by branches of capitalist management appear in the new plan. But there is simplification and co-ordination according to a social plan, possible because the element of private interest is elim-

inated and the whole is adapted to provide efficiently for human needs. General study of this booklet will enable workers to begin talking the language of management. They will see the possibility of scientific management under their control as an automatic means for guarding the interests of members of society rather than as a whip for driving wage slaves. They will have before them a concrete, workable plan which will give significance to the trend toward co-operation in management and will prevent this trend from proving merely another chain, binding labor to the capitalist chariot.

ENGINEERING, a Treatise on Worker Control and Management of Industry, by T. Korzenlowski and J. P. Ryan. O. B. U. Book Dept., 54 Adelaide St., Winnipeg, Canada, 25c.

Swarajists Propose to Ban Parliament

BOBAY—The Swaraj party meeting at Delhi has advised the All-India Congress committee meeting to allow the Swarajists members to walk out simultaneously from both houses of the central legislature and from all the provincial councils in session.

The independent members of the central legislature are considering how best, "consistent with their principles," to join the Swarajists in protest against the Indian government's unsatisfactory reply in the matter of the reforms. It refused to appoint a round-table conference or a royal commission to consider the question of a further installment of constitutional reforms.

SCOTT NEARING LATEST BOOKS NOW ON SALE

- The following are some that have just come off the press and are available for our readers at the prices quoted. Send in your order to the Canadian Labor Advocate, with your remittance.
British Labor Bid for Power15c
Stopping a War15c
Russia Turns East15c
World Labor Unity15c
Education in Soviet Russia50c
Glimpses of the Soviet Republic 15c

Immigration

IT IS doubtful if any problem receiving more public attention in Canada, than that of immigration, and it is doubtful if immigration was ever carried on in teeth of greater resentment on part of the public. A subsid daily press is allowing its page to be prostituted to such an extent that even the most thoughtless growing impatient.

One wonders how the government of Canada is going to deal with the unemployment situation which it persists in making worse by immigration policy. Immigration is not a solution of our present economic difficulties, or Canada would be one of the world's prosperous countries. Increasing population is not essential to prosperity, otherwise immigration would never leave the over-lated countries to come here.

Here in Canada, we have a vast extent of arable land, which, if it were wrested from the hands of speculators and other parasites would serve as excellent agricultural land for those capable of working it intelligently under reasonable form of profit against the human vultures who in wait for the unsuspecting.

Under such circumstances, limited immigration would perhaps put to advantage. But fundamental conditions would have to be complied with. All immigrants applying for the privilege of coming to this country would have to pass a most rigid examination as to the physical fitness, and to their likelihood of making a living at the occupation chosen.

Immigrant should be allowed to come a charge upon this country as the result of unemployment or inability to make good at his own or as the result of physical inability, until after he has been here for at least five years. Hence migrants should be under supervision of their home government for that period of especially in the case of the assisted type of immigrant; in such cases, government supervision could be voluntary. In this untrained, inexperienced individuals could be scientifically guided their work, and at the same time protected from the financial snags.

Colonization schemes should be considered the only methods available. The social, educational as well as the economic life of a community can thus be considered and trained experts could look larger numbers in such groups than they could possibly deal with otherwise.

Immigrants should not be allowed to purchase land from speculators or from other quarters, at ridiculously high prices; such exploitation means certainty of failure sooner or later. Moreover, the history of the development (or reverse) of any specific district located to such groups of immigrants should be thoroughly investigated. It is a notorious fact that many immigrants have been encouraged to settle in districts where purchase land and farms previously abandoned by earlier, hardier more experienced settlers.

And lastly, intending immigrants should be warned of the fact that during the past two decades every one thousand immigrants who came to Canada, about a hundred migrated out of Canada the majority of the latter being native Canadians, experienced, climatized and efficient at the kind of work which should be plentiful in this country.

Such a state of affairs should cause every prospective immigrant to hesitate before leaving his country.

J. L.
EVEN BEARS in Russia are developing Bolshevik tendencies. Lately we have been regaled a tale of how heavy snows in Russia are making the bears "towns in search of food." It were when bears hibernated during the winter, but that was the wakeful Bolsheviks seized her. Since that took place there have been sitting up at night

CLASSIFIED ADS.

BARRISTERS
 BIRD, BIRD & LEFEAUX, 401 Metropolitan Bldg.

BATHS
 VANCOUVER TURKISH BATHS, Pacific Bldg., 744 Hastings St. W.

BICYCLES
 HASKINS & ELLIOTT, 800 Pender St. W. The best makes of bicycles on easy terms.

BOOTS (LOGGING)
 H. HARVEY, 58 Cordova St. West.

CAFE
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CHIROPRACTOR
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The British Dominions and Locarno

By John Pepper

The outstanding success of British imperialism's foreign policy during the past year was Locarno. Through Locarno Great Britain has succeeded, first in forcing Germany into the anti-Soviet bloc, secondly in breaking up the continental hegemony of France, thirdly in bringing into being a European bloc against the evermore predominating American imperialism.

Chamberlain, the British minister for foreign affairs, was hailed as a hero in Great Britain for the Locarno success. As the most successful agent of British imperialism he was showered with the highest decorations and distinction. Yet hardly a few weeks pass before there already develops the first rift in this so artificial structure of Locarno. The extremely important news is now reported from London that the British dominions are expressing their opposition to Locarno.

Dominion policy is the Achilles' heel, the most vulnerable point in the whole foreign policy of the British empire. The British government and the British parliament conduct foreign policies but all diplomatic steps of the British ruling class are likewise binding upon the dominions, upon the population of Canada, Australia, Ireland, South Africa and India. At least this was the case before the war and also during the war. But in the post-war years there began slowly, and in recent years ever more rapidly, the crystallization of an entirely new attitude on the part of the British dominions. They are no longer content to remain vassals of the British bourgeoisie in their foreign policy. Several causes have contributed in bringing about this new policy. First: during the war the dominions had to make very large sacrifices in men and money for British imperialism. For this reason they are wary of new war-like entanglements. Secondly, a new big industry was cultivated during the war in all important dominions which extraordinarily stiffened the backbone of the native bourgeoisie, they demanded an independent tariff and diplomatic policy. Third, the mighty American imperialism has broken the finance monopoly of British imperialism and more and more becomes the principal source of credit for the British dominions, thereby exercising, like the magnetic mountain of folk-lore, an irresistible attraction upon the dominions.

Already in the beginning of 1925, at the first important step of British foreign policy, the adoption of the Ghent Protocol, the dominions declined to co-operate. The British government wanted to call a general imperial conference but the dominion governments declined the invitation because they feared that some sort of obligation bound up with new wars might result for them as the result of the conference. The chief organ of the British empire, The Times, at that time wrote a whole series of ar-

ticles on this gravest danger to the British empire. It said: "Britain's most important problem in the post-war period is the question of how the six autonomous sections of Great Britain, which in their entirety constitute the real imperial power, can be drawn together into a uniform policy against the dangers menacing the empire. We are confronted here with a problem of most extreme significance because it involves the very existence of the empire. If these six units of the British empire cannot come to an understanding as to foreign policy then their transformation into mutually independent states becomes inevitably a question of the times. They cannot solve this question in any other way than to answer: either we must recognize the need for a uniform foreign policy or else the empire must fall to pieces." (Retranslated from the German).

The Times is right. The question really is that either the British bourgeoisie be successful in conducting a uniform world policy for the empire or else the British empire falls to pieces. The events of foreign policy show evermore clearly, however, that the dominions no longer tolerate the British "uniform" world policy, or in other words the imperialist policy which is contrary also to their interests. The British government intends to call an imperial conference of all dominions next June. But this imperial conference can help very little, it will not create the unity of the British empire but will bring to even more crass expression the existing antagonisms.

BUREAUCRATIC CONTROL NOT ALLOWED BY RUSSIAN UNIONS

By SCOTT NEARING

MOSCOW—(FP)—"Can the workers of the Soviet Union prevent the development of labor bureaucracies such as hampered the Labor Movement in other countries?" I put this question again and again to the responsible leaders and to the rank and file in the Soviet Union. Some were confident that the danger could be avoided; others were not so sure.

The general congress of Trade Unions meets every two years. Between sessions the congress is represented by the central executive committee elected at the last congress. What is to prevent this committee from getting into the hands of professional labor politicians?—"Two things," answered the workers. "In the first place, the general congress does not consist of trade union officials but of men and women elected from the shops and mines. In the second place, because this central organ of the labor movement is not permitted to handle anything except the general principles of organization. The actual work of the unions is done in the shops and mines, where the local organization enjoys practical autonomy in all matters that affect the welfare of the local group of workers."

"And what is there to prevent the local shops and mine organizations from falling into the hands of bureaucrats?" I asked.—"We will answer for that," was the reply of the workers in each locality. That remains to be seen. Here, as elsewhere, eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. The soviet

LIBERIA TURNS DOWN YANKEE RUBBER KING

LEGISLATURE FEARS LOSS OF SOVEREIGNTY

AKRA, Gold Coast, West Africa—Much excitement has been caused by the Liberian legislature turning down the proposals of Harvey Firestone, an American rubber magnate, to develop 1,000,000 acres of rubber plantations.

The legislature turned down the proposal that was made between the Firestone rubber interests and Edwin J. Barclay, the Liberian secretary of state, on the grounds that the proposals would make Liberia a colony of the Firestone interests. Barclay was severely censured for entering into an agreement which threatened the sovereignty of Liberia.

Newspapers in Liberia that are suspected of being subsidized by the rubber interests are screaming in scare head-lines that this move of the Liberian legislature is an act hindering the "civilizing process" in Liberia and urging the acceptance of the \$5,000,000 loan from Firestone on the terms agreed to between Firestone and Barclay. On the other hand papers that see the sinister purpose of the Firestone interests in Liberia point out that with the acceptance of the loan from the rubber interests and the handing over of the vast amounts of fertile land, Liberia no longer can exist as a nation, but merely becomes a colony of the rubber magnates.

President King favors the acceptance of the loan and giving the Firestone interests all they demand. His cabinet has lined up with the legislature against the proposals.

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

"It has been stated that the doctrines of Methodism are not those contained in the standards of doctrine. This may be so. Yet, I was required to state that I believed and would preach certain definitely specified doctrines. Some may say that it is necessary only that I believe the essential underlying truths. But who is to determine what are the essential underlying truths? Words have well-recognized meanings. We cannot play fast and loose with them. Again, it may be objected that if one is held down hard and fast to the letter of the law, there is no room for the development of doctrine.—Precisely! But the fact still remains that as a candidate for the ministry, I was required to state that I believed and would preach certain specified doctrines. I am bound to require all candidates to make a similar statement. So long as I hold office to which such statements admitted me, and to which I would not, today, receive admission without making the same statements, I am bound in common honesty to continue to believe and to preach these doctrines. So soon as I am unable to "sincerely and fully believe them" and to "fully and faithfully preach them," it seems to me that but one course is open.

In the examination of candidates, still other questions relate to personal experience and conduct. Among these are the following:—'Have you been converted to God? Have you now faith in Christ? Do you expect to be made perfect in love in this life? Will you recommend fasting, both by precept and example?'

To each of those, I must answer in the negative.

Dr. Burwash, representing fairly Methodist teaching, defines conversation as "one experimental crisis of religious life, from which a consciously new life dated its beginning." (Note on Wesley's Sermons P.71). I have never had such an experience. Wesley thus explains saving faith (Sermon 1.5) "And herein does it (saving faith) differ from that faith which the apostles themselves had while our Lord was on earth, that it acknowledges the necessity and merit of His death and the power of His resurrection. It acknowledges His death as the only sufficient means of redeeming man from death eternal, and his resurrection as the restoration of us all to life and immortality; inasmuch as He 'was delivered for our sins, and rose again for our justification.' Christian faith is then, not only an assent to the whole Gospel of Christ, but also a full reliance on the blood of Christ; a trust in the merits of His life, death, and resurrection; a recumbency upon him as our atonement and our life as given for us and living in us. It is a sure confidence which a man hath in God, that through the merits of Christ, his sins are forgiven, and he reconciled to the favor of God; and in consequence hereof a closing with him, and cleaving to him, as our 'wisdom righteousness, sanctification, and redemption,' or in one word, our salvation."

"I have not this faith.

"Explaining Christian Perfection, Wesley says (P.405) 'Christians are saved in this world from all sin, from all unrighteousness; that they are now in such a sense perfect as not to commit sin, and to be freed from evil thoughts and evil tempers.' I do not expect to be made perfect in love in this life.

"I do not believe in fasting as a religious exercise.

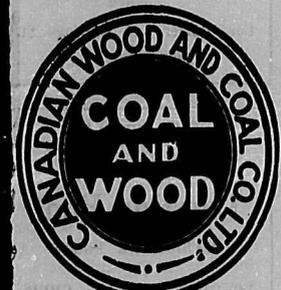
"In this matter of personal experience lies the root of the difficulty. My experience has not been what among Methodists is considered normal. From earliest childhood, I was taught the love of God and have endeavored to be a follower of Jesus. My experience has determined my theology, and my theology my attitude toward the Discipline. And all three according to our standards, are un-Methodistical."

"In view of these declarations, many may wonder, not that I leave the Methodist ministry, but that I was able to enter it, and to continue in it so many years. With me, it was not a case of entering the church. I was born and brought up in the Methodist Church and easily found my way into its ministry. It was not difficult to give an assent to the doctrines of the Church as a whole—though, I may say, that I never gave an affirmative answer to all the questions proposed to candidates. I have always tried to be frank in stating my experiences and views to my brethren, whether in private conversation, or, when occasion permitted, in our ministerial gatherings. I have preached only what I believe to be the truth.

"My decision to withdraw has not been made hastily. Five years ago, I came to Conference with my letter of resignation in my pocket. After consultation with the president and some of our ministers, I decided to defer any action. I shall never forget the kindly sympathy and truly Christian spirit of my brethren at that time, and subsequently. Then came four busy years of practical work as Assistant-Pastor of Grace Church. I had begun to hope that I might still be able to remain in the Church. But during the past year, I have had the opportunity of viewing the situation with a certain detachment not possible to one immersed in the manifold

(Continued on Page Four)

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No Card, No Job, Say Street Railwaymen

ADELAIDE, South Australia — (FP)—For the tramway workers of Adelaide a basic wage has been fixed by conference, both parties accepting the principle of adjustment of wages on a sliding scale according to the rise or fall in the price of commodities. Wages are thus fixed automatically. There is no payment of big fees to lawyers for arbitration court work, and as a result the street car men have saved thousands of dollars in legal expenses. There have been no strikes.

The company collect the union dues from the workers, and pays them over the union secretary every week. Every man in its employ must pay his union dues, or get fired.

LABOR GOVERNMENT PROTECTS VICTIMS OF INDUSTRIALISM

SYDNEY—(FP)—A gas explosion occurred in the Red head mine (in the Newcastle district, New South Wales) January 21. Five men were killed and others injured. Prior to the accident, the mine was considered safe.

How a labor government looks after the dependents of victims will be seen from the fact that each widow received \$500 outright from the government, \$2,500 compensation, and a pension of \$5 per week for herself with extra provision for children at the rate of \$2.50 per week.

CLEVELAND — (FP)—Elevator constructors now receive \$1.52 1/2 an hour with \$1.07 for helpers.

With the Marine Workers

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

THE regular meeting of the Federated Seafarers' Union was held on Friday night last. The time for opening the meetings has been changed to 7.30 p.m. instead of 8 as it is more convenient to members.

The financial report as submitted by the secretary at last meeting was audited by Brothers Olsen, Kelly and McEwen, and found correct.

The secretary reported that since last meeting he had received a reply from the C.G.M.M. Ltd., promising an interview regarding Coastal ships.

Delegate Griffiths reported that it would be necessary to approach the Marine Engineers' Association, and the Canadian Merchant Service Guild in connection with members of those organizations taking the places of sailors and firemen, and refusing to recognize the union which was trying to improve the conditions of men under these ratings. He further stated he would like to see a committee appointed to look into this matter. He reported he had been successful in organizing several men who had been waiting for the unions to amalgamate, and that he would like to see the union take up the question of the men's quarters on certain ships sailing from Vancouver.

Delegate Morgan stated that since amalgamation he had found it much easier to talk to those who were not organized regarding their becoming organized, and was of the opinion it would not be long until the waterfront was 100 per cent. organized. Men on C.P.R. vessels were hard to convince, and at present were the stumbling block to progress. He mentioned that Bro. Hayes was in an institution for the blind as the result of an accident. The meeting appointed a committee to look into this matter and report back to next meeting, as it was believed his wife and children had been without support since he lost his sight.

Under good and welfare several former members of the National Sailors' Union stated they were surprised at the good results achieved by the amalgamation. One member stated that while he had been opposed to the merger he was now convinced of its success, and was going to do his utmost to see that the organization had a successful future.

The committee appointed to meet the Canadian Service Guild, and the Marine Engineers' Association, met at the hall on Saturday morning.

and drew up a list of matters to be taken up with those two bodies. The committee is composed of D. Borland, G. Riley and the secretary.

The Dominion government is to be approached regarding certain arrangements that will benefit seamen materially.

The crew of the "Royal City," an Old Country ship, has had trying times. The ship left the old Dart on July 30th last, and has been to various ports in different parts of the world. At Durban, South Africa, the captain was buried, and a new one obtained. The new skipper was well liked by the crew, but owing to circumstances other than the captain's fault, five apprentices cleared out at Bowen, Australia, and the ship's carpenter followed shortly afterwards. The seamen appealed to the captain to get some sort of help to replace the apprentices, but the Australian sailors were not having anything to do with the "Royal City."

When the vessel reached Townsville the men were on the point of refusing to go to sea unless some help was obtained, as the vessel had only four able seamen, one ordinary seaman and six apprentices when she left Britain, which is not enough except the apprentices can do an A.B.'s work. Two ordinary seamen were shipped at this port, and the captain promised he would split the wages of the other two seamen among the men if they would do the work until more sailors were obtained. When the vessel arrived at Vancouver the captain was transferred to another ship, and the crew are disgusted at the way they have been treated. The "City" line is gaining a reputation for bad conditions that will be hard to beat. Meantime the men are trying to have the previous arrangement carried out by the new captain.

Hospital Notes

A. Bell expects soon to be able to get around again. J. Eachelis is improving slowly. J. Kentland thinks he will not be well for some time but he is able to get around a little. S. J. Bye has had a successful operation, and says the nurses have been very kind and attentive to him. D. McKinnon is rather dubious as to the trouble in his leg. George Watton is getting along nicely, but may have to be operated on again as soon as he is strong enough.

The secretary was instructed to send another letter to the Compensation Board regarding the case of H. Manos, who has been given an

DEBS' CITIZENSHIP HANDED TO TENDER MERCY OF COOLIDGE

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Restoration of Eugene V. Debs' citizenship is now in the hands of President Coolidge. Atty Gen. Sargent has informed Cong. Victor L. Berger that he does not believe a pardon should be given unless Debs personally asks for it. Sargent knew that Debs had clearly stated that he would never beg a pardon, because he had committed no crime. His sentence was commuted in 1921 by President Harding at the request of thousands of citizens, but Debs refused to say a word of apology or retraction of the anti-war stand which had brought him a 15-year sentence of imprisonment during the war.

Fascisti Decree All Newspaper Editors and Managers Must Have State Approval

ROME—New regulations for newspapers and any other kind of periodicals have just been made public here, as promulgated by the Fascist government. The regulations are a further attempt to gag even the mildest opposition newspapers and journals and to thereby accomplish the aim of the fascisti, as expressed by M. Farinacci, the party secretary, who declared that the elections to parliament which will take place in 1929 will result in an all-fascist chamber of deputies.

Application must now be made to the procurator general of the appeal court by anyone who wishes to become the manager or the responsible editor of any periodical, in which full details must be given as to the place of publication, details of his career, the status of the

Notes From the Camps

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

CLARKE & THOMPSON, HORNE LAKE, VANCOUVER ISLAND

WAGES are on the lowest scale prevailing. Meals are the Powell Street scale. I experienced the epicurean joy of a new dish in this camp. We had liver for supper, and then had the left-overs served up the next day for dinner, disguised as pie. Chinese cooks and waiters; Japanese fallers and buckers. Rigging crew working short handed most of the time, as this outfit finds it hard to hold men longer than to make their fare both ways. I saw a hook-tender moving a donkey there with a crew composed of the wood-bucker and wood-splitter. Board and blankets \$1.35. Fare \$4.05. —B 22.

LAMB LUMBER CO., MENZIES BAY

FARE, exclusive of meals and berth, \$6.10. About 150 men employed. Camp about five miles from the beach. Running four sides (one cold-decking). Wages \$3 low, and taking it all round from 25 to 50 cents lower than anywhere else on the Coast. The worst cook in captivity. Alleged to have known and cooked for Lamb in the Klondyke. "The northern lights have seen queer sights" alright. Supplies poor but plentiful, and the garbage would be passable if decently cooked.

Even the home-guards (Lamb's lams) are kicking, and talking regretfully of the dear dead days of long ago, when that gentle lady, Mulligan Maggie, dished out the hay and oats. No fresh fruit on the table, but plenty in the office—at a price. Lamb runs a stump ranch on the side, with a small herd of cows, and the cow-juice, much diluted with water, takes the place of the usual canned cow at breakfast. All hands except the train crew, and those working in camp, pack a nose bag, which you fill yourself. If you are wise you fill it before breakfast, otherwise you won't get a great deal.

This outfit is not high-ball, but everything is hay-wire, rigging, donkeys, etc., etc. The railroad is known as the world's worst. There have been three fatalities here in less than a year, and over a dozen more or less bad accidents in the last three months.

This is the favorite stamping ground of a number of elderly men who could not "hit the ball" elsewhere. Lamb's is becoming much as the Hastings used to be—an old man's home.

Ten slaves in a bunk-house, which is not too bad. Quite some time since the bunks had their annual bath. Still you can't have everything. Wash house and dry-room poor. Sanitary conditions very poor. Store charges in the "robbersary" are sky high; a half pound tin of "Old Chum," which you can buy in Campbell River for 85c, costs \$1.10 here, and everything else in proportion. The dry-room is pre-empted nightly by the gamblers—two sides running—stud and black-jack.

A short stake camp for everybody but Lamb's lams. Every Friday, boat day, there is a miniature stampede. Men coming and going all the time. A few "wobblers" among those present, who while waiting for "industrial freedom" are "putting in a little overtime." Ride in and out to two sides on a "crummy," which leaves camp at 7 a.m. The other two sides you walk straight up the side of a mountain. Takes from 30 to 40 minutes to get to the job. Falling and hucking is by the trillion; ground in general very rough—mostly side-hill.

Pay once a month, but you can "sub" under the usual conditions. You must "have it coming." There is an alleged "safety first" committee here, of which the camp foreman is chairman, but of course it is of no use as far as the slaves are concerned.

This outfit is the poorest and cheapest on the Coast, and is an excellent place to stay away from. —T.

Profits Come First; Wages Come Second

PHILADELPHIA—(FP)—Wages of the 10,000 motormen and conductors of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. are 3½ cents under the 1925 hourly rate because of the new "market basket" method of regulating pay by cost of certain picked commodities. The company announces that the change is not done to reduce wages but to make part of the pay "dependent upon the continued efficiencies and economies of the men, thus re-establishing the principle that increased wages should reward increased productive effort."

The company alleges that its workmen, upon whom it trusts a company union, "have agreed that 3½ cents of their present wage—approximately \$1,000,000 a year—be paid after instead of before the earning of the dividends on P.R.T. stock."

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

Debasing Conditions in American Prisons

PHOENIX, Ariz.—(FP)—Conditions in the county jails of Arizona in which federal prisoners are held are described as unsanitary, in cases immoral and "hotbeds of disease transmission and possible epidemics, which have started in them several times," by the federal grand jury. In the Maricopa county jail in Phoenix, white, Negro and Mexican women are herded into two small rooms across the hall from the bedrooms of the deputy sheriffs. Sex intercourse with the jailers, deputies and others is charged by the jurors.

In the juvenile department the children are confined in one room and compelled to sleep on the floor with the toilet in the same room. A similar report made by the federal grand jury on October 28, 1924, has been completely ignored by the government.

opportunity of appearing before the Board.

Mailing List

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"FOLLOWING THE GLEAM"

(Continued from Page Three)

duties of the pastorate. I have come to realize that my position in the church is an impossible one.

"I still maintain my loyalty to our common Master. I still feel the call to service. I have no definite plans for the future. It is unlikely that I shall enter the ministry of any other church. If it were possible, I would still be willing to work under the direction of the Methodist Church. But I must be free to think and speak out my own thoughts, and live out my own life.

"I take this step with no feeling of bitterness toward the church, and no sense of disloyalty to the Master; but with the conviction that I must be sincere at any cost, and with the belief that He who has been my Guide in the past will still be my Guide—unto the end."

A committee appointed by the District Meeting consisting of Principal J. W. Sparling, Dr. Wm. Sparling, and Dr. S. P. Rose, urged me to reconsider my decision. A Conference Committee, consisting of Rev. F. B. Stacey, Rev. Thompson Ferrier, and Dr. James Elliott, after carefully considering my statements brought in the following report:—

"The finding of your Committee:

"Having had a full and frank conversation with Bro. James S. Woodsworth re the cause of his resignation, we find that there is nothing in his doctrinal beliefs and adherence to our discipline to warrant his separation from the ministry of the Methodist Church, and therefore recommend that his resignation be not accepted and that his character be now passed."

Child Says He Made Mussolini Dictator

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Richard Washburn Child, who was American ambassador to Italy from 1921 until 1924, is reported on high authority to have claimed credit, within the past few weeks, for making Mussolini dictator of Italy.

Child has been in Washington for some time, playing the role of eulogist of the Black Shirts and of the Italian debt settlement pact. The story is in substance this:

Seeing the political confusion in Italy in the summer of 1922 reaching a dangerous stage, Child cabled Hughes that a dictator would be set up. The state department asked whether the dictator would come from the military or from civilian political life. Child had a private conference with Mussolini. Presently Mussolini showed greatly increased boldness, marched his gunmen to Rome, and the royal army stood by while he seized the government. It appears that Mussolini, or someone sympathetic with his plans, must have conveyed the impression to the bankers in Milan that Wall Street would look favorably upon his seizure of dictatorial control of the 40,000,000 people of Italy. This astonishing confession was made in a private gathering.

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Old Country Labor News

HUGE LABOR STRUGGLES LOOM IN BRITAIN

Roumania
The strike of the Roumanian university students is now in its second week, and 17,000 of them parade the streets of the principal cities, refusing to attend their schools, and attempt to beat Jews. Thousands of soldiers are on the streets with fixed bayonets in an attempt to prevent trouble. The students, however, are handled very tenderly by the Roumanian troops even when the former are guilty of start-up riots. The solicitude of the troops towards the anti-semitic students is in strong contrast to the brutality towards Tartar peasants and radical workers of Roumania and Basarabia.

Italy
By a vote of 139 to 27 the fascist labor bill, declaring the equality of these two forces, has been passed by the senate, following a most rhetorical address by Molini. The new law will wipe out the catholic unions as thoroughly as the brutally repressive laws of the dictator have already destroyed the regular trade union movement. Provisions in it establish labor magistrates to be appointed by the government. Before these can be brought all labor disputes the decisions of these officials will have the force of law.

Germany
Over 7,000,000 Germans have demanded the demand for the expropriation of the property formerly owned by the various princes. This 7,000,000 more than the number actually required and indicates the popular support given his measure. According to German law the Reichstag must now vote upon the expropriation bill. If it is disapproved it will go to a referendum of the nation. 20,000,000 voters have voted for it in order that it may become a law.

France
The elections for two members of the French chamber of deputies, combined capitalist parties were elected to poll but 47,000 votes; the communists polled 38,000 and the socialists 13,000. Due to the law which provides that a candidate must receive a majority of the votes at a new election will be held.

Colombia
The terrorization of organized labor in Colombia is reported to the Pan-American Federation of Labor in Washington by the central national confederation of Colombia, in a memorial sent from Bogota. Labor men are declared imprisoned without cause, following the recent street railway strike, and their names searched. The Pan-American labor body is asked to make public the news of this ill-treatment, which is accompanied by social attempts to break up the unions and break strikes.

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LONDON—A new industrial crisis threatens to sweep England within the next couple of months, according to indications which are causing serious concern and fretting among business and financial circles in this country. Careful observers agree that there are big struggles ahead for British labor and the issue has been brought out with increasing sharpness by the threatened lockout of engineers (machinists) and the report of the coal commission which has been received with considerable nervousness over its consequences by the press.

All the engineering trades of the Lancashire textile area have presented a proposal for an advance in wages. A similar proposal by the London District Engineering Trades Committee was held up in consequence of the refusal of the bosses to meet the unionists owing to the strike at Hoe's, where seven out of the nine hundred strikers are members of the Amalgamated Engineers Union.

The effect of a threatened lockout of the workers in the engineering industry, which seems apparent from the hard-boiled attitude of Sir Allan Smith, chairman of the Allied Employers' National Federation, may prove very far-reaching. The unions are demanding a national 20 shillings increase and Smith has declared that if they attempt to endorse their demand the employers will resist to "the fullest extent."

This is tantamount to a lockout threat.

The coal commission has rendered its report in which it emphatically recommends that the government subsidy be discontinued at the end of April and never revived. The executive committee of the miners' union is meeting regularly with the general council of the Trades Union Congress and with the co-operatives, in preparation for the miners' struggle in May.

Industrial conflict is likely to break out in a number of other important industries. The Textile Workers' Union and the Union of the Agricultural Workers are also involved. The union leaders and the rank and file are, however, determined to stand by their guns in the event of an open fight and they have already given advance notice that they intend to hold fast.

"March may see a number of trade union grievances coming to a head. It would be a very good policy if these could be formulated in such a way as to make one common stand upon the one common principle of a demand for a living wage for all workers," said A. J. Cook, secretary of the miners' federation.

"I should think the people in Norfolk who grow our food have every reason to be discontented. Their conditions are inhuman. They only receive 28 shillings per week. I am just going away to a most important conference of our men which

is being held at Norwich. We expect about 200 delegates, and they will thrash out the details of our future policy," was the statement of R. B. Walker, national secretary of the Agricultural Workers' Union.

"The policy of forcing down wages of workers in all industries," commented Ben Turner, the president of the Textile Workers' Union, "and the consequent number of unemployed in the country, is playing havoc with the worsted, woollen, and allied trades."

And J. T. Brownlie, president of the Joint Trade Union Committee, which is negotiating for a raise in wages for the engineers, when he was given the ultimatum of the bosses that they refused to grant the increase, declared that the unions "had nothing further to add."

If signs mean anything, the master class in Great Britain is going to have a sharp time of it in the coming months. The labor movement is in a more militant state than it has been for many years, with the disintegration of the British Empire on the one hand, the worsening of conditions of the British worker, and the growing strength of the left wing within the unions. Just as one of the latest indications of the growing spirit of solidarity is the announcement just made that the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation has decided by an overwhelming majority to affiliate with the industrial alliance.

The purpose of industry is to make profit. Invest the profits in labor-saving devices for the acquisition of more profits and so on.

Now the usual way of making a profit is to produce the greatest possible quantity of goods at the lowest possible cost and sell it at the highest possible price to somebody not yet revealed. And in order to make goods cheap and in ungodly quantities, we must have labor-saving devices, for the party who makes the most for the least, grabs the plums. Thus there starts a race for labor-saving devices somewhat of the same nature as the race for killing devices by which one nation tries to out-kill the other. Every time a new gun is invented, whole batteries or generations of similar devices are thrown on the junk heap and new ones installed.

For instance, let's say that I, having a generous supply of loose screws in my head, go in the screw manufacturing business. I have machines that turn out 2,000 screws per minute. By and by I discover that my competitor in the screw line has machines that produce 3,000 screws per minute. So I scrap my machines and get new ones that turn out 4,000 per minute. No sooner said and done, when my competitor buys machines that turn out 5,000 per minute.

In the meantime, the market is clogged with screws. So I turn loose a swarm of salesmen to sell my screws. So does my competitor to sell his screws. I add to my sales force. So does he. I advertise my screws. He follows suit. I go him one better.

But and by it costs more to sell screws than to make screws. What the race for improved labor-saving devices is not eating up is devoured by selling and advertising campaigns. In the end, the waste and fury of competition increases the price of screws so that less of them are used. Thereupon, equipment and man power are thrown in idleness and there are too many screws, screw-makers and screw factories just as there is too much coal, too many miners and too many mines.

(Continued on page 6)

LOOSE SCREWS AND NUTS

By ADAM COALDIGGER

IF SOME fellow used a life saving belt as a parachute, you wouldn't blame it on the belt if he broke his neck, would you? And if another guy lathered his face with the razor and shaved himself with the strap, that wouldn't be anything against razors and straps, would it? You'd simply set these fellows down as being cracked in the beanery and let go at that. But do you know that you and I and the rest of us are doing crazier things than these other nuts and think nothing about it? In fact, thinking nothing about things is our specialty. Else, how come that we use labor-saving devices to make us work more? Do you get me? No?

Well, I didn't imagine for a second that the bald statement of an obvious fact would go home at the first crack, so let me explain the obvious.

Gilbert and Pogue, two scientists who were hired by the Smithsonian Institute to tabulate the visible supply of loose screws in this enlightened democracy, claim that every man, woman and child has thirty slaves working for them, which means one hundred and fifty slaves per family. (Loud and prolonged guffaws.)

Well, wait, can't you? The slaves these gentlemen are talking about are not like the black slaves your granddad didn't own "befo' the wa'". They are steam, electricity, water power and machinery. In short, they are the labor-saving devices which litter up every nook and corner of this great nation.

Now the purpose of labor-saving devices, as everybody should know—and nobody does—is to save labor. But do they? Friends and fellow inmates, they do nothing of the kind. At no time in the history of our fool race have men worked harder than they do now. Everybody is hustling, and hustling and go-getting at top speed with the exception of the idle rich, and they kill themselves trying to find new ways of killing time. But not only do our boasted labor-saving devices force us to work harder than ever

before. They even make us work harder than the dumb brutes who haven't got a single tool outside those that nature gave them as an aid in the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness.

Take the robin for an illustration. What labor-saving device has he besides a keen ear, a pair of sharp eyes and a long bill? He hops around your lawn—on which he don't pay rent or tax. He cocks his head to one side listening to a fool worm who tries to get in high society. A quick peck and the climber wriggles in the bread basket of Mr. Robin. The meal is over and neither check to pay nor dishes to wash. Call him a dumb brute if you will, but please remember that without a single labor-saving device this bird makes a good living, raises and educates five or six young ones every year, goes south for the winter and north for the summer. He is his own boss, does as he pleases. Every day is pay day and play day. In short, he's "free as a bird" and "happy as a lark"—which is also a bird.

Now, how about you birds? Suppose you live in Chicago or any other of our pro-hysteria cliff dwelleries. You are surrounded by all the labor-saving devices that were invented since Cain made a stone axe to brain his brother Abel. In short, you are one of those one hundred and ten million free-born slave owners who has thirty slaves toiling for him. So you are jerked out of the arms of Morpheus by a six bit alarm clock (labor-saving device) at five a.m. in the morning. You poke a quarter in the gas meter (labor-saving device) grab a doughnut (dough-saving device), chase for the street car (walk-saving device), hang on a strap (space-saving device), punch a time clock (straw boss-saving device), and for the balance of the day you perform the endless series of twists, jerks, spasms and Saint Vitus variations demanded by the particular machine you serve (heavy on the serve).

Labor-saving devices—tell it to Sweeney. All that we machine piggy wiggly ever got out of them is more work, worry and weariness.

In order to fully understand the slave driving proclivities of labor-saving devices, I must make a brief excursion into the realm of economics. Put on your thinking caps. Deep stuff is coming.

To start with, what is the purpose of industry?
"To supply human wants."
Wrong.

Readers! REMEMBER THESE NAMES

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THE business houses whose advertisements appear in The Labor Advocate are interested in the welfare of not only their own help, but of workers generally.

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We carry a complete line of men's furnishings; work and dress clothing. Our strong guarantee goes with every sale we make. SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.
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DOCTORS are now recognizing the relationship between diseased teeth and bad health.
Every week or two some physician sends me a patient to have his teeth attended to, and in the majority of cases the doctor's suspicions are confirmed, and the health improves when the Dental needs have been supplied.

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DR. CURRY combines Long Experience with most Up-to-date Methods.

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Jubilee Labor Hall Notes

ON WEDNESDAY evening, March 17th, the above branch met for their regular meeting. There was not the usual large attendance of members owing to the inclement weather.

The demand for per capita tax from Greater Vancouver Central Council of C.L.P. was received and it was resolved that payment of same be made immediately.

That reminds us, some of our comrades are a little behind in their dues. Kindly look at your membership cards and see how you stand. Payment can be made any Wednesday or Saturday night at the Labor Hall, or to H. S. Bate, treasurer, 2331 Gray avenue, Jubilee.

On a resolution of the branch, the proceeds of social and dance held in the hall on Saturday, March 6th, amounting to \$15, have been forwarded to the Burnaby May Day committee as a donation.

A motion carried to devote the proceeds of "500" drive and dance, Saturday, March 20th, to music, etc., for the newly-formed orchestra of the branch.

Our next regular meeting will be held on Wednesday, March 31st at 8 p.m. Come along and take part in the discussion.

The Study Group met as usual

Notice to Contractors:

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.

BOWMAN & CULLERNE, Architects, 525 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

last Wednesday and those present spent a most enjoyable and instructive evening.

Ladies' Auxillary

Ladies' Auxillary are working at top pressure on the bazaar which will be held in the afternoon of Thursday, April 1st, at the Labor Hall. With such a manifestation of the co-operative spirit the affair should be a great success whether measured in pleasure or finance.

On the evening of the same day, we are promised a 500 drive and dance under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxillary. The fun, the music, the coffee! Don't miss this!

Junior Labor League

A whist drive and dance was held in the Hall on Thursday given by the Jubilee J.L.L. This was the second sponsored by the juniors and proved a great success.

The juniors are planning a hike up Grouse Mountain on Sunday, April 4th, and looking forward to the event with evident pleasure. All young people over 15 years of age are welcome at the Junior Labor League who want to learn economics, debating, public speaking and parliamentary procedure.

Belgian Workers Combat Fascisti

BRUSSELS.—There are nearly 600,000 workers who, at the first attempt on the part of the Fascists will rise in a formidable movement to bar the way," is part of a manifesto issued by the trade union committee and general council of the Belgian Labor Party. The two bodies met together to draw plans for resisting the Belgian fascists who have announced their intention of smashing the advancing labor movement and setting up a dictatorship, based on the Italian model.

As a beginning a labor military organization of 34,000 workers is to be set up. Plans are being laid for the mobilization of half a million more, should the need arise. Military experts in the Labor movement form a general staff.

LOOSE SCREWS AND NUTS

(Continued from page 5)

Thus the slave has become master. The thirty servitors that you, I and the rest of the nuts are supposed to have working for us, lash us from workhouse to heartbreak-house and bughouse. While our industrial plants are overflowing with nuts, and our penal institutions with criminals, which means a different sort of nuts.

Everybody is hell-bent on doing something or some one. Everybody is striving, slaving, scheming to beat everybody else. Drive yourself. Drive others. Get ahead. Find work. If you can't find it, make work. Work for the night is coming. Work and save. Save and work. Brag that you work day and night. Brag that you haven't had a day off in years. Brag that you started work at the age of nine and that you are still at it at the age of seventy.

Never mind peace and tranquility. Forget beauty, song and play. Forget flowers, birds and murmuring brooks. Forget May days, love and youth. Forget life itself. Hark! The machine is calling for the merry race. Turn your hearts into force pumps. Convert your brains into wheels. Change your hands into grabbing hooks. Go.—the machine is setting the pace. Follow, fools.

"Well, Professor Adam, what would you do with labor-saving devices? Destroy them?"

No, children, I would not destroy them. I only suggest how nice things might be if mankind had sense enough to employ labor-saving devices to save labor.

The audience will now rise on its hind legs and repeat in slow and solemn tones:

"Dear Father in Heaven, Thou hast blessed us with untold riches. Our mountains are pregnant with gold and silver. Our hills give forth coal and iron. Our fields yield wheat and corn. Our prairies spout oil and gas. Yea, and even our statesmen spout hot air. The hams are ripening on the pig and the eggs in the hen. But alas, thou

has also given us labor-saving devices, wherefore the mocking birds are mocking us and the mud turtles call us mutts for these labor-saving devices make us toil like galley slaves and we have no more peace and rest than a flea-bitten dog with seven pups and a tom-cat for a neighbor. Therefore, we beseech thee to take these labor-saving devices from us, or tell us what good there is in them, so that we may be as happy and carefree as the beasts of the fields, the birds of the air and the fish of the deep, who have no labor-saving devices to make them work like fools.—Amen."

—The Stone Cutters' Journal.

NEW YORK—(FP)—The third annual conference of Pioneer Youth, labor's organization for children, opens in New York March 3. Over 100 local unions and central bodies and at least fifteen international unions will be represented. The conference will plan children's clubs and summer camps throughout the country.

Princes Are Born to Dirty Business

CHICAGO—(FP)—A killer of women and children is being fawned upon by society and the big business papers of Chicago. Interviewed as soon as he jumped off the train he said he had renounced his claim to a throne (9 times removed) because: "For me, I think being a king is a dirty business."

So he took an airplane and has been helping France fight the Riff tribes in Morocco. The tribesmen had no airplanes to meet him and he spent his time bombing their villages where the native women and children lay huddled waiting for the war to end.

His next step was to capitalize his bulletproof murder exploits by making the rounds of the American lecture circuit.

Who is this hero? He is one of the few remaining princelings of Europe, prince Aage of Denmark.

The cost of administration of the British Unemployment Insurance Acts during the year ended March 31, 1925, was \$4,494,760.

GARMENT WORKERS VICTORIOUS

BOSTON—(FP)—The strike of 3000 women's garment workers ended in victory within two weeks of its adoption. The Intl. Ladies Garment Workers union and various cloak and dress jobbers and manufacturers associations signed the agreement several days after the first outbreak in employer ranks brought settlement in shop employing 150 workers.

The new agreement permits union agents to examine employer books to see that work is being done only to union shops when contracted out.

Severe Case of Piles Cured by Dr. J. J. Efford



Totten

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

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

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

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

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

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

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—all the Newest Styles. A big assortment to choose from. See these before buying. Satins, Patents, Black and Brown Kid and Calf. In straps and Oxfords. They are wonderful values at **\$3.95 to \$5.85**

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WE INVITE YOU TO COME AND SEE OUR DISPLAY

A SMALL DEPOSIT WILL PUT YOU IN IMMEDIATE POSSESSION OF ANY GARMENT IN THE STORE. The balance you can pay in small weekly amounts convenient to yourself.

NEW SPRING COATS

We are pleased to offer you all that is new in Coats for Misses and Women. Shown in the Tailored Mannish Effects, Flare Skirts or Straight Lines; prices **\$18.75 to \$39.00**

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Developed from excellent quality Canton Crepe, in the new flare style or straight lines, with side pleating. Shown in the season's best shades, both light and dark. Several smart styles to choose from, all daintily trimmed, with touches of hand embroidery. Sizes 16 to 44.

JUST ARRIVED—

A large shipment of Cotton Dresses for Women, large or small. Smart enough for street or beach; made of striped or fancy check Gingham with trimmings of plain contrasting shades or touch of hand embroidery. Sizes 16 to 44 and 39 to 51; Prices **\$2.95 \$3.95 \$4.95**

SMART DRESSES OF NOVELTY FLANNEL
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Fashioned from fine, pure wool flannel, with wide border on skirt and neat band trimming on collar, cuffs and pockets. A full showing of all the new sport shades as well as darker ones. Sizes 16 to 44.

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