THE CANADIAN

LABOR ADVOCATE

With Which Is Incorporated THE [illegible] FEDERATIONIST

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Provincial Library

LABOR WRITER DEPORTED FROM GREAT BRITAIN

(By Federated Press)

CHICAGO. — The Federated Press learns belatedly that during the time the British government was holding up Scott Nearing's passport visa on his FP assignment to report the British Trades Union congress, the same British government was keeping another FP correspondent under lock and key as a preliminary to deportation. Three members of parliament as well as the Federated Press central office in Chicago have protested and are working to have the deportation order canceled.

Served With British Unionists

The victim is Gertrude Haessler, who has been foreign correspondent for the FP for over 3½ years, serving in Hawaii, Japan, China, Mongolia and Russia. Recently she has been in Germany and Switzerland and is now in Paris. While in Russia she served as technical secretary to the British Trade Union delegation, accompanying the delegation on the entire mission of of investigation that resulted in its epochmaking report.

Deported to France

After leaving the boat-train from Paris bound for London she boarded the channel steamer without hinderance, but on landing on the English side, the immigration inspectors refused to let her proceed to London. She has an American passport and had traveled unmolested round the world until she set foot on British soil. The British locked her up and held her prisoner until the boat she came on made the return trip to France when she was placed on board. No official reason was given for her deportation.

Federated Press Fighting

The Federated Press is viligantly fighting to maintain the right of its credentialed correspondents to enter foreign countries on the same footing as other journalists and to report what they see of interest for the American and foreign labor papers and unions that it serves.

Oil Investors Pile Up Gigantic Fortunes

(By Federated Press)

Notice to flivver owners! Profits for the first six months of 1925 exceed those of the entire year 1924 in the case of 12 oil companies not of the official Standard Oil family. How did they work it? For one thing, according to the Wall Street Journal, they charged more for gas.

The profits of these 12 companies to June 30, total $63,492,294, compared with $47,964,185 in the first half of 1924 and $62,669,841 for the full 1924 year. The gain over the first half of 1924 exceeds 30%.

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PARADES ARE BANNED

WILLIAMANTIC, Conn.—(FP)—Street parades of striking American Thread Co. workers are banned by the chief of police despite workers' pickets. Picketing is also being restricted. Strikers blame the state police who patrol the mill grounds for the trouble. Many strikers have been evicted.

The "White Peril"

Canadian Seamen Asked To Scab On Chinese

WHEN sixteen Chinese members of the crew of the S.S. City of Victoria went on strike in sympathy with their fellow workers in China, the captain of the vessel swore out warrants for their arrest "for refusing to obey the lawful commands of the Master," and the men were subsequently sentenced to six weeks in jail.

The "City of Victoria," along with the "City of Vancouver" and the "Margaret Coughlan," are all wartime vessels built by the Coughlan Shipyards under a war-profiteer subsidy granted by the Canadian government. White crews were first employed aboard the vessels, but this was only during the time when patriotic froth was at highest pitch—after it subsided conditions aboard these vessels steadily grew worse, and finally the white crews, on the two first-named vessels, were discharged and replaced by Chinese.

Now that the Chinese have gone on strike in sympathy with their comrades, the white bosses are seeking white scabs to man the vessels, but so far have not had very much luck, although it is likely there will be found a sufficient number of alleged "white men" to scab on them. The Federated Seafarers' Union has information that two who offered to unfairly take advantage of the situation are none other than A. W. Badge, formerly of the C.G. M.M. vessels, and R. J. Murray, late of the S.S. Mina Brea, both sailors. The Federation intends to publish the names of scabs in subsequent issues of this paper.

Trouble appears to dog Coughlan's footsteps in his efforts to reduce wages. In April, 1923, when the crew of the "City of Vancouver" were discharged in Victoria, they were docked a sum aggregating $400. The Federated Seafarers' Union took the case into court, but just as the trial was about to commence Mr. Coughlan advised the counsel for the ship to withdraw the case and pay the men in full.

The Chinese seamen took their position quite calmly and did not seem in the least perturbed over the prospect of spending six weeks on the prison farm.

Police Protection For Alberta Mine Owners

(By our Prairie Correspondent)

DRUMHELLER, Alta.—The Alberta government is co-operating with the mine owners to browbeat the coal miners into accepting the owners' terms.

Police Commissioner W. C. Bryan has rounded up about 40 provincial policemen from various parts of the province and stationed them here to be in readiness when an attempt is made to reopen the mines. About one-half of the police will be mounted.

Some of the mines are attempting to operate with members of the U.M.W. of A., but a large number of the miners here are members of the newly-formed Canadian union, and these men state they will not be driven back into the former organization.

The mine owners are making their usual claims that the new union is financed by the third international in Moscow, and that the men are getting their orders from that source. It is to laugh!

The dispute mainly centers around the wage scale. The miners recently accepted a 15 per cent. wage cut, but the strikers claim that with the sliding scale in operation this really amounts to a cut of 32 per cent. for some classes of work.

Farmers' Union Gets Ready For Election

(By Our Prairie Correspondent)

SASKATOON, Sask.—The railroad to Hudson's Bay will be built, if John Evans, M.P. for Saskatoon, is able to force the government's hand.

When the Farmers' Union of Canada at its last convention adopted a resolution calling for this undertaking. It also sent out a letter to all federal candidates asking their attitude on the question. Evans in his reply states that he is fully in accord with the proposal. He also expresses himself in favor of the appointment of a representative of western agricultural interests, and withdrawal of the privilege to banks of issuing currency and control of financial credits.

Help us by mentioning the Advocate.

Wall Street Discusses Canadian Labor Costs

(By Leland Olds, Federated Press)

The possibility of laying off 50,000 of the 160,000 workers employed on the railroads of Canada is a feature of the plan to merge the Canadian National with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Says the Wall Street Journal: "Slicing of labor costs, particularly operating labor, would be the most important item in savings resulting from merger. The Canadian National employs 100,000 and the Canadian Pacific over 60,000. Payroll of the National Railways last year was $143,242,026, and the average number of employees 98,875, making the average annual labor cost per employee $1448. Using the estimate that the two railroad systems, comprising over 35,000 miles of road can be operated with about 110,000, instead of the approximately 160,000 now employed, there would be a reduction of $72,400,000 in the labor costs."

WINNIPEG PREPARING

WINNIPEG — (F P) — John Queen, leader of the Manitoba parliamentary group told the Imperial Labor conference in London that unemployment was rife in Canada and that immigration was fostered by the transportation corporations. The Winnipeg city council is setting up an emergency unemployment scheme to look after the unemployed.

Highlights on This Week's News

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Trade Schools Scab On Local Plasterers

The Hemphill Trade Schools have solved "the problem of high wages." In fact, they have even gone further, and are now training members of the working class how to get along without any wages at all.

This fact was revealed at last meeting of the Vancouver Building Trades Council, when it was disclosed that this outfit has a gang of plasterers at work on the Angus Apartments working for no wages at all. All they get is the so-called experience.

This company bids fair to flood the market with semi-skilled artizans, and line its own pockets at the same time. How men can be secured to work on this basis is something of a marvel, but the luring propaganda of this outfit appears to be successful in turning the trick. Did these workers learn a trade at the "schools" there might be some slight excuse for its existence, but when the training course is over they know but little more than when they started. The only one who profits from the transaction are the owners of the "schools," who successfully exploit those whom they are able to entrap.

The Carpenters' Union is still making good progress in securing new members. The Engineers reported that employment was fairly good in their line, and that all hoist and portable work in the city was fair to their union, except the new stable and garage being erected for the Fraser Valley Dairy.

The Mill and Factory Workers affiliated with the Council, and reported that their organization was making satisfactory progress.

LABOR GOVERNMENT TO RESTRICT MINE LEASES

SYDNEY, Australia. — (FP) — The minister of mines will restrict the granting of leases for mining in New South Wales, because there are already too many mines. Many mines are working half time, and conditions resemble the industry in America, though the remedy is new.

The outlook is not brightened by European competition. German foundry coke is being sold lower than the locally-manufactured coke.

U.S. INVESTMENTS ARE INCREASING FAST IN CANADA

(By C. McKay, Federated Press)

Montreal.—One week's progress of the empire of American finance in Canada as indicated by news items culled from a single issue of the Montreal Financial Times:

1. American Aluminum Co. starts work on $90,000,000 aluminum project in Quebec province. This company owns the two largest aluminum plants in Canada.

Water Power

2. Duke and Davis, American magnates, takes over important water power site on Saquenay river, Ore., and will begin at once to develop 600,000 horsepower.

3. Dillon, Read & Co., investment bankers, New York, are confident of affecting merger of Canadian asbestos interests, which would control 80 per cent. of world production.

Groceries

4. Continental and Commercial Securities Corp., Chicago, have practically completed merger of about 30 wholesale grocery firms of Ontario. Securities to float this merger, one of the largest in Canada, will be issued in the United States.

5. Boston interests have taken control of the Maritime Electric Co., Ltd., with power plants in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. Boston interests dominate the electric power and street railway situation in St. Johns, chief city of New Brunswick.

Pulp and Paper

6. Seaman and Backus and their American banking associates are prepared to establish a pulp mill near Winnipeg, if all the pulpwood resources (not already assigned to McArthur and his American friends) are turned over to them for nothing, except for meager dues of 80c per cord, complains The Winnipeg Free Press.

7. American capitalists are behind the project of a power plant and paper mill on the Liscombe River, Nova Scotia.

8. American interests acquire holdings in the new gold fields of Northern Quebec.

Nansen Says Russia Making Rapid Gains

(Federated Press.)

MOSCOW. — "Comparing the economic situation of the Soviet Union today with that prevailing in Soviet Russia in 1921, I am deeply impressed and struck by the rapid return of the country to perfectly sound conditions," Friedjof Nansen told Moscow journalists. Nansen explained the object of his visit was to explore the possibilities of settling in Soviet Armenia Armenian refugees from Turkey, Greece and other countries.

It is announced that complete reports on the condition of crops throughout the Union estimate the harvest at 66 million tons, over 16 million tons more than last year.

The sound education of the workers and their thorough organization, both economic and political on the basis of class struggle, must precede their emancipation.—Eugene V. Debs.

A Page for the Man on the Land

Russia Gets Bigger Crop and Less Taxes

(By Anise.)

MOSCOW.—There is a powerful growth of rye throughout the black earth region except for parts of Moldavia, according to an interview given out by Petrovsky, president of the Ukraine. On the communal farms the harvest looks better than where the peasants till with the old method.

The government's announced intention of cutting the peasant tax this year makes the peasant skeptical because of the fine harvest. It seems too good to be true, yet the government in the past two years has been steadily placing more of the burden of financing the country on the government industries and taking it off the peasant. Four years back the agricultural tax formed the bulk of government income. It is now only one-tenth of this year's budget.

Petrovsky also advocates the sending of a delegation of peasants abroad to Europe to observe European methods of agriculture. Scientists have been sent, and engineers and skilled technical workers, in order to bring back improvements; why not peasants, he argues. When they come back these peasants will be able to explain to the Russian peasants why a European farmer tilling poorer land gets a better harvest.

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Food Supplies Drying Up

(By Leland Olds, Federated Press)

Millions Face Starvation! American Harvest Fails! Food prices Skyrocket as Specter of Famine Haunts Homes! Aid offered by Russia and South America!

Can you imagine such scareheads in the newspapers within 100 years? If you have followed the discussions on agriculture and population at the Williamstown institute of politics you can.

Population in the United States will increase at a slower and slower rate until it becomes stationary about 100 years from now in the neighborhood of 200,000,000. Before that, food shortage will appear. So say the experts.

* * *

Prediction that New York, symbol of American urban civilization, will stop growing when high costs force the standard of living down until it can not go lower comes from E. M. East of Harvard. He suggests that within 30 years nobody but the very rich and the very poor will inhabit the city—the very rich because their spending power will make it a city of pleasure, the very poor because they cannot escape.

The demands of an increasing population for cheap food, East thinks, can only be met by organizing farms on big business lines. He says: "Only when the capital is large enough to make possible the employment of a competent business head and to retain the services of well trained experts, can the business be brought to a really high state as business goes. It needed a great organization like the U. S. Steel Corp. to produce steel cheaply." But East hopes big business applied to farms may be cooperative.

* * *

Food shortage within 10 years becoming so acute by 1960 that "nations in their scramble for food and markets will find another universal blood-letting the only solution," is the prediction of H. A. Wallace, editor Wallace's Farmer. He sees the ultimate population of 200,000,000 divided 160,000,000 in towns and cities with 40,000,000 on the farms.

This recalls the generally accepted theory that ancient Rome began to decline when the development of urban life at the expense of agriculture reached the point where food supply began to dry up.

Children Enslaved In American Bean Fields

(By Federated Press)

NEW YORK—How children work with their parents in American bean fields is told by an Italian girl now 17 in The American Child, organ of the National Child Labor committee. "Ever since I can remember I have spent every summer in the bean fields," she begins. Her mother used to carry her around in her apron. "It was hard for the children because many mornings they had to go to work without any breakfast because they couldn't get milk. At the beginning of the season we began our day's picking about 7 in the morning to seven at night. But during the middle of the season we had to work about 16 hours from 4:30 in the morning. One of the hardest things was to carry the bag of beans to be weighed. I remember of a little boy about 13 years old carrying on his back about 110 pounds of beans. He just about could walk. Toward the end of the season the weather got very cold but everybody had to pick all day long for about 30 or 40 cents."

Christian Exploiter Exposed By Laborite

OLIVET, Mich.—The Fellowship for a Christian Social Order, meeting in Olivet, was thrown into an uproar by the charges of Pres. Sidney Hillman, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, that "Golden Rule Nash" of Cincinnati is running a non-union clothing factory. Nash has been highly touted as the white hope of the paternalistic bosses, but Hillman told his surprised audience that the clothing manufacturer was paying less than the union scale and that employees working under the eminent Christian had no voice in the control of working conditions.

Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, are the three cardinal lies of Capitalism!—Paul Lafargue.

Modern Machinery Replacing Farmers

(By Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON.—The farming "plant" of America is about 100 per cent. excess capacity, considering the market, and it is overcapitalized to approximately the same degree, says Benjamin C. Marsh, Farmers' National Council, just returned from a speaking tour to the Pacific coast. He is convinced that more people must leave the land and earn their livelihood in towns. Application of machinery to the land is forcing this migration.

Marsh found the western farmers staggering under debt which he believes they can never pay, but which many will cast off by bankruptcy proceedings. Deflation in 1920, followed by regional failures of crops and general depression of prices for several years, is one of the basic reasons for this condition. Another is the farmers' rash speculation in farm land, capitalizing the temporary price of farm products into the price of farm lands. At the same time, the mortgages on the farms are based on these inflated values.

WAGES COLLAPSE AS HARVESTERS RUSH IN

VERMILION, Alta.—Harvesters are pouring in here rapidly, with disastrous results to wages. Current wage rates here are $3 to $3.50 per day, and $55 to $60 per month, with a possible advance when threshing commences.

Wages in Saskatchewan are reported to be somewhat higher. The average, it is stated, is around $4 per day.

Nothing has such power to broaden the mind as the ability to investigate systematically and truly all that comes under thy observation in life.—Marcus Aurelius.

OUR ECONOMIC SURVEY

UNCLE SAM—CAPITALISM'S LEADER

(By Leland Olds, Federated Press Industrial Editor)

How the world war made the United States the leader of world capitalism is again reflected in a report of the federal reserve board on the distribution of the world's gold at the end of 1924. The report shows the banking system here with a gold reserve of $4,547,407,000, practically as much as the combined reserves of all other nations. The world total including the United States amounted to $9,379,368,000.

The present reserve in this country represents a gain of $2,623,046,000 or 136 per cent. over the gold held in 1913, the year before the outbreak of the war. The gain in gold reserves the world over amounts to $3,958,120,000 so that the United States managed to corner about two-thirds of all the gold added to the world reserves in the last 12 years.

The entire increase in the world's stock of gold could be accounted for by the United States and four other nations which supplied the main world war combatants with food and munitions at holdup prices. The other nations are Japan with a gain of $520,775,000; Spain with a gain of $397,802,000; Argentine with a gain of $210,891,000 and Netherlands with $141,956,000.

The gold reserves of certain principal countries in 1913 and 1924 were:

U. S.	$1,924,361,000	$4,547,407,000
England	728,460,000	757,033,000
France	678,856,000	710,394,000
Japan	64,963,000	585,738,000
Spain	92,490,000	489,292,000
Argentine	224,989,000	435,880,000
Italy	288,103,000	218,382,000
Holland	60,898,000	202,854,000
Germany, Austria, and Hungary	530,108,000	221,644,000
Russia	786,800,000	73,050,000
Canada	142,517,000	192,504,000
Australia and New Zealand	47,205,000	159,251,000
India	72,780,000	108,600,000

Gold stocks accumulate where capital can exploit labor and natural resources most profitably. The predominance of the United States, registered in its stocks of gold, directly reflects world leadership in the production of iron, coal, copper, and other basic commodities. According to the national (employers') industrial conference board the U. S. produces 60 per cent. of the world's pig iron, 53 per cent. of its copper, 43 per cent. of its coal, 72 per cent. of its petroleum, 52 per cent. of its cotton, 46 per cent. of its lumber and 40 per cent. of its developed water-power.

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- - POLITICS - -

Shanghai Strikers Ask Aid of American Labor

(By Federated Press)

NEW YORK—"Sympathy from the workers of other lands, especially from America, is the appeal of the committee leading the great strike of Chinese workers in Shanghai has transmitted to the American labor movement through the American Committee for Chinese Relief. The appeal reads as follows:

"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 that 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 collectively and no freedom of speech. Second, this is a movement to improve our conditions of labor. It is not anti-foreign nor Bolshevik. It is for labor's sake.

"We want you to know the conditions in our shops. The working hours in mills and factories average more than twelve. The wages average about $10.00 a month. The lowest is 15 cents and the highest $1.00 a day. (Divide this in half to make it American money.) 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. There are frequent assaults and killings, especially in Japanese mills. The death rate from such injuries is high and therefore our feeling is bitter and intense.

"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."

UNIVERSITY REFUSES ROCKERFELLER BRIBES

MADISON, Wis.—(FP)—Immediate response by the regents of the University of Wisconsin to criticism by the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor brands Rockerfeller money as gold that will prostitute freedom. No more gifts from the Rockerfeller foundation or other huge accumulations that are dictating education all over the world will be allowed to corrupt the state university.

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Imperialists Get No Comfort From Trotsky

MOSCOW.—That the capitalists should always remember that their hopes of fundamental concessions from the Soviet government were useless, and that concessions would play only a subordinate part and never a devisive role in the economic life of the Soviet Union was the reply given by Leon Trotsky when questioned as to the economic and concession policies of the Soviet Republic by a delegation of German workers investigating conditions in the Union of Soviet Republics.

Trotsky showed on the basis of figures that, in consequence of the waiting attitude taken by the capitalists towards the concessions of the Soviet Union, the latter played only a very small role in the economic life of the workers' republic.

Nevertheless, he continued, having regard to the economic strengthening, the Soviet government was willing to draw foreign capital into the work of increasing the speed of economic reconstruction.

Political Aspects Of Coal Miners' Strike

(By Federated Press)

WASINGTON—Anthracite coal miners will take note of the fact that President Coolidge has published a letter from an old man in Vermont, urging Coolidge to run for a third term in 1928. Coolidge has an anthracite strike on his hands—or nearly there. It will start Sept. 1 unless he changes his present attitude of neutrality and brings the operators to terms. Unless he settles that dispute in a way that will satisfy the public, before the price of anthracite has been raised to an extortionate figure, his political stock will tumble. Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, will see to that.

Pinchot took hold of the dispute in the anthracite industry two years ago, after the White House had dodged it, and secured at 10 per cent. raise in pay for the miners. The checkoff was demanded at that time but this point was dropped in order to nail down the wage increase. Now the checkoff is the main point for which the miners are contending. They will not compromise. Pinchot is still in office, and he stands ready to challenge Coolidge if the president tries any bullying tactics toward the union. Nothing would please him more, apparently, than to get into the presidential race on such an issue.

"SOUP LINES" AHEAD PREDICTS LABOR AGENT

LOWELL, Mass. — (FP)—The hardest times since "soup lines" of 1914 are in store for American workers in the immediate future, Edward F. McGrady, national legislative agent of the American Federation of Labor, told the Massachusetts state federation of labor convention. McGrady blames the Dawes plan. The action of the A. F. of L. in turning from third party alliances was endorsed.

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GERMANY

Workmen in the Siemens Dynamo works recently noticed among them a new face which somehow seemed familiar. The man called himself August Radolf. But one day an enterprising worker looked up some old newspaper photograph and identified Radolf as Oscar Runge, one of the assassins of Rosa Luxemburg. In a flash the pseudo worker was surrounded by a crowd of angry workmen shouting "Murderer! Murderer!" and Runge saved himself only by flight. Since that time he has not appeared at the factory.

POLAND

Polish agents, representing the French government are taking advantage of the starved condition of 350,000 peasants in Volinia and Galicia to persuade a large force of the younger people to "go to France." This has been exposed as a ruse on the part of the French government to forcfully acquire a fighting force in Poland to be shipped to Morocco under the guise of importing Poles to "work in France."

INDIA

Three thousand leaders of the striking 15,000 workers on the North Western Railway of India are blacklisted from employment as the strike ends. Poverty and lack of outside aid helped the company beat the workers who stayed out over two months. The workers are very poorly paid and live most of the time on one small meal a day. The workers belong to the union of India railwaymen.

MEXICO

The General Federation of Labor has called a strike intended to spread throughout Mexico, and answered at once by half the factory workers of Mexico City, as a result of the Calles government imprisoning C. B. Mendoza, the secretary of the federation, for "inciting a strike" of cotton mill workers.

TRIPOLI

The revolt of the African races against European imperialism has spread to Tripoli, where 700,000 Senussi Arabs are in rebellion against the rule of Italy. Since an Italian column was wiped out south of Benghazi, by the natives the revolt has not been put down.

AUSTRIA

One hundred and six fascists were being held by police here for taking part in the anti-semitic riot, staged at the opening of the Zionist Congress. The fascists, several thousand of whom came here from out of town, were bent upon breaking up the Zionist meeting.

JAPAN

Japan now has the largest number of unemployed workers of any nation in the world. Three million four hundred thousand adult workers are jobless. England is a close second.

COSTA RICA

The Federation of Labor of Costa Rica and the Sugar Cane Workers' Union of Costa Rica, an independent organization, have affilliated with the All-America Anti-imperialist League.

He is wise who can instruct us and assist us in the business of daily virtuous living he who trains us to see old truths under academic formularies may be wise or not, as it chances; but we love to see wisdom in unpretending form, to recognize her royal features under weekday vestures.—Carlyle.

- - INDUSTRY - -

"No Navy Scabs," Say Australian Workers

(By Federated Press)

MELBOURNE, Australia—Serious objection is taken by Labor members in the Australian parliament to the Australian cruiser Brisbane's activity in China to assist the allied and American gunboats to break the general strike of Chinese workers at Shanghai and other Chinese ports.

Labor members point out that the Labor party when in power always refused the army and navy to be used in an industrial dispute in Australia, and it would certainly not allow it to be used for quelling an industrial dispute in foreign lands. They said the Australian navy had been created to defend Australia and not to interfere with the affairs of another nation.

Prime Minister Bruce refuses to recall the cruiser claiming that it is protecting the property of the foreigners in China.

Company Union Aids Wage Cutting Drive

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C. — The situation among the employees of the Camel cigarette factory at Winston-Salem, N.C., owned by R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., is very acute due to the formation of a company union and the disintegration of their international union. When the employees were in the International Tobacco Workers' Union, they had some kind of protection. But the company decided to break up that union, so they started a company union. Many members were forced to leave the international and join the company union. Those who did not leave the international took out withdrawal cards. Soon after the company had smashed the union it began to cut the wages of the employees by laying them off and then re-hiring them at the reduced wage.

Jurisdictional Fight Extending Rapidly

(By Federated Press)

NEW YORK—Union bricklayers are extending their strike into territory where the Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers union has previously claimed jurisdiction over plasters. Lynbrook and Watertown, N. Y., and Passaic, Paterson and Newark, N. J., are the towns where jobs are affected. Members of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International union are striking on jobs where the contractor will not promise to hire plasterers from their union regardless of the old agreement between bricklayers and plasterers internationals giving jurisdiction to the Operative Plasterers' union.

Political Parties Discuss Problems

(By Federated Press)

CHICAGO.—With the Workers' Party of America's fourth annual convention in session, and with the Socialist party's regional convention opening August 29, Chicago is renewing an oldtime acquaintance with the exponents of independent political action by labor. The 54 workers' party delegates are hammering away at their internal problems and the position of the party in the American scene. The Socialists are hoping, with a Debs banquet and a Debs mass meeting, to rekindle the party fires. "The Socialist party has never had a more favorable time for advancing its cause," the Chicago Socialist declares.

Union Loyalty Keeps Up Living Standards

(By Our Prairie Correspondent)

KINDERSLEY, Sask.—Not because the owners were kind hearted, but because the workers were organized and stood by their unions through thick and thin, was the reason why men employed in one industry, in a certain place, received more wages and better working conditions than men doing the same work in the same place, in another industry, R. McCutchan, of the Boilermakers' Union, told a meeting of railroad workers here.

He emphasized the gains accruing to the workers from combining together, and illustrated, by means of an early wage agreement, the numerous advantages railroad workers had received through their union.

He outlined in brief the O.B.U., Amalgamation, International Trade Union Unity, and Canadian Autonomy movements ,pointing out that in his opinion greater progress could be made with these proposals if fewer attacks were made on trade union officers.

When question time came, the nature of the questions asked enabled Brother McCutchan to criticize the present social system, and to deal with trade union insurance and labor banks. In closing he pointed out that despite all attempts to patch up capitalism, a change must be made, and a new social system introduced, wherein the workers would receive the full value of what they created. "We would then," continued the speaker, "Work to live and enjoy life, instead of as at present, work for the glory and pleasure of a parasite class.

Cigar Makers Endorse Labor Insurance Plan

(By Federated Press)

BOSTON.—The Cigar Makers International Union convention backed up the American Federation of Labor insurance program with its money by authorizing its executive board to purchase 500 shares of capital stock of the Trade Union Life Insurance Co. at the rate of $20 a share. Individual unionists and local unions were advised to buy additional shares.

The cigar makers recorded themselves for mediation with employers, wherever possible, instead of strikes, in a vote ratifying President Perkins' keynote declaration of union policy that to maintain increased wages, shorter work day and improved working and living conditions, the methods in order of importance were organization, conciliation through mediation with employers, and lastly, strikes when necessary. This was coupled with the assertion that no ill-timed and ill-advised strikes that might be avoided through mediation were wanted.

Some Street Carmen Get Wage Increase

SCRANTON, Pa.—(FP)—Scranton street car men, Division 168, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees accept the award of arbitration umpire Williams but protest to him for not giving his reasons in refusing to grant their demand for 16c increases for all car workers. Motormen, conductors, barnmen, trackmen, shopmen, dispatchers and ticket takers will continue to work for 64c an hour with no increase. Operators of buses gain 5c an hour. One-man car operators get 8c increase over the 64c maximum.

OPEN FORUM

Editorial Page

QUESTION BOX

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

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:: Capitalism's :: Weekly Pageant

CROJACK (whoever that gentleman is) writing in a recent issue of the Vancouver Sun, depreciates the fact that members of the Seamen's Union are refusing to scab on the Chinese. This advocate of white scabbery can see where an additional $50,000 would be paid in wages to Canadian sailors if they were employed on the Empress ships. If, however, happens to be a powerfully big word, although it contains but two letters. If this protagonist of prosperity, via the scab route, can convince the the C. P. R. to pay white sailors a living wage he has greater argumentative abilities than his "spasm" in the Sun indicates.

* * *

SCABBING, according to "Crojack," should be a tactical move employed by the workers to "get even". He figures that seeing Chinese sailors work for lower pay than British seamen, Canadians should scab on the Chinese in order to secure jobs for the white race. This seems a rather scabby mixture, but nevertheless, it is quite a good scheme for the boss, and leads one to the conclusion that if Crowjack had the moral courage to use his first name he would be found to be interested in some shipping company looking for cheap labor.

* * *

MUZZLES for working class spokesmen appears to be the diet prescribed by the Saskatoon Daily Star. It appears that John Queen of Winnipeg, has aroused the ire of the mud-flat philosopher who edits that distinguished journal. Queen told the British workers that they might as well starve at home as in Canada, and that hundreds of farms were being abandoned. For telling this simple truth he is accused of throwing a monkey wrench in the immigration machinery. Perhaps the editor has forgot that in 1923, in Alberta, 1,500,000 more acres of land were sold for taxes than the total area under cultivation. The total amount offered for sale that year was 7,000,000 acres.

* * *

VANCOUVER'S CITY COUNCIL is apparently determined that the unemployed shall not connect with any of the money required for civic centers, or the purchase of land to be burned by the Capilano Timber Co. Extensive advertising will be done on the prairies this fall, warning all and sundry that if they come to Vancouver for the winter they had better have a "stake in their jeans". This, according to the daily press, is a sign of high statesmanlike qualities, but meantime the same press is crying aloud for more immigrants from Europe. Whey not send a few copies of the City Council's warning to be pasted up in various parts of the British Isles?

Ye friends to truth, ye statesmen who survey
The rich man's joy increase, the poor's decay,
'Tis yours to judge how wide the limits stand
Between a splendid and a happy land.
—Goldsmith.

For empires or for individuals there is but one class of man to be trembled at, and that is the stupid class, the class that cannot see, who, alas! are they mainly that will not see.—Carlyle.

ATTEMPTS TO EMBROIL CANADA in a war with China, and send several more thousand young men to their death, are being made by the suave gentlemen who own the country. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association (who doubtless organized the move), the Vancouver Merchants' Exchange, and the Boards of Trade of Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Halifax and Calgary, have wired to the Dominion government demanding that "immediate action" be taken to force Canadian products upon the Chinese. The messages state that the "business interests will stand strongly behind the government in any action they may take which will guard our export trade." "Stand strongly behind" is the correct term to use. When it comes to actual fighting, and getting into places where the safety of their sacred carcasses is endangered, they will not be there. Their place, like that of all modern buccaneers, is behind the lines, where they can yelp their patriotic platitudes at a war-inflamed populace, and line their own pockets with the profits of the carnage.

* * * * *

CHINA, as a result of the murderous attacks of British imperialists, has decided to boycott all British goods. This act has thrown the British capitalistic class into a state of consternation, causing them to utter sinister threats against the Chinese Republic. The gory refrain has been taken up by Canadian capitalists, not because they are troubled about Britain's financial position, but because the boycott includes Canadian products, hence we find them wiring: "The situation is fraught with serious consequences . . . in view of forthcoming movement of Canada's western wheat crop." Grain, garnered on Canadian soil, must be sold in China, otherwise, forsooth, Canadian farmers and wage earners cannot eat. If the grain be kept at home it must pile up in elevators and granaries or rot in the fields. Yet in view of this monumental imbecility, in face of the fact that we are asked to go out with gun and bayonet and ram our foodstuffs down Chinese throats in order to secure a mouthful for ourselves, they tell us that this is the best, wisest and greatest of all possible social systems.

* * * * *

JAPAN has at last discovered that a determined working class cannot be browbeaten by imperialist bullets. Japanese owners of cotton mills in Shanghai have decided to settle with the strikers. They have agreed to pay the Chinese $10,000 compensation for the killing of a workman, which led to the strike, and have agreed to recognize the mill workers' union and adjust wages as living costs increase. This move on the part of Japan has completely isolated Britain in the east, leaving her standing as sole aggressor, a fact which has caused British imperialists to cry out that they have been betrayed by the Japanese. But Japan has her eye on the future and desires to worm herself into a position where the Chinese will regard her as their friend, a move which the United States is also attempting in another way. There is one prime factor, however, which threatens to upset all their plans, and that is Soviet Russia. Not by words and underhanded bribery, but by deeds, the Russian workers are proving to the Chinese that they are their sole real friends.

* * * * *

JOCKEYING FOR POSITION is now the order of the day among all the great powers, who are preparing to inundate the world's workers in a bath of blood, in order to enhance their own profits and power. Each one is striving to secure the most advantageous position. It is for this coming struggle, as to who shall plunder and exploit China, that the labor movement must prepare. That it is coming is obvious. As Tien Sen Shiao says in the current issue of the "Labor Monthly": "When the question is asked, 'Will the great powers give up without a struggle?' it is only necessary to quote the papers, which say: 'The British Aircraft Carrier "Hermes" has left Malta for China, fully equipped with aeroplanes and bombs.'" The master class are getting ready for the struggle, and when it breaks we of the working class will be driven into the fight. There never existed a more driving need for labor to consolidate its forces, political and industrial, so that when an attempt is made to drag us into the slaughter we may be prepared to fight for control of our own lives and of the country wherein we live.

Book Review

Man And His Ancestors

(By Chas. Hill-Tout)

Cowan, Brookhouse, Ltd., Vancouver

A BOOK of this kind comes at a very opportune time, for though the doctrine of evolution has received a great deal of attention lately, it has not been all of the right kind, and even the newspapers manage to twist the truth occasionally.

We would therefore recommend to the notice of those who hitherto have taken Hebrew literature as have the fundamentalists, this scholarly exposition of the theory of organic evolution. The book contains a wealth of interesting facts and convincing proofs..... for those who are open to conviction of man's lowly descent, among other things.

The first chapter deals with the universality of evolution, and forms a most appropriate introduction to the subject. Nothing is exempt from the law of evolution... not even man, not even ideas about God, as the bible shows, for as the learned author once remarked, "There is no more convincing proof of evolution than the bible itself."

The chapters dealing with embryological evidences of man's descent and vestigial structure are both extremely interesting and they are well illustrated.

Those who are curious about the unseen will find the last chapter dealing with the possibilities of spiritual life, quite thought-provoking.

After reading this book, the average person who has studied little or nothing about organic evolution in regard to man will realize that it is a far more hopeful creed—this theory of gradual change and improvement—than the one which deals with a fallen angel.

MAN'S ANCESTRY

THE series of articles on "Organic Evolution," by Professor Charles Hill-Tout, which appeared in the "Federationist" may now be obtained in book form under the title "Man and His Ancestors in the Light of Organic Evolution," price $2.50.

This little volume presents in readable form a large body of evidential facts in support of the doctrine of evolution.

Orpheum Notes

At the Orpheum theatre next week, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, there are four headliners and three excellent supporting acts. Mabel McKinley, one of vaudeville's most popular sopranos, is a niece of the late President McKinley. Johannes Joseffson is the champion of the Icelandic method of self-defense, and presents "The Pioneer," a sketch showing the trials of the early California settlers. Billy Farrell and company present "Novelty Surprises." Arthur and Morton Havel in one of vaudeville's prettiest sketches entitled "Lovers' Lane." The Royal Coignes, jugglers and acrobats. Deagon and Mack are comedians and entertainers. Jack Hedley's Trio offer something entirely different and original and the usual attractive pictures complete the Show.—Advt.

A "Personal" To Our Readers

OUR circle of friends is growing every week, and we hope very soon to be able to double the size of "The Advocate," but we need the help of our friends.

"The Advocate" is published entirely in the interests of Labor.

Are you a friend of Labor? What kind of a friend? Active or passive?

To be merely a well-wisher will help neither the cause nor yourself. BE ACTIVE! Show your interest by spreading knowledge and promoting thought about Labor and its problems.

We are pleased to receive the many letters telling us about the satisfaction the "Advocate" is giving; but it will help us, as well as please us, to have a more practical testimonial in the form of a subscription. $2.00 a year only.

Send us the names of your friends who should read "The Advocate" and we will send them sample copies.

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. 8698. President, Robert Thom; Vice-President, David Gillespie; Sec'y-Treasurer, Wm. H. Donaldson. Victoria Branch, Room 11, Green Block, Broad Street, Victoria, B.C. Phone 1906.

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

PRINCE RUPERT TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 418—President, S. D. Macdonald; secretary-treasurer, J. L. 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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Member The Federated Press and The British Labor Press

Was It Uncompromising?

IN our August 7th issue appeared a news item regarding disclosures contained in the annual report of the federal Department of Labor anent the strike conducted by the I.W.W. in Cranbrook, B.C., early in 1924. The I.W.W. have sent us the following communication, which is is herewith published along with our reply.

N EDITOR of a labor newspaper, before he stoops to vil- a labor organization, should especially careful as to the cts; for it should go without ying that the capitalist press do ough in that line of misrepre- nting the principles and activi- s of the labor movement.

In the Labor Advocate of August h, a front page article of yours peared under the caption "Lum- rmen Give Bribe"; "Government eport Makes Startling Disclos- es," was published, and as the ibery charge was specifically rled against the I. W. W., it is this organization to defend emselves against the charge, and t you where you belong.

As the Editor of the Labor Ad- cate merely extracted his own ejudiced view from the govern- ent report referred to, it would well for the working class to ow exactly what it contained. e quote it here in full:

"Injunction Against I.W.W. Withdrawn"

On January 1, 1924 a member the Cranbrook branch of the W. I. U., 120, of the I. W. W., s discharged by one of the lum- r companies. The only reason r his dismissal according to the tement of the union being that was a member of the I. W. W. "Efforts were made to have the missed employee reinstated.

"The request was refused and a ike was called, and the follow- g demands were made on the mpany: (1) Eight hour day and ankets. (2) Minimum wage of .00 a day. (3) Release of Class ar Prisoners. (4) No discrimina- n against members of the I.W.W.) No censorship of literature by e company.

"The workers in other camps sponded to the strike call, and in me cases all the men ceased rk.

"After the strike had been on r about three weeks, the opera- rs endeavored to secure men om Alberta and Saskatchewan. e union pickets were active dur- g the strike and the lumber com- nies, it was stated, found it dif- cult to operate.

"On February 26th, the opera- rs served an injunction on the ficers and all members of the W.W. to restrain the strikers om picketing, and the seven com- nies involved asked for dam- ges aggregating $105,341.31. At mass meeting held in Cranbrook March 2nd, the strikers voted take the strike back on the job.'

"On June 24th, when the injunc- n came up for trial, the Moun- n Lumbermen's Association, th which the companies were af- liated, paid the I.W.W. the sum $2,450, to settle the case out of urt."

The above is a complete and cor- t report of this matter, but let see what the lying, distorting itor of the Labor Advocate has ne. He manipulates a govern- ent report into a charge of brib- y against the I.W.W., and then oceeds to use the opportunity to ur personal venom against an ganization which has been val- ntly and uncompromisingly fight- g the cause of the working class r the last 20 years.

The I.W.W. fought this injunc- on, and won a battle for their orkers.

In addition the claim for dam- ges was withdrawn against them ecause the lumbermen's associa- on found that they had not a legal leg to stand on, and were glad to settle the matter out of court by paying all expenses of the I.W.W. lawyer. This they did because they did not want to face a certain defeat if the case went to trial.

Let it be said for the information of the poorly-informed editor of the Labor Advocate, that the I. W. W. lawyer received the money in settlement, and not a penny was made out of this case by the I. W. W. Let it be said also that the facts were published in the I. W. W. press, and also the General Office Bulletin, which is circulated among the members of the I.W.W. There was so much publicity given to this matter that no member of the organization need be uninformed as to where this money went.

If the Editor of the Labor Advocate is so crassly ignorant of labor activities, and makes up for his lack of understanding by pouring abuse on those organizations that do not agree with his despicible methods, then we can say he is not a fit person to represent labor. Knowing his history, as we do, we want to say that we have no desire to imitate his methods. We have enough to do to spread the idea of industrial unionism so that the working class will realize the necessity of one big union for all workers. If in the decaying stages of craft unionism, those who seek jobs in the labor movement have to seek new fields for their operations we have no concern. Sufficient it is to say that in this case the editor has gone too far.

The article in question constitutes a gross libel on the I.W.W., and in order to let the editor down as easily as possible, we are willing to give him a chance to withdraw the charges in the article.

We are taking this attitude in the interests of the labor movement, but want it understood that further proceedings will be taken unless proper retraction is made.

We regret having to do this to protect ourselves from the lying, villifying, unscrupulous tactics of a member of our class who not only lacks understanding of the essentials of working class unity, but who has lost all conception of fair play on account of having an axe of his own to grind.

Signed by the Vancouver branch Secretary of the I. W. W.

Our Reply

When the I. W. W. made the complaint against the news item in question they were asked to put their answer "in a brief concise form," and it would be published. In reply they claimed "the case could not be properly stated otherwise" than it appears in the foregoing, which is largely innuendo directed against an individual.

It is obvious to all persons of normal mentality, that the lumbermen "had not a legal leg to stand on." Had the law been on their side the case would not have been settled out of court. They would have established, beyond the shadow of a doubt so far as British Columbia is concerned, the legality of "blanket" injunctions and indemnity for strikes. As it is no decision has been handed down. Should a similar situation arise next week the lumbermen could, if they so desired, repeat the performance, picketing would be forbidden, and the strike broken before the case came up for trial. To some people an understanding of this simple fact constitutes "ignorance," and putting it in print is metamorphosed into "lying, distorting, and villifying."

The I. W. W. makes no denial that the $2,450 was paid over, but objects to it being called a bribe. They state the lawyers got the money, which doubtless they did. Members of the legal profession seldom work for nothing. Laird and Lee's edition of Webster's dictionary says as bribe is "Something given to influence unduly the judgment or conduct," and although we might argue whether that definition covers this case, yet no good purpose can be served by so doing.

The point we are concerned with, the main question, that of settling the case out of court by accepting a certain sum of money, is something that involves the ethical codes of the labor movement. Injunctions are daggers that strike at the very heart of organized labor. They must be and generally are fought wherever possible. Even the "poorly informed" editor of the Labor Advocate, who is so "crassly ignorant of labor activities that he requires information of doubtful value, could tell of dozens of injunctions being fought today in the United States, by craft unions in the "decaying stage," but knows of none being settled out of court. That method is peculiar to "uncompromising" fighters.

When the Cranbrook strikers were served with an injunction the matter was immediately taken up by the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, not because the I. W. W. was involved, but because it was a matter affecting the entire labor movement. Had the case proceeded further, doubtless they would have assisted in the fight, but the I. W. W. fought it out alone, and "won a battle for THEIR workers." Questioned as to how he viewed the matter under dispute, P. R. Bengough, Secretary of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, states that "Settling an injunction case out of court, by the simple expedient of the employers paying legal costs, constitutes a betrayal of the principles of organized labor."

Much more might be said on this subject so vital to the labor movement, but our readers are sufficiently intelligent to draw their own conclusions, and we are content to let them judge.

We have no desire to "imitate" our friends by introducing personalities into a matter of such importance, but personal remarks having been made we must answer in kind.

Regarding the editor's history he is quite prepared to compare that with the history of any person, not a member of organized labor, who hangs around the fringes of the labor movement, bawling misunderstood phrases borrowed from ten cent pamphlets, for the purpose of connecting with "nickles and dimes" that fall in the hat at collection time. If it served any useful purpose it might even be pointed out that he has yet to sink to that depth of infamy where he associates with a gang of organized strikebreakers. He has yet to be taken from a so-called union hall, under police protection, to scab on striking longshoremen such as happened in Portland, Ore., in 1922. If it was germaine to the subject it might even be stated "for the information" of those "unscrupulous members of our class," who never had any "understanding of the essentials of working class unity," that the editor does not rely for knowledge upon people whose sole ambition is to break up the unity of labor under the specious slogan of uniting the workers in one big body, but nothing is to be gained from such remarks so we shall refrain.

As for the veiled insinuation regarding job hunting let us inform the "poorly informed" gentleman who acts as official "ink slinger" to the branch secretary, that the editor of this paper does the editing in his spare time, and is not paid for his work. That of course is something which transcends the comprehension of those whose vision never rose above their master's dollarfied, price-be-tagged standards. To people of that psychological vintage, everything from service to the labor movement, to babbling in borrowed language the words of a man they declaim, can be expressed only in coin of the realm.

Police Aid Clothing Barons in Wage Fight

CHICAGO—Anti-union justice in Chicago was glaringly discredited when the second act of the lawless police raids against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers came to an end in municipal court August 13. Other acts are to follow. Of the 62 union members unconstitutionally swept in by the detective dragnet 46 were discharged without police protest because even the bitterly prejudiced judge could not find any pretext to hold them. But the remaining 16, almost exclusively business agents of the union, were ordered to furnish a total of $15,000 bonds on conspiracy charges. Hearing was continued to Aug. 21.

The workers held on bonds are charged with conspiring to injure non-union shops that have been trying to help the struck concern get out a part of its piled up orders. Four are booked for material injury and the rest for directing the alleged conspiracy. Meanwhile pickets continue on the firing line to persuade the handful of prospective workers to abandon the struck jobs.

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CAN I continue to pay for this space and so help sustain The Labor Advocate?

It depends on how you act; but answer this question: Who is more apt to give you an up-to-date, honest and liberal treatment, the Doctor, Dentist, &c., who through ignorance or fear of losing "respectable" patronage supports Capitalism, or they who possess the understanding and courage to break with their old associations and champion the great cause of revolutionary revolt which this journal represents?

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A NEW LINE of genuine botany worsteds in a good weight for Fall and all-year-round wear. Shown in two splendid shades of mid and dark grey; tailored in two and three-button, smart fitting, conservative models. Dependable shape-keeping garments with high-grade workmanship and best trimmings throughout. Types to fit the tall, the short, the stout and regular men. Sizes 35 to 48. —Main Floor.

With the Marine Workers

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

SEAMEN'S ACTIVITIES

Conditions Still Bad Aboard C.G.M.M. Ships

THE S. S. "Canadian Scottish," under the command of Captain Forsen, who is reputed to be a native of Ruthergien, near Glasgow, Scotland, arrived at Vancouver on Sunday, August 23rd, after a voyage of over 4 months, during which, the crew state, conditions were simply abominable combined with ruthlessness on the part of the master and chief engineer, who were compelling the men to work overtime without pay, under the threat of logging their hard earned wages.

Many of the crew joined the ship in Glasgow, where quite a few of those who joined the ship at Vancouver terminated forever their connection with vessels like those of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine Limited. The men who left the ship at Glasgow, were part of the crew who came to Vancouver on the S. S. "St. Margaret," now the S. S. "Prince Charles, trading on the coast of B. C., on behalf of the C. G. M. M. Ltd.

The new men, who were all very good and capable seamen, state that never before did they endure such trying conditions as existed aboard the "Scottish" on the return trip. There was a complete shortage of tea, sugar, coffee, and potatoes. The cook complained that the flour was not fit to bake with. The men selected one of the crew to go to the Captain about the matter, and when he approached the skipper, that individual stated that the men were under the spell of an agitator, Evidently none other than Captain Forsen) but that he would look into the matters which were causing the dissatisfaction.

One of the few excuses put to the men was that the ship's chandler had failed to put aboard five hundred pounds of beef that had been ordered. Note where possibility of graft creeps in when meat is ordered from a ship's chandler.

North Vancouver, B.C.

The secretary of the Federated Seafarers' Union of Canada, paid a visit to the Wallace Shipyards, where the S. S. "Rochelle," of the Kingsley Navigation is undergoing repairs. The chief gave orders to have some boiler scalers go to work on Wednesday morning August 26th.

While at the North Shore a visit was paid to the new steamship the "Lady Cynthia" of the Union Steamship Company of B. C., at the request of some of the seamen who were working aboard that vessel helping to prepare the ship for the Coastal trade.

The men aver that they were working day work at the rate of fifty cents an hour until Tuesday, August 25th, when they received word from the 1st mate that they were to be put on sea pay, in accordance with orders he had received from the head office at Vancouver. Sea pay, according to Captain Walker, the shore skipper, meant that the men were to be paid at the rate of sixty-five dollars per month with board and bed. When Captain Walker was interviewed on Wednesday morning about the matter, he stated that it was customary to reduce the quartermasters, winchmen, lookout men and paint scrubbers to the pay of deck hands while any of the ships were up for repairs. This means that the seamens' wages are reduced when the vessels are taken off the run for repairs. Many of the seamen on the ships operated by the Union Steamship Company of B. C. are unorganized.

The patrolman, Wm. Morgan, went aboard the tug "Commodore" on Tuesday and asked the chief engineer if he required any men for the ship. His reply was: "That he did not want any union men under any consideration." We believe this chief engineer is a member of the Marine Engineers' Union, but he does not seem to know anything about the principles of organized labor.

Shipping has been very brisk this last week, and members are urged to stay away from any of the ships that are taking whites to replace Chinese as it is only a temporary measure to defeat the Chinese.

LAST Thursday 6 A. B.'s on the C. P. R. coastal steamer, the "Princess Charlotte," had ocassion to go to the mate requesting overtime, after having worked seventy-eight hours in a week. The reply from the mate was to the effect that there would be no overtime paid. The men then approached the superintendent, Mr. McMurray, and explained the matter to him with the result that after Mr. McMurray had analysed the situation, he stated the men owed the ship an hour and a half, instead of claiming overtime; and if they did not like that arrangement they could have the alternative of leaving the ship. The men were not organized but came to the union hall to lodge their complaint against the union for not taking some form of action. The moral is to get organized and squawk with something at the back of it, instead of getting a knock first and then crying about it afterwards.

When I take into consideration the agony of civilized life, the failures, the anxieties, the tears, the withered hopes, the bitter realities, the hunger, the crime, the humiliation, the shame, I am almost forced to say that cannibalism, after all, is the most merciful form in which man has lived upon his fellow man. —Ingersoll.

UNION SEAMEN FORBID LEADER'S DEPORTATION

(By W. Francis Ahern.)

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—Thanks to the 100 per cent. organization of New Zealand's seamen, deportation of labor organizers and industrial radicals is a different story than in the United States.

Because he headed a strike of seamen and won concessions for them from the shipowners, the government decided to deport a young radical named Noel Lyons from New Zealand. Lyons told the government he saw no reason why he should leave.

When the government sought to deport him by force, the seamen informed the authorities that no vessel would sail from New Zealand if Lyons was placed on board. As the only method of exit is by steamer, manned by unionists, the government found itself in the ridiculous position of having served a deportation notice, yet unable to put it into force. For a whole month it tried to get Lyons out of the country, first persuading then threatening. But Lyons went about his ordinary business.

Nine Months in Jail

Finally the government had Lyons arrested and sent to jail for nine months for "failing to obey a deportation order." The New Zealand unionists are highly elated because they succeeded in preventing the deportation. Meetings are now demanding his release from prison.

At this very moment the Australian anti-labor government is aiming to deport radicals, according to a bill just introduced; it will give the government power to treat its critics as criminals.

The representatives of capitalism see the labor movement triumphing and have hit on deportation, hoping that when the workers see their leaders deported they will cease their fight.

The bill provides that "on the proclamation issued by the governor-general that there exists in Australia a serious industrial disturbance prejudicing or threatening the peace, order or good government of the country, the minister may deport any person not Australian-born who is concerned in acts prejudicial to the public interest and the maintenance of peace."

Aimed at Radicals

The measure is aimed mainly at the radicals and at union leaders in the shipping strike. Labor members in the federal parliament are making a furious attack on the measure, but it is likely to pass. The anti-Labor government has the majority. When Labor gets control of parliament at the elections in a few months this deportation bill will be repealed. Labor councils in all the Australian states have protested and premiers of the state Labor governments have issued protests against the bill.

Another Logging Company Burns

LAST WEEK the Deep Cove Logging company went up in smoke, losing four donkeys and all their equipment. This fire, which Alderman Rogers might describe as "an act of God," was a timely Godsend to the company. A few more days logging would have finished the operations of the company in this district. If they were insured, the insurance company will doubtless stand the loss of the four worn out donkey engines that after years of service have long ago repaid their original cost.

Having been engaged in fighting the flames at this camp the writer can vouch for what took place there. The fire warden appeared on the secene of the fire about 10 p.m., three hours after the fire started. He had a look round, said: "Can't do anything here tonight. Will bring some men up in the morning," and I suppose went home to bed.

The fire was then at the "yarder," which was at considerable distance from the other machines. Three hours later the fire reached them. The fire warden was back on the job next morning with a gang of unemployed, conscripted from the gates of the Wallace Shipbuilding Yard, North Vancouver. Some of these were married men who were not even given time to inform their families that they had been kidnapped by the government.

After the arrival of these men the company let all their higher paid men go, but refused to pay off the firemen, wood-buckers, and others on low wage rates. Twenty-five cents an hour conscripts from the Fire Warden's gang were transferred to the company's pay roll to take the place of the higher paid men who were let go.

On the third day of the fire, a gang of 15 men, cutting a fire break on the crest of the mountain, were surprised to see Mr. Buck, ex-president of the Loggers' Association, accompanied by two fire wardens, making their way through the smoke towards th How the old buck hoisted his ob form up the hill is a mystery, less the two fire wardens book him up.

After mopping the sweat, gasping like a newly caught fish for a few minutes, he mana to regain sufficient breath to s "G—— d—— it, what have fellows been doing all day? Th men could have done as much the whole gang have done," a little more on the same subj Then, "Who is bossing this job One of the conscripts answer "I'm da—— sure the man who doing all the talking around h isn't bossing me. I was brou here by the government agai my will," and pointing to the f wardens, "there are the men are in charge around here. Wh the h—— are you butting in fo This took the wind out of Buck's sails, and turning to t fire wardens he said: "Well can't give orders to these m You fellows will have to stay w them and see that they work. T senior warden, not being a co script who wanted to lose his j and probably thinking a little ko towing would smooth the ruff dignity of Buck, then took t stump: "Well fellows, this is M Buck's property, and he is payi the cost of the fire. He has men on the job to our 16, so y will have to take orders from M Buck." This appeared to moll Buck and he took his way back camp.

It appears from this that f wardens, like the governme which employ them, take their ders from the B. C. Loggers' A sociation.

One thing more. I would li to see the Editor of the "Da Province," who bleats about ince diaries making work for the selves by starting fires, put in few hours, at two bits an ho fighting fire. I think his ide would undergo considera change.—B22.

NOTICE!

TOMMY O'NEIL, SAILOR, WHO SCABBED ON THE CHINAMEN ON BOARD THE "EMPRESS OF ASIA," IS IN NO WAY RELATED TO JOHNNY O'-NEIL, FIREMAN, WHO IS AT PRESENT IN AUSTRALIA, AND FAIR TO ORGANIZED LABOR

HOSPITAL NOTES

Dad Gilmartin has been discharged from the General Hospital, and fortunately there are no others from the organization in the hospitals at present.

Many enquiries have been made for J. Fowler, who missed his passage on the S. S. Canadian Ranger at Victoria, B. C.

There is a scarcity of organized sailors and firemen at present, and many calls are being made for capable men on jobs that are not scabbing on the Chinese.

Enquiries can be made at The Federated Seafarers' Union of Canada, Rooms 5, 6 and 7, Flack Building, 163 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B. C.

Mail is at the office for the following members:

Bell, A.; Beckett, H.; Erickson, C. J.; Evans, Leo.; Fisher, H.; Gerachy, J.; Harris, C.; Henderson, C.; Hewett, C.; Horn, R.; Ilott, G. W.; Jones, R. N.; Knox, A.; Kirk, M.; Kissock, J.; Mackay, J. Mahoney, G.; Maddigan, M.; Morgan, D.; McDonald, J.; O'Neil, J.; Osborne, W.; Pattison, E.; Paterson, G.; Pugh, A.; Threlfall, R. J.; Tarratt, C.; Tait, D. S.; Thomas, J. E.; Thean, W.; Tulk, B.; Williams, A.; Williams, J.; Worrall, W.; Worell, J.

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Old Country Labor News

bor Party Praises Trade Union Congress

(British Labor Press Service)

ondon—A recent meeting of Parliamentary Labor Party ed the following resolution:

That this meeting of the Parlentary Labor Party congratus the General Council of the des Union Congress on the ndid manner in which it rend- l assistance to the Miners' Fedtion, and mobilized Trade Union nion in connection with the eatened stoppage in the mining ustry.

"This meeting desires to place on ord its high appreciation of the gnificent solidarity shown in ranks of all sections of the or movement in support of the timate claims of the miners to iving wage and decent conditions labor; and expresses the deterination of the Parliamentary La- Party to stand by the Min- s' Federation and their members their gallant resistance to the tempt to reduce their already w wages and increase their rking hours."

nemployed Attacked By British Cabinet

(British Labor Press Service)

NDON—"You are driving down r people as far as you can. This the wickedest Bill that was ever t on the Statute Book of this untry."

This simple, yet eloquently exessive declaration, made by Miss len Wilkinson, summed up Lar's united condemnation of the overnment's attack on the unemoyed.

Thanks to his huge majority, Mr. ldwin succeeded in forcing rough its final Parliamentary ages his Bill for reducing Unemoyment Benefit by £6½ million though not before Labor had enred every possible protest against s inhuman and unnecessary prosal.

Whether Mr. Baldwin feels oud of what he has done for the employed is a matter that can nveniently be left to his own nservative conscience. He heard ite enough from the labor bens during the debate to convince m that his action was about as lous as any politician could have oposed—and yet he did not see to withdraw or modify his heme in any single particular.

Consequently the unemployed n, although he may have been ntributing for years to the Inance Fund. and although he will ve to recommence contributing soon as he obtains employment, to be deprived of his benefits, at time when he needs them most—at is, after he has spent an exnded period on the registers of e Employment Exchange.

RITISH RAIL UNIONS DISCUSS AMALGAMATION

A committee of eight members the National Union of Railwayen, including four members of e executive committee, has been pointed to carry out a resolun of the annual general meeting structing the executive to apach the Associated Society of comotive Engineers and Firen and the Railway Clerks' Asciation with a view to knowing der what conditions, if any, they e prepared to amalgamate with e N.U.R.

UNEMPLOYED INCREASE

LONDON—The total number of ersons registered at employment ureaus in Great Britain and northn Ireland as unemployed on May 5, 1925, was approximately 1,253,-00 which was 2,000 greater than e number of unemployed regisred on April 27, 1925. By June 1925, the figure had fallen to 247,306, which is the lowest numer of unemployed during 1925.

PURCELL LIKENS BRITISH EMPIRE TO "ONE HUGE SLAVE PLANTATION"

(By Len De Caux, Federated Press.)

LONDON.—British empire or British commonwealth? Clashes of opinion as to the nature of the empire were revealed at the conference of labor delegates from all over the empire who met in London at what is officially entitled the British commonwealth labor conference. Ramsay MacDonald, who presided over the opening session, stated that the Labor party was the first party to take any keen interest in the empire, declaring that he used the expression in the sense of "the co-operative unity of nations, and coming nations."

Purcell and Swales

A. B. Swales and A. A. Purcell, chairman and vice-chairman of the British Trades Union congress, who presided over later sessions, both delivered smashing attacks on British imperialism. Swales declared that the reality of imperialism is "the exploitation and oppression of the weaker peoples and the intensification of commercial rivalries that lead to war." Purcell described the British empire as "one huge slave plantation of the British ruling class."

Emigration

Interdominion emigration the Geneva protocol, international labor legislation, interdominion trade relations, conditions of Indian labor in the British colonies, industrial legislation and labor protection in the mandated territories, were discussed at this conference of labor delegates from Ireland, Australia, British Guiana, Canada, India, Newfoundland, Palestine and South Africa. Only one resolution—calling for self-government for India—was passed, and after that no resolutions or declarations were allowed. The conference discussed in private, the press being excluded after the opening speeches of the chairman.

Political Relationships

Two questionnaires have been prepared as a basis for discussion at the next conference. The first deals with inter-commonwealth political relations and the reconciliation of equality of status and self-government, on the part of states which are members of the commonwealth, with the exigencies of a unified foreign policy for Great Britain, and possibilities contingent on war. The second deals with subject peoples and the application of the principles of self-government and self-determination, how to prevent their exploitation and promote their education, and other race problems.

Scraping To Baldwin Bad Form in Glasgow

GLASGOW—Bailie Angus MacDougall, of Glasgow, who retires this November, has had a somewhat rude awakening. The local Camlachie Branch of the I.L.P., who were responsible for his nomination, have refused to again put him forward. Mr. John Young, a well-known trade unionist and member of Glasgow Parish Council, was nominated against him and carried the branch votes by 27 to 13.

MacDougall, whilst acting in the absence of the Lord Provost, made a very "nice" speech recently granting the freedom of the city to Mr. Baldwin. This, combined with his general attitude during the last builders' dispute (he is a building contractor), in which he remained a loyal member of the Masters' Association, has convinced the I. L. P. that they would be much better without him.

Mr. Young now goes forward to the Selection Committee as the nominee of the I. L. P., and with the entire aproval and support of his union.

The members of the Glasgow I. L. P. are determined to fight all compromisers in their ranks—be they big or small.

LIBERATION OF LATIN AMERICA IS DISCUSSED

WASHINGTON.—Liberation of the masses of wage workers in all Latin-American countries, so that their idealistic political constitutions may begin to mean something in the daily life of the people, is the mission set for itself by the Pan-American Federation of Labor, in a manifesto which Santiago Iglesias, Spanish-speaking secretary, is sending throughout Latin America from Washington headquarters.

Strip the bishop of his apron, the counsellor of his gown, and the beadle of his cocked hat, what are they? Men, mere men. Dignity, and even holiness too sometimes, are more questions of coat and waistcoat than some people imagine.—Dickens.

Would-be Dictators Look Like Monkeys

(British Labor Press Service)

LODON—Even the capitalist press was unable to say a kind word for the National Fascisti, whose imitation of the Italian model appears to be the sort of enterprise deserving of the attentions of a mental specialist.

The National Fascisti claim to be pre-eminently anti-alien and patriotic, and they begin by getting themselves up in a garb which is not "national" in any country of the world (unless there is some hitherto undiscovered community of organ-grinders' monkeys knocking about in the hinterlands of Wembley), and by posturing in the streets armed with swords, a fashion not remarkably characteristic of Englishmen, whose sense of humor usually guards them against this kind of eccentricity.

What Sir William Joynson-Hicks would say if any section of the labor movement acted in this way can pretty well be guessed. He would say—Well. it would be more incoherent than usual, and so isn't even worth guessing at.

French Bank Clerks Show Good Solidarity

(By Federated Press)

PARIS—The general strike of bank clerks that has spread throughout France and now involves more than 20,000 employees, is evidence of a fighting spirit and solidarity that has usually been thought impossible to arouse among white-collared workers. Even the conservative Catholic federation of bank employees called its members out and although there are three rival unions involved, a strike committe has been formed representing all tendencies and the three organizations are working side by side almost without friction.

The strike, which is for a $5 (100 francs) per month raise in wages started in Marseilles the end of July and spread to Paris, where it is now almost complete, only one large bank being unaffected. It has since spread throughout the provinces.

Unemployed Aided By British Trade Unions

(By Len De Caux, Federated Press.)

LONDON.—That unemployed members have been helped by British trade unions to the extent of $150,000,000 out of their accumulated funds during the present trade crisis, was one of the facts that came out at the special British Trades Union congress held in London July 24 to deal with unemployment. Representatives from the miners and textile workers reported at the congress on the crises in their respective industries, and three resolutions were passed on unemployment, which met with criticism only from those who thought that stronger action should be taken.

The resolutions called for amicable diplomatic relations and greater trade facilities with all countries, including Russia; condemned the government for its proposals to curtail unemployment benefit, and called for the utmost pressure to be brought on the government, stating that if redress is not speedily forthcoming labor will "be compelled to take such action as conditions and opportunity dictate."

Radical Changes For British Labor Party

(British Labor Press Service)

LONDON.—The agenda for the twenty-fifth annual Conference of the Labor Party, to be held at St. George's Hall, Liverpool, on September 29 and the three following days, is now complete.

A long series of amendments, the great majority of which are of a decidedly radical character, contains three to amend the Party constitution by a change of name to the Socialist Party, by insisting on local affiliation as a qualification for national affiliation, and by the demand for an uncompromising adherence to all decisions by Party conferences.

The affiliation of the Communist Party and of movements allied to the Communist Party is demanded by nearly 10 branches.

Foreign Policy is the subject of a large number of anti-war and anti-imperialistic amendments of an explicit character.

A number of branches urge that no labor government should be formed in future except with a working majority in parliament.

Agriculture, Housing and Unemployment, all figure prominently in the agenda.

Where liberty is not, there is my country.—Thomas Paine.

Labor Alone Can Set Irish Workers Free

DUBLIN.—"A politically united Ireland, with due freedom and full rights for every section of the people, will come. It will come when labor is established in power both in Belfast and in Dublin, but not till then," said William O'Brien in the presidential address at the annual conference of the Irish Labor Party and the Trades Union congress.

The most serious problem, according to O'Brien, is unemployment, while all round land and machinery lies idle.

SILK WORKERS WIN

Paterson, N. J.—(FP)—Small increases per yard on the poorer grades of silk goods have been gained by 300 silk weavers who struck at the Henry Doherty Silk Co. Work on the better silks remains at the old rates. Loomfixers are still out demanding an increase of $5 a week, to bring their pay to $50.

TENDER FOR MOTOR VEHICLE NUMBER PLATES

SEALED TENDERS, marked "Tender for Motor Vehicle Number Plates," will be received by the undersigned up to noon, Monday, August 31st, 1925, for the furnishing of

60,000 pairs Motor Vehicle Number Plates,
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All plates to be manufactured of full pickled cold rolled annealed steel, finished first with a primary coat and then a coat of best grade enamel, baked on at a high temperature with guaranteed permanent colors, which will not crack or peel off.

Blue Prints showing exact size of Plates and all information as to weight of metal, coloring, packing, etc., may be had from the Superintendent of Provincial Police, Victoria, B.C., Assistant Superintendent Owen, Provincial Police Office, Court House, Vancouver, B.C., or the undersigned.

Sample Plates must accompany tender and contractor will be required to supply additional plates, if any required, during the period of contract, at his original tender price.

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The Summerland Summer School

(By Dr. W. J. Curry.)

FOR the benefit of those who may be planning an auto trip to the Summer School next year, and who are unaware of the distance, I will say that our speedometer shows that there and return is something over 1000 miles. We did each way in two days, but a little more time for the trip would be better. Our car, with W.J.C. junior at the wheel, honked the horn and pulled up in front of the celebrated Log Cabin on Monday morning, August 17th.

A discussion on some fine points in Sociology was on at the time, but the arrival of our party, and the sight of our dust-covered car, piled up with grips and camping outfit, brought the proceedings to an abrupt termination, and the welcome we received was in line with the genial sunshine and delightful surroundings which this "Haven of Rest" suggested.

The peace and plenty, especially of fruit, which reigned around Jack's Log Cabin, seemed so foreign to the closs struggle and man's ignoble strife in the cities that we no longer wonder why fruitgrowers express their satisfaction, or at least hope for the future, by voting Conservative.

The California of Canada

Summerland well describes the Okanagan Valley, which is doubtless the California of Canada, for we learn that summer lasts from March to October, that even with the white mantle of snow covering the mountains sunshine prevails, and only the limited possibilities retards the invasion of men and women who are seeking sunshine and prosperity.

The Log Cabin and the other buildings superintended by the manager of the Summer School nestle close together under a grove of birch and maple trees, through which a lovely brook crossed by rustic bridges joyfully ripples its way to the great Okanagan Lake, which is nearly 100 miles long and is doubtlessly one of the most beautiful bodies of water in Canada.

Art and Handicraft

But the Log Cabin, besides being the centre where Sociological problems are arranged, and disarranged, is also a centre of Art and Handicraft and the repository of an excellent display of pottery, rugs, curtains, wickerwork, and numerous other varieties of workmanship. In fact, Comrade Logie has fathered an Art Society and the centre of production where the shade of Wm. Morris might revel in ecstacy.

The evening we arrived Comrade Logie delivered his very suggestive and controversial address entitled "Ghandi, or Ford," the former representing hand-production as a method of combatting capitalism, the other representing the most intensive and aggressive features of machinery, the enslaving of forces, which have no backs to ache nor hearts to break. A very spirited discussion followed this address, the consensus of opinion being that, although hand production would be of great value, and might especially function during the breakdown of capitalism in certain localities, yet the logical course of evolution and the example coming from Soviet Russia proves that, not evasion and "non-co-operation" with capitalism, but conquest of political and industrial power by the workers is the solution to the present problems of mankind.

Labor in Parliament

Harry Neelands, our M. L. A., was the next arrival, and gave an interesting, if not optimistic review of Labor activities in the House, and of the difficulties which a Labor man experiences when opposing the obvious position occupied by the political executives of Capitalism.

Each morning a discussion on some scientific, or social problem was taken up. During the afternoon an hour or so was given to the children when the plastic mind of youth was impressed with some plain, yet interesting, and vital truths of working class philosophy.

Mrs. Henderson specialized on this work with marked success, while the afternoon before we said goodbye, Jack had a large assembly of boys and girls of all ages reclining on the grass under the shade trees, where in view of the sunlight throwing shadows of mountain bluffs, and majestic pines and cottonwood in the Lake, he, in picturesque language told Indian legends, and stories of the myths, and miracles, and battles of the Indians of the Valley, who are now rapidly vanishing before the onslaugh, and blight which accompanies civilization.

Evolution of Man

The addresses on the "Evolution of Man," and "Poets of Revolt," were well received. The pictures of some of our Simian relatives, and pre-human ancestors and the comparison of Creation and Evolution, evoked a lively discussion. It was evident, that many present had looked on the descent of man merely as a joke, and their mental equilibrium and religious tendencies were considerably disturbed by the evidence produced.

Among the other diversions enjoyed, besides sleeping under canvas and the gastronomic features of a picnic three times a day, were canoeing, swimming, and mountain climbing.

This, the final week of the session, others are scheduled to arrive, among them E.T.K., the "Daddy of them all," also a car load of radicals from Winnipeg, and a Red Musical Director, and his Glee club from Penticton.

It seems as if the Log Cabin, and Summer School, are destined to increase in popularity, until these become the Mecca where in fraternal communion, many weary workers in the great cause will meet, and while resting in the luxury of these surroundings, will increase their understanding, and strengthen their determination to continue the fight.

Children Driven From School By Necessity

(By Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON.—From the industrial conference board—the super-federation of employers for purposes of propaganda—comes the surprising announcement that their own survey of child labor conditions in the United States shows that economic necessity is the leading factor in sending young boys and girls to work in factories and on farms. The next important reason for their going to work is declared to be lack of interest in their school courses. The board admits that the real problem is "partly one of raising the earning power and standard of living of the wage earner." But it says that this becomes a problem of further increasing the efficiency of production. With higher production, better schools can be provided. Child labor, it finds, is not profitable to the employer. The turnover is high and so is the accident rate. Automatic machinery tends to replace "less skilled and less mature" labor in times of high wages and demand for increased production.

AMERICAN CHINESE ACTIVE

NEW YORB—(FP) — Chinese students will take the lead here as they have in China in arousing their fellow countrymen to definite action toward national freedom. They will attempt to keep America informed on developments in China. Foreign missionary schools are opposed in China by the students because they attempt to wean away students from Chinese life and culture.

Machinists' Organizer Is Freed From Charges

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Anarchy does not necessarily mean overthrow of the government by force or other unlawful means, ruled Chief Justice George W. Wheeler in reversing the five-year sentence imposed by Judge Newell Jennings on Ernest Schleifer, organizer of the International Machinists' Union, who was originally convicted for the inciting of striking New Haven shopmen during the 1920 railway shopcrafts strike.

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The question of education is the modern world a question life or death, a question on wh depends the future.—Ruskin.

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